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CONTAINING

THE PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES

OF THE

FIRST SESSION

OF THE

SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

OF

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Congressional Record.

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

MONDAY, *December 6, 1915.*

The first Monday of December being the day prescribed by the Constitution of the United States for the annual meeting of Congress, the first session of the Sixty-fourth Congress commenced this day.

The Senate assembled in its Chamber at the Capitol.

The Vice President (THOMAS R. MARSHALL, of Indiana) being absent, the Secretary of the Senate (James M. Baker) called the Senate to order at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, by Thy grace and favor we are permitted to meet again to open this session of our National Congress. We pause at the threshold of a great responsibility to make mention of Thy name and to seek once more Thy guidance and Thy grace. Thy name has made us great and Thy truth alone can establish us in greatness. Thy spirit can lead us in the use of all the powers that Thou hast put at our command and Thy favor alone can prosper us in all our enterprises. We seek that wisdom that cometh from on high. We seek the spirit of refinement in every heart. We ask Thy guidance and Thy blessing that every representative of every State of this great Union may have enthroned in his heart the ideals of a great Republic. We bless Thee for Thy continued favor and seek Thy guidance for the future days.

Let peace abound. May the message and ministry of this great land be that of brotherhood among mankind, and may the righteousness that Thou hast revealed to us in Thy word be established and justice made permanent in our country.

Hear us in this our prayer, and guide the affairs of this great Nation to the ultimate establishment of Thine own kingdom, for Thou art the Lord of Lords and the King of Kings. We make our prayer in Jesus' name. Amen.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATH TO SENATORS ELECT.

The SECRETARY. The Secretary informs the Senate that the Vice President is absent, and that the term of office as a Senator of the President pro tempore expired on March 3, last. What is the will of Senate?

Mr. KERN. Mr. Secretary, the Vice President being absent, and the office of President pro tempore of the Senate being vacant by reason of the expiration of the senatorial term of Senator JAMES P. CLARKE since being chosen to that office, I ask unanimous consent that Senator THOMAS S. MARTIN, the oldest in service of the majority Senators, be designated to temporarily preside over the Senate and to administer the oath of office to the Senators elect, immediately after which the Senate shall proceed to the election of a President pro tempore.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. Secretary, the rule, by the authority of which you have just called the Senate to order, provides that you shall perform the duties of the Chair, the first duty of the Chair being to swear in Senators elect. The unanimous consent which has been requested by the Senator from Indiana of course suspends that rule, as can be done by unanimous consent. With the limitation stated in the request for unanimous consent it seems to me there is no possible objection to it, and I hope it may be agreed to.

The SECRETARY. Is there objection to granting the unanimous consent requested by the junior Senator from Indiana? The Secretary hears none, and it is so ordered. The senior Senator from Virginia will please come forward and take the chair.

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia thereupon took the chair as Presiding Officer, and said:

The Secretary of the Senate has prepared a roll in alphabetical order of the Senators elect whose credentials have been received and placed on file and who are to be sworn in this morning. I will ask him to call the first four names upon that roll and request Senators elect, as their names are called, to present themselves at the desk to take the oath of office prescribed by law.

The Secretary called the names of Mr. BECKHAM, Mr. BRADY, Mr. BRANDEGEE, and Mr. BROUSSARD.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I regret to announce the absence of my colleague [Mr. BRADY] on account of illness.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the next name on the roll.

The Secretary called the name of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. BECKHAM, Mr. BRANDEGEE, Mr. BROUSSARD, and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN were escorted to the Vice President's desk by Mr. JAMES, Mr. MCLEAN, Mr. RANSDELL, and Mr. LANE, respectively, and the oath was administered to them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the next four names on the roll.

The Secretary called the names of Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas, Mr. CUMMINS, Mr. CURTIS, and Mr. DILLINGHAM.

As their names were called these Senators elect, escorted by Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. KENYON, Mr. THOMPSON, and Mr. PAGE, respectively, advanced to the Vice President's desk and the oath was administered to them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the

The Secretary called the names of Mr. FLETCHER, Mr. GALLINGER, Mr. GORE, and Mr. GRONNA.

As their names were called these Senators elect, escorted by Mr. BRYAN, Mr. HOLLIS, Mr. OWEN, and Mr. MCCUMBER, respectively, advanced to the Vice President's desk and the oath was administered to them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the names of the next four Senators on the roll.

The Secretary called the names of Mr. HARDING, Mr. HUSTING, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, and Mr. JONES.

As their names were called these Senators elect, escorted by Mr. POMERENE, Mr. LA FOLLETTE, Mr. STERLING, and Mr. POINDEXTER, respectively, advanced to the Vice President's desk and the oath was administered to them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the next four names on the roll.

The Secretary called the names of Mr. NEWLANDS, Mr. OVERMAN, Mr. PENROSE, and Mr. PHELAN.

As their names were called these Senators elect, escorted by Mr. PITTMAN, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. OLIVER, and Mr. WORKS, respectively, advanced to the Vice President's desk and the oath was administered to them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the next four names.

The Secretary called the names of Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. SHIVELY, Mr. SMITH of Arizona, and Mr. SMITH of Georgia.

As their names were called these Senators elect, escorted by Mr. LEWIS, Mr. KERN, Mr. ASHURST, and Mr. HARDWICK, respectively, advanced to the Vice President's desk and the oath was administered to them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the next four names on the roll.

The Secretary called the names of Mr. SMITH of Maryland, Mr. SMITH of South Carolina, Mr. SMOOT, and Mr. STONE.

As their names were called these Senators elect, with the exception of Mr. SMITH of South Carolina, who was absent, escorted by Mr. LEE of Maryland, Mr. SUTHERLAND, and Mr. REED, respectively, advanced to the Vice President's desk and the oath was administered to them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the remaining names on the roll.

The Secretary called the names of Mr. THOMAS, Mr. UNDERWOOD, and Mr. WADSWORTH.

As their names were called these Senators elect, escorted by Mr. SHAFROTH, Mr. BANKHEAD, and Mr. O'GORMAN, respectively, advanced to the Vice President's desk, and the oath was administered to them.

SENATORS PRESENT.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will now call the roll of the Senate.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Gronna	Myers	Simmons
Bankhead	Harding	Nelson	Smith, Ariz.
Beckham	Hardwick	Newlands	Smith, Ga.
Borah	Hitchcock	Norris	Smith, Md.
Brandegee	Hollis	O'Gorman	Smith, Mich.
Broussard	Hughes	Oliver	Smoot
Bryan	Husting	Overman	Sterling
Catron	James	Owen	Stone
Chamberlain	Johnson, Me.	Page	Sutherland
Chilton	Jones	Penrose	Swanson
Clapp	Kenyon	Phelan	Thomas
Clark, Wyo.	Kern	Pittman	Thompson
Clarke, Ark.	La Follette	Poindexter	Tillman
Colt	Lane	Pomerene	Townsend
Cummins	Lea, Tenn.	Ransdell	Underwood
Curtis	Lee, Md.	Reed	Vardaman
Dillingham	Lewis	Robinson	Wadsworth
du Pont	Lippitt	Saulsbury	Walsh
Fall	Lodge	Shafroth	Warren
Fletcher	McCumber	Sheppard	Weeks
Gallinger	McLean	Sherman	Williams
Goff	Martin, Va.	Shields	Works
Gore	Martine, N. J.	Shively	

Mr. GALLINGER. I desire to announce that the Senator from Maine [Mr. BURLEIGH] is detained by illness from attendance on the Senate.

Mr. STERLING. I wish to announce the necessary absence of my colleague [Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota], who has just been called from the Senate by severe illness in his family.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I desire to announce the unavoidable absence of my colleague, the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Ninety-one Senators having answered to the roll call, a quorum is present. Nominations for the position of President pro tempore of the Senate are now in order.

LIST OF SENATORS.

The list of Senators, by States, is as follows:

Alabama—John H. Bankhead and Oscar W. Underwood.
Arizona—Henry F. Ashurst and Marcus A. Smith.
Arkansas—James P. Clarke and Joe T. Robinson.
California—James D. Phelan and John D. Works.
Colorado—John F. Shafroth and Charles S. Thomas.
Connecticut—Frank B. Brandegee and George P. McLean.
Delaware—Henry A. du Pont and Willard Saulsbury.
Florida—Nathan P. Bryan and Duncan U. Fletcher.
Georgia—Thomas W. Hardwick and Hoke Smith.
Idaho—William E. Borah and James H. Brady.
Illinois—James Hamilton Lewis and Lawrence Y. Sherman.
Indiana—John W. Kern and Benjamin F. Shively.
Iowa—Albert B. Cummins and William S. Kenyon.
Kansas—Charles Curtis and William H. Thompson.
Kentucky—J. C. W. Beckham and Ollie M. James.
Louisiana—Robert F. Broussard and Joseph E. Ransdell.
Maine—Edwin C. Burleigh and Charles F. Johnson.
Maryland—Blair Lee and John Walter Smith.
Massachusetts—Henry Cabot Lodge and John W. Weeks.
Michigan—William Alden Smith and Charles E. Townsend.
Minnesota—Moses E. Clapp and Knute Nelson.
Mississippi—John Sharp Williams and James K. Vardaman.
Missouri—James A. Reed and William J. Stone.
Montana—Henry L. Myers and Thomas J. Walsh.
Nebraska—Gilbert M. Hitchcock and George W. Norris.
Nevada—Francis G. Newlands and Key Pittman.
New Hampshire—Jacob H. Gallinger and Henry F. Hollis.
New Jersey—William Hughes and James E. Martine.
New Mexico—Thomas B. Catron and Albert B. Fall.
New York—James A. O'Gorman and James W. Wadsworth, jr.
North Carolina—Lee S. Overman and F. M. Simmons.
North Dakota—Asle J. Gronna and Porter J. McCumber.
Ohio—Warren G. Harding and Atlee Pomerene.
Oklahoma—Thomas P. Gore and Robert L. Owen.
Oregon—George E. Chamberlain and Harry Lane.
Pennsylvania—George T. Oliver and Boies Penrose.
Rhode Island—Le Baron B. Colt and Henry F. Lippitt.
South Carolina—Ellison D. Smith and Benjamin R. Tillman.
South Dakota—Edwin S. Johnson and Thomas Sterling.
Tennessee—Luke Lea and John K. Shields.
Texas—Charles A. Culberson and Morris Sheppard.
Utah—Reed Smoot and George Sutherland.
Vermont—William P. Dillingham and Carroll S. Page.
Virginia—Thomas S. Martin and Claude A. Swanson.
Washington—Wesley L. Jones and Miles Poindexter.
West Virginia—William E. Chilton and Nathan Goff.
Wisconsin—Paul O. Husting and Robert M. La Follette.
Wyoming—Clarence D. Clark and Francis E. Warren.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE.

Mr. KERN. Mr. President, I offer the resolution which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be stated.

The resolution (S. Res. 1) was read and considered by unanimous consent, as follows:

Resolved, That Hon. JAMES P. CLARKE, a Senator from the State of Arkansas, be, and he hereby is, elected President of the Senate pro tempore, to hold office during the pleasure of the Senate and in accordance with the resolution of the Senate adopted on the 12th day of March, 1890, on the subject.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I move to amend the resolution by substituting for the name of "Hon JAMES P. CLARKE, a Senator from the State of Arkansas," the name of "Hon. JACOB H. GALLINGER, a Senator from the State of New Hampshire."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Senators, you have heard the resolution naming the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CLARKE] for the position of President pro tempore, and you have heard the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts substituting the name of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] in place of the name of the Senator from Arkansas. The vote will first be taken on the amendment. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts to the resolution submitted by the Senator from Indiana.

The amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question recurs on the resolution submitted by the Senator from Indiana.

The resolution was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair appoints the Senator from Indiana [Mr. KERN] and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] to escort the newly chosen President pro tempore to the chair.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas was escorted to the Vice President's desk by Mr. KERN and Mr. GALLINGER, and the oath of office having been administered to him by the Presiding Officer he took the chair as President pro tempore.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Senators, the office to which I have just been elected by favor of the Senate is one of great labor and responsibility, and in the discharge of the duties of which the incumbent is almost constantly surrounded by great embarrassments. It will be my aim to exert to the full measure of my available capacity the fixed purpose that has guided me in all the relations of life, and that is to be fair and impartial toward everyone with whom I must deal in an official way. I shall not regard the place as one where there are friends to reward or enemies to punish, because in the manner in which I discharge my duty here is wrapt up the fair fame and good name which it is my wish to leave behind me. I shall not succeed in discharging the duties of this office to my own acceptance unless I have the constant cooperation and help of every Senator, as I am all too sensibly aware that I shall also need the frequent exercise of a liberal forbearance on the part of all my associates here.

With my purpose candidly and firmly defined, there remains another obligation I must not do myself the injustice to omit, and that is to thank from the bottom of my heart those friends through whose efforts and partiality this honor has fallen to me under circumstances that render it an exceptionally appreciated expression of confidence. I can do no more in the future than I have done in the past, and that is attempt to do my duty as I see it, to the acceptance of the Senate and with the approval of my own conscience.

Mr. KERN. Mr. President, I send to the desk a resolution and ask for its adoption.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Indiana submits a resolution, which the Secretary will read.

The resolution (S. Res. 2) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the President of the United States and the House of Representatives that the Senate has chosen Hon. JAMES P. CLARKE, a Senator from the State of Arkansas, President of the Senate pro tempore.

NOTIFICATION TO THE HOUSE.

Mr. KERN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 3), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. KERN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 4), which was read and considered by unanimous consent:

Resolved, That a committee consisting of two Senators be appointed to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each House is assembled and that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I rise simply to state in this connection that there are some of us who take the position that the rules of the Senate in force at the time of the last adjournment are not in vigor and effect now. There seems, however, no reason why the Senate should not progress along the lines indicated by those rules, at least for the present. I content myself, however, with reserving the right at any time to insist that those rules are not effective until they shall have been formally adopted by the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution submitted by the Senator from Indiana.

The resolution was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore appointed as the committee Mr. KERN and Mr. GALLINGER.

HOUR OF DAILY MEETING.

Mr. KERN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 5), which was read and considered by unanimous consent:

Resolved, That the hour of daily meeting of the Senate be 12 o'clock meridian until otherwise ordered.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I should like to add an amendment, that until otherwise ordered the hour of adjournment shall be 5 o'clock p. m.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will state the amendment to the Senate.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to add, at the end of the resolution, the following words:

And that, until otherwise ordered, the hour of adjournment shall be 5 o'clock p. m.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I will ask the Senator from Mississippi if it is his purpose to keep the Senate in session until 5 o'clock?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Oh, no; not necessarily.

Mr. GALLINGER. Would it not be better, then, to say "not later than 5 o'clock"?

Mr. WILLIAMS. The Senator is right about that. I think that would be a happier wording of the amendment. I ask that it be changed to read in that way.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Secretary will make the modification indicated. The question is on agreeing to the amendment submitted by the Senator from Mississippi as modified.

The amendment as modified was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

RECESS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Unless there is some special order at this time the Chair will take up the regular order of business.

Mr. KERN. Mr. President, it has been suggested that the Senate take a recess until 2.30 o'clock, and I make that motion.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until 2.30 o'clock p. m.

At the expiration of the recess the Senate reassembled.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

Mr. South, the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, appeared and delivered the following message:

Mr. President, I am directed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that a quorum of the House of Representatives has assembled; that CHAMP CLARK, a Representative from the State of Missouri, has been elected Speaker; that South Trimble, a citizen of the State of Kentucky, has been elected Clerk; and that the House is ready for business.

Also, that a committee of three were appointed by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives to join with the committee on the part of the Senate to wait on the President of the United States and to notify him that a quorum of the two Houses has assembled and that Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make, and that Mr. KITCHIN, Mr. FITZGERALD, and Mr. MANN were appointed as a committee on the part of the House.

RECESS.

Mr. JAMES. Mr. President, the House of Representatives has organized and has appointed a committee to act in conjunction with the Senate committee to notify the President of the assembling of the two Houses of Congress. That committee will not be able to report for a while, and I therefore move that the Senate take a further recess until 4 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 2 o'clock and 32 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until 4 o'clock p. m., and at the expiration of the recess the Senate reassembled.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. KERN and Mr. GALLINGER, the committee on the part of the Senate appointed to wait on the President of the United States, appeared; and

Mr. KERN said: Mr. President, the committee appointed to act with a like committee on the part of the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States to inform him of the organization of the two Houses of Congress and to receive information from him as to any communication he may desire to make have performed that duty and beg leave to report that the President has expressed his purpose, by the consent of both Houses, to communicate to them in joint session in the Hall of the House of Representatives on to-morrow at 12.30 o'clock post meridian.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by J. C. South, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had agreed to a concurrent resolution providing that the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday, the 7th day of December, 1915, at 12 o'clock and 30 minutes in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving such communications as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

JOINT MEETING OF THE TWO HOUSES.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following concurrent resolution (No. 1) of the House of Representatives, which was read:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday, the 7th day of December, 1915, at 12 o'clock and 30 minutes in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving such communications as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

Mr. KERN. Mr. President, I ask for the adoption of the concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to.

Mr. KERN. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 4 o'clock and 3 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow (Tuesday, December 7, 1915) at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, *December 6, 1915.*

This day, in compliance with the provisions of the Constitution, the Members elect of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-fourth Congress assembled in their Hall, and at 12 o'clock noon were called to order by Mr. South Trimble, Clerk of the last House.

The CLERK. The House will be in order. The Chaplain of the last House will offer prayer.

Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., Chaplain of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-third Congress, offered the following prayer:

We stand before Thee, O God our heavenly Father, with bowed heads and open hearts, at this the first session of a new Congress, for we realize that without that inner light superinduced by Infinite wisdom, power, and purity its work will fail of the best. Hence we most earnestly invoke Thy favor upon all its Members, that the highest conceptions of statesmanship may follow in the wake of all the great problems, national and international, which shall present themselves for solution. Be wisdom and strength to the Speaker of this House, that with consummate skill, justice, and equity he may preside over its deliberations with characteristic zeal and lead on to the desired results. Be with all who are called to serve in State or Nation, that with unselfish devotion to duty they may fulfill the obligations resting upon them with fidelity and efficiency, that law and order may prevail throughout our borders. Strengthen the arm of our President, that he may guide the ship of state safely through the storms raging round us to a calm and peaceful harbor; and grant, O most merciful Father, that the war in which our sister nations are now engaged, with its destructive and devastating effects, may cease, that the higher and nobler instincts of humanity may obtain and all their differences be adjusted by the rational and peaceful methods of arbitration, that the world may enjoy the fruits of a peace which shall be forever and aye. And to Thee, O God our Father, we will ascribe all praise, in the name of Him who taught us to pray: Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy king-

dom come. Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors, and lead us not into temptation but deliver us from evil, for Thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory forever. Amen.

The CLERK. The first thing in order will be a call of the roll by States of Members elect of the Sixty-fourth Congress to ascertain if there be a quorum present. As the names of Members are called they will please answer "present."

The roll was called, showing the presence of the following Members and Delegates:

ALABAMA.

S. Hubert Dent, jr.
Henry B. Steagall.
Fred L. Blackmon.
J. Thomas Heflin.
William B. Oliver.
John L. Burnett.
Edward B. Almon.
George Huddleston.
John W. Abercrombie.

ARIZONA.

Carl Hayden.

ARKANSAS.

Thaddeus H. Caraway.
William A. Oldfield.
John N. Tillman.
Otis Wingo.
Henderson M. Jacoway.
Samuel M. Taylor.
William S. Goodwin.

CALIFORNIA.

John E. Raker.
Charles F. Curry.
John I. Nolan.
John A Elston.
Denver S. Church.
Everis A. Hayes.
Charles H. Randall.
William D. Stephens.
William Kettner.

COLORADO.

Benjamin C. Hilliard.
Charles B. Timberlake.
Edward Keating.
Edward T. Taylor.

CONNECTICUT

P. Davis Oakey.
Richard P. Freeman.
John Q. Tilson.
Ebenezer J. Hill.
James P. Glynn.

DELAWARE.

Thomas W. Miller.

FLORIDA.

Stephen M. Sparkman.
Frank Clark.
Emmett Wilson.
William J. Sears.

GEORGIA.

Charles G. Edwards.
Frank Park.
Charles R. Crisp.
William C. Adamson.
James W. Wise.
Gordon Lee.
Samuel J. Tribble.
Thomas M. Bell.
Carl Vinson.
J. Randall Walker.
Dudley M. Hughes.

IDAHO.

Robert M. McCracken.
Addison T. Smith.

ILLINOIS.

Martin B. Madden.
James R. Mann.
William W. Wilson.
James T. McDermott.
Adolph J. Sabath.
James McAndrews.
Frank Buchanan.
Fred A. Britten.
George E. Foss.
Ira C. Copley.
Charles E. Fuller.
John C. McKenzie.
Clyde H. Tavenner.
Edward J. King.
Claudius U. Stone.
John A. Sterling.
Joseph G. Cannon.
William B. McKinley.
Henry T. Rainey.
Loren E. Wheeler.
William A. Rodenberg.
Martin D. Foster.
Thomas S. Williams.
Edward E. Denison.
Burnett M. Chiperfield.
Wm. Elza Williams.

INDIANA.

Charles Lieb.
William A. Cullop.
William E. Cox.
Lincoln Dixon.
Ralph W. Moss.
Finly H. Gray.
Merrill Moores.
John A. M. Adair.
Martin A. Morrison.
William R. Wood.
George W. Rauch.
Cyrus Cline.
Henry A. Barnhart.

IOWA.

Charles A. Kennedy.
Harry E. Hull.
Burton E. Sweet.
Gilbert N. Haugen.
James W. Good.
C. William Ramseyer.
Cassius C. Dowell.
Horace M. Towner.
William R. Green.
Frank P. Woods.
Thomas J. Steele.

KANSAS.

Daniel R. Anthony, jr.
Joseph Taggart.
Philip P. Campbell.
Dudley Doolittle.
Guy T. Helvering.
John R. Connelly.
Jouett Shouse.
William A. Ayres.

KENTUCKY.

Alben W. Barkley.
David H. Kincheloe.
Robert Y. Thomas, jr.
Ben Johnson.
Swagar Sherley.
Arthur B. Rouse.
James C. Cantrill.
Harvey Helm.
William J. Fields.
John W. Langley.
Caleb Powers.

LOUISIANA.

Albert Estopinal.
H. Garland Dupré.
Whitmell P. Martin.
John T. Watkins.
Riley J. Wilson.
Lewis L. Morgan.
Ladislas Lazaro.
James B. Aswell.

MAINE.

Asher C. Hinds.
Daniel J. McGillicuddy.
John A. Peters.
Frank E. Guernsey.

MARYLAND.

Jesse D. Price.
Joshua F. C. Talbott.
Charles P. Coady.
J. Charles Linthicum.
Sydney E. Mudd.
David J. Lewis.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Allen T. Treadway.
Frederick H. Gillett.
Calvin D. Paige.
Samuel E. Winslow.
John Jacob Rogers.
Augustus P. Gardner.
Michael F. Phelan.
Frederick W. Dallinger.
Ernest W. Roberts.
Peter F. Tague.
George Holden Tinkham.
James A. Gallivan.
William H. Carter.
Richard Olney, 2d.
William S. Greene.
Joseph Walsh.

MICHIGAN.

Frank E. Doremus.
Samuel W. Beakes.
J. M. C. Smith.
Edward L. Hamilton.
Carl E. Mapes.
Patrick H. Kelley.
Joseph W. Fordney.
James C. McLaughlin.
George A. Loud.
Frank D. Scott.
W. Frank James.
Charles A. Nichols.

MINNESOTA.

Sydney Anderson.
Franklin F. Ellsworth.
Charles R. Davis.
Carl C. Van Dyke.
George R. Smith.
Charles A. Lindbergh.
Andrew J. Volstead.
Clarence B. Miller.
Halvor Steenerson.
Thomas D. Schall.

MISSISSIPPI.

Ezekiel S. Candler, jr.
Hubert D. Stephens.
Benjamin G. Humphreys.
Thomas U. Sisson.
Byron P. Harrison.
Percy E. Quin.
James W. Collier.

MISSOURI.

James T. Lloyd.
Willian W. Rucker.
Joshua W. Alexander.
Charles F. Booher.
William P. Borland.
Clement C. Dickinson.
Dorsey W. Shackleford.
Champ Clark.
Jacob E. Meeker.
William L. Igoe.
Leonidas C. Dyer.
Walter L. Hensley.
Joseph J. Russell.
Perl D. Decker.
Thomas L. Rubey.

MONTANA.

John M. Evans.
Tom Stout.

NEBRASKA.

Charles F. Reavis.
Charles O. Lobeck.
Dan V. Stephens.
Charles H. Sloan.
Ashton C. Shallenberger.
Moses P. Kinkaid.

NEVADA.

E. E. Roberts.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Cyrus A. Sulloway.
Edward H. Wason.

NEW JERSEY.

William J. Browning.
Isaac Bacharach.
Thomas J. Scully.
Elijah C. Hutchinson.
John H. Capstick.
Archibald C. Hart.
Dow H. Drukker.
Edward W. Gray.
Richard Wayne Parker.
Frederick R. Lehlbach.
John J. Eagan.
James A. Hamill.

NEW MEXICO.

Benigno C. Hernandez.

NEW YORK.

Charles P. Caldwell.
Joseph V. Flyna.
Harry H. Dale.
Frederick W. Rowe.
John J. Fitzgerald.
Daniel J. Griffin.
Oscar W. Swift.
Reuben L. Haskell.
Daniel J. Riordan.
Meyer London.
George W. Loft.
Michael F. Farley.
Michael F. Conry.
Peter J. Dooling.
John F. Carew.
Thomas G. Patten.
Walter M. Chandler.
Isaac Siegel.
Murray Hulbert.
Henry Bruckner.
William S. Bennet.
Woodson R. Oglesby.
James W. Husted.
Edmund Platt.
Charles B. Ward.
Rollin B. Sanford.
James S. Parker.
William B. Charles.
Bertrand H. Snell.
Luther W. Mott.
Homer P. Snyder.
George W. Fairchild.
Walter W. Magee.
Norman J. Gould.
Harry H. Pratt.
Thomas B. Dunn.
Henry G. Danforth.
S. Wallace Dempsey.
Charles B. Smith.
Daniel A. Driscoll.
Charles M. Hamilton.

NORTH CAROLINA.

John H. Small.
Claude Kitchin.
George E. Hood.
Edward W. Pou.
Charles M. Stedman.
Hannibal L. Godwin.
Robert N. Page.
Robert L. Doughton.
Edwin Y. Webb.
James J. Britt.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Henry T. Helgesen.
George M. Young.
Patrick D. Norton.

OHIO.

Nicholas Longworth.
Alfred G. Allen.
Warren Gard.
J. Edward Russell.
Nelson E. Matthews.
Charles C. Kearns.
Simeon D. Fess.
John A. Key.
Isaac R. Sherwood.
Robert M. Switzer.
Edwin D. Ricketts.
Clement Brumbaugh.
Arthur W. Overmyer.
Seward H. Williams.
William C. Mooney.
Roscoe C. McCulloch.
William A. Ashbrook.
David A. Hollingsworth.
John G. Cooper.
William Gordon.
Robert Crosser.
Henry I. Emerson.

OKLAHOMA.

James S. Davenport.
William W. Hastings.
Charles D. Carter.
William H. Murray.
Joseph B. Thompson.
Scott Ferris.
James V. McClintic.
Dick T. Morgan.

OREGON.

Willis C. Hawley.
Nicholas J. Sinnott.
C. N. McArthur.

PENNSYLVANIA.

William S. Vare.
George S. Graham.
J. Hampton Moore.
George W. Edmonds.
Peter E. Costello.
George P. Darrow.
Thomas S. Butler.
Henry W. Watson.
William W. Griest.
John R. Farr.
John J. Casey.
Robert D. Heaton.
Arthur G. Dewalt.
Louis T. McFadden.
Edgar R. Kiess.
John V. Lesher.
Benjamin K. Focht.
Aaron S. Kreider.
Warren W. Bailey.
C. William Beales.
Charles H. Rowland.
Abraham L. Keister.
Robert F. Hopwood.
Henry W. Temple.
Michael Liebel, jr.
Henry J. Steele.
S. Taylor North.
Samuel H. Miller.
Stephen G. Porter.
William H. Coleman.
John M. Morin.
Andrew J. Barchfeld.
Thomas S. Crago.
Mahlon M. Garland.
Daniel F. Lafean.
John R. K. Scott.

RHODE ISLAND.

George F. O'Shaunessy.
Walter R. Stiness.
Ambrose Kennedy.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Richard S. Whaley.
James F. Byrnes.
Wyatt Aiken.
Samuel J. Nicholls.
David E. Finley.
J. Willard Ragsdale.
Asbury F. Lever.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Charles H. Dillon.
Royal C. Johnson.
Harry L. Gandy.

TENNESSEE.

Sam R. Sells.
Richard W. Austin.
John A. Moon.
Cordell Hull.
William C. Houston.
Joseph W. Byrns.
Lemuel P. Padgett.
Thetus W. Sims.
Finis J. Garrett.
Kenneth D. McKellar.

TEXAS.

Eugene Black.
Martin Dies.
James Young.
Sam Rayburn.
Hatton W. Sumners.
Rufus Hardy.
Alexander W. Gregg.
Joe H. Eagle.
George F. Burgess.
James P. Buchanan.
Robert L. Henry.
Oscar Callaway.
John H. Stephens.
James L. Slayden.
John N. Garner.
William R. Smith.
James H. Davis.
Jeff: McLemore.

UTAH.

Joseph Howell.
James H. Mays.

VERMONT.

Frank L. Greene.
Porter H. Dale.

VIRGINIA.

William A. Jones.
Edward E. Holland.
Andrew J. Montague.
Edward W. Saunders.
Carter Glass.
James Hay.
Charles C. Carlin.
C. Bascom Slemp.
Henry D. Flood.

WASHINGTON.

William E. Humphrey.
Lindley H. Hadley.
Albert Johnson.
William L. La Follette.
C. C. Dill.

WEST VIRGINIA.

M. M. Neely.
William G. Brown, jr.
Adam B. Littlepage.
Hunter H. Moss, jr.
Edward Cooper.
Howard Sutherland.

WISCONSIN.

Henry A. Cooper.
Michael E. Burke.
John M. Nelson.
William J. Cary.
William H. Stafford.
Michael K. Reilly.
John J. Esch.
Edward E. Browne.
Thomas F. Konop.
James A. Frear.
Irvine L. Lenroot.

WYOMING.

Frank W. Mondell.

ALASKA.

Delegate.

James Wickersham.

The CLERK. The roll call shows 429 Members present, a quorum. The Clerk has prepared a statement of the changes in the Membership of the House by death and resignation since the last regular election. Without objection it will be printed in the RECORD.

The statement is as follows:

District.	Name.	Date of vacancy.	Name of successor.
Fifth Mississippi....	Samuel A. Witherspoon.	Nov. 24, 1915 [1]...	
Twenty-third New York.	Joseph A. Goulden.	May 3, 1915 [1]....	William S. Bennet.
Thirty-first New York.	Edwin A. Merritt, jr.	Dec. 4, 1914 [1]....	Bertrand H. Snell.
Thirty-sixth New York.	Sereno E. Payne..	Dec. 10, 1914 [1]...	Norman J. Gould.
Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania.	William M. Brown	Jan. 31, 1915 [1]...	Henry W. Temple.
Fourth South Carolina.	Joseph T. Johnson.	Apr. 19, 1915 [2]...	Samuel J. Nicholls.

[1] Died. [2] Resigned.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

The CLERK. The next business in order is the election of a Speaker for the Sixty-fourth Congress. Nominations are now in order.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Clerk, I place in nomination Hon. CHAMP CLARK, of Missouri. [Applause.]

The CLERK. The name of CHAMP CLARK, of Missouri, has been placed before the House. Are there any further nominations?

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Clerk, I am directed in behalf of the Republican Members to nominate for the office of Speaker the Hon. JAMES R. MANN, of Illinois. [Applause.]

The CLERK. The name of JAMES R. MANN, of Illinois, is placed before the House. Are there any further nominations? If not, the Clerk designates as tellers to record the vote Mr. HELGESEN of North Dakota, Mr. GREENE of Vermont, Mr. EAGLE of Texas, and Mr. DILL of Washington. The gentlemen named will please come to the Clerk's desk and take their positions as tellers.

The tellers took their places at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk called the roll.

The following is the vote in detail:

FOR CHAMP CLARK—222.

Abercrombie	Dies	Jacoway	Rayburn
Adair	Dill	Johnson, Ky.	Reilly
Adamson	Dixon	Jones	Riordan
Aiken	Dooling	Keating	Rouse
Alexander	Doolittle	Kettner	Rubey
Allen	Doremus	Key	Rucker
Almon	Doughton	Kincheloe	Russell, Mo.
Ashbrook	Driscoll	Kitchin	Sabath
Aswell	Dupré	Konop	Saunders
Ayres	Eagan	Lazaro	Scully
Bailey	Eagle	Lee	Sears
Barkley	Edwards	Lesher	Shallenberger
Barnhart	Estopinal	Lever	Sherley
Beakes	Evans	Lewis	Sherwood
Bell	Farley	Lieb	Shouse
Black	Ferris	Liebel	Sims
Blackmon	Fields	Linthicum	Sisson
Booher	Finley	Littlepage	Slayden
Borland	Fitzgerald	Lloyd	Small
Brown, W. Va.	Flood	Lobeck	Smith, N. Y.
Bruckner	Flynn	Loft	Smith, Tex.
Brumbaugh	Foster	McAndrews	Sparkman
Buchanan, Ill.	Gallivan	McClintic	Steagall
Buchanan, Tex.	Gandy	McDermott	Stedman
Burgess	Gard	McGillicuddy	Steele, Iowa
Burke	Garner	McKellar	Steele, Pa.
Burnett	Garrett	McLemore	Stephens, Miss.
Byrnes, S. C.	Glass	Maher	Stephens, Nebr.
Byrns, Tenn.	Godwin, N. C.	Mays	Stephens, Tex.
Caldwell	Goodwin, Ark.	Montague	Stone
Callaway	Gordon	Moon	Stout
Candler, Miss.	Gray, Ind.	Morgan, La.	Sumners
Cantrill	Gregg	Morrison	Taggart
Caraway	Griffin	Moss, Ind.	Tague
Carew	Hamill	Murray	Talbott
Carlin	Hardy	Neely	Tavenner
Carter, Okla.	Harrison	Nicholls, S. C.	Taylor, Ark.
Casey	Hart	Oglesby	Taylor, Colo.
Church	Hastings	Oldfield	Thomas
Clark, Fla.	Hay	Oliver	Thompson
Cline	Hayden	Olney	Tillman
Coady	Heflin	O'Shaunessy	Tribble
Collier	Helm	Overmyer	Van Dyke
Connelly	Helvering	Padgett	Vinson
Conry	Henry	Page, N. C.	Walker
Cox	Hensley	Park	Watkins
Crisp	Hilliard	Patten	Webb
Crosser	Holland	Phelan	Whaley
Cullop	Hood	Pou	Williams, W. E.
Dale, N. Y.	Houston	Price	Wilson, Fla
Davenport	Huddleston	Quin	Wilson, La.
Davis, Tex.	Hughes	Ragsdale	Wingo
Decker	Hulbert	Rainey	Wise
Dent	Hull, Tenn.	Raker	Young, Tex.
Dewalt	Humphreys, Miss.	Randall	
Dickinson	Igoe	Rauch	

FOR JAMES R. MANN—195.

Anderson	Foss	La Follette	Rodenberg
Anthony	Frear	Langley	Rogers
Austin	Freeman	Lehlbach	Rowe
Bacharach	Fuller	Lenroot	Rowland
Barchfeld	Gardner	Lindbergh	Russell, Ohio
Beales	Garland	Longworth	Sanford
Bennet	Gillett	Loud	Scott, Mich.
Britt	Glynn	McArthur	Scott, Pa.
Britten	Good	McCracken	Sells
Browne, Wis.	Gould	McCulloch	Siegel
Browning	Graham	McFadden	Sinnott
Butler	Gray, N. J.	McKenzie	Slemp
Campbell	Green, Iowa	McKinley	Sloan
Cannon	Greene, Mass.	McLaughlin	Smith, Idaho
Capstick	Greene, Vt.	Madden	Smith, Mich.
Carter, Mass.	Griest	Magee	Smith, Minn.
Cary	Guernsey	Mapes	Snell
Chandler, N. Y.	Hadley	Matthews	Snyder
Charles	Hamilton, Mich.	Meeker	Stafford
Chiperfield	Hamilton, N. Y.	Miller, Del.	Steenerson
Coleman	Haskell	Miller, Minn.	Stephens, Cal.
Cooper, Ohio	Haugen	Miller, Pa.	Sterling
Cooper, W. Va.	Hawley	Mondell	Stiness
Cooper, Wis.	Hayes	Mooney	Sullaway
Copley	Heaton	Moore, Pa.	Sutherland
Costello	Helgesen	Moores, Ind.	Sweet
Crago	Hernandez	Morgan, Okla.	Swift
Curry	Hill	Morin	Switzer
Dale, Vt.	Hinds	Moss, W. Va.	Temple
Dallinger	Hollingsworth	Mott	Tilson
Danforth	Hopwood	Mudd	Timberlake
Darrow	Howell	Nelson	Tinkham
Davis, Minn.	Hull, Iowa	Nichols, Mich.	Towner
Dempsey	Humphrey, Wash.	North	Treadway
Denison	Husted	Norton	Vare
Dillon	Hutchinson	Oakey	Volstead
Dowell	James	Paige, Mass.	Walsh
Drukker	Johnson, S. Dak.	Parker, N. J.	Ward
Dunn	Johnson, Wash.	Parker, N. Y.	Wason
Dyer	Kearns	Peters	Watson, Pa.
Edmonds	Keister	Platt	Wheeler
Ellsworth	Kelley	Porter	Williams, T. S.
Emerson	Kennedy, Iowa	Powers	Williams, Ohio
Esch	Kennedy, R. I.	Pratt	Wilson, Ill.
Fairchild	Kiess	Ramseyer	Winslow
Farr	King	Reavis	Wood, Ind.
Fess	Kinkaid	Ricketts	Woods, Iowa
Focht	Kreider	Roberts, Mass.	Young, N. Dak.
Fordney	Lafean	Roberts, Nev.	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—5.

Elston	London	Martin	Nolan
Schall			

The CLERK. The result of the ballot for Speaker as agreed to by the tellers is as follows: Whole number of ballots, 422. Mr. CHAMP CLARK, of Missouri, has received 222 votes and Mr. JAMES R. MANN, of Illinois, 195 votes. Answering "present," 5. CHAMP CLARK, having received a majority of all the votes cast, is duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-fourth Congress. [Loud applause.] I appoint as a committee to conduct the Speaker elect to the chair Mr. MANN, of Illinois, Mr. CONRY, of New York, and Mr. WHALEY, of South Carolina.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri, on appearing with the Members designated, was greeted with loud general applause, which was renewed when he took the chair.

Mr. MANN. Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, I have the honor, in behalf of this committee, to present to you your chosen Speaker, able and impartial, respected, admired, and beloved by all of us. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, I am profoundly grateful for this new evidence of your affection and esteem. I thank the Democrats for their votes, and I thank the members of the minority for the personal good will that has been extended to me on their part during all my days here. [Applause.]

I am particularly grateful to my brother MANN, the able, incisive, aggressive, vigilant leader of the minority, for the gracious and flattering manner in which he presented me. [Applause.] It is a great thing to be elected Speaker of this House once, and the honor increases in geometrical progression as the number of terms increase. [Applause.]

The time is almost in sight when, on account of the amazing growth of this country and the astounding multiplication of business in Congress, the Congress will practically sit in perpetual session. I hope that this Congress will go into history as a working Congress rather than a talking Congress [applause], and, practicing what I preach, without any more words, I am ready to take the oath of office. [Applause.] I ask the gentleman from Maryland, Mr. TALBOTT, to administer the oath.

The oath of office was administered to the Speaker by Mr. TALBOTT.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS.

The Speaker administered the oath of office to the Members and Delegates, the Members and Delegates presenting themselves as their names were called by States and Territories in the area in front of the Speaker's desk and taking the oath prescribed by law.

Mr. BUTLER and Mr. GRIEST qualified by affirmation.

ELECTION OF CLERK AND OTHER OFFICERS.

Mr. SAUNDERS. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution, which I send to the Clerk's desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 1.

Resolved, That Hon. South Trimble, of the State of Kentucky, be, and he is hereby, chosen Clerk of the House of Representatives;

That Robert B. Gordon, of the State of Ohio, be, and he is hereby, chosen Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives;

That Joseph J. Sinnott, of the State of Virginia, be, and he is hereby, chosen Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives;

That William M. Dunbar, of the State of Georgia, be, and he is hereby, chosen Postmaster of the House of Representatives; and

That Rev. Henry N. Couden, of the State of Michigan, be, and he is hereby, chosen Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, by the direction of the Republican Members of the House, I offer the following resolution in the way of a substitute for the resolution just read, and send it to the Clerk's desk and ask to have it read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That Clarence N. Price, of the State of Kansas, be, and he is hereby, chosen Clerk of the House of Representatives;

That C. W. Sheldon, of the State of Pennsylvania, be, and he is hereby, chosen Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives;

That Akin S. Tallman, of the State of New York, be, and he is hereby, chosen Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives;

That George W. Denny, of the State of Tennessee, be, and he is hereby, chosen Postmaster of the House of Representatives;

That Rev. Henry N. Couden, of the State of Michigan, be, and he is hereby, chosen Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the substitute offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GREENE].

The question was taken, and the substitute was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question now is on the original resolution.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a division of the resolution offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SAUNDERS], so that the last paragraph may be voted on separately.

The SPEAKER. That is in respect to the portion of the resolution referring to the Chaplain?

Mr. MANN. Yes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks for a division of the question, so that that portion of the resolution referring to the election of the Chaplain may be voted on separately. The question is on agreeing to that paragraph of the resolution, that the Rev. Dr. Couden be chosen Chaplain.

The question was taken, and the paragraph was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question now recurs on agreeing to the other portion of the resolution.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

The officers elected, mentioned in the resolution, appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

MINORITY EMPLOYEES.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution, which I send to the Clerk's desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 17.

Resolved, That, until otherwise ordered, Joseph G. Rodgers be authorized to act as special employee of the House of Representatives and receive compensation at the rate of $1,800 per annum; that John H. Hollingsworth be authorized to act as special chief page and pair clerk and receive compensation at the rate of $1,800 per annum; that William Tyler Page be authorized to act as special messenger and assistant pair clerk and receive compensation at the rate of $1,800 per annum; that Bert W. Kennedy and Frank W. Collier be authorized to act as special messengers and receive compensation at the rate of $1,500 per annum; and that A. E. Chaffee be authorized to act as minority telephone messenger and receive compensation at the rate of $1,200 per annum; such employees to be at all times under the control of the Speaker of the House and subject to change at any time by the House as provided by law.

Mr. LLOYD rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Missouri rise?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I will say to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. LLOYD] that this is the identical resolution, word for word, which was agreed to two years ago.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, the purpose I had in rising was to ascertain that information.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

NOTIFICATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 2.

Resolved, That the Clerk be instructed to inform the President of the United States that the House of Representatives has elected CHAMP CLARK, a Representative from the State of Missouri, as Speaker, and South Trimble, a citizen of the State of Kentucky, as Clerk, of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-fourth Congress.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

MESSAGE TO THE SENATE.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 3.

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate to inform that body that a quorum of the House of Representatives is assembled; that CHAMP CLARK, a Representative from the State of Missouri, has been elected Speaker; that South Trimble, a citizen of the State of Kentucky, has been elected Clerk; and that the House is ready for business.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Tulley, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the President of the United States and the House of Representatives that the Senate has chosen Hon. JAMES P. CLARKE, a Senator from the State of Arkansas, President of the Senate pro tempore.

Also:

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled, and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

Also:

Resolved, That a committee consisting of two Senators be appointed, to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives, to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each House is assembled, and that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make, and that in compliance with the foregoing the President pro tempore had appointed as said committee Mr. KERN and Mr. GALLINGER.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT UPON THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution, which I send to the Clerk's desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 4.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Speaker, on the part of the House of Representatives, to join with the committee on the part of the Senate, to wait on the President of the United States and notify him that a quorum of the two Houses is assembled and that Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of the following committee on the part of the House: Mr. KITCHIN, Mr. FITZGERALD, and Mr. MANN.

THE RULES.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following privileged resolution.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 16.

Resolved, That the rules of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-third Congress be adopted as the rules of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-fourth Congress.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENRY. I will yield for a question.

Mr. MANN. I desire at the proper time to offer a motion to commit the resolution. I suppose it might be advisable to have the proposition pending before the House and come to some understanding as to the time for discussion.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, I do not object to having the resolution read, reserving all points of order against it.

Mr. MANN. Well, it has been decided by this Speaker that the motion is in order after the previous question is ordered, under the parliamentary practice as laid down in the practice of the House.

Mr. HENRY. Let the resolution be read, then.

Mr. MANN. I will ask to have the resolution read at this time for information.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the resolution:

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MANN moves to recommit the resolution to a select committee to be appointed by the Speaker, to be composed of seven Members, with instructions to report back to the House forthwith a resolution in substance as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the rules of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-third Congress shall be the rules of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-fourth Congress until January 17, 1916; that said select committee be further instructed to consider said resolution committed to it and make a report to the House prior to January 17, 1916, with its recommendations for the adoption of permanent rules for the Sixty-fourth Congress."

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, do gentlemen on the other side wish to debate the resolution?

Mr. MANN. I think so; yes.

Mr. HENRY. Perhaps we might come to an agreement on that as to time. I want to move the previous question a little later on. How much time will be necessary, does the gentleman think?

Mr. MANN. Oh, I should think we should want three-quarters of an hour on this side.

Mr. HENRY. Make it half an hour on a side and I think we can agree without any difficulty; say half an hour to each side.

Mr. MANN. Of course the gentleman would have me at his mercy if he were disposed to be unfair, but I think he is disposed to be fair, and I think we would be satisfied with half an hour on a side.

Mr. HENRY. We think half an hour would be enough.

Mr. LINDBERGH. May I ask the gentleman a question?

Mr. HENRY. Yes; a question.

Mr. LINDBERGH. I want to offer an amendment to the resolution that was offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HENRY], and I want to inquire whether there is objection to my offering that amendment now?

Mr. HENRY. Yes; I could not yield for that purpose, Mr. Speaker, I am sorry to say. I yield for a question.

Mr. LINDBERGH. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. LINDBERGH. We are in the House, as I understand, without any rules, are we not?

The SPEAKER. Yes.

Mr. LINDBERGH. And no Congress prior to this could fix the rules for us, could it?

The SPEAKER. No.

Mr. LINDBERGH. And neither any legislation of Congress itself?

The SPEAKER. Each House fixes its own rules. The general parliamentary law is practically the rules of the House of Representatives.

Mr. LINDBERGH. The rules now would be liberally construed, would they not, for the purpose——

Mr. MANN. They would not be construed at all, because they are not in force.

The SPEAKER. The rules are liberally construed; they always are. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. LINDBERGH. Very well. If our proceedings are liberally construed to-day, why would not an amendment be proper to offer at this time?

The SPEAKER. Because the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HENRY] has the floor.

Mr. LINDBERGH. And under a liberal construction it would not be permissible to do that?

The SPEAKER. Exactly.

Mr. MURRAY. May I suggest to the gentleman that general parliamentary law is made for the majority.

Mr. LINDBERGH. That appears to be the case, Mr. Speaker, and I will not offer it at this time.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, I understand this is not to be taken out of my time.

The SPEAKER. Oh, no.

Mr. HENRY. Is it the agreement that there be 30 minutes on each side in which to discuss the resolution, and at the end of that time the previous question shall be considered as ordered?

The SPEAKER. That at the end of that time the previous question shall be considered as ordered; the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HENRY] will control one half of the time and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] the other half.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Missouri arise?

Mr. LLOYD. Is it understood that the proposed amendment shall be considered?

The SPEAKER. What amendment?

Mr. MANN. That is a motion to commit.

The SPEAKER. It is simply pending for the purpose of debate. The Chair held two years ago, and will hold again, that a motion to commit can be put in this instance after the previous question is ordered. That is the only way to get a vote on it.

Mr. HENRY. I will make that request.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will give heed to it. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. HENRY] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Is there objection to the proposition that this be debated for an hour, 30 minutes to be controlled by the gentleman from Texas

[Mr. HENRY] and 30 minutes by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN], and that at the end of that time the previous question shall be considered as ordered?. [After a pause.] The Chair hears no objection. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I yield my 30 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT.]

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT] will be recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, my remarks will necessarily be brief. This resolution is plain and in the usual form in which it has been adopted at previous sessions. It simply means that the rules of the former Congress shall control this Congress until any amendments may be brought into the House and voted on. I will state to the House that if there are any amendments to the rules necessary, formal resolutions amending the rules may be introduced and may be referred to the Committee on Rules in the usual way, where they will be considered and whatever action is deemed necessary will be taken thereon. At the present time it seems that no amendments are necessary for this occasion. Therefore it is appropriate to adopt the rules of the former Congress, and that is the sole meaning of the resolution which has been offered.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I desire to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Speaker, will the Chair kindly inform me when I have occupied 10 minutes?

If this motion to commit shall prevail, Mr. Speaker, it will result in simply this: That the rules of the Sixty-third Congress will be temporarily adopted until the 17th day of January; that in the meantime a special committee will consider proposed amendments to the rules, with instructions to report to the House its recommendations prior to that time. I am very sorry, indeed, that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HENRY] has not seen fit to accept this proposition. The speech that he has just made to the House is exactly the same speech that he made two years ago, when he admitted the necessity of some material amendments to the rules, and when he solemnly assured the House that the Committee on Rules would consider those amendments and give the House an opportunity to vote upon them. The entire Sixty-third Congress went by, and a number of resolutions were proposed and referred to the committee. I myself had some of them. I was a member of the committee and tried repeatedly to get that committee to consider those resolutions, but they never did.

Now, I am only going to refer, Mr. Speaker, to one or two of the amendments to the rules of the Sixty-third Congress that ought to be considered, amendments that every Member of this House who was a Member of the Sixty-third Congress will admit ought to be considered by the House. One of them particularly is in reference to Calendar Wednesday. The gentleman from Texas knows, as every old Member of this House knows, that Calendar Wednesday has become a farce, and that one-sixth of the time of the House of Representatives is wasted because of the rule that exists with reference to Calendar Wednesday. The gentleman from Texas two years ago, at the opening of the Sixty-third Congress, admitted that, and he assured the House that the Committee on Rules would propose an amendment making Calendar Wednesday what its authors intended it should be, but, unhappily, framed the language so that it was not open to the construction that we all believed would be given it. I will quote the gentleman's language:

> For instance, it is our intention to undertake to revise the rule providing for Calendar Wednesday, to make it more practical, and see if we can not evolve a more workable plan under that rule.

I will say to the House that the Committee on Rules never gave a moment of consideration to that matter, and unless this motion to commit be adopted we have no reason to think that there will be any change in Calendar Wednesday from that condition which has existed during the past four years.

And I will remind you upon the other side that this is not a partisan question. This Sixty-fourth Congress, and especially this session of it, will have questions of greater importance than have been considered for many years. It will be very difficult, indeed, to secure consideration of bills of minor public importance unless the rule with reference to Calendar Wednesday be amended and revised. And, therefore, I say to every one of you that the day will come when you will regret that you did not use the opportunity which is before us now of temporarily adopting these rules and seeing to it that the House will have an opportunity to amend them.

Further, referring to the opening of the Sixty-third Congress, in the debate similar to that which we are now having, on the 7th day of April, 1913, being the beginning of the special session of that Congress, I asked the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HENRY] a question in the following language. I said:

> I desire to ask the gentleman if he does not think the House at a later time should have some opportunity of considering all of the rules if it desires to do so; and may I ask the gentleman whether he will assure the House that if this resolution is adopted the Committee on Rules will, at a later time, give the House the opportunity of considering amendments to each and all of the rules?

To which the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HENRY] replied:

> Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Texas will say this, that if Members desire to introduce amendents to every rule of this House, and those amendments are referred to the Committee on Rules, they will there be carefully and deliberately considered, with an abundance of time for each Member to present his views if he wishes to appear, and then the Committee on Rules will present a report to this House for its action, to adopt it if it wishes to do so, or to vote it down if it desires to do so.

Could assurance, Mr. Speaker, be stronger than that assurance given by the chairman of the Committee on Rules of the Sixty-third Congress? And yet, as I have said, that committee never considered the amendment of a single rule during the entire two years, and the House never had an opportunity to vote upon them. Calendar Wednesday remained to be frittered away during the Sixty-third Congress as it had in the previous session, and unless this motion to commit now prevails, there is no reason to believe that Calendar Wednesday will not be again frittered away during this Congress as it has been in the past.

Now, Mr. Speaker, why should not this motion to commit prevail? It adopts the rules of the House just exactly as the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HENRY] wants them adopted until January 17, making them temporary only instead of permanent. In the meantime a special committee will be appointed by the Speaker himself, presumably with the gentleman from Texas at the head, with instructions—and those instructions, if given in this form, surely will be obeyed—with instructions to report to this House prior to January 17 such amendments to the rules as in their judgment the rules ought to have. That is all that there is in the proposition, and it ought to receive the unanimous vote of every Member of this House, regardless of party.

I reserve the balance of my time. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has used seven minutes.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, I do not care to use any of my time now. I will ask the gentleman from Wisconsin to use more of his time. The gentleman from New York [Mr FITZGERALD] requested time, but I do not see him here now.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. LINDBERGH].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. LINDBERGH] is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. LINDBERGH. Mr. Speaker, I have heard two great Speakers of the House say that the House is master of its own rules. It is also held that previous Congresses can not make the rules of a succeeding Congress; that the rules of a previous Congress can not control a subsequent Congress.

Now, then, we see the fallacy to-day of the statement that the House controls its own rules, because we are governed by such technical rules, parliamentary rules, the "general parliamentary law," so to speak, that we can not get before the House the consideration of new and better rules in any way that is intelligible to the membership. We have here a motion to adopt the old rules in toto, and then we have recognized, by an unwritten law, a person who is a leader of the minority—and I am not complaining of that fact—to offer a substitute or to commit a motion to a select committee to recommend amendment to the rules, and no one else is permitted to offer anything in the shape of amendments. That is what I object to, for it places the general membership at a disadvantage. We have nothing to vote on except to accept what has been offered by one Member or a substitute by another. Everyone else, as suggested by the Speaker, is out of order.

Now, under the ordinary rules of procedure a motion may be amended and the amendment may be amended, and to-day we ought to be here under liberal rules for the purpose of determining what the rules shall be for the governing of this Congress; and yet, by precedents, we are prevented from doing that very thing. You accomplish by indirection what you say can not be accomplished by direct legislation of a previous Congress nor by the rules of a previous House. No greater absurdity could present itself than the spectacle here to-day. It is the old gag again.

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. LINDBERGH. I can not yield because of the lack of time. I have an amendment which I now offer, and I would like to have it read in my time.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read it.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. LINDBERGH moves to amend by adding to the other amendments proposed the following:

"All bills or resolutions to amend the rules of the House in any manner relating to the general government of the House or of any of its committees, or for a consideration of any resolution or bill introduced in the House or that has passed the Senate, and the purpose of such resolutions and bills is to secure the action of the House upon any matters or subjects of general public interest—that is, when the object is to secure general legislation—the same shall automatically be referred to the Committee on Rules and be reported back to the House by the said committee within 14 calendar days, and if not so reported within the time named shall automatically revert back to the House and be immediately entered upon the calendar of the House. That after the same has been on the calendar 3 days the author of the bill or resolution, or in case he fails to, or if it is a bill or resolution that has passed the Senate, then any Member may move the consideration of the same, which motion shall fix the time for its consideration. Such motion shall not be debatable and shall be privileged and take precedence over all other motions."

Mr. LINDBERGH. This amendment would give the House power, or, in other words, would make it master of itself.

Three other amendments I should offer, but they would be ruled out, as suggested, by the Speaker. This day we begin the proceedings of the new Congress gagged from the very start.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman yields back one minute.

Mr. LENROOT. Will the gentleman from Texas use some of his time?

Mr. HENRY. The gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] has not come in, and if he does not care for the time, there will be only one other speech on this side, unless somebody opposed to the rules desires time on this side. I ask the gentleman from Wisconsin to use his time.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD] five minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD] is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, if the resolution offered by my colleague [Mr. LENROOT] is voted down and the rules of the last Congress are adopted by this body, it goes without saying that it is a certainty that these rules will be in existence when the Sixty-fourth Congress adjourns without any further amendment than what was effected in the last Congress.

Every person who has served in a prior Congress, in the last Congress in particular, knows that the rules of the Sixty-third Congress are not the last word in order to have proper consideration of legislation brought before this body. The Speaker has said that he would like to have this prove to be a working Congress, and in order to have this a working Congress you are called upon to amend the rules, if you are mindful at all of the grave abuse of Calendar Wednesday, so as to bring before the House the legislation that is reported from the respective committees for a vote. You are obliged to amend that rule.

This is a very reasonable resolution. The Speaker appoints a select committee. They are virtually called upon to go over these rules. I know that in private conversation with members of the committee they acknowledge that these rules are not the last word and that there should be some changes in them. If you intend to stand by the Speaker in his presaging utterance that this should be a working Congress rather than a talking Congress, you will adopt this reasonable provision, which will allow the Speaker to appoint a select committee of seven, who will bring into this House a revision of some of these rules which are so much in need of revision.

If you do not adopt it, then by your vote—because this is your only chance and opportunity to vote on a revision of the rules—you indorse every procedure of the last Congress. You indorse the action of the Committee on Printing in bringing in a large codification bill that will take up months and months of Calendar Wednesdays. You indorse the action of the Committee on Revision of the Laws in bringing in another codification bill to act as a buffer against the consideration of other legislation; and you will go home to your districts with an apology that you were not able to consider all of this important legislation that the committees have recommended, because the rules did not permit you to bring it up for consideration.

Under our method of legislation we naturally send the bills and resolutions to the committees for their consideration, to report back to the House what they believe is worthy of the consideration of the House; but when they do bring back those bills there should be some machinery other than unanimous consent and other than suspension of the rules whereby those bills may be considered, and the only avenue for the consideration of those bills is that of Calendar Wednesday.

Calendar Wednesday is acknowledged by all to have been abused. A few words, a little change, may correct it. Are you in favor of the old, obsolete methods that were in force in the last Congress? By your votes to-day you will determine whether you believe in frittering away Calendar Wednesday or whether you believe in having an up-to-date revision of the rules, whereby this House can legislate on the bills reported from the committees.

Mr. HENRY. Is this the last speech on that side?

Mr. LENROOT. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin, my colleague [Mr. COOPER].

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, here is what is included in the proposition which the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HENRY] makes: The scores of new Members of this House who never have had any legislative experience under the rules of the last House are nevertheless asked to vote to adopt those rules for the entire term of the present Congress, and thus to accept something about which, as a matter of personal experience, they are totally uninformed. Now, the proposition of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] and of my colleague from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT] is to adopt the old rules temporarily. The House can do business under them until the 17th of January, at which time it will be within the power of the Democratic majority, in its discretion, to override any or all of the amendments which may be proposed by the select committee to be appointed by our Democratic Speaker. Your Democratic majority can then, if it so desire, defeat all proposed amendments and adopt the rules of the last House in toto. But meanwhile the new Members will have had an opportunity to become acquainted by actual experience with the workings of those rules. This would be perfectly fair to both sides of the aisle. In my judgment not a rational argument can be offered against that proposition. No Representative should be put under the gag as soon as he comes here, have the party whip applied to him, and be compelled to vote upon a question concerning which he must of necessity be absolutely ignorant. Many have never read the rules; scores on both sides have never had a minute's experience under them; and yet they are asked to vote to adopt them all until the 4th of March, 1917. I repeat that the proposition of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] and of my colleague [Mr. LENROOT] is to adopt the rules temporarily until the 17th of January, to let all Members have experience under them, and then to vote on the question of adopting them with or without amendment.

Mr. LENROOT. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CAMPBELL].

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Speaker, this House is entering upon the consideration of more grave questions than any House of recent years. No Congress in a quarter of a century has considered more questions than this Congress will be called upon to take into consideration. The Speaker has well said that this should be a working Congress. We ought to get through with our business by the middle of summer. If the motion of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HENRY] prevails, we begin by binding ourselves to waste one-sixth of our time. Calendar Wednesday is a waste of time. The Members of this House on both sides, who have been interested in the procedure and who have watched what has been going on, know that within the past four years but little, if anything, has been done on Calendar Wednesday. One day therefore of each week is entirely wasted.

It was intended that Calendar Wednesday should be one of the most important legislative days of the Congress. That was the hope of those who proposed that calendar day. It was the result of one of the greatest reforms that the rules of the House have had within recent years. Yet everybody now concedes that it has only resulted in frittering away one day of the time of the House every week.

Then, in addition to that, a great campaign was on against the committees of the House, against the domination of the Speaker in the appointment of committees, in fixing up committees that would smother bills. A scheme was devised to thwart that purpose of any Speaker or of any committee, and a rule was provided that there should be a calendar upon which bills and resolutions could be placed, and that upon occasions that were opportune, occurring regularly, Members should have an opportunity to move to discharge any committee from further consideration of a bill and to consider it in the House. There was not one bill or resolution considered on that calendar in the Sixty-third Congress for the reason that the rule is not workable.

These two rules especially should be considered by a committee of this House, with a view to expediting its business, without any partisanship, without any view of inaugurating new

reforms, but with a view of expediting the business of the House; and I appeal to the Members on both sides, and especially to the new Members of the House on the Democratic side, and many Members on that side who were brought into this House on a wave of protest against the inefficiency of other rules, under which the business of the House, it was claimed, was not expedited as they and the country thought it should be. To-day we are in a worse condition, so far as the work of the House is concerned, than we have ever been since I have been a Member.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, it is now evident that this House is to be regaled——

Mr. LENROOT. Will the gentleman yield? We have not yet used all of our time.

Mr. HENRY. I shall be glad to have the gentleman use all of his time.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will inquire of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT] if he wants to use the remaining seven minutes.

Mr. LENROOT. I prefer, Mr. Speaker, that the gentleman from Texas should use some of his time now.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, I am going to close the discussion.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas is to have but one speech?

Mr. HENRY. That is all.

Mr. LENROOT. Then, Mr. Speaker, I will use some time. Mr. Speaker, I regret exceedingly that neither the gentleman from Texas nor any of his colleagues have seen fit to debate this question. I am not greatly surprised that the gentleman from Texas reserves what he has to say for a speech when he can not be replied to, but I do submit that in all fairness on a question of this importance the House is entitled to know the views of the gentleman from Texas and others and the position that they take upon this question where there can be some little debate with reference to it. I am inclined to think, Mr. Speaker, that the reason the gentleman from Texas reserves what he has to say for a concluding speech, when he can not be replied to, is because he is not willing to meet this question in fair and open debate. The gentleman from Texas knows that the promise that he made to this House a few moments ago is the same promise that the same gentleman made to this House in the opening of the Sixty-third Congress, a promise never fulfilled by the gentleman from Texas or the Committee on Rules.

I would have been glad, Mr. Speaker, of an opportunity to reply to anything which the gentleman might say as a reason why this motion should not be adopted temporarily, adopting the old rules, so that the business of the House will not be impeded or obstructed in the slightest degree. What objection can the gentleman have to the appointment of a special committee, with himself at the head of it, without any instructions to that committee other than that they shall take up this question and consider the rules of the Sixty-third Congress and make recommendations as to what, if any, amendment ought to be made to them, and bring a report to this House at such a time when the new Members of this House especially will have had some opportunity to familiarize themselves with the rules and the necessity for amendment of them.

I submit that it would have been fairer for him and gentlemen on that side who take the position, to have some real debate rather than to reserve all that they have to say to one speech to which there can be no reply.

I wish to say that this is not a partisan matter and ought not to be considered as such. Democrats on that side ought to vote just as freely for it as the Republicans on this side. It is merely a question of whether we shall without any partisanship do what we can to make the Sixty-fourth Congress an effectual and working Congress, as the Speaker said, rather than a talking one—one that will produce results in the fairest and best manner possible.

I still indulge the hope that the Members upon that side of the aisle will not think that this is a question of partisanship, that they must blindly follow the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HENRY]; but will consider this proposition on its merits, which is simply to adopt the rules temporarily and have them considered by a committee controlled by you on the other side. If you will do that instead of blindly following the lead of the gentleman from Texas, then the motion made upon this side of the House will be adopted by an overwhelming majority, and I should regret exceedingly to see the first business of this Congress made a matter of partisanship, a matter of blindly following the leader of that side of the House without regard to the merits of the question. A question as important as this question is ought to be debated without any spirit of partisanship, and if it is not, I am afraid that the work of this Congress will not be very greatly in the public interest. Begin now and use your own judgment, vote your own convictions, and if we do that on both sides of this aisle, in the days to come we will make a record that every man on either side of the aisle will be proud of.

Mr. BORLAND. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LENROOT. Yes.

Mr. BORLAND. The gentleman has spoken earnestly about this being a working Congress. Is not the gentleman prepared to admit that the Sixty-third Congress was a working Congress, and that it passed more constructive legislation, sometimes with the help of the gentleman from Wisconsin, than any other Congress in the last quarter of a century?

Mr. LENROOT. I am glad to answer the question of the gentleman. The Sixty-third Congress did consider and enact certain bills of great national importance. Whether those bills as enacted were wise or not, it is not the time or the place now to discuss. The gentleman knows as well as I know and as every old Member of the House knows that there were a large number of bills reported of great public importance, but failed of consideration simply because of the failure to amend the rules in the Sixty-third Congress, as the gentleman from Texas himself promised would be done and which promise was not fulfilled. [Applause.]

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, it is now evident that this House is to be regaled with a good deal of talk of the sort we have just heard. An innocent bystander might think there was something mysterious in what the gentlemen have been saying. Take the gentleman from Wisconsin, Mr. COOPER. He has been a Member of the House for more than 20 years, and on several occasions I have felt that I should make a few friendly suggestions to him, but I have refrained from doing so heretofore. However, to-day I shall take advantage of this occasion to make a few friendly remarks on his behalf. The gentleman says that the new Members are ignorant and know nothing of the rules of this House, and do not know what is going on here to-day. Mr. Speaker, they have been drawing their salaries since the 4th of last March, and I want to advise the gentleman from Wisconsin that he is entirely mistaken and that the new Members are able and that they are informed about the rules and other legislative matters.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENRY. Yes.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Does the gentleman know that his peculiar accent can not be put into the RECORD? I did not say—and nobody knows it better than the solemn-looking gentleman from Texas [Mr. HENRY]—that the new Members are ignorant, and know nothing of the rules. I did not say that, and the gentleman knows it. I said that they are ignorant concerning the actual workings of the rules.

Mr. HENRY. Oh, Mr. Speaker, I yielded to the gentleman for a question——

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, punctuation means a lot in the speeches of the gentleman from Texas—much more than the substance does. [Laughter.]

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, I want to say this in all friendliness to the gentleman from Wisconsin, that I would never be willing to have my accent go into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD if it could not be accompanied with a photograph of the gentleman from Wisconsin. [Laughter.] Mr. Speaker, I know that what will amaze the new Members is the fact that an old Member who has served for more than 20 years will waste as much energy as the gentleman from Wisconsin has to-day without making a single suggestion about an amendment of the rules. If I may say it politely, he has ranted considerably, but he has not offered a single suggestion about an amendment of the rules, and he has been here for 24 years, I believe.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman permit an interruption?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENRY. Just one moment. If the gentleman can serve for 24 years and can not think of a single amendment which ought to be made to the rules, he has no right to cast any aspersion upon the new Members who have come here to-day. I now yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, the rules do not permit one Member sometimes to say exactly what he thinks about another, and, therefore, I shall refrain from discussing the gentleman from Texas. [Laughter.] When he says I ranted here I think he forgets that I had only two minutes, and that I simply said that the gentleman was asking the new Members upon each side of the aisle to vote upon a proposition concerning which they had no practical experience—namely, the workings of the rules; and that the proposition of my friend from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT] was merely to adopt these rules until the middle of January, by which time the new Members would have a knowl-

edge of their practical workings; that a committee was to be appointed——

Mr. HENRY. Oh, what is the question?

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. A committee was to be appointed by the Speaker, and that when that committee should submit its report it would then be within the power of the gentleman from Texas——

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yielded for a question. What is the question?

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. And the other gentlemen on that side of the aisle to adopt or reject it——

Mr. HENRY. Ask the question——

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Is the gentleman aware of the fact that he misstated what I said? [Laughter.]

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, I am not aware of the fact that I misstated what the gentleman said. When I said that the gentleman from Wisconsin ranted, I meant only that if there is any Member on either side of this House who can always start the fireworks in less than two minutes, it is the gentleman from Wisconsin. [Laughter.] He said what he always says in his speeches, and he said it about as well as he usually does. I deplore the fact—and I hope the gentleman's constituents will not consider this seriously—that after serving here——

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman permit an interruption?

Mr. HENRY. Not until I finish this sentence. No; I can not yield. I am trying to give light to the gentleman.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas declines to yield.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. HENRY. Oh, Mr. Speaker, I am trying to enlighten the gentleman——

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin can not take the gentleman from Texas off his feet by a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. HENRY. I am trying to come to the gentleman's rescue and save him from being mobbed by the new Members. [Laughter.]

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman should have offered some suggestions about amendments to the rules. This is talk with which all Members are familiar. Take the other gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT]—and this seems to be a Wisconsin house party that we have here to-day on the rules question—the other gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT] said that I had promised that the Rules Committee would bring in certain amendments to the rules. Let us see about that. I want to say to this House and to the country to-day that the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT] and the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CAMPBELL], who are to become members of the next Committee on Rules, I believe, have used more words and energy on this floor than they have ever used in the Committee on Rules during the last Congress in order to bring about an amendment of the rules.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. HENRY. Yes.

Mr. LENROOT. I want to ask the gentleman if it is not true that both myself and my colleague the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CAMPBELL] repeatedly asked the gentlemen who were in the majority on the Committee on Rules to consider this very question, and have they not repeatedly refused to do so, so that we could not have wasted any time?

Mr. HENRY. I do not remember anything of that sort. [Laughter.] Here are the facts about the case. If the gentleman had proposed an amendment that was reasonable, the Committee on Rules would have taken it up and considered it.

Mr. LENROOT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENRY. Yes; for a question.

Mr. LENROOT. Does not the gentleman know that I had pending for the entire two years a proposed amendment with reference to this very Calendar Wednesday rule, and asked for its consideration, and did not get it?

Mr. HENRY. If the gentleman had been as noisy in the Rules Committee as he is to-day before the eyes of the country, he would have been able to present his resolution.

Now, Mr. Speaker, what are the facts? The gentleman speaks about amending the rules, about amending the rule pertaining to Calendar Wednesday. We want to make it stricter. We do not want to liberalize that rule. It has been a splendid rule for the membership of this House. Numerous bills have been passed through Congress under the provisions of that rule, and the gentleman knows it has been a useful rule. These gentlemen will have the right, as they have had heretofore, to press their amendments if they wish to do so. Why, the gentleman suavely says that the new Members on this side of the House freely ought to vote for the proposition of the gentleman from Wisconsin and of the gentleman from Illinois; ought to freely vote for a proposition coming from that side of the House! Yes; the Democrats are just about as free to vote for your propositions when you offer them on that side of the House as you vote for our propositions when we offer them on this side. Why, Mr. Speaker, if it is necessary to amend these rules in any respect, the way is plain and easy. Let the gentlemen drop their resolutions in the basket and let them be referred to the Committee on Rules; and if there is any necessity, if there is any reason for amending the rules, the Rules Committee will bring in an amendment, as it has done on many occasions. Why, this is all political talk here to-day. Why did not the gentleman from Kansas, who served on the Committee on Rules for years and has been a Member of this House for a number of years, propose some amendment while he was railing against this procedure? He spoke for five minutes or more, and yet not a single defect in the rules did he deign to point out to this House. He was dealing in glittering generalities, but made no complaint of the rules of the House of Representatives——

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENRY. And the gentleman is not pressing it in any logical manner——

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENRY. For a question.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I referred specifically to the fact that Calendar Wednesday was now a day wasted and that the Calendar for the Discharge of Committees was inoperative, and that both of those rules should be corrected. Those are important rules and should be corrected.

Mr. HENRY. Of course in a general way the gentleman says that, but what the gentleman from Kansas wants to do—and those who think as he does—is to go back to the old days of Cannonism in the House of Representatives. [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. ROBERTS of Nevada. Mr. Speaker——

Mr. HENRY. That is what they wish, and we do not intend to do that. We are going to give you these liberal Democratic rules.

Mr. KITCHIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENRY. They have worked well, and under this Democratic administration the country has been given the greatest constructive laws that it has known in 40 years, and the gentleman knows it.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO WAIT UPON THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. KITCHIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENRY. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, your committee appointed to wait on the President and notify him of the organization of the House of Representatives and ask if he had any message to deliver, have, in conjunction with a like committee on the part of the Senate, performed that duty. The President asked us to report that he will be pleased to deliver in person his message to-morrow at 12.30 to a joint session of the two Houses. I offer the following resolution and ask for its immediate adoption.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House concurrent resolution 1.

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday the 7th day of December, 1915, at 12 o'clock and 30 minutes in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving such communications as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

THE RULES.

Mr. ROBERTS of Nevada. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENRY. I will yield to the gentleman for a question.

Mr. ROBERTS of Nevada. I know the gentleman from Texas is perfectly fair and is always willing to listen to anyone who has anything to say with reference to these rules or as to what he may have said on the floor of this House when they were first adopted. Will the gentleman stand by rule 21 as adopted by the Sixty-second Congress and for what he said concerning it at that time?

Mr. HENRY. What was that?

Mr. ROBERTS of Nevada. I will read what was stated.

Mr. HENRY. Of course I am always glad to hear read what I have said.

Mr. ROBERTS of Nevada. You said:

To Rule XXI we have added what is known as the retrenchment amendment. Some call it the Holman amendment. Mr. Speaker, let me say

in passing that if there is any one subject needing attention in this country it is the one appropriating the people's money. Extravagance with the money of the people in the Treasury of the United States is eating into the very vitals of this Republic. Hence we have so amended this rule as to make it possible to cut down appropriations and save millions of public money every year.

Now, if the gentleman will permit, I will ask him a question.

Mr. HENRY. All right; ask your question.

Mr. ROBERTS of Nevada. Having made that assertion and having adopted that rule, and the result of the rule having been that we have during the last session squandered more money of the people than ever before, does it not stand to reason that that rule should be amended? [Laughter.]

Mr. HENRY. Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to say to the House that that was a good rule and that was a good speech [laughter], but the trouble with it is that the gentleman from Nevada does not know the difference between a rule and an appropriation bill. Now, I do not mean to reflect on the gentleman——

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Oh, not at all; not at all. [Laughter.]

Mr. HENRY. And nobody would consider that I was reflecting on the gentleman. [Laughter.]

Now, Mr. Speaker, these gentlemen know that they can present their rules, and they can be referred in the proper way. Let them present them, and they will be considered. Now, sometimes they do not consider them the way we want them considered, but all these questions have been considered in the proper and in the usual way.

Mr. LENROOT. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. HENRY. I will yield.

Mr. LENROOT. I am sure the gentleman wants to be accurate. Does the gentleman mean to state that any proposed amendments to the rules of the Sixty-third Congress were ever considered by the Committee on Rules of that Congress?

Mr. HENRY. Oh, yes; I think there were.

Mr. LENROOT. I deny that.

Mr. HENRY. I do not say that they were considered in any formal session. [Laughter.]

Now, Mr. Speaker, if there had been an amendment proposed that merited consideration in the full committee it would have been duly considered, but my distinct recollection is that there was not a single one offered that was entitled to serious consideration at the hands of the Rules Committee. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. LENROOT. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. HENRY. For one more question.

Mr. LENROOT. Did not the gentleman state on the floor of the House most two years ago that the rule with reference to Calendar Wednesday should be considered and amended, and is it not true that the committee never even considered an amendment to that rule?

Mr. HENRY. But, if a sensible amendment had been offered, and if you had mustered the votes to control the Rules Committee, of course, it would have done so.

Now, Mr. Speaker, that is all there is to this question. These are the very best rules this House has ever operated under. Of course, these gentlemen do not wish to abide by them. They wish to get back to the old system. That is what hurts them. But they are not going back to the old system under the Democratic régime.

Now, I ask for the previous question.

The SPEAKER. It is agreed that the previous question shall be considered as ordered.

Mr. MANN. Then, all there is to do is to commit the resolution under the motion which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the motion to commit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MANN moves to commit the resolution to a select committee, to be appointed by the Speaker, to be composed of seven members, with instructions to report back to the House forthwith a resolution in substance as follows:

Resolved, That the rules of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-third Congress shall be the rules of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-fourth Congress until January 17, 1916.

That said select committee be further instructed to consider said resolution committed to it and make report to the House prior to January 17, 1916, with its recommendations for the adoption of permanent rules for the Sixty-fourth Congress.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on that resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] to commit the motion of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HENRY], and everything that goes with it, to a special committee of seven members to be appointed by the Speaker.

Mr. MANN. And on that, Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 194, nays 209, not voting 29, as follows.

YEAS—194.

Anderson	Fordney	Langley	Rodenberg
Anthony	Foss	Lehlbach	Rogers
Austin	Frear	Lenroot	Rowe
Bacharach	Freeman	Lindbergh	Russell, Ohio
Barchfeld	Fuller	London	Sanford
Bennet	Gardner	Longworth	Schall
Britt	Garland	Loud	Scott, Mich.
Britten	Gillett	McArthur	Siegel
Browne, Wis.	Glynn	McCracken	Sinnott
Browning	Good	McFadden	Slemp
Buchanan, Ill.	Gould	McKenzie	Sloan
Burke	Graham	McKinley	Smith, Idaho
Butler	Green, Iowa	McLaughlin	Smith, Mich.
Campbell	Greene, Mass.	Madden	Smith, Minn.
Cannon	Greene, Vt.	Magee	Snell
Capstick	Griest	Mann	Snyder
Carter, Mass.	Hadley	Mapes	Stafford
Cary	Hamilton, Mich.	Martin	Steenerson
Chandler, N. Y.	Hamilton, N. Y.	Matthews	Stephens, Cal.
Charles	Haskell	Mays	Sterling
Coleman	Haugen	Meeker	Stiness
Cooper, Ohio	Hawley	Miller, Del.	Sulloway
Cooper, W. Va.	Hayes	Miller, Minn.	Sutherland
Cooper, Wis.	Heaton	Mooney	Sweet
Copley	Helgesen	Moore, Pa.	Swift
Costello	Hernandez	Moores, Ind.	Switzer
Crago	Hill	Morgan, Okla.	Tavenner
Crosser	Hollingsworth	Morin	Temple
Curry	Howell	Moss, W. Va.	Thompson
Dale, Vt.	Huddleston	Mott	Tilson
Dallinger	Hull, Iowa	Mudd	Timberlake
Danforth	Humphrey, Wash.	Nelson	Tinkham
Darrow	Husted	Nichols, Mich.	Towner
Davis, Minn.	Hutchinson	Nolan	Treadway
Dempsey	James	North	Vare
Denison	Johnson, S. Dak.	Norton	Volstead
Dillon	Johnson, Wash.	Oakey	Walsh
Dowell	Keating	Paige, Mass.	Wason
Dunn	Keister	Parker, N. J.	Watson, Pa.
Dyer	Kelley	Parker, N. Y.	Wheeler
Edmonds	Kennedy, Iowa	Peters	Williams, T. S.
Ellsworth	Kennedy, R. I.	Platt	Williams, Ohio
Elston	Kettner	Powers	Wilson, Ill.
Emerson	Kiess, Pa.	Pratt	Winslow
Esch	King	Ramseyer	Wood, Ind.
Fairchild	Kinkaid	Reavis	Woods, Iowa
Farr	Kreider	Ricketts	Young, N. Dak.
Fess	Lafean	Roberts, Mass.	
Focht	La Follette	Roberts, Nev.	

NAYS—209.

Abercrombie	Dies	Humphreys, Miss.	Rauch
Adair	Dill	Igoe	Rayburn
Adamson	Dixon	Jacoway	Reilly
Aiken	Dooling	Johnson, Ky.	Riordan
Alexander	Doolittle	Jones	Rouse
Allen	Doremus	Key, Ohio	Rubey
Almon	Doughton	Kincheloe	Rucker
Ashbrook	Driscoll	Kitchin	Russell, Mo.
Aswell	Dupré	Konop	Sabath
Ayres	Eagan	Lazaro	Saunders
Bailey	Eagle	Lee	Scully
Barkley	Edwards	Lesher	Sears
Barnhart	Estopinal	Lever	Shallenberger
Beakes	Evans	Lewis	Sherley
Bell	Farley	Lieb	Sherwood
Black	Ferris	Liebel	Shouse
Blackmon	Fields	Linthicum	Sims
Booher	Finley	Littlepage	Sisson
Borland	Fitzgerald	Lloyd	Slayden
Brown, W. Va.	Flood	Lobeck	Small
Bruckner	Flynn	Loft	Smith, N. Y.
Brumbaugh	Foster	McAndrews	Smith, Tex.
Buchanan, Tex.	Gallivan	McClintic	Sparkman
Burgess	Gandy	McDermott	Steagall
Burnett	Gard	McGillicuddy	Stedman
Byrnes, S. C.	Garner	McKellar	Steele, Iowa
Byrns, Tenn.	Garrett	McLemore	Steele, Pa.
Caldwell	Glass	Maher	Stephens, Miss.
Callaway	Godwin, N. C.	Montague	Stephens, Nebr.
Candler, Miss.	Goodwin, Ark.	Moon	Stephens, Tex.
Cantrill	Gordon	Morrison	Stone
Caraway	Gray, Ind.	Moss, Ind.	Stout
Carew	Gregg	Murray	Sumners
Carlin	Griffin	Neely	Taggart
Carter, Okla.	Hamill	Nicholls, S. C.	Tague
Casey	Hardy	Oglesby	Taylor, Ark.
Church	Harrison	Oldfield	Taylor, Colo.
Clark, Fla.	Hart	Oliver	Thomas
Cline	Hastings	Olney	Tillman
Coady	Hay	O'Shaunessy	Tribble
Collier	Hayden	Overmyer	Vinson
Connelly	Heflin	Padgett	Watkins
Conry	Helm	Page, N. C.	Webb
Cox	Helvering	Park	Whaley
Crisp	Henry	Patten	Williams, W. E.
Cullop	Hensley	Phelan	Wilson, Fla.
Dale, N. Y.	Hilliard	Pou	Wilson, La.
Davenport	Holland	Price	Wingo
Davis, Tex.	Hood	Quin	Wise
Decker	Houston	Ragsdale	Young, Tex.
Dent	Hughes	Rainey	
Dewalt	Hulbert	Raker	
Dickinson	Hull, Tenn.	Randall	

NOT VOTING—29.

Beales	Hamlin	Miller, Pa.	Talbott
Chiperfield	Hinds	Mondell	Van Dyke
Cramton	Hopwood	Morgan, La.	Walker
Drukker	Howard	Porter	Ward
Gallagher	Kahn	Rowland	Watson, Va.
Gray, Ala.	Kearns	Scott, Pa.	
Gray, N. J.	Kent	Sells	
Guernsey	McCulloch	Shackleford	

So the motion of Mr. MANN to commit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Until further notice:

Mr. WALKER with Mr. MONDELL.

Mr. TALBOTT with Mr. GUERNSEY.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD with Mr. BEALES.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. MANN. Now, Mr. Speaker, while the previous question is offered and agreed to upon the resolution of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HENRY], there was an understanding that the Committee on Ways and Means would be increased by one member, who goes to the minority, and that the Committee on Labor would be increased by one member; and I hope the gentleman from Texas will ask unanimous consent to amend the motion so as to make those increases.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, I have no objection to that; and in that respect I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Ways and Means membership be increased one member, and the Committee on Labor one member.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent that the rules of the Sixty-third Congress be modified to such an extent as to assign one additional member to the Committee on Ways and Means and one to the Committee on Labor. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HENRY].

The resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. HENRY, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the resolution was agreed to was laid on the table.

HOUR OF MEETING.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, I offer the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. HENRY] offers a resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 5.

Resolved, That until otherwise ordered the daily hour of meeting of the House of Representatives shall be 12 o'clock meridian.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

PRINTING AND BINDING FOR THE CONFERENCE MINORITY.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] asks for the present consideration of a resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 18.

Resolved, That the chairman of the conference minority be authorized to have such printing and binding done as may be necessary for official business.

Mr. MANN. That is the same resolution as was agreed to in the last House.

Mr. HENRY. Is that the same?

Mr. MANN. Yes; that is the same resolution. I need to have some printing done for committees; otherwise I would not ask it at this time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. KELLEY rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Michigan rise?

Mr. KELLEY. To request leave of absence for my colleague, Mr. CRAMTON, for one week, on account of illness.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. KELLEY] asks unanimous consent for leave of absence for 10 days for his colleague, Mr. CRAMTON, on account of sickness. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House the following personal request, which the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

ATLANTA, GA., *December 6, 1915.*

Hon. WILLIAM C. ADAMSON,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Please secure leave of absence for two days, on account of serious illness of mother.

SCHLEY HOWARD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to this request?

There was no objection.

Mr. BURNETT. Mr. Speaker, I want to make a similar request for my colleague, Mr. GRAY, for indefinite leave of absence, on account of serious illness at home.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BURNETT] asks unanimous consent for indefinite leave of absence for his colleague, Mr. GRAY, on account of serious illness. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask leave of absence for my colleague, THOMAS GALLAGHER, due to illness in his family.

There was no objection.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

By unanimous consent, Mr. TILSON obtained leave to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, the papers in the case of Sigmond Bauer (H. R. 15369, Sixty-third Congress), no adverse report having been made thereon.

By unanimous consent, Mr. TILSON obtained leave to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, the papers in the case of Benjamin Kelsey (H. R. 5942, Sixty-second Congress), no adverse report having been made thereon.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I ask leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD by publishing the first inaugural of Thomas Jefferson, together with an editorial from the editor of the World's Best Orations. It does not cover over a page.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GORDON] asks unanimous consent to print in the RECORD the first inaugural——

Mr. FITZGERALD. On what subject?

The SPEAKER. Of Thomas Jefferson, together with an article by the editor of Brewer's "The World's Best Orations." Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. I think it would do the House good to read the inaugural of Thomas Jefferson. [Laughter.]

Mr. FITZGERALD. This side is familiar with it.

Mr. ADAMSON. Those on that side are beyond hope. [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on the subject of the national defense.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BAILEY] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks on the subject of national defense. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, is it for the purpose of extending the remarks of the gentleman or collating a large amount of matter in reference to the subject?

Mr. BAILEY. For printing the statement issued by the majority leader, Mr. KITCHIN.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. FITZGERALD. I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] objects.

DEATH OF THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE GOULDEN.

Mr. BENNET. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad duty to announce to the House the death of one who was for three terms my colleague, of whom I was a constituent, and whom I succeeded; one of the few remaining old soldiers in this House, the Hon. JOSEPH A. GOULDEN, who passed away in the city of Philadelphia on May 2 of this year. At another time I shall ask this House to set apart a session to pay proper tribute to his memory. At this time I offer the following resolution:

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 19.

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. JOSEPH A. GOULDEN, a Representative from the State of New York.

The resolution was agreed to.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE ELECT BROWN, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. TEMPLE. Mr. Speaker, it becomes my painful duty to announce the death of Hon. WILLIAM M. BROWN, Representative

elect from the twenty-fourth district of Pennsylvania. I wish to offer the following resolution and move its adoption.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 20.

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. WILLIAM M. BROWN, a Representative elect from the State of Pennsylvania.

The resolution was agreed to.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE WITHERSPOON.

Mr. CANDLER of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, it is with sincere and genuine sadness, fully shared in by all of the delegation from Mississippi, that I announce to you and to the House of Representatives the death of my friend and colleague, Hon. SAMUEL ANDREW WITHERSPOON, Representative from the fifth district of Mississippi, which sad event occurred at his home in Meridian, Miss., at 6 o'clock p. m., November 24 last.

Mr. WITHERSPOON was a cultured Christian gentleman, a manly man, a hard student, who solved great questions, and with efficiency and faithfulness discharged every duty devolving upon him. His death is a distinct loss to his district, to his State, to this Nation, and to the House of Representatives, where he was always listened to with great attention when he presented any question.

I shall not say more at the present time, Mr. Speaker, but at some future date I will ask that a day be set apart, that a fitting eulogy may be paid to his splendid character and his useful life. For the present I offer the following resolution.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution No. 21.

Resolved, That the House of Representatives has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. SAMUEL ANDREW WITHERSPOON, late a Representative from the State of Mississippi.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The resolution was agreed to.

LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS.

Mr. CHANDLER of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD certain correspondence consisting of two letters between the War Department and myself relating to alleged discrimination against Jews at West Point.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT.

The SPEAKER. In connection with the announcements which have just been made there is another resolution which will be reported by the Clerk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the Representatives of whose deaths the House has been informed, this House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 6 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until Tuesday, December 7, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, a letter from the Third Assistant Postmaster General, transmitting the annual report of the board of trustees of the Postal Savings System for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 52), was taken from the Speaker's table, referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. JONES: A bill (H. R. 1) to declare the purpose of the people of the United States as to the future political status of the people of the Philippine Islands, and to provide a more autonomous government for those islands; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 2) for the coinage of a McKinley souvenir silver dollar, in commemoration of the erection of a memorial to William McKinley, late President of the United States; to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. ADAMSON: A bill (H. R. 3) to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of dams across navigable waters," approved June 21, 1906, as amended by the act approved June 23, 1910; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MONTAGUE: A bill (H. R. 4) to provide that the heads of the executive departments may occupy seats on the floor of the Senate and the House of Representatives; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: A bill (H. R. 5) for erecting a suitable memorial to John Ericsson; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. HELVERING: A bill (H. R. 6) to protect the rights of women citizens of the United States to register and vote for Senators of the United States and for Members of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. SHACKLEFORD: A bill (H. R. 7) to amend an act of Congress approved October 22, 1914, entitled "An act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CARLIN: A bill (H. R. 8) authorizing the purchase of certain lands on the battle fields of Bull Run; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9) to authorize the closing of part of Forty-first Street NW., in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10) to authorize the closing of a part of Forty-first Street NW., in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. VINSON: A bill (H. R. 11) to effect certain reforms in the civil service by segregating clerks and employees of the white race from those of African blood and descent; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. CLARK of Florida: A bill (H. R. 12) to require all transportation companies, firms, and persons within the District of Columbia to provide separate accommodations for the white and negro races and to prescribe punishments and penalties for violating its provisions, and to provide for its enforcement; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. VINSON: A bill (H. R. 13) to require all transportation companies, firms, and persons within the District of Columbia to provide separate accommodations for the white and negro races and to prescribe punishments and penalties for violating its provisions; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CANDLER of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 14) to amend section 162 of the act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary, approved March 3, 1911; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 15) to provide for stock-raising homesteads, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16) permitting minors of the age of 18 years or over to make homestead entry or other entry of the public lands of the United States; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 17) granting cities and incorporated towns coal lands for municipal purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18) to provide for a commission to codify and suggest amendments to the general mining laws; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19) authorizing the use of lands and property by the State of Colorado for the care of the insane or other public purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 20) authorizing the county of Gunnison, Colo., to purchase certain public lands for public-park purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21) authorizing the city of Salida, Colo., to purchase certain public lands for public-park purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22) to amend section 73 of an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23) granting to various States public lands to be sold under certain restrictions, and the proceeds thereof used for the construction and improving of public highways; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24) to make appropriation for the construction of a wagon road on the Navajo Indian Reservation in New Mexico; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 25) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Montrose, Colo.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 26) divesting goods, wares, and merchandise manufactured by convicts or by convict labor of their interstate character in certain cases; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 27) for protection of the water supply of the city of Grand Junction, Colo.; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 28) to amend an act entitled "An act granting to the city of Durango, in the State of Colorado, certain lands therein described for water reservoirs," approved March 1, 1907; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 29) authorizing summer homestead entries; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 30) to establish an agricultural experiment station on the western slope of Colorado; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 31) to establish and maintain a fish-hatching and fish-culture station in Garfield County, State of Colorado; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 32) to establish and maintain a fish-hatching and fish-culture station in La Plata County, Colo.; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 33) granting certain coal lands to the city of Grand Junction, Colo.; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 34) providing for the establishment of a Weather Bureau station at Delta, Colo.; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 35) for the construction of a national road from Grand Junction, Colo., to and through the Colorado National Monument; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 36) to acquire a site for a public building at Salida, Colo.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 37) to increase the limit of cost of the United States public building at Durango, Colo.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 38) to authorize the use of the revenues in the Mesa Verde National Park in the management of the same, and the construction, repair, and improvement of roads, trails, and bridges in the park; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 39) providing for the erection of a monument on the site of the Meeker massacre, in Rio Blanco County, Colo.; to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 40) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate condemned cannon and balls; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 41) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the entry of the public lands by incorporated cities and towns for cemetery and park purposes," approved September 30, 1890; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. HAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 42) for the establishment of a probation system in the United States courts, except in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 43) granting pensions to certain soldiers who served in the Indian wars from 1864 to 1898 and to their widows; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 44) for the purchase of the site for a public building at Flagstaff, Coconino County, Ariz.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 45) for the erection of a public building at the city of Tucson, Ariz.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 46) for the purchase of a site for a public building at Bisbee, Cochise County, Ariz.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 47) to increase the cost of construction of the Federal building at Globe, Ariz.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. THOMAS: A bill (H. R. 48) to correct the military record and provide for the granting of pensions to survivors of certain battalions of Kentucky Militia; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EVANS: A bill (H. R. 49) for the enlargement of the Federal building at Butte, Mont.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GARDNER: A bill (H. R. 50) to pension widows and minor children of officers or enlisted men who served in the War with Spain or the Philippine insurrection; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 51) to extend the provisions of the act approved June 27, 1890, providing pensions for widows of officers and enlisted men who served in the United States Army or Navy during the Civil War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. AIKEN: A bill (H. R. 52) to establish a system through which national banks may make loans upon agricultural lands in aid of agriculture; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. NEELY: A bill (H. R. 53) to incorporate the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEY of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 54) to pension widows and minor children of officers and enlisted men who served in the War with Spain, Philippine insurrection, or in China; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ABERCROMBIE: A bill (H. R. 55) to grant public lands to the State of Alabama; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 56) to amend the postal laws; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 57) to require the Commissioner of Education to devise methods and promote plans for the elimination of adult illiteracy in the United States; to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. AUSTIN: A bill (H. R. 58) for increasing the salaries and for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. PLATT: A bill (H. R. 59) to regulate the filling of vacancies in the corps of cadets at the United States Military Academy not otherwise provided for by existing law; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WEBB: A bill (H. R. 60) relating to the maintenance of actions for death on the high seas and other navigable waters; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 61) to amend section 260 of the Judicial Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SLAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 62) to provide for the erection of an addition to the United States court and post-office building at San Antonio, Tex.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 63) to provide for the erection of a public building at Coleman, Tex.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 64) to provide for the appointment of an additional judge in the fifth judicial circuit of the United States; to the Commitee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KALANIANAOLE: A bill (H. R. 65) to ratify, approve, and confirm an act duly enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii relating to certain gas, electric light and power, telephone, railroad, and street-railway companies and franchises in the Territory of Hawaii, and amending the laws relating thereto; to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, a bill (H. R. 66) to establish a fish-cultural and biological station in the Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 67) for the construction of a breakwater at Nawiliwili Harbor, island of Kauai, Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 68) to establish a national park in the Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 69) to authorize and provide for the manufacture, maintenance, distribution, and supply of electric light and power within the Lihue district and the Koloa district, county of Kauai, Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, a bill (H. R. 70) to ratify, approve, and confirm an act duly enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii relating to the granting of a franchise for the purpose of manufacturing and supplying gas in the district of South Hilo, county of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, a bill (H. R. 71) to amend section 714 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the resignation of judges of the courts of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TOWNER: A bill (H. R. 72) to extend, reorganize, and classify the Rural Free Delivery Mail Service of the United States, to fix salaries of rural carriers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 73) to amend chapter 231, known as the Judicial Code, act of March 3, 1911, volume 36, United States Statutes at Large, section 81, page 1111; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KALANIANAOLE: A bill (H. R. 74) for the construction of a breakwater at Kahului Harbor, island of Maui, Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. GALLIVAN: A bill (H. R. 75) providing for a site and public building for Federal purposes at Boston, Mass.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. KINKAID: A bill (H. R. 76) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building in the city of O'Neill, State of Nebraska; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 77) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building in the city of Scottsbluff, State of Nebraska; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 78) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building in the city of Broken Bow, State of Nebraska; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 79) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building in the city of Lexington, State of Nebraska; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 80) to appropriate $10,000 for a highway across the Fort Robinson Military Reservation and the timber reservation; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 81) to amend section 9 of the act to establish a bureau of immigration and naturalization, and to provide for a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States, approved June 29, 1906, to permit the taking of the depositions of witnesses residing a long distance from the court; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. GALLIVAN: A bill (H. R. 82) to amend the navigation laws of the United States; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. LEVER: A bill (H. R. 83) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to license cotton warehouses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ALMON: A bill (H. R. 84) to provide for a Government building at Athens, Ala.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 85) to provide for a Government building at Sheffield, Colbert County, Ala.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 86) to provide for a Government building at Tuscumbia, Colbert County, Ala.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. STONE: A bill (H. R. 87) to establish an agricultural experiment station in the sixteenth congressional district of Illinois; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 88) to establish a fish-hatchery and fish-culture station in the sixteenth congressional district of Illinois, at a point to be selected by the Secretary of Commerce; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 89) to declare Lincoln's birthday a legal holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 90) to provide for admission of volunteer soldiers and sailors who served in the United States Army or Navy in the War with Spain or the Philippine insurrection, and who are afflicted with tuberculosis, to the United States Public Health Service Sanatorium at Fort Stanton, N. Mex.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 91) to pension widow and minor children of any officer or enlisted man who served in the War with Spain or Philippine insurrection; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 92) to create a board to correct military records; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 93) to authorize and direct the payment of pensions monthly; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 94) to acquire a site for a public building at Lacon, Ill.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 95) providing for the erection of a public building at Spring Valley, in the State of Illinois; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CULLOP: A bill (H. R. 96) prohibiting common carriers from owning or leasing coal lands; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 97) to provide for the erection of a public building at Linton, Ind.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 98) for the purchase of a site and erection thereon of a public building at Martinsville, Ind.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 99) for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Spencer, Ind.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 100) for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Sullivan, Ind.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 101) for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Bicknell, Ind.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: A bill (H. R. 102) to amend the act of June 27, 1890, the act of April 19, 1908, and other acts; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 103) granting pensions to ex-prisoners of war; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 104) to amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act granting extra pay to officers and enlisted men of the United States Volunteers," approved January 12, 1899; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 105) providing pensions for honorably discharged soldiers who were in the military service of the United States in the campaign against the Indians in the years 1868 and 1869; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 106) for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Columbus, Kans.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 107) for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Oswego, Kans.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HASTINGS: A bill (H. R. 108) to confer upon the superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma the authority now conferred by law upon the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior respecting lands allotted to the enrolled members of the Five Civilized Tribes and their individual moneys; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 109) providing for the sale of the United States unused barge office in Chicago, Ill.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 110) amending an act entitled "An act to establish postal savings depositories for depositing savings at interest with the security of the Government for repayment thereof, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 111) to grant all employees in the District of Columbia one day of rest in each seven days of employment; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 112) to regulate the hours of labor in continuous-working plants of the United States; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 113) to regulate plastering in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 114) amending the building regulations of the District of Columbia by providing for the better protection of persons engaged in and about the construction, repairing, alterations, or removal of buildings, bridges, viaducts, and other structures; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. ESCH: A bill (H. R. 115) to provide for a site and public building at Reedsburg, Wis.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 116) to establish an agricultural plant, shrub, fruit, and ornamental tree, berry, and vegetable experimental station at or near the city of Mauston, Juneau County, in the State of Wisconsin, on reclaimed swamp land; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 117) to establish a fish hatchery in the seventh congressional district in the State of Wisconsin; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 118) to authorize the Secretary of War to furnish two condemned cannon to the Advancement Association of the city of Viroqua, Vernon County, Wis.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 119) to provide for the investigation of controversies affecting interstate commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 120) to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by requiring the use of the block system and automatic train-control devices by common carriers engaged in interstate commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 121) to amend an act to establish a Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and to provide for a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States, approved June 29, 1906, as amended in section 4 by the act approved June 25, 1910; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, a bill (H. R. 122) providing for the publicity of the security issues of corporations engaged in interstate commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 123) to promote the safety of employees and passengers on railroads engaged in interstate or foreign commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 124) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,' approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof, and to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission"; to proved June 29, 1906; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. TAVENNER: A bill (H. R. 125) to appropriate $250,000 for an additional storehouse at the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 126) to appropriate $250,000 for a field-artillery ammunition plant at the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 127) to appropriate $300,000 for increasing the capacity of the field-artillery material plant at the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 128) to appropriate $350,000 for a small-arms cartridge plant at the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 129) providing a minimum wage for certain employees of the United States Government designated as laborers, helpers, skilled laborers, and others of similar skill; to the Committee on Labor.

Also, a bill (H. R. 130) providing for the construction of a bridge between the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., and the city of Moline, Ill.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 131) to appropriate $15,000 for a magazine at the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 132) regulating the salary of rural letter carriers; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 133) granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers, and officers who served in the Civil War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 134) to add two upper stories to the one-story portion of the west side of the post-office building at Rock Island, Ill.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SMITH of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 135) to provide for the remodeling and repairing of the Federal office building and customhouse at Minneapolis, Minn.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. TAVENNER: A bill (H. R. 136) granting an extension of time to construct a bridge across Rock River at or near Colona Ferry, in the State of Illinois; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Mr. SMITH of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 137) to amend the act approved June 25, 1910, authorizing a postal savings system; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 138) to amend the act approved May 23, 1910, providing for receipts for registered mail; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. DALE of New York: A bill (H. R. 139) to regulate the payment of salaries of clerks in the sea post service; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 140) to increase the pension of widows, minor children, etc., of deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War, the War with Mexico, the various Indian wars, etc., and to grant a pension to certain widows of the deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 141) granting pensions to certain soldiers, sailors, and officers who served in the Civil War and the War with Mexico; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 142) to pension widows and minor and helpless children of officers and enlisted men who served during the War with Spain or the Philippine insurrection or in China between April 21, 1898, and July 4, 1902; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 143) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at the city of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, near the Plaza, at the east end of the Williamsburg Bridge; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 144) providing for the appointment of a board of survey for the purpose of selecting a suitable site for a naval armor plant at or near the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., and submitting an estimate of the cost thereon; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 145) providing for the appointment of a board of survey for the purpose of selecting a suitable site for a powder plant at or near the borough of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, and submitting an estimate of the cost thereof; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 146) providing for the appointment of a board of survey for the purpose of selecting a suitable site adjoining the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., which would be suitable for the establishment of one or more dry docks for the building of the largest superdreadnaughts and submitting an estimate of the cost thereon; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 147) authorizing the promotion of an officer on the retired list of the Army who served in the Civil War; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 148) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Mount Vernon, in the State of Ohio; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. DILLON: A bill (H. R. 149) to provide for the acquiring of a site and the erection of a public building at Canton, in the State of South Dakota; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 150) to establish a standard of weights for various commodities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Also, a bill (H. R. 151) to establish the metric system as the standard for weights and measures, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Also, a bill (H. R. 152) to provide for the erection of a public building at Vermilion, in the State of South Dakota; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MANN: A bill (H. R. 153) to create a Bureau of Labor Safety in the Department of Labor; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. LONGWORTH: A bill (H. R. 154) to create a tariff commission; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WALSH: A bill (H. R. 155) authorizing the erection of a Federal building at Provincetown, Mass.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. ADAMSON: A bill (H. R. 156) for the improvement of the Chattahoochee River; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. VINSON: A bill (H. R. 157) to extend the time for the completion of dams across the Savannah River by authority granted to Twin City Power Co. by an act approved February 29, 1908, as amended by act approved June 3, 1912; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MONDELL: A bill (H. R. 158) making appropriation for demonstrations on the public domain in the destruction of wolves, coyotes, prairie dogs, and other animals injurious to agriculture and animal industry; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 159) for the repeal of the provisions of the Underwood Tariff Act placing sugar on the free list on and after May 1, 1916; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 160) dedicating 25 per cent of the proceeds of public lands to the construction and improvement of public roads; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 161) providing for the expenditure of 25 per cent of the receipts from national forests for road and trail construction; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 162) providing for an appropriation for the preservation of the grasses on the public domain by the extermination of prairie dogs; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 163) making an appropriation for the destruction of predatory wild animals; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 164) making an appropriation for the construction of the Big Wind River Ditch, on the Wind River Indian Reservation, in Wyoming; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 165) to provide for the building of roads on the Devils Tower National Monument, Wyo., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 166) making an appropriation for continuing the work of road and bridge construction on the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 167) for marking the site of old Fort Phil Kearny and the wagon box fight; to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 168) giving a new right of homestead entry to former homesteaders; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 169) granting locations and rights of way for purposes of irrigation and other beneficial use of water through the public lands and reservations of the United States; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 170) providing for the sale of grazing lands; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 171) for the restoration, under certain conditions, of lands included in power-site withdrawals; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 172) for the relief of entrymen under the enlarged-homestead law and defining the meaning of the term "qualified entryman" as used in said act; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 173) authorizing additional desert-land entries; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 174) for the reservation by the United States of a preference right to purchase radium ores taken from certain lands and the radium produced therefrom; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Also, a bill (H. R. 175) to provide for the leasing of oil and gas lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 176) to provide for the leasing of coal lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 177) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to accept the relinquishment of the State of Wyoming to certain lands heretofore certified to said State, and the State of Wyoming to select other lands in lieu of the lands thus relinquished; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 178) to provide for appeals from decisions of the Secretary of the Interior to the district courts of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 179) to provide for appeals from decisions of the Secretary of the Interior to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 180) to provide for the reorganization of the General Land Office; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 181) providing for the payment to Fremont County, Wyo., in lieu of taxes, of certain sums received on coal leases; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 182) to establish a mining experiment station at Lander, in the State of Wyoming; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Also, a bill (H. R. 183) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Green River, in the State of Wyoming; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 184) to provide for the erection of a public building at Newcastle, in the State of Wyoming; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 185) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Sundance, in the State of Wyoming; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 186) prohibiting the importation of foreign meats which have not been inspected and passed in conformity with the provisions of the meat-inspection acts; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 187) for the repeal of the provisions of the Agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year 1914, providing for the custody and protection of migratory game and insectivorous birds by the Government of the United States; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 188) to amend the Federal reserve act by repealing the prohibition against deposit of the postal savings funds in any bank not belonging to the system established by said act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H. R. 189) authorizing the Northern Arapahoe Tribe of Indians to submit claims to the Court of Claims; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 190) for a grazing homestead and supplemental grazing entries; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. ADAMSON: A bill (H. R. 191) to amend an act entitled "An act to change the name of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service to the Public Health Service, to increase the pay of officers of said service, and for other purposes," approved August 14, 1912; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 192) to prevent cheating and swindling in interstate and foreign commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 193) to provide for the care and treatment of persons afflicted with leprosy and to prevent the spread of leprosy in the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 194) to provide for furnishing the pupils of the high schools of the District of Columbia with free textbooks; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. ADAMSON: A bill (H. R. 195) providing for military highways between Fort McPherson and the Government rifle range near Waco, in the State of Georgia, and between Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 196) to prohibit the slaughter, sale, purchase, shipment, and transportation through interstate commerce of calves and cows under certain ages and conditions; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 197) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Buena Vista, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 198) to authorize the purchase or construction of six new vessels, with all necessary equipment, for the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and providing for additional surveys by the Coast and Geodetic Survey; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 199) to regulate the importation of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products, to regulate interstate traffic in said articles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 200) to authorize common carriers in interstate commerce to contract with newspapers for publication of schedules and other information, and issue receipts good for payment of transportation; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 201) to amend the act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, as heretofore amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 202) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Talbotton, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 203) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Greenville, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 204) to promote the efficiency of the Public Health Service; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 205) prescribing certain duties of the United States members of the Joint Land Commission in the Canal Zone, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 206) to provide a system of loans to farmers on landed securities; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H. R. 207) to amend the Panama Canal act, approved August 24, 1912, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 208) to regulate the interstate use of automobiles and all self-propelled vehicles which use the public highways in interstate commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CURRY: A bill (H. R. 209) to divide the northern district of the State of California into two judicial districts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 210) providing American registry for certain classes of vessels built without the United States, while wholly owned by American citizens or corporations, and limiting the life of the act to five years; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 211) to provide for the fitting up of quarters in the post-office building at the city of Sacramento, Cal., for the accommodation of the district court of the northern district of California and its officers and making an appropriation therefor; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 212) placing certain positions in the Post Office Department in the classified civil service; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 213) placing certain positions in the Post Office Department in the classified service; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 214) for the construction and equipment of an ammunition-manufacturing plant of the United States arsenal at Benicia, Cal.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 215) appropriating $400,000 for work on the Sacramento River below Cache Slough; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 216) appropriating $400,000 for the control of floods, removal of débris, and improvement of navigation in the Sacramento and Feather Rivers; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. HILLIARD: A bill (H. R. 217) to authorize the sale of school property in the city of Denver, Colo., and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. FLOOD: A bill (H. R. 218) to provide for the rental of premises in foreign countries for the use of the diplomatic establishments of the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 219) providing for the erection of a public building in the city of Staunton, Va.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 220) for the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen. George Rogers Clark; to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 221) to provide for the improvement of Willis River in Virginia; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 222) to amend an act for the protection and regulation of the fisheries of Alaska; to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. DICKINSON: A bill (H. R. 223) to require railway and other carriers of passengers for hire to establish an interstate rate which shall not exceed the combination of local rates; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 224) concerning permits to sell intoxicating liquors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 225) to extend the provisions of the pension act of May 11, 1912, to the officers and enlisted men of all State militia and other State organizations that rendered service to the Union cause during the Civil War for a period of 90 days or more, and providing pensions for their widows, minor children, and dependent parents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 226) to authorize and direct the payment of pensions monthly; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CURRY: A bill (H. R. 227) creating and establishing a commission to be known as the Merchant Marine Commission, prescribing its duties and powers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. WICKERSHAM: A bill (H. R. 228) to amend the United States homestead law in its application to Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 229) to authorize the purchase of certain lands in the District of Alaska; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 230) to authorize the survey, platting, dedication, sale, and rental of the tidelands and the harbor area in front of and adjoining the town of Juneau, Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 231) to increase the limit of cost for the construction of the United States public building authorized at Juneau, Alaska; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 232) to establish a commission form of government in the administration of national affairs in Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. FOCHT: A bill (H. R. 233) providing for the pensioning of American citizens who have reached the age of 65 years, are incapable of manual labor, and whose incomes are less than $200 per annum; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TINKHAM: A bill (H. R. 234) to amend an act entitled "An act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McKELLAR: A bill (H. R. 235) to amend an act entitled "An act relating to navigation of vessels, bills of lading, and to certain obligations, duties, and rights in connection with the carriage of property," approved February 13, 1893; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 236) to establish and maintain military training schools in the several States of the Union, in Alaska, and in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 237) to provide that the United States shall, in certain cases, aid the States and the civil subdivisions thereof in the construction and maintenance of rural post roads; to the Committee on Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 238) to regulate promotions in the Army of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 239) to establish a new judicial circuit of the United States with a circuit court of appeals, hereafter to be called the tenth circuit; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 240) to create a farm-credit bureau in the Department of Agriculture, to encourage agriculture and ownership of farm homes, to secure a reduction of interest on farm first mortgages, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 241) to relinquish, release, and quitclaim to the trustees of the Hatchie Coon Hunting and Fishing Club title to ceratin lands in Poinsett County, Ark.; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. STEPHENS of California: A bill (H. R. 242) providing for the discovery, development, and protection of streams, springs, and water holes in the desert and arid public lands of the United States, for rendering the same more readily accessible, and for the establishment of and maintenance of signboards and monuments locating the same; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 243) to authorize and direct the payment of pensions monthly; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 244) to acquire a site and for the erection and completion thereon of a public building in the city of Venice, Cal.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 245) providing for the construction of naval auxiliaries and for their operation as merchant vessels in time of peace; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 246) to improve Los Angeles Harbor, Cal.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. MOSS of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 247) for payment of Virginia debt by the United States; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. SPARKMAN: A bill (H. R. 248) to provide for a site and public building at Tarpon Springs, Fla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 249) to provide for a site and public building at Plant City, Fla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 250) to provide for a site and public building at Fort Myers, Fla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 251) to provide for a site and public building at Fort Meade, Fla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 252) to provide for a site and public building at Brooksville, Fla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 253) to provide for a site and public building at Bradentown, Fla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 254) to provide for a site and public building at Arcadia, Fla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 255) to establish an agricultural, plant, shrub, fruit and ornamental tree, berry, and vegetable experimental station at or near the city of St. Petersburg, Pinellas County, Fla.; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 256) making appropriation for the arrest and eradication of the disease known as citrus canker in the United States; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SMITH of Idaho: A bill (H. R. 257) to prohibit the sale or gift of intoxicating liquors to minors within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States; to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

Also, a bill (H. R. 258) to advance funds for the construction of a road within the Targhee National Forest in the State of Idaho and the Madison National Forest in the State of Montana; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 259) to establish a fish-cultural station at some suitable point in the State of Idaho; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 260) to authorize further advances to the reclamation fund and for the issue and disposal of certificates of indebtedness in reimbursement therefor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 261) granting 50,000 acres of timbered land in national forest reserves to the State of Idaho for the construction of public roads and bridges; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 262) to promote the reclamation of arid lands on the public domain; to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 263) to provide for the making of farm loans from the postal savings funds; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H. R. 264) to provide for Federal aid to good roads, to permit the several States to utilize the superior credit of the United States in raising road-construction funds, to aid the States in the maintenance of roads, and to create a national highway commission; to the Committee on Roads.

By Mr. MONDELL: A bill (H. R. 265) to advance funds for the construction of the Wind River and Jacksons Hole Road

within the Bonneville and Teton National Forests, in the State of Wyoming; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ROBERTS of Nevada: A bill (H. R. 266) to authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a public building at Las Vegas, Nev.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 267) to authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Elko, Nev.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 268) to authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Ely, Nev.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 269) granting to the State of Nevada 1,000,000 acres of land to aid in the construction and maintenance of public roads in the State of Nevada; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 270) to provide for a tax upon all persons, firms, or corporations engaged in interstate mail-order business, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 271) to authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Tonopah, Nev.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HARRISON: A bill (H. R. 272) to establish a fish-hatching and fish-culture station at a point in or near the city of Biloxi, in the State of Mississippi; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 273) for the erection of a military post at or near the city of Gulfport, in the State of Mississippi; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 274) to require street railways carrying passengers in their cars within the District of Columbia to provide equal but separate accommodations for the white and colored races, and to prescribe punishments and penalties for violating its provisions; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 275) to exclude from readmission into the United States certain persons, and with reference to the expatriation of certain citizens; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. ROBERTS of Nevada: A bill (H. R. 276) granting public lands to the city of Fallon, Churchill County, Nev., for municipal purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. MORIN: A bill (H. R. 277) to create a Tariff Commission; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GALLIVAN: A bill (H. R. 278) providing for a site and public building for post office and other Federal purposes at Boston, Mass.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. RANDALL: A bill (H. R. 279) to prohibit the use of the United States mails in promoting and advertising the liquor traffic; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 280) divesting intoxicating liquors of their interstate character; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KREIDER: A bill (H. R. 281) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Lebanon, in the State of Pennsylvania, four iron cannon or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 282) prohibiting fraud upon the public by making or disseminating false statements or assertions concerning any merchandise, commodities, securities, or service, and providing penalties for the violation thereof; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 283) for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Middletown, Pa.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 284) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Middletown, in the State of Pennsylvania, two bronze or brass cannon or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LOFT: A bill (H. R. 285) making the 12th day of October in each year a legal holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NORTON: A bill (H. R. 286) granting 200,000 acres of land to the State of North Dakota for the use of a State normal school, to be located in said State west of the Missouri River, and for the use of the State normal school located at Minot, N. Dak.; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. SABATH: A bill (H. R. 287) to create a tariff commission; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McCRACKEN: A bill (H. R. 288) providing for the improvement of the St. Marys and St. Joe Rivers in Idaho; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 289) granting 50,000 acres of land to the forestry department of the University of Idaho as an endowment; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 290) providing for the improvement of the Clarks Fork River in Idaho; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 291) authorizing the sale of land within the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation to the University of Idaho; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 292) to provide for the erection of a Federal building at Grangeville, Idaho; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 293) providing for the improvement of the Kootenai River in Idaho; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 294) to establish a mining experiment station at Moscow, Idaho, to aid in the development of the mineral resources of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Also, a bill (H. R. 295) extending to the surviving officers and enlisted men, or their widows, who served in the Indian wars of the western frontiers of the several States and Territories the provisions of the pension acts of June 27, 1890, and February 6, 1907; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 296) to provide for the erection of a schoolhouse for the detached Indians living in the Kootenai Valley, Idaho; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 297) to provide for an additional authorization of money to be used in the construction of a public building at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 298) authorizing the Forestry Service of the Department of Agriculture to cooperate with the University of Idaho in investigating the methods of obtaining the greatest economic use of timber grown in Idaho and other Northwestern States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 299) providing for the granting of certain lands to the various public-land States and Territories of the United States for the purpose of building roads and highways; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 300) authorizing the compensation of rural mail carriers or their heirs for injuries received while on duty; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 301) to authorize the construction of reservoirs on Snake River and its tributaries, in the State of Idaho, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 302) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire title to a feasible site for reservoir purposes on Snake River near American Falls, in the State of Idaho, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

By Mr. TRIBBLE: A bill (H. R. 303) to provide for a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HOUSTON: A bill (H. R. 304) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Lewisburg, in the State of Tennessee; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 305) to establish a fish-cultural station in the county of Lincoln, in the State of Tennessee; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. LANGLEY: A bill (H. R. 306) granting the consent of Congress to William H. Preece, of Inez, Ky., to construct a bridge across the Tug Fork of the Big Sandy River, at or near Warfield, Ky.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ADAMSON: A bill (H. R. 307) to provide Federal aid for public roads; to the Committee on Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 308) to amend the act to regulate commerce as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ROBERTS of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 309) to provide for the formation and regulation of corporations engaged in any form of interstate commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 310) for the safeguarding of passengers on interstate railways from loss of life or personal physical injury; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 311) granting pensions to all persons now on the pension roll on account of loss of hearing; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 312) fixing the time for election of Representatives and Delegates in Congress and for the appointment of electors of President and Vice President of the United States; to the Committee on the Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

Also, a bill (H. R. 313) authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to pay a cash reward for suggestions submitted by civilian employees of the Navy Department for improvement or economy in manufacturing processes or plant; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 314) for the erection of a public building at Everett, Mass.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 315) providing that the statute of limitations shall not be interposed in any suit brought by any laborer, workman, or mechanic in the Court of Claims against the United States to recover wages claimed to be due him under the national eight-hour law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 316) to provide suitable medals for officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps who participated in certain engagements of the Civil War; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 317) authorizing the Secretary of War to procure medals for the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, who were the first fully equipped soldiers to arrive on April 19, 1861, for the defense of the city of Washington; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BENNET: A bill (H. R. 318) for the improvement of the Harlem River, N. Y., with a view of straightening the channel at the curve near the Johnson iron works, authorized by the river and harbor act of March 3, 1909; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 319) to provide for the cession to the State of New York of all lands heretofore acquired by the United States in that part of the bed of the Harlem Ship Canal to be eliminated up to the new bulkhead to be hereafter established by the Secretary of War; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. SMITH of Idaho: A bill (H. R. 320) to authorize the county commissioners of Bonner County, Idaho, to construct a bridge across Priest River; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CARAWAY: A bill (H. R. 321) to amend section 3279, Revised Statutes of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GARD: A bill (H. R. 322) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to sell the old post office and site thereof in the city of Dayton, Ohio; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BARNHART: A bill (H. R. 323) to amend, revise, and codify the laws relating to the public printing and binding and the distribution of Government publications; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. PHELAN: A bill (H. R. 324) relating to the duty upon Jacquard figured manufactures of cotton; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 325) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Canadian, State of Texas; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 326) to prohibit in the District of Columbia the intermarriage of whites with Ethiopians, Malays, or Mongolians; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 327) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Bowie, State of Texas; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 328) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Childress, State of Texas; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 329) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to lease for grazing, agricultural, and mining purposes unallotted lands within Indian reservations established by act of Congress or Executive order; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 330) providing for the purchase of a national forest reserve and park in the State of Texas, to be known as the Palo Duro National Forest Reserve and Park; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 331) to establish a fish hatchery and biological station in northwestern Texas; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 332) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to lease unallotted Indian lands for mining purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 333) to repeal section 2039 of the Revised Statutes of the United States and other laws relating to the Board of Indian Commissioners; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 334) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Plainview, State of Texas; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 335) to encourage industrial activities and to promote the welfare of the Indians; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 336) providing for the lease of the public grazing lands in the arid States and Territories of the United States; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 337) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Quanah, State of Texas; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 338) to establish an agricultural, plant, shrub, fruit and ornamental tree, berry, and vegetable experimental station at or near the city of Plainview, Hale County, in the State of Texas; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 339) to provide for the erection of a public building at Memphis, State of Texas; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 340) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for determining the heirs of deceased Indians, for the disposition and sale of allotments of deceased Indians, for the leasing of allotments, and for other purposes," approved June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855); to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 341) pensioning the surviving officers and enlisted men of the Texas volunteers employed in the defense of the frontier of that State against Mexican marauders and Indian depredations from January 1, 1859, to January 1, 1861, and from 1866 to 1876, inclusive, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 342) to authorize the entry of arid and nonirrigable public lands; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 343) to amend section 2 of an act approved March 2, 1907, entitled "An act providing for the allotment and distribution of Indian tribal funds" (34 Stat. L., 1221, 1222); to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BROWNE of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 344) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Waupaca, Wis.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. RAKER: A bill (H. R. 345) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to exchange lands for school sections within an Indian, military, national forest, or other reservation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 346) to encourage the reclamation of certain arid lands in the State of California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 347) to authorize the Secretary having jurisdiction of the same to set aside certain public lands to be used as national sanitariums by fraternal or benevolent organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 348) to establish the Lassen Volcanic National Park in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, in the State of California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 349) to provide for summer residence homesteads, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 350) making an appropriation to purchase land for homeless Indians in California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 351) making appropriations to carry out the provisions of an act entitled "An act to create the California Débris Commission and regulate hydraulic mining in the State of California," approved March 1, 1893; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 352) making an appropriation directing and empowering the purchase, preparation, and disposition free of cost of antirabic virus, to be used in the treatment of persons exposed to rabies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 353) making an appropriation for the investigation of underground currents and artesian wells in California; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 354) to create a bureau for the deaf and dumb in the Department of Labor and prescribing the duties thereof; to the Committee on Education.

Also, a bill (H. R. 355) granting a pension of $25 per month to certain widows of soldiers and sailors who served in the Civil War for a period of six months or more, and who were honorably discharged therefrom or who died or were killed while so serving; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 356) granting relief to persons who served in the military telegraph corps of the Army during the Civil War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 357) to amend section 260 of the Judicial Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FAIRCHILD: A bill (H. R. 358) providing for the construction of a public building at Binghamton, N. Y.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LAZARO: A bill (H. R. 359) to establish a fish-cultural station at some point in the State of Louisiana; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. RAKER: A bill (H. R. 360) transferring the control and jurisdiction of Alcatraz Island, and buildings, machinery, and improvements thereon, from the Department of War to the Department of Labor; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 361) to establish a standard box for apples, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Also, a bill (H. R. 362) to provide for stock-raising homesteads, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 363) to prohibit the coming of Asiatic laborers into the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, a bill (H. R. 364) for improvement of Sacramento River between Chico Landing and Red Bluff, Cal.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 365) making an appropriation for improving the Sacramento and Feather Rivers, Cal., continuing improvement, and for maintenance, including improvement above Sacramento to Red Bluff; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 366) making an appropriation for a series of thorough and elaborate investigations and experiments for the purpose of devising and perfecting a system of frost prevention in the citrus and deciduous fruit regions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 367) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to locate and construct a public highway in the Trinity National Forest in Trinity County, Cal., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 368) to establish, equip, and maintain an agricultural experiment station near the town of Dorris, Siskiyou County, Cal., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 369) making an appropriation for the investigation, study, and testing sagebrush and greasewood which may be used for producing rubber, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 370) making an appropriation for use in destroying coyotes, squirrels, and other animals injurious to agriculture and animal industry, for use in the destruction of ground squirrels in the national forest and the public domain in California; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 371) making an appropriation for the destruction of animals affected with rabies or other animal diseases dangerous to the health of human beings as well as domestic animals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 372) to provide for the inspection of any parcel sent by mail which contains fruit, plants, trees, shrubs, nursery stock, grafts, scions, peach, plum, almond, or the pits of other fruits, cotton seed, or vegetables, at point of delivery in any post office of the United States that requests such inspection and where the requisite inspectors are provided by the States to perform such service; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 373) to pension the survivors of certain Indian wars from 1865 to January, 1891, inclusive, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 374) for the erection of a public building at the city of Quincy, State of California, and appropriating money therefor; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 375) for the erection of a public building at the city of Placerville, State of California, and appropriating money therefor; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 376) for the erection of a public building at the city of Yreka, State of California, and appropriating money therefor; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 377) for the erection of a public building at the city of Alturas, State of California, and appropriating money therefor; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 378) for the erection of a public building at the city of Susanville, State of California, and appropriating moneys therefor; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 379) to protect the rights of women citizens of the United States to register and vote for Senators of the United States and for Members of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. BUTLER: A bill (H. R. 380) revising and amending the statutes relative to trade-marks; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. RAKER: A bill (H. R. 381) to require common carriers engaged in interstate commerce by railroad to equip all locomotive engines used in interstate traffic in transportation of trains with headlights of not less than 1,500 candlepower, and to provide a penalty for the violation of the same, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 382) to provide for furnishing buoys and appendages to be used for aids to navigation in Lake Tahoe, Cal. and Nev., and for the maintenance of such aids to navigation; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 383) providing for the labeling, marking, and tagging of all fabrics and leather goods hereinafter designated, and providing for the fumigation of the same; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 384) to amend the act of June 23, 1910, entitled "An act providing that entrymen for homesteads within the reclamation projects may assign their entries upon satisfactory proof of residence, improvement, and cultivation for five years, the same as though said entry had been made under the original homestead act"; to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 385) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and settle certain accounts under the reclamation acts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 386) to create in the War Department and the Navy Department, respectively, a roll designated as the "Civil War Volunteer officers' retired list," to authorize placing thereon with retired pay certain surviving officers who served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States in the Civil War, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 387) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish postal savings depositories for depositing savings at interest with security of the Government for the repayment thereof, and for other purposes," approved June 25, 1910; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. DAVIS of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 388) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at South St. Paul, Minn.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 389) for the construction of new lookouts in the post office at Red Wing, Minn.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 390) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Northfield, Minn.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. NORTON: A bill (H. R. 391) for the establishment of a Farm Credit Bureau in the Department of Agriculture, to reduce the rate of interest of farm mortgages, and to encourage agriculture and the ownership of farm homes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 392) providing for free homesteads on the public lands for actual and bona fide settlers and reserving the public lands for that purpose, and providing for second homestead entries in certain cases; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 393) to authorize an exchange of lands with the State of North Dakota for promotion of experiments in dry-land agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. MORRISON: A bill (H. R. 394) to prohibit the importation of intoxicating liquors into any State of the United States, or into the District of Columbia, or into the Territory of Alaska; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. VINSON: A bill (H. R. 395) to construct a public building for a post office at the city of Sandersville, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 396) to exclude from readmission into the United States certain persons who engage in foreign wars; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, a bill (H. R. 397) for the reduction of postage rates on first-class matter; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. STEAGALL: A bill (H. R. 398) to establish a Federal Rural Credits Bureau in the Department of the Treasury, and to authorize such bureau to make loans on farm lands; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ABERCROMBIE: A bill (H. R. 399) to create the Department of Education; to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. FERRIS: A bill (H. R. 400) to refund to lawful claimants the cotton tax collected for the years 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 401) providing for a second homestead entry where the entryman has purchased by competitive bid for a price equivalent to $5 or more per acre; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 402) to establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Oklahoma; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 403) granting to the State of Oklahoma permission to occupy a certain portion of the Fort Sill Military Reservation, Okla., and to maintain and operate thereon a fish hatchery; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 404) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to loan money to farmers and taking certain securities therefor; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 405) to provide that the United States shall, in certain cases, aid the States and the civil subdivisions thereof in the construction and maintenance of rural post roads; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 406) to authorize exploration for and disposition of coal, phosphate, oil, gas, potassium, or sodium; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 407) to provide for stock-raising homesteads, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 408) to provide for the development of water power and the use of public lands in relation thereto, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 409) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Elsberry, in the county of Lincoln and State of Missouri, two bronze or brass cannon or fieldpieces, with their carriages; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 410) to establish a flood protection and drainage fund and to provide for the protection, drainage, and reclamation of the overflowed and swamp lands in the United States, in promotion of the general welfare, in prevention of the dissemination of malaria and other diseases among the several States, and to promote interstate commerce by navigation; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 411) to establish a fish-cultural station on Salt River, in Ralls County, Mo.; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BARCHFELD: A bill (H. R. 412) amending section 3 of an act entitled "An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents," approved June 27, 1890, and the amendment thereto approved May 9, 1900; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 413) for the retirement of clerks and carriers in the Post Office Service; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 414) making an appropriation for acquiring sites and erecting buildings in foreign countries for the use of the Diplomatic and Consular Service; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LANGLEY: A bill (H. R. 415) to pension the widows of the officers and enlisted men of the Civil War who married such officers and enlisted men subsequent to June 27, 1890, and to pension widow and minor children of any officer or enlisted man who served in the War with Spain or Philippine insurrection; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MOTT: A bill (H. R. 416) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes," approved August 5, 1909; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 417) to protect owners of trade-marks, labels, and similar property; to the Committee on Patents.

Also, a bill (H. R. 418) to regulate the sale of stocks, bonds, and other securities in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 419) to provide for a survey and estimate of cost of a ship canal connecting the navigable waters of Niagara River; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 420) to amend the copyright law passed March 4, 1909; to the Committee on Patents.

Also, a bill (H. R. 421) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Phoenix, Oswego County, N. Y., two bronze or brass cannon or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 422) for the erection of a public building at Oneida, N. Y.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. KENT: A bill (H. R. 423) for the protection and increase of State game preserves; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MOTT: A bill (H. R. 424) for purchasing a site for the erection of a public building at Adams, N. Y.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 425) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, as amended by an act approved February 5, 1903, and as further amended by an act approved June 15, 1906, and an act approved June 25, 1910; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KENT: A bill (H. R. 426) authorizing the establishment of a free public school upon the Fort Barry (Cal.) Military Reservation; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 427) to amend section 3 of an act entitled "An act in reference to the expatriation of citizens and their protection abroad," approved March 2, 1907; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 428) for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Petaluma, Cal.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 429) making appropriations for the survey of a site for a naval and military academy on the Pacific coast; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. DILL: A bill (H. R. 430) to establish a standard box for apples, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. CARY: A bill (H. R. 431) to prevent the dumping of sewage into the Great Lakes, rivers, and waters; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HELM: A bill (H. R. 432) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to license tobacco warehouses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CARY: A bill (H. R. 433) for the creation of the fireman's relief fund of the District of Columbia, to provide relief for members of the fire department, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. RAKER: A bill (H. R. 434) to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BUTLER: A bill (H. R. 435) to prohibit the use of the name of any church, religious denomination, society, or association for purposes of trade and commerce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HULBERT: A bill (H. R. 436) for the improvement of the harbor of New York City; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 437) to make "The Star Spangled Banner" the national anthem of the United States of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OAKEY: A bill (H. R. 438) to provide for the erection of a public building at Manchester, Conn.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 439) for the purchase of a post-office site at Southington, Conn.; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 440) for the purchase of a post-office site at Enfield, Conn.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MAHER: A bill (H. R. 441) to regulate the wages of mechanics and laborers employed in or under any and all departments of the Government; to the Committee on Labor.

Also, a bill (H. R. 442) to provide for an increase in salaries of the United States customs employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KINKAID: A bill (H. R. 443) permitting minors of the age of 18 years or over to make homestead entry or other entry of the public lands of the United States; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 444) to appropriate $2,000 to experiment with grasses on the National Nebraska Forest Reserve at Halsey; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CULLOP: A bill (H. R. 445) to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce, approved February 4, 1887; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 446) to amend section 20 of an act to regulate commerce, to prevent overissues of securities by carriers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ALEXANDER: A bill (H. R. 447) to extend the provisions of the pension acts of June 27, 1890, and of February 6,

1907, to the Enrolled Missouri Militia and other militia organizations of the State of Missouri that cooperated with the military or naval forces of the United States in suppressing the War of the Rebellion; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 448) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make an examination of certain claims of the State of Missouri; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 449) to provide for the appointment of 11 supervising inspectors, Steamboat-Inspection Service, in lieu of 10; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 450) to regulate carriers by water engaged in foreign and interstate commerce of the United States; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 451) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at the city of Cameron, in the State of Missouri; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 452) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at the city of Richmond, in the State of Missouri; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 453) to establish a fish-cultural station at some point in the third congressional district of Missouri; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. ALLEN: A bill (H. R. 454) to provide for the erection of a monument to Gen. William Henry Harrison, late President of the United States; to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 455) to define the rights and privileges of the trustees of municipally owned interstate railways and construing the act to regulate commerce with reference thereto; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HUGHES: A bill (H. R. 456) to create a new division of the Bureau of Education, to be known as the Federal Motion Picture Commission, and defining its powers and duties; to the Committee on Education.

Also, a bill (H. R. 457) to provide for the promotion of vocational education; to provide for cooperation with the States in the promotion of such education in agriculture and the trades and industries; to provide for cooperation with the States in the preparation of teachers of vocational subjects; and to appropriate money and regulate its expenditure; to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. VINSON: A bill (H. R. 458) providing for the termination of pensions to persons residing outside of the United States and its Territories; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 459) to construct a public building for a post office at the city of Thomson, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HELM: A bill (H. R. 460) to appropriate $25,000 additional for the erection of a public building at Shelbyville, Ky.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LAZARO: A bill (H. R. 461) to provide a site and erect a public building at De Ridder, La.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GLYNN: A bill (H. R. 462) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon in the village of Winsted, in the town of Winchester, in the State of Connecticut; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. FULLER: A bill (H. R. 463) to amend section 2 of an act to increase the pensions of widows, etc., approved April 19, 1908; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SWITZER: A bill (H. R. 464) to amend an act entitled "An act to increase the pensions of widows, minor children, etc., of deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War, the War with Mexico, the various Indian wars, etc., and to grant a pension to certain widows of the deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War," approved April 19, 1908; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SABATH: A bill (H. R. 465) to prohibit the sale or gift of intoxicating liquors to minors within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States; to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

Also, a bill (H. R. 466) to provide a system of compensation for injuries resulting in disability or death to employees of common carriers subject to the regulative power of Congress, to civil employees of the United States Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McGILLICUDDY: A bill (H. R. 467) appropriating money for the improvement of the Androscoggin River between Merrymeeting Bay, Me., and Lewiston and Auburn, Me.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 468) making an appropriation for the removal of a portion of the ledge in the harbor at North Haven, Me.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 469) making an appropriation for the improvement of Wills Strait, Casco Bay, Me.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 470) making an appropriation for the improvement of Tenants Harbor, Me.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 471) providing for the payment of pensions monthly by means of the annual issue of 12 coupons; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 472) increasing the pension of widows, minor children under the age of 16 years, and helpless minors from $12 to $18 per month; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 473) to provide for enlarging the United States building at Lewiston, Me.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 474) increasing the limit of cost fixed by act of Congress approved June 25, 1910, for enlargement, extension, etc., of Federal building at Bath, Me.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 475) to provide for a site and public building at Farmington, Me.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 476) to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries or occupational diseases in the course of their employment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 477) providing for the erection of a statue to the memory of Gen. John Sullivan; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. TILLMAN: A bill (H. R. 478) to pay to Confederate soldiers and to the widows of Confederate soldiers $500, and $30 per month during the remainder of their lives; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 479) to provide Federal aid to good roads, to aid the States in maintenance of roads, and to create a National Highway Commission; to the Committee on Roads.

By Mr. BROWNING: A bill (H. R. 480) amending section 1 of the act of May 11, 1912, relating to pension of Civil War soldiers and sailors; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 481) appropriating $39,770 for the improvement of Raccoon Creek, N. J.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 482) providing for the improvement of the Delaware River at Camden, N. J.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. WINGO: A bill (H. R. 483) to exclude from the Arkansas National Forest all lands within the fourth congressional district and restore same to the public domain; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 484) to fix Christmas day a legal holiday for rural letter carriers of the United States; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. CROSSER: A bill (H. R. 485) to eliminate private interest in war and preparation for war by providing Government facilities for producing and manufacturing military and naval equipment by prohibiting the export of privately made munitions of war and by reservation to the Government of coal and fuel oil in the public lands; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BEALES: A bill (H. R. 486) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the old post-office building and site thereof at York, Pa.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LOBECK: A bill (H. R. 487) to pension widows of soldiers of the Civil War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 488) to provide for a site and United States post office at Omaha, Nebr.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 489) authorizing the Shoshone Tribe of Indians residing on the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming to submit claim to the Court of Claims; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. MONTAGUE: A bill (H. R. 490) for the erection of a public building at West Point, Commonwealth of Virginia; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SIEGEL: A bill (H. R. 491) to amend the postal laws; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. HENRY: A bill (H. R. 492) to provide capital for agricultural development, to create a standard form of investment based upon farm mortgages, to equalize rates of interest upon farm loans, to furnish a market for United States bonds, to provide a method of applying postal-savings deposits to the promotion of the public welfare, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BENNET: A bill (H. R. 493) to appropriate $500,000 for the improvement of East River, New York Harbor, and for the removal of certain ledges and shoals in said harbor; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 494) to provide for the cession to the State of New York of all lands heretofore acquired by the United States in that part of the bed of the Harlem Ship Canal to be eliminated up to the new bulkhead to be hereafter established by the Secretary of War; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 495) for the cession to the State of New York, in exchange for the lands required for the project approved by Congress March 4, 1913, of certain lands in the bed of the Harlem Ship Canal, heretofore ceded to the United States, free of cost, and now to be abandoned for the more direct channel; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 496) to provide for the construction of an intercoastal waterway; to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

By Mr. GRIEST: A bill (H. R. 497) to restrict the franking privilege; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 498) to provide a 1-cent postage rate on local letters and reduce the rate of postage on first-class mail matter; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 499) providing for the erection of a public building at the city of Lancaster, Pa.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 500) to provide for the erection of a public building at Columbia, Pa.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 501) to provide for the erection of a memorial to Robert Fulton; to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 502) to declare Lincoln's birthday a legal holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 503) to provide for the perpetuation of Memorial Day; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 504) for the establishment of a fish-cultural station in the State of Pennsylvania; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 505) providing for the appointment of eligible substitutes as rural letter carriers; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 506) granting pensions to soldiers confined in so-called Confederate prisons; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 507) granting pensions to Army teamsters of the War of the Rebellion; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 508) to provide for the monthly payment of pensions; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 509) amending section 2 of the act of April 19, 1908, increasing the pension of widows, minor children, etc., of deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War, the War with Mexico, the various Indian wars, etc., and to grant pensions to certain widows of deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 510) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate for the soldiers' plot in the Stevens Greenland Cemetery, at Lancaster, Pa., two bronze or brass cannon or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 511) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the General Miles Camp, No. 26, Sons of Veterans, of Elizabethtown, Pa., two bronze or brass cannon or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 512) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the borough of Lititz, Pa., two bronze or brass cannon or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GILLETT: A bill (H. R. 513) to establish a fish-cultural station in the western part of the State of Massachusetts; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. MARTIN: A bill (H. R. 514) to amend an act entitled "An act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," approved October 3, 1913; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ADAMSON: A bill (H. R. 515) providing for the purchase or construction of cutters for the Coast Guard; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BAILEY: A bill (H. R. 516) providing for the granting of local self-government to the people of the District of Columbia and creating the city of Washington an independent municipal corporation; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 517) to regulate the assessment of property for taxation in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 518) to authorize, empower, and direct the President of the United States to employ officers and men of Army and Navy in railway and other Government construction work, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 519) to provide a supertax on incomes to meet the cost of naval construction, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BRUCKNER: A bill (H. R. 520) to provide for a Government armor-plate and supply plant in the Borough of The Bronx, New York City; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. KETTNER: A bill (H. R. 521) providing a building for post office and other purposes at San Bernardino, Cal.; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. MADDEN: A bill (H. R. 522) to reclassify the clerks and messengers of the mobile army and promote their efficiency; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 523) to provide for the entry under bond of exhibits of the arts, sciences, and industries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 524) for the establishment of a bureau of public highways; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 525) for the permanent improvement of the Consular and Diplomatic Services; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 526) for the erection of a public building at Chicago, Ill.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 527) to create in the War Department and the Navy Department, respectively, a roll designated as "The Civil War volunteer officers' retired list," to authorize placing thereon with retired pay certain surviving officers who served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States in the Civil War, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: A bill (H. R. 528) to discontinue the use of the Fahrenheit thermometer scale in Government publications; to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. KETTNER: A bill (H. R. 529) creating an additional land district in the State of California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BRUCKNER: A bill (H. R. 530) providing for the taking up of passports; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. FOSTER: A bill (H. R. 531) to provide for the uniform selection and purchase of fuel to be used by the United States; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. BRUCKNER: A bill (H. R. 532) providing for the completion of the Harlem River Ship Canal in New York City; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 533) providing for the improvement of the Harlem River, New York City; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 534) providing for the deepening and widening of the Harlem (Bronx) Kills, Harlem River, in the city of New York, creating a direct channel between Long Island Sound and the Harlem River; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 535) providing for the completion of the Bronx River (New York City) improvement; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 536) providing for the Bronx River (New York City) improvement; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 537) providing for the erection and completion of a public building in the Borough of The Bronx, New York City, in the State of New York; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SCULLY: A bill (H. R. 538) to appoint an additional judge in the district of New Jersey; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ASWELL: A bill (H. R. 539) to effect certain reforms in the civil service by segregating clerks and employees of the white race from those of African blood or descent; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, a bill (H. R. 540) for the relief of settlers within the limits of the grant to New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg Railroad Co.; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 541) to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads; to the Committee on Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 542) to authorize a survey of Bayou des Glaizes from Simmesport, La., to the junction of Bayou des

Glaizes with Bayou Du Lac and Bayou Rouge, 1 mile east of Cottonport; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 543) to create the Red River Commission and to define its duties; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 544) for the erection of a Federal building at Winnfield, La.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 545) to amend section 6, as amended, of the act to regulate commerce, approved February 4, 1887; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 546) to amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, as heretofore amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 547) to purchase a site for the erection of a post-office building in the city of St. Joseph, Mich.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 548) to authorize the establishment of a life-saving station at or near Saugatuck, Mich.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 549) to regulate the interstate transportation of immature calves; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 550) providing for the erection of a public building at the city of St. Joseph, Mich.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 551) to provide campaign badges for officers, enlisted men, sailors, or marines who served honorably in the Spanish, Philippine, or China campaigns, and who were not in the United States service on January 11, 1905; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 552) amending section 2 of an act entitled "An act to increase the pension of widows, minor children, etc., of deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War, the War with Mexico, the various Indian wars, etc., and to grant a pension to certain widows of the deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War," approved April 19, 1908; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 553) to increase the pensions of those who have lost one eye or have become totally blind in one eye from causes occurring in the military or naval service of the United States; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 554) providing for the erection of a monument at St. Joseph, Mich., commemorating the establishment of Fort Miami on the site of said city; to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 555) providing for the erection of a public building at the city of Benton Harbor, Mich.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 556) granting a pension to persons who are deaf or partially deaf from causes arising while in the military service of the United States; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ASWELL: A bill (H. R. 557) to amend the act of Congress approved March 4, 1915 (37 Stat., 869), to increase the limit of cost for the enlargement, extension, remodeling, rebuilding, and reconstruction of the post office and courthouse at Alexandria, La.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BURNETT: A bill (H. R. 558) to regulate the immigration of aliens to, and the residence of aliens in, the United States; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. VINSON: A bill (H. R. 559) to amend an act entitled "An act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," approved October 3, 1913; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 560) to restore and promote the efficiency of the Rural Delivery Mail Service; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 561) providing for a site and public building for a post office at Tennille, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MOON: A bill (H. R. 562) to amend the act approved June 25, 1910, authorizing a postal savings system; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. RAYBURN: A bill (H. R. 563) to amend section 20 of an act to regulate commerce, to prevent overissues of securities by carriers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FINLEY: A bill (H. R. 564) to regulate the immigration of aliens to and the residence of aliens in the United States; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. DIXON: A bill (H. R. 565) granting pensions to widows of soldiers and sailors who served in the Army or Navy of the United States during the late War of the Rebellion; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FERRIS: A bill (H. R. 566) to permit the completion of title to Cheyenne and Arapahoe lands, Oklahoma; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. STEENERSON: A bill (H. R. 567) providing for a survey of Red Lake and Red Lake River, in Minnesota, with a view to devising plans for flood protection, improving navigation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 568) to repeal an act entitled "An act to promote reciprocal trade relations with the Dominion of Canada, and for other purposes," approved July 26, 1911; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 569) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey a certain tract of land in Minnesota for demonstration farm purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 570) to authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Breckenridge, Minn.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 571) to authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Detroit, Minn.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 572) to authorize the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Thief River Falls, Minn.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 573) for the relief of settlers who purchased land under the act of February 20, 1904; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 574) for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of imitated or misbranded articles of commerce, and regulating the traffic therein, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 575) prohibiting false and misleading advertising; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 576) to authorize the Postmaster General to establish an experimental radio communication service; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. LINDBERGH: A bill (H. R. 577) for the relief of settlers in Minnesota who have suffered losses from floods caused by dams and reservoirs at headwaters of Mississippi River; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 578) for the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at the point where the line of the proposed Duluth and St. Vincent State highway enters upon the Minnesota National Forest, and also a bridge across the Narrows between Cass Lake and Pike Bay, where the line of said proposed highway leaves said Minnesota National Forest; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: A bill (H. R. 579) granting a pension to teamsters, bridge builders, and railroad repairers who were in the service of the United States during the Civil War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REILLY: A bill (H. R. 580) to amend an act entitled "An act to increase pensions for total deafness"; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 581) to provide for the raising of additional revenues through a tax on gifts, inheritances, bequests, legacies, devises, and successions in certain cases; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DARROW: A bill (H. R. 582) to increase the pensions of those who have lost a limb or limbs or have been totally disabled in the same in the military or naval service of the United States; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MORGAN of Oklahoma: A bill (H. R. 583) to equalize the grant of lands to the State of Oklahoma for common schools with grants made to other States for such schools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 584) to authorize the payment to the State of Oklahoma of an amount of money equal to 5 per cent of the proceeds of the sales of public lands lying within what was formerly Oklahoma Territory, on sales made between April 22, 1889, and November 16, 1907, inclusive, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 585) to authorize and require certain Indian funds to be loaned to the farmers of the State of Oklahoma, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 586) to compensate the State of Oklahoma for loss of revenue from nontaxable Indian lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington: A bill (H. R. 587) to increase the appropriation for a public building at Seattle, Wash.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BENNET: A bill (H. R. 588) to amend section 15 of the act of March 4, 1909, as amended by the acts of August 24, 1912, and March 28, 1914, in relation to periodicals; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington: A bill (H. R. 589) to provide a site and erect a public building at Bremerton, Wash.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 590) to provide for the purchase of ground and the erection of a public building thereon for an immigration station in the city of Seattle, Wash.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 591) making an appropriation for the construction of a dry dock at the Puget Sound Navy Yard; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 592) to pension widows and minor and helpless children of officers and enlisted men who served during the War with Spain or the Philippine insurrection or in China, between April 21, 1898, and July 4, 1902; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 593) to repeal section 13 of an act entitled "An act to promote the welfare of American seamen, etc.," approved March 4, 1915; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 594) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend section 5 of 'An act to provide for the opening, maintenance, protection, and operation of the Panama Canal and the sanitation and government of the Canal Zone,' approved August 24, 1912"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CARAWAY: A bill (H. R. 595) to provide for a lower rate of interest and long-time loans in aid of agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. STOUT: A bill (H. R. 596) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county commissioners of Fergus County, Mont., two condemned bronze cannon and six pyramids of shell; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 597) to establish the Big Snowy Mountain Game Refuge in the State of Montana; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 598) to provide for the surveying of the unsurveyed lands in the State of Montana; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 599) to extend to certain publications the privileges of second-class mail matter as to the admission to the mails; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 600) to validate title to the town site of McCabe, in the State of Montana; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 601) for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Havre, Mont.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 602) for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Glasgow, Mont.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 603) to increase the cost, to authorize the enlargement, extension, or remodeling of the public building at Billings, Mont.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 604) for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Lewistown, Mont.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 605) for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Glendive, Mont.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SNELL: A bill (H. R. 606) for the improvement of the Narrows of Lake Champlain, N. Y. and Vt.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. KONOP: A bill (H. R. 607) creating a commission to enroll the Indians into two classes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 608) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Sturgeon Bay, Wis.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 609) to provide for enlarging the United States building at Appleton, Wis.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 610) to amend Schedule C of public act No. 16, of October 3, 1913; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Nebraska: A bill (H. R. 611) providing for the cancellation of an allotment trust patent and reallotment of the land to heirs of deceased allottee; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 612) for the restoration of annuities to the Medawakanton and Wahpakoota (Santee) Sioux Indians, declared forfeited by the act of February 16, 1863; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 613) to provide for drainage of allotted and tribal lands of the Omaha and Winnebago Indians located within the boundaries of any district in the State of Nebraska; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. KINCHELOE: A bill (H. R. 614) to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads; to the Committee on Roads.

By Mr. RAKER: A bill (H. R. 615) to make accessible to all the people the valuable scientific and other research work conducted by the United States through establishment of a national school of correspondence; to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. SMITH of Texas: A bill (H. R. 616) to enlarge the powers of Federal reserve banks; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. VINSON: A bill (H. R. 617) providing for a site and public building for a post office at Sparta, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 618) to prohibit in the District of Columbia the intermarriage of whites with Ethiopians, Malays, or Mongolians; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. McCLINTIC: A bill (H. R. 619) to give national aid to tenant farmers in purchasing homes, and to establish a Federal farm credits system; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H. R. 620) establishing post roads and making an appropriation for the construction and improvement thereof; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. SNYDER: A bill (H. R. 621) to increase the efficiency of the Army and Navy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma: A bill (H. R. 622) providing for the holding of the United States district and circuit courts at Hugo, Okla.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 623) to authorize certain changes in homestead allotments of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians in Oklahoma; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 624) dividing the eastern judicial district of Oklahoma into three divisions, fixing the time and place for holding court therein, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 625) to expedite the settlement of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. SHERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 626) to amend an act entitled "An act to increase the pensions of widows, minor children, etc., of deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War, the War with Mexico, the various Indian wars, etc., and to grant a pension to certain widows of the deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War," approved April 19, 1908; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of New York: A bill (H. R. 627) to suppress lobbying and to provide for registration of persons employed to advocate or oppose legislative measures and to regulate the method of such advocacy or opposition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SNYDER: A bill (H. R. 628) to amend section 1754 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. BEAKES: A bill (H. R. 629) to extend the Rural Free Delivery Service; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. WASON: A bill (H. R. 630) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Claremont, in the State of New Hampshire; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. KIESS of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 631) to enlarge and extend the post-office building at Williamsport, Pa.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GRIFFIN: A bill (H. R. 632) appropriately designating, fixing the status of, and granting an increase of pay to certain clerks employed with the Army at headquarters of departments, divisions, brigades, districts, Army service schools, service boards, and posts commanded by general officers, and heretofore known as headquarters clerks; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ANDERSON: A bill (H. R. 633) to provide for the organization of cadet companies in high schools, for the holding of summer camps for the training of such cadets, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 634) to repeal an act entitled "An act to promote reciprocal trade relations with the Dominion of Canada, and for other purposes," approved July 26, 1911; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 635) to authorize the purchase of a site and the erection and completion of a public building thereon at Waseca, Minn.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 636) to repeal section 457 of the Postal Laws and Regulations of 1913, and for other purposes; to the Commitee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 637) to enlarge, extend, remodel, etc., post-office building at Albert Lea, Minn.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 638) to amend section 863 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SELLS: A bill (H. R. 639) to provide for the erection of a public building at Newport, Tenn.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 640) to provide for the erection of a public building at Elizabethton, Tenn.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 641) to provide for the erection of a public building at Rogersville, Tenn.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 642) to provide for the erection of a public building at Sevierville, Tenn.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 643) to amend an act entitled "An act granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers and officers, who served in the Civil War and the War with Mexico," approved May 11, 1912; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 644) to amend an act entitled "An act to enable any State to cooperate with any other State or States, or with the United States, for the protection of the watersheds of navigable streams, and to appoint a commission for the acquisition of lands for the purpose of conserving the navigability of navigable rivers," approved March 1, 1911; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. RAINEY: A bill (H. R. 645) to purchase and erect in the city of Washington the group of statuary known as The Indian Buffalo Hunt; to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 646) to establish in the Department of Agriculture a Bureau of Farm Power; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 647) to require railroads to equip grade crossings with safety devices; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 648) to amend the internal-revenue laws; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SELLS: A bill (H. R. 649) authorizing and permitting John R. Sanders, his successors and assigns, to build and maintain a dam and water-power development in and across Holston River, in Hawkins County, State of Tennessee; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KEATING: A bill (H. R. 650) granting relief to persons who served in the military telegraph corps of the Army during the Civil War; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 651) prescribing certain duties for carriers subject to the act to regulate commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 652) to provide for the closing of barber shops in the District of Columbia on Sunday; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 653) granting to the city of Blackhawk, Colo., the right to purchase certain lands for the protection of water supply; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 654) to provide for the establishment, operation, and management of a bureau to be known as the Farm Women's Bureau in the Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 655) to pension the survivors of certain Indian wars from 1865 to January, 1891, inclusive, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 656) to provide for stock-raising homesteads, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. PARK: A bill (H. R. 657) to compensate rural free-delivery carriers who have faithfully performed their duties and who have been suspended from the service by the order of the Postmaster General establishing motor-vehicle service supplanting the horse-drawn vehicle Rural Free Delivery Service; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. VARE: A bill (H. R. 658) authorizing an appropriation for a dry dock at the Philadelphia Navy Yard; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 659) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Navy to select a site within the boundaries of the Philadelphia Navy Yard for a research and experimental laboratory; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 660) authorizing the construction and equipment of an armor plant at the Philadelphia Navy Yard; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 661) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Navy to extend and enlarge the shipways at the Philadelphia Navy Yard; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 662) authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to erect and equip a central iron foundry at the Philadelphia Navy Yard; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 663) granting the consent of Congress to the Citizens' Bridge Co. to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Burlington, Iowa; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 664) to provide for the erection of a public building at Fairfield, Iowa; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. COPLEY: A bill (H. R. 665) to authorize the construction of bridges across the Fox River at Aurora, Ill.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 666) to further regulate interstate and foreign commerce by prohibiting interstate transportation of the products of certain forms of child labor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HADLEY: A bill (H. R. 667) to provide a site and erect a public building at Snohomish, Wash.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 668) to provide a site and erect a public building at Mount Vernon, Wash.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. AUSTIN: A bill (H. R. 669) to protect honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, or marines employed under the civil service who are rated as "good" from discharge or reduction from said service; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, a bill (H. R. 670) for increasing the salaries and for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, a bill (H. R. 671) to apply a portion of the proceeds of the sales of public lands to the endowment of schools or departments of mines and mining, and to regulate the expenditure thereof; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Also, a bill (H. R. 672) to extend the franking privilege to the officers of the National Guard and Naval Militia; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 673) for erecting a suitable memorial to Admiral David Glasgow Farragut; to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 674) to provide for the erection of a statue or monument to the memory of Gen. John Sevier; to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 675) requiring the flag of the United States to be displayed at educational institutions to which officers of Army or Navy are assigned, at agricultural colleges or experiment stations receiving Government aid, and at ambassadors', ministers', consuls', and consular agents' offices; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 676) to provide for the erection of a building for the Supervising Architect of the Treasury; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 677) to prohibit interstate carriers from transporting products of any factory or mine in which convicts are worked; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 678) for the establishment of a fish-cultural station in the State of Tennessee; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 679) providing for the marking and protection of the battle field known as Fort Sanders, in Knox County, Tenn., and for the erection of a monument thereon; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 680) to provide for the erection of an Army and Navy hospital at Knoxville, Tenn.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 681) to authorize the location of a branch home for the widows of Volunteer and Regular soldiers and sailors at or near Knoxville, in the State of Tennessee, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 682) to reimburse depositors of the late Freedman's Savings & Trust Co.; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H. R. 683) to establish a fish hatchery and biological station on the Little River, in the State of Tennessee; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 684) to establish a fresh-water mussel hatchery on the banks of the Clinch River, in the State of Tennessee; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 685) to prevent the pollution of navigable rivers or other bodies of water under the control of the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 686) to provide a site and erect a public building thereon at Clinton, Tenn.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 687) to provide a site and erect a public building thereon at Rockwood, Tenn.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 688) to provide a site and erect a public building thereon at Lafollette, Tenn.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 689) to provide a site and erect a public building thereon at Jefferson City, Tenn.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 690) to provide a site and erect a public building thereon at Lenoir City, Tenn.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 691) to create in the War and Navy Departments, respectively, a roll to be known as the "Civil War officers' annuity honor roll," to authorize placing thereon with pay certain surviving officers who served in the Volunteer or Regular Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States in the Civil War and who are not now on the retired list of the Regular Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 692) to amend section 4875 of the Revised Statutes, to provide a compensation for superintendents of national cemeteries; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 693) to authorize the Postmaster General to establish a station, substation, or branch post office in certain communities; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 694) to provide for the collection, transcription, and publication of material relating to the history of the United States; to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 695) to provide for the construction, maintenance, and improvement of post roads and rural-delivery routes through the cooperation and joint action of the National Government and the several States in which such post roads or rural-delivery routes may be established; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 696) to create a board to correct military records; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 697) amending section 2 of an act entitled "An act to increase the pension of widows, minor children, etc., of deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War, the War with Mexico, the various Indian wars, etc., and to grant a pension to certain widows of the deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War," approved April 19, 1908; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 698) to pension widows and minor children of officers or enlisted men who served in the War with Spain or Philippine insurrection; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 699) to provide for a commission to visit foreign countries; to the Committee on Labor.

Also, a bill (H. R. 700) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to make monthly settlements to certain persons borne on the pension rolls; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 701) to pension the National Guards of East Tennessee; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HILL: A bill (H. R. 702) to provide revenue for the Government, and to establish and maintain the manufacture of dyestuffs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HENRY: A bill (H. R. 703) to provide for rediscounting notes based on cotton warehouse receipts and staple agricultural products at the Federal reserve banks; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BROWNE of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 704) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Marshfield, Wis.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 705) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Grand Rapids, Wis.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 706) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Shawano, Wis.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. AYRES: A bill (H. R. 708) to provide for a site and building for the Entomological Station at Wellington, Kans.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 709) for the relief of officers and enlisted men who served in the Nineteenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 710) providing the order of procedure in the district courts of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 711) providing for service of subpœnas for witnesses in the district courts of the United States in addition to the methods now provided by law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROWNE of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 712) to provide for a tax upon all persons, firms, or corporations engaged in interstate mail-order business, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CANDLER of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 713) to grant to the several States all the public lands therein for common-school purposes when the same shall become less than 50,000 acres in such State; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 714) to provide for the construction, maintenance, and improvement of public roads and rural delivery routes through the cooperation and joint action of the National Government and the several States or counties in which such public roads or rural-delivery routes may be established; to the Committee on Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 715) to prohibit in the District of Columbia the intermarriage of whites with negroes or Mongolians; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 716) in aid of the common schools in Mississippi; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 717) to extend the limits of Shiloh National Military Park; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 718) for prohibition of the liquor traffic in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 719) to refund to lawful claimants the cotton tax collected for the years 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 720) providing for a certain percentage of cancellation of stamps, and making an allowance for rents, fuel, and lights, etc., to fourth-class postmasters; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. ADAMSON: A bill (H. R. 721) to provide divisions of mental hygiene and rural sanitation in the United States Public Health Service; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 722) to amend section 20 of an act to regulate commerce approved February 4, 1887, as amended and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LITTLEPAGE: A bill (H. R. 723) to provide for the bringing of suits against the United States by Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, and Rhode Island; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HADLEY: A bill (H. R. 724) to provide a site and erect a public building at Anacortes, Wash.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 725) to provide a site and erect a public building at Blaine, Wash.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CLARK of Florida: A bill (H. R. 726) to establish a fish-hatching and fish-cultural station on Lake Weir, in the State of Florida; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 727) to prohibit the receipt of money by internal-revenue officials of the United States in payment of special taxes by dealers in intoxicating liquors, except in certain cases, and to provide punishments therefor; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 728) to prevent heads of departments of the United States Government and all other Federal officials issuing any order or promulgating any rule which tends in any way to prohibit Government employees petitioning the Congress with relation to any matter relating to the public service, and prescribing penalties for its violation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 729) to equalize transportation rates on vegetables, citrus fruits, and other fruits transported from one State to another State of the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 730) conferring police powers on all conductors and motormen on all electric and other street railways in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 731) to make the 27th day of March a legal holiday and designate the same "Ponce de Leon Day"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 732) to establish a fish-hatching and fish-cultural station on the Suwanee River, in the State of Florida; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 733) to provide for a fish-hatching and fish-cultural station on the Santa Fe River, in the State of Florida; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 734) to establish a fish-hatching and fish-cultural station on the Withlacoochee River, in the State of Florida; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 735) to revive and amend an act to provide for the collection of abandoned property and the prevention of frauds in insurrectionary districts within the United States, and acts amendatory thereof; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 736) to establish a fish-hatching and fish-cultural station on the Ocklawaha River, in the State of Florida; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 737) to appropriate $25,000 to erect at some suitable place within the State of Florida a fitting monument to the memory of Osceola, the chief of the Seminole Indians; to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 738) to establish a fish-hatching and fish-cultural station on the St. Marys River, in the State of Florida; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 739) to limit the value of buildings used by banks for banking purposes and providing punishment for its violation; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H. R. 740) to extend to the veterans of the several Seminole Indian wars and to the widows of veterans of the several Seminole Indian wars the benefits of the act of Congress of February 6, 1907, and acts amendatory thereof; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 741) to authorize the Secretary of Commerce, through the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Bureau of Fisheries, to make a survey of natural oyster beds, bars, and rocks, and barren bottoms contiguous thereto, in waters within the State of Florida; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 742) to extend the franking privilege to literature published by boards of health of States and Territories in the United States; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 743) to provide for the erection, furnishing, and equipping of a building in the city of Washington, D. C., for the Department of Justice; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 744) to provide for universal transfers on all street railway companies, herdic companies, and all other passenger-transportation lines within the District of Columbia, and to prescribe penalties and punishments for violating its provisions; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 745) granting pensions to the soldiers of the different Seminole Indian wars and their widows; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 746) to prescribe the method for banks to compute interest on loans, and prescribing punishment for its violation; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H. R. 747) authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the city of Gainesville, Fla., two condemned bronze or brass cannon; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 748) to prohibit the intermarriage of persons of the white and negro races within the District of Columbia; to declare such contracts of marriage null and void; to prescribe punishments for violations and attempts to violate its provisions; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 749) for the relief of the State of Florida; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 750) to credit and pay to the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia all moneys collected under the direct tax levied by the acts of Congress, approved, respectively, July 1, 1862; March 7, 1864; July 13, 1866; and March 2, 1867; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CARLIN: A bill (H. R. 751) to increase the compensation of certain employees of Government Hospital for the Insane, Department of the Interior; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 752) to relieve Congress from the adjudication of private claims against the Government; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 753) to amend the laws for the protection and regulation of the fisheries of Alaska; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 754) for the purpose of preserving life at sea, etc.; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 755) to incorporate the Boy Scouts of America, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 756) to authorize the Washington & Old Dominion Railway Co. to acquire by purchase or condemnation the land and property necessary for terminal facilities and trackage in the District of Columbia, at or near Thirty-sixth and M Streets NW.; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 757) to authorize the use of the property of the United States at Mount Weather, near Bluemont, Va., as a summer White House; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 758) for the construction of a bridge across the Potomac River; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 759) to provide for the removal of what is now known as the Acqueduct Bridge, across the Potomac River, and for the building of a bridge in place thereof; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 760) authorizing the Secretary of War to have repaired the military road to Balls Bluff, in the county of Loudoun, Va.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 761) for the erection of a complete plant for the manufacture of armor plate in the city of Alexandria, Va.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CURRY: A bill (H. R. 762) providing for the construction and equipment of a storehouse at Benicia Arsenal, State of California; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CARLIN: A bill (H. R. 763) to create a national university at the seat of the Federal Government; to the Committee on Education.

Also, a bill (H. R. 764) to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to have prepared plans, specifications, and estimates of cost for new building for the Bureau of Fisheries; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 765) to extend the dredging of Aquia Creek, in the State of Virginia, 200 yards beyond the completion of the present work; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 766) to authorize certain late physicians and surgeons of the United States Volunteer Army in the War with Spain to practice their respective professions in any Territory, District, dependency, or possession of the United States under the constitutional jurisdiction of Congress upon presentation and proof of certain facts; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RAKER: A bill (H. R. 767) to protect the rights of women citizens of the United States to register and vote for Senators of the United States and for Members of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. BAILEY: A bill (H. R. 768) to authorize the Postmaster General to extend the free-delivery mail service to towns and villages of 1,000 population or over; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. TOWNER: A bill (H. R. 769) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Corning, in the State of Iowa; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 770) to regulate the interstate transportation of immature calves; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KINKAID: A bill (H. R. 771) to provide for the insurance of deposits in national banks; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. McKELLAR: A bill (H. R. 772) to authorize the President in making appointments in the volunteer forces of the United States to prefer officers on the active list holding medals of honor for distinguished service; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 773) to amend an act entitled "An act relating to navigation of vessels, bills of lading, and to certain obligations, duties, and rights in connection with the carriage

of property," approved February 13, 1893; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 774) regulating trials by jury; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ADAMSON: A bill (H. R. 775) granting the consent of Congress to J. P. Jones and others to construct one or more bridges across the Chattahoochee River between the counties of Coweta and Carroll, in the State of Georgia; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ALEXANDER: A bill (H. R. 776) granting pensions to the teamsters who served the Government of the United States in the War with Mexico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 777) to correct the military record of the officers and enlisted men of the Enrolled Missouri Militia and all other militia organizations of the State of Missouri that cooperated with the military forces of the United States in suppressing the War of the Rebellion; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KINKAID: A bill (H. R. 778) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to contract with irrigation districts, organized under State laws, for the construction by the Government of reservoirs and canals and the operation of the same, the Government to be compensated for the costs thereof by tax levies made on the lands of the water users of irrigation districts as provided by the statutes of the State in which the irrigation district may be situated; to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 779) providing for the erection of a public building at Mount Pleasant, Iowa; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CHARLES: A bill (H. R. 780) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Canajoharie, N. Y.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 781) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a Federal building at St. Johnsville, N. Y.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. RAKER: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 1) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MONDELL: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 2) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KETTNER: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 3) to transfer the Government exhibit from the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to the Panama-California Exposition, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

By Mr. KEATING: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 4) extending the right of suffrage to women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 5) providing for the payment of the expenses of an expert and assistant in the fur-seal investigation in Alaska; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 6) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, extending the right of suffrage to women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAYDEN: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 7) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TAVENNER: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 8) requesting the President to consider the expediency of effecting a treaty with the European powers providing for the neutralization of the Philippine Islands and the recognition of an independent government there when established; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GILLETT: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 9) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MONDELL: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 10) authorizing and validating certain exchanges of land between the United States and the several States; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. CURRY: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 11) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DICKINSON: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 12) proposing an amendment to section 1 of Article III of the Constitution of the United States of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Idaho: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 13) providing for a commission to contract for finishing the historical frieze in the Rotunda of the Capitol; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. PORTER: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 14) laying an embargo on arms, ammunition, and submarines; to the Committee on Inetrstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RAKER: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 15) authorizing and validating certain exchanges of land between the United States and the several States; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, joint resolution (H. J. Res. 16) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, joint resolution (H. J. Res. 17) proposing an amendment to Article XI of the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, joint resolution (H. J. Res. 18) authorizing the printing of the final report of the Committee on Industrial Relations and the Colorado report, together with all the testimony taken by the commission; to the Committee on Printing.

Also, joint resolution (H. J. Res. 19) making an appropriation to prevent the further spread and for stamping out the fungus disease known as "citrus canker"; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MORRISON: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 20) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VINSON: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 21) prescribing qualifications of ambassadors, envoys, functionaries, and delegates to and from the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FERRIS: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 22) authorizing the President of the United States to prepare for withdrawal of sovereignty of the United States, for the delivery of full possession, control, and government of the Filipino people, and to promote their future prosperity and independence by treaties of neutrality; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

Also, joint resolution (H. J. Res. 23) creating a commission to investigate the present methods employed in handling Indian affairs, terminating the treaty relations between the Government and the Indians, to promote industry and self-reliance among the Indians, and for the Indians' general advancement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. LEWIS: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 24) authorizing the printing of the hearings and reports of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. KENT: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 25) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

Also, joint resolution (H. J. Res. 26) proposing the establishment of a monopoly for the manufacture of explosives by the Federal Government; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GRIEST: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 27) requesting the President of the United States to recommend plans for the continuance and enlargement of the powers of the Commission on Economy and Efficiency, and to submit in budget form an estimate of appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. SABATH: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 28) for the appointment of a committee to investigate the various systems of old-age pensions and annuities; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BENNET: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 29) authorizing the appointment of a commission in relation to universal peace; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MARTIN: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 30) giving the consent of the United States for the State of Louisiana to institute suit against the United States in the Supreme Court of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MADDEN: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 31) for the appointment of a commission to investigate and report measures for the development of the American merchant marine and commerce; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. CURRY: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 32) authorizing and empowering the President to invite all nations to send delegates to a convention to provide for disarmament, for the creation of an international legislature, an international court, an international army and navy police, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. VINSON: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 33) proposing to amend the Constitution by repealing the fifteenth amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BEAKES: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 34) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. AUSTIN: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 35) making the 12th day of February in each year a legal holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, joint resolution (H. J. Res. 36) providing for the purchase of the home of Thomas Jefferson, at Monticello, Va.; to the Committee on the Library.

Also, joint resolution (H. J. Res. 37) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. LONDON: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 38) calling upon the President to convene a congress of neutral nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CLARK of Florida: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 39) to appoint a commission to provide a tablet to mark the birthplace of Thomas Jefferson; to the Committee on the Library.

Also, joint resolution (H. J. Res. 40) relating to printing speeches in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. O'SHAUNESSY: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 41) to make The Star-Spangled Banner the national anthem of the United States of America; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. AUSTIN: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 42) providing for a gift by the United States to the Mount Vernon Association of certain relics, souvenirs, etc., of ex-President George Washington; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. BARNHART: Concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 2) to print 1,100 copies of the Journal of the Forty-ninth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. CLARK of Florida: Concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 3) affirming Monroe doctrine; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Texas: Concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 4) providing for the printing of 14,550 copies of the final report and hearings of the Commission on Industrial Relations; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado: Resolution (H. Res. 6) creating a committee of the House of Representatives to be known as the Committee on Equal Suffrage; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GARDNER: Resolution (H. Res. 7) providing for appointment of committee to inquire into the organization, membership, etc., of certain organizations engaged in national defense or peace propaganda; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ABERCROMBIE: Resolution (H. Res. 8) to amend the rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. TOWNER: Resolution (H. Res. 9) concerning the administration of the Philippine Islands; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. TAVENNER: Resolution (H. Res. 10) relative to pay of clerks of deceased Members; to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. DALE of New York: Resolution (H. Res. 11) for the establishment of a bureau of information in the main corridor of the House wing of the Capitol; to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. DOWELL: Resolution (H. Res. 12) relative to certain changes in Post Office Department; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. HENRY: Resolution (H. Res. 13) to allow an assistant clerk to the Committee on Rules; to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. HARRISON: Resolution (H. Res. 14) to print 1,000 additional copies of the Soil Survey of the Biloxi Area, Mississippi, for use in the House document room; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. FLOOD: Resolution (H. Res. 15) authorizing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to have printing and binding done; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. ROBERTS of Nevada: Resolution (H. Res. 22) providing for a committee to investigate and ascertain the reason for the delay in the construction of certain public buildings heretofore authorized by Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ROBERTS of Massachusetts: Resolution (H. Res. 23) authorizing the printing and binding of the History of the United States Navy Yard at Boston, Mass.; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. RAKER: Resolution (H. Res. 24) amending the rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. CARY: Resolution (H. Res. 25) placing an embargo on all contraband and munitions of war and to end the war in 30 days; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolution (H. Res. 26) for the printing of the final report of the Industrial Relations Commission; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. GRIEST: Resolution (H. Res. 27) requesting the wearing of evergreen as an emblem on Memorial Day in memory of the honored dead of the Nation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MADDEN: Resolution (H. Res. 28) requesting certain information relating to the Treasury Department; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ANDERSON: Resolution (H. Res. 29) providing for election of a commission on legislative methods and practices in the House of Representatives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, resolution (H. Res. 30) to amend Rule XIII of the rules of the Sixty-fourth Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, resolution (H. Res. 31) to amend paragraph 9 of Rule XVI of the rules of the Sixty-fourth Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. CLARK of Florida: Resolution (H. Res. 32) seeking information relative to the Monroe doctrine; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolution (H. Res. 33) for appointment of special committee to investigate certain commissions, boards, etc.; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, resolution (H. Res. 34) making certain inquiries from the Secretary of the Treasury; to the Committee on Expenditures in Treasury Department.

By Mr. LINDBERGH: Resolution (H. Res. 36) providing for an amendment to the rules of the House as to the manner of consideration of bills and resolutions to amend the rules and for the consideration of any bill or resolution introduced in the House or passed by the Senate; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SIMS: Resolution (H. Res. 37) amending the rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. CURRY: Memorial by the Legislature of the State of California, petitioning Congress to submit to the States a constitutional amendment conferring upon the Congress power to establish uniform laws on the subject of divorce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial by the Legislature of the State of California, petitioning that the Pinnacles Forest Reserve and certain vacant land lying contiguous thereto be made into a national park; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, memorial by the Legislature of the State of California, petitioning Congress to establish immediately a definite policy governing the development of oil lands; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, memorial by the Legislature of the State of California, petitioning Congress to adopt House joint resolution providing for a national marketing system; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ESCH: Memorial by the Legislature of the State of California, petitioning Congress to adopt a definite policy with respect to oil lands; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: Memorial by the Legislature of the State of Washington, favoring the amendment of the act of February 22, 1889, to permit the States to lease coal and oil lands; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, memorial by the Legislature of the State of Washington, praying for reorganization of working plan of United States immigration officials at seaports and ports of entry; to the Committee on Immigration.

Also, memorial by the Legislature of the State of Washington, urging the passage of appropriate legislation ratifying and confirming a certain compact between the States of Washington and Oregon relative to regulations for the preservation and protection of salmon and other food fishes in the Columbia River; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, memorial by the Legislature of the State of Washington, urging the construction of adequate fortifications at the entrance to Grays Harbor and Willapa Harbor, Wash.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAIR: A bill (H. R. 782) granting a pension to John H. Yaryan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 783) granting a pension to Samuel McNairy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 784) granting a pension to Charles Cannon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 785) granting a pension to John W. Priest; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 786) granting a pension to Joshua R. Matchett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 787) granting a pension to Warren L. Coots; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 788) granting a pension to Drucilla Burkhead; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 789) granting a pension to Charles C. Studley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 790) granting a pension to Alfred F. Bly; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 791) granting a pension to Charles H. Wolf; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 792) granting a pension to Prear Daniel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 793) granting a pension to James Lockwood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 794) granting a pension to Charles L. Fulmer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 795) granting a pension to Thomas Klugh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 796) granting an increase of pension to Jacob W. Cline; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 797) granting an increase of pension to John Baker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 798) granting an increase of pension to Laura E. Headington; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ADAMSON: A bill (H. R. 799) granting a pension to Virgil Womack; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ALEXANDER: A bill (H. R. 800) granting a pension to James Boyer; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 801) granting a pension to Bertrand Cook; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 802) granting a pension to Caroline E. Moore; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 803) granting a pension to James W. Tippett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 804) granting a pension to Mary E. Bacon; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 805) granting a pension to John W. Hart; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 806) granting a pension to Eliza Sturdevant; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 807) granting a pension to Nancy Lee; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 808) granting a pension to Maranda Pickens; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 809) granting a pension to Alfred L. Fann; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 810) granting a pension to William Kier; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 811) granting a pension to Hugh Kesterson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 812) granting a pension to James R. Storms; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 813) granting a pension to Susan Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 814) granting a pension to Rachel A. Dougherty; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 815) granting a pension to Nathan G. Dillen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 816) granting a pension to John Crump; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 817) granting a pension to Fannie Wells; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 818) granting a pension to George W. Drake; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 819) granting a pension to Archibald Groom; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 820) granting a pension to Sabina Pierce; to the Committe on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 821) granting a pension to Martha J. Jackson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 822) granting a pension to Elizabeth Ballew; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 823) granting a pension to Lucy R. Woodward; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 824) granting a pension to Mary A. Hooper; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 825) granting a pension to Phillip Gentry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 826) granting a pension to John E. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 827) granting a pension to Evander Agee; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 828) granting a pension to Wilburn Munkers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 829) granting a pension to Ambrose Giseburt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 830) granting a pension to James A. Sloan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 831) granting a pension to Jeremiah R. Whitsell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 832) granting a pension to John N. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 833) granting a pension to Thomas T. Pratt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 834) granting a pension to James R. Thornton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 835) granting a pension to Rebecca Schofield; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 836) granting a pension to Elizabeth Morrison and her heirs; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 837) granting a pension to Elizabeth Morrison; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 838) granting a pension to Catharine J. Thomas; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 839) granting a pension to Miles Fuller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 840) granting a pension to Jonas Cook; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 841) granting a pension to William Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 842) granting a pension to George Baxter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 843) granting a pension to Henry C. Poe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 844) granting a pension to Robert H. Wood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 845) granting a pension to Mary J. Fruit; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 846) granting a pension to Eri Bentin Mullin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 847) granting a pension to Rachel O. Noah; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 848) granting a pension to Richard Truex; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 849) granting a pension to James Rupe; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 850) granting an increase of pension to Alexander M. Rainey; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 851) granting an increase of pension to Chester Hahner, alias Justus Heiner; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 852) granting an increase of pension to Richard P. Wardell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 853) granting an increase of pension to John H. Woodruff; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 854) granting an increase of pension to William H. Corbin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 855) granting an increase of pension to James Meranda; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 856) granting an increase of pension to John I. Israel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 857) granting an increase of pension to Doris Schroeder; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 858) granting an increase of pension to John R. Shrewsbury; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 859) granting an increase of pension to John Ward; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 860) granting an increase of pension to J. A. Neff; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 861) granting an increase of pension to William A. Graham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 862) granting an increase of pension to Alice A. Meeker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 863) granting an increase of pension to James C. Baker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 864) granting an increase of pension to Thomas C. De Witt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 865) granting an increase of pension to James Hopper; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 866) granting an increase of pension to Archibald Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 867) granting an increase of pension to Levi Slinger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 868) granting an increase of pension to David N. Foster; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 869) granting an increase of pension to William Bayne; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 870) granting an increase of pension to Henry M. White; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 871) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Brewer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 872) granting an increase of pension to John Q. Hickman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 873) granting an increase of pension to William Blackstone; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 874) granting an increase of pension to John F. Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 875) granting an increase of pension to J. M. Dunham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 876) granting an increase of pension to George Duff; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 877) granting an increase of pension to George F. Lewis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 878) granting an increase of pension to James D. Reed; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 879) granting an increase of pension to Lloyd C. Washburn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 880) for the relief of Vincent Rust; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 881) for the relief of John Benson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 882) for the relief of George W. Drake; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 883) for the relief of Henry Benson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 884) for the relief of Jesse Lee; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 885) for the relief of William M. Critten; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 886) for the relief of Robert Griffin; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 887) for the relief of James B. Norman; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 888) for the relief of Christopher L. Smith; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 889) for the relief of Allen Place; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 890) for the relief of James W. Murray, jr.; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 891) for the relief of William Roney; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 892) for the relief of the heirs of John G. W. Brooks; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 893) for the relief of the trustees of the Christian Church at Missouri City, Clay County, Mo.; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 894) to correct the military record of Harrison R. Crecelius; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 895) to correct the military record of Anderson Creason; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 896) to correct the military record of Benjamin Munkers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 897) to correct the military record of John B. Hutchings; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 898) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to examine and adjust the accounts of William R. Little, or his heirs, with the Sac and Fox Indians; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 899) granting a pension to Bradford H. Bennett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ALLEN: A bill (H. R. 900) granting a pension to Lawrence H. Chard; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 901) granting an increase of pension to Ella Day; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 902) granting an increase of pension to Mary Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ALMON: A bill (H. R. 903) to provide for the payment of the claim of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at Trinity, in Morgan County, Ala., against the United States; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 904) for the relief of Alfred O. Williamson; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 905) for the relief of George W. Waddell; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 906) granting a pension to Stella E. Ledbetter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ANDERSON: A bill (H. R. 907) granting a pension to Ellen Hicks; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 908) granting a pension to Rhoda A. Beatty; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 909) granting a pension to Godfrey J. Andrist; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 910) granting a pension to John Keen; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 911) granting a pension to Amelia May; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 912) granting a pension to Elmo M. Kellar; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 913) granting a pension to Lucie Bostian; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 914) granting a pension to Tekla Grulkowski; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 915) granting a pension to Melissa J. Gross; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 916) granting a pension to Eli J. Bertrand; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 917) granting a pension to Thomas O'Reilly; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 918) granting a pension to Elma A. Woodward; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 919) granting a pension to Louisa M. Sabin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 920) granting an increase of pension to Christine Peterson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 921) granting an increase of pension to John W. Murtaugh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 922) granting an increase of pension to John Brin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 923) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Leavitt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 924) for the relief of F. W. Tyler; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 925) for the relief of Peter J. Schwarg; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 926) for the relief of Benjamin F. Dayton; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 927) for the relief of George W. Bryant; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 928) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Mitchelson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 929) granting an increase of pension to James Whyde; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 930) granting an increase of pension to William A. Parr; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 931) granting an increase of pension to Nancy Gould; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 932) granting an increase of pension to Joseph C. Hollister; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 933) granting an increase of pension to John W. McDanield; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 934) for the relief of Farley Connerty; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 935) to correct the military record of Sanford F. Timmons; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 936) for the relief of the Centerburg Building & Loan Co., of Centerburg, Ohio; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 937) for the relief of the Home Building Association, of Newark, Ohio; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 938) for the relief of the Johnstown Building & Loan Association Co., of Johnstown, Ohio; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 939) for the relief of the People's Building & Loan Co., of Delaware, Ohio; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 940) for the relief of the Home Building, Loan & Savings Co., of Coshocton, Ohio; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ASWELL: A bill (H. R. 941) for the relief of the estate of James Lacey, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 942) for the relief of the estate of Thomas F. Swafford, deceased, late of the State of Louisiana, for carrying United States mail on route No. 8263, in the State of Louisiana, during the period from January 1, 1861, to May 31, 1861; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. AUSTIN: A bill (H. R. 943) granting a pension to William Cooper; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 944) granting a pension to Ada G. Northern; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 945) granting an increase of pension to James D. Roberts; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 946) for the relief of Marian B. Patterson; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 947) for the relief of George T. Larkin; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 948) for the relief of heirs of Dr. Hervey Baker, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 949) to remove the charge of desertion against Creed F. Casteel; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 950) granting an honorable discharge to William C. Chandler; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 951) to correct the military record of James H. Beal; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 952) for the relief of Alice Evelyn Mabry Hazen, Lawrence C. Mabry, Herbert S. Mabry, Churchwell Mabry, and William Deaderick; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 953) for the relief of the survivors of the shipwreck of the steamboat *Sultana;* to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 954) to do justice to the Home Guards of Scott County, Tenn., and to grant honorable discharges and pensions under existing pension laws; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 955) extending the benefits of the acts of June 27, 1890; May 9, 1900; and February 6, 1907, to the officers and enlisted men of Capt. David Beaty's company of independent scouts, Civil War, and to their widows and minor children; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 956) to incorporate the Colored Association of Railway Employees; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. AYRES: A bill (H. R. 957) for the relief of Lewis K. Marshall; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 958) granting an increase of pension to Pearley H. Elwell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 959) granting an increase of pension to James Kinser; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 960) granting an increase of pension to Ray W. Burkdoll; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 961) granting an increase of pension to George W. Page; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 962) granting an increase of pension to David Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 963) granting an increase of pension to John Greenamyer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 964) granting an increase of pension to Allen Osborn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 965) granting an increase of pension to George Berry; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 966) granting an increase of pension to George W. Bowser; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 967) granting an increase of pension to Joshua Shriver; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 968) granting an increase of pension to Murray Myers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 969) granting an increase of pension to William C. Hershberger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BARCHFELD: A bill (H. R. 970) granting a pension to Nettie Metzgar; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 971) granting a pension to Mary A. Salisbury; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 972) granting an increase of pension to William H. Haney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 973) granting an increase of pension to George Bailey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 974) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Lowe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BARNHART: A bill (H. R. 975) granting a pension to Emeline Vanata; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 976) granting an increase of pension to John Gordon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 977) granting an increase of pension to Nelson N. Boydston; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 978) granting an increase of pension to T. S. O'Blenis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 979) granting an increase of pension to Leonidas C. Kilgore; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 980) granting an increase of pension to John W. Hamilton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 981) granting an increase of pension to Columbus M. Crawford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BEALES: A bill (H. R. 982) granting a pension to Susanna Olewiler; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 983) granting a pension to Augusta Dettinger; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 984) granting an increase of pension to William Retheiser; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BENNET: A bill (H. R. 985) granting a pension to Ida Koeller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 986) granting a pension to Ruth E. Hering; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 987) granting a pension to Herman Siegel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 988) granting a pension to Henry P. Niebuhr; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 989) granting a pension to Bennie Leshin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 990) granting an increase of pension to John C. Messerschmidt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 991) granting an increase of pension to George D. Brooks; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 992) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. James McCauley; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 993) for the relief of John J. Nanry; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 994) for the relief of William Rodamer; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 995) to correct the military record of Charles Snow; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 996) to correct the military record of George M. Barry; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BOOHER: A bill (H. R. 997) granting an increase of pension to John T. Warburton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 998) granting an increase of pension to James P. Tindal; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 999) for the relief of John A. Albus, jr.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1000) granting an increase of pension to Adeline Adams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1001) granting a pension to Mahala Burns; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1002) granting a pension to Ellen Rohr; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1003) granting an increase of pension to Eliza J. Michaels; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1004) granting an increase of pension to John W. Gulliams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1005) granting an increase of pension to Deborah Hart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1006) granting an increase of pension to Abraham Thatcher; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 1007) granting a pension to Fred A. Heinberger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1008) granting a pension to Frank Bolens; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1009) granting a pension to Dorothea Winklehaken; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1010) granting an increase of pension to Robert R. Raap; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1011) for the relief of Herman H. Schrade; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1012) to indemnify Arthur A. Sheldon for injuries sustained in the employ of the Post Office Department of the United States Government; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1013) to remove the charge of desertion against William H. Thiell; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BURNETT: A bill (H. R. 1014) granting a pension to Lucy A. Butts; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1015) granting a pension to D. A. Hollind; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1016) granting a pension to John H. Pepper; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1017) granting an increase of pension to William P. Gwin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1018) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Joseph A. Choate; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1019) for the relief of the heirs of William Morrow; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1020) for the relief of the heirs of Eli A. Campbell; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1021) for the relief of Jesse J. Kennedy; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BUTLER: A bill (H. R. 1022) granting an increase of pension to Edmond C. Hausel; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1023) granting an increase of pension to William Davis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1024) for the relief of Allen M. Hiller; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: A bill (H. R. 1025) granting a pension to Oliver M. McRoberts; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1026) granting an increase of pension to Kate M. Bailey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1027) granting a pension to Frank H. Smith; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1028) granting a pension to Charles B. Stice; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1029) to correct the military record of Stephen A. Clark; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1030) to amend the military record of Alonzo Rich; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1031) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Emley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1032) granting an increase of pension to Joseph B. Atwater; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1033) granting an increase of pension to Priscilla Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1034) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Ann Hubbard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1035) granting an increase of pension to Lee Toms; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1036) granting an increase of pension to John Quinlan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1037) granting an increase of pension to John F. Leonard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1038) granting an increase of pension to James P. Barton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1039) granting an increase of pension to George W. Hendricks; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1040) granting an increase of pension to James Rush; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1041) granting an increase of pension to Henry F. Blakey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1042) granting an increase of pension to William A. Barber; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1043) granting an increase of pension to James C. Vance; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1044) granting an increase of pension to Isaac A. Hopkins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1045) granting an increase of pension to Edgar Cross; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1046) granting an increase of pension to Henry Hoover; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1047) granting an increase of pension to Martin Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1048) granting an increase of pension to Junius R. Clift; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1049) granting an increase of pension to Jefferson Hurst; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1050) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus D. Christy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1051) granting an increase of pension to Thomas C. Morris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1052) granting an increase of pension to Elias Worley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1053) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. De Moss; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1054) granting an increase of pension to William A. Walker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1055) granting an increase of pension to Harvey J. Willis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1056) granting an increase of pension to James McGhie; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1057) granting an increase of pension to Mathew E. Wolf; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1058) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Ratcliff; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1059) granting an increase of pension to George D. Henning; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1060) granting an increase of pension to L. D. Frogue; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1061) granting an increase of pension to R. M. C. Gavin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1062) granting an increase of pension to Washington A. Palmer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1063) granting an increase of pension to Elmer R. Chamness; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1064) granting an increase of pension to C. H. Jewett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1065) granting an increase of pension to Millard F. De Geer; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1066) granting an increase of pension to John H. Scott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1067) granting an increase of pension to Frank E. Bales; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1068) granting an increase of pension to Solomon Lawler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1069) granting an increase of pension to Isaac N. Sharp; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1070) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Hankins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1071) granting a pension to Arabelle McCurry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1072) granting a pension to Mrs. Wiley L. Daulby; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1073) granting a pension to Thomas Jefferson Rothgeb; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1074) granting a pension to Izabell Way; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1075) granting a pension to Francis M. Vaughn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1076) granting a pension to Fannie M. Huggins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1077) granting a pension to Frederick M. Miller; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1078) granting a pension to Dora R. Boyle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1079) granting a pension to Frank H. Campbell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1080) granting a pension to Oxley Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1081) granting a pension to Mary Glenn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1082) granting a pension to Daily Houston; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1083) granting a pension to Joseph Nelson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1084) granting a pension to Fannie Record; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1085) granting a pension to Lucilla E. McDowell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1086) granting a pension to George W. Sharp; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1087) granting a pension to Henry N. Wilks; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1088) granting a pension to Margaret A. Land; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1089) granting a pension to C. W. Stanton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1090) granting a pension to Lottie Baughman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1091) granting a pension to Charles E. Ingels; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1092) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Eli A. Helmick; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1093) to correct the military record of James Anderson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1094) to correct the military record of Rankin A. Hutsell; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1095) for the relief of Josiah Wilcox; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1096) for the relief of John Carr; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1097) for the relief of David Porter Haseltine; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1098) for the relief of Philander M. Coats; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1099) for the relief of George W. McKean; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1100) for the relief of William T. Grady; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1101) for the relief of Cary Lance; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1102) for the relief of Charles W. Munn; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1103) for the relief of the legal representatives of John D. Sheridan and J. M. Johnson; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1104) for the relief of Samuel T. King; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1105) for the relief of Thomas F. Kelley; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1106) for the relief of C. E. Moore; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. CANDLER of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 1107) granting a pension to John M. Cornelison; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1108) granting a pension to Walter Hudgins; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1109) granting an increase of pension to Joseph M. Ford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1110) for the relief of David Ingram; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1111) for the relief of Sallie Sowell; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1112) for the relief of J. R. Wilson; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1113) for the relief of A. W. McClure; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1114) for the relief of Isabella Rowsey; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1115) for the relief of Mary Johnson; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1116) for the relief of Susan C. Robinson; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1117) for the relief of Mrs. E. A. Hubbard; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1118) for the relief of Matilda H. Reed; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1119) for the relief of Lucretia Lambert; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1120) for the relief of Dr. O. R. Early; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1121) for the relief of Francis E. Whitfield and Lucy G. Whitfield; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1122) for the relief of Jennie Gaston Henderson, sole and only heir of L. B. Gaston, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1123) for the relief of B. H. Davis, administrator of the estate of Enos Davis, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1124) for the relief of the trustees of the Baptist Church of Rienzi, Miss.; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1125) for the relief of D. M. Whittaker and heirs of estate of H. H. Whittaker, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1126) for the relief of heirs of E. C. Cornelius, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1127) for the relief of the heirs of Peter F. Archer, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1128) for the relief of the heirs of M. A. McAnulty, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1129) for the relief of the heirs of Louisa Elliott, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1130) for the relief of the heirs of Nancy Whitfield, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1131) for the relief of the heirs of Jeremiah E. Cunningham, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1132) for the relief of heirs of Sylvia Cannon; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1133) for the relief of the heirs of Harriet F. and Robert McPeters; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1134) for the relief of the heirs of Mary A. F. Peters, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1135) for the relief of the heirs of George W. Gardner, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1136) for the relief of heirs of John Hamilton; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1137) for the relief of the heirs of Sarah R. Farmer, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1138) for the relief of the heirs of John B. Jones, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1139) for the relief of the heirs of Gladney, Gardner & Co.; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1140) for the relief of the heirs of Richard E. Holt, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1141) for the relief of heirs or estate of T. M. D. Coln, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1142) for the relief of heirs or estate of Jesse Mabry, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1143) for the relief of the estate of Richard Mann, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1144) for the relief of the estate of R. C. Bumpass, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1145) for the relief of estate of W. F. Young; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1146) for the relief of the estate of Andrew J. Kincaid; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1147) for the relief of the estate of Mary H. Moore, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1148) for the relief of estate of Marcus Cook, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1149) for the relief of the estate of John Linton, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1150) for the relief of the estate of J. W. Hopkins, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1151) for the relief of the estate of William Clement, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1152) for the relief of estate of J. M. Cumby, heir of M. B. Cumby; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1153) for the relief of the estate of Milton Crawford, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1154) for relief of estate of W. R. Smith; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1155) for the relief of the estate of W. R. Smith, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1156) for the relief of the estate of Richmond Pace, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1157) for the relief of the estate of J. K. Morrison, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1158) for the relief of the estate of Josiah White, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1159) for the relief of the estate of Henry Mitts, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1160) for relief of George Kimberley and Sam Kimberley, heirs of M. P. Kimberley, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1161) to pay Cowden & Cowden, of Amory, Monroe County, Miss., for the loss of a horse while being used by the Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1162) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Methodist Church, of Kossuth, Miss.; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CAPSTICK: A bill (H. R. 1163) granting a pension to Samuel R. Ballentine; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1164) granting an increase of pension to Mary T. Winans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1165) to correct the military record of Joseph A. Blanchard; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1166) for the relief of Henry W. Angleman; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CARLIN: A bill (H. R. 1167) granting a pension to Elmer E. Dickey; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1168) granting a pension to Lula L. Lee; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1169) granting a pension to Harold L. Knight; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1170) granting a pension to Bernard B. Furr; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1171) granting a pension to Nancy Martin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1172) granting a pension to Mary A. Slattery; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1173) granting a pension to Thomas McCormick; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1174) granting a pension to John H. Detwiler; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1175) granting a pension to Samuel L. Hannon; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1176) granting a pension to Lucien D. Copin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1177) granting a pension to Nancy Martin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 1178) granting a pension to William Caton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1179) granting a pension to Oden Lake; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1180) granting a pension to Alfred M. Graham; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1181) granting an increase of pension to Edward F. Smith; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1182) granting an increase of pension to Charles P. Galpin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1183) granting an increase of pension to John H. Agner; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1184) granting an increase of pension to Georgiana W. Sampson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1185) granting an increase of pension to Anton Humm; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1186) for the relief of the estate of John Wesley Caton; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1187) for the relief of the estate of Antonia Sousa, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1188) for the relief of Bella Crounse and other heirs of the estate of James Bell, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 1189) for the relief of George A. Nowland; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1190) for the relief of the legal representatives of John Shane, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1191) for the relief of Albert O. Tucker; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1192) for the relief of Nelson Wallace; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1193) for the relief of the heirs of David H. Creel; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1194) for the relief of L. C. Reid and Fannie B. Betts, heirs at law of George G. Barton; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1195) for the relief of A. H. Thompson; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1196) for the relief of the legal representatives of the estate of Charles E. Mix; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1197) for the relief of Edgar B. Havener, Laura T. Havener, Sallie L. Darns, Olivia E. Adrian, Alice D. Myers, and Ida J. Muse, heirs of Thomas A. Havener; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1198) for the relief of the estate of Murray Mason, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1199) for the relief of Emma E. Frauner, George W. Seaton, Hiram K. Seaton, Howard Seaton, Mary Seaton, Blanche Seaton, George W. Taylor, Edward Taylor, and Catharine Pomeroy; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1200) for the relief of William A. Rose; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1201) for the relief of the heirs of Mason James; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1202) for the relief of Charles M. Pugh, administrator of the estate of John R. Pugh; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 1203) to reimburse E. E. Court for moneys expended in the prosecution of charges before the Navy Department against certain officials therein; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1204) to permit Willis Dixon, chief machinist, United States Navy, to take examination for promotion to grade of ensign, United States Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1205) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Alice E. Davis, heir at law of John C. Davis, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma: A bill (H. R. 1206) for the relief of Mrs. E. B. Ainsworth; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. CARY: A bill (H. R. 1207) granting a pension to Jane F. Taylor; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1208) granting a pension to George Herman; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1209) granting a pension to Thomas Kent; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1210) granting an increase of pension to John P. Murphy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CHARLES: A bill (H. R. 1211) granting a pension to Anna M. Healey; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1212) granting a pension to Jacob Liddle; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1213) granting an increase of pension to Bernard Small; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1214) granting an increase of pension to Emma McIntosh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 1215) for the relief of George Killeen; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1216) to reimburse Marion Williams; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1217) for the relief of Mary Jones Smith, daughter of Jonathan L. Jones, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1218) referring to the Court of Claims the claim of John H. Frick; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1219) for the relief of William R. Price; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1220) for the relief of James A. Griffith and Hannibal I. Griffith; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1221) for the relief of the widows of L. W. Hughes and L. A. Cain; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1222) for the relief of George W. Morgan; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1223) for the relief of George P. Thomas; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1224) for the relief of Levant C. Dingman; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1225) for the relief of R. O. Hatfield; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1226) for the relief of James Nichols; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1227) for the relief of Edwin L. McQuie; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1228) for the relief of Peter A. Bratton; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1229) for the relief of Henry L. Heckmann; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1230) for the relief of Mag Brown; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1231) for the relief of Pinkie West, administratrix of the estate of J. J. West, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1232) granting a pension to Elizabeth Farishon; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1233) granting a pension to Annie Dougherty; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1234) granting a pension to Roy Vest Smith; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1235) granting a pension to Jerry Fitzpatrick; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1236) granting a pension to Louis S. Mason; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1237) granting a pension to August Johns; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1238) granting a pension to William B. Yeater; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1239) granting a pension to Wilhimene Linder; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1240) granting a pension to Louisa Merritt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1241) granting a pension to John M. Unsell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1242) granting a pension to Lizzie Burnet; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1243) granting a pension to George Muller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1244) granting a pension to Delia Anderson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1245) granting a pension to Sallie Clark; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1246) granting a pension to Christina Kraft; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1247) granting a pension to John William Willbrandt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1248) granting a pension to Joseph Beauchmin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1249) granting a pension to Frances E. Gibbs; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1250) granting a pension to Grace Nuckles; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1251) granting a pension to Mary Followill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1252) granting a pension to Mary E. Hays; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1253) granting a pension to Eva J. Clarke; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1254) granting a pension to George C. Howland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1255) granting an increase of pension to Sylvester P. Warner; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1256) granting an increase of pension to Hiram Hardwick; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1257) granting an increase of pension to Joseph A. Lupton; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1258) granting an increase of pension to Tony Hartstine, alias Stephen Potter; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1259) granting an increase of pension to A. W. Rollins; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1260) granting an increase of pension to Maroni N. Fuller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1261) granting an increase of pension to Fredrica Gorman; to the Committee on Inavlid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1262) granting an increase of pension to John T. Hetherlin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1263) granting an increase of pension to Ezra H. Martin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1264) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Thomas; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1265) granting an increase of pension to Malinda Cannon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1266) granting an increase of pension to David N. Carmedy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1267) granting an increase of pension to George Hagner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1268) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin P. Levick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1269) granting an increase of pension to James W. Hollenbeck; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1270) granting an increase of pension to Philip Shay; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1271) granting an increase of pension to Rachel A. Chadwick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1272) granting an increase of pension to John L. Worsham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1273) granting an increase of pension to James S. Rutherford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1274) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Jennings; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1275) granting an increase of pension to Lewis W. Markwell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1276) granting an increase of pension to Archibald F. Bottoms; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1277) granting an increase of pension to William Pittman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1278) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Patterson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1279) granting an increase of pension to Nannie J. McDowell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1280) granting an increase of pension to Ella R. Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1281) granting an increase of pension to Jason L. Boyd; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1282) granting an increase of pension to Worcester H. Morse; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1283) granting an increase of pension to Conrad Klinge; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1284) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Carpenter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1285) for the relief of the treasurer of the State hospital No. 1, at Fulton, Mo.; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CONRY: A bill (H. R. 1286) granting an increase of pension to Ellen McEnenney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 1287) granting a pension to R. W. Fredericks; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1288) granting a pension to Edward H. Burrington; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1289) granting an increase of pension to Henry L. Phillips; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COOPER of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 1290) for the relief of Allen Greenlief; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COPLEY: A bill (H. R. 1291) granting an increase of pension to John W. Groesbeck; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CULLOP: A bill (H. R. 1292) granting a pension to Frederick L. Killion; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1293) granting a pension to Mary A. Walton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1294) granting a pension to Jessie A. Curts; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1295) granting an increase of pension to Clayborn Clements; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1296) granting an increase of pension to John C. Hughes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1297) granting an increase of pension to Samuel A. Parrish; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1298) granting an increase of pension to Lucetta Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1299) granting an increase of pension to Henry Wampler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1300) granting an increase of pension to R. A. Wood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1301) granting an increase of pension to Albert Peterson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CURRY: A bill (H. R. 1302) granting a pension to John W. Connors; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1303) granting a pension to James A. Coyne; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1304) granting a pension to Charles A. Holmes; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1305) granting a pension to Eleanor Bartels; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1306) granting a pension to Josiah George Swinney; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1307) granting a pension to James Gould; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1308) granting a pension to Thomas F. Tierney; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1309) granting a pension to Rudolph Weidman; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1310) granting a pension to Patrick Dolan; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1311) granting a pension to Charles H. Woodward; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1312) granting a pension to James W. Wilson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1313) granting an increase of pension to William Woodard; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1314) granting an increase of pension to Eugene O. Doane; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1315) for the relief of persons suffering damages by the construction of the canal diverting the waters of the Mormon Slough into the Calaveras River; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1316) for the relief of Franz Mennerich; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1317) to authorize the payment of the claim of Cynthia R. Ball; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1318) to pay the several sums of money found due certain navy-yard employees by the Court of Claims; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1319) for the relief of persons suffering damages by the construction of the canal diverting the waters of the Mormon Slough into the Calaveras River; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. COX: A bill (H. R. 1320) granting a pension to Ada Harris, widow of John N. Harris; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1321) granting a pension to Frank O'Brien; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1322) granting a pension to John Schafer; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1323) granting a pension to Winfield S. Hunter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1324) granting an increase of pension to John R. Webb; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1325) granting an increase of pension to Simeon L. Miles; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1326) granting an increase of pension to James M. Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1327) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Griffith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1328) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Richardson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DALE of New York: A bill (H. R. 1329) for the relief of Luke O'Brien; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1330) granting a pension to Christopher P. Crumiell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1331) granting a pension to Arthur R. Rennhack; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1332) granting a pension to Adolf Hartman; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1333) granting an increase of pension to John Montenes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1334) granting an increase of pension to Frances M. Hammond; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1335) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Weinstein; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DALLINGER: A bill (H. R. 1336) granting an increase of pension to Harrison C. Shattuck; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1337) granting a pension to Mamie E. Carruthers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1338) granting an increase of pension to James E. Pierce; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DARROW: A bill (H. R. 1339) granting a pension to Anna Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1340) granting a pension to Katherine M. Lewis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1341) granting a pension to Fannie M. Rementer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1342) granting an increase of pension to James Y. Boice; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1343) granting an increase of pension to Jane M. Crowell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1344) for the relief of the legal representatives of Donnelly & Egan, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DAVIS of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 1345) granting a pension to Thomas Williams; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1346) granting a pension to Evan A. Evans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1347) granting an increase of pension to Johnson Hayden; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1348) granting an increase of pension to John T. Wray; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1349) granting an increase of pension to Gertrude Meyer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1350) granting an increase of pension to Peter Tubesing; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1351) granting an increase of pension to Robert Leeson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1352) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Thomas Donlon and to grant him an honorable discharge; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1353) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John Regan and to grant him an honorable discharge; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1354) for the relief of Edward J. Klossner; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1355) for the relief of Fred Klossner; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1356) for the relief of Anton H. Burg; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1357) for the relief of Alonzo Briggs; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1358) for the relief of Everett H. Corson; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DICKINSON: A bill (H. R. 1359) granting a pension to Martha V. Baker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1360) granting a pension to Mary Barnes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1361) granting a pension to G. W. Wells; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1362) granting an increase of pension to John Welsh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1363) granting a pension to Judith McCoy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1364) granting a pension to Nannie B. Turner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1365) granting a pension to Mattie J. Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1366) granting a pension to Virginia Hager; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1367) granting a pension to Florence B. Eckert; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1368) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Buzan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1369) granting an increase of pension to Samantha E. Clark; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1370) granting an increase of pension to Frank M. Douglass; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1371) granting an increase of pension to John H. Keller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1372) granting an increase of pension to Harrison Hancock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1373) for the relief of W. W. Wall; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1374) for the relief of the heirs of J. W. George, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1375) for the relief of R. H. Thomas and J. P. Thomas; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1376) for the relief of the legal representatives of Oliver C. Joyce; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DIXON: A bill (H. R. 1377) granting a pension to Martha Ann Logan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1378) granting a pension to Elizabeth Waldon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1379) granting a pension to Evaline Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1380) granting a pension to Mary Gould; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1381) granting an increase of pension to Martha B. Harlan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1382) granting an increase of pension to James Schultheiss; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1383) granting an increase of pension to Maximillian Schneider; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1384) granting an increase of pension to John A. Weaver; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1385) granting an increase of pension to Mary P. Rous; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1386) granting an increase of pension to Lucas Covert, jr.; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1387) granting an increase of pension to Leroy M. Manis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1388) granting an increase of pension to George W. Nichols; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1389) granting an increase of pension to Caroline Davis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1390) granting an increase of pension to James Harris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1391) granting an increase of pension to Philip W. Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1392) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca J. Forry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DOOLITTLE: A bill (H. R. 1393) granting a pension to Alta A. Wilhite; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1394) granting a pension to Alice P. Knapp; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1395) granting a pension to Henry S. Corp; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1396) granting a pension to Susan M. Bristow; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1397) granting an increase of pension to Jane M. Torrance; to the Commitee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1398) granting an increase of pension to Silas H. Fish; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1399) granting an increase of pension to Margaret L. Wood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1400) granting an increase of pension to Harriet Overlin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1401) granting an increase of pension to Nancy A. Martin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1402) granting an increase of pension to Lucy L. Laymon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1403) granting an increase of pension to Noah C. Standiford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1404) granting an increase of pension to Lucinda Findley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1405) granting an increase of pension to Henry H. Klock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1406) granting an increase of pension to James Corn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1407) granting an increase of pension to William Evans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1408) granting an increase of pension to William C. Gardner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1409) granting an increase of pension to Angelette Van Buskirk; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1410) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. White; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DRISCOLL: A bill (H. R. 1411) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Haley, alias Thomas Burke; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DUPRÉ: A bill (H. R. 1412) for the relief of George M. Leahy, receiver of the New Orleans Mechanic's Society of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1413) for the relief of the legal representatives of Lapene & Ferré; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1414) for the relief of legal representative of George E. Payne, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. EAGAN: A bill (H. R. 1415) granting a pension to Thomas H. Woods; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1416) granting an increase of pension to John Baker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1417) granting an increase of pension to Emily Schwartz; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1418) granting an increase of pension to Augustin Buhl; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ESCH: A bill (H. R. 1419) granting a pension to George W. Stanford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1420) granting a pension to Jennie M. Nichols; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1421) granting a pension to Marcia J. Dewey; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1422) granting an increase of pension to Gustavus W. Berg; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1423) granting an increase of pension to Samuel J. Clark; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1424) granting an increase of pension to Clark J. Sturdevant; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1425) granting an increase of pension to Liston B. Waller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1426) granting an increase of pension to Hiram P. Lamphere; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1427) granting an increase of pension to Robert L. Ferguson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1428) for the relief of H. A. M. Steen; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ESTOPINAL: A bill (H. R. 1429) for the relief of Thomas J. Woodward, surviving receiver of the New Orleans Towboat Association; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1430) for the relief of the legal representatives of the estate of Alphonse Desmare, deceased, and others; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. EVANS: A bill (H. R. 1431) for the relief of Homer Rock; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1432) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Fry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FAIRCHILD: A bill (H. R. 1433) granting an increase of pension to Martha W. P. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1434) granting an increase of pension to Emily Thorn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1435) granting a pension to Lorilla M. Cook; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1436) granting a pension to Francis I. Helm, alias Francis Boyd; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1437) granting an increase of pension to William Holdredge; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1438) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Hill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1439) granting an increase of pension to Tillie C. Wood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FERRIS: A bill (H. R. 1440) granting a pension to Eliza J. Bachtel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1441) granting an increase of pension to Edwin E. Trazzare; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1442) for the relief of the estate of Joseph Hammerly; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1443) for the relief of Joe T. White; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1444) to correct the military record of James Wilson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FLOOD: A bill (H. R. 1445) granting a pension to Walter English; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1446) granting a pension to Columbus W. Bryan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1447) granting a pension to Luther M. Southall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1448) granting an increase of pension to Margaret H. Kerr; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1449) granting an increase of pension to Braden E. Fox; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1450) for the relief of Columbus W. Bryan; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1451) for the relief of N. B. Woods; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1452) for the relief of Moses Gwin, sr.; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1453) for the relief of J. Terry Dillard; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1454) for the relief of the heirs of John H. Caldwell, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1455) for the relief of the estate of Peter Sheets, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1456) for the relief of the estate of Robert J. Hope, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1457) for the relief of the estate of John Anderson, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1458) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of William H. Harlow, alias John Deen; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1459) to reimburse the estate of Gen. George Washington for certain lands of his in the State of Ohio, lost by conflicting grants made under the authority of the United States; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. FOCHT: A bill (H. R. 1460) granting a pension to Maud S. Hayes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1461) granting a pension to Catharine Maconaughey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1462) granting an increase of pension to Perry Jarrett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1463) granting an increase of pension to David I. Hawk; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1464) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Goodman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1465) for the relief of George W. Bard; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FOSTER: A bill (H. R. 1466) granting a pension to Sarah E. Wirth; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1467) granting a pension to Lodusea Hale; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1468) granting a pension to Samuel C. Highsmith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1469) granting a pension to S. Elizabeth Hale; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1470) granting a pension to Nancy Leeright; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1471) granting a pension to Garet Williamson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1472) granting a pension to Caroline Priest; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1473) granting a pension to Mary Cook; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1474) granting a pension to Mary L. Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1475) granting an increase of pension to Fred Bundy; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1476) granting an increase of pension to Richard Howe; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1477) granting an increase of pension to William B. Thurman; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1478) granting an increase of pension to Perry Brimberry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1479) granting an increase of pension to Richard H. Vanderhoof; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1480) granting an increase of pension to John W. Parks; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1481) granting an increase of pension to Ella A. Walker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1482) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Watts; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1483) granting an increase of pension to Christopher C. Estes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1484) granting an increase of pension to James H. Moreland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1485) granting an increase of pension to John A. Kilpatrick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1486) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of L. N. Mansfield; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FREEMAN: A bill (H. R. 1487) granting a pension to Cora E. Brooks; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FULLER: A bill (H. R. 1488) granting an increase of pension to Cynthia M. Bowles; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1489) granting an increase of pension to Newton D. Ward; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1490) granting an increase of pension to Patrick Kenyon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GALLIVAN: A bill (H. R. 1491) to authorize the Commissioner of Patents to extend to the widow of Hiram J. Brown the term of letters patent for apparatus for receiving and delivering mail bags; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. GARD: A bill (H. R. 1492) granting a pension to Harry B. Robb; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1493) granting a pension to Martin W. Ryan; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1494) granting a pension to Beatrice Snyder; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1495) granting a pension to Charles A. Webber; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1496) granting a pension to Elizabeth A. Walter; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1497) granting a pension to Alice V. Lutes; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GARDNER: A bill (H. R. 1498) granting a pension to Elizabeth M. Cooper; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1499) granting a pension to Frank B. Broadie; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1500) granting a pension to Jane M. Nettleton; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1501) granting a pension to Mary A. Robertson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1502) granting a pension to Charles W. Smith; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1503) granting a pension to Mary E. Ryan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1504) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Strafford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1505) granting an increase of pension to William H. Martin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1506) granting an increase of pension to William Sweet; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1507) granting an increase of pension to William P. R. Estes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1508) granting an increase of pension to John T. Lovett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1509) granting an increase of pension to Elbridge Lufkin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GILLETT: A bill (H. R. 1510) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Connor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1511) granting an increase of pension to Harry J. Symonds; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1512) granting an increase of pension to Sarah C. Parish; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1513) granting a pension to Sarah A. Cardwell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1514) granting a pension to James E. Watson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1515) granting a pension to Spencer Le R. Burbank; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GOOD: A bill (H. R. 1516) granting an increase of pension to Frances M. Woods; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1517) granting an increase of pension to Mary Burke; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1518) granting an increase of pension to Jane Cone; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1519) granting an increase of pension to Charles R. Hayward; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRIEST: A bill (H. R. 1520) granting an increase of pension to Henry Mumah; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1521) for the relief of the estate of David B. Landis, deceased, and the estate of Jacob F. Sheaffer, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1522) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Columbia National Bank, of Columbia, Pa.; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GRIFFIN: A bill (H. R. 1523) granting a pension to Walter Thorn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GUERNSEY: A bill (H. R. 1524) granting an increase of pension to Alfred Wheelden; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1525) granting an increase of pension to Oliver C. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1526) for the relief of Lewis Myshrall; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAMILL: A bill (H. R. 1527) to compensate the Taylor Dredging Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1528) for the relief of Martin Huhn; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1529) granting a pension to Emily Gerardin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1530) granting a pension to Daniel J. Noonan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1531) granting a pension to Grace van Gilder; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1532) granting a pension to Carrie E. Wright; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1533) granting a pension to Anne Kennedy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1534) granting a pension to John H. Squires; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1535) granting a pension to Mary Davis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1536) granting a pension to Carrie E. Lee; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1537) granting a pension to George Howes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1538) granting a pension to Ada A. Lewis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1539) granting a pension to James Duffy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1540) granting a pension to Navarra Kautz Simpson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1541) granting an increase of pension to Delia Pointon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1542) granting an increase of pension to Patrick O'Donohue; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 1543) granting a pension to Sallie E. Doolittle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1544) granting a pension to Emilia Granger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1545) granting a pension to Albert C. Sheldon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1546) granting a pension to Jenette Babcock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1547) granting a pension to Frank Mead; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1548) granting a pension to Wesley H. Crockett; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1549) granting a pension to Rose E. Wicoff; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1550) granting a pension to Sarah J. Ayers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1551) granting a pension to Emma L. Pugh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1552) granting a pension to Rebecca McCullough; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1553) granting a pension to Henry F. Baldwin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1554) granting an increase of pension to William Ray; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1555) granting an increase of pension to William Burns; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1556) granting an increase of pension to Ova O. Nutting; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1557) for the relief of Amanda Honert; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1558) for the relief of James W. Houser; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1559) for the relief of Timothy Ellsworth; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1560) for the relief of Park B. Chase; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1561) for the relief of Myron Powers; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1562) for the relief of Joseph P. Binns, deceased; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1563) for the relief of Joseph I. York; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1564) to correct the muster of Herman Haupt, late colonel and brigadier general of Volunteers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1565) to correct the military records of the United States so as to muster Stewart C. Burt in and out of the service of the United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1566) to authorize the President to appoint Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin to the grade of major general in the United States Army and place him on the retired list; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HARRISON: A bill (H. R. 1567) granting a pension to Joseph Gager; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1568) for the relief of N. Ferro; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1569) to reimburse Gaston R. Poitevin for property lost by him while assistant light keeper at East Pascagoula River (Miss.) Light Station, as recommended by the Lighthouse Board; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HART: A bill (H. R. 1570) for the relief of Arthur Charles Tipton; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAUGEN: A bill (H. R. 1571) for the relief of Albert T. Huso; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1572) granting a pension to Edward Hinman; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1573) granting a pension to Elizabeth Cumming; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1574) granting a pension to Mary Pease; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1575) granting a pension to Lydia Waltenbaugh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1576) granting an increase of pension to Cash Kelley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 1577) granting a pension to Richard E. Goodwin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1578) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay Eli Sears $480 for property destroyed by the Pima Indians; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1579) for the relief of Annie E. White and the heirs of Patrick White, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HAMILL: A bill (H. R. 1580) for the relief of Leo Metze; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1581) for the relief of Warren E. Day; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. HEATON: A bill (H. R. 1582) to correct the military record of Thomas J. Rose; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HELM: A bill (H. R. 1583) granting an increase of pension to Nancy J. Oaks; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1584) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in case of Louis Landram, administrator of William J. Landram, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HOUSTON: A bill (H. R. 1585) for the relief of Charles Cooper Gill; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1586) granting a pension to William L. Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1587) granting a pension to Mary E. Ferrell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1588) granting a pension to Albert G. Jenkins; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1589) granting a pension to William Frye; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1590) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. James L. Adams; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 1591) granting a pension to Howard D. Lowd; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington: A bill (H. R. 1592) for the relief of George W. Trahey; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1593) granting a pension to Sophia H. Johnson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HULL of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 1594) granting a pension to Anna M. Jenkins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1595) granting a pension to Pauline R. Wolf; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1596) granting a pension to Paul W. McCoy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1597) granting a pension to Henriette Borgstadt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1598) granting a pension to Mary A. Brackett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1599) granting a pension to Bertha Claussen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1600) granting a pension to Joseph A. McLoskey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1601) granting an increase of pension to Starling B. Hendren; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1602) granting an increase of pension to Marcus D. Lillie; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1603) granting an increase of pension to George W. Bagley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1604) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Piper; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1605) granting an increase of pension to William H. McCune; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1606) granting a pension to Chester J. Baxter; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1607) for the relief of Katherine Abel; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1608) for the relief of E. C. Adams; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1609) for the relief of S. L. Burgard; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. IGOE: A bill (H. R. 1610) granting an increase of pension to Bridget Conway; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1611) granting an increase of pension to Anna Fetch; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1612) granting an increase of pension to Margaretha Johler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1613) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Heeley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1614) granting an increase of pension to Charles G. Sanders; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1615) granting an increase of pension to Charles F. Anderson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1616) granting an increase of pension to John R. See; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1617) granting a pension to Mrs. August Maurer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1618) for the relief of Edward Flanagan; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1619) restoring the name of Mary Followill to the pension roll; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: A bill (H. R. 1620) for the relief of Augustus Sipple; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1621) for the relief of Nelson D. Dillon, executor of Harriet A. Dillon, deceased, widow of Robert Dillon; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1622) for the relief of Henry S. Royce; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1623) for the relief of George F. Weaver; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1624) granting a pension to Patrick Boland; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1625) granting a pension to William C. Fowler; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1626) granting a pension to Thomas Baxter; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1627) granting a pension to Lilla A. Coles; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1628) granting a pension to Mabel F. Coen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1629) granting a pension to Almeda Gillett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1630) granting an increase of pension to Mary Lyons; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1631) granting an increase of pension to Perlia J. Wilcox; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1632) granting an increase of pension to Josephus Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1633) for the relief of Thomas J. K. Looney; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 1634) for the relief of Charles Hellyer; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1635) for the relief of Peter Boragni; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. KALANIANAOLE: A bill (H. R. 1636) for the relief of Karen S. Sorenson and James Lyle; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1637) to correct the military title of Fred R. Nugent; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KEATING: A bill (H. R. 1638) granting a pension to Charles E. Shermer; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1639) granting a pension to Margaret M. Hack; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1640) granting a pension to George M. Thompson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1641) granting a pension to Frank A. Schaller; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1642) granting a pension to Frank J. Carper; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1643) granting a pension to Walter E. Doyle; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1644) granting a pension to Joseph W. Copley; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1645) granting an increase of pension to William P. Walpole; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1646) granting an increase of pension to Michael Devine; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1647) granting an increase of pension to Frank C. Lamp; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1648) granting an increase of pension to Kate E. Ferguson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 1649) granting a pension to Barbara Peiris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1650) granting an increase of pension to Silas Allen Reynolds; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1651) granting an increase of pension to Peter M. Doll; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1652) for the relief of Nathan Crutchfield; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island: A bill (H. R. 1653) for the relief of Francis E. Kelly; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1654) granting a pension to John B. A. Richard; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1655) granting an increase of pension to Henry Marsden; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1656) granting an increase of pension to Ruth Ann James; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KENT: A bill (H. R. 1657) granting a pension to Sarah Dwyer; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1658) granting an increase of pension to Lemuel Gassaway; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1659) for the relief of Carrie A. Notley; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1660) for the relief of Rudolph Ponevace; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1661) for the relief of Anson Greenwood; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KETTNER: A bill (H. R. 1662) granting a pension to Ella V. Holliday; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1663) granting a pension to Eva L. Woollacott; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1664) granting a pension to Lucy Ord Mason; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1665) granting a pension to Cyrus R. Tibbetts; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1666) granting an increase of pension to John D. Sunderland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1667) granting a pension to Henry P. Barnum; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1668) granting a pension to James G. Doane; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1669) granting a pension to George Tillapaugh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1670) granting a pension to Frederick Fleischer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1671) granting an increase of pension to George R. Smith; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1672) granting an increase of pension to Henry F. Sapp; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1673) granting an increase of pension to John Bennett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1674) granting an increase of pension to Levi Brock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1675) granting an increase of pension to Luther C. Wright; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1676) granting an increase of pension to Orlando C. Limbocker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1677) granting an increase of pension to James P. Cadman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1678) granting an increase of pension to Robert Bigger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1679) for the relief of G. L. Harrison; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1680) for the relief of David C. McGee; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1681) for the relief of William L. Claberg; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1682) for the relief of Daniel McSwegan, alias Gallaghan; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1683) for the relief of Newton Boughn; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1684) for the relief of Cyrus F. Goddard; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1685) for the relief of John R. Monteith; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1686) for the relief of John A. Mellon; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KEY of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 1687) granting a pension to Adolph Dirmyer; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1688) granting a pension to Annie E. Farber; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1689) granting an increase of pension to Adam Exline; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1690) granting an increase of pension to Eliza J. Barnd; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1691) granting an increase of pension to Charles Coppler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1692) granting an increase of pension to Henry Ennis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1693) for the relief of Theodore (or Thomas) F. Cook; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1694) to correct the military record of Lewis Corfman; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1695) to correct the military record of Thomas S. Fleming; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1696) to correct the military record of John Cole; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KIESS of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 1697) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Frankenberger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1698) granting an increase of pension to Ebenezer A. Whitney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1699) granting a pension to Susan Bertin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1700) granting a pension to Mary E. Tyler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1701) granting a pension to Matilda Kinsman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1702) granting a pension to Jennie Walters; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1703) granting a pension to Sophronia M. Bowker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1704) granting a pension to John F. Schmidt; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1705) granting a pension to George H. Poust; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1706) granting a pension to William T. East; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1707) granting a pension to John Yoder; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1708) granting a pension to Mariah Wilson Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1709) granting a pension to Martin V. Stanton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1710) granting a pension to Melinda Rogers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1711) granting a pension to Matilda M. Howard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1712) granting a pension to Anna Harleman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1713) granting a pension to Mary E. Fulmer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1714) granting a pension to Amy A. Dewey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1715) granting a pension to Hannah L. Carson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1716) granting a pension to Edward H. Dalton; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1717) granting a pension to Samuel P. Kahler; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1718) granting an increase of pension to Henry Stahl; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1719) granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Fike; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1720) granting an increase of pension to Robert Darrah; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1721) granting an increase of pension to John Metzger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1722) granting an increase of pension to Isaac F. Wheeland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1723) granting an increase of pension to Richard Van Dusen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1724) granting an increase of pension to William C. Taylor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1725) granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1726) granting an increase of pension to John M. McDaniel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1727) granting an increase of pension to Edwin C. Manning; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1728) to correct the military record of Alfred Coffin; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1729) to correct the military record of Edward Hilsher, alias Edward Holmes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1730) for the relief of Peter J. Hill; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1731) to correct the military record of John S. Miller; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1732) for the relief of John A. Odell; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1733) to correct the military record of George O. Pratt; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1734) for the relief of Hiram Wilson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1735) to correct the military record of C. W. Walker; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1736) granting an increase of pension to Alice R. Kelley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KINKAID: A bill (H. R. 1737) granting a pension to Otto M. Payton; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1738) granting a pension to Magdalena Baer; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1739) granting a pension to George Uhl; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1740) granting a pension to George Baldwin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1741) granting a pension to Mary J. Neary; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1742) granting a pension to Myrta B. York; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1743) granting an increase of pension to Laura A. Peters; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1744) granting an increase of pension to Ebenezer D. Harris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1745) granting an increase of pension to Charles T. Crawford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1746) granting an increase of pension to James N. Dykeman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1747) granting an increase of pension to Joseph S. Wiley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1748) granting an increase of pension to Robert Buckner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1749) granting an increase of pension to Winfield S. Mattern; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1750) granting an increase of pension to John P. Brooks; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1751) granting an increase of pension to Eugene J. Boblits; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1752) granting an increase of pension to John Wagner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1753) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth W. Glidden; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1754) granting an increase of pension to George Ware; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1755) granting an increase of pension to Laura A. Peters; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1756) granting an increase of pension to Robert M. Dickson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1757) granting an increase of pension to Daniel J. O'Harra; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1758) granting an increase of pension to John W. Widdoes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1759) granting an increase of pension to Ezra Kramer; to the Commmittee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1760) for the relief of William Keough; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1761) for the relief of Grace Harris; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1762) for the relief of Uriah S. Town; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1763) to correct the military record of Patrick Philben; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1764) for the relief of John Minahan, alias John Bagley; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1765) to correct the military record of John Minahan, alias John Bagley; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1766) to correct the hospital record of Robert McFarland; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. KONOP: A bill (H. R. 1767) granting a pension to Mary A. Cardinal; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1768) granting a pension to Herman Grasse; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1769) granting a pension to Emma G. Ellmore; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1770) granting a pension to John F. W. Kuchenbecker; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1771) granting a pension to August Pelkin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1772) granting a pension to Xavier Pocquette; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1773) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Garlock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1774) granting an increase of pension to David J. Ryan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1775) for the relief of Albert J. Kreiss; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1776) for the relief of the Wisconsin Band of Pottawatomie Indians, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1777) for the relief of Frank J. Deutsch; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KREIDER: A bill (H. R. 1778) granting a pension to Ella S. Jelley; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1779) granting a pension to Agnes Armor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1780) granting a pension to Henry S. Matter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1781) granting a pension to Catherine B. Peffley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1782) granting a pension to Elizabeth Gross; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1783) granting a pension to Mary E. Weller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1784) granting an increase of pension to William Gotshall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1785) granting an increase of pension to William K. Runkel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1786) granting an increase of pension to Charles Beavers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1787) to correct the military record of Richard M. Steckley; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1788) for the relief of Thomas M. Jones; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1789) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John F. Kelly; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1790) to place the name of Findlay I. Thomas upon the unlimited retired list of the Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1791) to place the name of Joshua R. Hayes upon the unlimited retired list of the Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1792) authorizing payment for damage to township roads by United States troops while encamped at Camp Meade during the War with Spain; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LAFEAN: A bill (H. R. 1793) granting an increase of pension to John W. Webster; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1794) granting an increase of pension to William F. Minnich; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1795) granting an increase of pension to Orlando H. Greenwood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1796) granting an increase of pension to William H. Doll; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1797) granting an increase of pension to Addison M. Zoll; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LANGLEY: A bill (H. R. 1798) granting an increase of pension to George Amyz; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1799) granting an increase of pension to John Hundley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1800) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Combs; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1801) granting an increase of pension to Elijah W. Prater; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1802) granting an increase of pension to John Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1803) granting an increase of pension to Zachariah Stephens; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1804) granting an increase of pension to Daniel B. Morris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1805) granting an increase of pension to Disia Stamper; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1806) granting an increase of pension to George Martin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1807) granting an increase of pension to Hanbill Combs; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1808) granting an increase of pension to Major S. Bowman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1809) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Dyer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1810) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Goble; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1811) granting an increase of pension to James Gipson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LIEB: A bill (H. R. 1812) granting a pension to Thomas Bundy; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1813) granting an increase of pension to Thomas A. Burton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1814) granting a pension to Phoebe Isabell Clark; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1815) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Corn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1816) granting an increase of pension to Overton L. Dimmett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1817) granting an increase of pension to John J. Foster; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1818) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth C. Gale; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1819) granting an increase of pension to Alexander D. Green; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1820) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Grubb; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1821) granting an increase of pension to John A. Hagan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also a bill (H. R. 1822) granting an increase of pension to John M. Hammond; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1823) granting an increase of pension to Henry Hart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1824) granting an increase of pension to Oscar F. Houghland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1825) granting an increase of pension to Emily Lett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1826) granting an increase of pension to Joseph McCain; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1827) granting a pension to Jennie Meredith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1828) granting an increase of pension to James R. Parker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1829) granting an increase of pension to Thomas M. Ranes; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1830) granting a pension to Mary F. Risley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1831) granting a pension to Nancy A. Sumner; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1832) granting an increase of pension to Joseph M. Skelton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1833) granting an increase of pension to William L. Stephens; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1834) granting a pension to Hester Stephens; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1835) granting a pension to John Sullivan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1836) granting an increase of pension to James H. Taylor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1837) granting a pension to Isabell Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1838) for the relief of Baley W. Hamilton; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LINDBERGH: A bill (H. R. 1839) granting a pension to Gustave Buelow; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LITTLEPAGE: A bill (H. R. 1840) granting a pension to John J. Lacy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1841) granting a pension to Benjamin L. Rutherford; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1842) granting an increase of pension to Martin V. B. Holstine; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1843) granting an increase of pension to James D. Fellers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1844) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Withrow; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1845) granting an increase of pension to John S. McDonald; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1846) granting an increase of pension to John A. McDermott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1847) granting an increase of pension to Wilson Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOBECK: A bill (H. R. 1848) granting an increase of pension to William D. Alexander; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1849) granting a pension to Anna Gewinner; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1850) granting a pension to John R. Beveridge; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1851) granting a pension to George J. Jarchow; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1852) granting a pension to Ellen M. Haney; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1853) granting a pension to Mary J. Krone; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1854) granting a pension to Carrie M. Peters; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1855) granting a pension to Jacob A. Wandling; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1856) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Stuart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1857) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Peironet; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1858) granting an increase of pension to William Pierce; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1859) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Powers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1860) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Ticknor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1861) granting an increase of pension to Orrin Edwards; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1862) granting an increase of pension to Malona J. Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1863) granting an increase of pension to Albert Kneller; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1864) granting an increase of pension to Mary Lenz; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1865) for the relief of Lavern Walker; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McANDREWS: A bill (H. R. 1866) granting an increase of pension to Clinton S. Lamb; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1867) granting an honorable discharge to John Berrin; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1868) for the relief of Cassius C. Roberts; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McCRACKEN: A bill (H. R. 1869) correcting the military record of Reuben Sewell; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McFADDEN: A bill (H. R. 1870) granting a pension to William A. Gruslin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1871) granting a pension to Leon P. Chesley; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1872) for the relief of John F. Kingsley; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1873) granting an increase of pension to Seth Loomis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McGILLICUDDY: A bill (H. R. 1874) granting a pension to Mary E. Bubier; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1875) granting a pension to Lelia E. Bowley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1876) granting a pension to Charles F. Rollins; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1877) granting a pension to Edmond R. Stearns; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1878) granting a pension to Ella M. Goddard; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1879) granting a pension to Cornelius Conly, alias Cornelius Conley or Connelly; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1880) granting an increase of pension to Mary Lucia Walker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1881) granting an increase of pension to Dorcas M. Watkins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1882) granting an increase of pension to George N. Thurlow; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1883) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Thomas; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1884) granting an increase of pension to Lorena S. Thatcher; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1885) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Sweeney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1886) granting an increase of pension to John C. Steele; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1887) granting an increase of pension to Winfield S. Starbird; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1888) granting an increase of pension to Charles S. Robbins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1889) granting an increase of pension to Myra F. Putnam; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1890) granting an increase of pension to Hattie E. Pray; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1891) granting an increase of pension to Nathaniel E. Peare; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1892) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Newton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1893) granting an increase of pension to Carrie A. Neal; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1894) granting an increase of pension to Melena M. Morgan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1895) granting an increase of pension to Harriet C. Keyes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1896) granting an increase of pension to Hugh Kerr; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1897) granting an increase of pension to Mary I. Keene; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1898) granting an increase of pension to Melinda Keenan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1899) granting an increase of pension to Nancy B. Jewett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1900) granting an increase of pension to Clara A. Cresey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1901) granting an increase of pension to Bridget Degnan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1902) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Dowling; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1903) granting an increase of pension to Roeana F. Duran; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1904) granting an increase of pension to Ingalls Evans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1905) granting an increase of pension to Adelia S. M. Gassett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1906) granting an increase of pension to Almeda Goodwin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1907) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Holbrook; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1908) granting an increase of pension to Aaron O. Houghton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1909) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Beal; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1910) granting an increase of pension to Cordelia Briggs; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1911) granting an increase of pension to Francis H. Bailey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1912) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Baker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1913) granting an increase of pension to David A. French; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1914) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Frank Cooper; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1915) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Michael Gillespie, alias Michael Harrington; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1916) for the relief of Humphrey A. Owen; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McLAUGHLIN: A bill (H. R. 1917) granting an increase of pension to David B. Averill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1918) granting an increase of pension to David F. Landon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1919) granting an increase of pension to John H. Murrey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1920) granting an increase of pension to Thomas P. Steadman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MADDEN: A bill (H. R. 1921) granting an increase of pension to James Cleveland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1922) granting an increase of pension to Isaac M. Chrissinger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1923) granting an increase of pension to W. M. Dalton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1924) granting an increase of pension to John F. Thomas; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1925) granting a pension to Clara A. Rice; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1926) granting a pension to James J. McHale; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1927) granting a pension to Felix Hightower; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1928) granting a pension to Martha A. Heathman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1929) granting a pension to Charles M. Reece; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1930) granting a pension to Monroe Flowers; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1931) granting a pension to W. T. Goode; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1932) granting a pension to Vincent S. Drain; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1933) for the relief of Frank Kleiminger; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1934) for the relief of John Inglis; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1935) for the relief of John M. Green; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1936) for the relief of James T. Little; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1937) for the relief of Thomas Brougham Baker; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1938) for the relief of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1939) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust the accounts of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. for transporting the United States mails in accordance with certain decisions of the Court of Claims; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1940) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust the accounts of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. in accordance with the decision of the Court of Claims in case No. 30159; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1941) to correct the military record of Edward Joseph Carey, alias Edward Joseph Fitzharris; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1942) to correct the military record of Cuthbert W. Laing; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1943) to correct the military record of James E. C. Covel; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1944) to correct the naval record of Ezekiel Downey; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1945) to correct the military record of George F. Dewey; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1946) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of William H. Gibson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1947) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Philip E. Ryan; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1948) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of William Birk; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1949) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of George W. Lord; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1950) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Edwin Crossan; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1951) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of C. G. S. Mills; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1952) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Frederick Frosch; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1953) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Charles L. Thompson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MONDELL: A bill (H. R. 1954) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Hake; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1955) granting an increase of pension to James McGiverney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1956) granting a pension to Chesley Goldsby; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1957) granting a pension to John P. Simpson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1958) granting an increase of pension to Benjamine F. Yelton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1959) granting an increase of pension to James Rafferty; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1960) for the relief of Bybee & Beard, of Lander, Wyo.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1961) for the relief of Charles E. Henson; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1962) for the relief of Henry Altman; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1963) for the relief of John E. Keys; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1964) for the relief of Oliver Bates; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1965) for the relief of Harry H. Hall; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1966) for the relief of James M. Daniel; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1967) for the relief of John S. Nix; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1968) for the relief of Clarence D. Houck; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1969) for the relief of Robert Foote; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1970) for the relief of Emory Scott Land; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1971) for the relief of Emma Lanchbury; to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1972) for the relief of Thomas J. Haynes; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1973) for the relief of the heirs of Sherman P. Todd; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1974) for the payment to Joseph H. Norris for salary and expenses as inspector and superintendent under the Indian Department; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1975) for the relief of C. E. Anderson; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MORGAN of Oklahoma: A bill (H. R. 1976) granting a pension to William T. Ralston; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1977) granting a pension to Matilda A. Hammond; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1978) granting a pension to James M. Warner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1979) granting an increase of pension to William T. Bogert; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1980) granting an increase of pension to Margaret T. Barnett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1981) granting an increase of pension to James P. Barton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1982) granting an increase of pension to Boman R. Butcher; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1983) granting an increase of pension to John W. Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1984) granting an increase of pension to Harlan P. Reeves; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1985) granting an increase of pension to William Waldo; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MORIN: A bill (H. R. 1986) granting a pension to Mary A. Quinn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MORRISON: A bill (H. R. 1987) granting a pension to Mark L. Grosh; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1988) granting a pension to John Hannon; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1989) granting a pension to Otto Day; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1990) granting a pension to Charles F. Burton; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1991) granting a pension to William A. Brown; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1992) granting a pension to Ben R. Barner; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1993) granting a pension to Eli Leffler; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1994) granting a pension to Thomas Jones; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1995) granting a pension to Maggie C. Slaughter; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1996) granting a pension to Flora B. Warren; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1997) granting a pension to Rebecca H. Whiteacre; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1998) granting a pension to Margaret C. Pyles; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1999) granting a pension to Sarah J. Glover; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2000) granting a pension to Katharine Hallbaugh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2001) granting a pension to Amanda J. Winkle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2002) granting a pension to Mary B. Berry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2003) granting a pension to Charles A. Hull; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2004) granting a pension to Rebecca H. Whiteacre; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2005) granting an increase of pension to George V. Shallenberger; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2006) granting an increase of pension to Christian C. Whistler; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2007) granting an increase of pension to Emma A. Gasper; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2008) granting an increase of pension to Josiah Swails; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2009) granting an increase of pension to Joseph W. Nichols; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2010) granting an increase of pension to John Foster; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2011) granting an increase of pension to James E. Washington; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2012) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Hall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2013) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Jacobs; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2014) granting an increase of pension to Levi Head; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2015) granting an increase of pension to Samuel D. Adams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2016) granting an increase of pension to George J. Wolf; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2017) granting an increase of pension to Jeptha Litteral; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2018) granting an increase of pension to William E. Hopkins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2019) granting an increase of pension to Martha A. Wescott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2020) granting an increase of pension to James Arbuckle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2021) granting an increase of pension to Talitha C. Riley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2022) granting an increase of pension to Edward A. Lane; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2023) granting an increase of pension to Ellis H. Scott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2024) granting an increase of pension to Lewis Parker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2025) granting an increase of pension to Mary K. Dunn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Aslo, a bill (H. R. 2026) granting an increase of pension to William Woolf; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2027) granting an increase of pension to Nancy E. Hammack; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2028) granting an increase of pension to Henry Suddoth; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2029) granting an increase of pension to Henry Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2030) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Robison; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2031) granting an increase of pension to William A. Watson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2032) granting an increase of pension to John L. Gibson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOSS of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 2033) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Bryan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2034) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2035) granting an increase of pension to Mary M. Ayers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2036) granting a pension to Eliza J. Gay; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2037) granting an increase of pension to Margaret J. Berry; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2038) granting a pension to Ann Manley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2039) granting an increase of pension to Oscar Hoce; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2040) granting an increase of pension to Henry Thomas; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2041) granting an increase of pension to John P. Overton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOTT: A bill (H. R. 2042) granting a pension to Fannie F. Vane; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2043) granting a pension to Seymour McDonough; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2044) granting an increase of pension to George W. Earl; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2045) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Bullard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2046) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Phelps; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2047) granting an increase of pension to Alfred Pluche; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2048) granting an increase of pension to James O. Ault; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2049) granting an increase of pension to Eleanor W. Chadwick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2050) granting an increase of pension to Orange Hoyt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2051) for the relief of the estate of Isabella H. Silvey; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2052) for the relief of the estate of William D. Allen; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2053) for the relief of Anthony J. Coccaro; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2054) providing for the refund to Thomas & Pierson, of New York City, of certain duties upon abandoned

goods under paragraph 10 of section 3 of the tariff act of October 3, 1913; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. NEELY: A bill (H. R. 2055) granting a pension to James W. Gattrell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2056) granting a pension to Adlade Holland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2057) granting a pension to Samuel S. Callihan; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2058) granting a pension to Michael Mulvey; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2059) granting a pension to Granderson Welling; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, abill (H. R. 2060) granting a pension to Franklin Hawkins; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2061) granting a pension to John L. Long; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2062) granting a pension to Theodore H. Robinson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2063) granting a pension to Jess Musgrave; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2064) granting a pension to John R. Seiler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2065) granting a pension to Hannah Griffin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2066) granting pensions to Daisy M. Watson, Frank L. Watson, Robert L. Watson, Dana B. Watson, Miran B. Watson, and Owings Watson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2067) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Brock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2068) granting an increase of pension to Lydia Ann Hagan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2069) granting an increase of pension to Joseph T. Ritchey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2070) granting an increase of pension to Joseph T. McCombs; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2071) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Hockinbery; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2072) granting an increase of pension to William W. Givens; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2073) granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Hill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2074) granting an increase of pension to Ezekiel H. Ballah; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2075) granting an increase of pension to Victor Fousse; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2076) granting an increase of pension to Silas Morgan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2077) granting an increase of pension to Arthur C. Null; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2078) granting an increase of pension to James W. Poole; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. OAKEY: A bill (H. R. 2079) granting an increase of pension to Ruth C. Baldwin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2080) granting an increase of pension to Mary Lawler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2081) granting an increase of pension to Ellen M. Brandt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2082) granting an increase of pension to Catharine A. Payne; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2083) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Clark; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2084) granting an increase of pension to Lucy M. Griswold; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2085) granting an increase of pension to Agnes N. Maxwell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OLIVER: A bill (H. R. 2086) granting a pension to Sarah B. Scott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2087) granting a pension to John Morgan Stacks; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2088) granting a pension to T. W. Ethridge; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2089) granting a pension to Simeon Tidwell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2090) granting an increase of pension to Lucy M. Hord; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. OLNEY: A bill (H. R. 2091) granting a pension to Wirt V. Libby; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2092) granting a pension to Henry A. Day; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2093) granting a pension to Jane A. Carney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2094) granting a pension to Walter F. Carman; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2095) granting a pension to Thomas J. McLaughlin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2096) granting a pension to Annie E. Osgood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2097) granting a pension to Simon Shea; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2098) granting a pension to Cecelia F. Smith; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2099) granting a pension to Walter O. Taylor; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2100) granting a pension to Charles Vollmar; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2101) granting an increase of pension to Dennis F. Mahoney; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2102) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Howley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2103) granting an increase of pension to William Hewson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2104) granting an increase of pension to Henry L. Cushing; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2105) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Coriam; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2106) granting an increase of pension to Everett C. Bumpus; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. O'SHAUNESSY: A bill (H. R. 2107) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Babcock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2108) granting an increase of pension to David K. W. Briggs; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2109) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. McCann; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2110) granting an increase of pension to Edward P. Harney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2111) granting an increase of pension to Eliza Hutchinson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2112) granting an increase of pension to Lewis Holley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2113) granting an increase of pension to Josephine R. Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2114) granting an increase of pension to William J. Knowles; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2115) granting an increase of pension to Sophie M. Kinnicutt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2116) granting an increase of pension to Ellen Gray; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2117) granting an increase of pension to Georgie E. Keenan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2118) granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Lowe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2119) granting an increase of pension to Johanna Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2120) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Ann Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2121) granting an increase of pension to Abby M. Thompson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2122) granting an increase of pension to George H. Allen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2123) granting an increase of pension to William C. Aldrich; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2124) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Boylan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2125) granting an increase of pension to Rowena A. Bullock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2126) granting an increase of pension to James Buchanan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2127) granting an increase of pension to Michael Barry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2128) granting an increase of pension to Adelaide H. Baker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2129) granting an increase of pension to Louise Bowen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2130) granting an increase of pension to Hannah A. Brigham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2131) granting an increase of pension to Bernard Boyle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2132) granting an increase of pension to William L. Collins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2133) granting an increase of pension to Amanda S. Carr; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2134) granting an increase of pension to Henry M. Chase; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2135) granting an increase of pension to Mary Denny; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2136) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Dailey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2137) granting an increase of pension to Jane M. Drown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2138) granting an increase of pension to Alphonzo O. Drake; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2139) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Dwyer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2140) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Davis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2141) granting an increase of pension to Mary Ella Fales; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2142) granting an increase of pension to Olive S. Fiske; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2143) granting an increase of pension to Geneva E. Gray; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2144) granting an increase of pension to James Gagan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2145) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Gates; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2146) granting an increase of pension to Ann M. Goulding; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2147) granting an increase of pension to Mary S. Grimwood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2148) granting an increase of pension to George W. Hale; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2149) granting an increase of pension to Annie M. Hathaway; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2150) granting an increase of pension to Mary Ann Herrick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2151) granting an increase of pension to Mary McCarthy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2152) granting an increase of pension to Matilda A. Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2153) granting an increase of pension to James C. Potter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2154) granting an increase of pension to Ellery W. Price; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2155) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth V. Place; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2156) granting an increase of pension to Thaptsey B. Phillips; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2157) granting an increase of pension to Julia Richards; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2158) granting an increase of pension to Racheal E. Ripley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2159) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2160) granting an increase of pension to Lucy A. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2161) granting an increase of pension to Lizzie G. Sayward; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2162) granting an increase of pension to Ruth Sherman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2163) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Shields; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2164) granting an increase of pension to Samuel P. Thurber; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2165) granting an increase of pension to Flora A. Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2166) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Walsh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2167) granting an increase of pension to Catharine J. Warren; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2168) granting an increase of pension to Susan Wigley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2169) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Wall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2170) granting an increase of pension to Emeline F. Vickery; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2171) granting an increase of pension to Henry Vickers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2172) granting an increase of pension to Danford Wyllys; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2173) granting an increase of pension to Susana A. Turner; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2174) granting an increase of pension to William Willis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PATTEN: A bill (H. R. 2175) granting a pension to Robert W. Ward; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2176) granting a pension to William H. Dahlgren; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2177) granting an increase of pension to John J. Fitzsimons; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2178) granting an increase of pension to John J. Powers; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2179) for the relief of William P. Nason; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PETERS: A bill (H. R. 2180) for the relief of Albert Greenlaw; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2181) granting a pension to Theodore J. McNally; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PLATT: A bill (H. R. 2182) granting an increase of pension to Ananias Cameron; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2183) granting an increase of pension to George E. Halstead; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2184) providing for the refund of certain additional duties collected on pineapples; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PRATT: A bill (H. R. 2185) granting an increase of pension to William F. Snow; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2186) granting an increase of pension to Charles Triquet; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2187) granting an increase of pension to Sanford B. Dickinson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2188) granting an increase of pension to John E. Osborn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2189) granting a pension to Elizabeth Sawyer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RAINEY: A bill (H. R. 2190) granting a pension to Lewis J. Weinschenck; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2191) granting a pension to Jane Harris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2192) granting a pension to King T. Mains; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2193) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Hill; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2194) for the relief of Capt. Richard Hulett; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RAKER: A bill (H. R. 2195) for the relief of William B. Fowler; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2196) for the relief of Stephen B. Fowler; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2197) for the relief of Manley Beals; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2198) granting a pension to Henry Sprick; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2199) granting a pension to Jesse Blair; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2200) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2201) granting an increase of pension to George B. Engle, jr.; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2202) granting an increase of pension to Martha Ann Benjamin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2203) for the relief of Stonewall Jackson Harris; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2204) for the relief of Andrew M. Dunlop; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2205) for the relief of Robert T. Legge; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2206) for the relief of John C. Howard; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2207) for the relief of Bert Harris; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2208) for the relief of James L. Yokum; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2209) for the relief of W. W. Blood; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2210) for the relief of James Diamond for horse lost while hired by the United States Forest Service; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2211) for the relief of Lieut. (Junior Grade) F. N. Eklund, United States Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2212) to correct the military record of George F. Reid and to pay his widow, Isabella Reid, a pension; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RAUCH: A bill (H. R. 2213) to correct the military record of Ralph Cloud; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2214) granting a pension to Anna L. Yachmann; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2215) granting an increase of pension to John A. Melcher; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2216) granting an increase of pension to Alvin M. Owens; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2217) granting a pension to Robert A. Talbott; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2218) granting a pension to Etta Cronin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2219) granting an increase of pension to Stephen L. Freel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2220) granting an increase of pension to Samuel W. Turner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2221) granting a pension to Lawrence Fox; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2222) authorizing the payment of money and interest to the Miami Indians of Indiana; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. REILLY: A bill (H. R. 2223) granting a pension to Emily Rebecca Shattuck; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2224) granting a pension to Rosena Schulz; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2225) granting a pension to Dudley G. Allen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2226) granting a pension to Rebecca A. Searls; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2227) granting an increase of pension to William Moses; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2228) granting an increase of pension to Ethan A. Bradish; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBERTS of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 2229) granting a pension to Gilbert Baldwin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2230) granting a pension to Isaiah H. Hunnewell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2231) granting a pension to Rufus H. Hopkins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2232) granting a pension to John L. Beere; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2233) granting an increase of pension to John F. M. Burk; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2234) for the relief of James Woods; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2235) for the relief of the widow and heirs at law of Patrick J. Fitzgerald, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2236) for the recognition of services of a military nature rendered by certain civilians in the late War with Spain; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2237) to appoint Chief Boatswain William L. Hill a lieutenant commander in the United States Navy and place him on the retired list; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2238) to provide for the repayment of the ransom of Ellen M. Stone; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ROWE: A bill (H. R. 2239) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Buckle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2240) for the relief of Samuel Gorman; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2241) for the relief of Oscar Frommel & Bro.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ROUSE: A bill (H. R. 2242) granting an increase of pension to Frances Gaskins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2243) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Weber; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2244) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Gray; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUCKER: A bill (H. R. 2245) granting an increase of pension to Emily E. Spencer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2246) granting an increase of pension to Martha F. Sweeney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2247) granting an increase of pension to Charity C. Hughes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 2248) granting a pension to Samantha March; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2249) granting a pension to Reuben Hartley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2250) granting a pension to Wilson Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2251) granting a pension to Eliza J. Glover; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2252) granting a pension to Nancy McClellan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2253) granting a pension to Joseph H. Curbow; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2254) granting a pension to Elizabeth R. Horton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2255) granting a pension to Emma J. Osborn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2256) granting a pension to Jane Strong; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2257) granting a pension to John F. Scott; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2258) granting a pension to Carl Schrock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2259) granting an increase of pension to Eudora E. Phillips; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2260) granting an increase of pension to Samuel A. Hogue; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2261) granting an increase of pension to John Lynn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2262) granting an increase of pension to Philip Reubel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2263) granting an increase of pension to William L. Mayden; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2264) granting an increase of pension to William Seese; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2265) granting an increase of pension to George Armer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2266) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin E. Hoy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2267) granting an increase of pension to William M. Bass; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2268) granting an increase of pension to William Etheridge; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2269) granting an increase of pension to Charles J. Sander; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2270) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Stapp; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2271) granting an increase of pension to Jasper N. Massey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2272) granting an increase of pension to Luther C. Hitchcock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2273) granting an increase of pension to Lucinious A. Layton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2274) granting an increase of pension to William A. Ward; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2275) granting an increase of pension to William Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2276) granting an increase of pension to James H. Holtzman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2277) granting an increase of pension to G. W. Abernathie; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2278) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Graham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2279) granting an increase of pension to Samuel W. Clements; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2280) granting an increase of pension to Clarinda Mahoney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2281) granting an increase of pension to Hezekiah Bradds; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2282) granting a pension to Mary Jane Teal; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2283) granting an increase of pension to James Parmer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2284) granting an increase of pension to James C. Summers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2285) granting an increase of pension to William Hall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2286) for the relief of Louis J. Bodine, alias Louis Laux; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2287) for the relief of Jesse Drew; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2288) for the relief of Thomas R. Mason; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2289) granting a pension to John W. Ingle; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2290) granting a pension to John T. Hensley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2291) granting a pension to Isaac Sherrill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2292) granting a pension to Jacob Morrisett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2293) granting a pension to Samuel Baker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2294) granting a pension to Henrietta M. Majors; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2295) granting an increase of pension to William R. Gray; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2296) granting an increase of pension to William H. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2297) granting an increase of pension to Eliza B. Herbst; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2298) granting an increase of pension to Michael Fivecoats; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2299) granting an increase of pension to John J. Lee; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2300) granting an increase of pension to Nancy King; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2301) granting an increase of pension to Franklin R. Beamon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2302) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2303) granting pensions to Capt. William L. Fenix's Company M, Seventy-third Regiment Missouri Enrolled Militia; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2304) granting an increase of pension to Walter L. Todd; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2305) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Newman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2306) granting an increase of pension to William Roberts; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SCULLY: A bill (H. R. 2307) granting a pension to John Zogg; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2308) granting a pension to Ada Smith Condict; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2309) granting a pension to Mary Jones; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2310) granting a pension to Annie F. Bauer; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2311) granting a pension to Mary F. Treganowan; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2312) granting a pension to Caroline M. Morris; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2313) granting an increase of pension to William Ottmer; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2314) granting an increase of pension to John McGuire; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2315) granting an increase of pension to Annie E. Hawkins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SELLS: A bill (H. R. 2316) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Turner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2317) granting an increase of pension to John McCracken; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2318) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Pemberton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2319) granting an increase of pension to Phillips Cayton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2320) granting a pension to Sanky Gray; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2321) granting a pension to Martin Humphreys; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2322) granting a pension to Garrett D. Bailey; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2323) granting a pension to Andrew J. Luntsford; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2324) granting a pension to Roy B. Wilcox; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2325) granting a pension to Isaac A. Wampler; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2326) granting a pension to Mary Waters; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2327) granting a pension to William A. Wilson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2328) granting a pension to John R. P. Thomas; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2329) granting a pension to Samuel B. Walker; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2330) granting a pension to Callaway Williams; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2331) granting a pension to Elizabeth J. Scott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2332) granting a pension to Calvin D. Sartin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2333) granting a pension to Lemuel Tilley; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2334) granting a pension to William M. Smart; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2335) granting a pension to Mary A. Swaggerty; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2336) granting a pension to Shelby T. Shipley; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2337) granting a pension to William C. Scott; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2338) granting a pension to William Peacock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2339) granting a pension to Murray Peirce; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2340) granting a pension to James C. Presley; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2341) granting a pension to Alvin Rainbolt; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2342) granting a pension to Alexander Smith; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2343) granting a pension to Andy C. Shipley; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2344) granting a pension to Thomas Sloan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2345) granting a pension to Bascom M. Meyers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2346) granting a pension to W. E. Nelms; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2347) granting a pension to W. L. Norwood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2348) granting a pension to David Owens; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2349) granting a pension to John Owenby; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2350) granting a pension to Oscar C. Oliver; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2351) granting a pension to Mollie Mullennix; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2352) granting a pension to Robert McIntosh; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2353) granting a pension to Mary Moreland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2354) granting a pension to Lizzie McCann; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2355) granting a pension to Thomas W. Maples; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2356) granting a pension to Frank C. Miller; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2357) granting a pension to Sarah McQueen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2358) granting a pension to John K. Miller; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2359) granting a pension to James D. Miles; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2360) granting a pension to William Merritt; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2361) granting a pension to James A. Kelley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2362) granting a pension to Will M. Lillard; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2363) granting a pension to Harrison Large; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2364) granting a pension to Daniel Lynch; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2365) granting a pension to Carriston W. Looper; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2366) granting a pension to Isaac E. Ledford; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2367) granting a pension to C. Albert Lyle; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2368) granting a pension to Nancy J. Lane; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2369) granting a pension to Charles E. Hilliard; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2370) granting a pension to Benjamin Hammonds; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2371) granting a pension to Daniel P. Hensley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2372) granting a pension to Richard H. Humphries; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2373) granting a pension to Hiram C. Jett; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2374) granting a pension to John R. Janes; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2375) granting a pension to Minta Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2376) granting a pension to Lewis H. Jones; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2377) granting a pension to Eugene Jobe; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2378) granting a pension to Jesse Kivette; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2379) granting a pension to Henry A. Kite; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2380) granting a pension to James G. Kuhnert; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2381) granting a pension to John W. Kelley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2382) granting a pension to David C. Greer; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2383) granting a pension to William H. Hart; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2384) granting a pension to W. B. Hendricks; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2385) granting a pension to Addie Holt; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2386) granting a pension to Charles R. Hodges; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2387) granting a pension to William A. Hathaway; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2388) granting a pension to John B. Eakles; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2389) granting a pension to Barneybass Eastridge; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2390) granting a pension to Ollie Frazier; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2391) granting a pension to George W. Gaby; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2392) granting a pension to James I. Green; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2393) granting a pension to J. F. Grindstaff; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2394) granting a pension to Charles Goff; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2395) granting a pension to William L. Guffee; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2396) granting a pension to W. B. Gass; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2397) granting a pension to Mary E. Constable; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2398) granting a pension to Rebecca Creswell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2399) granting a pension to A. C. Donnelly; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2400) granting a pension to Serena C. Dodd; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2401) granting a pension to Ulysses Drinnon; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2402) granting a pension to John Depew; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2403) granting a pension to Aaron W. Dixon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2404) granting a pension to Edward East; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2405) granting a pension to George R. Everhart; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2406) granting a pension to Pierce B. Boyer; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2407) granting a pension to Mollie N. Cape; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2408) granting a pension to Henry Garfield Clemons; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2409) granting a pension to Michael O. Byrne; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2410) granting a pension to Charles E. Baker; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2411) granting a pension to Quincy F. Buttry; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2412) granting a pension to John K. Bowman; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2413) granting a pension to John H. Baker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2414) granting a pension to W. M. Balch; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2415) granting a pension to William P. Barlow; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2416) granting a pension to Ed. G. Beal; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2417) granting a pension to Robert Blevins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2418) granting a pension to Samuel Adams; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2419) granting a pension to Melvina A. Argenbright; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2420) granting a pension to Walter Allen; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2421) granting restoration of pension to Nancy Cook; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2422) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Zimmerman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2423) granting an increase of pension to William C. Ward; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2424) granting an increase of pension to David W. White; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2425) granting an increase of pension to Preston C. Walker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2426) granting an increase of pension to John Walker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2427) granting an increase of pension to William N. Wakefield; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2428) granting an increase of pension to Esau M. Shelton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2429) granting an increase of pension to Robert E. Taber; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2430) granting an increase of pension to David A. Turner; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2431) granting an increase of pension to William C. Tilley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2432) granting an increase of pension to Hezekiah Woodby; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2433) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Wilcox; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2434) granting an increase of pension to John O. White; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2435) granting an increase of pension to Franklin White; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2436) granting an increase of pension to Jacob N. Stout; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2437) granting an increase of pension to Worley H. Stepp; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2438) granting an increase of pension to James Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2439) granting an increase of pension to Alvira Williams Taylor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2440) granting an increase of pension to James Tunmire; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2441) granting an increase of pension to William Trent; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2442) granting an increase of pension to Madison T. Trent; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2443) granting an increase of pension to William A. Turner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2444) granting an increase of pension to James R. Stout; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2445) granting an increase of pension to Manuel S. Sams; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2446) granting an increase of pension to George P. Spade; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2447) granting an increase of pension to William H. Pleasant; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2448) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Potter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2449) granting an increase of pension to Hiram H. Persell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2450) granting an increase of pension to John T. Peters; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2451) granting an increase of pension to Daniel H. Parrott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2452) granting an increase of pension to D. K. Rowe; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2453) granting an increase of pension to John C. Reece; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2454) granting an increase of pension to John Stanton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2455) granting an increase of pension to Samuel F. Stanley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2456) granting an increase of pension to Aaron M. McCown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2457) granting an increase of pension to Joseph McCloud; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2458) granting an increase of pension to William R. Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2459) granting an increase of pension to John R. Mullennix; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2460) granting an increase of pension to Henry Lethco; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2461) granting an increase of pension to Edward McClellan; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2462) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. McLain; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2463) granting an increase of pension to David F. Leach; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2464) granting an increase of pension to John T. Langstaff; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2465) granting an increase of pension to Susan Long; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2466) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Laughters; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2467) granting an increase of pension to J. M. Hendrickson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2468) granting an increase of pension to Daniel H. Hampton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2469) granting an increase of pension to John F. Hatley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2470) granting an increase of pension to John R. Holt; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2471) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Haun; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2472) granting an increase of pension to William J. Ingle; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2473) granting an increase of pension to William M. Ireland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2474) granting an increase of pension to Sherman G. Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2475) granting an increase of pension to James R. Kelly; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2476) granting an increase of pension to James Goulden; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2477) granting an increase of pension to Romain M. Hawkins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2478) granting an increase of pension to W. H. Fitzgerald; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2479) granting an increase of pension to George W. Green; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2480) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Gulley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2481) granting an increase of pension to Hugh H. Campbell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2482) granting an increase of pension to Isaac E. Chambers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2483) granting an increase of pension to William C. Crosswhite; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2484) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Campbell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2485) granting an increase of pension to Joseph W. Coleman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2486) granting an increase of pension to Noah Collins; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2487) granting an increase of pension to Joseph P. Campbell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2488) granting a pension to Thomas C. Crow; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2489) granting an increase of pension to William Collins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2490) granting an increase of pension to John Carver; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2491) granting an increase of pension to John F. Burrow; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2492) granting an increase of pension to Johnathan N. Baker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2493) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Couch; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2494) granting an increase of pension to Elijah Cate; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2495) granting an increase of pension to Joseph W. Carrier; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2496) granting an increase of pension to David Branson, jr.; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2497) granting an increase of pension to John C. Bible; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2498) granting an increase of pension to Harris Bell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2499) granting an increase of pension to John Bailey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2500) granting an increase of pension to David P. Boyd; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2501) granting an increase of pension to David G. W. Barnes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2502) granting an increase of pension to Joseph C. Brewer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2503) granting an increase of pension to William S. Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2504) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Burrell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2505) granting an increase of pension to John Black; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2506) granting an increase of pension to J. F. Bullock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2507) granting an increase of pension to William Allen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2508) for the relief of Joseph Willett; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2509) for the relief of Thomas B. Salts; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2510) for the relief of James B. Leedy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2511) for the relief of E. D. Haynes; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2512) for the relief of H. C. Foley; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2513) for the relief of R. N., A. T., and F. F. Dosser; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2514) for the relief of Robert H. Donnelly; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2515) for the relief of Arthur Allen; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2516) for the relief of the heirs of D. C. Dunn; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2517) for the relief of the estate of John H. Stout, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2518) for the relief of the estate of Adam B. Fullen, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2519) for the relief of Nathan H. Howard, administrator of the estate of W. G. Howard, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2520) for the relief of the legal representatives of Andrew R. Humes; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2521) to correct the military record of William Peacock; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2522) to correct the military record of O. F. Heath; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2523) to remove the charge of desertion standing against the record of William Jones; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2524) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in case of James H. and Benjamin Covington, heirs of Daniel Covington, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2525) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in case of William Raines; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SHOUSE: A bill (H. R. 2526) granting an increase of pension to Solomon Lawler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2527) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Draper; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2528) granting an increase of pension to Nathaniel Patterson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2529) granting an increase of pension to B. F. Morland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2530) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Latter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2531) granting an increase of pension to Ettie Cranor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2532) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Charles W. Ivers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2533) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. John Ballinger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SINNOTT: A bill (H. R. 2534) to adjust the claims of certain settlers in Sherman County, Oreg.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SLAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 2535) for the relief of A. H. Rebentish; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2536) for the relief of Joseph A. Buckholdt; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2537) for the relief of the estate of Julius Schuchard; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2538) for the relief of Ethel Frederickson and daughter Ethel; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2539) for the relief of the Longini Mexican Hat Co., of San Antonio, Tex.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2540) for the relief of Lena Garagnon; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2541) for the relief of R. H. Keene; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Idaho: A bill (H. R. 2542) granting a pension to Amanda B. Thompson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2543) granting an increase of pension to Minor M. Webb; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2544) for the relief of Thomas P. Darr; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2545) for the relief of William Schuldt; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2546) for the relief of the State board of regents of the University of Idaho; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 2547) granting a pension to Carolina Fust; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2548) granting a pension to Carrie Gumn; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2549) granting a pension to Malissa E. Bovee; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2550) granting a pension to Imogene Ingersoll; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2551) granting a pension to Augusta Fels; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2552) granting an increase of pension to Allen J. Phelps; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2553) for the relief of Silas Overmire; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2554) for the relief of Mrs. Joseph Cameron; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2555) for the relief of the Minnesota & Ontario Power Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2556) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust the accounts of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Co. in accordance with the decision of the Court of Claims in case No. 29875; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of New York: A bill (H. R. 2557) for the relief of Sidney G. Sherwood; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2558) for the relief of Jennie Butler; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2559) granting a pension to Philip Bernhard; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2560) granting a pension to Harry Bidwell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2561) granting a pension to Sarah S. Brewer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2562) granting a pension to Julia Coffey, now McDade; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2563) granting a pension to Stephen Harder; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2564) granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Webber; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2565) granting an increase of pension to Catharine Bucher; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2566) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Rice; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2567) granting an increase of pension to James Paul; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2568) granting an increase of pension to George R. Belcher; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2569) granting restoration of pension to Eliza Steele, now Riehl; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SNELL: A bill (H. R. 2570) granting a pension to Anna Holmes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2571) granting a pension to Elizabeth Lamere; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2572) granting an increase of pension to Jennie E. Nelson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2573) granting an increase of pension to James McCoy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SNYDER: A bill (H. R. 2574) granting a pension to Ellen Kearns; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2575) granting a pension to Mary A. Snider; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2576) granting a pension to Eugenia B. Ballou; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2577) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Beard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2578) granting an increase of pension to Lucretia P. Kill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2579) granting an increase of pension to Anna Fetterly; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPARKMAN: A bill (H. R. 2580) granting a pension to George Slater; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2581) granting a pension to William Russell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2582) granting a pension to Mary S. Ryan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2583) granting a pension to John N. Parker; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2584) granting a pension to Nicholi L. Nelson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2585) granting a pension to Louise S. Pearce; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2586) granting a pension to Herbert Green; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2587) granting a pension to Martin Dalgetty; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2588) granting an increase of pension to Sarah N. Raulerson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2589) granting an increase of pension to Edward F. Phelps; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2590) granting an increase of pension to Henry Parish; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2591) granting an increase of pension to Susan T. Lisk; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2592) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2593) granting an increase of pension to Kizzie Gill; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2594) granting an increase of pension to Margaret J. Gamble; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2595) for the relief of the estate of Mary L. Thacher, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2596) for the relief of A. Ramirez & Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2597) for the relief of E. B. Huntley, Noah Harper, and S. Hoagland, sureties on the bond of Mrs. Jewell B. Pope, postmaster at Astor Park, Fla.; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2598) for the relief of the legal representatives of J. Hill Jones; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2599) for the relief of M. P. King; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2600) for the relief of the estate of Cyprian T. Jenkins, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2601) for the relief of William W. Fineran; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2602) for the relief of William H. English; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2603) for the relief of the heirs of Adam L. Eichelberger; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2604) for the relief of J. M. Crumpton; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2605) for the relief of C. J. Chason; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2606) for the relief of W. W. Carey; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. STEENERSON: A bill (H. R. 2607) granting a pension to Emma L. Wallace; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2608) granting an increase of pension to Susan I. Keene; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2609) granting an increase of pension to William P. Morris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2610) granting an increase of pension to Pheoby J. Streeter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEELE of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 2611) for the relief of William T. Roche; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. STEPHENS of California: A bill (H. R. 2612) granting a pension to Sinnie Young; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2613) granting an increase of pension to Mary Utley; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2614) granting a pension to Rebecca D. Timmons; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2615) granting a pension to Jefferson L. Smith; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2616) granting a pension to Elizabeth McManus; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2617) granting a pension to Harriet F. Kidd; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2618) granting a pension to Norman T. Bones; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2619) granting an increase of pension to William F. Spencer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2620) granting a pension to Henry E. Smith; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2621) granting an increase of pension to Charles D. Robertson, alias Charles D. Harris; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2622) granting an increase of pension to Bettie D. Post; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2623) granting an increase of pension to John McDonald, alias John McHughes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2624) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Lederar; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2625) granting an increase of pension to Samuel S. Householder; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2626) granting an increase of pension to David Y. Hale; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2627) granting an increase of pension to Catherine M. Grim; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2628) granting an increase of pension to John A. Greenlaw; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2629) granting an increase of pension to James E. Evans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2630) granting an increase of pension to George H. Eldridge; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2631) granting an increase of pension to Frank E. Conkling; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2632) granting an increase of pension to Gardner D. Child; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2633) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Chase; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2634) granting an increase of pension to Jackson B. Cleveland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2635) granting an increase of pension to Michael Carroll; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2636) granting an increase of pension to Viola R. Brackett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2637) for the relief of A. E. Wagstaff; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2638) for the relief of Austin G. Tainter; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2639) for the relief of Lewis W. Crain; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2640) for the relief of the Citizens' National Bank, of Los Angeles, Cal.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2641) for the relief of John L. Maile; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2642) for the relief of Leo Müller; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 2643) for the relief of W. R. McGuire; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2644) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Gaylor; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2645) granting a pension to John L. Dennis; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2646) granting a pension to Olive Dixon; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2647) to enroll William D. Waybourn, his wife, children, and descendants, as members of the Cherokee Nation of Indians; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Nebraska: A bill (H. R. 2648) granting a pension to Harry N. Gates; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2649) granting an increase of pension to Ralph E. Evans; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2650) granting an increase of pension to George B. Priestley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2651) granting an increase of pension to Elza P. Hanger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2652) granting an increase of pension to Anna M. McPherson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2653) granting an increase of pension to Franklin Agnew; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2654) granting an increase of pension to Francis Palmer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2655) for the relief of Andrew Spence; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STINESS: A bill (H. R. 2656) granting an increase of pension to Eliza J. Dawley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STONE: A bill (H. R. 2657) for the relief of Charles A. Cutler; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2658) to reimburse James McDowell, postmaster at Armington, Ill., for expense of opening and repairing safe caused by attempted robbery; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2659) granting a pension to Mary R. Franklin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2660) granting an increase of pension to John G. Corbett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2661) granting an increase of pension to William M. Pyle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2662) granting an increase of pension to Andrew R. Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2663) granting a pension to Nellie Ham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2664) granting a pension to Isabella Henning; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2665) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Kennedy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2666) granting an increase of pension to John C. Clark; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2667) granting an increase of pension to Levi Coon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2668) granting an increase of pension to James McCormick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2669) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo F. Murden; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2670) making an appropriation to execute the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of John O'Neill; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2671) to confer upon the United States Court of Claims jurisdiction to hear and adjudicate claims against the United States for damages arising out of the construction, use, and management of the Illinois & Mississippi Canal; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. STOUT: A bill (H. R. 2672) granting a pension to John Fitzgerald; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2673) granting a pension to George Settler; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2674) granting a pension to Charles M. Walker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2675) granting a pension to Hugh B. Hineline; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2676) granting an increase of pension to Lydia Headington; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2677) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. McCabe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SWITZER: A bill (H. R. 2678) granting a pension to Mary Kerns; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2679) granting a pension to Arzila Wolf; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2680) granting a pension to Charles Black; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2681) granting a pension to Zachariah W. May; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2682) granting a pension to D. H. Darling; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2683) granting a pension to Bertha Pratt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2684) granting a pension to Albert Rist; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2685) granting a pension to Jennie Betts; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2686) granting a pension to Ida M. Warner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2687) granting a pension to Robert H. Lawson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2688) granting a pension to Charles R. Morgan; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2689) granting a pension to Clyde B. Williams; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2690) granting a pension to Alice V. Keeler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2691) granting an increase of pension to Albert Pratt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2692) granting an increase of pension to Salmon M. Chambers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2693) granting an increase of pension to James T. Drummond; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2694) granting an increase of pension to Thomas C. Rogers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2695) granting an increase of pension to Henry Wolf; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2696) granting an increase of pension to Levi Pike; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2697) granting an increase of pension to A. J. Greene; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2698) granting an increase of pension to Jesse P. Earl; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2699) granting an increase of pension to Clinton Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2700) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus Craton Cassels; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2701) granting an increase of pension to John J. Betts; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2702) granting an increase of pension to John Pierpoint; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2703) granting an increase of pension to James Finley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2704) granting an increase of pension to Solomon Goff; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2705) granting an increase of pension to Hamilton Adams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2706) granting an increase of pension to Henry Rundy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2707) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Oiler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2708) granting an increase of pension to John Warren; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2709) granting an increase of pension to Sylvester T. Chick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2710) for the relief of Samuel Reigle; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2711) to place the name of Hugh T. Nibert upon the unlimited retired list of the Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: A bill (H. R. 2712) granting pensions to the officers and soldiers who served in the West Virginia State troops in the late Civil War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2713) granting a pension to Edwin T. Jones; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2714) granting a pension to Lulu E. Winans; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2715) granting a pension to Joseph Stevens; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2716) granting a pension to R. Roy Hamby; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2717) granting a pension to John B. Raines; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2718) granting a pension to Solomon P. Stalnaker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2719) granting a pension to Anderson Crum; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2720) granting a pension to W. H. Mallow; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2721) granting a pension to Mary A. Johnston; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2722) granting a pension to Elizabeth Jordan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2723) granting a pension to Clark W. Heavner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2724) granting a pension to Joseph Harman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2725) granting an increase of pension to C. Ammon Stalnaker; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2726) granting an increase of pension to Margaret J. Dovener; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2727) granting an increase of pension to Margaret J. Roach; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2728) granting an increase of pension to George B. Douglass; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2729) granting an increase of pension to William R. Coe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2730) granting an increase of pension to Henry Arthur; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2731) granting an increase of pension to Stillman Young; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2732) granting an increase of pension to Levi Morris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2733) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Cain; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2734) granting an increase of pension to John H. Ferguson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2735) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Reed; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2736) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2737) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John Murphy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2738) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Joseph E. Inscoe; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2739) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John B. Connolly; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2740) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Solomon M. Bennett; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2741) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Thomas Simmons; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2742) to reimburse Isaiah Stephens, postmaster of McMechen, Marshall County, W. Va., for money and postage stamps stolen; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 2743) for the relief of the widow of Joseph C. Akin; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2744) to correct title to certain lands in Colorado; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2745) granting an increase of pension to Paris Meadows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2746) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Coles; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2747) granting a pension to Julia Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2748) granting a pension to Timothy P. Russell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2749) granting an increase of pension to Samuel L. Coulter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2750) granting a pension to Helen M. Litchfield; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2751) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Rice; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2752) granting a pension to Richard G. Trotter; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2753) granting an increase of pension to George Sylvester; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2754) granting a pension to Arthur L. Perry; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2755) granting an increase of pension to John Goldsby; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2756) granting an increase of pension to Adah L. Addleman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2757) granting a pension to Catharine L. Welch; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2758) granting an increase of pension to Sidney R. Tripp; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TAVENNER: A bill (H. R. 2759) granting a pension to Fred Craig; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2760) granting a pension to Jacob Claar; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2761) granting a pension to George L. Dikeman; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2762) granting a pension to Charles R. Eakins; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2763) granting a pension to William McCumber; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2764) granting a pension to Sarah L. Moredock; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2765) granting a pension to Frank Mitchell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2766) granting a pension to John O'Neil; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2767) granting a pension to Mary Gertrude Russell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2768) granting a pension to Fred Rodecker; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2769) granting a pension to Martha Stoneburg; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2770) granting a pension to George W. Townsend; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2771) granting a pension to Harvey C. Van Meter; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2772) granting a pension to Phoebe Beaumont; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2773) granting a pension to Elizabeth Adair; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2774) granting a pension to Susan A. Wilsey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2775) granting a pension to Elvira Russell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2776) granting a pension to Maggie A. Potter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2777) granting a pension to Mattie Pierce; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2778) granting a pension to Belle S. Morgan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2779) granting a pension to John R. Malone; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2780) granting a pension to Martin Laughlin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2781) granting a pension to Lottie Lyles; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2782) granting a pension to Henry Gibson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2783) granting a pension to Alexander Eilert; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2784) granting a pension to Charles Dieseron; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2785) granting a pension to Amelia Davis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2786) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Tygret; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2787) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Parsons; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2788) granting an increase of pension to Cynthia A. Embry; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2789) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Magin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2790) granting an increase of pension to Laura A. Norris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2791) granting an increase of pension to William H. Norris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2792) granting an increase of pension to Frederick D. Owen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2793) granting an increase of pension to William James Richey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2794) granting an increase of pension to William Orr; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2795) granting an increase of pension to Michael Shanahan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2796) granting an increase of pension to Don C. Salisbury; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2797) granting an increase of pension to John Wharton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2798) granting an increase of pension to Rollin T. Waller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2799) granting an increase of pension to William K. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2800) granting an increase of pension to William H. Stephenson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2801) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Cooper; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2802) granting an increase of pension to William Mills; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2803) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Lenix; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2804) granting an increase of pension to John B. Kelley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2805) granting an increase of pension to Martha K. Hass; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2806) granting an increase of pension to James Henry Hogue; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2807) granting an increase of pension to James S. Hunter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2808) granting an increase of pension to Phoebe Greer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2809) granting an increase of pension to Lycurgus J. Bosworth; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2810) granting an increase of pension to Isaac H. Bodenhamer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2811) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Atchison; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2812) granting a pension to Henrietta E. Southern; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2813) for the relief of Francis W. Hunt; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2814) for the relief of George W. Gamble; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2815) for the relief of John H. Gardner; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2816) for the relief of Charles H. Cox; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2817) for the relief of William H. Schriver; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2818) for the relief of Francis M. Jennings; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2819) for the relief of Francis H. Connelly; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2820) for the relief of Austin Mondon; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. THOMAS: A bill (H. R. 2821) granting a pension to Smith Webb; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2822) granting a pension to Filen Whalin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2823) granting a pension to Cal Spradlin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2824) granting a pension to Samuel R. Smith; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2825) granting a pension to Daniel B. Norris; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2826) granting a pension to John Wesley Newman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2827) granting a pension to Henry C. Neal; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2828) granting a pension to J. F. Napier; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2829) granting a pension to Trigg Lewis; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2830) granting a pension to Thomas G. Lewis; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2831) granting a pension to Decatur D. Kinser; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2832) granting a pension to John M. Judd; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2833) granting a pension to William H. Jones; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2834) granting a pension to Ulysus G. Hunt; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2835) granting a pension to Ward Houchin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2836) granting a pension to Henry A. Hamill; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2837) granting a pension to Oliver Freeman; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2838) granting a pension to William Eldmond; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2839) granting a pension to Joseph Dobson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2840) granting a pension to William W. Cravens; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2841) granting a pension to George M. Cooper; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2842) granting a pension to Harlin L. Clark; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2843) granting a pension to Samuel Burgess; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2844) granting a pension to Thomas Blythe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2845) granting a pension to Cleveland Shive; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2846) granting a pension to Thomas V. Graham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2847) granting a pension to Elizabeth Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2848) granting a pension to Sarah E. Tally; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2849) granting a pension to Millie Sweatt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2850) granting a pension to Amanda Riley, formerly Amanda Carter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2851) granting a pension to Nancy M. S. Piercey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2852) granting a pension to Mariah E. Orange; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2853) granting a pension to Laura E. Norris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2854) granting a pension to Sarah Mallory; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2855) granting a pension to America McDaniel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2856) granting a pension to Edith A. Hill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2857) granting a pension to Sarah J. Hiser; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2858) granting a pension to Margaret E. Hazel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2859) granting a pension to Ellen T. Harris; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2860) granting a pension to Elizabeth Hampton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2861) granting a pension to Sarah Wade Garnett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2862) granting a pension to Mahala Fant; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2863) granting a pension to Maggie Evans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2864) granting a pension to Emily Cook; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2865) granting a pension to Anna Coffman; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2866) granting a pension to Margaret Ann Carr; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2867) granting a pension to Jennie S. Bunch; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2868) granting a pension to Anna Briggs; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2869) granting an increase of pension to Susan J. Hendrick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2870) granting an increase of pension to John W. Weaver; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2871) granting an increase of pension to Andrew R. Wade; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2872) granting an increase of pension to James Vaughn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2873) granting an increase of pension to William Trulove; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2874) granting an increase of pension to James M. Silvey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2875) granting an increase of pension to Joseph J. Sanson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2876) granting an increase of pension to John W. Ramey; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2877) granting an increase of pension to Frank R. Porter; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2878) granting an increase of pension to James A. Phelps; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2879) granting an increase of pension to John T. Murray; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2880) granting an increase of pension to Perry Morgan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2881) granting an increase of pension to William Maynard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2882) granting an increase of pension to Isaac N. Mahan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2883) granting an increase of pension to James Loving; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2884) granting an increase of pension to A. G. Long; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2885) granting an increase of pension to Isaac T. Lee; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2886) granting an increase of pension to Richard H. Kirby; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2887) granting an increase of pension to James Kelley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2888) granting an increase of pension to Abner J. Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2889) granting an increase of pension to John W. B. Huntsman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2890) granting an increase of pension to William Jessee; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2891) granting an increase of pension to J. W. Grubb; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2892) granting an increase of pension to David Gordon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2893) granting an increase of pension to John W. Gillum; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2894) granting an increase of pension to William Forgy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2895) granting an increase of pension to C. A. Edwards; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2896) granting an increase of pension to McHenry Davis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2897) granting an increase of pension to Powhattan Crawley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2898) granting an increase of pension to Samuel J. Cates; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2899) granting an increase of pension to James W. Cannon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2900) granting an increase of pension to C. M. Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2901) granting an increase of pension to Clement Brawner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2902) granting an increase of pension to King A. Bowman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2903) granting an increase of pension to Calvin Beauchamp; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2904) granting an increase of pension to Fred Bailor; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2905) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Austin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2906) granting an increase of pension to Clark Arnold; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2907) granting an increase of pension to Percy H. Allen; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2908) granting an increase of pension to William H. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2909) granting an increase of pension to Elisha Morton; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2910) granting an increase of pension to Barbara J. Ward; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2911) for the relief of James R. Evans; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2912) for the relief of the heirs of John C. Browder; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2913) for the relief of Fielding M. Chelf; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2914) for the relief of W. H. Denham; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2915) for the relief of Jacob Murray; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2916) for the relief of Joseph Woosley; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2917) for the relief of the estate of Mrs. O. F. Moore, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2918) for the relief of the estate of Rev. James Breeding, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2919) for the relief of the estate of Tabitha Dickey, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2920) for the relief of the heirs of George Wright; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2921) for the relief of the heirs of Anderson Crenshaw; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2922) for the relief of the heirs of Wilson Ryan; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2923) for the relief of the heirs of Edmund P. Lee; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2924) for the relief of the heirs of Henry H. Johnston; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2925) for the relief of the heirs of Henry Sears; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2926) for the relief of the heirs of Zachariah Thomas; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2927) for the relief of the heirs of Phlegmon W. Willis; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2928) for the relief of Mrs. Repsay Rowan; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2929) for the relief of David Speakman; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2930) for the relief of Kate Oakes Smith; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2931) for the relief of George M. Smith; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2932) for the relief of Benjamin F. Proctor; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2933) for the relief of J. M. Phelps; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2934) for the relief of J. Will Morton; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2935) for the relief of Josiah Morris; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2936) for the relief of E. F. Miles; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2937) for the relief of Samuel A. Jones; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2938) for the relief of George R. Harbison; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2939) for the relief of W. S. Dickinson; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2940) for the relief of Francis M. Decker; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2941) for the relief of J. D. Campfield; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2942) for the relief of Morton B. W. Camp; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2943) for the relief of Sallie J. Broady; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2944) for the relief of R. P. Breeding; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2945) appropriating $300 to heirs of Howard Newman, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2946) appropriating $4,500 to the heirs of Campbell Glover, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2947) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of T. J. Caskey; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2948) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of J. C. Dukes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2949) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Woodford Dunn; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2950) to correct the military record of J. A. London; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2951) to correct the military record of James Mesker; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2952) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John H. Winkfield; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2953) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of James Westbrook, sr.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2954) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Robert N. Stewart and to grant him an honorable discharge; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TILSON: A bill (H. R. 2955) granting an increase of pension to Catherina Tarleton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2956) granting an increase of pension to Mary G. Paulmier; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2957) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Doolittle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2958) for the relief of A. H. Holloway; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2959) for the relief of the heirs of Adam and Noah Brown; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2960) for the relief of the heirs of John Howard Payne, deceased, late United States consul at Tunis; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TIMBERLAKE: A bill (H. R. 2961) granting a pension to Frank J. Carper; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2962) granting an increase of pension to Harry Dunn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2963) granting an increase of pension to Smith Gee; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2964) granting an increase of pension to James H. Scott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TINKHAM: A bill (H. R. 2965) granting a pension to Louis J. Shepard; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2966) granting a pension to Eva S. Long; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2967) granting a pension to Harry E. Brooks; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2968) granting a pension to Ellen M. Ayres; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2969) granting a pension to Edward F. Connors; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2970) granting a pension to John H. Cunningham, alias John H. Curley; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2971) granting a pension to James F. Connell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2972) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Cannon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2973) granting an increase of pension to Martin Nolan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2974) granting an increase of pension to Frederick A. Emery; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2975) granting an increase of pension to Ernest A. Cephas; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2976) for the relief of Patrick H. Murphy, alias Henry Watson; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2977) for the relief of Andrew Browning Atwell, alias Andrew Browning; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2978) for the relief of Dennis J. Neagle; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2979) for the relief of Jeremiah McCraith; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2980) to correct the military record of Samuel Spry; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2981) to correct the military record of Thomas Kirwan; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TOWNER: A bill (H. R. 2982) granting a pension to Jerome J. Miller; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2983) granting a pension to Adelaide L. Curry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2984) granting a pension to Margretta P. Davis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2985) granting a pension to Henry Webb; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2986) granting an increase of pension to James H. Stevens; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2987) granting an increase of pension to David B. Marshall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions,

Also, a bill (H. R. 2988) granting an increase of pension to James Long; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2989) granting an increase of pension to Albert W. Mateer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2990) for the relief of Washington M. Knight; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2991) for the relief of A. C. Brice, late consul of the United States to Matanzas, Cuba; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. VARE: A bill (H. R. 2992) granting an increase of pension to Margaret J. Wadsworth; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VINSON: A bill (H. R. 2993) granting a pension to George E. Grubbs; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2994) granting a pension to John P. Bloodworth; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WALSH: A bill (H. R. 2995) granting an increase of pension to George C. Peterson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WEBB: A bill (H. R. 2996) granting a pension to Guss Hughes; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2997) granting a pension to Delia May Prempert; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WICKERSHAM: A bill (H. R. 2998) granting an increase of pension to John H. Sullivan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2999) granting an increase of pension to Francis J. Jamart; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3000) granting an increase of pension to Christopher C. Kelly; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS S. WILLIAMS: A bill (H. R. 3001) granting a pension to Ebbin Andrew Irvin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3002) granting a pension to Mary J. Wickersham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3003) granting an increase of pension to Hiram F. Sibley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3004) granting an increase of pension to Martha H. Fowler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3005) granting an increase of pension to John W. Cain; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3006) granting an increase of pension to Melissa A. Borland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WINSLOW: A bill (H. R. 3007) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth H. Brayton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3008) granting an increase of pension to Harriet W. Hildreth; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3009) granting a pension to Sarah M. Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3010) granting a pension to Julia Ward; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3011) granting a pension to Arthur J. Paradis; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3012) granting a pension to Ernest G. Oliver; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3013) granting a pension to Julia M. Hill; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3014) granting a pension to Alexander Frazier; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3015) granting a pension to Peter Crosby; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3016) granting a pension to Katie R. Stone; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3017) for the relief of John Goodro; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3018) for the relief of Henry Butterfield, alias Henry Johnson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3019) for the relief of David Snow; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3020) for the relief of George E. Mansfield; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3021) for the relief of Clement Lamoureaux; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3022) for the relief of Christopher Colvin; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3023) for the relief of Franklin C. Colburn; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3024) for the relief of the Feculose Co. of America; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3025) for the relief of Joseph Murray; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BROWNING: A bill (H. R. 3026) for the relief of the widow of Michael Ryan; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3027) granting an increase of pension to Maria W. Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CARLIN: Resolution (H. Res. 35) referring the bill (H. R. 8850) for the relief of the heirs of David H. Creel to the Court of Claims; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ALLEN: Memorial of Ohio State Federation of Labor, favoring the principle of civil-service retirement; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, memorial of National Machine Tool Builders' Association, relative to railway mail pay; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, memorial of Ladies' Aid Society of First German Protestant Church and others, Cincinnati, Ohio, favoring amendment abolishing polygamy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: Memorial of the National Association of Vicksburg Veterans, asking for an appropriation for the celebration and reunion to be held in the Vicksburg National Military Park during October, 1917; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. BARCHFELD: Papers to accompany bill to increase pension of William H. Haney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BUTLER (by request): Petition of Minneapolis (Minn.) National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies, protesting against corporation tax act and stamp act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition or memorial of Society of Friends of Kennett, Birmingham, and Radnor, Pa., protesting against increase of armaments in United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CURRY: Memorial in favor of having rates for the transportation of United States mail on railroads placed under the control of the Interstate Commerce Commission, or that the commission be authorized and directed to investigate the question and submit its findings and recommendations to Congress; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, resolution of the California State Board of Health, asking for the establishment of a Federal leprosarium under the United States Public Health Service; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorial by the National Association of Vicksburg Veterans, petitioning for support of the National Memorial Celebration and Peace Jubilee at Vicksburg in October, 1917; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, petition by the California State Federation of Labor and the San Francisco Labor Council, protesting against the ruling of the Civil Service Commission upon the rights of Mare Island Navy Yard employees to take an active part in municipal politics and to act in certain official capacities in labor organizations; to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of the California State Federation of Labor, favoring the establishment of a civil-service court of appeals or trial board, upon which civil-service employees shall have representation; to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petitions by citizens of Stockton and Martinez, Cal., asking that the bill providing for the appointment of a commission to report a bill upon the entire reorganization of Indian affairs be acted upon at an early date; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, petition by the Henry W. Lawton Camp, No. 1, Department of California, United Spanish War Veterans, favoring legislation granting a pension to the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers, sailors, and marines who served in the Spanish-American War, Philippine insurrection, and China relief expedition; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petition by the National Guard Officers' Association of Sacramento, Cal., favoring the militia pay bill, a recruiting service for the National Guard, and the enforcement of laws against the promiscuous wearing of the uniform by those not entitled to wear the same; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petitions by certain citizens of the State of California, in favor of an appropriation for the eradication of the citrus canker in Florida and other States; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petitions by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, Orange Grove Lodge, No. 97, of Los Angeles, and Division No. 692, of Tracy, Cal., for a congressional investigation in regard to Mr. Charles Nagel being on the board of arbitration on their last western concerted movement as a neutral arbitrator; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. DALE of New York: Petition of Charles J. Edmann, of New York, protesting against tax on tobacco; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Indian war veterans of Portland, Oreg., relative to increase in pensions; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petition of Navy League of the United States, favoring construction of number of capital ships; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of National Association of Master Bakers, protesting against repeal of mixed-flour law; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Philip T. De Waters, of Prince Bay, N. Y., and G. L. P. Chambers & Co., of New York City, favoring appropriation for fighting citrus canker; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, memorial of Western States Water Power Conference, Portland, Oreg., protesting against policy looking toward imposing system of leasing generally upon the public domain; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, memorial of Committee for Promotion of International Peace, protesting against increase of armament in the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of National Association of Vicksburg Veterans, relative to appropriation for peace jubilee; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. DARROW: Indorsement of the Philadelphia Board of Trade of project to have laboratories for necessary research work of the Naval Defense Board located at the Philadelphia Navy Yard; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, indorsement of the Philadelphia Board of Trade of proposition to have the Navy Department erect suitable entrance gate for the Philadelphia Navy Yard of a character in keeping with the municipal improvements; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolutions unanimously adopted by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce at a meeting held October 19, 1915, favoring investigation of carriers' compensation for carrying the mails; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, preambles and resolutions unanimously adopted by the Philadelphia Bourse, Philadelphia Board of Trade, Philadelphia Maritime Exchange, Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia, Grocers' and Importers' Exchange, Philadelphia Drug Exchange, Hardware Merchants and Manufacturers Association, and the Paint Club of Philadelphia, at a mass meeting held September 30, 1915, protesting against any change in the mail service of the bourse station which will impair or diminish or render slower the movement of mail between the bourse station and Philadelphia general post office or railroad terminals; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, resolution unanimously adopted by the Talking Machine Dealers' Association of Pittsburgh, indorsing the passage of the Stevens bill, to prevent discrimination in prices and to provide for publicity of prices to dealers and to the public; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions unanimously adopted at the mass meeting of the conference of the Independent Retail Merchants of the Metropolitan District (Inc.), held at the Hotel Astor, Wednesday evening, October 27, 1915, indorsing the Stevens bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DICKINSON: Petition of 36 citizens of Cedar County, Mo., favoring an amendment to place prohibitive Federal tax on manufacturing, importation, keeping, distribution, sale, and dispensing of alcohol and alcoholic liquors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ESCH: Petition of National Association of Vicksburg Veterans, favoring appropriation for reunion and peace jubilee; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, memorial of American Manufacturers' Export Association, favoring a merchant marine; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of sundry citizens of Viroqua, Wis., favoring the passage of the Stevens bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Navy League of the United States, favoring construction of number of capital ships, etc.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of Western States Water Power Conference, relative to State rights to control, etc., water within their boundaries; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, memorial of Wisconsin Woman's Suffrage Association, favoring woman suffrage; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of M. C. Casberg Camp No. 11, United Spanish War Veterans, Department of Wisconsin, in favor of granting

pensions to the widows and orphans of men who served in the War with Spain, the Philippine insurrection, and the China relief expedition; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petition of the Conference of Independent Retail Merchants of the Metropolitan District, in favor of the Stevens bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Society of Friends, in favor of the reform and extension of international law; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FULLER: Papers to accompany bill granting increase of pension to Cynthia M. Bowles; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany a bill granting an increase of pension to Newton D. Ward; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARDNER: Memorial of Branch 34, National Association of Letter Carriers, of Boston, relative to reduction in salary of carriers; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, memorial of Sergeant Fred Thomas Camp, United Spanish War Veterans, of Haverhill, Mass., favoring pension for widows and children of Spanish War veterans; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GRAY of Indiana: Petition of John J. Naftsinger and other soldiers of the Civil War, of Middletown, Henry County, Ind., asking an increase in pensions for Union soldiers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRIEST: Memorial of State Camp of Pennsylvania, Patriotic Order Sons of America, favoring pensions for civil-service employees; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. HEATON: Petition of Pennsylvania State Camp, Patriotic Order Sons of America, favoring a retirement plan for civil-service employees; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, memorial of Branch Lost Creek Socialist Party of Pennsylvania, protesting against the Wilson military program; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: Memorial of members of Local Union No. 2257, United Mine Workers of America, Black Diamond, Wash., urging publication of copies of Manley report on industrial relations; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. KAHN: Petition of Henry W. Lawton Camp, No. 1, United Spanish War Veterans, Valley, Cal., favoring pensions for widows and orphans of Spanish War veterans; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island: Memorial of National Association of Vicksburg Veterans, relative to appropriation for peace jubilee; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, memorial of Providence, R. I., Troop of Cavalry, favoring placing of National Guard under control of War Department; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KINKAID: Petition of citizens of Scotts Bluff County, Nebr., protesting against increase of armament in United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of residents of Spaulding, Comstock, Arcadia, Loup City, Ashton, Walbach, Greeley, Burwell, Ord, North Loup, Scotia, and Coatsfield, Nebr., in favor of H. R. 5308; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MANN: Petition of Chicago Monthly Meeting of Friends, against increase of armament in United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Navy League of the United States, favoring council of national defense; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NEELY: Papers filed in support of bill for the relief of James W. Gatrill; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers filed in support of bill for the relief of Samuel S. Callahan; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers filed in support of bill for the relief of Adlade Holland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers filed in support of bill for the relief of Michael Mulvey; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers filed in support of bill for the relief of Joseph T. McCombs; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers filed in support of bill for the relief of Joseph T. Ritchey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers filed in support of bill for the relief of Hannah Giffins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROWE: Memorial of Society of American Wars, New York City, favoring increase of armament in United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of United Spanish War Veterans of the Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y., relative to pensions for widows and orphans of Spanish War veterans; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petition of National Association of Surviving Union Volunteer Officers of the Civil War, relative to pay of volunteer officers of the Civil War; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SCULLY: Petition of the president and board of directors of the Navy League of the United States, in favor of increasing the naval forces of the United States; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of Committee for Promotion of International Peace, against increase of armament of United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Idaho: Papers to accompany bill granting increase of pension to Minor M. Webb; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPARKMAN: Petition in favor of national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STINESS: Petition of the New England directors of the National Jewelers' Board of Trade, favoring amendment of the Cummins baggage law; to the Committee in Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Manufacturing Jewelers' Board of Trade of Providence, R. I., favoring amendment of the so-called Cummins baggage law; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorial of Branch No. 15, of Providence, R. I., National Association of Letter Carriers, for the restoration to their former grade of letter carriers whose salaries have been reduced during the past year through no delinquency or misconduct on their part; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. STEPHENS of California: Resolutions of Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles, Cal.; Board of Trade of Sierra Madre, Cal.; Chamber of Commerce of San Fernando, Cal.; and Chamber of Commerce of Pomona, Cal., favoring naval base on southern California coast; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, letter from Federation of Catholic Societies, protesting against shipment of arms and ammunition to belligerent nations; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolution of Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles, Cal., relative to restoration of peace and prosperity in Mexico; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, letters and resolutions of Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles, Cal.; A. J. Cook, commissioner of horticulture, California; Chamber of Commerce of Sacramento, Cal.; California Fruit Growers' Exchange, California; M. K. Miller, San Dimas, Cal.; O. S. Wilson, Los Angeles, Cal.; E. I. Ames, Pasadena, Cal.; Charles F. Collins, horticultural commissioner, Visilia, Cal.; Western Ontario Citrus Association, Ontario, Cal.; Octavius Morgan, Los Angeles, Cal.; College Heights Orange Association, Claremont, Cal.; Tustin Hills Citrus Association, Tustin, Cal.; C. H. Burnett, Los Angeles, Cal.; Upland Citrus Association, Upland, Cal.; Ontario Cucamonga Fruit Exchange, Upland, Cal.; Chamber of Commerce of Highland, Cal.; California Development Board of San Francisco, Cal.; Chamber of Commerce of Redlands, Cal.; Riverside Water Co., Riverside, Cal.; Keith Spalding, Chicago, Ill., favoring appropriations for eradication of citrus canker in Florida; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, resolutions of Labor Council, San Francisco, Cal.; United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Los Angeles, Cal.; and Socialist Party, Los Angeles, Cal., favoring publication of Industrial Relations Commission Report; to the Committee on Labor.

Also, resolution of National Shorthand Reporters' Association, favoring publication of Bibliography of Shorthand; to the Committee on Labor.

Also, resolution of Southern California Conference of Free Methodist Church, favoring retirement of civil-service employees; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, resolutions of California State Federation of Labor, favoring civil-service court of appeals; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, resolution of Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles, Cal., favoring construction of military highways; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolution of Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco, Cal., requesting an investigation concerning increased railway mail pay; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, resolution of Chamber of Commerce, San Diego, Cal., favoring permanent agricultural exposition in New York City; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, resolution of John M. Godfrey Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Pasadena, Cal., favoring volunteer officers' retirement bill; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolution of Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles, Cal., favoring tax on munitions of war; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of Retail Dry Goods Association, Los Angeles, Cal., protesting against a fixed price or resale bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolution of the Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles, Cal., favoring protective-tariff commission; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of the retail druggists of Los Angeles, Cal., protesting against a fixed price or resale bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolution of the Association of Pacific Fisheries, favoring larger appropriations for Pacific coast fisheries protection; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, resolution of the Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles, Cal., in favor of American merchant marine; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, letter of Lilliam D. Wyman, Venice, Cal., protesting against military preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles, Cal.; Chamber of Commerce, San Diego, Cal.; and Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco, Cal., favoring national defense; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: Papers to accompany bills granting increase of pension to Henry Arthur, Patrick Kenyon, George B. Douglas, William R. Cox, Stillman Young, and Margaret J. Roach; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill granting a pension to Solomon P. Stalnaker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill to amend military record of Joseph Inscol; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany bill granting a pension to Edwin T. Jones; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Arkansas: Petition of D. W. M. Alter, of England, Ark., against increase of armament in United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TILSON: Petitions of the Equal Franchise Leagues of Guilford, Madison, and New Haven, Conn.; of the Political Equality Club of Meriden, Conn.; and of the Third Congressional District Suffrage Society of Connecticut, in favor of woman suffrage; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of National Machine Tool Builders' Association, for adequate payment for the transportation of mail; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of the normal-school principals of Connecticut, for the passage of a bill providing Federal aid for vocational education; to the Committee on Education.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, *December 7, 1915.*

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, because Thou art so near to us and Thy purpose is so divine, we seek continually to know more of Thy will. Day by day we call upon Thee that we may gain strength and wisdom for the tasks of each succeeding day. As we stand in the presence of the mighty problems that confront us and that affect in some measure the destiny of a great nation we would seek from Thee that grace by which we may master first ourselves. We know we can not be master of circumstances nor change the course of time unless we have brought ourselves into subjection to the divine will. Give us a quiet mind, give us a consecrated spirit, give us a kindly heart, that we may discharge faithfully and well the solemn and sacred duties put upon us in the order of Thy providence. We ask for Christ's sake. Amen.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. OLIVER presented a petition of the Business Men's Association of Towanda, Pa., praying for an increase in armaments, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented memorials of the Singletax Club of Pittsburgh, and of sundry societies of Friends, all in the State of Pennsylvania, remonstrating against any increase in armaments, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Swedish Evangelical Salem Church, of Greensburg, Pa., and a petition of the Swedish Bethany Lutheran Church, of Erie, Pa., praying for the placing of an embargo on munitions of war, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I present a resolution in the nature of a petition passed by the Women Voters' Convention at San Francisco, on September 16, 1915, praying for the adoption of the so-called Susan B. Anthony resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution granting the right of suffrage to women. This resolution represents the sentiment of approximately 4,000,000 women voters in the 12 equal-suffrage States. I ask that it may be printed in the RECORD without reading.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Unless there is objection, such will be the order.

Mr. THOMAS. There was so much confusion I could not hear a word. I wish to inquire of the Senator from Utah what is the resolution?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair must ask Senators to maintain order.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. It is a resolution passed by the Women Voters' Convention at San Francisco, praying for the adoption of the Susan B. Anthony resolution.

Mr. THOMAS. Is it the introduction of the resolution itself?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. It is not.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolutions passed by the Women Voters' Convention, at San Francisco, September 16, 1915.

Whereas the enfranchisement of the women of the Nation is the paramount political issue before the people and the Congress of the United States: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we women voters, in convention assembled, call upon the Sixty-fourth Congress to pass the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the United States Constitution, and we pledge ourselves to work for this amendment, irrespective of the interest of any political party; and

Whereas the Susan B. Anthony amendment offers the only direct and effective method of securing national woman suffrage; Therefore be it

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to work exclusively for the Susan B. Anthony amendment, and herewith record our unalterable opposition to the introduction into Congress of any other amendment dealing with the subject of national woman suffrage.

Mr. WARREN. I present a joint memorial of the Legislature of Wyoming, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

There being no objection, the joint memorial was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *State of Wyoming, ss:*

I, Frank L. Houx, secretary of state of the State of Wyoming, do hereby certify that the following copy of enrolled joint memorial, No. 3, House of Representatives, Thirteenth Legislature of the State of Wyoming, has been carefully compared with the original, filed in this office on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1915, and is a full, true, and correct copy of the same and of the whole thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Wyoming.

Done at Cheyenne, the capital, this 6th day of March, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.] FRANK L. HOUX,
Secretary of State,
By F. H. WESCOTT,
Deputy.

[Thirteenth Legislature of the State of Wyoming.]

Enrolled joint memorial No. 3, House of Representatives, State of Wyoming.

Be it enacted by the House of Representatives of the State Legislature of the State of Wyoming (the Senate concurring): That—

Whereas when the original thirteen States of the Union established their independence of the British Government and established the Government of the United States each State became the owner of the vacant and unappropriated lands within its borders; and

Whereas when new States were formed out of the territory of such original States and admitted into the Union, such new States became entitled to the vacant and unappropriated lands within their borders; and

Whereas the ownership of the United States lands within the limits of the original States of the Union is based upon cessions made to the Government of the United States by those respective States; and

Whereas subsequently when foreign governments at divers times ceded territory to the Government of the United States, the vacant and unappropriated lands within such ceded territory passed to the Government of the United States; and

Whereas when new States were formed out of such ceded territory those States were denied title to the vacant and unappropriated lands within their borders, we believe that an unwise, unjust, and detrimental public land policy was established by the Federal Government and one which has uniformly and powerfully operated to the retarding of the general welfare of the citizenship and prevention of the development of the resources of every character within the borders of those new States which have struggled under the blighting influence and effect of that selfish, short-sighted, and ruinous public-land policy.

The Federal Government, so far as internal affairs are concerned, viz, the promotion of the general welfare and the establishement of justice throughout the Nation; the economic reasons and public policies which should operate upon the Congress of the United States in doing justice to and promoting the general welfare and accelerating the industrial development of the so-called arid-land States of the Union, within whose borders the vastly larger part of the vacant and unappropriated lands, title to which is held by the United States Government, lie, are so patent and powerful and numerous that they need not be recapitulated in this memorial: Therefore,

We, the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Wyoming, hereby memorialize the Congress of the United States to enact such legislation as will cause the cessions of the Government of the United States to the States comprising said Government of all vacant and un-

appropriated lands, title to which is held by the Federal Government, to the States respectively within whose borders they lie.

The paramount reasons for this memorial must be transparent to all and to the Congress of the United States if acceptance is given to the primary purpose of the creations; and

We believe that the prayer of this joint memorial will be voiced by all the States affected by the present public-land policy of the United States Government: Be it further

Resolved, That engrossed copies of this memorial and request be sent to the President of the United States, to the President of the United States Senate, to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, to the Senators from Wyoming in the Congress of the United States, viz, Hons. CLARENCE D. CLARK and FRANCIS E. WARREN, and our Representative in said Congress, Hon. FRANK W. MONDELL, asking their aid in bringing the object of this memorial before Congress: And be it further

Resolved, That engrossed copies of this memorial be sent to the governors of each State within whose borders there are still vacant and unappropriated lands, title to which is held by the Federal Government, asking them to place before the legislature of said States this memorial, urge its adoption, and request their cooperation in securing favorable action thereon by the Congress of the United States.

Approved February 24, 1915.

Mr. WARREN. I present a joint memorial of the Legislature of Wyoming, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

There being no objection, the joint memorial was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE STATE OF WYOMING,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *State of Wyoming, ss:*

I, Frank L. Houx, secretary of state of the State of Wyoming, do hereby certify that the annexed copy of enrolled joint memorial No. 1, House of Representatives, State of Wyoming, has been carefully compared with the original, filed in this office on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1915, and is a full, true, and correct copy of the same and of the whole thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Wyoming.

Done at Cheyenne, the capital, this 6th day of March, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.] FRANK L. HOUX,
Secretary of State.
By F. H. WESCOTT,
Deputy.

Thirteenth Legislature of the State of Wyoming, enrolled joint memorial No. 1, House of Representatives, State of Wyoming.

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Wyoming (the Senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States be memorialized as follows:

Whereas the State of Wyoming is not thickly populated and the means of communication between the several parts of the State are so limited that the establishment and maintenance of public highways throughout the State would be a certain means of increasing the material prosperity and bringing in new settlers to the vacant public lands within the State; and

Whereas there is a bill now pending in the United States Congress, introduced by Senator WARREN, of this State, which provided for a grant of 1,000,000 acres of Federal land to the State of Wyoming for the purpose of building and maintaining public highways: Now therefore be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be requested to take early and favorable action on the aforesaid bill for the purpose of creating the fund to be secured through the sale or leasing of such lands, to be used solely for the establishment and maintenance and good repair of the public roads within the State of Wyoming; and be it further

Resolved, That a certified copy of this memorial, together with a copy of the governor's message thereon, be sent to each of the members of the congressional delegation from the State in Congress, with the request that they employ their best efforts to secure the passage of this bill.

EDWARD W. STONE,
President of the Senate.
JAMES M. GRAHAM,
Speaker of the House.

Approved February 25, 1915, 10.21 a. m.
JOHN B. KENDRICK, *Governor.*

Mr. WARREN. I present a joint memorial of the Legislature of Wyoming, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

There being no objection, the joint memorial was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE STATE OF WYOMING,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *State of Wyoming, ss:*

I, Frank L. Houx, secretary of state of the State of Wyoming, do hereby certify that the annexed copy of enrolled joint memorial No. 2, Senate, State of Wyoming, has been carefully compared with the original, filed in this office on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1915, and is a full, true, and correct copy of the same and of the whole thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Wyoming.

Done at Cheyenne, the capital, this 6th day of March, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.] FRANK L. HOUX,
Secretary of State.

Thirteenth Legislature of the State of Wyoming, enrolled joint memorial No. 2, Senate, State of Wyoming.

Memorial to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States protesting against the withdrawal of vast areas of public lands and against proposed measures to federalize our water resources under a system of Government landlordism as being contrary to the reserved rights of the State and a dangerous menace to the natural development and prosperity of the public-land States.

Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of Wyoming (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress of the United States be memoralized as follows:

Resolved, That the legislature of this State, now in session, hereby earnestly and unanimously protest against the withdrawal of our public lands containing valuable mineral deposits, such as coal, iron, oil, phosphates, etc., and also against the withdrawal of power sites in order to control the water resources of the State; and we further protest against proposed measures for leasing the mines, water-power, and irrigation rights of the public domain and putting all these vast interests under the control and management of a Federal bureau as not only a dangerous menace to a republican form of government, but utterly destructive of the natural development, advancement, and prosperity of the public-land States.

Resolved, As the State of Wyoming owns all of the waters within its boundaries, the withdrawal of land along our streams is destroying the value and utility of our State property and is practically confiscation of the water power which belongs to the State, as granted, ratified, and confirmed by the acceptance by Congress of the constitution of the State of Wyoming.

The withdrawals of public land within the State for all purposes are:

	Acres.
Coal lands	2,951,156
Oil and petroleum lands	522,395
Phosphates	1,533,988
Power-site withdrawals	73,564
Water reserves	81,911
A total of	5,163,014
And, in addition, forest reserves of	8,370,000

A total of 13,533,014 acres out of a total area of 62,000,000 acres of the total area of the State.

During the period from March 4, 1913, to June 30, 1914, there was withdrawn from entry in the State of Wyoming 263,813 acres. During the same period the total withdrawals in Arizona, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Washington aggregated 236,675 acres, or 27,138 acres less than was withdrawn in this one State. We protest that such withdrawals are unjust and unfair and stop the development of our State.

Resolved, That such withdrawals constitute a denial of the rights heretofore accorded the individual American citizen to prospect, explore, develop, and acquire such public mining lands and deposits; it prevents the State from developing the varied resources within its borders, and, if persisted in, will establish a system of Government landlordism utterly inconsistent with the historic land policy under which the marvelous development and progress of the West has been accomplished.

Resolved, That as citizens of a sovereign State we are fully in accord with the utterances of President Wilson, who said in his letters to the American people:

"If any part of our people want to be wards, if they want guardians put over them, if they want to be children patronized by the Government, why, I am sorry, because it will sap the manhood of America; but I do not believe they do."

We also especially commend the true and vigorous assertions of Vice President MARSHALL, who said in a public address at Cheyenne in October, 1912:

"The State should control the conservation of its resources. The State should control irrigation and mineral deposits and lands, as against the present system of control by the Federal Government. Indiana and all the old States had control of the public lands within their borders and the new States should have the same rights. The people who live in Colorado and Wyoming and other public-land States are right here on the ground working for the advancement and development of their States. They know the conditions; they know what they need and can handle these questions better than Government officials thousands of miles away."

Resolved further, That we believe in a return to the safeguards of the American Constitution and the wise, liberal, historic policy which the Federal Government maintained for over a hundred years, and that was the policy of alienation—"the passing of title and control of the public domain into individual ownership and development as fast as possible, giving to the new States the same sovereignty and jurisdiction within their boundaries that the old States possessed."

Resolved, That copies of this memorial be transmitted to the President of the United States, to our Senators and Congressmen in Washington, to the Secretary of the Interior, and to each chairman of the Senate and House Committees on Public Lands.

EDWARD W. STONE,
President of the Senate.
JAMES M. GRAHAM,
Speaker of the House.

Approved February 25, 1915, 10.25 a. m.
JOHN B. KENDRICK, *Governor.*

Mr. WARREN. I present a joint memorial of the Legislature of Wyoming, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

There being no objection the joint memorial was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE STATE OF WYOMING,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *State of Wyoming, ss:*

I, Frank L. Houx, Secretary of State of the State of Wyoming, do hereby certify that the annexed copy of enrolled joint memorial No. 2, House of Representatives, State of Wyoming, has been carefully compared with the original filed in this office on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1915, and is a full, true, and correct copy of the same and of the whole thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Wyoming.

Done at Cheyenne, the capital, this 3d day of March, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.] FRANK L. HOUX,
Secretary of State.
By F. H. WESCOTT,
Deputy.

Thirteenth Legislature of the State of Wyoming, enrolled joint memorial No. 2, House of Representatives, State of Wyoming.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, relative to the destruction of predatory wild animals on forest reserves, Indian reservations, and in the Yellowstone National Park:

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Wyoming (the Senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States be memorialized as follows:

Whereas the State of Wyoming has made earnest effort to destroy predatory wild animals by appropriating large sums of money to be paid as bounties for the destruction of these pests, which destroy large numbers of live stock and game and cause great damage to the principal industry of the State, decreasing the assessable property of the State; and

Whereas the Yellowstone National Park, the national forest reserves, and the Indian reservations where such animals have certain protection, are prolific breeding places of these animals, setting at naught the efforts of this State and its rural inhabitants to exterminate them: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States enact a law and provide ways and means to exterminate, as nearly as practical, the predatory wild animals on all Indian reservations, forest reserves in this State, and in the Yellowstone National Park, and that civilians may be licensed by the proper Federal authorities to enter the said Yellowstone National Park at all seasons of the year to carry on the occupation of trapping predatory wild animals, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Federal authorities; be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of state be instructed to send a copy of this memorial to the United States Senators and Representatives in Congress from Wyoming.

EDWARD W. STONE,
President of the Senate.
JAMES M. GRAHAM,
Speaker of the House.

Approved February 25, 1915, 10.18 a. m.
JOHN B. KENDRICK, *Governor.*

Mr. WARREN. I present a joint memorial of the Legislature of Wyoming, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

There being no objection, the joint memorial was referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE STATE OF WYOMING,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *State of Wyoming, ss:*

I, Frank L. Houx, secretary of state of the State of Wyoming, do hereby certify that the annexed copy of enrolled joint memorial No. 4, House of Representatives, State of Wyoming, has been carefully compared with the original, filed in this office on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1915, and is a full, true, and correct copy of the same and of the whole thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Wyoming.

Done at Cheyenne, the capital, this 8th day of March, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.] FRANK L. HOUX,
Secretary of State.

Thirteenth Legislature of the State of Wyoming, enrolled joint memorial No. 4, House of Representatives, State of Wyoming.

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Wyoming (the Senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States be memorialized as follows:

Whereas there is now pending in the Senate of the United States a bill relating to the reclamation of arid, semiarid, swamp, and overflow lands through district organizations, and authorizing Government aid therefor, such bill being known as Senate file 6827; and

Whereas the provisions of the bill would be applicable to thousands of acres of land within the State of Wyoming, and by reason of the enactment of such Senate file a vast area might be reclaimed and made habitable; and

Whereas there are a number of projects within the State of Wyoming capable of being improved under the Carey Land Act, and, in fact, many such projects are now pending: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be requested to take early and favorable action on such Senate file 6827, and that its provisions be extended so as to include the Carey Land Act projects; and be it further

Resolved, That a certified copy of this memorial be sent to each of the members of the congressional delegation from the State in Congress, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, with the request that they employ their best efforts to secure the passage of this bill.

EDWARD W. STONE,
President of the Senate.
JAMES M. GRAHAM,
Speaker of the House.

Approved February 25, 1915, 10.23 a. m.
JOHN B. KENDRICK, *Governor.*

Mr. WARREN presented a petition of the Fort Laramie and Gering Water Users' Association, of Gering, Nebr., praying that a liberal appropriation be made for the Fort Laramie unit of the North Platte reclamation project, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also presented a petition of Local Grange No. 15, Patrons of Husbandry, of Iowa Center, Wyo., praying for the enactment of legislation to permit Federal loans direct to farmers, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. FLETCHER presented a petition of the Orlando Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Orlando, Fla., praying for an increase in the armament of the Army and Navy, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Augustine, Fla., praying that an appropriation be made for the extermination of the citrus canker and for more adequate beacons to mark channels in the East Coast Canal, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of Summit Grange, No. 1155, Patrons of Husbandry, of St. Marys, Pa., praying for the establishment of a system of rural credits, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. McCUMBER. I present a concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of North Dakota which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I, Thomas Hall, secretary of state of the State of North Dakota, and keeper of the great seal thereof, hereby certify that the attached is a true and correct copy of a certain concurrent resolution adopted by the Fourteenth Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota, and the whole of such resolution.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State, at the capitol, in the city of Bismarck, this 15th day of March, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.] THOMAS HALL,
Secretary of State.

Concurrent resolution. (Everson.)

Whereas the United States should maintain an attitude of impartial neutrality toward all the warring nations of Europe; and

Whereas the shipment of arms and munitions of war to any of said warring nations is not consistent with the purpose and policy of the United States to be strictly and impartially neutral; and

Whereas the shipment of arms and munitions of war has the effect of prolonging the conflict now raging in Europe: Therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of North Dakota (the Senate concurring), That we view the present war as a crime and travesty on civilization and read with horror its daily record of destruction and death.

That we earnestly urge Congress to prohibit the shipment of arms and munitions of war from the United States to any of the nations engaged in this war, in order to consistently maintain a fair and impartial neutrality toward all such nations.

Resolved, That we urge our Representatives in Congress to support this principle enacted into law, and that a copy of these resolutions be Congress, to the Secretary of State of the United States, and to the President of the United States.

A. P. HANSON,
Speaker of the House.
ALBERT N. WOLD,
Chief Clerk of the House.
J. H. FRAINE,
President of the Senate.
M. J. GEORGE,
Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. McCUMBER. I present a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of North Dakota, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I, Thomas Hall, secretary of state of the State of North Dakota, and keeper of the great seal thereof, hereby certify that the attached is a true and correct copy of a certain concurrent resolution adopted by the Fourteenth Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota, and the whole of such resolution.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State, at the capitol, in the city of Bismarck, this 15th day of March, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.] THOMAS HALL,
Secretary of State.

Concurrent resolution (Gibbens) relating to national inspection and grading of grain.

Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of North Dakota (the House of Representatives concurring), That—

Whereas there is being considered by the Congress of the United States an act providing for the uniform grading of grain and the proper inspection thereof; and

Whereas this act provides for an appeal being made to some higher authority than a local State board of grain appeals, thus giving to the producers and shippers of grain of North Dakota a right of review of the findings of such board of grain appeals: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we urge our Representatives in Congress to support this principle enacted into law, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to each of such Representatives in Congress.

J. H. FRAINE,
President of the Senate.
M. J. GEORGE,
Secretary of the Senate.
A. P. HANSON,
Speaker of the House.
ALBERT N. WOLD,
Chief Clerk of the House.

Mr. McCUMBER. I present a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of North Dakota, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I, Thomas Hall, secretary of state of the State of North Dakota and keeper of the great seal thereof, hereby certify that the attached is a true and correct copy of a certain concurrent resolution adopted by the Fourteenth Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota, and the whole of such resolution.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State, at the capitol, in the city of Bismarck, this 16th day of February, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.] THOMAS HALL,
Secretary of State.

Concurrent resolution. (Turner.)

Whereas when North Dakota was admitted to statehood the State was given for State institutions by the Federal Government lands aggregating 500,000 acres. This land was divided among the various State institutions, and as these lands are sold the moneys derived from them go into a permanent fund, the income of which is used and shall be used for the maintenance and support of the institution for which these lands stand as an endowment; and

Whereas there is in North Dakota to-day about 700,000 acres of vacant Government land remaining, much of which is subject to the 320-acre homestead and may be subject to a homestead entry of 640 acres, provided a bill now before Congress shall be enacted into law; and

Whereas if it shall be done, the remaining public lands in North Dakota will only provide a little over 1,000 homesteads; and

Whereas if Congress should enact a law giving to every public-land State 500,000 acres of the remaining vacant public lands in the various public-land States, thereby benefiting all of the people of those States and in a way in which and by which they would derive a much greater benefit than were the lands open for homesteads to a few: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of North Dakota, the Senate concurring, That we respectfully request and petition the Congress of the United States through our Senators and Representatives of Congress, that a law be enacted so that the States receiving these public lands shall be authorized, through their legislatures, to distribute the lands so given between the penal, charitable, and educational institutions of the State, but providing that one-fifth of the lands so given shall be set aside by the legislature as an endowment fund, the interest from which, when the lands shall have been sold, to be used for the purpose of building roads and bridges in the various States.

A. P. HANSON,
Speaker of the House.
ALBERT N. WOLD,
Chief Clerk of the House.
J. H. FRAINE,
President of the Senate.
M. J. GEORGE,
Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. McCUMBER presented a resolution of the Commercial Club of Larimore, N. Dak., favoring the enactment of legislation to provide a one-price-to-all system on trade-marked and branded goods, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. SMOOT. I present a joint memorial of the Legislature of Utah, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

There being no objection, the joint memorial was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House joint memorial No. 3.

A memorial to the Congress of the United States of America, petitioning the United States Government to make a part of the Ashley National Forest certain lands formerly within the Uintah Indian Reservation.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the governor and the Legislature of the State of Utah, respectfully represent that—

Whereas certain lands located in Wasatch, Duchesne, and Uintah Counties, in the State of Utah, and formerly within the boundaries of the Uintah Reservation, are now held and set apart as Indian grazing lands; and

Whereas said lands are now patrolled by Indian police, whose actions in the handling of cattle owned by residents of said counties continually cause the said residents serious inconvenience and much damage:

Now, therefore, the governor and the Legislature of the State of Utah respectfully petition that the said lands so set apart as Indian grazing lands be made a part of the Ashley National Forest and placed under the control of the Forest Service.

Approved March 16, 1915.

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STATE OF UTAH,
SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE.

I, David Mattson, secretary of state of the State of Utah, do hereby certify that the foregoing memorial is a full, true, and complete copy of the original thereof, which was filed in the office of the secretary of state of the State of Utah on the 16th day of March, 1915.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Utah this 21st day of June, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.] DAVID MATTSON,
Secretary of State.

Mr. SMOOT. I present a joint memorial of the Legislature of Utah, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

There being no objection, the joint memorial was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate joint memorial No. 4.

A memorial asking for a more liberal national policy in the disposition of the public domain and urging that the natural resources of the State of Utah be made available for development.

To the President of the United States and to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Those who own their homes constitute the strength and power of our Government and the hope and promise of the Republic.

We believe that the vestment of property rights through the operation of liberal policies in the disposition of the public lands has been fundamentally responsible for the growth and development in the United States which is without parallel in the world's history.

The soil has yielded our greatest wealth, and the farms have contributed loyal citizens, whose substantial enduring patriotism is the bulwark of the Nation.

Rejoicing in the growth and development, the power and prestige of the older States of the Union, and recognizing that their advancement was made possible through the beneficent operation of a wise and most generous public-land policy on the part of the Government, the people of Utah view with alarm and apprehension the national tendency toward the curtailment of the former liberal policies in handling the public domain and disposing of the natural resources, as evidenced in the vast land withdrawals and the pending legislation, calculated to make our coal, our mineral, and our water-power resources chattels for Government exploitation through a system of leasing.

In harmony with the spirit and letter of the land grants to the National Government, in perpetuation of a policy that has done more to promote the general welfare than any other policy in our national life, and in conformity with the terms of our enabling act, we, the members of the Legislature of the State of Utah, memorialize the President and the Congress of the United States for the speedy return to the former liberal national attitude toward the public domain, and we call attention to the fact that the burden of State and local government in Utah is borne by the taxation of less than one-third the lands of the State, which alone is vested in private or corporate ownership, and we hereby earnestly urge a policy that will afford an opportunity to settle our lands and make use of our resources on terms of equality with the older States, to the benefit and upbuilding of the State and to the strength of the Nation.

Resolved, That copies of this memorial be engrossed and forwarded, one each to the President, the Senate and House of Representatives, and to Utah's congressional delegation, with request that they use every legitimate effort to promote the objects of said memorial.

Approved March 15, 1915.

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STATE OF UTAH,
SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE.

I, David Mattson, secretary of state of the State of Utah, do hereby certify that the foregoing memorial is a full, true, and complete copy of the original thereof, which was filed in the office of the secretary of state of the State of Utah, on the 15th day of March, 1914.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Utah this 21st day of June, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.] DAVID MATTSON,
Secretary of State.

Mr. SMOOT. I present a joint memorial of the Legislature of Utah, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

There being no objection, the joint memorial was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate joint memorial No. 5.

Relating to the destruction of certain wild animals.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States:

Your memorialists, the governor and the Legislature of the State of Utah, respectfully represent that—

Whereas in the Western States, known as the public-land States, the losses of live stock and poultry due to the attacks of coyotes, wolves, wildcats, cougars, and bears amount to not less than $15,000,000 annually; and

Whereas in these western public-land States the State, county, and stockmen do now and have for years paid large bounties and used other means to bring about the eradication of these carnivorous wild animals; and

Whereas in these western public-land States there is now withdrawn from settlement in some form or other approximately 225,000,000 acres of Federal land, which land constitutes the principal breeding ground and refuge of these carnivorous wild animals and enables them to increase their numbers in spite of the efforts made by State, county, and stockmen to exterminate them: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of Utah does hereby most respectfully urge and request that Congress immediately appropriate the sum of $300,000 to be used by the United States Department of Agriculture for the destruction of coyotes, wolves, wildcats, cougars, and bears in these western public-land States in order that the meat supply of the Nation may be increased and the proper development of the West encouraged.

Approved March 1, 1915.

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STATE OF UTAH,
SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE.

I, David Mattson, secretary of state of the State of Utah, do hereby certify that the foregoing memorial is a full, true, and complete copy of the original thereof, which was filed in the office of the secretary of state of the State of Utah on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1915.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Utah this 21st day of June, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.] DAVID MATTSON,
Secretary of State.

Mr. SMOOT. I present a joint memorial of the Legislature of Utah which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

There being no objection, the joint memorial was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate joint memorial No. 1.

A petition for the enactment by the Congress of the United States of House resolution No. 15869, introduced by Mr. FOSTER.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the governor and the Legislature of the State of Utah, respectfully represent that—

Whereas there is now pending in Congress H. R. 15869, introduced by Mr. FOSTER, entitled "A bill to provide for the establishment and maintenance of mining-experiment and mine-safety stations for making investigations and disseminating information among employees in mining, quarrying, metallurgical, and other mineral industries, and for other purposes"; and

Whereas the purpose of this bill is "to improve conditions in the mining, quarrying, metallurgical, and other mineral industries, safeguarding life among employees, preventing unnecessary waste of resources, and otherwise contributing to the advancement of these industries"; and

Whereas this proposed legislation will be of very great importance to Utah and to all other mining States, by reason of advancing mine-safety education and mine-rescue work, and also by reason of making commercially valuable large bodies of low-grade ore, which can not now be worked for want of suitable processes; and

Whereas the mining industry has hitherto not received from the Federal Government the recognition and aid that its importance deserves and has therefore been deprived of the encouragement which has proved so wise and beneficial in the base of agriculture; and

Whereas this bill will broaden the scope to the United States Bureau of Mines and will enable it to undertake much needed work in the behalf of the metalliferous mining instead of being practically restricted to coal mining as heretofore; and

Whereas these enlarged activities of the Bureau of Mines are confidently expected to result in incalculable public benefit, not only to the mining States, but to the entire Nation: Therefore,

We, the governor and Legislature of the State of Utah, respectfully memorialize and urge the Congress of the United States to enact the pending Foster bill into law.

Approved March 6, 1915.

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STATE OF UTAH.
SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE.

I, David Mattson, secretary of state of the State of Utah, do hereby certify that the foregoing memorial is a full, true, and complete copy of the original thereof, which was filed in the office of the secretary of state of the State of Utah on the 6th day of March, 1915.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Utah this 21st day of June, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.] DAVID MATTSON,
Secretary of State.

Mr. MYERS. I present a joint memorial of the Legislature of Montana, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

There being no objection, the joint memorial was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House joint memorial No. 5. (Easton.)

To the honorable Senators and Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Whereas the Fort Peck Indian Reservation was opened for settlement on May 1, 1914, and during the period since that date less than 400 entries have been made on the reservation, on a tract of fertile land which would accommodate at least 6,000 entrymen; and

Whereas the Interior Department has, in an effort to stimulate settlement, increased the minimum area of homestead entries on the reservation from 160 acres to 320 acres, and yet effected no increase in the number of entries made nor stimulated interest in reservation lands; and

Whereas the large number of prospective settlers coming to this district are making entry and settlement on inferior lands in the public domain in preference to paying the price asked and making sacrifices required to acquire title to the reservation lands; and

Whereas careful inquiry from these settlers and a close study of the conditions show that the reason for the lack of interest in the reservation lands arises from the fact that the appraised valuation of the land is too high; and that it is possible to purchase in our settled communities deeded land of equal quality, with buildings, wells, fencing, plowing, and general improvements, and without any residence required, for less money per acre than can be done on the reservation, to say nothing of the settlers' cost of maintaining residence during the time required; and

Whereas the settlers already on the reservation are now without roads, which are badly needed, without schools for the education of their children, and without markets for their products within reasonable distance. Their lands, though equaling in quality those of their neighbors in settled districts outside of the reservation, will not bring an equal price, due to the unimproved, uninhabited lands around them. These drawbacks will continue until existing conditions and laws are changed, so as to be more promising and inviting to the prospective settler and the settlement of all the districts is obtained; and

Whereas the failure of settlement on the reservation works to the injury of the Fort Peck Indians and all business interests of the district and retards the development of one of the richest tracts of land left for settlement in the West: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved (the senate concurring), That we, the Fourteenth Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana, do hereby petition Congress of the United States to take such immediate steps as are practicable to reduce the appraised valuation of the lands of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, making this reduction applicable to the lands of the present settlers as well as those to be settled upon in the future, and that this reduction be sufficient to make it possible for settlers desiring homestead lands to make entry and settlement on the reservation, with some reasonable assurance that they will be able to complete their improvements and make the payments required.

Resolved further, That a copy of this memorial be forwarded by the secretary of state of Montana to the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy hereof be transmitted by the secretary of state to each of our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States and to the Hon. Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at Washington, D. C., with the request that they use every effort within their power to bring about speedy action for the accomplishment of the ends and purposes herein indicated.

GEORGE L. RAMSEY,
Speaker of the House.
W. W. MCDOWELL,
President of the Senate.

Approved February 27, 1915.

S. V. STEWART, *Governor.*

Filed February 27, 1915, at 9.25 o'clock a. m.

A. M. ALDERSON,
Secretary of State.

—

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *State of Montana, ss:*

I, A. M. Alderson, secretary of state of the State of Montana, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of house joint memorial No. 5, petitioning Congress to take steps to reduce appraised valuation of lands on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, enacted by the fourteenth session of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana and approved by S. V. Stewart, governor of said State, on the 27th day of February, 1915.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of said State.

Done at the city of Helena, the capital of said State, this 1st day of March, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.] A. M. ALDERSON,
Secretary of State.

Mr. MYERS. I present a joint memorial of the Legislature of Montana, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

There being no objection, the joint memorial was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House joint resolution No. 4. (Graybeal.)

Whereas a high mountain range separates the southwestern part of Gallatin County, Mont., from the remainder of the county; and

Whereas the only practicable route for a wagon road to connect the two sections is through a corner of the Yellowstone National Park; and

Whereas the county of Gallatin has constructed, wholly at its own expense, a rude road through a corner of the Yellowstone National Park, that enables residents of said southwestern corner to travel on it to the Gallatin Valley, the county seat, and to stations on transcontinental railroad lines, and from points on said lines to Yellowstone, on the Oregon Short Line; and

Whereas said wagon road is an interstate north and south highway that connects the post roads of Montana with those of Idaho and the States to the south and west, and if put in condition would be a convenience to many interstate travelers; and

Whereas the part of this interstate highway that is within the Yellowstone National Park is in poor condition and at times impassable: Be it therefore

Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana, That the Government of the United States be urged to take over the road Gallatin County has constructed through the corner of the Yellowstone National Park and to improve the same, so that it may become a highway over which vehicles may travel in safety and comfort; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives from Montana.

GEORGE L. RAMSAY,
Speaker of the House.
W. W. MCDOWELL,
President of the Senate.

Approved February 27, 1915.

S. V. STEWART, *Governor.*

Filed February 27, 1915, at 9.25 o'clock a. m.

A. M. ALDERSON, *Secretary of State.*

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *State of Montana, ss:*

I, A. M. Alderson, secretary of state of the State of Montana, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of house joint resolution No. 4, relating to a highway through a corner of Yellowstone National Park connecting interstate and county highways, enacted by the fourteenth session of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana and approved by S. V. Stewart, governor of said State, on the 27th day of February, 1915.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of said State.

Done at the city of Helena, the capital of said State, this 1st day of March, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.] A. M. ALDERSON,
Secretary of State.

Mr. MYERS. I present a joint memorial of the Legislature of Montana which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

There being no objection, the joint memorial was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House joint memorial No. 6. (Hills.)

A memorial to the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled requesting the passage of House bill No. 15219, being a bill for an act to further the economic use of forests and forest lands and the training of forestry students in collegiate institutions that are or may be aided by States in which are Federal forest reserves.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Whereas there has been introduced and is pending in the House of Representatives of the United States House bill No. 15219 (introduced by Representative French), being a bill for an act to further the economic use of forests and forest lands and the training of forestry students in collegiate institutions that are or may be aided by States in which there are Federal forest reserves, by providing for an annual appropriation of 5 per cent (not to exceed $15,000 to one State) of the receipts of the forest areas in the respective States for the endowment of the forest school to be designated by the State legislature, or previous to such designation by the governor of the State; and

Whereas in the State of Montana, with her large Federal forest areas, the immediate benefit of forestry schools supported by that State accrues largely to the Government of the United States in technical and practical training of forest officials and employees and in the development and protection of national forest areas; and

Whereas it is only just that a proportion of the cost of maintaining such schools should be borne by the beneficiaries thereof:

Now, therefore, the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled is hereby respectively memorialized and petitioned by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana, duly assembled, to enact into law the above-designated bill;

And be it further resolved, That the secretary of state of Montana be, and he is hereby, directed to transmit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate of the United States and to the Senators and Representatives from the State of Montana in Congress, severally, copies of this memorial.

GEORGE L. RAMSEY,
Speaker of the House.
J. E. EDWARDS,
President of the Senate Pro Tempore.

Approved February 26, 1915.

S. V. STEWART, *Governor.*

Filed February 26, 1915, at 10.25 o'clock a. m.

A. M. ALDERSON,
Secretary of State.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *State of Montana, ss:*

I, A. M. Alderson, secretary of state of the State of Montana, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of house joint memorial No. 6, relating to the passage of House bill 15219, an act to further the economic use of forests and forest lands and the training of forestry students in institutions that are or may be aided by States in which are located Federal forest reserves, enacted by the fourteenth session of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana, and approved by S. V. Stewart, governor of said State, on the 26th day of February, 1915.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of said State.

Done at the city of Helena, the capital of said State, this 1st day of March, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.]

A. M. ALDERSON,
Secretary of State.

Mr. MYERS. I present a joint memorial of the Legislature of Montana, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

There being no objection, the joint memorial was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate joint memorial No. 4. (Darroch.)

To the Honorable SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C.:

Whereas a war is raging in Europe, preventing thousands of American tourists from making their annual auto tour to European countries; and

Whereas the world's fairs are being held this year at San Francisco and San Diego; and

Whereas magnificent highways have been built from the Pacific to the Atlantic; and

Whereas the year 1915 offers an unusual opportunity for the United States to let her auto tourists see the most marvelous of all the world's scenery—the Yellowstone National Park—and hundreds of other scenic wonders of the West, the most of which are not equaled in Europe; and

Whereas this year offers the tourist an opportunity to spend his money in the United States; and

Whereas to take a trip across our vast domain enables our American citizens to more fully appreciate their native land; and

Whereas a trip of this kind instills a patriotism that would be hard to instill in any other way; and

Whereas auto tourists are largely discouraged from making transcontinental trips because they are not allowed the great convenience of passing through the Yellowstone National Park from north to south or from east to west with their machines; and

Whereas the prospective tourist is thus discouraged from seeing by auto much of America's most marvelous scenery; and

Whereas magnificent roads have been built in the Yellowstone Park with the Nation's money for the use of all the people, to give them access to this the greatest of the Nation's numerous playgrounds; and

Whereas the stations and hotels within the park are so located that autos can easily run from one to another between the hours of 6 p. m. and sunset and between sunrise and 7 a. m. of the days when the park is open to tourists, and at which time of day there need not be traffic by horses on any of the said roads; and

Whereas automobile travel in the hours asked for above will not in any way interfere with the present stage traffic in the park and will still afford autoists time to go from station to station within the park in daylight: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate of the Fourteenth Legislative Assembly of Montana, the House concurring, That we petition the honorable Secretary of the Interior to permit automobiles to pass over the roads in the Yellowstone National Park during the hours between 6 p. m. and 7 a. m. on those days when the park is open to the general public.

Resolved further, That a copy of this memorial be forwarded by the secretary of the senate to the honorable Secretary of the Interior and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

W. W. MCDOWELL,
President of the Senate.
GEORGE L. RAMSEY,
Speaker of the House.

Approved February 27, 1915.

S. V. STEWART, *Governor.*

Filed February 27, 1915, at 3.50 o'clock p. m.

A. M. ALDERSON,
Secretary of State.
By COPELAND C. BURG,
Deputy.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *State of Montana, ss:*

I, A. M. Alderson, secretary of state of the State of Montana, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of senate joint memorial No. 4, relating to the passing of automobiles over roads in Yellowstone National Park at certain hours of the day, enacted by the fourteenth session of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana, and approved by S. V. Stewart, governor of said State, on the 27th day of February, 1915.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of said State.

Done at the city of Helena, the capital of said State, this 1st day of March, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.]

A. M. ALDERSON,
Secretary of State.

Mr. MYERS. I present a joint memorial of the Legislature of Montana, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

There being no objection, the joint memorial was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

Senate joint memorial No. 3. (Roberts.)

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Whereas there lies within the county of Lincoln and State of Montana, and within the Cabinet Mountains, an unsurveyed territory described as follows:

"Beginning at the northwest corner of unsurveyed section one, township 30 north, range 33 west, M. M., and running south 12 miles to southwest corner of unsurveyed section 36, township 29 north, range 33 west; thence west to the northwest corner of unsurveyed section one of township 28 north, range 33 west; thence south six miles to the southwest corner of unsurveyed section 31, township 28 north, range 32 west; thence east to the summit of the main range of the Cabinet Mountains; thence in a northerly direction meandering the summit of the said main range to the north line of unsurveyed township 28 north, range 32 west; thence east to the southwest corner of unsurveyed section 35, township 29 north, range 32 west; thence north 12 miles to the northwest corner of unsurveyed section two, township 30 north, range 32 west; thence west along the north line of unsurveyed township 30 north, range 33 west to the point of beginning, embracing an area of approximately 100 square miles," which abounds in scenery of the natural beauty, consisting of rugged mountains, beautiful lakes, waterfalls, mountain streams, and the Blackwell Glacier, one of the greatest scenic sights of the Northwest; and

Whereas nowhere on the American Continent is there found a section of equal area which has more wonderful scenery than this, more rugged and awe-inspiring mountain views, more beautiful rivers and lakes than are to be found within this territory; and

Whereas the Blackwell Glacier is the only one to be found within the Cabinet range of mountains, all of which will attract many people and will gratify their natural desire for the beautiful, if the same be opened as a national park and taken care of in an appropriate manner; and

Whereas the country surrounding this in general abounds in all kinds of native wild game and the waters of both lakes and streams in trout and greyling and other fish, and if the same be set aside by the National Government for the benefit and enjoyment of the people in general it would, in a very short time, become one of the Nation's greatest recreation grounds; and

Whereas this proposed national park lies alongside of the highway known as the Glacier National Park-Spokane Interstate Automobile Highway and would be easily reached by automobile through the construction of but a few miles of road from this great national highway; and

Whereas at this time there is not a single settler in the area covered by the proposed park, entailing no hardships of any sort on any individual through this particular territory being designated and set aside as a national park: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved (the House of Representatives concurring), That we, the Fourteenth Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana, do hereby petition the Congress of the United States for the passage of necessary legislation to set aside the said territory as a national park for the use, enjoyment, and benefit of the people as a whole at as early a date as is practicable.

Resolved further, That a copy of this memorial be forwarded by the secretary of state to the honorable Secretary of the Interior and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with the request that they use every effort within their power to bring about the early creation, setting aside, and opening for the benefit of the public this territory to be known as designated as a national park.

W. W. MCDOWELL,
President of the Senate.
GEORGE L. RAMSEY,
Speaker of the House.

Approved February 25, 1915.

S. V. STEWART, *Governor.*

Filed February 25, 1915, at 9.30 o'clock a. m.

A. M. ALDERSON, *Secretary of State.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *State of Montana, ss:*

I, A. M. Alderson, secretary of state of the State of Montana, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of senate joint

memorial No. 3, relating to the creating of a national park, enacted by the fourteenth session of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana, and approved by S. V. Stewart, governor of said State, on the 23d day of February, 1915.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of said State.

Done at the city of Helena, the capital of said State, this 1st day of March, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.]

A. M. ALDERSON,
Secretary of State.

Mr. WALSH presented a memorial of the congregation of the Swedish Christian Mission Church, of Butte, Mont., remonstrating against the United States being drawn into the European war and also against the exportation of arms and munitions of war, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I present a joint memorial of the Legislature of Wyoming which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

There being no objection, the joint memorial was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE STATE OF WYOMING,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *State of Wyoming, ss:*

I, Frank L. Houx, secretary of state of the State of Wyoming, do hereby certify that the annexed copy of enrolled joint memorial No. 1, House of Representatives, State of Wyoming, has been carefully compared with the original, filed in this office on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1915, and is a full, true, and correct copy of the same and of the whole thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Wyoming.

Done at Cheyenne, the capital, this 6th day of March, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.]

FRANK L. HOUX,
Secretary of State.
By F. H. WESCOTT, *Deputy.*

Thirteenth Legislature of the State of Wyoming, enrolled joint memorial No. 1, House of Representatives, State of Wyoming.

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Wyoming (the Senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States be memorialized as follows:

Whereas the State of Wyoming is not thickly populated and the means of communication between the several parts of the State are so limited that the establishment and maintenance of public highways throughout the State would be a certain means of increasing the material prosperity and bringing in new settlers to the vacant public lands within the State; and

Whereas there is a bill now pending in the United States Congress, introduced by Senator WARREN, of this State, which provided for a grant of 1,000,000 acres of Federal land to the State of Wyoming for the purpose of building and maintaining public highways: Now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be requested to take early and favorable action on the aforesaid bill for the purpose of creating the fund to be secured through the sale or leasing of such lands to be used solely for the establishment and maintenance and good repair of the public roads within the State of Wyoming; be it further

Resolved, That a certified copy of this memorial, together with a copy of the governor's message thereon, be sent to each of the members of the congressional delegation from the State in Congress, with the request that they employ their best efforts to secure the passage of this bill.

EDWARD W. STONE,
President of the Senate.
JAMES M. GRAHAM,
Speaker of the House.

Approved February 25, 1915, 10.21 a. m.

JOHN B. KENDRICK,
Governor.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I present a joint memorial of the Legislature of Wyoming, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

There being no objection, the joint memorial was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE STATE OF WYOMING,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *State of Wyoming, ss:*

I, Frank L. Houx, secretary of state of the State of Wyoming, do hereby certify that the annexed copy of enrolled joint memorial, No. 2, Senate, State of Wyoming, has been carefully compared with the original, filed in this office on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1915, and is a full, true, and correct copy of the same and of the whole thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Wyoming.

Done at Cheyenne, the capital, this 6th day of March, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.]

FRANK L. HOUX,
Secretary of State.

Thirteenth Legislature of the State of Wyoming, enrolled joint memorial, No. 2, Senate, State of Wyoming.

Memorial to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, protesting against the withdrawal of vast areas of public lands and against proposed measures to federalize our water resources under a system of Government landlordism, as being contrary to the reserved rights of the State, and a dangerous menace to the natural development and prosperity of the public land States.

Be it resolved by Senate of the State of Wyoming (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress of the United States be memorialized as follows:

Resolved, That the legislature of this State now in session hereby earnestly and unanimously protest against the withdrawal of our public lands containing valuable mineral deposits, such as coal, iron, oil, phosphates, etc.; and also against the withdrawal of power sites in order to control the water resources of the State; and we further protest against proposed measures for leasing the mines, water power, and irigation rights of the public domain and putting all these vast interests under the control and management of a Federal bureau as not only a dangerous menace to a republican form of government but utterly destructive of the natural development, advancement, and prosperity of the public land States.

Resolved, As the State of Wyoming owns all of the waters within its boundaries, the withdrawal of land along our streams is destroying the value and utility of our State property and is practically confiscation of the water power which belongs to the State, as granted, ratified, and confirmed by the acceptance by Congress of the constitution of the State of Wyoming.

The withdrawals of public land within the State for all purposes are:

	Acres.
Coal lands	2,951,156
Oil and petroleum lands	522,395
Phosphates	1,533,988
Power site withdrawals	73,564
Water reserves	81,911
A total of	5,163,014
And in addition, forest reserves of	8,370,000

A total of 13,533,014 acres out of a total area of 62,000,000 acres of the total area of the State.

During the period from March 4, 1913, to June 30, 1914, there was withdrawn from entry in the State of Wyoming 263,813 acres. During the same period the total withdrawals in Arizona, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Washington aggregate 236,675 acres, or 27,138 acres less than was withdrawn in this one State. We protest that such withdrawals are unjust and unfair and stop the development of our State.

Resolved, That such withdrawals constitute a denial of the rights heretofore accorded the individual American citizen to prospect, explore, develop, and acquire such public mining lands and deposits; it prevents the State from developing the varied resources within its borders, and if persisted in will establish a system of Government landlordism utterly inconsistent with the historic land policy under which the marvelous development and progress of the West has been accomplished.

Resolved, That as citizens of a sovereign State, we are fully in accord with the utterances of President Wilson, who said in his letters to the American people:

"If any part of our people want to be wards, if they want guardians put over them, if they want to be children patronized by the Government, why, I am sorry, because it will sap the manhood of America; but I do not believe they do."

We also especially commend the true and vigorous assertions of Vice President Marshall, who said in a public address at Cheyenne in October, 1912:

"The State should control the conservation of its resources. The State should control irrigation and mineral deposits and lands, as against the present system of control by the Federal Government. Indiana and all the old States had control of the public lands within their borders and the new States should have the same rights. The people who live in Colorado and Wyoming and other public land States are right here on the ground working for the advancement and development of their States. They know the conditions, they know what they need and can handle these questions better than Government officials thousands of miles away."

Resolved further, That we believe in a return to the safeguards of the American Constitution and the wise, liberal, historic policy which the Federal Government maintained for over a hundred years, and that was the policy of alienation—"the passing of title and control of the public domain into individual ownership and development as fast as possible, giving to the new States the same sovereignty and jurisdiction within their boundaries that the old States possessed."

Resolved, That copies of this memorial be transmitted to the President of the United States, to our Senators and Congressmen in Washington, to the Secretary of the Interior, and to each chairman of the Senate and House Committees on Public Lands.

EDWARD W. STONE,
President of the Senate.
JAMES M. GRAHAM,
Speaker of the House.

Approved February 25, 1915, 10.25 a. m.

JOHN B. KENDRICK, *Governor.*

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I present a joint memorial of the Legislature of Wyoming, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

There being no objection, the joint memorial was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE STATE OF WYOMING,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *State of Wyoming, ss:*

I, Frank L. Houx, secretary of state of the State of Wyoming, do hereby certify that the annexed copy of enrolled joint memorial No. 2, House of Representatives, State of Wyoming, has been carefully compared with the original filed in this office on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1915, and is a full, true, and correct copy of the same and of the whole thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Wyoming.

Done at Cheyenne, the capital, this 3d day of March, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.]

FRANK L. HOUX,
Secretary of State.
By F. H. WESCOTT,
Deputy.

Thirteenth Legislature of the State of Wyoming, enrolled joint memorial No. 2, House of Representatives, State of Wyoming.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, relative to the destruction of predatory wild animals on forest reserves, Indian reservations, and in the Yellowstone National Park:

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Wyoming (the Senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States be memorialized as follows:

Whereas the State of Wyoming has made earnest effort to destroy predatory wild animals by appropriating large sums of money to be

paid as bounties for the destruction of these pests, which destroy large numbers of live stock and game and cause great damage to the principal industry of the State, decreasing the assessable property of the State; and

Whereas the Yellowstone National Park, the national forest reserves, and the Indian reservations, where such animals have certain protection, are prolific breeding places of these animals, setting at naught the efforts of this State and its rural inhabitants to exterminate them: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States enact a law and provide ways and means to exterminate, as nearly as practical, the predatory wild animals on all Indian reservations, forest reserves in this State, and in the Yellowstone National Park, and that civilians may be licensed by the proper Federal authorities to enter the said Yellowstone National Park at all seasons of the year to carry on the occupation of trapping predatory wild animals, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Federal authorities; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of state be instructed to send a copy of this memorial to the United States Senators and Representatives in Congress from Wyoming.

EDWARD W. STONE,
President of the Senate.
JAMES M. GRAHAM,
Speaker of the House.

Approved February 25, 1915, 10.18 a. m.
JOHN B. KENDRICK, *Governor.*

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I present a joint memorial of the Legislature of Wyoming, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

There being no objection, the joint memorial was referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE STATE OF WYOMING,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *State of Wyoming, ss:*

I, Frank L. Houx, secretary of state of the State of Wyoming, do hereby certify that the annexed copy of enrolled joint memorial No. 4, House of Representatives, State of Wyoming, has been carefully compared with the original, filed in this office on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1915, and is a full, true, and correct copy of the same and of the whole thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Wyoming.

Done at Cheyenne, the capital, this 8th day of March, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.] FRANK L. HOUX,
Secretary of State.

Thirteenth Legislature of the State of Wyoming, enrolled joint memorial No. 4, House of Representatives, State of Wyoming.

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Wyoming (the Senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States be memoralized as follows:

Whereas there is now pending in the Senate of the United States a bill relating to the reclamation of arid, semiarid, swamp, and overflow lands through district organizations and authorizing Government aid therefor, such bill being known as Senate file 6827; and

Whereas the provisions of the bill would be applicable to thousands of acres of land within the State of Wyoming, and by reason of the enactment of such Senate file a vast area might be reclaimed and made habitable; and

Whereas there are a number of projects within the State of Wyoming capable of being improved under the Carey land act, and in fact many such projects are now pending: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be requested to take early and favorable action on such Senate file 6827 and that its provisions be extended so as to include the Carey land act projects; and be it further

Resolved, That a certified copy of this memorial be sent to each of the Members of the congressional delegation from the State in Congress, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, with the request that they employ their best efforts to secure the passage of this bill.

EDWARD W. STONE,
President of the Senate.
JAMES M. GRAHAM,
Speaker of the House.

Approved February 25, 1915, 10.23 a. m.
JOHN B. KENDRICK, *Governor.*

Mr. GALLINGER. I present a resolution adopted at a Statewide mass meeting of the people of New Hampshire on the question of preparedness. It is very brief, and I ask that it may be printed in the RECORD without reading.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NEW HAMPSHIRE LEAGUE FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE,
Concord, N. H., November 12, 1915.

Hon. JACOB H. GALLINGER,
Concord, N. H.

DEAR SENATOR GALLINGER: At a mass meeting of the people of New Hampshire held at the capital city, Thursday evening, November 11, under the auspices of the New Hampshire League for National Defense, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas this Nation, established by the blood of the Revolution, preserved by the battles of the Civil War, and dedicated to human liberty, is now in our keeping as a sacred trust, which it is our duty to defend at whatever cost; and

"Whereas it has been shown that neither seas nor treaties nor neutrality nor the moral sense of the world are guaranties against invasion, and that our only safety lies in adequate military and naval preparation:

"*Resolved by the people of New Hampshire, assembled in mass meeting, with the governor of the State presiding*, That it is the duty of the President and Congress of the United States to proceed without unnecessary delay to make the Nation impregnable against foreign assault by land or by sea."

It was ordered that a copy be transmitted to the President and to the Members of Congress from New Hampshire.

Respectfully,

THOMAS H. WOLAHAN, *Secretary.*
CLARENCE E. CARR, *President.*

Mr. GALLINGER presented a petition of the Daughters of the North Lodge 46, Order of Vasa, of Manchester, N. H., praying for the placing of an embargo on munitions of war, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a memorial of the Society of Friends of Weare, N. H., and a memorial of Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Parker, of Concord, N. H., remonstrating against any increase in armament, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Concord, N. H., praying for an increased armament, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan presented petitions of sundry citizens of Lupton, Rapid City, and Laingsburg, all in the State of Michigan, praying for national prohibition, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of the congregations of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church of Manistee, of the Swedish Evangelical Church of Marquette, and of the Swedish Evangelical Church of Ludington, all in the State of Michigan, praying for the placing of an embargo on munitions of war, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. LIPPITT. I present a petition of the Civic League of Newport, R. I., praying for the enactment of legislation at the present session of Congress authorizing an adequate appropriation to equip and maintain the Army and Navy of the United States for the defense of the country. I ask that the petition may be received and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I present a petition from the American Neutrality and Peace Convention held at San Francisco, Cal., November 18, 1915, praying for the placing of an embargo on arms and ammunition. I ask that the petition be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The petition will be received and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. WEEKS presented resolutions adopted at the Boston Laymen's Convention, of Boston, Mass., favoring the enactment of legislation to prohibit the exportation of intoxicating liquors to Africa, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented resolutions adopted by the congregation of the Swedish Congregational Church, of Lynn, Mass., favoring the placing of an embargo on munitions of war, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. WORKS presented a petition of 74 citizens of Hollister, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide a tax on liquors, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. LODGE presented resolutions of the Federation of Churches of Massachusetts, favoring the promotion of peace, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Massachusetts, praying for the placing of an embargo on the export of arms and munitions of war to belligerent nations in Europe, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented resolutions of the Congregational Ministers' Meeting, of Boston, Mass., favoring an appropriation for the publication of the report of the Commission on Industrial Relations, which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also presented resolutions of the city council of Worcester, Mass., favoring the construction of a canal from Worcester, Mass., to tidewater at Norwich, Conn., which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a memorial of the Society of Friends, of Amesbury, Mass., remonstrating against any increase in armament in the Army and Navy, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a memorial of the British Veterans' Association of Fall River, Mass., remonstrating against the placing of an embargo on the export of munitions of war, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

VESSELS DETAINED BY BRITISH AUTHORITIES.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I wish to call attention to a statement regarding vessels detained by the British Government, made an exhibit in the last letter of the Secretary of State. I ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Such will be the order unless there is objection. The Chair hears none.

The matter referred to is as follows:

APPENDIX No. 2.

STATEMENT REGARDING VESSELS DETAINED BY BRITISH AUTHORITIES.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1915.

(1) Vessels whose cargoes and papers have been of such a character as to require but brief time for examination have been held in British ports, according to this Government's information, for prolonged periods, in some instances for more than a month, and then released without the institution of prize-court proceedings.

The steamer *Chester*, which sailed from Baton Rouge for Rotterdam with a cargo of illuminating oil, was taken into Falmouth September 21, 1914, and held until November 4 of that year.

The steamer *Ocean*, carrying the same kind of a cargo from New York to Rotterdam, was taken into Plymouth September 23, 1914, and similarly released November 5.

The steamer *Charlois* and the steamer *New York*, carrying similar cargoes, were taken into British ports on September 30 and October 12, 1914, respectively, and similarly released on October 27.

The steamers *American* and *Rotterdam*, carrying cargoes of oil to Rotterdam, were also detained under conditions similar to those of the vessels just mentioned in the fall of 1914.

The steamer *Christian Knudsen*, carrying a cargo of oil in bulk, consigned to a Danish corporation in Copenhagen, was brought into the port of Kirkwall, detained for 11 days, and then released.

Vessels carrying oil from the United States to long-established markets in Scandinavian countries have repeatedly been detained without being sent to the prize court for adjudication. Among them may be mentioned the *Brindilla*, the *Platuria*, the *Wico*, the *Polarine*, the *Pioneer*, the *Llama*, the *Muskogee*, and the *John D. Rockefeller*.

The steamer *Denver*, which carried a full cargo of cotton from Norfolk to Bremen and which had been loaded under the supervision of a British consular officer, was taken into Kirkwall in January last, as the department was informed by the British Government, just to examine her papers and to verify her cargo.

The *George W. Hawley* was held for a month because she refused to comply with a requirement of the British authorities to discharge a single shipment, the illegal destination of which does not appear to have been disclosed by any evidence. The vessel carried a mixed cargo, including a shipment of oil. The British authorities insisted that the vessel should discharge the oil, which, the shipper represented, was consigned to one of its long-established agents in Sweden. Finally it was announced that the vessel would be released as an act of grace.

The steamer *Wico* was held by the British authorities last March. This Government was advised that the British minister at Stockholm had informed the Swedish foreign office that the vessel had arrived in a British port with a full cargo of oil for a concern in Stockholm, and that, in view of the recent seizure by a German man-of-war of the steamship *Bryssel* and her cargo, the British Government required complete assurances from the Swedish Government before the *Wico* could be allowed to proceed to destination that she would not share the fate of the *Bryssel*.

Subsequently this Government was informed that the vessel had been allowed to proceed, but that the British Government felt that, in the event of further cargoes going to Stockholm being seized by German ships, the whole question of permitting oil cargoes to proceed to that destination would have to be seriously reconsidered.

The steamer *Llama*, carrying a cargo of oil to a Scandinavian port, was taken into Kirkwall and subsequently released on June 5 last. After departing from Kirkwall the ship was again arrested on June 6, and although the officer of the war vessel which seized the *Llama* apparently was shown the ship's release papers, he placed a prize crew on board and ordered the vessel to Aberdeen and thence to Leith, where she was finally released on June 12, although she could not proceed until June 15, owing to a shortage of coal.

(2) Vessels have been held until they have reconsigned their cargoes to a consignee in a neutral country designated by the British Government.

The steamer *Seguranca*, which carried a general cargo from New York to the Netherlands, was detained at a great loss to the owners of the vessel and to the shippers in a British port for the greater part of last April, in order that her cargo might be reconsigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust. The manifest showed that the entire cargo was consigned to named consignees in the Netherlands and was accompanied by a certificate of the British consul general in New York, stating that the loading was supervised by his inspector and that the vessel contained no cargo other than that specified in the manifest. A large part of the cargo, consisting of fresh fruit stored in the hold of the vessel, was subject to decay with great rapidity.

A similar requirement was imposed on the steamer *F. J. Lisman*, which during last June was detained at London. It appears that, after a prolonged detention of the ship of over a month, representatives of the shippers were compelled to discharge both contraband and noncontraband articles, and that the captain and the shippers, finding their efforts to comply with the requirements of the British authorities hopeless, abandoned the voyage.

The steamers *A. A. Raven* and *Vitalia*, carrying articles listed as conditional contraband, were detained in a British port in March last until the goods shipped to specified consignees in Holland could be consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust.

The steamer *Neches* was detained last May for about two weeks in order that a shipment of cotton destined for Rotterdam might be consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust.

The steamer *Zzandjik* was detained last June, as the department was informed, while the British minister at The Hague made inquiries as to whether the Netherlands Oversea Trust had accepted the consignment of the cargo.

(3) Detentions have been made without evidence amounting to probable cause. The steamer *Annam*, which was detained at Kirkwall last April, carried a cargo of food products from the United States to Swedish ports. She was detained owing to a "suspicion," as the British Government stated, that a part of its cargo was destined for Germany.

The steamer *Dronning Olga* was detained at Kirkwall in April last, and the cargo, which consisted of cotton and food products, was placed in the prize court on the ground, as the department was informed by the British Government, that it was "believed" that it was ultimately destined for Germany.

The steamer *Hilding*, which sailed from New York for Copenhagen with a general cargo consisting largely of food products, was seized and taken into Leith last April, and this Government was informed that the cargo had been seized as contraband, with the expectation of holding it under the Order in Council of March 11, 1915, if the charge that the goods were contraband should fail.

Numerous similar instances might be cited.

The steamers *Christian Knudsen* and *Platuria*, carrying oil from New York to Denmark, were detained by the British authorities last fall, taken into British ports, and held until the British Government, as they stated, could make an investigation as to the destination of the cargoes. Furthermore, this Government was informed that the vessels had been detained pending the receipt of guarantees from Denmark against the exportation of the cargoes, and that the orders were given for the release of the vessels on the receipt of satisfactory guarantees.

The steamer *Brindilla*, which sailed from New York October 13 last with a cargo of oil for Alexandria, was taken into port at Halifax and later released, as the department was informed, when the British authorities received information that the ship's cargo was expected at Alexandria.

The steamer *Ambra* was taken into a British port in July last, and this Government was informed that this vessel was held pending inquiries that had been instituted concerning destination of certain items of her cargo. About a week later the vessel was allowed to proceed.

In July last this Government was informed by the British Government that the prolonged detention of the oil steamers *Polarine*, *Platuria*, and *Pioneer* was due to the fact that His Majesty's Government's attention had latterly been drawn to the very large quantites of oil which had been shipped to Scandinavian countries during the last few months; that there had been every reason to suspect that some of the oil was destined for enemy countries; and that the arrival of the steamers in quick succession necessitated the institution of inquiries as to the ultimate destination of the oil.

The owners of these vessels and their cargoes complained to the Government of the United States against their detention, stating that the vessels carried the usual cargoes consigned in good faith to long-established subsidiaries in neutral countries, and further representing that since supplies from Russia and Roumania had been prevented from entering Scandinavian ports a large increase of business with them had been expected, but it had been found that during the first five months of the year 1915 total shipments of all petroleum products to these countries were less than for the same period last year, although business in previous years had steadily increased.

(4) Vessels have been held, according to statements of the British Government, because of the manner in which shipments have been consigned.

The steamer *Einerjarl* was brought into Kirkwall last May and its cargo of cottonseed cake, shipped from Newport News to Denmark, which the shippers represented was to be used exclusively for consumption in Denmark, was seized. This Government was informed that the cargo was discharged because it was consigned "to order."

The steamers *Alfred*, *Nobel*, *Bjorstjerne*, *Bjornsen*, and *Friedland* were seized last autumn because their cargoes were consigned "to order."

The shipments on the steamers *America* and *Artemis* have been placed in prize court under the Order in Council of March 11, 1915, because, the goods being consigned by the shippers to themselves, there was no guarantee of their ultimate destination.

(5) Goods have been seized by the British Government on the ground, as this Government has been informed, that the country to which they were shipped had not prohibited their export.

In the fall of the year 1914 copper shipped from the United States to Sweden on the steamers *Francisco*, *Antares*, *Idaho*, *Tyr*, and *Toronto* was seized by the British authorities because, as the British Government stated, the Swedish Government had not yet prohibited the reexportation of copper from Sweden.

A consignment of rubber on the Swedish ship *Zamora* had been placed in prize court last January because, as the British Government stated, of the absence of a comprehensive prohibition on the exportation of rubber in all its forms from Denmark.

(6) The British authorities have repeatedly seized articles classified as contraband, articles classified as conditional contraband, as well as noncontraband goods, shipped to Scandinavian countries, to the Netherlands, and to Italy, then neutral, although the reexportation of such commodities from these countries had been forbidden.

In December last the steamer *Tellus* was ordered to discharge a shipment of copper shipped from New York directly to a consignee in Milan, Italy, although by an Italian decree of November 13, 1914, the exportation of goods shipped in this manner was forbidden.

The steamer *Joseph W. Fordney* was seized 4 miles off the coast of Norway and in charge of a prize crew brought into Kirkwall April 8 last. The ship's manifest showed that the cargo consisted entirely of cattle fodder, consigned to a person in Malmo, Sweden. It appeared, from information presented to this Government, that an affidavit regarding the character and destination of the cargo, made by the shipper of the entire cargo, was attached to the bill of lading, and that this affidavit contained a certification by the British consul general and Swedish consul and also a statement by the latter to the effect that the exportation from Sweden of the goods of which the cargo consisted was prohibited. The vessel was brought into a British port and her cargo discharged. This Government was informed by the British Government that, apart from the uncertainty of the address of the consignee of the cargo of this vessel, His Majesty's Government had evidence that the cargo was not destined for bona fide Swedish consumption, but was intended for Germany.

Numerous other similar instances might be cited, including those of the detention of vessels carrying oil to Scandinavian ports which have been mentioned.

(7) Detentions have been made pending assurances that embargoed goods would be allowed to pass through a neutral country to Great Britain's allies.

The steamer *Leelanaw*, which carried a cargo of cotton from Galveston to Gothenburg for transshipment to Moscow, was detained in a British port early in June last. Relative to the detention of this vessel the British foreign office said:

"In view of the fact that cotton has now been placed on the Swedish prohibition of export list, His Majesty's Government have not considered it advisable to allow this large cargo to go on to Gothenburg until they are assured that there is a fair chance of it reaching its declared ultimate destination."

After a nearly a month's detention the vessel was released on the understanding that she should proceed directly to Archangel.

The steamers *Jentland* and *Syrius* appear to have been recently detained under circumstances similar to those of the steamer *Leelanaw*.

(8) From time to time this Government has been informed of the seizure of cargoes on the ground that consignees have been known to trade with the enemy or because they were suspected of doing so.

In January last this Government was advised by the British Government that the British Government had been compelled to place in prize

court a consignment of rubber on board the Swedish vessel *Zamora*, the consignee of these goods being regarded with grave suspicion, and there being reason to believe that the ultimate destination of the rubber was the enemy forces.

(9) Vessels have been seized and brought into port and have been required by the British authorities to pay pilotage, harbor, unlading, warehouse, storage, or other dues, costs, and expenses in advance of a judicial determination of the validity of the seizure of vessel or cargo.

Instances of such treatment of vessels may be found in the cases of the detention of the steamer *Neches* last May, the *Ogeechee*, which was seized last April, and the *Antilla*, which was seized in February last and subjected to a prolonged detention. In the case of the last-mentioned ship it appears, however that the cost of discharging was borne by the British Government.

(10) Detentions of vessels proceeding from European ports:

The steamer *Ogeechee*, which left Bremen April 3 last for the United States, was detained at Sharpness and compelled to discharge its entire cargo, which consisted of approximately 200 shipments of goods urgently needed by American citizens. In most, if not all, cases it appears that ownership of these goods at the time of the seizure had passed to American consignees. In many instances American citizens had contracted for the sale of the goods consigned to them and were prevented from carrying out their contracts.

The release of shipments on the vessel has been allowed on the production of proofs of American ownership of the goods prior to March 11, 1915. American consignees, in order to avoid loss, have endeavored to comply with the requirements in the presentation of proofs.

The steamer *Neches*, which sailed from Rotterdam to the United States, was brought to London and compelled in June last to discharge cargo on the ground, apparently, that the goods originated partly in Belgium. The vessel was detained about a month, and after having been damaged to the extent of approximately £1,500 as a result of a collision with another vessel while under the control of the British admiralty, and after having been involved in litigation growing out of such collision, was allowed to proceed.

The following is a list of the vessels detained prior to March 11 last, among which are some regarding the detention of which details have been briefly stated in this memorandum:

Platuria, Brindilla, John D. Rockefeller, Kroonland, Noorham, Rotterdam, Sandefjord, Thomas J. Fordney, Fram, Edward Pierce, Ellen, Tellus, Sif, Kim, Canton, Ogeechee, Friedland, Gallileo, Uller, Verona, Zuiderdijk, Greenbrier, Herm, Arkansas, Ascot, Carolyn, Breiford, Bergensfjord, Bjornstjerne, Bjornsen, Ida Cuneo, Kentucky, General Minetonka, General Caloric, Denver.

The following is an incomplete list of vessels carrying American cargoes which, sailing in practically all instances from American to Scandinavian ports, were diverted by British authorities to the port of Kirkwall, or called at that port under instructions from owners, from March 11, 1915, to June 17, 1915:

Name of vessel.	Cargo.	Date of arrival in British ports, 1915.	Date of leaving British ports, 1915.
Elsa; part cargo put in prize court; ordered Sunderland to discharge.		Mar. 11	Mar. 15
Maracas; cargo put in prize court; ordered Hull to discharge.		do	Mar. 16
Gudrun; bound from Europe to the United States.		do	Mar. 11
Amphitrite	Cottonseed cake	Mar. 12	Mar. 14
Jens Bang; bound from Europe to the United States.		do	Mar. 12
Rodfaze	Maize	do	Mar. 14
Ran	Maize and rye	do	Do.
Lisken	do	do	Mar. 12
Absalon		do	Mar. 13
Wico	Oil	Mar. 13	Mar. 31
Torvig	Cottonseed cake	do	Mar. 15
Green Briar		do	Mar. 16
Einar Jarl	Cotton	do	Do.
Ogeechee		Mar. 14	Do.
Tancred	Cotton	do	Do.
John Blummer	Oil cake	do	Do.
Sutra	Cotton	do	Mar. 15
Frogner	General	Mar. 15	Mar. 18
Hjortholm		Mar. 17	Do.
California	General	do	Mar. 23
Uffe; bound from Europe to United States via Ardrossan.		Mar. 19	Mar. 19
Carl Henckel	Cottonseed cake	Mar. 20	Mar. 25
Helga	do	do	Mar. 31
Newa	do	do	Mar. 26
Havet		do	Mar. 23
Terno	Maize	do	Do.
United States	General	Mar. 21	Mar. 24
Texas	do	do	Do.
Haakon VII	Cotton	do	Mar. 23
Varing	Oil cake	do	Mar. 26
Sinsen		do	Mar. 23
Oxelosund	Wheat	do	Do.
Sigurd		do	Mar. 22
Myrdal	General	Mar. 22	Mar. 24
Sark	Maize and barley	do	Mar. 28
Borgland	Cotton	do	Mar. 24
Vard	Grain, oil cake, and starch.	Mar. 23	Mar. 25
Nike; sailed for Newcastle	Maize	do	Apr. 1
Gulfaxe	Wheat, maize, rye, and barley.	do	Mar. 25
New Sweden; prize crew to Newcastle	General	do	Mar. 29
Stikelstad	do	do	Apr. 4
Korsfjord; whole cargo put in prize court; ordered Grimsby to discharge.	Lard	Mar. 24	Mar. 28
Cygnus; cargo put in prize court; ordered West Hartlepool to discharge.	General	do	Mar. 31
Indianic; bound from Europe to United States.		do	Mar. 24
Vesta		do	Mar. 25
Carmelina	Cotton	Mar. 25	Mar. 27
Henrik; part cargo put in prize court; ordered to Leith to discharge.	General	do	Apr. 14
Unita	Maize	Mar. 25	Mar. 29
Thorsdal	do	do	Mar. 27
Drott	Oil cake	Mar. 26	Mar. 28
Karma		do	Do.
Strinda	Cotton	do	Do.
Iris	Cottonseed cake	do	Do.
Largo	Rye	do	Do.
Vincent; bound from Europe to United States.		do	Do.
Ran	Maize	Mar. 27	Mar. 30
Terje Viken	General	do	Apr. 29
Bertagne	Barley	do	Mar. 31
Boden	Wheat	do	Mar. 30
Avona	Cottonseed cake	do	Do.
Helmer Morch	Oil cake	do	Do.
Centric	Cotton	Mar. 28	Do.
Stavn; part cargo put in prize court; sailed Leith to discharge.	General	do	Apr. 1
Clitra	Maize	do	Apr. 2
Athens; cleared at Ardrossan		Mar. 29	Apr. 29
Danmark; cleared at Ardrossan		do	Do.
Bergensfjord	General cargo, mail, and passengers.	Mar. 30	Apr. 6
Sirius; bound from Europe to United States.		do	Mar. 30
Bia; whole cargo put in prize court; sailed to Manchester to discharge.	Cotton	do	Apr. 7
Oscar Trapp; bound from Europe to United States.		do	Mar. 31
Fionia	Barley and general	Mar. 31	Apr. 6
Sverre	Barley	do	Apr. 31
Hilding; part cargo put in prize court; sailed Leith to discharge.	General	do	Apr. 7
Liguria	Cotton	Apr. 1	Apr. 4
Nyland	Oats	do	Apr. 3
Antwerpen		do	Apr. 2
Capella	Oil cake	do	Apr. 3
Ellen	Maize	do	Do.
Atland	Wheat	do	Apr. 2
Dorte Jensen	Maize	do	Apr. 4
Nordland	do	Apr. 2	Do.
Alexandra	General	do	Do.
Uto; whole cargo put in prize court; steamer ordered to Hull to discharge.	Cottonseed cake	do	Apr. 11
Romsdalfjord; part cargo put in prize court; ordered Sunderland to discharge.	General	Apr. 3	Apr. 12
Sverige	Wheat and rye	do	Apr. 4
Hammershus; cargo put in prize court; ordered to discharge at Glasgow.	Rum, hides	do	Apr. 17
Ulrick Holm	Grain	do	Apr. 6
Jessie	Cottonseed cake	do	Apr. 7
Romsdal		do	Apr. 4
Advance	Cottonseed cake	do	Apr. 7
Hans Jensen	Maize	Apr. 4	Do.
Kronstad		do	Do.
Nedenes	Maize	do	Do.
Steinstad	Maize and rye	do	Apr. 9
Albis; whole cargo put in prize court; ordered Middlesboro to discharge.	General	Apr. 5	Apr. 11
Lely	Cotton and tobacco	do	Apr. 13
Maud, part cargo put in prize court; ordered Fleetwood to discharge.	Cotton and flour	do	Apr. 17
Waldimir Reitz	Oil cake	do	Apr. 7
Kronprins Olaf	Cotton and oil cake	do	Apr. 13
Else	Maize	do	Apr. 20
Chumpon	Cotton	Apr. 6	Apr. 13
Llama	Oil	do	Do.
Sorland; part cargo put in prize court; ordered West Hartlepool to discharge.	General	Apr. 7	Apr. 10
Muskogee		do	Apr. 14
Navago	General	do	Apr. 11
Annum; part cargo put in prize court; ordered Hull to discharge.	do	do	Do.
Albert W. Selmer	Rye	Apr. 8	Apr. 10
Siljestad	Maize	do	Do.
Leander		do	Apr. 10
Marie; prize crew to Greenock	Cotton	do	May 3
Joseph W. Fordney; prize crew to Wallow Bay.		do	Apr. 19
Imo	Cottonseed cake	do	Apr. 11
Arkansas	General	do	Apr. 14
Virginia	Rye	do	Apr. 11
Lapland; part cargo put in prize court; ordered to Barrow to discharge.	General	do	Apr. 13
Zamora; part cargo put in prize court; ordered to Barrow to discharge.	Grain and copper	do	Apr. 16
Selma		Apr. 10	Apr. 13
Hellig Olaf	General	Apr. 11	Apr. 15
Pacific; part cargo put in prize court; ordered to Leith to discharge.	do	do	Apr. 16
Songelv	Cottonseed cake	do	Apr. 19
Lejre; part cargo put in prize court; ordered to Sharpness to discharge.	Cotton	do	Apr. 20
Magdalene; ordered to Manchester to discharge.	do	Apr. 12	May 2
Drot		do	Apr. 14
Tholma		do	Do.
America; part cargo put in prize court; ordered Sunderland to discharge.	General	do	Apr. 16
N. F. Holding	Grain	do	Apr. 14
Georgia; prize crew to Sharpness	Cotton	do	Apr. 20
Johan Siem	Cottonseed cake	Apr. 13	Apr. 15
Hans Broge; cleared at Ardrossan	Rye	do	Apr. 13
Tordis	Cottonseed cake	do	Apr. 15
Baltic; ship ordered to Hull to discharge.	Cotton	do	May 13
Braker	Maize	do	Apr. 18

Name of vessel.	Cargo.	Date of arrival in British ports, 1915.	Date of leaving British ports, 1915.
Roma	Lubricating oil	Apr. 13	Apr. 17
L. H. Carl; cleared at Ardrossan		...do	Apr. 13
Hero	Maize	Apr. 14	Apr. 16
Mirjam	Rye	...do	Do.
Kong Haakon	Maize	...do	Apr. 27
Dicido; prize crew to Fleetwood	Cotton	...do	May 1
Lars Kruse	Maize	...do	Apr. 16
Talavera	...do	...do	Apr. 17
Falka	Cottonseed cake	Apr. 15	Do.
Carolina; ordered Grimsby to discharge.	Cotton	...do	May 2
Louisiana; ordered Hull to discharge part cargo.	General	Apr. 16	Apr. 23
Mexicano; ordered Greenock with prize crew.	...do	...do	Apr. 18
Anglia; prize crew to Dundee	Cotton and resin	...do	Apr. 24
Jungshevd		...do	Apr. 18
Orn; cleared at Ardrossan		...do	Apr. 16
Bretagne		Apr. 17	Apr. 19
Storaker	Maize	Apr. 18	Apr. 21
Torgerd	Cottonseed cake	...do	Apr. 20
Rhodesia; prize crew to Greenock	General	...do	Apr. 22
Olaf Kyrre; ordered Grimsby to discharge cotton.	Cotton	Apr. 19	May 5
Heros	Wheat and rye	Apr. 20	Apr. 22
Bertha	Maize	Apr. 21	Apr. 23
Wilh Colding; cleared at Ardrossan		...do	Apr. 21
Kristianiafjord	General cargo, mail, and passengers.	...do	Apr. 22
Gothard	Cottonseed cake	...do	Apr. 23
Christian Michelsen	General	...do	Apr. 24
Eidswa	Cottonseed cake	...do	Do.
Tomsk		Apr. 22	Apr. 27
Regina	Cottonseed cake	...do	Apr. 24
Russ	...do	...do	Do.
Hogland; bound from Europe to United States.		Apr. 23	Apr. 23
Randulf Hansen	Maize	...do	Apr. 25
St. Croix	Cottonseed cake	...do	Do.
Ringhorn	Rye	Apr. 24	Do.
Pioneer	Petroleum	...do	Apr. 26
Carl Henkel; via Newcastle for bunkers.		...do	Apr. 24
Hero; cleared at Ardrossan		...do	Do.
Locksley	Wheat	...do	Apr. 27
Kentucky	General	...do	Do.
Soborg	Maize and barley	Apr. 25	Do.
Artemis; prize crew to Avonmouth	General	...do	Apr. 28
Grointoft	Maize and barley	...do	Apr. 26
Hans Jensen; via Ardrossan for bunkers.		...do	Apr. 25
Kongsfes	Oil cake	Apr. 26	Apr. 28
Brynhild; cleared at Ardrossan		...do	Apr. 26
Dronning Olga; prize crew to Leith	Wheat, lard, etc	Apr. 27	Apr. 30
Kronsprins Frederick	Barley	...do	Apr. 29
Salina	Rye and maize	Apr. 28	Do.
Ivar; cleared at Ardrossan	Maize	...do	Apr. 28
Nerbotten	Coal and lubricating oil	...do	Apr. 30
Fredericia; cleared at Ardrossan		Apr. 29	Apr. 29
Wico; cleared at North Shields	Ballast	...do	Apr. 30
Carolyn; prize crew to Leith	Cotton and turpentine	...do	May 3
Varing; via Newcastle for bunkers		Apr. 30	May 1
Inland; cleared at Ardrossan		May 1	Do.
United States	Mails and passengers	May 2	May 4
Jens Bang	Maize	...do	Do.
Ludvig Peyron	Wheat	May 4	May 5
Minerva; prize crew to Newcastle	General	...do	May 7
Hatholmen	Cottonseed cake	...do	May 6
Bur	Wheat	May 6	May 8
Petrolite	Petroleum lubricating oil.	May 7	May 9
Augusta; prize crew to Leith	General	...do	May 10
Gerd; prize crew to Leith	...do	...do	Do.
Thekla	Linseed cake	...do	Do.
Orion	Maize	May 8	Do.
Paris; cleared at Ardrossan	Lubricating oil	...do	May 8
Otterstad	Cottonseed cake	...do	May 10
Sigyn; prize crew to Ipswich	Wheat, rye, and maize	...do	May 14
Gudrun	Maize	...do	May 9
Oscar II	General cargo, mail, and passengers.	May 9	May 10
London; prize crew to Barrow	Lubricating oil	May 10	May 13
Maricopa	Gas oil	...do	May 19
Gunborg; prize crew to Dundee	General	...do	May 12
Liv	Rye	May 11	Do.
Loch Tay	General	...do	May 19
Nordic; prize crew to Manchester	...do	May 12	May 15
Indianic; prize crew to Leith	...do	...do	May 17
Vinland	Maize	May 13	May 15
Sven; prize crew to King's Lynn	Rock, phosphate	...do	May 24
Skinfaxe	Maize	May 14	May 16
Ooman	...do	...do	Do.
Prosper III; cleared at Ardrossan		...do	May 14
Dania	General	...do	May 19
John Blumer	Maize	May 15	May 18
Gurth	Wheat	...do	May 17
Sommerstad	Maize	May 18	May 20
Sydland; prize crew to West Hartlepool.	General	...do	May 21
Uffe; cleared at Ardrossan	Oil cake	May 21	Do.
Redfaxe	Rye	May 22	May 25
Excellence Pleske	Cottonseed cake	May 23	May 27
Vulcan; cleared by customs on June 5, but detained by Admiralty.	Oil	...do	June 9
Ester	Cottonseed cake	...do	May 25
Sigurd; cleared at Ardrossan	Oil cake	...do	May 24
Drammensfjord	General	May 25	May 27
Glendoon	Cottonseed cake	...do	Do.
Pythia; prize crew to Immingham	Cotton and cottonseed cake.	May 27	May 30
Sophie	Cottonseed cake	...do	May 29
Aldebaran	Maize	May 28	May 30
Kiruna	Wheat	...do	Do.
Frederick VIII	General cargo, mail, and passengers.	...do	May 29
Justensen; cleared at Ayr	Maize	...do	May 28
Romanoff	Barley	...do	June 30
Tyr; cleared by customs on 25th	General	May 29	June 29
Amphitrite	Rye	...do	June 1
Olaf; cleared at Ardrossan	Cottonseed cake	...do	May 29
Einar Jarl; prize crew to Sunderland	...do	...do	June 11
Llama	Gas oil	...do	June 5
Eddersido	Oil cake	May 30	June 1
H. V. Fieker	Maize	May 31	May 31
Marietta di Giorgio	Gas oil and lubricating oil.	June 1	June 18
Lyeglint	Oil cake	...do	June 3
Sydic	Wheat	...do	Do.
Vidar	Cottonseed cake	June 2	June 6
Leelanaw; cleared for Archangel	Cotton	...do	June 26
Bretagne; Tyne for bunkers	Maize	June 3	June 5
Polstad	Cottonseed cake	...do	June 6
Gulfaxe	Maize	...do	June 5
Ros	Rye	June 6	June 8
M. J. Mandal; cleared at Ayr	Maize	...do	June 6
Whinlatter; detained	Barley and oil cake	...do	
Narvik	Rye	...do	June 8
Redon	Coal	...do	June 10
Nordkyn; prize crew to Leith	Maize	June 8	June 17
Polarine; detained	Petroleum and naphtha.	...do	
Carl Henckel	Cottonseed cake	June 9	June 11
Jemtland; prize crew to Leith	Resin, cotton, cottonseed cake oil.	...do	June 12
Platuria; detained	Oil	June 10	
California	General	June 11	June 13
Djursland	Oil cake	...do	June 17
Cushing	Petroleum	June 12	June 13
Absalon	Lubricating oil	June 13	Do.
Lisa; detained	Resin	...do	
Wico	Oil	...do	June 14
Balto	Coal	June 14	June 15
Nordhavet; prize crew to Grimsby	Agricultural implements.	...do	June 19
New Sweden	Gas coal	...do	June 15
Oscar Trapp	Pitch-pine wood	...do	June 14
Hans Jensen	Maize	...do	June 16
Signe; cleared by customs; taking bunkers; expect sail July 2, 1915.	General	...do	June 30
Dorte Jensen; cleared at Ardrossan	Maize	June 15	June 15
Portland; prize crew to Blyth	Barley, beans, dried fruit, and oil cake.	...do	June 18
Seaconnet; prize crew to Newcastle	General	June 16	June 19

The following is an incomplete list of neutral vessels detained in England during the remainder of June and the months of July and August. Precise information regarding the dates of arrival in England and the dates of sailing of these ships and regarding the seizure of cargoes thereon is not yet available.

Absalon, Lisa, Balto, Nordhavet, New Sweden, Hans Jensen, Dorte, Jensen, Hellig Olav, Muskogee, Bratland, Polarstgernan, Locksley, Atland, Akarea, Janna, Sirius, Frederick VIII, Nordstgernan, Texas, Ullsbrand, Falkland, Sir Ernest Cassel, Wico, Portland, Llama, Pioneer, Kristianifjord, Florida, Skogland, Groentoft, Louisiana, Virginia, Gurre, Hans Broge, Stanja, United States, Russ, Ulrik Holm, Glitra, Kentucky, Tuborg, Fram, Urd, Mexicano, Pangan, Varing, Oscar II, Bergensfjord, Arkansas, Conrad Mohr, Noruga, Alf, Hogland, Thyras, Kong Haakon, Talisman, Corona, Drammonsfjord, Petrolite, Brindilla, Lesseps, Platuria, Sydie, Jutlandic, Zammora, Helga, Kronprinzessin Margareta, Stryn, Narvic, Alexander, Barendrecht, Spangereid, Marie, St. Andrew, Artemis, Dania, London, Salonica, Alexander, Shukoff, Angla, Johan, Siem, Nordhvalen.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.

Mr. FLETCHER. I have a communication from the director of the Committee on Industrial Relations on the subject of printing the reports and testimony of that committee. The communication goes into details to some extent, and I ask that it may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Printing.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will be printed in the RECORD, unless there is objection.

The communication is as follows:

COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS,
Washington, D. C., December 3, 1915.

Senator FLETCHER,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Inclosed is a brief statement showing the purposes of this committee.

As you will note by this statement our first task will be to urge upon Congress the publication of the reports and testimony of the Commission on Industrial Relations in such editions as will place this material at the disposal of every citizen who is interested in the vital problems of industrial relations.

The commission's final appropriation from Congress was to include the cost of printing reports. This mandate of Congress was fulfilled by the commission.

In order to reserve funds for this purpose it became necessary to curtail several very important investigations and to cancel public hearings which had been scheduled for Boston, Atlanta, and Pittsburgh. By thus curtailing or canceling some of its more important investigations the commission was able to finance the publication of 10,000 copies of a volume containing the report of Mr. Basil M. Manly, director of research and investigation, in which he summarized the testimony and reports of the staff, and the reports of the majority and minority members of the commission, and 6,000 copies each of the report of Mr. George P. West on the Colorado strike and the report of Mr. Luke Grant on the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers and the National Erectors' Association.

The edition of the final report published by the commission was exhausted at once by the necessity of sending copies to Members of Congress, public libraries, witnesses, editors, public officials, and to several thousand persons who had written to the commission prior to its expiration on August 23, asking that their names be placed on the mailing list. Since August 23 many thousands of requests for copies have been received by Members of Congress, the superintendent of public documents, and members of the commission. An attempt is now being made to assemble these requests, in order to furnish you with a close estimate of the number of those who have written letters or post cards asking for copies of the report. This great number of requests was received in spite of the efforts of the commission to notify the interested public that no more copies of the report were available. Trade and labor newspapers announced before September 1 that the edition had been exhausted. If this fact had not been common knowledge the number of requests received would have been many times as great.

In addition to the reports the commission submitted to Congress the equivalent of 7,300 printed pages of testimony taken at the public hearings which were held in the larger cities and industrial centers from coast to coast.

This testimony is of the very greatest immediate and historic value. It constitutes a picture of the social and industrial life of our Nation, more true, more vivid, and more complete than was ever before placed at the disposal of a generation to enable it to come to a correct solution of its social and industrial problems. The hearings occupied in all 154 days, or more than the equivalent of six months of the commission's time. One or more hearings were held in each of the following cities: Washington; New York; Paterson; Philadelphia; Boston; Chicago; Lead, S. Dak.; Butte; Seattle; Portland; San Francisco; Los Angeles; Denver; and Dallas. Witnesses were by no means limited to these communities, but in every case the best informed persons were brought to the centers at which the hearings were held. Of the 740 witnesses who appeared before the commission 230 were employers, managers, foremen, representatives of employers' organizations, attorneys for employers, efficiency engineers, employment agents, or capitalists, bankers, or directors. Of those affiliated with labor there were 245, including trade-union officials, working men and women, attorneys, Industrial Workers of the World, and representatives of the Socialist Party. Another group of witnesses, numbering 265, were not affiliated with either the employing or the labor group. These included agriculturists, attorneys, public officials, educators, economists, sociologists, investigators, representatives of the press, clergymen, and physicians.

At several of the hearings the problems of farm labor and farm tendency were thoroughly gone into, and much of this material is of more interest to those engaged in agriculture than to those living in industrial centers.

Taken together, the testimony not only constitutes a remarkable presentation of the facts regarding social and industrial conditions; but, equally important, presents a true and impressive record of the beliefs, feelings, and personal reactions that must be taken into account in any effort to understand industrial problems and to improve industrial relations. The commission disregarded at all times the paralyzing formalism of conventional court procedure, and by encouraging the frankest expression obtained a record such as never before has been made available for students, legislators, and citizens generally.

The American Federation of Labor, through the report of its executive council, which was unanimously adopted by the convention in San Francisco, had the following to say in regard to the value of the commission's hearings:

"The commission worked upon the theory that industrial problems can only be solved by arousing the will and conscience of the American people, and conducted their public hearings in conformity with this policy. They proceeded upon the theory that not only their final report and their written declarations would be helpful in accomplishing the task assigned them, but that the most powerful influence would be exerted by enabling those individuals that had first-hand information to get their stories to the American people. This policy caused criticism from some sources, because it was not molded upon judicial procedure, but the chairman as well as the members of the commission knew that judicial ethics and judicial precedents have thus far failed to establish industrial justice, and they knew that they had to do away with all formalism in order to get at the heart of the matter. The hearings that have been held in various parts of the country have been of tremendous human interest. They have revealed the daily lives of the people of all walks of life and their relations with their fellow men. The testimony given in these hearings carried with it the conviction of actual experiences and existing misery."

The American Federation of Labor and thousands of local unions throughout the country have adopted resolutions asking that Congress order the printing of the full testimony and reports.

Many employers have added their voice to those of the enormous group of wage earners, professional men, economists, and students who have asked in vain for copies of the reports and the transcript of testimony, and who look to Congress to supply the demand.

The committee has prepared estimates showing that all of the reports and all of the testimony of the Commission can be printed at an expense greatly below that incurred in printing the reports of other Federal commissions that have reported to Congress in recent years.

The publications of the Commission which it is believed Congress should order would include:

	Pages.
Final report	450
Testimony	7,300
Colorado report	250
Total	8,000

The report of the Industrial Commission of 1901 consisted of 19 volumes, containing 14,377 pages.

The report of the Immigration Commission of 1909 consisted of 42 volumes, containing 28,489 pages.

The report of the Monetary Commission of 1912 consisted of 47 volumes, containing 13,028 pages.

This committee respectfully submits that none of the subjects treated by these commissions touched the vital interests of the people as closely as does that of industrial relations.

After carefully estimating the demand we feel justified in urging that Congress authorize an edition of 200,000 copies of the final report of the commission, and the Colorado report with the Rockefeller correspondence attached. This correspondence is of the very greatest interest and importance because it sheds light on the question of directors' and stockholders' responsibility for labor conditions in great industrial corporations. It was not included in the edition of the Colorado report published by the commission, and unless Congress orders it printed it will not be available to the public. The final report of Mr. Manly, as director, and of the various commissioners, occupies 450 pages. The Colorado report with the Rockefeller correspondence attached will occupy 250 pages. We are, therefore, asking for 200,000 copies of a volume containing only 700 pages.

No such edition of the testimony taken by the commission will be required. We have estimated that this testimony in printed form can be supplied to the public libraries, chambers of commerce, trade-union reading rooms, and colleges, and through them made available to the public, by printing 10,000 copies. We accordingly, respectfully, urge that Congress order the publication of this number.

The constant endeavor of the commission during its existence was to share with the people all the information and the enlightenment which came to the commission itself in the course of its hearings and investigations. To a large extent the commission succeeded in this endeavor through the cooperation of the press. But much of the value of the work will be utterly lost unless the reports and testimony are made available for ready reference to publicists, students, legislators, public officials, and interested citizens.

No question now claiming your consideration is of such vital importance as the question of what constitutes the right relations between those who toil in field and factory and those who own and manage industry. The future peace and well being of the Nation depend on a proper working out of our industrial problem. In a democracy such as ours that problem can be worked out in only one way—through the will and conscience of the people. That will and conscience must, in turn, be founded on a full understanding of all the facts. Therefore, in asking that the material gathered by the commission be placed at the public's disposal, we ask that you take that action which, more than any other which is open to you, will make for a solution of our most pressing problem.

When it became apparent prior to August 23 that the entire edition of 10,000 copies of the final report printed by the commission would be exhausted at once, the chairman of the commission ordered that 600 copies of the report be reserved for the use of Members of Congress who might mislay the copies that were mailed to them. These 600 copies are now in the custody of Mr. Walsh, and a copy will be furnished you if you address this office.

Respectfully, yours,

BASIL M. MANLY, *Director.*

OCEAN FREIGHT RATES.

Mr. FLETCHER. I ask to have printed in the RECORD a report submitted to me by the American delegates to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, and an excerpt from the minutes of that institute regarding the resolution passed by Congress——

Mr. SMOOT. There is so much noise in the Chamber I can not hear the request of the Senator from Florida.

Mr. FLETCHER. I ask to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the minutes of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, respecting the action taken regarding the resolution passed by Congress bearing on the question of ocean freights.

Mr. SMOOT. The article does not include the whole of the minutes?

Mr. FLETCHER. No; only excerpts with reference to the particular resolution. It is not very long.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Unless there is objection, the request of the Senator from Florida will be granted. The Chair hears none.

The matter referred to is as follows:

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE,
ROME, ITALY.

(Excerpts.)

PRESENTATION TO THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE, FEBRUARY 27, 1915, OF CERTAIN RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The PRESIDENT. I wish to remind the permanent committee that the resolution passed by the United States Congress was already communicated to the committee last October. As the American delegate was then in the United States, it was decided to defer action until his return. I now give Mr. Lubin the floor.

Mr. LUBIN (delegate of the United States). In accordance with instructions from the Government of the United States, I herewith present to the permanent committee the following resolutions of Congress:

"Joint resolution instructing the American delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture to present to the permanent committee for action at the general assembly in 1915 certain resolutions.

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in accordance with the authority of letter (f) of article 9 of the treaty establishing the institute, which provides that it 'shall submit to the approval of the Governments, if there be need, measures for the protection of the common interests of farmers,' the American delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture is hereby instructed to present (during the 1914 fall sessions) to the permanent committee the following resolutions, to the end that they may be submitted for action at the general assembly in 1915, so as to permit the proposed conference to be held in Rome during the fortnight preceding the session of the general assembly of the institute in 1917.

"Resolutions: The general assembly instructs the International Institute of Agriculture to invite the adhering Governments to participate in an international conference on the subject of steadying the world's price of the staples.

"This conference shall consist of members appointed by each of the Governments adhering to the institute and is to consider the advisability of formulating a convention for the establishment of a permanent international commerce commission on merchant marine and on ocean freight rates with consultative, deliberative, and advisory powers.

"Said conference to be held in Rome during the fortnight preceding the session of the general assembly of the institute in 1917."

I now move that the proposal contained in the above resolutions be placed on the program of the next general assembly.

Mr. DOP (delegate of France). In the first place, I wish to express our thanks to the delegate of the United States, and through him to the Government of his country. By placing before the institute so important a question as that of ocean freight rates the United States is taking a direct and effective step toward the solution of a problem which is of the greatest economic and political importance to the whole world. Ocean freight rates have become the pivot on which turns the whole problem of the cost of cereals. It is therefore both the duty and the interest of the International Institute of Agriculture to accept with the greatest favor the proposal laid before it. Consequently I feel justified in stating that my Government will be quite willing to accept the proposal made by the Government of the United States.

Mr. DE MIKLOS (delegate of Hungary). I wish here to declare that my Government has authorized me to give its adherence to the proposal made by the Government of the United States that the next general assembly should deal with the question of ocean freight rates.

Mr. ZABIELLO (delegate of Russia). I wish to congratulate Mr. Lubin on the great success he has had and on the valuable work he has performed in his country by getting the Government of the United States to ask that the question of ocean freight rates be placed on the program of the general assembly. The proposal is one of the greatest importance, more especially for my country, which, in the matter of ocean freight rates, is almost entirely dependent on other countries. I can only express my entire support of the proposal that the question of ocean freight rates be made part of the program of the next general assembly.

Dr. MULLER (delegate of Germany). I wish to associate myself to the congratulations which have been addressed to Mr. Lubin for his initiative. I have not been instructed by my Government to make a special declaration on the motion before us, but I can state that my Government takes a great interest in this question. If the question is to be studied by the general assembly or by a special conference it is, however, necessary that a preliminary study be made. Consequently I would ask that the general secretary be instructed to take up this subject as thoroughly as possible.

Mr. DE POZZI (delegate of Austria). In the first place, I wish to declare myself heartily in favor of the motion presented by Mr. Lubin. I make a motion that a reporter be at once named to study the question, together with the proper bureau of the institute.

Sir JAMES WILSON (delegate of Great Britain). I wish to give my entire support to the motion presented by Mr. Lubin that the resolutions of Congress be placed before the next general assembly. I agree, however, with the president that next October will be the proper time for deciding whether the bureau should be ordered to draw up a report on the subject dealt with in the resolutions passed by the Congress of the United States, which call for a special conference to be held. As the date of the general assembly is postponed, there is no call for immediate action in this matter.

Mr. ALDUNATE (delegate of Chili). As the representative of a country which does not possess a merchant marine, I deem it proper for me to say a few words. The whole of Latin America has at present to submit to the freight rates formed in the great countries which possess powerful merchant marines. It is therefore of the utmost importance for our countries, for their economic and commercial prosperity, that a neutral ground be found, such as is afforded by this institute, in which it is possible for us not only to get in touch with those countries which determine freight rates, but where we may find some protection for our interests which are at stake. I deem it proper to make this statement at this time, so that those who have this matter in their hands may take into due consideration the situation of those countries which are at their mercy in this respect, but which, nevertheless, are of great importance to the merchant-marine countries, as it is they who supply the goods to be carried, and as they also largely supply Europe with her foodstuffs and with the raw material for her factories. Consequently, and speaking in the name of my Government, although I have not received direct instructions on this point, but interpreting faithfully the economic policy to which it constantly adheres, I wish to give my full support to the proposal which has been brought before the permanent committee by the Congress of the United States.

Mr. PIÑEIRO SORONDO (delegate of Argentina). First of all, I wish to congratulate Mr. Lubin on the fact that, thanks to his efforts, this important question has been brought before us by the Congress of the United States. It is a question of exceptional importance for the Argentine, which has not got a merchant marine, and which now finds itself compelled to pay enormous freight rates in order to export its products, freight rates which amount in certain cases to fully half the value of the product.

Mr. ROVIRA (delegate of Uruguay). I entirely agree with the remarks which have just been made by the delegate of Argentina, and which hold good for the country which I represent. The resolution passed by Congress has my hearty support.

The PRESIDENT. I put to the vote the motion submitted by Mr. Lubin, that the proposal relative to ocean freight rates, contained in the resolutions passed by the Congress of the United States, be made part of the program of the next general assembly of the institute.

The motion was carried unanimously.

A NAVAL AUXILIARY MERCHANT MARINE (S. DOC. NO. 4).

Mr. FLETCHER. I ask unanimous consent to have printed for the use of the Senate document room 20,000 extra copies of the speech of Hon. W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, before the Chamber of Commerce of Indianapolis.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Should it not be referred first to the Committee on Printing before acted upon?

Mr. FLETCHER. Not necessarily.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Florida asks unanimous consent to have printed 20,000 extra copies of the speech indicated. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The order was reduced to writing, as follows:

Ordered, That 20,000 extra copies of the speech of Hon. W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, before the Chamber of Commerce of Indianapolis, Ind., October 13, 1915, on the subject of a naval auxiliary merchant marine be printed for the use of the Senate document room.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I introduce a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States conferring upon women the right of suffrage, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD. It is very short.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Unless there is objection, such will be the order. There is no committee to which the joint resolution can be referred. All petitions, bills, and joint resolutions must be introduced and laid on the table for further action by the Senate.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 1) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States conferring upon women the right of suffrage was read twice by its title and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE —.

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, on behalf of the National American Association of Woman Suffrage, I present a joint resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Colorado yield to the Senator from New Hampshire to submit a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes; I yield for an inquiry.

Mr. GALLINGER. Did I understand correctly the Chair to state that there are no committees to which bills can be referred?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That is true. Under the resolution of the last Congress arranging the committees they were, as the Chair recalls, limited in their existence to that Congress.

Mr. GALLINGER. We have been uniformly in the habit heretofore of recognizing the existence of committees until new committees have been appointed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is not informed that that has been the custom, and he was simply governed by the text of the resolution appointing the committees. The Senator himself introduced such a resolution in 1911, limiting its provisions to the Sixty-second Congress. The Chair has no desire to disregard any practice that has grown up.

Mr. GALLINGER. I think no such resolution was introduced during the last session.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair assumes that it was the customary resolution, but we can determine that in a few minutes. The Chair will request the Secretary to get the Journal.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I wish to call attention to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of March 2, 1915, page 5067.

Mr. THOMAS. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. SMOOT. I will ask the Senator to pardon me. I did not know the Senator had the floor.

Mr. THOMAS. I have the floor, but I yield for that purpose.

Mr. SMOOT. Pardon me for not asking the Senator to yield.

Mr. THOMAS. The Senator is entirely excusable.

Mr. SMOOT. I quote from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of March 2, 1915, page 5067, as follows:

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

Mr. KERN. I have a formal resolution that it is necessary to have passed. I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The resolution (S. Res. 559) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the standing committees of the Senate as constituted at the end of this session be, and they are hereby, continued until the next session of Congress or until their successors are duly elected."

That resolution was adopted by the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. In view of the suggestion of the Senator from Utah, the Chair stands corrected, and all the bills introduced will be read the first and second times and referred to the appropriate committees. The joint resolution

introduced by the Senator from Utah [Mr. SUTHERLAND] will be appropriately referred.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. OWEN:

A bill (S. 1) to establish a department of health, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND:

A bill (S. 2) to grant relief to persons erroneously convicted in the courts of the United States; and

A bill (S. 3) providing for appeals in bankruptcy matters and repealing sections 24 and 25 of an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 4) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Bingham Canyon, in the State of Utah; and

A bill (S. 5) to provide for the erection of an armory in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 6) authorizing issuance of patent for certain lands to Thomas L. Griffiths; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 7) for the relief of H. G. Godfrey; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 8) granting a pension to Louis Hagenbucher; and

A bill (S. 9) granting a pension to Patience Rosa Archer (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CLARK of Wyoming:

A bill (S. 10) to correct the military record of Clayton H. Adams; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 11) for the relief of Minnie Holden; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 12) granting a pension to Ida L. Foote;

A bill (S. 13) granting a pension to Nellie M. Leonard; and

A bill (S. 14) granting a pension to George H. Masonheimer; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS:

A bill (S. 15) to amend an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the Judiciary"; and

A bill (S. 16) to amend an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the Judiciary"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 17) permitting H. L. Corbin to purchase certain public lands; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 18) to provide for the establishment of Federal railroad companies, to establish a more effective supervision of railroads in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. POMERENE:

A bill (S. 19) relating to bills of lading in interstate and foreign commerce; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 20) providing an additional appropriation for the Federal building at Steubenville, Ohio; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 21) to authorize aids to navigation and other works in the Lighthouse Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. CLARK of Wyoming:

A bill (S. 22) to promote and encourage the construction of wagon roads over the public lands of the United States; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 23) donating cannon to the city of Evanston, in the State of Wyoming; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SAULSBURY:

A bill (S. 25) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Georgetown, in the State of Delaware; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 26) to provide a government for the Territory of Porto Rico; to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

A bill (S. 27) for the relief of James H. Palmer;

A bill (S. 28) for the relief of George T. Hamilton; and

A bill (S. 29) for the relief of the Delaware Transportation Co., of Wilmington, Del.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

A bill (S. 30) to alter and amend an act entitled "An act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Central Pacific Railroad, in California, to Portland, in Oregon," approved July 25, 1866, as amended by the acts of 1868 and 1869, and to alter and amend an act entitled "An act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Portland to Astoria and McMinnville, in the State of Oregon," approved May 4, 1870, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. SMOOT:

A bill (S. 31) for the relief of John L. Sevy;

A bill (S. 32) for the relief of William G. Williams, sr.;

A bill (S. 33) for the relief of Daniel M. Frost;

A bill (S. 34) granting to the State of Utah title to certain lands in said State for use as a fish hatchery;

A bill (S. 35) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents for certain lands to the town of Myton, Utah;

A bill (S. 36) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents for certain lands to the town of Duchesne, Utah;

A bill (S. 37) granting to the State of Utah 1,000,000 acres of public land within the State, to reimburse the State for expenses incurred in suppressing Indian disturbances from 1865 to 1868;

A bill (S. 38) to establish a national park service, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 39) to amend an act entitled "An act relating to rights of way through certain parks, reservations, and other public lands," approved February 15, 1901;

A bill (S. 40) to authorize agricultural entries on surplus coal lands in Indian reservations;

A bill (S. 41) to provide for agricultural entries on coal lands in Alaska;

A bill (S. 42) to amend section 2322 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to mineral locations;

A bill (S. 43) in relation to the location, entry, and patenting of lands within the former Uncompahgre Indian Reservation, in the State of Utah, containing gilsonite or other like substances, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 45) to amend sections 2380 and 2381, Revised Statutes of the United States; and

A bill (S. 46) granting to the State of Utah 1,000,000 acres of land to aid in the construction and maintenance of public roads in the State of Utah; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 47) to provide for the erection of a public building at Nephi, Utah;

A bill (S. 48) to provide for the erection of a public building at Cedar City, Utah; and

A bill (S. 49) to provide for the erection of a public building at Price, Utah; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 50) to apply a portion of the proceeds of the sales of public lands to the endowment of schools or departments of mines and mining, and to regulate the expenditure thereof;

A bill (S. 51) to provide for the establishment and maintenance of mining experiment and mine safety stations, for making investigations and disseminating information among employees in mining, quarrying, metallurgical, and other mineral industries, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 52) to provide for a commission to codify and suggest amendments to the general mining laws; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

A bill (S. 53) for the relief of the Eldredge Bros. Live Stock Co., a corporation;

A bill (S. 54) to provide for the refunding of certain moneys illegally assessed and collected in the district of Utah; and

A bill (S. 55) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to use, at his discretion, surplus moneys in the Treasury in the purchase or redemption of the outstanding interest-bearing obligations of the United States; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 56) authorizing the Secretary of War to make certain donation of condemned cannon and cannon balls;

A bill (S. 57) to authorize the Secretary of War to permit the use of a right of way over and across the Fort Douglas Military Reservation for the construction and operation of a standard-gauge railway spur connecting with local or transcontinental railroads;

A bill (S. 58) for the relief of Henry N. Bird;

A bill (S. 59) to correct the military record of James Judd;

A bill (S. 60) to correct the military record of Almond S. Root;

A bill (S. 61) to correct the military record of Samuel D. Chase; and

A bill (S. 62) to correct the military record of Thomas Smith; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 63) to amend section 3 of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. L., p. 1133); to the Committee on Appropriations.

A bill (S. 64) to provide for an increased annual appropriation for agricultural experiment stations to be used in researches

in home economics, and regulating the expenditure thereof; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 65) to establish a public-health service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine.

A bill (S. 66) to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to sell certain department publications and to provide for crediting the department's printing allotment with the proceeds; to the Committee on Printing.

A bill (S. 67) for the relief of Mathilda P. Hansen;

A bill (S. 68) for the relief of Emma Kiener;

A bill (S. 69) to reimburse George Heiner, postmaster at Morgan, Utah, for loss of postage stamps;

A bill (S. 70) for the relief of Jacob E. Michael;

A bill (S. 71) for the relief of F. M. Lyman, jr.; and

A bill (S. 72) for the relief of Margaret Lafferty; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 73) granting a pension to Lewis Larsen;

A bill (S. 74) granting a pension to William Bell;

A bill (S. 75) for the relief of Elsie McDowell Bunting;

A bill (S. 76) granting a pension to Alice Tumbridge;

A bill (S. 77) granting a pension to John Carpenter, alias John Parsons;

A bill (S. 78) granting a pension to Percy A. Farrar;

A bill (S. 79) pensioning the surviving officers and enlisted men of the Utah Volunteers employed in the defense of the frontier settlements of the Territory of Utah against Indian depredations during the years from 1865 to 1868, inclusive, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 80) granting a pension to William C. A. Smoot;

A bill (S. 81) granting a pension to Edward Robinson;

A bill (S. 82) granting a pension to Mattie S. M. Hope;

A bill (S. 83) granting a pension to Joseph Wessler;

A bill (S. 84) granting an increase of pension to Richard Hudson;

A bill (S. 85) granting an increase of pension to George Jaggers;

A bill (S. 86) granting an increase of pension to John T. Pribble (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 87) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Saxey (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 88) granting an increase of pension to Erasmus W. Tatlock (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 89) granting a pension to Charles A. Myers (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 90) granting a pension to William Peters (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 91) granting a pension to Floyd E. Driskel (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—JOINT MEETING.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore (at 12 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.) The hour of 12.30 p. m. having arrived, in accordance with the order heretofore made, the Senate will proceed to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

Thereupon the Senate, headed by the Sergeant at Arms and preceded by the President pro tempore and the Secretary of the Senate, proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The Senate returned to its Chamber at 1 o'clock and 46 minutes p. m.

[The address of the President of the United States, delivered this day to both Houses of Congress, appears in the House proceedings. (See p. 95.)

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. KERN:

A bill (S. 92) for the relief of William R. Tall; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 93) granting an increase of pension to Joanna E. Kiley;

A bill (S. 94) granting an increase of pension to John M. Denton;

A bill (S. 95) granting a pension to Rose E. Umholtz;

A bill (S. 96) granting a pension to James L. Anderson;

A bill (S. 97) granting a pension to George Beals;

A bill (S. 98) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Boyd;

A bill (S. 99) granting a pension to Omar E. Brown;

A bill (S. 100) granting an increase of pension to Stephen W. Cottingham;

A bill (S. 101) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Franklin, jr.;

A bill (S. 102) granting an increase of pension to Barnet Hauver;

A bill (S. 103) granting a pension to Henry Kiefer;

A bill (S. 104) granting an increase of pension to Silas W. Norris;

A bill (S. 105) granting a pension to Clarence A. Murphy;

A bill (S. 106) granting an increase of pension to Robert Posey;

A bill (S. 107) granting an increase of pension to David Phillips;

A bill (S. 108) granting a pension to Edgar L. Thompson;

A bill (S. 109) granting an increase of pension to John R. Thompson;

A bill (S. 110) granting an increase of pension to Zachariah V. Purdy;

A bill (S. 111) granting a pension to Richard B. Sturgeon;

A bill (S. 112) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Schnetzer;

A bill (S. 113) granting an increase of pension to Helen Morgan;

A bill (S. 114) granting an increase of pension to Anderson Myers;

A bill (S. 115) granting an increase of pension to Joseph D. Sovern;

A bill (S. 116) granting an increase of pension to Abraham Smith;

A bill (S. 117) granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Wilson;

A bill (S. 118) granting an increase of pension to Simeon L. Wilson;

A bill (S. 119) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Hay;

A bill (S. 120) granting a pension to John Nighswander;

A bill (S. 121) granting an increase of pension to Olive Ruark;

A bill (S. 122) granting an increase of pension to James H. Goldsborough;

A bill (S. 123) granting an increase of pension to William E. Howard;

A bill (S. 124) granting a pension to Anna Hohndorff;

A bill (S. 125) granting a pension to Nettie Johnson; and

A bill (S. 126) granting a pension to Amanda E. Kelley; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CLAPP:

A bill (S. 127) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Marion Lee Miller, United States Marine Corps;

A bill (S. 128) to correct the record in the case of Passed Asst. Surg. William Niel McDonnell, United States Navy; and

(By request.) A bill (S. 129) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to amend the record of Lieut. William S. Cox; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 130) for the relief of Peter Gannon;

A bill (S. 131) for the relief of John Murray Hoag;

A bill (S. 132) for the relief of Cyrus Kennedy; and

A bill (S. 133) to remove the charge of desertion against Charlie Meyers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 134) for the relief of the Medawakanton and Wahpakoota Bands of Sioux Indians, otherwise known as the Santee Sioux Indians;

A bill (S. 135) for the restoration of annuities to the Medawakanton and Wahpakoota (Santee) Sioux Indians, declared forfeited by the act of February 16, 1863;

A bill (S. 136) for the relief of Eva M. Bowman;

A bill (S. 137) for the relief of Omer D. Lewis;

A bill (S. 138) for the relief of the Ottawa Indian Tribe of Blanchard Fork and Rouch de Bœuf;

A bill (S. 139) for the relief of Mary G. Brown and others; and

A bill (S. 140) for the relief of the estate of Israel Folsom; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 141) for the relief of William E. Johnson;

A bill (S. 142) for the relief of Mrs. George A. Miller;

A bill (S. 143) for the relief of Austin G. Tainter;

A bill (S. 144) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust the accounts of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Co. in accordance with the decision of the Court of Claims in case No. 29875;

A bill (S. 145) for the relief of the estate of Zephaniah Kingsley, deceased;

A bill (S. 146) for the relief of the estate of John Frazer, deceased; and

A bill (S. 147) for the relief of John W. Cupp; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 148) granting an increase of pension to Paleman S. Castle;

A bill (S. 149) granting an increase of pension to Bowman C. McEwen;

A bill (S. 150) granting a pension to Jennie R. Cusick;

A bill (S. 151) granting a pension to Leslie R. Loveland;
A bill (S. 152) granting an increase of pension to John Snider;
A bill (S. 153) granting a pension to Bridget Thomas;
A bill (S. 154) granting an increase of pension to John George Bauer;
A bill (S. 155) granting a pension to Anna Buck;
A bill (S. 156) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Lee Davis;
A bill (S. 157) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Stevens;
A bill (S. 158) granting an increase of pension to Louisa Graham;
A bill (S. 159) granting an increase of pension to Louise Compton;
A bill (S. 160) granting an increase of pension to Zacheus Borager;
A bill (S. 161) granting a pension to Marilla Lee Stone;
A bill (S. 162) granting an increase of pension to Minnie Barnard;
A bill (S. 163) granting a pension to Charles Meyers;
A bill (S. 164) granting a pension to William A. Gray;
A bill (S. 165) granting a pension to Anna L. Freeman;
A bill (S. 166) granting a pension to Melissa Gross;
A bill (S. 167) granting an increase of pension to Jeanette Dring;
A bill (S. 168) granting a pension to Caroline Fust; and
A bill (S. 169) granting an increase of pension to Kathryn Riley; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WORKS:
A bill (S. 170) granting a pension to Annie Bridges (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 171) granting an increase of pension to Emma F. Webster (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 172) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Thompson (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 173) granting an increase of pension to Rosa Rossiter (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 174) granting an increase of pension to John A. Morris (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 175) granting a pension to Elizabeth H. Mills, formerly Elizabeth Hill (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 176) granting an increase of pension to Spencer J. Dyer (with accompanying papers); and
A bill (S. 177) granting an increase of pension to Martha C. Davis (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LA FOLLETTE:
A bill (S. 178) granting an increase of pension to John C. McNaight;
A bill (S. 179) granting an increase of pension to Jane E. Bloss;
A bill (S. 180) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus Spooner;
A bill (S. 181) granting an increase of pension to Delias W. Compton;
A bill (S. 182) granting an increase of pension to Anna Barker; and
A bill (S. 183) granting an increase of pension to Gustav Schoneck; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LEWIS:
A bill (S. 184) for the erection of a public building at Hillsboro, Ill., and appropriating money therefor; and
A bill (S. 185) for the erection of a public building in the city of Carlinville, Ill.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LODGE:
A bill (S. 186) for the allowance of certain claims for indemnity for spoliations by the French prior to July 31, 1801, as reported by the Court of Claims;
A bill (S. 187) for the relief of John I. Brown & Son and others;
A bill (S. 188) for the relief of the stockholders of the First National Bank, of Newton, Mass.;
A bill (S. 189) to reimburse the State of Massachusetts for actual expenses incurred by it in behalf of the United States; and
A bill (S. 190) for the relief of Augustus G. Reynolds; to the Committee on Claims.
A bill (S. 191) providing for the refund of certain duties incorrectly collected on cutch; and
A bill (S. 192) to provide for the refund of certain duties on coal; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 193) further to regulate the entrance of Chinese aliens into the United States; to the Committee on Immigration.
A bill (S. 194) for the erection of a memorial to Col. Edward Dickinson Baker at Balls Bluff, Va.; to the Committee on the Library.
A bill (S. 195) to establish a library post; and
A bill (S. 196) to amend the postal laws of the United States; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.
A bill (S. 197) to dissolve the Foundation for the Promotion of Industrial Peace, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.
A bill (S. 198) granting a pension to James Percival;
A bill (S. 199) granting a pension to Margaret Gately;
A bill (S. 200) granting an increase of pension to William Box;
A bill (S. 201) granting a pension to Corda P. Gracey;
A bill (S. 202) granting a pension to Cornelius A. Ahearne;
A bill (S. 203) granting an increase of pension to Theodore Basterdes (with accompanying papers); and
A bill (S. 204) granting an increase of pension to Ellen Lyle Mahan; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McLEAN:
A bill (S. 205) granting an increase of pension to Emma M. Roselle;
A bill (S. 206) granting an increase of pension to Harriet A. Rowe;
A bill (S. 207) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Scheibel;
A bill (S. 208) granting an increase of pension to Anne M. Seaver;
A bill (S. 209) granting an increase of pension to Margaret P. Sherman;
A bill (S. 210) granting an increase of pension to Amy M. Slocum;
A bill (S. 211) granting an increase of pension to Amanda Smith;
A bill (S. 212) granting an increase of pension to Charlotte J. Smith;
A bill (S. 213) granting an increase of pension to Lydia A. Smith;
A bill (S. 214) granting an increase of pension to Eliza J. Sparrow;
A bill (S. 215) granting an increase of pension to Margaret S. B. Ramsay;
A bill (S. 216) granting an increase of pension to Maria L. Roraback;
A bill (S. 217) granting an increase of pension to Daniel L. Tallcott;
A bill (S. 218) granting an increase of pension to William Thomas;
A bill (S. 219) granting a pension to Laura Tisdale;
A bill (S. 220) granting an increase of pension to Aurelia M. Todd;
A bill (S. 221) granting an increase of pension to Abbie A. Tucker;
A bill (S. 222) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Turner;
A bill (S. 223) granting an increase of pension to Catharine H. Warner;
A bill (S. 224) granting an increase of pension to Mary F. Weed;
A bill (S. 225) granting an increase of pension to Lizzie B. Wellman;
A bill (S. 226) granting an increase of pension to Ellen J. Raymond;
A bill (S. 227) granting an increase of pension to Lovina S. Remington;
A bill (S. 228) granting an increase of pension to Clara Talbot;
A bill (S. 229) granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Wells;
A bill (S. 230) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Wheatley;
A bill (S. 231) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Whiting;
A bill (S. 232) granting an increase of pension to Mary F. Wilcox;
A bill (S. 233) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Winter;
A bill (S. 234) granting a pension to Grace S. Wood;
A bill (S. 235) granting an increase of pension to Margaret E. Rice;
A bill (S. 236) granting a pension to Mary L. Tucker Spittle;

A bill (S. 237) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca E. Squier;
A bill (S. 238) granting an increase of pension to Harriet C. Squire;
A bill (S. 239) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Stanton;
A bill (S. 240) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Starr;
A bill (S. 241) granting an increase of pension to James K. Stebbins;
A bill (S. 242) granting an increase of pension to Henry Stowe;
A bill (S. 243) granting a pension to Frances M. Swift;
A bill (S. 244) granting an increase of pension to Harriet B. Swift;
A bill (S. 245) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Morris;
A bill (S. 246) granting an increase of pension to Carrie M. Pierce;
A bill (S. 247) granting an increase of pension to Martha E. Pinks;
A bill (S. 248) granting an increase of pension to Lucy A. Pond;
A bill (S. 249) granting an increase of pension to Charles R. Potter;
A bill (S. 250) granting an increase of pension to Emily A. Potter;
A bill (S. 251) granting a pension to Joseph Povencher, jr.;
A bill (S. 252) granting a pension to Sue F. B. Prindle;
A bill (S. 253) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Propson;
A bill (S. 254) granting an increase of pension to Jennie E. Puffer;
A bill (S. 255) granting an increase of pension to Curtis B. Ralph;
A bill (S. 256) granting an increase of pension to Mary Macer;
A bill (S. 257) granting an increase of pension to Jerome S. Manchester;
A bill (S. 258) granting an increase of pension to Gertrude C. Manross;
A bill (S. 259) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Marsh;
A bill (S. 260) granting an increase of pension to Ellen C. Messenger;
A bill (S. 261) granting an increase of pension to Rosanna Miller;
A bill (S. 262) granting an increase of pension to Alice F. C. Molyneux;
A bill (S. 263) granting an increase of pension to Patrick J. Moran;
A bill (S. 264) granting an increase of pension to Edward P. Morgan;
A bill (S. 265) granting an increase of pension to Cecilia Murphy;
A bill (S. 266) granting an increase of pension to Caroline F. Nearing;
A bill (S. 267) granting an increase of pension to Andrew H. Nichols;
A bill (S. 268) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Northend;
A bill (S. 269) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Norton;
A bill (S. 270) granting an increase of pension to Ann Odell;
A bill (S. 271) granting an increase of pension to Catherine A. Payne;
A bill (S. 272) granting an increase of pension to Eva D. Peck;
A bill (S. 273) granting an increase of pension to Sarah H. Pidge;
A bill (S. 274) granting an increase of pension to William R. Latimer;
A bill (S. 275) granting an increase of pension to Laura H. Lathrop;
A bill (S. 276) granting a pension to Mary D. Lauder;
A bill (S. 277) granting an increase of pension to Lyman H. Leach;
A bill (S. 278) granting an increase of pension to Ernestine Leist;
A bill (S. 279) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth M. Leonard;
A bill (S. 280) granting an increase of pension to Lillian A. Loomis;
A bill (S. 281) granting an increase of pension to Isabella H. Dealing;
A bill (S. 282) granting an increase of pension to Sarah B. Lamb;
A bill (S. 283) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca L. Lapaugh;
A bill (S. 284) granting an increase of pension to Annie L. Larkin;
A bill (S. 285) granting an increase of pension to Elmira H. Cowles;
A bill (S. 286) granting an increase of pension to Frances A. Couch;
A bill (S. 287) granting an increase of pension to Helena S. Clark;
A bill (S. 288) granting an increase of pension to Eliza J. Crittenden;
A bill (S. 289) granting an increase of pension to Mary F. Chamberlain;
A bill (S. 290) granting an increase of pension to Flora L. Cummings;
A bill (S. 291) granting an increase of pension to Fannie M. Cutting;
A bill (S. 292) granting an increase of pension to Anna Deforest;
A bill (S. 293) granting an increase of pension to Delia Carey;
A bill (S. 294) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Clark;
A bill (S. 295) granting an increase of pension to Henrietta M. Clark;
A bill (S. 296) granting an increase of pension to Austania E. Barrows;
A bill (S. 297) granting an increase of pension to Hiram F. Brundage;
A bill (S. 298) granting an increase of pension to Rowena M. Calkins;
A bill (S. 299) granting an increase of pension to Susan Bryant;
A bill (S. 300) granting an increase of pension to David Burns;
A bill (S. 301) granting an increase of pension to Charlotte Barto;
A bill (S. 302) granting an increase of pension to Theodore C. Bates;
A bill (S. 303) granting an increase of pension to Harriet A. Barry;
A bill (S. 304) granting an increase of pension to Nancy E. Bradley;
A bill (S. 305) granting an increase of pension to Julia E. Booth;
A bill (S. 306) granting a pension to Margaret Brennan;
A bill (S. 307) granting an increase of pension to Rachael J. Baldwin;
A bill (S. 308) granting a pension to Elizabeth Blake;
A bill (S. 309) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Bishop;
A bill (S. 310) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Blinn;
A bill (S. 311) granting an increase of pension to Julia A. Birge;
A bill (S. 312) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Birge;
A bill (S. 313) granting an increase of pension to Celestia A. Beebe;
A bill (S. 314) granting an increase of pension to Lucy Babcock;
A bill (S. 315) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Brown;
A bill (S. 316) granting an increase of pension to Julia J. Athington;
A bill (S. 317) granting an increase of pension to Jane A. Adams;
A bill (S. 318) granting an increase of pension to Mary S. Barnum;
A bill (S. 319) granting a pension to Louise R. Baglin;
A bill (S. 320) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Atwood;
A bill (S. 321) granting an increase of pension to Alice P. B. Kenyon;
A bill (S. 322) granting an increase of pension to Ralph Kent, jr.;
A bill (S. 323) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Hubbell;
A bill (S. 324) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Hughes;
A bill (S. 325) granting an increase of pension to Caroline M. Hull;
A bill (S. 326) granting an increase of pension to Walter H. Hutchinson;

A bill (S. 327) granting an increase of pension to Ruth A. Ingraham;
A bill (S. 328) granting an increase of pension to Annie M. Johnson;
A bill (S. 329) granting an increase of pension to Mary B. Johnson;
A bill (S. 330) granting an increase of pension to Annie M. Judd;
A bill (S. 331) granting an increase of pension to George Kellogg;
A bill (S. 332) granting an increase of pension to Mary G. Fox;
A bill (S. 333) granting an increase of pension to Burnum W. Francis;
A bill (S. 334) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth R. Frink;
A bill (S. 335) granting an increase of pension to Helen M. Fuller;
A bill (S. 336) granting an increase of pension to George W. Garthwaite;
A bill (S. 337) granting an increase of pension to Margaret E. Goff;
A bill (S. 338) granting an increase of pension to Eleanor F. Goodale;
A bill (S. 339) granting an increase of pension to Julia M. Gorham;
A bill (S. 340) granting an increase of pension to Stephen T. Gray;
A bill (S. 341) granting an increase of pension to Harriet A. C. Griggs;
A bill (S. 342) granting an increase of pension to Don Pedro Griswold;
A bill (S. 343) granting an increase of pension to Ellen M. Hall;
A bill (S. 344) granting an increase of pension to Herman H. Hamilton;
A bill (S. 345) granting an increase of pension to Hannora Harrigan;
A bill (S. 346) granting an increase of pension to Emily H. Harrington;
A bill (S. 347) granting an increase of pension to Carrie E. Hartwell;
A bill (S. 348) granting an increase of pension to Josephine H. Hawley;
A bill (S. 349) granting a pension to Olive Hazard;
A bill (S. 350) granting an increase of pension to Anna M. Holt;
A bill (S 351) granting a pension to Conrad Hockenberger;
A bill (S. 352) granting an increase of pension to Fitzhugh S. Hong;
A bill (S. 353) granting an increase of pension to Ella P. Hines;
A bill (S. 354) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Hills;
A bill (S. 355) granting an increase of pension to Maria L. Doughty;
A bill (S. 356) granting an increase of pension to Sherman E. Deming;
A bill (S. 357) granting an increase of pension to Josephine M. Downes;
A bill (S. 358) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Eddy;
A bill (S. 359) granting an increase of pension to Julia A. Fields;
A bill (S. 360) granting an increase of pension to Eliza A. Foulkes;
A bill (S. 361) granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Case (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 362) granting an increase of pension to George I. Babcock (with accompanying papers); and
A bill (S. 363) granting an increase of pension to Patrick J. Quigley (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DILLINGHAM:

A bill (S. 364) granting an increase of pension to Emma M. Bowman;
A bill (S. 365) granting a pension to Celia A. Blodgett;
A bill (S. 366) granting a pension to James L. Swan;
A bill (S. 367) granting an increase of pension to Susie S. Flanders;
A bill (S. 368) granting a pension to Nellie H. Judkins;
A bill (S. 369) granting an increase of pension to Alva M. Titchout;
A bill (S. 370) granting an increase of pension to Ervin Nye (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 371) granting an increase of pension to Francis Blanchard (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 372) granting an increase of pension to Stephen Johnson (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 373) granting an increase of pension to Sarah L. Lunt (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 374) granting an increase of pension to George H. Bishop (with accompanying papers); and
A bill (S. 375) granting an increase of pension to Hatch Chamberlin (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LEA of Tennessee:

A bill (S. 376) for erecting a suitable memorial to Admiral David Glasgow Farragut; to the Committee on the Library.
A bill (S. 377) providing for the establishment of a term of the District Court for the Middle District of Tennessee at Winchester, Tenn.; and
A bill (S. 378) to provide for the appointment of a district judge in the middle and eastern judicial districts in the State of Tennessee, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
A bill (S. 379) to authorize the acceptance of certain lands by the United States for a military park reservation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HITCHCOCK:

A bill (S. 380) to prohibit individuals, partnerships, or corporations in the United States from selling arms, ammunition, artillery, and explosives of any kind for exportation during the existence of war except upon proof that said arms, ammunition, artillery, and explosives are not to be used in said war against a country with which the United States is at peace; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.
A bill (S. 381) to declare the purpose of the people of the United States as to the future political status of the people of the Philippine Islands, and to provide a more autonomous government for those islands; to the Committee on the Philippines.

By Mr. BANKHEAD:

A bill (S. 382) to amend the act approved June 25, 1910, authorizing a postal savings system; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. DILLINGHAM:

A bill (S. 383) to regulate the immigration of aliens to and the residence of aliens in the United States; to the Committee on Immigration.

By Mr. RANSDELL:

A bill (S. 384) for the relief of settlers within the limits of the grant to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg Railroad Co.; to the Committee on Public Lands.
A bill (S. 385) for the relief of the heirs of Isabella Ann Fluker; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TOWNSEND:

A bill (S. 386) to correct the military record of Clark G. Russell;
A bill (S. 387) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Isaac Terwilliger;
A bill (S. 388) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Wallace O. Glazier; and
A bill (S. 389) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to muster Dr. John A. Bobb, deceased, a brigade surgeon with rank of major from assistant surgeon; to the Committee on Miltary Affairs.
A bill (S. 390) to appoint Roy K. Carson a second lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.
A bill (S. 391) for the adjudication and determination of the claims arising under joint resolution of July 14, 1870, authorizing the Postmaster General to continue in use in the Postal Service Marcus P. Norton's combined postmarking and stamp-canceling hand-stamp patents, or otherwise; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.
A bill (S. 392) to create in the War Department and Navy Department, respectively, a roll designated as the "Civil War volunteer officers' retired list," to authorize placing thereon with retired pay certain surviving officers who served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States in the Civil War, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.
A bill (S. 393) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin McKimmy;
A bill (S. 394) granting a pension to Belle Palmer;
A bill (S. 395) granting a pension to Ambrose A. Link;
A bill (S. 396) granting an increase of pension to D. J. Hammond;
A bill (S. 397) granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Michael;

A bill (S. 398) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Hemenway;

A bill (S. 399) granting a pension to George W. Underwood;

A bill (S. 400) granting an increase of pension to Henry W. Bradley;

A bill (S. 401) granting a pension to Henry F. Baldwin;

A bill (S. 402) granting a pension to Fidelia M. Waffles;

A bill (S. 403) granting an increase of pension to James W. Smith;

A bill (S. 404) granting a pension to Elizabeth A. Tice;

A bill (S. 405) granting a pension to Josephina Soleau;

A bill (S. 406) granting a pension to Catherine M. Rogers;

A bill (S. 407) granting a pension to Dewitt C. Bush;

A bill (S. 408) granting a pension to Michael Lacey;

A bill (S. 409) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Rogers;

A bill (S. 410) granting a pension to Mary Marvin;

A bill (S. 411) granting a pension to Mary E. Weeks;

A bill (S. 412) granting an increase of pension to John E. Graham;

A bill (S. 413) granting a pension to Lucy A. Palmer;

A bill (S. 414) granting an increase of pension to Bert E. Gray;

A bill (S. 415) granting an increase of pension to John E. Darrah;

A bill (S. 416) granting a pension to Elizabeth Epke;

A bill (S. 417) granting an increase of pension to James K. Brooks;

A bill (S. 418) granting a pension to Ellen Fyanes;

A bill (S. 419) granting an increase of pension to Henry Eaton;

A bill (S. 420) granting a pension to Zackary T. Brown (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 421) granting an increase of pension to Horace H. Hause (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 422) granting an increase of pension to Josiah P. Hackett (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 423) granting an increase of pension to John R. Mabee (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 424) granting a pension to Daniel Barrett (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 425) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Jewell (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 426) granting a pension to Sarah Borst (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WARREN:

A bill (S. 427) to authorize the Secretary of War to award the congressional medal of honor to Joseph M. Heller (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 428) for the relief of B. D. Sheffield;

A bill (S. 429) for the relief of Thomas Drury and others;

A bill (S. 430) for the relief of Emory Scott Land;

A bill (S. 431) for the relief of Clarence D. Houck;

A bill (S. 432) for the relief of Edward B. Fox, administrator of the last surviving partner of the firm of Child, Pratt & Fox;

A bill (S. 433) for the relief of the owners of lighter *No. 128;*

A bill (S. 434) for the relief of Charles B. Boyce;

A bill (S. 435) for the relief of Henry Altman; and

A bill (S. 436) for the relief of Henry Altman; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 437) granting an increase of pension to Annie Jane Saffell;

A bill (S. 438) granting an increase of pension to Robert R. Smith;

A bill (S. 439) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Hake;

A bill (S. 440) granting a pension to Finley Lowry;

A bill (S. 441) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Hubbell;

A bill (S. 442) granting a pension to Annie Walker Burch;

A bill (S. 443) granting a pension to George L. Granbery;

A bill (S. 444) granting a pension to Tillie Johnson;

A bill (S. 445) granting a pension to Francis M. Jones;

A bill (S. 446) granting a pension to Mary S. Bartlett;

A bill (S. 447) granting a pension to Ellen Murphy;

A bill (S. 448) granting an increase of pension to Emma Mallory;

A bill (S. 449) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Rowsell (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 450) granting a pension to William M. Farley (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WILLIAMS:

A bill (S. 451) to authorize certain late physicians and surgeons of the United States Volunteer Army in the War with Spain to practice their respective professions in any Territory, District, dependency, or possession of the United States under the constitutional jurisdiction of Congress upon the presentation and proof of certain facts; to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine.

A bill (S. 452) to erect a monument to Ferdinand de Lesseps; to the Committee on the Library.

A bill (S. 453) to place Lieut. Col. Junius L. Powell on the retired list of the Army with the rank of brigadier general; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 454) to reimburse T. C. Barrier, postmaster, Philadelphia, Miss., for registered money stolen in transit; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 455) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to accept the bonds of certain cities as security for crop-moving deposits; and

A bill (S. 456) to found and maintain a mutual insurance fund for depositors in national banks, to be kept available in the United States Treasury and to be administered by a bureau in the Treasury Department organized and regulated for that purpose; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A bill (S. 457) to provide for the appointment of a district judge in the northern and southern judicial districts in the State of Mississippi, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 458) to revive the right of action under the captured and abandoned property acts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 459) to establish a drainage fund and to provide for the reclamation of swamp and overflowed lands in certain States; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 460) to provide for a commission to investigate commissions and to make recommendations concerning the same; to the Committee on Appropriations.

A bill (S. 461) to reopen the rolls of the Choctaw-Chickasaw Tribe and to provide for the awarding of the rights secured to certain persons by the fourteenth article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, of date September 27, 1830; and

A bill (S. 462) to reopen the rolls of the Choctaw-Chickasaw Tribe and to provide for the awarding of the rights secured to certain persons by the fourteenth article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, of date September 27, 1830; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 463) to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and adjudicate claims for the destruction of private property and damage thereto as the result of the construction of levees along, and other improvements of, the Mississippi River;

A bill (S. 464) to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and adjudicate claims for the destruction of private property and damage thereto as the result of the construction of levees along, and other improvements of, the Mississippi River;

A bill (S. 465) for the relief of the estate of Francis Mayerhoff;

A bill (S. 466) for the relief of heirs or estate of Benjamin Garrett, deceased;

A bill (S. 467) for the relief of the estate of J. M. Fortenberry, deceased;

A bill (S. 468) for the relief of Mrs. P. A. Eskridge;

A bill (S. 469) for the relief of Clarissa Duncan and Charles E. Duncan;

A bill (S. 470) for the relief of the estate of Mary Dean, deceased;

A bill (S. 471) for the relief of the estate of Enos Davis, deceased;

A bill (S. 472) for the relief of heirs or estate of E. C. Cornelius, deceased;

A bill (S. 473) for the relief of the heirs of J. B. Clark;

A bill (S. 474) for the relief of the heirs of Louis Cato, deceased;

A bill (S. 475) for the relief of heirs of Winston Morris, deceased;

A bill (S. 476) for the relief of Maria Elizabeth Burnett;

A bill (S. 477) for the relief of the estate of R. C. Bumpass, deceased;

A bill (S. 478) for the relief of the heirs of J. L. W. Bullock, deceased;

A bill (S. 479) for the relief of the heirs of U. H. Buck, deceased;

A bill (S. 480) for the relief of the estate of Capt. John Belino, deceased;

A bill (S. 481) for the relief of Louis T. Barnes;
A bill (S. 482) for the relief of heirs of James Porter, deceased;
A bill (S. 483) for the relief of the estate of William Richards, deceased;
A bill (S. 484) for the relief of the estate of Joseph S. Rogers, deceased;
A bill (S. 485) for the relief of James K. Hamblen;
A bill (S. 486) for the relief of Mrs. E. A. Lanier and estate of N. B. Lanier, deceased;
A bill (S. 487) for the relief of the heirs of Jacob Kuykendall;
A bill (S. 488) for the relief of the estate of Phereby R. Sheppard;
A bill (S. 489) for the relief of heirs or estate of Eunice Hurdle, deceased;
A bill (S. 490) for the relief of Harry P. Lee, John M. Lee, and the heirs of Nathaniel W. Lee, deceased;
A bill (S. 491) for the relief of the heirs, devisees, and legatees of Willis Lowe, deceased;
A bill (S. 492) for the relief of heirs or estate of Jesse Mabry, deceased;
A bill (S. 493) for the relief of Thomas H. Jett;
A bill (S. 494) for the relief of M. T. Sigrest;
A bill (S. 495) for the relief of heirs or estate of John Mills, deceased;
A bill (S. 496) for the relief of Alice Petrie Watkins, Charles Petrie, and the heirs of Eva Petrie Hamilton, or their personal representatives;
A bill (S. 497) for the relief of the trustees of Evergreen Lodge, No. 77, Free and Accepted Masons, of Decatur, Miss.;
A bill (S. 498) for the relief of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Decatur, Miss.;
A bill (S. 499) for the relief of the trustees of the Sageville Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Sageville, Lauderdale County, Miss.;
A bill (S. 500) for the relief of the estate of Gladney, Gardner & Co.;
A bill (S. 501) for the relief of the estate of Julia A. Reece, deceased;
A bill (S. 502) for the relief of the estate of William Roberts, deceased;
A bill (S. 503) for the relief of the heirs of Franklin Perin, deceased;
A bill (S. 504) for the relief of the estate of Minerva Newman;
A bill (S. 505) for the relief of the legal representatives of James M. Brabston and Roche H. Brabston;
A bill (S. 506) for the relief of Maria Elizabeth Burnett;
A bill (S. 507) for the relief of the legal representatives of Gustavus Colhoun, late of Adams County, Miss.;
A bill (S. 508) for the relief of the estate of Franklin S. Whitney, deceased;
A bill (S. 509) for the relief of the heirs of Joshua Nicholls;
A bill (S. 510) for the relief of William H. C. Whiting and others;
A bill (S. 511) for the relief of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at Sageville, Lauderdale County, Miss.;
A bill (S. 512) for the relief of the estate of Nevin Phares;
A bill (S. 513) for the relief of W. W. Warren, administrator of the estate of Jackson Warren, deceased;
A bill (S. 514) for the relief of heirs or estate of Louis Summers, deceased;
A bill (S. 515) for the relief of the heirs of W. H. Sneed, deceased;
A bill (S. 516) for the relief of the estate of William Penn, deceased;
A bill (S. 517) for the relief of heirs or estate of W. R. Smith, deceased; and
A bill (S. 518) for the relief of Sargeant Prentiss Knut, administrator of the estate of Haller Nutt, deceased (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KENYON:
A bill (S. 519) to prevent the employment of females in mills, factories, or manufacturing establishments for a longer period than eight hours; and
A bill (S. 520) to prevent the employment of children in factories and mines; to the Committee on Education and Labor.
A bill (S. 521) amending section 282 of the Judicial Code, chapter 231, act of the Sixty-first Congress, third session; and
A bill (S. 522) amending section 81 of the Judicial Code, chapter 231, act of the Sixty-first Congress, third session; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
A bill (S. 523) granting an increase of pension to Michael Kelly;
A bill (S. 524) granting an increase of pension to William Jasper Young;
A bill (S. 525) granting an increase of pension to William I. Scott;
A bill (S. 526) granting a pension to Lide Smith;
A bill (S. 527) granting an increase of pension to Alvin Howard;
A bill (S. 528) granting an increase of pension to Edwin D. Kaynor;
A bill (S. 529) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca Hutton;
A bill (S. 530) granting an increase of pension to Peter M. Miller;
A bill (S. 531) granting an increase of pension to James Kephart;
A bill (S. 532) granting an increase of pension to T. A. Carpenter;
A bill (S. 533) granting an increase of pension to George A. Barker;
A bill (S. 534) granting an increase of pension to Melcenia C. Baker;
A bill (S. 535) granting an increase of pension to John S. Junkins; and
A bill (S. 536) granting an increase of pension to George C. Jones; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WEEKS:
A bill (S. 537) relative to legislative counsel and agents; to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.
A bill (S. 538) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce,"' approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof, and to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission," approved March 4, 1915; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.
A bill (S. 539) for the relief of Thomas F. Veno;
A bill (S. 540) for the relief of Fred B. Balano;
A bill (S. 541) for the relief of Thomas R. Blakeney and others, lately laborers and mechanics employed in and about the United States arsenal at Watertown, Mass.; and
A bill (S. 542) for the relief of Sardine G. Williams and others; to the Committee on Claims.
A bill (S. 543) for the relief of Charles Henry Harlow; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.
A bill (S. 544) for the correction of the military record of Maj. Horace P. Williams; and
A bill (S. 545) to correct the military record of Charles Bowen; to the Committee on Military Affairs.
A bill (S. 546) to authorize James F. Barbour and his successors in title to permanently maintain and use siding from the tracks of the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad, in the city of Washington; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.
A bill (S. 547) to authorize the purchase of certain lands in the district of Alaska; to the Committee on Territories.
A bill (S. 548) granting a pension to James J. Barrett (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 549) granting a pension to Elizabeth W. Bond;
A bill (S. 550) granting a pension to C. C. Arnold;
A bill (S. 551) granting a pension to Carl A. Shafer;
A bill (S. 552) granting a pension to Lucinda Alexander (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 553) granting a pension to John H. Amrock (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 554) granting a pension to Joshua H. Brackett (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 555) granting a pension to Georgiana Chamberlin;
A bill (S. 556) granting a pension to Peter J. Flynn (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 557) granting a pension to Margaret Fraher;
A bill (S. 558) granting a pension to Henry Hatch;
A bill (S. 559) granting a pension to Edward Harrington;
A bill (S. 560) granting a pension to Ethel K. Guerin;
A bill (S. 561) granting a pension to Patrick F. McNamara;
A bill (S. 562) granting a pension to J. Barry Lynch;
A bill (S. 563) granting a pension to Alice R. Hutchinson;
A bill (S. 564) granting a pension to Homer G. Munson (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 565) granting an increase of pension to Marie Raum Moses;
A bill (S. 566) granting a pension to Christiana H. Nicholls;
A bill (S. 567) granting a pension to John S. Norman (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 568) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Adams Nye;
A bill (S. 569) granting a pension to Ann T. O'Hara;

A bill (S. 570) granting a pension to Leila R. Qualtrough;
A bill (S. 571) granting an increase of pension to John Ryan;
A bill (S. 572) granting a pension to Odelon Valcour;
A bill (S. 573) granting an increase of pension to Virginia Watson;
A bill (S. 574) granting a pension to Mary L. Perkins (with accompanying papers); and
A bill (S. 575) granting a pension to William A. Paul (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GRONNA:

A bill (S. 576) to provide for the creation of a national farm-loans association and State and local associations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.
A bill (S. 577) to limit campaign contributions and expenditures and to provide for publicity thereof; to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.
A bill (S. 578) to prohibit the interstate shipment of impure seeds; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.
A bill (S. 579) for the prevention of cruelty to animals transported in interstate commerce; and
A bill (S. 580) to amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, as heretofore amended; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.
A bill (S. 581) to prohibit selling of intoxicating beverages in the Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.
A bill (S. 582) to amend section 10 of the act entitled "An act to establish a bureau of immigration and naturalization, and to provide for a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States," approved June 29, 1906; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
A bill (S. 583) relating to the disposal of coal and mineral deposits in Indian lands;
A bill (S. 584) to provide a headstone for the grave of Scarlet Crow; and
A bill (S. 585) conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment in claims of the Sisseton and Wahpeton Bands of Sioux Indians against the United States; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.
A bill (S. 586) to establish a fish-cultural station in the State of North Dakota; to the Committee on Fisheries.
A bill (S. 587) for the relief of Rodger Caplette; to the Committee on Claims.
A bill (S. 588) for the relief of Wiley W. Houston; to the Committee on Military Affairs.
A bill (S. 589) to amend section 9 of the act of June 25, 1910, entitled "An act to establish postal savings depositories for depositing savings at interest, with the security of the Government for repayment thereof, and for other purposes"; and
A bill (S. 590) to provide for the making of farm loans from the postal savings funds; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.
A bill (S. 591) to provide for the sale of timber and timber lands;
A bill (S. 592) to authorize an exchange of lands with the State of North Dakota for promotion of experiments in dry-land agriculture, and for other purposes;
A bill (S. 593) to provide for the disposal of coal and coal lands;
A bill (S. 594) to provide for the classification of the public lands of the United States;
A bill (S. 595) to amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act to provide for agricultural entries on coal lands," approved June 22, 1910;
A bill (S. 596) relating to additional entries on lands subject to entry under the enlarged homestead act;
A bill (S. 597) to authorize the disposal of phosphate, oil, asphaltum, or natural gas;
A bill (S. 598) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for an enlarged homestead";
A bill (S. 599) to amend the act entitled "An act for the relief of certain settlers on the public lands, and to provide for the payment of certain fees, purchase money, and commissions paid on void entries of public lands," approved June 16, 1880; and
A bill (S. 600) relating to the use and occupation of lands of the United States for the development of water power, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.
A bill (S. 601) granting a pension to John E. Halaas;
A bill (S. 602) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Harrison; and
A bill (S. 603) granting a pension to Emil Moellendorf; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MARTIN of Virginia:

A bill (S. 604) to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries or occupational diseases in the course of their employment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
A bill (S. 605) for the restoration of Alonzo Burke, chief carpenter, United States Navy (retired), to the active list of the Navy (with accompanying papers); and
A bill (S. 606) for the relief of James C. Hilton; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.
A bill (S. 607) providing for the improvement of the roadway from the railroad depot at Fredericksburg, Va., to the national cemetery near Fredericksburg; and
A bill (S. 608) to establish the Fredericksburg and Adjacent National Battlefields Memorial Park, in the State of Virginia; to the Committee on Military Affairs.
A bill (S. 609) to aid in the erection of a monument to Pocahontas at Jamestown, Va.;
A bill (S. 610) for the erection of a statue to John Marshall;
A bill (S. 611) for the erection of a monument to the memory of Matthew Fontaine Maury, of Virginia;
A bill (S. 612) providing for the construction of an iron picket fence around the monument at Jamestown, Va.; and
A bill (S. 613) for the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen. William Campbell; to the Committee on the Library.
A bill (S. 614) for the relief of E. Scott Arrington;
A bill (S. 615) for the relief of W. T. Brogdon;
A bill (S. 616) for the relief of Ida Banks;
A bill (S. 617) for the relief of L. L. Scherer;
A bill (S. 618) to provide for the payment of certain moneys advanced by the States of Virginia and Maryland to the United States Government to be applied toward erecting public buildings for the Federal Government in the District of Columbia;
A bill (S. 619) for the relief of William Allman and others; and
A bill (S. 620) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Edward I. Gallagher, administrator of Charles Gallagher, deceased (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.
A bill (S. 621) granting a pension to R. H. Catlett;
A bill (S. 622) granting a pension to Elmer E. Dickey;
A bill (S. 623) granting a pension to Joseph H. Mayo;
A bill (S. 624) granting an increase of pension to Sophie M. Walker;
A bill (S. 625) granting an increase of pension to Oliver J. Johnson;
A bill (S. 626) granting a pension to Roland B. Horsley;
A bill (S. 627) granting a pension to George E. Harrison;
A bill (S. 628) granting a pension to James Mickian;
A bill (S. 629) granting a pension to James Conway;
A bill (S. 630) granting a pension to James W. Ruffin; and
A bill (S. 631) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Rebecca (Taylor) Jones; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WORKS:

A bill (S. 632) to provide for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, and for other benefits and purposes in connection therewith; to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.
A bill (S. 633) providing for a commission to recommend appointments to office, and for other purposes;
A bill (S. 634) to amend chapters 1 and 2 of title 3 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and for other purposes; and
A bill (S. 635) to fix and limit the sessions of Congress and to provide for the time of electing Senators and Representatives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.
A bill (S. 636) to provide for a Tariff Commission; to the Committee on Finance.
A bill (S. 637) to forbid the furnishing of war materials to belligerent nations; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.
A bill (S. 638) to prohibit the giving or receiving of tips or other gratuities; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.
A bill (S. 639) for the relief of Benjamin Holladay, deceased;
A bill (S. 640) for the relief of Ellen B. Monahan; and
A bill (S. 641) for the relief of Drenzy A. Jones and John G. Hopper, joint contractors for surveying Yosemite Park boundary; to the Committee on Claims.
A bill (S. 642) for the relief of Charles L. Roe;
A bill (S. 643) to provide homes for Confederate veterans of the Civil War; and
A bill (S. 644) providing for the purchase of lands for an aviation school; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 645) to provide for the closing of barber shops in the District of Columbia on Sunday;

A bill (S. 646) to provide for the construction and location of dwelling houses, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 647) making it unlawful to publish details of crimes and accidents in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. GALLINGER:

A bill (S. 648) to encourage American shipbuilding and navigation, to establish American ocean mail lines, to increase the Naval Reserve, and to promote the commerce of the United States; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 649) making appropriation for expenses incurred under the treaty of Washington; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A bill (S. 650) to correct the military record of Wallace Metcalf; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 651) for the allowance of certain claims reported by the Court of Claims (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 652) granting a pension to Mary Bresnahan;

A bill (S. 653) granting a pension to Henry Dussault;

A bill (S. 654) granting a pension to Katherine B. Robeson;

A bill (S. 655) granting a pension to Mary F. Collins;

A bill (S. 656) granting an increase of pension to Harris A. P. Lewis;

A bill (S. 657) granting an increase of pension to Josiah A. Dadmun (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 658) granting an increase of pension to John S. Corson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 659) granting an increase of pension to Clarinda A. Spear (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 660) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Frazier (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 661) granting an increase of pension to Irving W. Coombs (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 662) granting an increase of pension to Alvin H. Urann (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 663) granting an increase of pension to Daniel L. Thompson (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 664) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Hodgkins (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KERN:

A bill (S. 665) to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to publicity of contributions and expenditures made for the purpose of influencing the nomination and election of candidates for the offices of Representative and Senator in the Congress of the United States, limiting the amount of campaign expenses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

A bill (S. 666) revising and amending the statutes relative to trade-marks; to the Committee on Patents.

A bill (S. 667) to prohibit the use of the name of any church, religious denomination, society, or association for purposes of trade and commerce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLAPP:

A bill (S. 668) making it unlawful for any Member of Congress to serve on or solicit funds for any political committee, club, or organization; and

A bill (S. 669) to limit the use of campaign funds in presidential and national elections; to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

A bill (S. 670) to provide for the establishment of a National Employment Bureau in the Department of Labor; and

A bill (S. 671) to create a bureau for the deaf and dumb in the Department of Labor, and prescribing the duties thereof; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

A bill (S. 672) relating to bills of lading;

A bill (S. 673) to prohibit unfair discrimination between different sections, communities, or localities, unfair competition, and providing penalties therefor; and

A bill (S. 674) to prevent undue delay in settlement of freight claims; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 675) for erecting a suitable memorial to John Ericsson; to the Committee on the Library.

A bill (S. 676) to amend the public-printing law; to the Committee on Printing.

A bill (S. 677) to amend section 235 of the Criminal Code, act of March 4, 1909; and

A bill (S. 678) to amend an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 679) to authorize the Postmaster General of the United States to establish employment exchanges at all presidential post offices; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. POINDEXTER:

A bill (S. 680) to constitute and establish a tariff commission; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 681) providing for the election of a Delegate to the House of Representatives from the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A bill (S. 682) providing for mineral entries on lands in diminished Indian reservations; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 683) prohibiting the use of the name of any Member of either House of Congress or of any officer of the Government by any person, firm, or corporation practicing before the Patent Office in advertising his business; to the Committee on Patents.

A bill (S. 684) providing for second homestead and desert-land entries; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 685) providing free passage through the Panama Canal for American ships; to the Committee on Interoceanic Canals.

A bill (S. 686) granting a pension to Mary Pritchard;

A bill (S. 687) granting an increase of pension to James W. Lankford;

A bill (S. 688) granting an increase of pension to Theophile A. Dauphin;

A bill (S. 689) granting a pension to Horace Berlew;

A bill (S. 690) granting an increase of pension to Victoria G. McFadden;

A bill (S. 691) granting an increase of pension to John W. Wooley, alias John Wilson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DU PONT:

A bill (S. 692) for the relief of Harry Ketty; to the Committee on Immigration.

A bill (S. 693) granting an increase of pension to William H. Steel;

A bill (S. 694) granting a pension to James McTodd; and

A bill (S. 695) granting a pension to Henry Brown; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. OLIVER:

A bill (S. 696) authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Allegheny River at Oil City, Venango County, Pa.; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 697) authorizing a credit in certain accounts in the office of the Auditor for the War Department; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 698) to correct the military record of John L. O'Mara and grant him an honorable discharge; and

A bill (S. 699) to correct the military record of Harrison H. Hollowell; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 700) granting a pension to Anna Minette Snively;

A bill (S. 701) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Ickley; and

A bill (S. 702) granting an increase of pension to Anna Paden (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Georgia:

A bill (S. 704) to amend the act to regulate commerce, as amended, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 705) to amend section 20 of an act to regulate commerce, approved February 4, 1887, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 706) to amend section 260 of an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 707) for the relief of Beverly E. Whitehead; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 708) to make immediately available for the use of the State of Georgia in paying expenses incurred by said State in connection with the joint encampment held at Augusta, Ga., July 22 to 31, 1914, certain sums appropriated for arming and equipping the militia of said State; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NORRIS:

A bill (S. 709) to amend the acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864, relating to the construction of a railroad from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, to declare a forfeiture of certain public lands granted as a railroad right of way, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 710) to authorize national banking associations to avail themselves of State laws providing for the guaranteeing of deposits; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A bill (S. 711) providing for increasing the water supply of the city of Washington, for the building of a dam on the Potomac River to supply light and power for the use of the United States and the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A bill (S. 712) granting a pension to Amy Mapes;

A bill (S. 713) granting an increase of pension to Caroline E. Beck;

A bill (S. 714) granting an increase of pension to Nicholas A. Bovee; and

A bill (S. 715) granting an increase of pension to Matilda J. Hampton; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. THOMPSON:

A bill (S. 716) to provide for a site and a United States entomological laboratory and field station of the Department of Agriculture at Wellington, Kans.; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 717) providing for service of subpœnas for witnesses in the district courts of the United States in addition to the methods now provided by law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 718) relating to the naturalization of married women; to the Committee on Immigration.

A bill (S. 719) to extend the benefits of the act of June 27, 1890, as amended by the act of May 9, 1900, granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who served in the military or naval forces of the United States, their widows, their minor children, and dependent parents, and the act of February 6, 1907, and the act of May 11, 1912, as amended by the act of March 4, 1913, to the officers and enlisted men who served in the Nineteenth Regiment of Kansas Volunteer Cavalry; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WARREN:

A bill (S. 720) to authorize and provide for the manufacture, maintenance, distribution, and supply of electric light and power within the Lihue district and the Koloa district, county of Kauai, Territory of Hawaii;

A bill (S. 721) to ratify, approve, and confirm an act duly enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii relating to the granting of a franchise for the purpose of manufacturing and supplying gas in the district of South Hilo, county of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii; and

A bill (S. 722) to establish a national park in the Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

A bill (S. 723) to provide protection from flood for the bridge constructed by the Reclamation Service across Snake River, in Jackson Hole, Wyo.; and

A bill (S. 724) relating to the reclamation of arid, semiarid, swamp, and overflow lands through district organizations, and authorizing Government aid therefor; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

A bill (S. 725) to establish a mining experiment station in the State of Wyoming, to aid in the proper development of the mineral resources of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

A bill (S. 726) for the improvement of the roads on the Wind River Reservation, in Wyoming; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 727) providing for the destruction of predatory wild animals upon the national forests and the lands adjacent thereto; and

A bill (S. 728) providing for the extermination of predatory wild animals on Government reservations; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 729) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Green River, in the State of Wyoming; and

A bill (S. 730) to provide for the erection of a public building at Newcastle, in the State of Wyoming; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 731) granting to the State of Wyoming 1,000,000 acres of public land to aid in the maintenance of a system of public roads;

A bill (S. 732) granting to various States public lands for the construction, repair, and maintenance of public roads;

A bill (S. 733) providing for patents to homesteads on the ceded portion of the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming;

A bill (S. 734) to amend the enlarged homestead act; and

A bill (S. 735) for a grazing homestead and supplemental grazing entries; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan:

A bill (S. 736) to correct the military record of John P. Webber, alias John J. Webber (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 737) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Alonzo W. Livingston (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 738) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of James Pierson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 739) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of James F. Cole;

A bill (S. 740) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of David Houk;

A bill (S. 741) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John H. Armstrong;

A bill (S. 742) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of George W. Blakeslee;

A bill (S. 743) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Moses Chauncey;

A bill (S. 744) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Nelson H. Daniels;

A bill (S. 745) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Andrew B. McIntire;

A bill (S. 746) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Capt. Daniel H. Powers;

A bill (S. 747) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Wilbur F. Lawton; and

A bill (S. 748) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Charles M. Clark; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 749) to remove the charge of desertion from the naval record of Dee R. Pierce (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 750) for the relief of Ethel Proctor; and

A bill (S. 751) for the relief of Henry La Croix; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 752) granting a pension to James Seward;

A bill (S. 753) granting an increase of pension to Harvey E. Derrin;

A bill (S. 754) granting an increase of pension to Sarah M. White;

A bill (S. 755) granting a pension to Hattie L. White;

A bill (S. 756) granting a pension to David Carr;

A bill (S. 757) granting an increase of pension to David C. Crawford;

A bill (S. 758) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Girdler;

A bill (S. 759) granting an increase of pension to Irwin E. Scott;

A bill (S. 760) granting a pension to Louisa Moorman;

A bill (S. 761) granting a pension to Hattie L. Fox;

A bill (S. 762) granting an increase of pension to Alverton H. Town;

A bill (S. 763) granting an increase of pension to John S. Chandler;

A bill (S. 764) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus F. Martin (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 765) granting a pension to George Seward (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 766) granting a pension to Mrs. Mary M. Clark (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 767) granting an increase of pension to Moses Green (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 768) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Smith (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 769) granting a pension to Ruby L. Knapp (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 770) granting an increase of pension to George E. Newall (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 771) granting a pension to Alice Quigley (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 772) granting an increase of pension to Robert H. Barton (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 773) granting an increase of pension to Rev. Henry S. White (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 774) granting an increase of pension to Terance McGrath (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WALSH:

A bill (S. 775) to provide for and encourage the prospecting, mining, and treatment of radium-bearing ores in lands belonging to the United States, for the purpose of securing an adequate supply of radium for Government and other hospitals in the United States, and for other purposes (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 776) amending sections 2347, 2348, and 2350 of the Revised Statutes of the United States;

A bill (S. 777) to encourage and promote the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, gas, potassium, and sodium on the public domain; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

A bill (S. 778) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish the Glacier National Park in the Rocky Mountains south

of the international boundary line, in the State of Montana, and for other purposes," approved May 11, 1910 (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 779) to provide for agricultural entries on oil, gas, and phosphate lands;

A bill (S. 780) validating certain homestead entries;

A bill (S. 781) authorizing the issuance of a patent to James Deegan for lots 15 and 16, in block 10, in the town site of Frazer, Mont. (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 782) granting additional rights to settlers on reclamation projects;

A bill (S. 783) to authorize the issuance of a patent to E. T. Broadwater for the south half of the southeast quarter of section 13 and the east half of the northeast quarter of section 24, township 32 north, range 21 east, Montana meridian;

A bill (S. 784) to authorize the sale of certain lands at or near Belton, Mont., for hotel purposes; and

A bill (S. 785) to provide for the leasing of oil and gas lands withdrawn from entry (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 786) to increase the limit of cost for the Federal building and site therefor at Billings, Mont., and to authorize the provision of quarters for United States courts in said building; and

A bill (S. 787) to enlarge, extend, remodel, etc., public building at Helena, Mont.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 788) permitting the Wolf Point Bridge & Development Co. to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Missouri River in the State of Montana; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 789) providing for an additional judge for the district of Montana; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 790) to repeal an act entitled "An act to amend section 3 of the act of Congress of May 1, 1888, and extend the provisions of section 2301 of the Revised Statutes of the United States to certain lands in the State of Montana embraced within the provisions of said act, and for other purposes" (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 791) for the relief of Levi B. Rouse; and

A bill (S. 792) for the relief of Thomas W. Williams; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 793) modifying and amending the act providing for the disposal of the surplus unallotted lands within the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, Mont. (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 794) for the relief of H. Frank Adkins;

A bill (S. 795) for the relief of Edward Erickson;

A bill (S. 796) for the relief of Benjamin Musselman;

A bill (S. 797) for the relief of John E. Woods (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 798) for the relief of Kate Canniff;

A bill (S. 799) for the relief of J. D. Savage; and

A bill (S. 800) to reimburse Hill County, State of Montana, for money expended for the support of the Rocky Boy Band of Chippewa Indians; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 801) granting a pension to James Farrell;

A bill (S. 802) granting pensions to Bull Snake and Old Coyote, Crow Indians;

A bill (S. 803) granting an increase of pension to Joseph W. Crowell;

A bill (S. 804) granting an increase of pension to Martin L. Fisher;

A bill (S. 805) granting a pension to Justus W. King; and

A bill (S. 806) granting a pension to Bridget Prickett (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McCUMBER:

A bill (S. 807) for the relief of Ethel M. Young;

A bill (S. 808) to amend an act entitled "An act for the relief of the Colorado Cooperative Colony, to permit second homesteads in certain cases, and for other purposes," approved June 5, 1900;

A bill (S. 809) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to accept the application for land entry of Richard Daeley;

A bill (S. 810) authorizing the reconveyance of certain lands to the United States and authorizing the parties making such conveyance to file entry on other public lands;

A bill (S. 811) to pay Olaf Johnson for improvements made on canceled homestead entry (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 812) defining procedure in case of protested or objected final proof on public lands;

A bill (S. 813) granting to the several States certain public lands for certain purposes;

A bill (S. 814) granting to the State of North Dakota 50,000 acres of land to aid in the maintenance of a normal school at Minot, N. Dak.; and

A bill (S. 815) granting to the State of North Dakota 300,000 acres of land to aid in the maintenance of a system of public roads in the State of North Dakota; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 816) for relief of Eugene Schuler;

A bill (S. 817) for the relief of the estate of John Stewart, deceased;

A bill (S. 818) for the relief of the Snare & Triest Co.;

A bill (S. 819) authorizing and directing the Secretary of State to examine and settle the claim of the Wales Island Packing Co.;

A bill (S. 820) for the relief of the heirs of Waldo M. Potter, deceased; and

A bill (S. 821) for the relief of John H. Howlett; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 822) for the protection of passengers on ocean vessels; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 823) to amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other purposes," approved August 24, 1912; and

A bill (S. 824) establishing rate of pay for rural free carriers; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads;

A bill (S. 825) to provide for the incorporation, control, and government of associations organized to carry on business entering into or becoming a part of interstate commerce; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 826) to authorize the sale of lands contained in the abandoned military reservation of Fort Hancock, near Bismarck, N. Dak.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 827) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide revenue for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States"; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 828) to permit citizens of the United States to be admitted to Government tuberculosis hospitals; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 829) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Pembina, N. Dak.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 830) to provide for the inspection and grading of grain entering into interstate commerce, and to secure uniformity in standards and classification of grain, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 831) to facilitate farm credits and decrease interest charges on farm securities; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A bill (S. 832) to establish a fish-cultural station in the State of North Dakota; to the Committee on Fisheries.

A bill (S. 833) to provide that petty officers, noncommissioned officers, and enlisted men of the United States Navy and Marine Corps on the retired list who had creditable Civil War service shall receive the rank or rating and the pay of the next higher enlisted grade; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 834) providing for a commission to settle certain claims between the United States Government and the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians and the Sioux of the Medawakanton and Wahpakoota Bands; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 835) for the relief of Isaac J. Reese; and

A bill (S. 836) to correct the military record of A. M. Weller; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 837) to provide for the sanitary wrapping of bread in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A bill (S. 838) to amend section 177 of the Judicial Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 839) granting a pension to James Kenyon;

A bill (S. 840) to provide for placing ex-Presidents of the United States on the retired list as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and to provide for an annuity for the widows of Presidents and ex-Presidents;

A bill (S. 841) granting pensions to volunteer Army nurses of the Civil War;

A bill (S. 842) to provide for placing ex-Presidents of the United States on the retired list as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and to provide for an annuity for the widows of Presidents and ex-Presidents;

A bill (S. 843) amending section 2 of an act entitled "An act to increase the pension of widows, minor children, etc., of deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War, the War with Mexico, the various Indian wars, etc., and to grant a pension

to certain widows of the deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War," approved April 19, 1908;

A bill (S. 844) granting a pension to Mayme Chilson;

A bill (S. 845) granting a pension to Anna Irwin;

A bill (S. 846) granting a pension to Margaret D. Hardman;

A bill (S. 847) granting an increase of pension to John Leary;

A bill (S. 848) granting an increase of pension to Marie L. Van Solen;

A bill (S. 849) granting an increase of pension to David Keith;

A bill (S. 850) granting an increase of pension to Martina Morrow;

A bill (S. 851) granting an increase of pension to William Shaw;

A bill (S. 852) granting a pension to John R. Beebe;

A bill (S. 853) granting a pension to Horace H. Lockwood;

A bill (S. 854) granting a pension to Vesta M. Daniels;

A bill (S. 855) granting an increase of pension to Betsy Ash;

A bill (S. 856) granting a pension to S. W. Callahan;

A bill (S. 857) granting an increase of pension to George W. Sargent;

A bill (S. 858) granting a pension to Mary B. Yerington (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 859) granting an increase of pension to Aad Peterson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 860) granting an increase of pension to Matilda Davis (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 861) granting an increase of pension to Nancy Howe (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 862) granting a pension to James C. Latimer (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 863) granting a pension to Michael Urell, alias Charles Welsh (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 864) granting an increase of pension to Henry Wagoner (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Arizona:

A bill (S. 865) granting to the State of Arizona public lands for the construction, repair, and maintenance of public roads (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 866) granting lands to the State of Arizona for construction and maintenance of roads, highways, and bridges;

A bill (S. 867) to amend an act entitled "An act providing for second homestead and desert-land entries," approved February 3, 1911 (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 868) authorizing the issuance of a patent to the city of Tempe to certain land in the county of Maricopa, State of Arizona (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 869) authorizing the issuance of a patent to the city of Tempe to certain land in the county of Maricopa, State of Arizona;

A bill (S. 870) granting title to the town of Florence, Ariz., to certain lands for cemetery purposes (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 871) granting title to the town of Florence, Ariz., to certain lands for cemetery purposes;

A bill (S. 872) authorizing the issuance of a patent to the city of Phoenix to certain land in the county of Maricopa, State of Arizona (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 873) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue patent to the city of Phoenix, Ariz., for certain lands, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 874) to create an additional land district in the State of Arizona (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 875) excluding mineral lands from Executive order reservations (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 876) to grant an honorable discharge to Charles T. Nutter;

A bill (S. 877) to regulate detached service in the line of the Army (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 878) authorizing the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to deliver to the city of Tucson, State of Arizona, two condemned bronze or brass cannon, with their carriages and outfit of cannon balls (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 879) opening the surplus and unallotted lands in the Colorado River Indian Reservation to settlement and entry under the provisions of the Carey Land Acts, and for other purposes (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 880) authorizing the construction of the San Carlos irrigation project on the Gila River in Arizona, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 881) for the relief of the administrator and heirs of Fritz Contzen, to permit the prosecution of an Indian depredation claim; to the Committee on Indian Depredations.

A bill (S. 882) granting relief to certain American citizens in El Paso, Tex., and Douglas, Ariz.; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A bill (S. 883) to authorize the furnishing of a municipal water supply to cities and towns upon, or in the vicinity of Federal or Indian irrigation projects (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 884) for the relief of the water users under what is known as the Yuma irrigation project, in Yuma County, Ariz. (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 885) to provide for an investigation to ascertain the feasibility of the construction of a dam and irrigating ditches in the San Pedro Valley, State of Arizona;

A bill (S. 886) to amend section 5 of the act of Congress of June 25, 1910, entitled "An act to authorize advances to the reclamation fund, and for other purposes"; and

A bill (S. 887) to authorize payment of damages caused by operations of the Reclamation Service (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

A bill (S. 888) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to confer upon Marcus A. Jordan the life-saving medal of the first class; to the Committee on the Library.

A bill (S. 889) for the erection of a public building in the city of Tucson, Ariz.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 890) for the relief of the legal representatives of John T. Brickwood, deceased, Edward Gaynor, Theodore Gebler, Lee W. Mix, Arthur L. Peck, Thomas D. Casanega, Joseph de Lusignan, and Joseph H. Berger (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 891) granting a pension to Thomas F. Lancaster;

A bill (S. 892) granting a pension to George L. Hollis;

A bill (S. 893) granting a pension to Bert O. Brown;

A bill (S. 894) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Pulsipher; and

A bill (S. 895) granting a pension to James Hester; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PITTMAN:

A bill (S. 896) to establish a commission form of government in the administration of national affairs in Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Territories.

A bill (S. 897) granting to the State of Nevada 2,000,000 acres of land in said State for the use and benefit of the public schools of Nevada;

A bill (S. 898) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to designate certain tracts of land in the State of Nevada upon which continuous residence shall not be required under the homestead laws; and

A bill (S. 899) to encourage the reclamation of certain arid lands in the State of Nevada, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. JAMES:

A bill (S. 900) amending sections 476, 477, and 440 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. HUGHES:

A bill (S. 901) to limit the effect of the regulation of interstate commerce between the States in goods, wares, and merchandise wholly or in part manufactured, mined, or produced by convict labor or in any prison or reformatory; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CHILTON:

A bill (S. 902) giving the consent of the United States for the bringing of certain suits in the Supreme Court of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

A bill (S. 903) authorizing and directing the Director of the Geological Survey to cause to be made a complete topographic and hydrographic survey of the State of Texas; to the Committee on Appropriations.

A bill (S. 904) to prevent the desecration of the flag of the United States, and to provide punishment therefor; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 905) providing for an investigation of the feasibility of irrigation by the reservoir system or plan in Texas, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Colorado; and

A bill (S. 906) for a complete soil survey of the State of Texas; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. SHEPPARD (for Mr. CULBERSON):

A bill (S. 907) granting permission to Ella S. Gilliland and Clara E. Gilliland, joined by her husband, W. H. Gilliland, to institute suit against the United States of America in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Texas for the partition and adjustment of the rights and titles claimed by them in certain lands situated in said eastern district of Texas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 908) for the relief of Oscar C. Guessaz; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 909) to provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Fort Worth, Tex., and for the remodeling, altering, etc., of the present post-office building; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 910) to authorize the Supreme Court to prescribe forms and rules and generally to regulate pleading, procedure, and practice on the common-law side of the Federal courts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GALLINGER (for Mr. BURLEIGH):

A bill (S. 911) granting an increase of pension to Rufus S. Maxwell;

A bill (S. 912) granting an increase of pension to Herbert M. Starbird;

A bill (S. 913) granting a pension to John St. John Lane;

A bill (S. 914) granting an increase of pension to Abby F. Dyer;

A bill (S. 915) granting a pension to Winnifred Whitney; and

A bill (S. 916) granting a pension to Adesta L. Kendall; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BORAH:

A bill (S. 917) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend sections 2291 and 2297 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to homesteads";

A bill (S. 918) authorizing and legalizing the exchange of certain lands between the United States and the State of Idaho;

(By request.) A bill (S. 919) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to cancel and set aside segregations of public lands under the Carey Act, and to regulate the same; and

A bill (S. 920) to amend an act to provide for an enlarged homestead, approved June 17, 1910; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 921) for the relief of John Green and others, of the State of Idaho;

A bill (S. 922) for the relief of Mary E. Nicolson; and

A bill (S. 923) for the relief of Albert E. Magoffin; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 924) prohibiting Senators, Representatives, or Delegates from receiving compensation or acting as counsel in certain matters where the United States is interested, or for parties or corporations engaged in interstate commerce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 925) to authorize further advances to the reclamation fund and for the issue and disposal of certificates of indebtedness in reimbursement therefor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

(By request.) A bill (S. 926) to provide for the establishment, operation, management, and control of an agricultural capital or central clearing house for the scientific distribution and marketing of agricultural products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 927) for the relief of Clarence Hazelbaker; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 928) for the relief of Jacob Mull;

A bill (S. 929) for the relief of Reuben Sewell; and

A bill (S. 930) for the relief of Alvin Harder; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 931) granting a pension to Joseph Holtz;

A bill (S. 932) granting a pension to A. J. Henderson;

A bill (S. 933) granting a pension to James Heavrin;

A bill (S. 934) granting a pension to Robert Hamilton;

A bill (S. 935) granting a pension to Helen M. Curl;

A bill (S. 936) granting an increase of pension to Darwin Coykendall;

A bill (S. 937) granting a pension to Mary Coleman;

A bill (S. 938) granting an increase of pension to John E. Clark;

A bill (S. 939) granting a pension to Josephine M. Buck;

A bill (S. 940) granting a pension to Richard W. Berry;

A bill (S. 941) granting an increase of pension to Michael Barrett;

A bill (S. 942) granting a pension to Reinhard Anscheutz;

A bill (S. 943) granting a pension to William Abernathy;

A bill (S. 944) granting an increase of pension to Giles Otis Pearce;

A bill (S. 945) granting a pension to James M. Woods;

A bill (S. 946) granting a pension to William E. White;

A bill (S. 947) granting an increase of pension to John B. Way;

A bill (S. 948) granting a pension to Sarah R. Vancourt;

A bill (S. 949) granting a pension to Ella Taylor;

A bill (S. 950) granting a pension to Martin W. Sewall;

A bill (S. 951) granting a pension to Corrilla J. Robbins;

A bill (S. 952) granting a pension to George W. Perry;

A bill (S. 953) granting a pension to Elizabeth Parker;

A bill (S. 954) granting a pension to George W. Moore;

A bill (S. 955) granting a pension to Robert Riley Lorton;

A bill (S. 956) granting an increase of pension to Henry J. McFadden (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 957) granting an increase of pension to Harris B. Hubbell (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 958) granting an increase of pension to Orin W. Goodale (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 959) granting a pension to Lizzie Breen (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 960) granting an increase of pension to Adeline Reynolds (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 961) granting an increase of pension to John H. Sagehorn (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 962) granting an increase of pension to George H. Shefter (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 963) granting a pension to Marie A. Smith (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 964) granting an increase of pension to John F. Treadwell (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 965) granting an increase of pension to Henry G. Wilson (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHERMAN:

A bill (S. 966) concerning the elective franchises in elections for United States Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in the Congress of the United States of America; and

A bill (S. 967) concerning crimes against the elective franchise in the election of United States Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in the Congress of the United States of America; to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

A bill (S. 968) granting an extension of time to construct a bridge across Rock River at or near Colona Ferry, in the State of Illinois; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 969) for the relief of James Baird;

A bill (S. 970) for the relief of Clark W. Cottrell;

A bill (S. 971) for the relief of James Orange;

A bill (S. 972) for the relief of Thomas Riley;

A bill (S. 973) for the relief of Norman B. Roberts;

A bill (S. 974) for the relief of William Thomas;

A bill (S. 975) for the relief of Robert Zink; and

A bill (S. 976) for the relief of Arthur Wood; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 977) for the relief of Edward N. McCarty (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 978) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust the accounts of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. in accordance with the decision of the Court of Claims in case No. 30159; and

A bill (S. 979) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust the accounts of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. for transporting the United States mails in accordance with certain decisions of the Court of Claims; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 980) granting a pension to Anton Teichman;

A bill (S. 981) granting a pension to Eliza M. Watkins;

A bill (S. 982) granting an increase of pension to Felix M. Wheat;

A bill (S. 983) granting a pension to Clarinda Stoner;

A bill (S. 984) granting a pension to Nancy Matsel;

A bill (S. 985) granting a pension to Daniel G. Peterson, alias Robert Brown;

A bill (S. 986) granting an increase of pension to William O'Callaghan;

A bill (S. 987) granting a pension to George W. Irvin;

A bill (S. 988) granting an increase of pension to William Hix;

A bill (S. 989) granting an increase of pension to William Howard;

A bill (S. 990) granting a pension to Charles M. Williams;

A bill (S. 991) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Wardle;
A bill (S. 992) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Taylor;
A bill (S. 993) granting a pension to Henry Swain;
A bill (S. 994) granting an increase of pension to John R. Snook;
A bill (S. 995) granting a pension to Sarah E. Murray;
A bill (S. 996) granting a pension to Frank M. Gilmore;
A bill (S. 997) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Kniffin;
A bill (S. 998) granting an increase of pension to Isaac H. Bodenhamer;
A bill (S. 999) granting an increase of pension to Margaret J. Fletcher;
A bill (S. 1000) granting a pension to John A. Foster;
A bill (S. 1001) granting an increase of pension to Zeba D. French;
A bill (S. 1002) granting an increase of pension to William F. F. Evans;
A bill (S. 1003) granting a pension to Eliza A. Gordon;
A bill (S. 1004) granting a pension to Jane McGaughey;
A bill (S. 1005) granting an increase of pension to John S. Goodyear;
A bill (S. 1006) granting a pension to John August Bohman;
A bill (S. 1007) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Denny;
A bill (S. 1008) granting an increase of pension to David Youts;
A bill (S. 1009) granting a pension to Hector C. Fairfowl;
A bill (S. 1010) granting an increase of pension to Emma S. Gere;
A bill (S. 1011) granting a pension to Cora Conzet;
A bill (S. 1012) granting a pension to Gustav J. Tichy;
A bill (S. 1013) granting an increase of pension to Artemisia McCowen;
A bill (S. 1014) granting an increase of pension to George Bateson;
A bill (S. 1015) granting a pension to Elizabeth S. Chaplain;
A bill (S. 1016) granting an increase of pension to John C. Clark;
A bill (S. 1017) granting a pension to Monroe Cole;
A bill (S. 1018) granting an increase of pension to Daniel W. Coan;
A bill (S. 1019) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Creed;
A bill (S. 1020) granting an increase of pension to John W. Chapman;
A bill (S. 1021) granting a pension to Ellen Hammond Clark;
A bill (S. 1022) granting an increase of pension to David R. Miller;
A bill (S. 1023) granting an increase of pension to Artemisia McCowen;
A bill (S. 1024) granting an increase of pension to Joel T. Booz;
A bill (S. 1025) granting an increase of pension to William L. V. Kite;
A bill (S. 1026) granting a pension to Jacob Hefler;
A bill (S. 1027) granting a pension to Jane Goodman;
A bill (S. 1028) granting an increase of pension to Daniel M. Banks;
A bill (S. 1029) granting a pension to Matilda Bennett;
A bill (S. 1030) granting a pension to Sarah Morton;
A bill (S. 1031) granting a pension to C. B. Thompson;
A bill (S. 1032) granting an increase of pension to Charity E. Smith;
A bill (S. 1033) granting an increase of pension to Alfred Hooker;
A bill (S. 1034) granting an increase of pension to Henry L. Miller;
A bill (S. 1035) granting an increase of pension to Americus V. Larrance;
A bill (S. 1036) granting a pension to Harriet A. Turnbull;
A bill (S. 1037) granting an increase of pension to Alfred Hooker;
A bill (S. 1038) granting a pension to James Meals;
A bill (S. 1039) granting an increase of pension to Leroy F. Morse;
A bill (S. 1040) granting an increase of pension to Ellen Edwards;
A bill (S. 1041) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Kirkpatrick;
A bill (S. 1042) granting a pension to John W. Ferris;
A bill (S. 1043) granting an increase of pension to Mary King; and
A bill (S. 1044) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. George; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ASHURST:

A bill (S. 1045) to provide for the erection of a public building at Prescott, in the State of Arizona; and
A bill (S. 1046) to provide for the purchase of a site for a public building in the city of Bisbee, Ariz.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.
A bill (S. 1047) for the relief of the administrator and heirs of John G. Campbell, to permit the prosecution of Indian depredation claims; and
A bill (S. 1048) for the relief of Warren E. Day; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.
A bill (S. 1049) granting an honorable discharge to Ustacio B. Davison (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.
A bill (S. 1050) granting a pension to Cora B. Cambridge (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1051) granting a pension to William R. Hughes (with accompanying papers); and
A bill (S. 1052) granting a pension to Myrtle M. Bush; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STERLING:

A bill (S. 1053) to provide for stock-raising homesteads, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.
A bill (S. 1054) to secure cooperation between the Interstate Commerce Commission and the State railway boards and commissions of the several States in correlating, changing, and establishing intrastate rates, charges, and fares which indirectly affect interstate commerce in the transportation of passengers and property by public carriers, and providing for procedure relative thereto; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.
A bill (S. 1055) to amend section 413 of the Postal Laws and Regulations of 1913, being a part of the act approved August 24, 1912, entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.
A bill (S. 1056) for the relief of Alfred Sjostrom; to the Committee on Claims.
A bill (S. 1057) granting an increase of pension to Emma D. Phelps; and
A bill (S. 1058) granting an increase of pension to Franklin H. Gillett; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MYERS:

A bill (S. 1059) to provide for the payment for certain lands within the former Flathead Indian Reservation, in the State of Montana;
A bill (S. 1060) to provide for the development of water power and the use of public lands in relation thereto, and for other purposes;
A bill (S. 1061) to allow additional entries under the enlarged homestead act;
A bill (S. 1062) relating to the duties of registers of United States land offices and the publication in newspapers of official land-office notices;
A bill (S. 1063) to amend an act approved June 22, 1910, entitled "An act to provide for agricultural entries on coal lands";
A bill (S. 1064) to provide for the nonmineral entry of lands withdrawn, classified, or reported as containing coal, phosphate, nitrate, potash, oil, gas, or asphaltic minerals in Alaska;
A bill (S. 1065) to provide for summer residence homesteads, and for other purposes;
A bill (S. 1066) authorizing leave of absence to homestead settlers upon unsurveyed lands;
A bill (S. 1067) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to convey to the city of Bozeman, Mont., certain land for alley purposes; and
A bill (S. 1068) relating to desert-land entries; to the Committee on Public Lands.
A bill (S. 1069) to close the allotment roll of the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians; and
A bill (S. 1070) to amend an act entitled "An act for the survey and allotment of lands now embraced within the limits of the Flathead Indian Reservation, in the State of Montana, and the sale and disposal of all surplus lands after allotment," approved April 23, 1904 (33 Stat. L., p. 302), as amended by the act of March 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., p. 796); to the Committee on Indian Affairs.
A bill (S. 1071) to amend the acts to regulate commerce so as to provide that publishers of newspapers and periodicals may enter into advertising contracts with common carriers and receive payment for such advertisements in transportation; and
A bill (S. 1072) providing for the labeling and tagging of all fabrics and articles made therefrom, intended for sale, which

enter into interstate commerce, and providing penalties for misbranding; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 1073) to amend section 4 of an act to establish a Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, and to provide for a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 1074) for the relief of the Jefferson Lime Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1075) granting a pension to James Duffy;

A bill (S. 1076) granting a pension to Daniel Morrissey;

A bill (S. 1077) granting a pension to Charles B. Wemple;

A bill (S. 1078) granting a pension to Fred Burnstead;

A bill (S. 1079) granting a pension to George A. Atkinson;

A bill (S. 1080) granting a pension to Sarah A. Ives; and

A bill (S. 1081) granting a pension to Emma B. Williams; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

A bill (S. 1082) to prevent the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. OWEN. I introduce a bill and ask that it be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The SECRETARY. A bill to prevent the use of the mails and of the telegraph and telephone in furtherance of fraudulent and harmful transactions on stock exchanges.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I desire to make an objection to the introduction of that bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the rule the bill will lie over.

By Mr. OWEN:

A bill (S. 1083) to prevent interstate commerce in the products of child labor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 1084) to provide a direct, truthful, and inexpensive means of communication between the voters and candidates for nomination and election to certain Federal offices, and to provide publicity for amendments to the Federal Constitution submitted by Congress, and the reasons for and against their adoption; and

A bill (S. 1085) to terminate minority rule in the nomination and election of Senators and Representatives in Congress; to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

A bill (S. 1086) authorizing Ponca City, Okla., and the board of education of said city to convey certain lands; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 1087) providing for inspection by officers of the Public Health Service of vessels, vehicles, trains, carriages, or other conveyances, depots, etc., engaged in or used in connection with interstate commerce, and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to enforce reasonable rules and regulations to maintain the same in a sanitary condition; to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine.

A bill (S. 1088) to provide for an additional associate justice for the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia;

A bill (S. 1089) to amend an act entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," approved July 2, 1890;

A bill (S. 1090) to authorize the issuance of search warrants where probable cause appears for believing that intoxicating liquors are contained in certain places in violation of law and prohibiting the introduction of liquors into States having prohibtory laws, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 1091) for the protection of officers of the United States in the eastern district of the State of Oklahoma, authorizing the search for and seizure of liquors introduced into the eastern district of the State of Oklahoma, and making the possession of such liquors prima facie evidence of an unlawful introduction, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 1092) for the establishment of a probation system in the United States courts, except in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 1093) to permit the Denison Coal Co. to relinquish certain lands embraced in its Choctaw and Chickasaw coal lease and to include within said lease other lands within the segregated coal area;

A bill (S. 1094) conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment in claims of the Ponca Tribe of Indians against the United States;

A bill (S. 1095) conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment in claims of the Osage Nation of Indians against the United States;

A bill (S. 1096) to provide for carrying into effect of the agreement between the United States and the Muskogee (Creek) Nation of Indians ratified by act of Congress approved March 1, 1901, and supplemental agreement of June 30, 1902, and other laws and treaties with said tribe of Indians;

A bill (S. 1097) for the relief of the Ottawa Indian Tribe, of Blanchard Fork and Rouch de Boeuf;

A bill (S. 1098) to adjust and settle the claims of the loyal Shawnee and loyal Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians;

A bill (S. 1099) to authorize the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co. to change its line of railroad through the Chilocco Indian Reservation, State of Oklahoma; and

A bill (S. 1100) to pay the balance due the loyal Creek Indians on the award made by the Senate on the 16th day of February, 1903; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 1101) granting a pension to Claud V. Chambers (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1102) granting a pension to Samuel W. Horn (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1103) granting a pension to Charles E. Mann; and

A bill (S. 1104) granting a pension to Harlan P. Reeves; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FLETCHER:

A bill (S. 1105) to donate to the city of St. Augustine, Fla., for park purposes, the tract of land known as the Powder House Lot; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1106) to provide for the establishment, operation, and supervision of a national farm-land bank system in the United States of America, for the creation of depositaries for postal savings and other public funds, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A bill (S. 1107) to amend, revise, and codify the laws relating to the public printing and binding and the distribution of Government publications; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. SHIVELY:

A bill (S. 1108) granting an increase of pension to John W. Greene (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1109) granting an increase of pension to George W. Halsey (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1110) granting an increase of pension to Peter S. Hare (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1111) granting an increase of pension to John Ensley Hixon (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1112) granting an increase of pension to Harvey W. Hoover (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1113) granting an increase of pension to George G. Hopkins (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1114) granting an increase of pension to Lavina Hunter (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1115) granting an increase of pension to Abraham Jones (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1116) granting an increase of pension to William Kenyon (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1117) granting an increase of pension to Ebenezer C. Lafollett (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1118) granting an increase of pension to Henry M. Lemons (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1119) granting an increase of pension to Jefferson Lyons (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1120) granting an increase of pension to Catharine Mayer (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1121) granting a pension to Mary Megrady (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1122) granting an increase of pension to George Milholland (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1123) granting an increase of pension to George Ringle (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1124) granting an increase of pension to Cyreneus Rodgers (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1125) granting an increase of pension to Andy Perrin (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1126) granting an increase of pension to Alfred P. Williams (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1127) granting an increase of pension to Burton Gillaspie (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1128) granting an increase of pension to Henry Gathman (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1129) granting an increase of pension to Luther W. Garrett (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1130) granting an increase of pension to John Fry (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1131) granting an increase of pension to George E. Fleming (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1132) granting an increase of pension to William M. Dern (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1133) granting an increase of pension to John M. Davidson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1134) granting an increase of pension to James Cronan (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1135) granting an increase of pension to Henry Creery (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1136) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Cramer (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1137) granting an increase of pension to John W. W. Craig (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1138) granting an increase of pension to Edward Corbin (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1139) granting an increase of pension to William Comstock (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1140) granting an increase of pension to Marion Clemans (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1141) granting an increase of pension to Dewitt C. Burns (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1142) granting an increase of pension to John W. Blockson (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1143) granting an increase of pension to Nicholas Bernhard (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1144) granting an increase of pension to Turner Barns (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1145) granting an increase of pension to John M. Barber (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1146) granting a pension to Rachel A. Woodmansee;
A bill (S. 1147) granting a pension to Sarah M. Cook (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1148) granting a pension to William C. Estep (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1149) granting a pension to Wilber Feaster (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1150) granting a pension to Joseph T. Kling (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1151) granting a pension to Susan M. Lysinger (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1152) granting an increase of pension to George W. Aldrich (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1153) granting an increase of pension to Eliza J. Arthur (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1154) granting an increase of pension to James E. Bacon (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1155) granting an increase of pension to August Baker (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1156) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Dunham (with accompanying papers); and
A bill (S. 1157) granting an increase of pension to William C. Fickas (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 2) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women; to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 3) for coordinating lines of communication and transportation with the national defense;

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 4) for limiting cost of Army and Navy equipment; and

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 5) for defraying expense of Army and Navy equipment; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WARREN:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 6) appropriating money for the payment of certain claims on account of labor, supplies, materials, and cash furnished in the construction of the Corbett Tunnel; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WILLIAMS:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 7) for the relief of Edward L. Keyes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. OWEN:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 8) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to pay the expenses of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indian students attending the Murray District State Agricultural School at Tishomingo, Okla., for the year 1915–16 (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 9) proposing a method of amending the Constitution of the United States by establishing constitutional majority rule; and

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 10) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 11) looking toward an international peace conference at The Hague immediately after the close of the present war in Europe; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 12) relating to the transmission through the mails of publicity pamphlets; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 13) authorizing the State of Oklahoma to control the beds of navigable streams within that State, including the Arkansas River, for the purposes of drilling for oil, gas, and other minerals; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. MYERS:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 14) to permit offerings at public sale of certain lands in Montana ceded by the Crow Indians; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. SHAFROTH:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 15) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, fixing the time for the convening of Congress and commencement of the terms of the President, Vice President, Senators, and Representatives; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Arizona:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 16) excepting the Reclamation Service from the operations of section 5 of the act of Congress approved July 16, 1914 (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

By Mr. BORAH:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 17) directing the Secretary of the Interior to amend certain patents issued to homestead entrymen upon lands formerly covered by the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation and other lands in what is known as the St. Maries and St. Joe country, in the State of Idaho; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. McCUMBER:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 18) authorizing the printing of 200,000 copies of the Special Report on the Diseases of the Horse; and

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 19) authorizing the printing of 200,000 copies of the Special Report on the Diseases of Cattle; to the Committee on Printing.

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 20) granting to the Bismarck Water Supply Co. an easement in and to certain lands belonging to the United States; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 21) for the relief of applicants to purchase lands under the terms of a grant to the Oregon & California Railroad Co.; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. WORKS:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 22) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 23) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MARTIN of Virginia:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 24) authorizing the Librarian of Congress to return to Williamsburg Lodge, No. 6, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Virginia, the original manuscript of the record of the proceedings of said lodge; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. GRONNA:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 25) authorizing the printing of 200,000 copies of the Special Report on the Diseases of the Horse; and

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 26) authorizing the printing of 200,000 copies of the Special Report on the Diseases of Cattle; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. THOMPSON:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 27) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women; to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

By Mr. KENYON:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 28) creating a commission to prepare a budget system for the Government of the United States with reference to its appropriations, estimates, and revenues; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 29) to increase and popularize the use of cotton materials in the United States by directing the executive departments to purchase same wherever practicable and to the manifest interest of the Government, and by requesting companies, firms, and individuals to make purchases with the same object in view; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 30) for submission of a constitutional amendment for prohibition to the consideration of the States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 31) authorizing a survey and examination of the Rio Grande border of the United States to

determine the advisability of constructing a highway either along the entire border or certain sections thereof; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

UNITED STATES COURT AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

Mr. SAULSBURY. I introduce a bill relative to the United States court at Shanghai, China. I ask the attention of the chairmen of the Committee on the Judiciary and of the Committee on Foreign Relations, as I am in doubt to which committee it should be referred. I myself think it should go to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is inclined to think it should be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SAULSBURY. I think, if the Chair please, that the bill should be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator can have his choice about it. It can go to whatever committee he desires.

Mr. SAULSBURY. I ask that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That will be the order, in the absence of objection.

The bill (S. 24) to supplement existing legislation relative to the United States court for China and to increase the serviceability thereof was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

WATER-POWER SITES.

Mr. SMOOT. I introduce a bill providing for the acquisition by a State, under certain conditions, of any lands therein which are or may become chiefly valuable for the development of water power.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That general question is before the Committee on Commerce. In what way does this bill differ from other bills on the general subject?

Mr. SMOOT. I will say that this bill has reference to the establishment of water-power sites upon public lands within the different States.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Has the bill heretofore been before Congress?

Mr. SMOOT. It does not involve the question of commerce at all. That is embraced in an entirely different bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The bill (S. 44) providing for the acquisition by a State, under certain conditions, of any lands therein which are or may become chiefly valuable for the development of water power was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I introduce a bill to provide for the promotion of vocational education which was presented in the last Congress, and I should like to have it read, referred, and printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Unless there is objection, such will be the order. The Chair hears none.

The bill (S. 703) to provide for the promotion of vocational education; to provide for cooperation with the States in the promotion of such education in agriculture and the trades and industries; to provide for cooperation with the States in the preparation of teachers of vocational subjects; and to appropriate money and regulate its expenditure was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A bill (S. 703) to provide for the promotion of vocational education; to provide for cooperation with the States in the promotion of such education in agriculture and the trades and industries; to provide for cooperation with the States in the preparation of teachers of vocational subjects; and to appropriate money and regulate its expenditure.

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby annually appropriated out of the money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sums provided in sections 2, 3, and 4 of this act, to be paid to the respective States for the purpose of cooperating with the States in paying the salaries of teachers, supervisors, and directors of agricultural subjects, and of teachers of trade and industrial subjects, and in the preparation of teachers of agricultural, trade, and industrial, and home economics subjects; and the sum provided for in section 7 to the Federal Board for Vocational Education for the administration of this act, and for the purpose of making studies, investigations, and reports to aid in the organization and conduct of vocational education, which sums shall be expended as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of cooperating with the States in paying the salaries of teachers, supervisors, or directors of agricultural subjects there is hereby appropriated to the States, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, the sum of $500,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, the sum of $750,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, the sum of $1,000,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, the sum of $1,250,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, the sum of $1,500,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, the sum of $1,750,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, the sum of $2,000,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, the sum of $2,500,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, and annually thereafter, the sum of $3,000,000. Said sums shall be allotted to the States in the proportion which their rural population bears to the total rural population in the United States, not including outlying possessions, according to the last preceding United States census: *Provided*, That the allotment of funds to any State shall be not less than a minimum of $5,000 for any fiscal year prior to and including the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, nor less than $10,000 for any fiscal year thereafter; and there is hereby appropriated the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purpose of providing the minimum allotment to the States provided for in this section: For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, the sum of $48,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, the sum of $34,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, the sum of $24,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, the sum of $18,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, the sum of $14,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, the sum of $11,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, the sum of $9,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, the sum of $34,000, and annually thereafter the sum of $27,000.

SEC. 3. That for the purpose of cooperating with the States in paying the salaries of teachers of trade and industrial subjects there is hereby appropriated to the States, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, the sum of $500,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, the sum of $750,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, the sum of $1,000,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, the sum of $1,250,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, the sum of $1,500,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, the sum of $1,750,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, the sum of $2,000,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, the sum of $2,500,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, the sum of $3,000,000, and annually thereafter the sum of $3,000,000. Said sums shall be allotted to the States in the proportion which their urban population bears to the total urban population in the United States, not including outlying possessions, according to the last preceding United States census: *Provided*, That the allotment of funds to any State shall be not less than a minimum of $5,000 for any fiscal year prior to and including the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, nor less than $10,000 for any fiscal year thereafter, and there is hereby appropriated the following sums, or so much thereof as may be needed for the purpose of providing the minimum allotment to the States provided for in this section; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, the sum of $66,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, the sum of $46,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, the sum of $34,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, the sum of $28,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, the sum of $25,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, the sum of $22,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, the sum of $19,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, the sum of $56,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, and annually thereafter, the sum of $50,000.

SEC. 4. That for the purpose of cooperating with the States in preparing teachers, supervisors, and directors of agricultural subjects, and teachers of trade and industrial and home economics subjects, there is hereby appropriated to the States, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, the sum of $500,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, the sum of $700,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, the sum of $900,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, and annually thereafter, the sum of $1,000,000. Said sums shall be allotted to the States in the proportion which their population bears to the total population of the United States, not including outlying possessions, according to the last preceding United States census: *Provided*, That the allotment of funds to any State shall be not less than a minimum of $5,000 for any fiscal year prior to and including the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, nor less than $10,000 for any fiscal year thereafter. And there is hereby appropriated the following sums, or so much thereof as may be needed, for the purpose of providing the minimum allotment provided for in this section: For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, the sum of $46,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, the sum of $32,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, the sum of $24,000; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, and annually thereafter, the sum of $90,000.

SEC. 5. That in order to secure the benefits of the appropriations provided for in sections 2, 3, and 4 of this act, any State shall, through the legislative authority thereof, accept the provisions of this act, and designate or create a State board, consisting of not less than three members, and having all necessary power to cooperate, as herein provided, with the Federal Board for Vocational Education in the administration of the provisions of this act. The State board of education or other board having charge of the administration of public education in the State, or any State board having charge of the administration of any kind of vocational education in the State, may, if the State so elect, be designated as the State board for the purposes of this act.

Any State may accept the benefits of any one or more of the respective funds herein appropriated, and it may defer the acceptance of the benefits of any one or more of such funds, and shall be required to meet only the conditions relative to the fund or funds the benefits of which it has accepted: *Provided*, That after June 30, 1917, no State shall receive any appropriation for salaries of teachers, supervisors, or directors of agricultural subjects unless it shall have taken advantage of at least the minimum amount appropriated for the training of teachers, supervisors, or directors of agricultural subjects, as provided for in this act, and that after said date no State shall receive any appropriation for the salaries of teachers of trade and industrial subjects unless it shall have taken advantage of at least the minimum amount appropriated for the training of teachers of trade and industrial subjects, as provided for in this act.

SEC. 6. That a Federal Board for Vocational Education is hereby created, to consist of the Postmaster General, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Labor. The board shall organize and elect one of its members as chairman. The board shall have power to cooperate with State boards in carrying out the provisions of this act. It shall be the duty of the Federal Board for Vocational Education to make, or cause to have made, studies, investigations, and reports, with particular reference to their use in aiding the States in the establishment of vocational schools and classes and in giving instruction in agriculture, trades and industries, commerce and commercial pursuits, and home economics. Such studies, investigations, and reports shall include agriculture and agricultural processes and requirements upon agricultural workers; trades, industries, and apprenticeships, trade and industrial requirements upon industrial workers, and classification of industrial processes and pursuits; commerce and commercial pursuits and requirements upon commercial workers; home processes and problems and requirements upon home workers; and problems of adminis-

tration of vocational schools and of courses of study and instruction in vocational subjects.

Such studies, investigations, and reports concerning agriculture, for the purposes of agricultural education, shall, so far as practicable, be made in cooperation with or through the Department of Agriculture; such studies, investigations, and reports concerning trades and industries, for the purposes of trade and industrial education, shall, so far as practicable, be made in cooperation with or through the Department of Labor; such studies, investigations, and reports concerning commerce and commercial pursuits, for the purposes of commercial education, shall, so far as practicable, be made in cooperation with or through the Department of Commerce; such studies, investigations, and reports concerning the administration of vocational schools, courses of study, and instruction in vocational subjects shall, so far as practicable, be made in cooperation with or through the Bureau of Education.

The Commissioner of Education shall be the executive officer of the board. He may make such recommendations to the board relative to the administration of this act as he may from time to time deem advisable. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Education to carry out the rules, regulations, and decisions which the board may adopt. The Federal Board for Vocational Education shall have power to employ such assistants as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 7. That there is hereby appropriated to the Federal Board for Vocational Education the sum of $200,000 annually, to be available from and after the passage of this act, for the purpose of making or cooperating in making the studies, investigations, and reports provided for in section 6 of this act, and for the purpose of paying the salaries of assistants and office and such other expenses as the board may deem necessary to the execution and administration of this act. The Federal Board for Vocational Education may allot any part of said appropriation to any United States department or bureau for the purpose of making any study or investigation, or part thereof, under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 8. That in order to secure the benefits of the appropriations for any purpose specified in this act the State board shall prepare plans showing the kinds of vocational education for which it is proposed that the appropriation shall be used; the kinds of schools and equipment; courses of study; methods of instruction; qualifications of teachers and, in the case of agricultural subjects, the qualifications of supervisors or directors; plans for the training of teachers; and, in the case of agricultural subjects, plans for the supervision of agricultural education as provided for in section 10. Such plans shall be submitted by the State board to the Federal Board for Vocational Education, and if the Federal board finds the same to be in conformity with the provisions and purposes of this act, the same shall be approved. The State board shall make an annual report to the Federal Board for Vocational Education on or before September 1 of each year on the work done in the State and the receipts and expenditures of money under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 9. That the appropriation for the salaries of teachers, supervisors, or directors of agricultural subjects and of teachers of trade and industrial subjects shall be devoted exclusively to the payment of salaries of such teachers, supervisors, or directors having the minimum qualifications set up for the State by the State board, with the approval of the Federal Board for Vocational Education. The cost of instruction supplementary to the instruction in agricultural and in trade and industrial subjects provided for in this act necessary to build a well-rounded course of training shall be borne by the State and local communities, and no part of the cost thereof shall be borne out of the appropriations herein made. The moneys expended under the provisions of this act, in cooperation with the States, for the salaries of teachers, supervisors, or directors of agricultural subjects, or for the salaries of teachers of trade and industrial subjects, shall be conditioned that for each dollar of Federal money expended for such salaries the State or local community, or both, shall expend an equal amount for such salaries; and that appropriations for the training of teachers of vocational subjects as herein provided shall be conditioned that such money be expended for maintenance of such training, and that for each dollar of Federal money so expended for maintenance the State or local community, or both, shall expend an equal amount for the maintenance of such training.

SEC. 10. That any State may use the appropriation or any part thereof allotted to it under the provisions of this act for the salaries of teachers, supervisors, or directors of agricultural subjects, either for the salaries of teachers of such subjects in schools or classes or for the salaries of supervisors or directors of such subjects under a plan of supervision for the State to be set up by the State board, with the approval of the Federal Board for Vocational Education. That in order to receive the benefits of such appropriation for the salaries of teachers, supervisors, or directors of agricultural subjects the State board of any State shall provide in its plan for agricultural education that such education shall be that which is supported and controlled by the public; that the controlling purpose of such education shall be to fit for useful employment; that such education shall be of less than college grade, and be designed to meet the needs of persons over 14 years of age, who have entered upon or who are preparing to enter upon the work of the farm or of the farm home; that the State or local community, or both, shall provide the necessary plant and equipment determined upon by the State board, with the approval of the Federal Board for Vocational Education as the minimum requirement for such education in schools and classes in the State; that the amount expended for the maintenance of such education in any school or class receiving the benefit of such appropriation shall be not less annually than the amount fixed by the State board, with the approval of the Federal board as the minimum for such schools or classes in the State; that such schools shall provide for directed or supervised practice in agriculture, either on a farm provided for by the school or other farm, for at least six months per year; that the teachers, supervisors, or directors of agricultural subjects shall have at least the minimum qualification determined for the State by the State board, with the approval of the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

SEC. 11. That in order to receive the benefits of the appropriation for the salaries of teachers of trade and industrial subjects, the State board of any State shall provide in its plan for trade and industrial education that such education shall be given in schools or classes supported and controlled by the public; that the controlling purpose of such education shall be to fit for useful employment; that such education shall be of less than college grade and shall be designed to meet the needs of persons over 14 years of age who are preparing for a trade or industrial pursuit or who have entered upon the work of a trade or industrial pursuit; that the State or local community, or both, shall provide the necessary plant and equipment determined upon by the State board with the approval of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, as the minimum requirement in such State for education for any given trade or industrial pursuit; that the total amount expended for the maintenance of such education in any school or class receiving the benefit of such appropriation shall be not less annually than the amount fixed by the State board, with the approval of the Federal board, as the minimum for such schools or classes in the State; that such schools or classes giving instruction to persons who have not entered upon employment shall require that at least half of the time of such instruction be given to practical work on a useful or productive basis, such instruction to extend over not less than 9 months per year and not less than 30 hours per week; that at least one-third of the sum appropriated to any State for the salaries of teachers of trade and industrial subjects shall, if expended, be applied to part-time schools or classes for young workers over 14 years of age who have entered upon employment, and such subjects in a part-time school or class may mean any subject given to enlarge the civic or vocational intelligence of such workers over 14 and less than 18 years of age; that such part-time schools or classes shall provide for not less than 144 hours of classroom instruction per year; that evening industrial schools shall fix the age of 16 years as a minimum entrance requirement and shall confine instruction to that which is supplemental to the daily employment; that the teachers of any trade or industrial subject in any State shall have at least the minimum qualifications for teachers of such subject determined upon for such State by the State board with the approval of the Federal Board for Vocational Education: *Provided*, That for cities and towns of less than 25,000 population, according to the last preceding United States census, the State board, with the approval of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, may modify the conditions as to the length of course and hours of instruction per week for schools and classes giving instruction to those who have not entered upon employment, in order to meet the particular needs of such cities and towns.

SEC. 12. That in order to receive the benefits of the appropriation in this act for the training of teachers, supervisors, or directors of agricultural subjects, or of teachers of trade and industrial or home economics subjects, the State board of any State shall provide in its plan for such training that the same shall be carried out under the supervision of the State board; that such training shall be given in schools or classes supported and controlled by the public; that such training shall be given only to persons who have had adequate vocational experience or contact in the line of work for which they are preparing themselves as teachers, supervisors, or directors, or who are acquiring such experience or contact as a part of their training, and that the State board, with the approval of the Federal board, shall establish minimum requirements for such experience or contact for teachers, supervisors, or directors of agricultural subjects and for teachers of trade and industrial and home economics subjects; that not more than 60 per cent nor less than 20 per cent of the money appropriated under this act for the training of teachers of vocational subjects to any State for any year shall be expended in the preparation of teachers, supervisors, or directors of agricultural subjects or of teachers of trade and industrial subjects or of teachers of home economics subjects.

SEC. 13. That in order to secure the benefits of the appropriations for the salaries of teachers, supervisors, or directors of agricultural subjects, or for the salaries of teachers of trade and industrial subjects or for the training of teachers as herein provided any State shall, through the legislative authority thereof, appoint the State treasurer as custodian for vocational education, who shall receive and provide for the proper custody and disbursement of moneys paid to the State from said appropriations.

SEC. 14. That the Federal Board for Vocational Education shall annually ascertain whether the States are using or are prepared to use the moneys received by them in accordance with the provisions of this act. On or before the 1st day of January of each year the Federal Board for Vocational Education shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury as to each State which has accepted the provisions of this act and complied therewith, certifying the amounts which each State is entitled to receive under the provisions of this act. Upon such certification the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay quarterly to the custodian for vocational education of each State the moneys to which it is entitled under the provisions of this act. The moneys so received by the custodian for vocational education for any State shall be paid out on the requisition of the State board, as reimbursement for expenditures already incurred, to such schools as are approved by said State board and are entitled to receive such moneys under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 15. That whenever any portion of the fund annually allotted to any State has not been expended for the purpose provided for in this act, a sum equal to such portion shall be deducted by the Federal board from the next succeeding annual allotment from such fund to such State.

SEC. 16. That the Federal board for vocational education may withhold the allotment of moneys to any State whenever it shall appear that such moneys are not being expended for the purposes and under the conditions of this act. If any allotment is withheld from any State, the State board of such State may appeal to the Congress of the United States, and if the Congress shall not direct such sum to be paid it shall be covered into the Treasury.

SEC. 17. That if any portion of the moneys received by the custodian for vocational education of any State under this act, for any given purpose named in this act, shall, by any action or contingency, be diminished or lost, it shall be replaced by such State, and until so replaced no subsequent appropriation for such education shall be paid to such State. No portion of any moneys appropriated under this act for the benefit of the States shall be applied, directly or indirectly, to the purchase, erection, preservation, or repair of any building or buildings or equipment, or for the purchase or rental of lands.

SEC. 18. That the Federal board for vocational education shall make an annual report to Congress, on or before December 1, on the administration of this act, and shall include in such report the reports made by the State boards on the administration of this act by each State and the expenditure of the money allotted to each State.

AMENDMENT TO INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. CLAPP submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate $20,000 for the relief of the Medawakanton and Wahpakoota bands of Sioux Indians residing in the State of Minnesota, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation

bill, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

COMMERCIAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENS.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I desire to submit a resolution, which I ask to have read and go over until Friday.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Such will be the order if there is no objection. The Secretary will read the resolution.

The Secretary read the resolution (S. Res. 12), as follows:

Whereas the Executive department, through the Secretary of State, has protested the legality of the orders of Great Britain virtually blockading the neutral ports of northern Europe; and

Whereas the responsibility for the preservation of the commercial rights of citizens of the United States rests upon the Congress, as well as upon the Executive department: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be requested to investigate the subject and to suggest to the Senate the action, if any, they may deem advisable.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I desire to give notice that on Friday next, if the resolution is reached, I shall address the Senate with reference to it, and if it is not reached that immediately on the conclusion of the morning business on Friday I shall ask leave to address the Senate on the subject.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The notice given by the Senator from Georgia will be entered and on the request of the Senator from Georgia the resolution will lie on the table, subject to call.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Mr. FLETCHER. I submit a resolution, but I shall not ask for its immediate consideration, though I think there will be no objection to it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will read the resolution.

The Secretary read the resolution (S. Res. 10), as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of Commerce be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish to the Senate information regarding the value of imports, exports, and import duties under the present and the two preceding tariff acts, with a special statement for the period from the enactment of the existing tariff act to the outbreak of the European war, compared with a corresponding period of the previous year; the value of imports compared with the value of domestic production and the expenditure for wages in each industry before the outbreak of the European war; and the imports and exports of leading manufacturing countries during recent years.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution goes over.

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES.

Mr. OWEN. I present a motion for certain proposed changes in the rules of the Senate, and ask that it be printed and lie over until to-morrow.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That will be the order.

Mr. SHAFROTH submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 11), which was read and referred to the Committee on Rules:

Resolved, That paragraph 1, of Rule XIX, of the rules of the Senate be amended so it shall read as follows:

RULE XIX.

DEBATE.

1. When a Senator desires to speak, he shall rise and address the Presiding Officer, and shall not proceed until he is recognized, and the Presiding Officer shall recognize the Senator who shall first address him. No Senator shall interrupt another Senator in debate without his consent, and to obtain such consent he shall first address the Presiding Officer. No Senator shall speak for more than two hours upon any one bill, resolution, or matter in debate, and all motions affecting the same, nor for more than one hour on all amendments thereto without the consent of the Senate, which shall be determined without debate.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I desire to make a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Nebraska will state it.

Mr. NORRIS. Under the rule I have a notice that I desire to give of a resolution to amend the rules.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator has a right to send the notice to the desk and it will be treated as such, and will be taken up one day after it is given.

Mr. NORRIS. I understand, but the question I want to ask the Chair is whether it is proper under this order to submit it?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It can be done by unanimous consent, which will be readily granted. The notice proposed by the Senator from Nebraska will be accepted as a sufficient notice under the rule unless there is objection. The Chair hears none and it is so ordered.

The notice submitted by Mr. NORRIS is as follows:

NOTICE.

In accordance with Rule XL of the Senate Rules, I hereby give notice that on to-morrow I will propose an amendment to the rules of the Senate by adding thereto a new rule, to be known as Rule XLI, and to read as follows:

"Rule XLI. It shall be in order during the morning hour to make a motion that any bill or resolution then on the calendar shall be considered under the terms of this rule. Such motion, when made, shall lie over one day and shall then be decided without debate. No Senator shall be allowed to vote on a motion to consider a bill or resolution under this rule who is bound by any caucus or conference of Senators to vote in any particular way on said bill or resolution, or any amendment thereto; but when any Senator's right to vote upon such motion is challenged, such Senator shall be allowed to determine for himself whether he is disqualified from voting on said motion. When it has been decided to consider a bill or resolution under this rule, the same shall first be considered in general debate, during which time no Senator, except by unanimous consent, shall be allowed to speak more than three hours. At the close of general debate the bill or resolution shall be read for amendments, and on any amendment that may be offered no Senator, except by unanimous consent, shall speak for more than 15 minutes: *Provided*, That any Senator who has not spoken for three hours in general debate shall, in addition to said 15 minutes, be allowed additional time, but in no case shall such additional time or times, including the time used by such Senator in general debate, exceed in the aggregate three hours: *Provided further*, That if unanimous consent for additional time is asked in behalf of any Senator, either during general debate or when the bill or resolution is being considered for amendment, and the same is refused, it shall be in order by motion to extend the time of such Senator for a time to be named in said motion, which motion shall be decided without debate. When the bill or resolution is being read for amendment all debate shall be confined to the amendment which is then pending."

Mr. WILLIAMS submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 8), which was read and referred to the Committee on Rules:

Resolved, That Rule XXII of the standing rules of the Senate be amended as follows: Insert, after the words "to lay on the table," in Rule XXII, the following:

"Any Senator arising in his place and asserting that in his opinion an attempt is being made on the floor of the Senate to obstruct, hinder, or delay the right of the Senate to proceed to a vote, the Chair shall, without permitting any debate thereon, put the question to the Senate 'Is it the sense of the Senate that an attempt is being made to obstruct, hinder, or delay a vote?' And if that question shall be decided in the affirmative, then it shall be in order, to the exclusion of the consideration of all other questions, for any Senator to move to fix a time for voting on the pending bill or resolution and all amendments thereto; and the said motion shall be decided without debate: *Provided, however*, That the time fixed in said motion for taking the vote on the pending bill or resolution and all amendments thereto shall be at least two calendar days after the day on which said motion is made."

Mr. WILLIAMS submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 7), which was read and referred to the Committee on Rules:

Resolved, That the Rules of the Senate be amended as follows: In Rule XII, clause 1, after the words "by the Senate," there shall be inserted the following: "and any Senator may arise and declare that he is paired and how he would vote if not paired, and may add that being present he desired to be so recorded, in order to constitute a quorum, whereupon he shall be so recorded and his presence as a part of the quorum announced by the Chair."

COLVILLE INDIAN RESERVATION LANDS.

Mr. POINDEXTER. I submit a resolution which I shall ask to go over under the rule until to-morrow.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution (S. Res. 9), as follows:

Resolved by the Senate of the United States, That the Secretary of the Interior is requested to inform the Senate as to what progress has been made toward carrying out the terms and provisions of the act of Congress of March 22, 1906, providing for the opening to homestead entry of the surplus unallotted agricultural lands on the diminished or south half of the Colville Indian Reservation, in the State of Washington, and also as to what steps are being taken at the present time for that purpose, and the reasons for the delay therein.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. In accordance with the request of the Senator from Washington the resolution just read will lie on the table subject to call.

Mr. POINDEXTER. I understand it will come up for action to-morrow under the rule.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will come up to-morrow under the rule or the Senator can call it up at a later day if he wishes to have it considered later.

COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.

Mr. POINDEXTER submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 1), which was read and referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there shall be printed 100,000 copies of the report in full, including the several members' reports, of the Federal Industrial Relations Commission, including all testimony taken by the same commission or its said members in pursuance of the authority conferred upon them by law, 35,000 of the said copies to be for the use of the Senate and 65,000 for the use of the House of Representatives for public distribution.

Mr. ASHURST submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 2), which was read and referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed for the use of Congress 100,000 copies of the final report of the Commission on Industrial Relations, addressed to the Sixty-fourth Congress and dated August 23, 1915, of which 50,000 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, 25,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate, and 25,000 copies shall be deposited with the Superintendent of Documents at the Government Printing Office for distribution by him.

LETITIA D. MAXHAM.

Mr. PAGE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 6), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay from the miscellaneous items of the contingent fund of the Senate to Letitia D. Maxham, widow of Azro J. Maxham, late a folder of the United States Senate, a sum equal to six months salary at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death, said sum to be considered as including funeral expenses and all other allowances.

ADJOURNMENT TO FRIDAY.

Mr. KERN. Mr. President, in the present situation it is quite apparent that the formation of committees can not be completed before Friday. I therefore move that when the Senate adjourns to-day it be until Friday next.

The motion was agreed to.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVES GOULDEN, BROWN, AND WITHERSPOON.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, it becomes my sad duty to announce that in the time intervening between the adjournment of the last Congress and the convening of this Congress three distinguished citizens of the Republic, Members of the House of Representatives, have died—the Hon. JOSEPH A. GOULDEN, of New York, the Hon. WILLIAM M. BROWN, of Pennsylvania, and the Hon. SAMUEL ANDREW WITHERSPOON, of the State of Mississippi. I move, as a fitting tribute to the memory of the deceased Members of the House of Representatives, that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Friday, December 10, 1915, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, *December 7, 1915.*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Lord God, our heavenly Father, source of all knowledge, all wisdom, all purity, bear with our infirmities as a people and inspire every American citizen with an overwhelming desire for these precious gifts that the genius of our Republic may increase and vindicate the wisdom of our fathers in a Government "conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal"; that the central truths of the Christian religion, fatherhood, brotherhood, may be exemplified in popular government and be a beacon light to all the world in its civil, political, and religious rights. Prepare the lawmakers of the Nation to hear with unbiased minds the annual message of our President that they may act calmly, deliberately, wisely on his recommendations and thus serve the interests of the people whom they represent. In the spirit of the Master. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Tulley, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution without amendment:

House concurrent resolution 1.

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday, the 7th day of December, 1915, at 12 o'clock and 30 minutes in the afternoon for the purpose of receiving such communications as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

SWEARING IN OF A MEMBER.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Michigan, Mr. CRAMTON, is present and ready to take the oath of office.

Mr. CRAMTON appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office prescribed by law.

The SPEAKER. In making preparation for the joint session of the Senate and House, when the Members of the Senate come in they will occupy the three front rows of seats, which should be vacated on both sides of the House.

RECESS.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House stand in recess until 12 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina asks unanimous consent that the House stand in recess until 12.25 p. m. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Accordingly the House stood in recess until 12 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.

JOINT MEETING OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

At the expiration of the recess the House resumed its session and was called to order by the Speaker. At 12 o'clock and 35 minutes p. m. the Doorkeeper, Mr. Sinnott, announced the President pro tempore and the members of the United States Senate.

The Members of the House rose.

The Senate, preceded by the President pro tempore and by their Secretary and Sergeant at Arms, entered the Chamber.

The President pro tempore took the chair at the right of the Speaker and the Members of the Senate took the seats reserved for them.

The SPEAKER. On behalf of the House the Chair appoints as a committee to wait on the President Mr. KITCHIN, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. CARLIN, Mr. MANN, and Mr. FORDNEY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore of the Senate. On the part of the Senate the Chair appoints Mr. OVERMAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Maine, Mr. JAMES, Mr. SMITH of Michigan, and Mr. WORKS.

At 12 o'clock and 40 minutes the President of the United States, escorted by the committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the hall of the House and stood at the Clerk's desk, amid applause on the floor and in the galleries.

The SPEAKER. Gentlemen of the Senate and the House, I present to you the President of the United States. [Applause.]

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 1).

The PRESIDENT. Gentlemen of the Congress, since I last had the privilege of addressing you on the state of the Union the war of nations on the other side of the sea, which had then only begun to disclose its portentous proportions, has extended its threatening and sinister scope until it has swept within its flame some portion of every quarter of the globe, not excepting our own hemisphere, has altered the whole face of international affairs, and now presents a prospect of reorganization and reconstruction such as statesmen and peoples have never been called upon to attempt before.

We have stood apart, studiously neutral. It was our manifest duty to do so. Not only did we have no part or interest in the policies which seem to have brought the conflict on; it was necessary, if a universal catastrophe was to be avoided, that a limit should be set to the sweep of destructive war and that some part of the great family of nations should keep the processes of peace alive, if only to prevent collective economic ruin and the breakdown throughout the world of the industries by which its populations are fed and sustained. It was manifestly the duty of the self-governed nations of this hemisphere to redress, if possible, the balance of economic loss and confusion in the other, if they could do nothing more. In the day of readjustment and recuperation we earnestly hope and believe that they can be of infinite service.

In this neutrality, to which they were bidden not only by their separate life and their habitual detachment from the politics of Europe but also by a clear perception of international duty, the states of America have become conscious of a new and more vital community of interest and moral partnership in affairs, more clearly conscious of the many common sympathies and interests and duties which bid them stand together.

There was a time in the early days of our own great nation and of the republics fighting their way to independence in Central and South America when the government of the United States looked upon itself as in some sort the guardian of the republics to the south of her as against any encroachments or efforts at political control from the other side of the water; felt it its duty to play the part even without invitation from them; and I think that we can claim that the task was undertaken with a true and disinterested enthusiasm for the freedom of the Americas and the unmolested self-government of her independent peoples. But it was always difficult to maintain such a rôle without offence to the pride of the peoples whose freedom of action we sought to protect, and without provoking serious misconceptions of our motives, and every thoughtful man of affairs must welcome the altered circumstances of the new day in whose light we now stand, when there is no claim of guardianship or thought of wards but, instead, a full and honourable association as of partners between ourselves and our neighbours, in the interest of all America, north and south. Our concern for the independence and prosperity of the states of Central and South America is not altered. We retain unabated the spirit that has inspired us throughout the whole life of our government and which was so frankly put into words by President Monroe. We still mean always to make a common cause of national independence and of political liberty in America. But that purpose is now better understood so far as it concerns ourselves. It is known not to be a selfish purpose. It is known to have in it no thought of taking advantage of any government in this hemisphere or playing its political fortunes for our own

benefit. All the governments of America stand, so far as we are concerned, upon a footing of genuine equality and unquestioned independence. [Applause.]

We have been put to the test in the case of Mexico, and we have stood the test. Whether we have benefited Mexico by the course we have pursued remains to be seen. Her fortunes are in her own hands. But we have at least proved that we will not take advantage of her in her distress and undertake to impose upon her an order and government of our own choosing. Liberty is often a fierce and intractable thing, to which no bounds can be set, and to which no bounds of a few men's choosing ought ever to be set. Every American who has drunk at the true fountains of principle and tradition must subscribe without reservation to the high doctrine of the Virginia Bill of Rights, which in the great days in which our government was set up was everywhere amongst us accepted as the creed of free men. That doctrine is, "That government is, or ought to be, instituted for the common benefit, protection, and security of the people, nation, or community;" that "of all the various modes and forms of government, that is the best which is capable of producing the greatest degree of happiness and safety, and is most effectually secured against the danger of maladministration; and that, when any government shall be found inadequate or contrary to these purposes a majority of the community hath an indubitable, inalienable, and indefeasible right to reform, alter, or abolish it, in such manner as shall be judged most conducive to the public weal." We have unhesitatingly applied that heroic principle to the case of Mexico, and now hopefully await the rebirth of the troubled Republic, which had so much of which to purge itself and so little sympathy from any outside quarter in the radical but necessary process. We will aid and befriend Mexico, but we will not coerce her [applause]; and our course with regard to her ought to be sufficient proof to all America that we seek no political suzerainty or selfish control.

The moral is, that the states of America are not hostile rivals but coöperating friends, and that their growing sense of community of interest, alike in matters political and in matters economic, is likely to give them a new significance as factors in international affairs and in the political history of the world. It presents them as in a very deep and true sense a unit in world affairs, spiritual partners, standing together because thinking together, quick with common sympathies and common ideals. Separated they are subject to all the cross currents of the confused politics of a world of hostile rivalries; united in spirit and purpose they cannot be disappointed of their peaceful destiny.

This is Pan-Americanism. It has none of the spirit of empire in it. It is the embodiment, the effectual embodiment, of the spirit of law and independence and liberty and mutual service.

A very notable body of men recently met in the City of Washington, at the invitation and as the guests of this Government, whose deliberations are likely to be looked back to as marking a memorable turning point in the history of America. They were representative spokesmen of the several independent states of this hemisphere and were assembled to discuss the financial and commercial relations of the republics of the two continents which nature and political fortune have so intimately linked together. I earnestly recommend to your perusal the reports of their proceedings and of the actions of their committees. You will get from them, I think, a fresh conception of the ease and intelligence and advantage with which Americans of both continents may draw together in practical coöperation and of what the material foundations of this hopeful partnership of interest must consist,—of how we should build them and of how necessary it is that we should hasten their building.

There is, I venture to point out, an especial significance just now attaching to this whole matter of drawing the Americas together in bonds of honourable partnership and mutual advantage because of the economic readjustments which the world must inevitably witness within the next generation, when peace shall have at last resumed its healthful tasks. In the performance of these tasks I believe the Americas to be destined to play their parts together. I am interested to fix your attention on this prospect now because unless you take it within your view and permit the full significance of it to command your thought I cannot find the right light in which to set forth the particular matter that lies at the very front of my whole thought as I address you to-day. I mean national defense.

No one who really comprehends the spirit of the great people for whom we are appointed to speak can fail to perceive that their passion is for peace, their genius best displayed in the practice of the arts of peace. Great democracies are not belligerent. They do not seek or desire war. Their thought is of individual liberty and of the free labour that supports life and the uncensored thought that quickens it. Conquest and dominion are not in our reckoning, or agreeable to our principles. But just because we demand unmolested development and the undisturbed government of our own lives upon our own principles of right and liberty, we resent, from whatever quarter it may come, the aggression we ourselves will not practice. We insist upon security in prosecuting our self-chosen lines of national development. We do more than that. We demand it also for others. We do not confine our enthusiasm for individual liberty and free national development to the incidents and movements of affairs which affect only ourselves. We feel it wherever there is a people that tries to walk in these difficult paths of independence and right. From the first we have made common cause with all partisans of liberty on this side the sea, and have deemed it as important that our neighbours should be free from all outside domination as that we ourselves should be; have set America aside as a whole for the uses of independent nations and political freemen. [Applause.]

Out of such thoughts grow all our policies. We regard war merely as a means of asserting the rights of a people against aggression. And we are as fiercely jealous of coercive or dictatorial power within our own nation as of aggression from without. We will not maintain a standing army except for uses which are as necessary in times of peace as in times of war; and we shall always see to it that our military peace establishment is no larger than is actually and continuously needed for the uses of days in which no enemies move against us. But we do believe in a body of free citizens ready and sufficient to take care of themselves and of the governments which they have set up to serve them. In our constitutions themselves we have commanded that "the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed," and our confidence has been that our safety in times of danger would lie in the rising of the nation to take care of itself, as the farmers rose at Lexington.

But war has never been a mere matter of men and guns. It is a thing of disciplined might. If our citizens are ever to fight effectively upon a sudden summons, they must know how modern fighting is done, and what to do when the summons comes to render themselves immediately available and immediately effective. And the government must be their servant in this matter, must supply them with the training they need to take care of themselves and of it. The military arm of their government, which they will not allow to direct them, they may properly use to serve them and make their independence secure,—and not their own independence merely but the rights also of those with whom they have made common cause, should they also be put in jeopardy. They must be fitted to play the great rôle in the world, and particularly in this hemisphere, for which they are qualified by principle and by chastened ambition to play.

It is with these ideals in mind that the plans of the Department of War for more adequate national defense were conceived which will be laid before you, and which I urge you to sanction and put into effect as soon as they can be properly scrutinized and discussed. They seem to me the essential first steps, and they seem to me for the present sufficient.

They contemplate an increase of the standing force of the regular army from its present strength of five thousand and twenty-three officers and one hundred and two thousand nine hundred and eighty-five enlisted men of all services to a strength of seven thousand one hundred and thirty-six officers and one hundred and thirty-four thousand seven hundred and seven enlisted men, or 141,843, all told, all services, rank and file, by the addition of fifty-two companies of coast artillery, fifteen companies of engineers, ten regiments of infantry, four regiments of field artillery, and four aero squadrons, besides seven hundred and fifty officers required for a great variety of extra service, especially the all important duty of training the citizen force of which I shall presently speak, seven hundred and ninety-two noncommissioned officers for service in drill, recruiting and the like, and the necessary quota of enlisted men for the Quartermaster Corps, the Hospital Corps, the Ordnance Department, and other similar auxiliary services. These are the additions necessary to render the army adequate for its present duties, duties which it has to perform not only upon our own continental coasts and borders and at our interior army posts, but also in the Philippines, in the Hawaiian Islands, at the Isthmus, and in Porto Rico.

By way of making the country ready to assert some part of its real power promptly and upon a larger scale, should occasion arise, the plan also contemplates supplementing the army by a force of four hundred thousand disciplined citizens, raised in increments of one hundred and thirty-three thousand a year throughout a period of three years. This it is proposed to do by a process of enlistment under which the serviceable men

of the country would be asked to bind themselves to serve with the colors for purposes of training for short periods throughout three years, and to come to the colors at call at any time throughout an additional "furlough" period of three years. This force of four hundred thousand men would be provided with personal accoutrements as fast as enlisted and their equipment for the field made ready to be supplied at any time. They would be assembled for training at stated intervals at convenient places in association with suitable units of the regular army. Their period of annual training would not necessarily exceed two months in the year.

It would depend upon the patriotic feeling of the younger men of the country whether they responded to such a call to service or not. It would depend upon the patriotic spirit of the employers of the country whether they made it possible for the younger men in their employ to respond under favorable conditions or not. I, for one, do not doubt the patriotic devotion either of our young men or of those who give them employment—those for whose benefit and protection they would in fact enlist. I would look forward to the success of such an experiment with entire confidence.

As least so much by way of preparation for defense seems to me to be absolutely imperative now. We cannot do less.

The programme which will be laid before you by the Secretary of the Navy is similarly conceived. It involves only a shortening of the time within which plans long matured shall be carried out; but it does make definite and explicit a programme which has heretofore been only implicit, held in the minds of the Committees on Naval Affairs and disclosed in the debates of the two Houses but nowhere formulated or formally adopted. It seems to me very clear that it will be to the advantage of the country for the Congress to adopt a comprehensive plan for putting the navy upon a final footing of strength and efficiency and to press that plan to completion within the next five years. We have always looked to the navy of the country as our first and chief line of defense; we have always seen it to be our manifest course of prudence to be strong on the seas. Year by year we have been creating a navy which now ranks very high indeed among the navies of the maritime nations. We should now definitely determine how we shall complete what we have begun, and how soon.

The programme to be laid before you contemplates the construction within five years of ten battleships, six battle cruisers, ten scout cruisers, fifty destroyers, fifteen fleet submarines, eighty-five coast submarines, four gunboats, one hospital ship, two ammunition ships, two fuel oil ships, and one repair ship. It is proposed that of this number we shall the first year provide for the construction of two battle ships, two battle cruisers, three scout cruisers, fifteen destroyers, five fleet submarines, twenty-five coast submarines, two gunboats, and one hospital ship; the second year, two battleships, one scout cruiser, ten destroyers, four fleet submarines, fifteen coast submarines, one gun boat, and one fuel oil ship; the third year, two battle ships, one battle cruiser, two scout cruisers, five destroyers, two fleet submarines, and fifteen coast submarines; the fourth year, two battle ships, two battle cruisers, two scout cruisers, ten destroyers, two fleet submarines, fifteen coast submarines, one ammunition ship, and one fuel oil ship; and the fifth year, two battle ships, one battle cruiser, two scout cruisers, ten destroyers, two fleet submarines, fifteen coast submarines, one gunboat, one ammunition ship, and one repair ship.

The Secretary of the Navy is asking also for the immediate addition to the personnel of the navy of seven thousand five hundred sailors, twenty-five hundred apprentice seamen, and fifteen hundred marines. This increase would be sufficient to care for the ships which are to be completed within the fiscal year 1917 and also for the number of men which must be put in training to man the ships which will be completed early in 1918. It is also necessary that the number of midshipmen at the Naval academy at Annapolis should be increased by at least three hundred in order that the force of officers should be more rapidly added to; and authority is asked to appoint, for engineering duties only, approved graduates of engineering colleges, and for service in the aviation corps a certain number of men taken from civil life.

If this full programme should be carried out we should have built or building in 1921, according to the estimates of survival and standards of classification followed by the General Board of the Department, an effective navy consisting of twenty-seven battleships, of the first line, six battle cruisers, twenty-five battleships of the second line, ten armored cruisers, thirteen scout cruisers, five first class cruisers, three second class cruisers, ten third class cruisers, one hundred and eight destroyers, eighteen fleet submarines, one hundred and fifty-seven coast submarines, six monitors, twenty gunboats, four supply ships, fifteen fuel ships, four transports, three tenders to torpedo vessels, eight vessels of special types, and two ammunition ships. This would be a navy fitted to our needs and worthy of our traditions.

But armies and instruments of war are only part of what has to be considered if we are to provide for the supreme matter of national self-sufficiency and security in all its aspects. There are other great matters which will be thrust upon our attention whether we will or not. There is, for example, a very pressing question of trade and shipping involved in this great problem of national adequacy. It is necessary for many weighty reasons of national efficiency and development that we should have a great merchant marine. The great merchant fleet we once used to make us rich, that great body of sturdy sailors who used to carry our flag into every sea, and who were the pride and often the bulwark of the nation, we have almost driven out of existence by inexcusable neglect and indifference and by a hopelessly blind and provincial policy of so-called economic protection. It is high time we repaired our mistake and resumed our commercial independence on the seas. [Applause.]

For it is a question of independence. If other nations go to war or seek to hamper each other's commerce, our merchants, it seems, are at their mercy, to do with as they please. We must use their ships, and use them as they determine. We have not ships enough of our own. We cannot handle our own commerce on the seas. Our independence is provincial, and is only on land and within our own borders. We are not likely to be permitted to use even the ships of other nations in rivalry of their own trade, and are without means to extend our commerce even where the doors are wide open and our goods desired. Such a situation is not to be endured. It is of capital importance not only that the United States should be its own carrier on the seas and enjoy the economic independence which only an adequate merchant marine would give it, but also that the American hemisphere as a whole should enjoy a like independence and self-sufficiency, if it is not to be drawn into the tangle of European affairs. Without such independence the whole question of our political unity and self-determination is very seriously clouded and complicated indeed.

Moreover, we can develop no true or effective American policy without ships of our own,—not ships of war, but ships of peace, carrying goods and carrying much more; creating friendships and rendering indispensable services to all interests on this side the water. They must move constantly back and forth between the Americas. They are the only shuttles that can weave the delicate fabric of sympathy, comprehension, confidence, and mutual dependence in which we wish to clothe our policy of America for Americans. [Applause.]

The task of building up an adequate merchant marine for America private capital must ultimately undertake and achieve, as it has undertaken and achieved every other like task amongst us in the past, with admirable enterprise, intelligence, and vigor [applause]; and it seems to me a manifest dictate of wisdom that we should promptly remove every legal obstacle that may stand in the way of this much to be desired revival of our old independence and should facilitate in every possible way the building, purchase, and American registration of ships. But capital cannot accomplish this great task of a sudden. It must embark upon it by degrees, as the opportunities of trade develop. Something must be done at once; done to open routes and develop opportunities where they are as yet undeveloped; done to open the arteries of trade where the currents have not yet learned to run,—especially between the two American continents, where they are, singularly enough, yet to be created and quickened; and it is evident that only the government can undertake such beginnings and assume the initial financial risks. When the risk has passed and private capital begins to find its way in sufficient abundance into these new channels, the government may withdraw. But it cannot omit to begin. It should take the first steps, and should take them at once. Our goods must not lie piled up at our ports and stored upon side tracks in freight cars which are daily needed on the roads; must not be left without means of transport to any foreign quarter. We must not await the permission of foreign ship-owners and foreign governments to send them where we will.

With a view to meeting these pressing necessities of our commerce and availing ourselves at the earliest possible moment of the pressing unparalleled opportunity of linking the two Americas together in bonds of mutual interest and service, an opportunity which may never return again if we miss it now, proposals will be made to the present Congress for the purchase or construction of ships to be owned and directed by the government

similar to those made to the last Congress, but modified in some essential particulars. I recommend these proposals to you for your prompt acceptance with the more confidence because every month that has elapsed since the former proposals were made has made the necessity for such action more and more manifestly imperative. [Applause.] That need was then foreseen; it is now acutely felt and everywhere realized by those for whom trade is waiting but who can find no conveyance for their goods. I am not so much interested in the particulars of the programme as I am in taking immediate advantage of the great opportunity which awaits us if we will but act in this emergency. In this matter, as in all others, a spirit of common counsel should prevail, and out of it should come an early solution of this pressing problem.

There is another matter which seems to me to be very intimately associated with the question of national safety and preparation for defense. That is our policy towards the Philippines and the people of Porto Rico. Our treatment of them and their attitude towards us are manifestly of the first consequence in the development of our duties in the world and in getting a free hand to perform those duties. We must be free from every unnecessary burden or embarrassment; and there is no better way to be clear of embarrassment than to fulfil our promises and promote the interests of those dependent on us to the utmost. [Applause.] Bills for the alteration and reform of the government of the Philippines and for rendering fuller political justice to the people of Porto Rico were submitted to the sixty-third Congress. They will be submitted also to you. I need not particularize their details. You are most of you already familiar with them. But I do recommend them to your early adoption with the sincere conviction that there are few measures you could adopt which would more serviceably clear the way for the great policies by which we wish to make good, now and always, our right to lead in enterprises of peace and good will and economic and political freedom.

The plans for the armed forces of the nation which I have outlined, and for the general policy of adequate preparation for mobilization and defense, involve of course very large additional expenditures of money,—expenditures which will considerably exceed the estimated revenues of the government. It is made my duty by law, whenever the estimates of expenditure exceed the estimates of revenue, to call the attention of the Congress to the fact and suggest any means of meeting the deficiency that it may be wise or possible for me to suggest. I am ready to believe that it would be my duty to do so in any case; and I feel particularly bound to speak of the matter when it appears that the deficiency will arise directly out of the adoption by the Congress of measures which I myself urge it to adopt. Allow me, therefore, to speak briefly of the present state of the Treasury and of the fiscal problems which the next year will probably disclose.

On the thirtieth of June last there was an available balance in the general fund of the Treasury of $104,170,105.78. The total estimated receipts for the year 1916, on the assumption that the emergency revenue measure passed by the last Congress will not be extended beyond its present limit, the thirty-first of December, 1915, and that the present duty of one cent per pound on sugar will be discontinued after the first of May, 1916, will be $670,365,500. The balance of June last and these estimated revenues come, therefore, to a grand total of $774,535,605.78. The total estimated disbursements for the present fiscal year, including twenty-five millions for the Panama Canal, twelve millions for probable deficiency appropriations, and fifty thousand dollars for miscellaneous debt redemptions, will be $753,891,000; and the balance in the general fund of the Treasury will be reduced to $20,644,605.78. The emergency revenue act, if continued beyond its present time limitation, would produce, during the half year then remaining, about forty-one millions. The duty of one cent per pound on sugar, if continued, would produce during the two months of the fiscal year remaining after the first of May, about fifteen millions. These two sums, amounting together to fifty-six millions, if added to the revenues of the second half of the fiscal year, would yield the Treasury at the end of the year an available balance of $76,644,605.78.

The additional revenues required to carry out the programme of military and naval preparation of which I have spoken, would, as at present estimated, be for the fiscal year 1917, $93,800,000. Those figures, taken with the figures for the present fiscal year which I have already given, disclose our financial problem for the year 1917. Assuming that the taxes imposed by the emergency revenue act and the present duty on sugar are to be discontinued, and that the balance at the close of the present fiscal year will be only $20,644,605.78, that the disbursements for the Panama Canal will again be about twenty-five millions, and that the additional expenditures for the army and navy are authorized by the Congress, the deficit in the general fund of the Treasury on the thirtieth of June, 1917, will be nearly two hundred and thirty-five millions. To this sum at least fifty millions should be added to represent a safe working balance for the Treasury, and twelve millions to include the usual deficiency estimates in 1917; and these additions would make a total deficit of some two hundred and ninety-seven millions. If the present taxes should be continued throughout this year and the next, however, there would be a balance in the Treasury of some seventy-six and a half millions at the end of the present fiscal year, and a deficit at the end of the next year of only some fifty millions, or, reckoning in sixty-two millions for deficiency appropriations and a safe Treasury balance at the end of the year, a total deficit of some one hundred and twelve millions. The obvious moral of the figures is that it is a plain counsel of prudence to continue all of the present taxes or their equivalents, and confine ourselves to the problem of providing one hundred and twelve millions of new revenue rather than two hundred and ninety-seven millions.

How shall we obtain the new revenue? We are frequently reminded that there are many millions of bonds which the Treasury is authorized under existing law to sell to reimburse the sums paid out of current revenues for the construction of the Panama Canal; and it is true that bonds to the amount of approximately $222,000,000 are now available for that purpose. Prior to 1913, $134,631,980 of these bonds had actually been sold to recoup the expenditures at the Isthmus; and now constitute a considerable item of the public debt. But I, for one, do not believe that the people of this country approve of postponing the payment of their bills. [Applause.] Borrowing money is short-sighted finance. It can be justified only when permanent things are to be accomplished which many generations will certainly benefit by and which it seems hardly fair that a single generation should pay for. The objects we are now proposing to spend money for cannot be so classified, except in the sense that everything wisely done may be said to be done in the interest of posterity as well as in our own. It seems to me a clear dictate of prudent statesmanship and frank finance that in what we are now, I hope, about to undertake we should pay as we go. The people of the country are entitled to know just what burdens of taxation they are to carry, and to know from the outset, now. The new bills should be paid by internal taxation.

To what sources, then, shall we turn? This is so peculiarly a question which the gentlemen of the House of Representatives are expected under the Constitution to propose an answer to that you will hardly expect me to do more than discuss it in very general terms. We should be following an almost universal example of modern governments if we were to draw the greater part or even the whole of the revenues we need from the income taxes. By somewhat lowering the present limits of exemption and the figure at which the surtax shall begin to be imposed, and by increasing, step by step throughout the present graduation, the surtax itself, the income taxes as at present apportioned would yield sums sufficient to balance the books of the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year 1917 without anywhere making the burden unreasonably or oppressively heavy. The precise reckonings are fully and accurately set out in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury which will be immediately laid before you.

And there are many additional sources of revenue which can justly be resorted to without hampering the industries of the country or putting any too great charge upon individual expenditure. A tax of one cent per gallon on gasoline and naphtha would yield, at the present estimated production, $10,000,000; a tax of fifty cents per horse power on automobiles and internal explosion engines, $15,000,000; a stamp tax on bank cheques, probably $18,000,000; a tax of twenty-five cents per ton on pig iron, $10,000,000; a tax of twenty-five cents per ton on fabricated iron and steel, probably $10,000,000. In a country of great industries like this it ought to be easy to distribute the burdens of taxation without making them anywhere bear too heavily or too exclusively upon any one set of persons or undertakings. What is clear is, that the industry of this generation should pay the bills of this generation.

I have spoken to you to-day, Gentlemen, upon a single theme, the thorough preparation of the nation to care for its own security and to make sure of entire freedom to play the impartial rôle in this hemisphere and in the world which we all believe to have been providentially assigned to it. I have had in my mind no thought of any immediate or particular danger arising out of our relations with other nations. We are at peace

with all the nations of the world, and there is reason to hope that no question in controversy between this and other Governments will lead to any serious breach of amicable relations, grave as some differences of attitude and policy have been and may yet turn out to be. I am sorry to say that the gravest threats against our national peace and safety have been uttered within our own borders. There are citizens of the United States, I blush to admit, born under other flags but welcomed under our generous naturalization laws to the full freedom and opportunity of America, who have poured the poison of disloyalty into the very arteries of our national life; who have sought to bring the authority and good name of our Government into contempt, to destroy our industries wherever they thought it effective for their vindictive purposes to strike at them, and to debase our politics to the uses of foreign intrigue. Their number is not great as compared with the whole number of those sturdy hosts by which our nation has been enriched in recent generations out of virile foreign stocks; but it is great enough to have brought deep disgrace upon us and to have made it necessary that we should promptly make use of processes of law by which we may be purged of their corrupt distempers. [Loud applause.] America never witnessed anything like this before. It never dreamed it possible that men sworn into its own citizenship, men drawn out of great free stocks such as supplied some of the best and strongest elements of that little, but how heroic, nation that in a high day of old staked its very life to free itself from every entanglement that had darkened the fortunes of the older nations and set up a new standard here,—that men of such origins and such free choices of allegiance would ever turn in malign reaction against the Government and people who had welcomed and nurtured them and seek to make this proud country once more a hotbed of European passion. A little while ago such a thing would have seemed incredible. Because it was incredible we made no preparation for it. We would have been almost ashamed to prepare for it, as if we were suspicious of ourselves, our own comrades and neighbors! But the ugly and incredible thing has actually come about and we are without adequate federal laws to deal with it. I urge you to enact such laws at the earliest possible moment and feel that in doing so I am urging you to do nothing less than save the honor and self-respect of the nation. Such creatures of passion, disloyalty, and anarchy must be crushed out. [Applause.] They are not many, but they are infinitely malignant, and the hands of our power should close over them at once. They have formed plots to destroy property, they have entered into conspiracies against the neutrality of the Government, they have sought to pry into every confidential transaction of the Government in order to serve interests alien to our own. It is possible to deal with these things very effectually. I need not suggest the terms in which they may be dealt with.

I wish that it could be said that only a few men, misled by mistaken sentiments of allegiance to the governments under which they were born, had been guilty of disturbing the self-possession and misrepresenting the temper and principles of the country during these days of terrible war, when it would seem that every man who was truly an American would instinctively make it his duty and his pride to keep the scales of judgment even and prove himself a partisan of no nation but his own. But it cannot. There are some men among us, and many resident abroad who, though born and bred in the United States and calling themselves Americans, have so forgotten themselves and their honor as citizens as to put their passionate sympathy with one or the other side in the great European conflict above their regard for the peace and dignity of the United States. They also preach and practice disloyalty. No laws, I suppose, can reach corruptions of the mind and heart; but I should not speak of others without also speaking of these and expressing the even deeper humiliation and scorn which every self-possessed and thoughtfully patriotic American must feel when he thinks of them and of the discredit they are daily bringing upon us.

While we speak of the preparation of the nation to make sure of her security and her effective power we must not fall into the patent error of supposing that her real strength comes from armaments and mere safeguards of written law. It comes, of course, from her people, their energy, their success in their undertakings, their free opportunity to use the natural resources of our great home land and of the lands outside our continental borders which look to us for protection, for encouragement, and for assistance in their development; from the organization and freedom and vitality of our economic life. The domestic questions which engaged the attention of the last Congress are more vital to the nation in this its time of test than at any other time. We cannot adequately make ready for any trial of our strength unless we wisely and promptly direct the force of our laws into these all-important fields of domestic action. A matter which it seems to me we should have very much at heart is the creation of the right instrumentalities by which to mobilize our economic resources in any time of national necessity. I take it for granted that I do not need your authority to call into systematic consultation with the directing officers of the army and navy men of recognized leadership and ability from among our citizens who are thoroughly familiar, for example, with the transportation facilities of the country and therefore competent to advise how they may be coördinated when the need arises, those who can suggest the best way in which to bring about prompt coöperation among the manufacturers of the country, should it be necessary, and those who could assist to bring the technical skill of the country to the aid of the Government in the solution of particular problems of defense. I only hope that if I should find it feasible to constitute such an advisory body the Congress would be willing to vote the small sum of money that would be needed to defray the expenses that would probably be necessary to give it the clerical and administrative machinery with which to do serviceable work.

What is more important is, that the industries and resources of the country should be available and ready for mobilization. It is the more imperatively necessary, therefore, that we should promptly devise means for doing what we have not yet done: that we should give intelligent federal aid and stimulation to industrial and vocational education, as we have long done in the large field of our agricultural industry; that, at the same time that we safeguard and conserve the natural resources of the country we should put them at the disposal of those who will use them promptly and intelligently, as was sought to be done in the admirable bills submitted to the last Congress from its committees on the public lands, bills which I earnestly recommend in principle to your consideration; that we should put into early operation some provision for rural credits which will add to the extensive borrowing facilities already afforded the farmer by the Reserve Bank Act adequate instrumentalities by which long credits may be obtained on land mortgages [applause]; and that we should study more carefully than they have hitherto been studied the right adaptation of our economic arrangements to changing conditions.

Many conditions about which we have repeatedly legislated are being altered from decade to decade, it is evident, under our very eyes, and are likely to change even more rapidly and more radically in the days immediately ahead of us, when peace has returned to the world and the nations of Europe once more take up their tasks of commerce and industry with the energy of those who must bestir themselves to build anew. Just what these changes will be no one can certainly foresee or confidently predict. There are no calculable, because no stable, elements in the problem. The most we can do is to make certain that we have the necessary instrumentalities of information constantly at our service so that we may be sure that we know exactly what we are dealing with when we come to act, if it should be necessary to act at all. We must first certainly know what it is that we are seeking to adapt ourselves to. I may ask the privilege of addressing you more at length on this important matter a little later in your session.

In the meantime may I make this suggestion? The transportation problem is an exceedingly serious and pressing one in this country. There has from time to time of late been reason to fear that our railroads would not much longer be able to cope with it successfully, as at present equipped and coördinated. I suggest that it would be wise to provide for a commission of inquiry to ascertain by a thorough canvass of the whole question whether our laws as at present framed and administered are as serviceable as they might be in the solution of the problem. It is obviously a problem that lies at the very foundation of our efficiency as a people. Such an inquiry ought to draw out every circumstance and opinion worth considering and we need to know all sides of the matter if we mean to do anything in the field of federal legislation.

No one, I am sure, would wish to take any backward step. The regulation of the railways of the country by federal commission has had admirable results and has fully justified the hopes and expectations of those by whom the policy of regulation was originally proposed. The question is not what should we undo? It is, whether there is anything else we can do that would supply us with effective means, in the very process of regulation, for bettering the conditions under which the railroads are operated and for making them more useful servants of the country as a whole. It seems to me that it might be the part of wisdom, therefore before further legislation in this field is attempted, to look at the whole problem of coordination and

efficiency in the full light of a fresh assessment of circumstance and opinion, as a guide to dealing with the several parts of it.

For what we are seeking now, what in my mind is the single thought of this message, is national efficiency and security. We serve a great nation. We should serve it in the spirit of its peculiar genius. It is the genius of common men for self-government, industry, justice, liberty and peace. We should see to it that it lacks no instrument, no facility or vigor of law, to make it sufficient to play its part with energy, safety, and assured success. In this we are no partisans but heralds and prophets of a new age. [Applause.]

At 1 o'clock and 43 minutes p. m. the President retired from the Hall of the House.

Thereupon the President pro tempore and Members of the Senate returned to their Chamber.

REFERENCE OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I move to refer the President's message to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina moves to refer the President's message to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The motion was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL FRIDAY.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Friday next.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina asks unanimous consent that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Friday next. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONERS OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Resident Commissioners from the Philippine Islands shall be entitled to seats on the floor of the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent that the Resident Commissioners from the Philippine Islands be entitled to seats in the Hall of the House.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. I would like to ask the gentleman from Tennessee if they have not that right under the rules of the House?

Mr. GARRETT. They have not, under the rules of the House. The Resident Commissioner of Porto Rico has that right under the rules of the House, but it has been the custom, both when the Republican Party was in control and since the Democratic Party has been in control, to give this permission to these Commissioners by special vote. The rules make no provision for it, and I ask that it shall be done as it has been done heretofore.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. I have no objection, but I think they ought to have that right secured to them by the rules.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GARRETT]?

There was no objection.

HYDROELECTRICITY ON THE FARM.

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that an address delivered by the distinguished gentleman from Georgia, Mr. ADAMSON, at the Southern Conference, held at Chattanooga, Tenn., on April 28, 1915, on the subject of the uses and benefits of hydroelectricity on the farm be printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent that an address delivered by the gentleman from Georgia, Mr. ADAMSON, at Chattanooga respecting the use of electricity on the farm be published in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

EXTRA COPIES OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that 15,000 extra copies of the President's message be printed.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina asks unanimous consent that 15,000 extra copies of the President's message be printed. Is there objection?

Mr. BORLAND. To be distributed in what way?

Mr. KITCHIN. I suggest that they be distributed through the folding room.

The SPEAKER. To be distributed through the folding room. Is there objection?

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, about how many copies would that give to each Member?

Mr. KITCHIN. It would be about 35 or 40 copies.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, I suggest to the gentleman from North Carolina that he make his request for 17,500 extra copies, 2,500 to be distributed through the document room, so that in case any Member runs out of copies through the folding room he can send a letter to the document room and have his request for copies filled there.

Mr. MANN. I would have no objection to that.

Mr. KITCHIN. I have no objection to that.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina modifies his request and asks unanimous consent that 17,500 extra copies of the President's message be printed, 15,000 copies to be distributed through the folding room and 2,500 copies through the document room. Is there objection?

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 53 minutes p. m.), in accordance with the order heretofore made, the House adjourned until Friday, December 10, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a combined statement of receipts, disbursements, and balances of the Government during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 37); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

2. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting statement showing the model, character, contract price, and make of each typewriter machine purchased for exchange in the Department of Commerce for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 3); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

3. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting report showing purchase and exchange of typewriters, adding machines, and other similar labor-saving devices by the Treasury Department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 4); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

4. A letter from the deputy and acting recorder of deeds, District of Columbia, transmitting report of typewriters purchased and exchanged during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 5); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

5. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting report of exchanges made by this department and its several bureaus and offices of typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 6); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

6. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting statement relative to purchase of typewriting machines by the Interior Department and its several bureaus and offices during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 7); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

7. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting statements for the Navy Department, the naval service, and the Marine Corps regarding the purchase and exchange of typewriters during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 8); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

8. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting statement of the expenditures of appropriations for the United States Court of Customs Appeals for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 9); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice and ordered to be printed.

9. A letter from the president of the United States Civil Service Commission, transmitting statement showing typewriters purchased during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 10); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

10. A letter from the president of the United States Civil Service Commission, transmitting statement showing typewriters, office machines, and other labor-saving devices exchanged during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 11); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

11. A letter from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, transmitting statement relative to typewriting machines purchased by the Government branches under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution during the fiscal year ended June

30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 12); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

12. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting statement relative to exchange of typewriters, adding machines, and other similar labor-saving devices in part payment for new machines used for the same purpose as those exchanged by the Panama Canal for the period of March 4, 1915, to June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 13); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

13. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting data relative to typewriting machines purchased by the Panama Canal during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 14); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

14. A letter from the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds of the Library of Congress, transmitting statement regarding purchase and exchange of typewriters by the Library of Congress during the fiscal year 1915 (H. Doc. No. 15); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

15. A letter from the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting statement showing model, character, contract price, and make of each typewriting machine purchased and exchanged during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 16); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

16. A letter from the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting statement showing the make, model, and number of each typewriting and adding machine exchanged during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 17); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

17. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting statement showing the model, character, contract price, and make of all typewriting machines purchased and exchanged by the department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 18); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

18. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting report showing the exchanges of typewriters, adding machines, and labor-saving devices by the department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 19); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

19. A letter from the Superintendent of Library Building and Grounds, transmitting statement relative to travel from Washington, D. C., in connection with official business during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 53); to the Committee on the Library and ordered to be printed.

20. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from Chief of Engineers, United States Army, a copy of a report on preliminary examination of L'Anguille River, Ark. (H. Doc. No. 54); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

21. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, map on preliminary examination of Little River and tributaries, bayous Castor and Dugdemona, La. (H. Doc. No. 55); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

22. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, map on preliminary examination of Mystic River, Conn. (H. Doc. No. 56); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

23. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, report on reexamination of Rockhall Harbor, Md. (H. Doc. No. 57); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

24. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, map on preliminary examination of St. Francis River, from Madison to St. Francis, Ark. (H. Doc. No. 58); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

25. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, with map, on reexamination of Smiths Creek, N. C. (H. Doc. No. 59); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

26. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, with map, on reexamination of St. Francis and L'Anguille Rivers and Blackfish Bayou, Ark. (H. Doc. No. 60); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

27. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, with map, on preliminary examination of Patapsco River, Md. (H. Doc. No. 61); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

28. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting report of the contingent expenses of the Treasury Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 62); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department and ordered to be printed.

29. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting estimates of appropriations for defraying the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917 (H. Doc. No. 63); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

30. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of a communication from the Secretary of State submitting an estimate of appropriation in the sum of $35,000, in addition to the $50,000 appropriated by the Diplomatic and Consular acts of June 30, 1914, and March 4, 1915, for participation by the Government of the United States and to meet the necessary expenses of the second Pan American Scientific Congress, December 27, 1915, and January 8, 1916, inclusive (H. Doc. No. 64); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

31. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting statement showing expenditures from lump-sum appropriations of Department of Agriculture for the purchase of motor vehicles and motor boats during the fiscal year 1915 (H. Doc. No. 65); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture and ordered to be printed.

32. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of a communication from the Postmaster General submitting an urgent estimate of deficiency in the appropriation for mail bags, etc., for the Postal Service, payable from the postal revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916 (H. Doc. No. 66); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

33. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture submitting an estimate of appropriation to reimburse the appropriation for "General expenses, Forest Service," for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916 (H. Doc. No. 67); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

34. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a detailed report of the expenditures under the appropriation "Preventing the spread of epidemic diseases" for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 68); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department and ordered to be printed.

35. A letter from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting report of their official proceedings for the year ended December 31, 1914, with information relating to the regulation and operation of public utilities in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

36. A letter from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting the balance sheets for the year ended December 31, 1914, received by the commissioners from the owner or officer of the various public utilities in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

37. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of a communication from the Secretary of Labor submitting an amendment to the estimate on page 1038 of the annual Book of Estimates for the fiscal year 1917 for "Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naturalization" (H. Doc. No. 69); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

38. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, and also a report showing the amount of balances at the beginning of the year, amount paid for carrying the mail, etc. (H. Doc. No. 70); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department and ordered to be printed.

39. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting statement regarding typewriting machines purchased and exchanged by the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 94); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

40. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of War College Division, General Staff, with a report of the documents distributed by the War Department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 95); to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

41. A letter from the president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a statement of expenditures made from the appropriation for contingent expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 96); to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

42. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting statement showing what officers or employees of the Post Office Department have traveled on official business from Washington, D. C., to points outside of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, giving in each instance detailed information regarding each (H. Doc. No. 97); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department and ordered to be printed.

43. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the annual report of the Commissioner of Lighthouses for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 98); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed.

44. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a statement showing what officers or employees of the War Department have traveled on official business from Washington to points outside of the District of Columbia and the total expense to the United States in each case (H. Doc. No. 99); to the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department and ordered to be printed.

45. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a detailed report of all sums paid by the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture for compensation or expenses of officers or other persons employed by State, county, or municipal governments during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 100); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture and ordered to be printed.

46. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting statement of moneys received as contributions toward cooperative work in forest investigations, or the protection and improvement of national forests, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 101); to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered to be printed.

47. A letter from the Chief Clerk of the United States Court of Claims, transmitting statement of all judgments rendered by the Court of Claims, the amount thereof, the parties in whose favor rendered, and the nature of the claims during the year ended December 4, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 102); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

48. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of a communication from the Postmaster General submitting an estimate of appropriation for the purchase of land and erection thereon of a fireproof building in the city of Washington, D. C., for the use of the Post Office Department equipment shops (H. Doc. No. 103); to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and ordered to be printed.

49. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting statements submitted by the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, of expenditures and of arms, components of arms, and appendages fabricated, altered, and repaired during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 104); to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

50. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting statements submitted by the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, of the cost of all type and experimental manufacture of guns and other articles, and the average cost of the several classes of guns and other articles manufactured by the Government at the several arsenals during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 105); to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

51. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, submitting detailed statement of expenditures under the contingent appropriations for the Navy Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 106); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department and ordered to be printed.

52. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting statements for the Navy Department, the naval service, and the Marine Corps, giving the detailed information with respect to exchange of typewriters, adding machines, and other similar labor-saving devices during the period from March 4, 1915, to June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 107); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

53. A letter from the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting statement showing the travel of all officials and employees (other than special) on official business from Washington to points outside of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 108); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed.

54. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting statement of documents received and distributed by the Navy Department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 109); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department and ordered to be printed.

55. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of the number of persons employed in meat inspection, salary, and contingent expenses for the period beginning July 1, 1914, and ending June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 114); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture and ordered to be printed.

56. A letter from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting report of official doings of that government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 89); to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

57. A letter from the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting statement showing the names of all persons employed under the Interstate Commerce Commission, the rate of compensation, etc., for the fiscal years 1913, 1914, and 1915 (H. Doc. No. 110); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed.

58. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting detailed statements of disbursements by the Department of Commerce for the period from December 1, 1914, to November 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 111); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Commerce and ordered to be printed.

59. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting detailed statement of expenditures of the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 112); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture and ordered to be printed.

60. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting statement showing in detail the travel from Washington to points outside the District of Columbia performed by officers and employees of the Department of Agriculture during the fiscal year 1915 (H. Doc. No. 113); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture and ordered to be printed.

61. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting fourteenth annual report of the Reclamation Service (H. Doc. No. 38); to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands and ordered to be printed.

62. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, showing amounts expended at each Indian school and agency for construction, lease, purchase, repairs, and improvements to school and agency buildings (H. Doc. No. 116); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

63. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting statement showing in detail what officers or employees of the Navy Department traveled on official business outside of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 117); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department and ordered to be printed.

64. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the report on acts of hostilities by any tribe with which the United States has treaty stipulations occurring since the next preceding report (H. Doc. No. 118); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

65. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting under provisions of the act approved March 1, 1907, a report on diversion of funds for the purchase of subsistence for the several tribes of Indians (H. Doc. No. 119); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

66. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report of all moneys collected and deposited during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, under the appropriation "Determining heirs of deceased Indian allottees, 1915" (H. Doc. No. 120); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

67. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting report relating to the appropriation "Indian schools: Support, 1915" (H. Doc. No. 121); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

68. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a detailed report of expenditures made for the purpose of encouraging industry among Indians on the Tongue River Reservation during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 122); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

69. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report showing the expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, from the appropriation for the relief of destitute Indians as required by that act and also by the act of March 1, 1899 (H. Doc. No. 123); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

70. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting draft of a bill to take the place of the draft transmitted by letter of October 15 in relation to reimbursement of officers, soldiers, and civilian employees of the Army, etc., for losses sustained as the result of the hurricane in Texas August 16, 17, 18, and 19, 1915

(H. Doc. No. 124); to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

71. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting copy of regulations by the Board of Supervising Inspectors, Steamboat Inspection Service, under provisions of the act of March 4, 1915, known as the seaman's act (H. Doc. No. 125); to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries and ordered to be printed.

72. A letter from the president of the Board of Managers National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, transmitting report showing typewriters exchanged by the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers under the provisions of section 5, general deficiency bill, approved March 4, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 126); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

73. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a report of public property in the Post Office Department on October 16, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 127); to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads and ordered to be printed.

74. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, under the provisions of the acts apportioning proceeds of the public lands to the more complete endowment and support of colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts in the several States and Territories, the total amount paid each year since the enactment to and including the year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 128); to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered to be printed.

75. A letter from the Librarian of Congress, transmitting statement showing in detail what officers or employees of the Library of Congress have traveled on official business from Washington to points outside of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1915 (H. Doc. No. 129); to the Committee on the Library and ordered to be printed.

76. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report of the National Forest Reservation Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 130); to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

77. A letter from the Secretary of the United States Civil Service Commission, transmitting a statement showing in detail what officers and employees of the commission have traveled on official business from Washington to points outside of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 131); to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service and ordered to be printed.

78. A letter from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, transmitting statement showing in detail what officers or employees of the branches of the Government service under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution have traveled on official business from Washington to points outside of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 132); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

79. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a detailed statement showing how the money therein appropriated has been expended, and to whom, in the collection of military records of the Revolutionary War during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 133); to the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department and ordered to be printed.

80. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a detailed report of expenditures made in making per capita payments to the Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 134); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

81. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a detailed report of expenditures made for the purchase of cattle for the benefit of Indians on the Standing Rock Reservation in North Dakota and South Dakota during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 135); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

82. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report of the expenditures from the permanent fund of the Sioux Indians during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 136); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

83. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a detailed statement of expenditures made from the tribal funds of the confederated bands of Ute Indians, appropriated therein for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 137); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

84. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report of the expenditures of money carried on the books of that department under the caption "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor," for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 138); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

85. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a detailed report of the expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, from the appropriation for the relief of distress and the prevention of disease among Indians on account of the construction of hospitals (H. Doc. No. 139); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

86. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a statement showing the documents received and distributed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 140); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of the Interior and ordered to be printed.

87. A letter from the Excise Board for the District of Columbia, transmitting annual report of the Excise Board for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 141); to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

88. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Labor, transmitting report of the actual expenditures during the fiscal year 1915 from the appropriations "Miscellaneous expenses, Division of Naturalization, 1914," and "Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Naturalization, 1915" (H. Doc. No. 142); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Labor and ordered to be printed.

89. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting statement of the cost of all survey and allotment work on Indian reservations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 143); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

90. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a report of amounts refunded to depositors on account of excess deposits in connection with the purchase of timber, use of lands or resources of national forests (H. Doc. No. 115); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

91. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a statement of the expenditures from the appropriation for "Industrial wrok and care of timber" for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 150); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department and ordered to be printed.

92. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a detailed report of the expenditures made for the purpose of encouraging industry among Indians at various Indian reservations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 151); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

93. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting an itemized statement of expenditures made by Department of the Interior and charged to the appropriation "Repairs of buildings, Department of the Interior, 1915," for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 152); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department and ordered to be printed.

94. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a detailed report of expenditures made for the purchase of cattle for the Northern Cheyenne Indians on the Tongue River Reservation, Mont., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 153); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

95. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting statement of the fiscal affairs of all Indian tribes for whose benefit expenditures from public or tribal funds were made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 154); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

96. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a statement showing in detail what officers or employees of the Department of the Interior have traveled on official business from Washington to points outside of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 155); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department and ordered to be printed.

97. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting an itemized statement of expenditures made by the Department of the Interior and charged to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior, 1915," fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 174); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department and ordered to be printed.

98. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report showing the diversion of appropriations for the pay of specified employees in the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 175); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

99. A letter from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, transmitting a detailed statement of the expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, under the appropriations for "International exchanges," "American ethnology," and the "Astrophysical Observatory," the "International Catalogue of Scientific Literature," the "National Museum," and the "Na-

tional Zoological Park," etc. (H. Doc. No. 176); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

100. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a cost account of all moneys, from whatever source derived, expended on each such irrigation project on Indian reservations, allotments, and lands (H. Doc. No. 177); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

101. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a detailed report of expenditures made for the purpose of encouraging industry among Indians at the various Indian reservations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 178); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

102. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claims relating to the vessel brig *Joseph* in case of Insurance Co. of North America et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 179); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

103. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claims relating to the vessel brig *Harriet* in the case of Frederick H. Allen *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 180); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

104. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Alfred Halstead *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 181); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

105. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Jacob C. Barkley *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 182); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

106. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Isaac F. Hayworth *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 183); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

107. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of William C. Corbett *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 184); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

108. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of heirs of Isaiah Attaway, deceased, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 185); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

109. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of W. J. McDearmon, administrator of the estate of John H. Hopkins, deceased, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 186); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

110. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of James Taylor *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 187); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

111. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of John De Armand *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 188); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

112. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of William Cook *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 189); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

113. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of George A. Perkins, Sarah C. Mead, Annie Mead, Harry E. Greenhill, and Washington L. Greenwell, heirs of Thomas W. Perkins, deceased, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 190); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

114. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Abel J. Mosby *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 191); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

115. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Bland P. Boyd, administrator of John D. Ware, deceased, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 192); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

116. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of William Gourley, heir of Samuel Gourley, deceased, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 193); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

117. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of John M. Heard *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 194); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

118. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of John Beasley *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 195); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

119. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Charles Max Wittig *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 196); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

120. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of R. A. Guthrie *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 197); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

121. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Murray R. Hubbard, administrator of the estate of Joseph Miller, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 198); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

122. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Emma Morris, widow of Charles L. Morris; Annie Vinson, Ida Armstrong, Thomas H. Morris, jr., and William A. Morris, sole heirs of Thomas H. Morris, deceased, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 199); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

123. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of J. C. Creed *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 200); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

124. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of R. W. Harris, administrator of the estate of James P. Harris, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 201); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

125. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of George W. Peters *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 202); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

126. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Lucy R. Johnson and John A. Johnson, heirs of Armistead Johnston, deceased, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 203); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

127. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of James A. Wright *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 204); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

128. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Alexander N. Wells *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 205); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

129. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of John D. Yates *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 206); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

130. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Edward Cottingham *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 207); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

131. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a tabular statement showing in detail the claims of postmasters for reimbursement for losses of postal, money-order, and other funds and stamps resulting from burglary, fire, and other unavoidable casualty which have been acted upon by the Postmaster General during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 208); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. HOLLAND: A bill (H. R. 3028) authorizing the construction of a new dry dock at the Norfolk Navy Yard, at Portsmouth, Va., and making an appropriation therefor; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3029) authorizing the further equipment of the Norfolk Navy Yard, at Portsmouth, Va., for the repair and construction of battleships and other vessels, and making an appropriation therefor; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3030) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to acquire, by condemnation or otherwise, such additional land in the city of Norfolk, Va., as may be necessary for

the enlargement of the post-office building in said city, and to cause said building to be enlarged, and making an appropriation therefor; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. COX: A bill (H. R. 3031) to provide that the United States shall, in certain cases, aid the States and the civil subdivisions thereof in the construction and maintenance of rural post roads; to the Committee on Roads.

By Mr. MILLER of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 3032) authorizing the county of St. Louis to construct a bridge across the St. Louis River between Minnesota and Wisconsin; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3033) providing for the payment of assessments on Indian allotments benefited by the construction of State rural highways in the State of Minnesota; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3034) to create a bureau for the deaf and dumb in the Department of Labor, and prescribing the duties thereof; to the Committee on Education.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3035) providing for taxation of and fixing the rate of taxation on inheritances, devises, bequests, legacies, and gifts in the District of Columbia, and providing for the manner of payment as well as the manner of enforcing payment thereof; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BURKE: A bill (H. R. 3036) to amend "An act to increase the pension of widows, minor children, etc., of deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War, the War with Mexico, the various Indian wars, etc., and to grant a pension to certain widows of the deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War," approved April 19, 1908; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CLINE: A bill (H. R. 3037) providing for the payment of pensions monthly by means of the annual issue of 12 coupons; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3038) for the control and regulation of the waters of the Niagara River, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3039) to prevent flood conditions in the upper Maumee Valley and the Wabash Valley; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. LEE: A bill (H. R. 3040) to establish in the Department of Agriculture a bureau to be known as the bureau of public highways and to provide for national aid in the improvement of the public roads; to the Committee on Roads.

By Mr. MADDEN: A bill (H. R. 3041) to reclassify the salaries of employees above the clerical grades in post offices of the first class; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. KALANIANAOLE: A bill (H. R. 3042) to ratify, approve, and confirm sections 1, 2, and 3 of an act duly enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii relating to the board of harbor commissioners of the Territory, and amending the laws relating thereto; to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3043) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii," approved April 30, 1900; to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. MOON: A bill (H. R. 3044) recognizing the military service of and giving pensionable status under all pension laws of the United States to persons serving under United States officers as home guards, militia, or other provisional troops during the Civil War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3045) authorizing juries to fix punishment of defendants convicted in United States courts in certain cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3046) to determine powers of United States judges as to instructions to juries; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3047) to provide that the United States shall in certain cases aid the States and the civil subdivisions thereof in the construction and maintenance of rural post roads; to the Committee on Roads.

By Mr. BURKE: A bill (H. R. 3048) granting restoration of pensions to certain remarried widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KALANIANAOLE: A bill (H. R. 3049) to ratify, approve, and confirm an act duly enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii extending the use of the power of eminent domain under certain conditions to public utility companies acting under a franchise granted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii and approved by the Congress of the United States; to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. DILLON: A bill (H. R. 3050) to secure cooperation between the Interstate Commerce Commission and the State railway boards and commissions of the several States in the correlating, changing, and establishing of intrastate rates, charges, and fares which indirectly affect interstate commerce in the transportation of passengers and property by public carriers, and providing for procedure relative thereto; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DANFORTH: A bill (H. R. 3051) to provide for the purchase of a site for and the erection of a public building at Albion, N. Y.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3052) to provide for the purchase of a site for and the erection of a public building at Dansville, N. Y.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. OLDFIELD: A bill (H. R. 3053) to amend section 23 of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909; to the Committee on Patents.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3054) to revise and amend the laws relating to patents; to the Committee on Patents.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3055) to prohibit interference with commerce among the States and Territories and with foreign nations, and to remove obstructions thereto, and to prohibit the transmission of certain messages by telegraph, telephone, cable, or other means of communication between States and Territories and foreign nations; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3056) to repeal section 1 of the act of March 3, 1875, entitled "An act granting to railroads the right of way through public lands of the United States"; to the Committee on Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3057) authorizing a resurvey of township 11 north, range 8 west, of the fifth principal meridian, in Arkansas; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3058) to refund the cotton tax; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. EDWARDS: A bill (H. R. 3059) for refunding the cotton tax; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3060) providing that the United States shall aid in the construction and maintenance of public roads; to the Committee on Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3061) to drain swamp and wet lands; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CARAWAY: A bill (H. R. 3062) to authorize the payment of 50 per cent of the proceeds arising from the sale of timber from the national forest reserves in the State of Arkansas to the promotion of agriculture, domestic economy, animal husbandry, and dairying within the State of Arkansas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina: A bill (H. R. 3063) to provide that the United States shall, in certain cases, aid the States and the civil subdivisions thereof in the construction and maintenance of rural post roads; to the Committee on Roads.

By Mr. SMITH of Idaho: A bill (H. R. 3064) to extend the benefits of the public-land laws to native-born minors on reaching the age of 18 years; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. MURRAY: A bill (H. R. 3065) to authorize certain changes in the status of allotted lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians of Oklahoma, to provide for the settlement of land titles in the Five Civilized Tribes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3066) to adjust and settle the claims of the loyal Shawnee and loyal Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3067) to provide for a per capita payment to the Chickasaws and Choctaws; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. MOON: A bill (H. R. 3068) to provide for the erection of a public building at McMinnville, Tenn.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3069) to provide for the erection of a public building at Sparta, Tenn.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3070) to provide for the erection of a public building at Madisonville, Tenn.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3071) to provide for the erection of a public building at Pikeville, Tenn.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CLINE: A bill (H. R. 3072) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a Federal building thereon in the city of Fort Wayne, county of Allen, State of Indiana, and appropriating the money therefor; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MOON: A bill (H. R. 3073) to fix the boundaries of the Crest Road on Mission or Missionary Ridge, in Hamilton County, Tenn.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3074) authorizing the removal of cannon and shells from Shiloh Park, Tenn., to Chickamauga and Chat-

tanooga National Military Park and other places; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RAKER: A bill (H. R. 3075) for the support and education of the Indian pupils at the Greenville Indian School, California, for repairs and improvements, to purchase and provide ground, erect building and to furnish the same, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3076) for the support and education of the Indian pupils at the Fort Bidwell Indian School, California, for repairs and improvements, erecting new school building and furnishing the same, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3077) for the protection and improvement of the Yosemite National Park, in California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. EDMONDS: A bill (H. R. 3078) making an appropriation for improvements at Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. COSTELLO: A bill (H. R. 3079) making an appropriation for improvements at Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. EDMONDS: A bill (H. R. 3080) to provide for the appointment of a shipping board and to prescribe the duties thereof; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3081) to authorize the President of the United States to build or acquire steamships for use as naval auxiliaries and transports, and to arrange for the use of these ships when not needed for such service, and to make an appropriation therefor; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3082) to amend the laws relating to patents; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. KALANIANAOLE: A bill (H. R. 3083) to ratify, approve, and confirm an act duly enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, amending section 845 of the Revised Laws of Hawaii, 1915, relating to annual payments by the Hawaiian Electric Co., under its franchise, of a per cent of its gross annual receipts; to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3084) to ratify, approve, and confirm an act duly enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, relating to the Honolulu Gas Co. (Ltd.), by amending the laws relating to the franchise thereof; to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3085) to ratify, approve, and confirm an act duly enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, amending the franchise held by the Honolulu Gas Co. (Ltd.) by extending it to include all of the island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3086) to ratify, approve, and confirm an act duly enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, amending the franchise held by the Hawaiian Electric Co. (Ltd.) by extending it to include all of the island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: A bill (H. R. 3087) granting to the Portland, Vancouver & Northern Railway Co. a license to cross the Vancouver Barracks Military Reservation, at Vancouver, Wash.; to the Committee on Miltary Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3088) to provide a site and erect a public building at Hoquiam, Wash.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3089) to provide a site and erect a public building thereon at Centralia, Wash.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3090) to provide a site and erect a public building at Puyallup, Wash.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3091) to provide a site and erect a public building at Chehalis, Wash.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3092) providing for the holding of terms of the district court for the southern division of the western district of the State of Washington at Aberdeen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3093) providing for the transfer of forest reserves from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3094) to provide for the purchase of ground and erection of a public building thereon for an immigration station in or adjacent to the city of Tacoma, Wash.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3095) relating to the use of the mails in effecting insurance on persons and property, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3096) authorizing the construction of a wagon bridge across the Moclips River, in Chehalis County, State of Washington, and appropriating $8,000 therefor; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3097) to amend section 8 of an act entitled "An act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1906; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SIMS: A bill (H. R. 3098) declaring the carrying openly or concealed about the person any pistol, bowie knife, dirk or dirk knife, blackjack, dagger, sword cane, slung shot, brass or other metal knuckle in the District of Columbia a felony; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3099) to regulate the issuance of injunctions in suits instituted in court to enjoin, set aside, annul, or suspend orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3100) declaring the selling, exchanging, or giving away any pistol, bowie knife, dirk or dirk knife, blackjack, dagger, sword cane, slung shot, brass or other metal knuckle in the District of Columbia a misdemeanor; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3101) to repeal an act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, approved July 1, 1898; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3102) to refund the cotton tax realized to the Government under the various acts of Congress; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3103) to provide for the appointment of postmasters of all classes by the Postmaster General, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3104) to provide for a road to the Shiloh National Military Park; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3105) to erect a post-office building in the city of Lexington, State of Tennessee; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3106) to erect a post-office building in the city of Huntingdon, State of Tennessee; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 3107) to prevent the nullification of State antigambling laws by international or interstate transmission of race gambling bets or racing odds; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. POU: A bill (H. R. 3108) providing for a site and public building for post office and other Federal purposes at Louisburg, N. C.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 3109) for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Marshall, Mich.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SINNOTT: A bill (H. R. 3110) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for an enlarged homestead"; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. DRUKKER: A bill (H. R. 3111) to erect a post-office building in the city of Passaic, N. J.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HAYES: A bill (H. R. 3112) to suspend the requirements of law as to annual assessments and final proof under certain conditions; to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

By Mr. BROWN of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 3113) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Keyser, in the State of West Virginia; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HAYES: A bill (H. R. 3114) to suspend the requirements of law as to annual assessments and final proof under certain conditions; to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 3115) to provide that in the construction and application of the pension laws a soldier or sailor shall be considered of good health at the time of his enlistment; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOON: A bill (H. R. 3116) to provide for the erection of a public building at South Pittsburg, Tenn.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GARDNER: A bill (H. R. 3561) to regulate the immigration of aliens to and the residence of aliens in the United States; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. MOON: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 43) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OLDFIELD: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 44) to restore the status of the Fourth Regiment Arkansas Volunteer

Mounted Infantry (State militia), which served the United States Government 10 months in the Civil War; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 45) providing for the payment of the expenses of an expert in the fur-seal investigation in Alaska; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. ALEXANDER: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 46) authorizing the printing of 100,000 copies of the special report on the diseases of the horse; to the Committee on Printing.

Also, joint resolution (H. J. Res. 47) authorizing the printing of 100,000 copies of the special report on the diseases of cattle; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. EDMONDS: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 48) proposing to amend the Constitution of the United States to authorize uniform laws on the subject of marriage and divorce and to provide penalties for enforcement; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAMSON: A bill (H. R. 3117) to provide relief by the Panama Railroad Co. for Sallie F. Bonner; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ALEXANDER: A bill (H. R. 3118) to reimburse certain fire insurance companies the amounts paid by them for property destroyed by fire in suppressing the bubonic plague in the Territory of Hawaii in the years 1899 and 1900; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 3119) granting an increase of pension to John Rochwell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3120) granting an increase of pension to Jennie Raley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3121) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Shannon; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3122) granting an increase of pension to James L. Weirick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3123) granting an increase of pension to Sidney Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BAILEY: A bill (H. R. 3124) granting a pension to Margaret L. Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: A bill (H. R. 3125) granting an increase of pension to David McCrory; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CANTRILL: A bill (H. R. 3126) for the relief of legal representatives of James H. Holladay, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3127) granting a pension to Rachel Crosthwaite; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3128) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Toon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3129) granting an increase of pension to Joseph David; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3130) granting an increase of pension to Samuel W. Adams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3131) granting an increase of pension to William F. Petty; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3132) granting an increase of pension to Robert A. Evins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3133) granting a pension to L. D. Ingle; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3134) granting a pension to Verda F. Slater; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3135) granting a pension to Louis G. Hatton; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3136) for the relief of William Long, jr.; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3137) granting an increase of pension to Ed N. Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3138) granting a pension to William H. Ratcliff; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3139) granting a pension to Joseph Gambell; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 3140) granting an increase of pension to Collins South; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CLINE: A bill (H. R. 3141) granting an increase of pension to William M. Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3142) granting an increase of pension to William P. Blackburn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3143) granting an increase of pension to John Hanes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CONNELLY: A bill (H. R. 3144) granting an increase of pension to Anna Phillips-Shepherd; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3145) for the relief of Dr. E. V. Hailman; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3146) to correct the military record of John Minster; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COX: A bill (H. R. 3147) granting an increase of pension to Allen Conner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3148) granting an increase of pension to Robert L. Stroud; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3149) granting an increase of pension to Michael Demuth; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DARROW: A bill (H. R. 3150) granting a pension to Marian J. Simpson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DOOLING: A bill (H. R. 3151) granting a pension to Ernest Dichman; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DRUKKER: A bill (H. R. 3152) for the relief of the Paterson & Hudson River Railroad Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. EAGAN: A bill (H. R. 3153) granting a pension to Friedericke Potter; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3154) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Silberman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3155) granting a pension to James A. Crowley; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. EDMONDS: A bill (H. R. 3156) granting a pension to Gustavus A. Kauffman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3157) for the relief of Henry S. Chubb; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3158) correcting the military record of Benjamin F. Richardson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3159) for the relief of John Holly Wilkie; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FARR: A bill (H. R. 3160) granting a pension to William Andrews; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3161) granting an increase of pension to Martin H. Gavin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3162) granting a pension to Mary A. Powell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3163) granting a pension to Martin J. Healey; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3164) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FESS: A bill (H. R. 3165) granting a pension to Joseph J. Jackson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3166) granting a pension to Charlotte Cole; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3167) granting a pension to Josephine Kelley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3168) granting an increase of pension to John W. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3169) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Connor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3170) granting an increase of pension to David H. Ogborn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3171) granting an increase of pension to Staley F. Stemble; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3172) granting an increase of pension to Matthew H. McCreight; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3173) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Mapes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3174) granting an increase of pension to Abraham R. Walker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3175) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Surface; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3176) granting an increase of pension to Joseph M. Hunter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3177) granting an increase of pension to Edward Benton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3178) granting an increase of pension to John Harlan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3179) granting an increase of pension to Michael Deveraux; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3180) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Galloway; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3181) granting an increase of pension to Egbert Howland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3182) granting an increase of pension to Luther S. Vananda; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3183) granting an increase of pension to Stephen J. Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3184) granting an increase of pension to George W. Taylor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3185) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus Patch; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3186) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Supinger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3187) granting an increase of pension to Jesse Severs; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3188) granting an increase of pension to William Howard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FULLER: A bill (H. R. 3189) granting a pension to Estella M. Howlett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3190) granting an increase of pension to Theodore W. Goodsell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARDNER: A bill (H. R. 3191) granting an increase of pension to Frank S. Bradley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GREENE of Vermont: A bill (H. R. 3192) for the relief of D. M. Carman, representing the estate of Luis R. Yangco, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GRIEST: A bill (H. R. 3193) for the relief of Eleazer Briggs, alias Alonzo Welsh; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3194) for the relief of John S. Rhoads; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3195) granting a pension to Lydia B. Coover; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3196) granting a pension to John Paster; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3197) granting an increase of pension to Nicholas Wolf; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3198) granting an increase of pension to Henry Mumah; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAMILTON of New York: A bill (H. R. 3199) granting a pension to George Peck; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3200) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Wallace; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3201) granting an increase of pension to Edgar J. Scott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3202) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Covell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3203) granting an increase of pension to John Groat; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAWLEY: A bill (H. R. 3204) granting a pension to James P. Merrifield; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3205) granting a pension to William Bell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3206) granting a pension to Harriet L. Busick; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3207) granting a pension to Charles W. Clark; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3208) granting a pension to Albert W. Kelley; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3209) granting a pension to Hugh B. Paige; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3210) granting a pension to Frank Meyer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3211) granting a pension to Mary F. Robinson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3212) granting a pension to Margaret L. Estep; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3213) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Jane Elliott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3214) granting an increase of pension to Cornelia E. Kimball; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3215) granting an increase of pension to Annie Grady; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3216) granting an increase of pension to Ezra Cather; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3217) granting an increase of pension to Leroy W. Clark; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3218) granting an increase of pension to Harriet L. Ferris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3219) granting an increase of pension to Richard B. Linville; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3220) granting an increase of pension to Martin B. McCrillis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3221) granting an increase of pension to George Van Nortwick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3222) for the relief of John R. Bailey; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3223) for the relief of John W. Baggott; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3224) for the relief of J. W. La Bare; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3225) for the relief of Henry N. Penfield; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3226) for the relief of Paris R. Winslow; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3227) to place the name of Capt. George W. Peters upon the unlimited retired list of the United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3228) to place the name of Gen. William Sooy Smith upon the unlimited retired list of the United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAYES: A bill (H. R. 3229) granting a pension to Lorenzo A. Talcott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3230) granting an increase of pension to Nathaniel F. Berry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3231) granting an increase of pension to Selden E. Whitcher; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3232) granting an increase of pension to John C. Lyon; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3233) granting an increase of pension to Hamilton Whitney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3234) granting an increase of pension to Francis O. Nash; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3235) granting an increase of pension to Taylor B. Friend; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3236) granting an increase of pension to Asa Clark; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3237) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Storts; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3238) for the relief of Sarah E. Elliott; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3239) granting a pension to Emily Warren Bickmore; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3240) for the relief of Pedro Chaboya; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HINDS: A bill (H. R. 3241) granting a pension to Elizabeth L. Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3242) granting a pension to Mary E. Harlow; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3243) granting a pension to Florence Cobb; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3244) granting a pension to Elizabeth J. Leavitt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3245) granting a pension to Sarah C. Foster; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3246) granting a pension to Annie H. Quill; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3247) granting a pension to James Z. Webber; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3248) granting a pension to Annie C. Anderson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3249) for the relief of Frank Vumbaca; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3250) for the relief of William J. Blake; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HOLLAND: A bill (H. R. 3251) granting a pension to Charles Bertram Ross; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3252) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Nichols; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3253) for the relief of Hudson Bros., of Norfolk, Va.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. IGOE: A bill (H. R. 3254) for the relief of the Buffalo River Zinc Mining Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: A bill (H. R. 3255) for the relief of James Houyde; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3256) for the relief of the Pacific Building & Loan Association; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KEY of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 3257) granting a pension to Josephine G. Hawkins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3258) granting an increase of pension to Aaron B. Allen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3259) granting an increase of pension to Lycurgus Willoughby; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3260) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Smuczynski; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3261) granting an increase of pension to William M. Hickman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3262) granting an increase of pension to Henry B. Hale; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3263) granting an increase of pension to John T. Hatch; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3264) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Gatchell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3265) granting an increase of pension to William Goodin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3266) granting a pension to Henrietta A. Silver-Grim; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3267) granting an increase of pension to John Graham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3268) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Fields; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3269) granting an increase of pension to Simon E. Foust; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3270) granting an increase of pension to Anthony Gilderoy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3271) to revoke the order dismissing Lieut. Lanson Zane, Tenth Independent Battery Ohio Light Artillery, from the service, and to grant him an honorable discharge; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LONGWORTH: A bill (H. R. 3272) granting a pension to Thomas Pryor; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3273) granting a pension to Dalbert Gray; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3274) granting an increase of pension to Arabella Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3275) granting an increase of pension to Charles McP. Eggleston; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3276) granting an increase of pension to Mary Mellor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3277) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Gall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3278) granting an increase of pension to Anna A. Thom; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3279) granting an increase of pension to Rachel McMillan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3280) granting an increase of pension to Dominick Dennedy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3281) granting an increase of pension to Anna Tompkins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3282) granting an increase of pension to Robert C. Holder; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3283) granting an increase of pension to Theodore Elchlepp; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MANN: A bill (H. R. 3284) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Kane; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3285) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Leach; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MEEKER: A bill (H. R. 3286) granting a pension to Louis Becker; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3287) granting a pension to Marie Teasdale; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3288) granting a pension to John B. Apperson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3289) granting a pension to Laura Hohlstein Hromatka; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3290) granting a pension to Ida H. Byrd; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3291) granting a pension to James M. Pyne; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3292) granting an increase of pension to S. M. Parsons; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3293) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Card; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3294) for the relief of Lena Schmeider; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3295) for the relief of Mrs. M. J. Smith, Harvey W. Smith, and Mrs. J. H. Root; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3296) for the relief of Gertrude Becherer; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3297) for the relief of Philip Osburg; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3298) for the relief of Catharine McCord and the heirs of Charles W. McCord, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3299) granting a pension to Ellen Kennedy; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3300) to correct the military record of Anton Herzog; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MILLER of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 3301) granting a pension to Harriet C. Gillespie; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOON: A bill (H. R. 3302) granting a pension to Hayes Brummitt; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3303) granting a pension to Mary E. Pearce; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3304) granting a pension to George W. Pinion; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3305) granting a pension to Frank V. Griffith; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CARY: A bill (H. R. 3306) granting a pension to John Hughes; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Idaho: A bill (H. R. 3307) granting a pension to Leonard E. Griffith; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FOSTER: A bill (H. R. 3308) granting a pension to Jane Lewis; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MOON: A bill (H. R. 3309) granting a pension to Benjamin H. Norman; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3310) granting a pension to James B. King; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3311) granting a pension to Andrew J. Williams; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3312) granting a pension to J. L. McDowell, alias Leander Dickey; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3313) granting a pension to John B. Evans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3314) granting a pension to Joseph Clyde Shadden; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3315) granting a pension to Margaret J. Ferguson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3316) granting a pension to Andrew J. Hollaway; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3317) granting a pension to Dautry C. Baine; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3318) granting a pension to Sarah E. Mills; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3319) granting a pension to Mary Emma Axmacher; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3320) granting a pension to Mary J. Pearson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3321) granting a pension to Ella Neff; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3322) granting a pension to Harriet E. Aiken; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3323) granting a pension to John P. Moore; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3324) granting a pension to Sam Privit; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOSTER: A bill (H. R. 3325) granting a pension to Sarah E. Wirth; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CARY: A bill (H. R. 3326) granting a pension to James M. Thurston; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOON: A bill (H. R. 3327) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca A. Cole; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3328) granting an increase of pension to Benedict Ellis; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3329) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Tanner; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CARY: A bill (H. R. 3330) granting an increase of pension to James S. Case; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FOSTER: A bill (H. R. 3331) granting an increase of pension to Elijah Walters; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOON: A bill (H. R. 3332) granting an increase of pension to Alfred J. Thomas; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3333) granting an increase of pension to James Shaw; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3334) granting an increase of pension to James Layne; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3335) granting an increase of pension to James H. Pack; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3336) granting an increase of pension to Milton J. Beebe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3337) granting an increase of pension to Robert B. Weathers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3338) granting an increase of pension to William J. Walsh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3339) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Sutherland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3340) granting an increase of pension to Melvin P. Long; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3341) for the relief of Jasper N. T. Hamilton; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3342) for the relief of William M. White; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3343) for the relief of Samuel McJunkin; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3344) for the relief of Samuel T. Baker; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3345) for the relief of R. H. Sively; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3346) for the relief of James Nipper; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3347) for the relief of James Nipper; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3348) for the relief of James Moore; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3349) for the relief Isom M. Qualls; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3350) for the relief of W. P. Qualls; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3351) to correct the military record of John M. Southard; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3352) to correct the military record of R. B. Hendrickson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3353) to correct the military record of Harvey Hendrix; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3354) to remove the charge of desertion against Henry H. Walker; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3355) to remove the charge of desertion against W. E. Cross; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3356) to remove the charge of desertion against S. J. Garren; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3357) granting an honorable discharge to Marion Hixson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3358) to remove the charge of desertion from the name of George W. Hacker; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3359) to remove the charge of desertion against the name of Samuel J. Rayl; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3360) to remove the charge of desertion against the name of Thomas J. Schrimpsher; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3361) to remove the charge of desertion from the name of John W. Bates; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3362) to remove the charge of desertion from the name of Gabriel P. Keith; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3363) to remove the charge of desertion against Martin Van Buren, alias Martin Van Buren McReynolds; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3364) authorizing the Secretary of War to convey a certain strip of land to the Tennessee Coffin & Casket Co.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3365) to correct the military records of the United States so as to muster James Kirkland in and out of service in the United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3366) for the relief of Mrs. E. L. Eblen; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3367) for the relief of Mrs. David Gillespie; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3368) for the relief of Edward D. Pickett; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3369) for the relief of James B. Hoge; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3370) for the relief of Jesse Walling; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3371) for the relief of John M. Heard; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3372) for the relief of D. J. Rogers; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3373) for the relief of Sarah J. Standefer; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3374) for the relief of G. R. West; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3375) for the relief of William Roberts; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3376) for the relief of the widow of the late Capt. Daniel C. Trewhitt; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3377) for the relief of A. Shelton, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth W. Carper; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3378) for the relief of the legal representatives of John F. Anderson; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3379) for the relief of Coleman C. McReynolds, administrator of the estate of John McReynolds; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3380) for the relief of John G. Brazelton, administrator of the estate of Green Brazelton, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3381) for the relief of the heirs of Mary P. Williams, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3382) for the relief of the heirs of Christopher Wood, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3383) for the relief of the heirs of Margaret Sivley, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3384) for the relief of the heirs at law of Robert Worthington; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3385) for the relief of the estate of Pleasant M. Craigmiles, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3386) for the relief of the estate of Louisa M. Kirklin, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3387) for the relief of the estate of Samuel P. Poe; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3388) for the relief of the estate of Burrell L. Bennett, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3389) for the relief of the estate of P. W. Key; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3390) for the relief of the estate of Daniel C. Yarnell, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3391) for the relief of the estate of William Duncan, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3392) for the relief of the estate of George M. Carroll, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3393) for the relief of the estate of Austin Hackworth, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3394) for the relief of the estate of John A. Pickett, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3395) for the relief of the estate of George P. Carmichael, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3396) for the relief of the estate of W. G. Hoge, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3397) for the relief of the estate of J. K. Johnson; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3398) for the relief of the estate of Aaron Murdock, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3399) to appropriate for and pay the claim of T. F. Vann, administrator of Leroy P. Campbell, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3400) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Josiah J. Bryan, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3401) for the relief of L. W. Hildebrand, administrator of the estate of John W. Hildebrand, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3402) for the relief of W. W. Rutledge, sole heir and legatee of J. M. Rutledge, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MOSS of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 3403) granting an increase of pension to William Davis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NORTH: A bill (H. R. 3404) granting an increase of pension to John R. Stumpf; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3405) granting an increase of pension to David J. Braughler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OAKEY: A bill (H. R. 3406) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Walker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3407) granting an increase of pension to Emma L. Packard; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3408) granting an increase of pension to Jennie Recor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OLDFIELD: A bill (H. R. 3409) granting a pension to Luther Butler Austin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3410) granting a pension to Sarah E. Sterling; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3411) granting a pension to James W. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3412) granting an increase of pension to Henry E. Garber; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PAIGE of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 3413) granting a pension to Abbie J. Brigham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3414) to correct the military record of Simon W. Tucker; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PARKER of New York: A bill (H. R. 3415) granting a pension to Maggie Barron; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3416) granting an increase of pension to Edmund T. Connelly; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3417) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Hall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUCKER: A bill (H. R. 3418) granting a pension to William Skinner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 3419) granting a pension to Leon E. Andrews; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3420) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Swope; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3421) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Merrill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3422) granting an increase of pension to Weltha A. Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3423) for the indemnification of Frank Wenzel; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SIMS: A bill (H. R. 3424) for the relief of Jefferson Franks; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3425) for the relief of Mildred J. Bray; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SINNOTT: A bill (H. R. 3426) granting an increase of pension to Evalyn Wakefield; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WASON: A bill (H. R. 3427) granting a pension to George W. Hutchins; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WILSON of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 3428) granting an increase of pension to Robert Clara; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3429) granting an increase of pension to Cinderella Leversee; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WINGO: A bill (H. R. 3430) granting a pension to Mary L. Darby and minor children; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3431) granting a pension to Minerva Ann Walters; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3432) granting a pension to Anna Sorrells; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3433) granting a pension to George W. Turner; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3434) granting an increase of pension to Richard White; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3435) granting an increase of pension to John W. Baker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3436) granting an increase of pension to George W. Tilman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3437) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Howell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3438) granting an increase of pension to Edward T. Wolfe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3439) granting an increase of pension to Mary Willhoff; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3440) for the relief of John Davis; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3441) to correct the military record of Wesley Maynor; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3442) to correct the military record of Thomas Lee; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3443) to correct the military record of James M. Wright; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3444) to correct the military record of Silas Shepherd; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3445) to correct the military record of James M. Smith; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3446) for the relief of Benjamin F. Reams; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3447) for the relief of the legal representatives of the estate of Robert B. Pearce; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3448) for the relief of the legal representatives of Thomas H. Rogers, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3449) for the relief of the legal representatives of George Tubb, sr.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3450) for the relief of the heirs of Alexander M. Robertson; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3451) for the relief of John M. Henley; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. WOOD of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 3452) granting a pension to Sarah Keys; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3453) granting a pension to Fannie Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3454) granting a pension to Wellington Carpenter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3455) granting an increase of pension to Jackson S. Fugate; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3456) granting an increase of pension to Jacob W. Fahnestock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BROWN of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 3457) granting a pension to Adolphus Hamilton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3458) granting a pension to Mary E. Paugh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3459) granting a pension to James L. McClanahan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3460) granting a pension to Anna B. McCoy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3461) granting a pension to Mary C. Kines; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3462) granting a pension to Dora E. Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3463) granting a pension to Charlotte L. Arnett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3464) granting a pension to Samuel M. Rogers; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3465) granting a pension to Charles H. Payne, jr.; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3466) granting a pension to Isaac D. Caldwell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3467) granting a pension to Joseph K. Jefferys; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3468) granting a pension to Christian Wilhelm; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3469) granting a pension to Mary C. Wyckoff; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3470) granting a pension to Frances Haring; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3471) granting a pension to Jethrow Davis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3472) granting a pension to Stocton Spouseller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3473) granting a pension to Bruce Friend; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3474) granting a pension to George Sorrel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3475) granting a pension to John A. McCauley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3476) granting a pension to Charles I. Trowbridge; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3477) granting a pension to M. M. Sayers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3478) granting a pension to Edgar Travis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3479) granting a pension to Hiram Metcalf; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3480) granting a pension to George Myers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3481) granting a pension to Joseph K. Jefferys; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3482) granting a pension to Lucinda Phares; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3483) granting a pension to John Todd; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3484) granting a pension to John B. Page; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3485) granting a pension to George A. Loughery; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3486) granting a pension to Lydia A. Long; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3487) granting a pension to Bertha Young; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3488) granting a pension to Ellen Pierce; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3489) granting a pension to George Simpson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3490) granting a pension to Charles H. Keefer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3491) granting a pension to Lucy A. Layman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3492) granting a pension to J. S. Collins; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3493) granting a pension to A. H. Dolly; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3494) granting a pension to Virginia Hendrick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3495) granting a pension to George W. Hill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3496) granting a pension to William C. Shaffer; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3497) granting a pension to Hiram Hill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3498) granting an increase of pension to Henry H. Guseman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3499) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Landers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3500) granting an increase of pension to John W. Britton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3501) granting an increase of pension to George W. Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3502) granting an increase of pension to John McWilliams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3503) granting an increase of pension to Elisha P. Maconaughey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3504) granting an increase of pension to Allen J. Freeland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3505) granting an increase of pension to Daniel W. Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3506) granting an increase of pension to George A. Porterfield; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3507) granting an increase of pension to John M. Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3508) granting an increase of pension to Robert Horner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3509) granting an increase of pension to C. C. Stemple; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3510) granting an increase of pension to David H. Cox; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3511) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Penrod; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3512) granting an increase of pension to William T. McBee; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3513) granting an increase of pension to A. A. Rodgers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3514) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Wallace; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3515) granting an increase of pension to Isaac M. Locke; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3516) granting an increase of pension to Eleam Welch; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3517) granting an increase of pension to Daniel W. Thurston; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3518) granting an increase of pension to James Stonebraker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3519) granting an increase of pension to Edgar C. Martin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3520) granting an increase of pension to John O. Shears; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3521) granting an increase of pension to Marshall Canfield; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3522) granting an increase of pension to George W. Hartman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3523) granting an increase of pension to Eli Phillips; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3524) granting an increase of pension to Solomon S. Simpkins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3525) for the relief of Dennis A. Litzinger; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3526) for the relief of the estate of Jacob Custer, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3527) for the relief of John H. Chapman; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3528) for the relief of the heirs of John M. Corley; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3529) for the relief of Charles Price; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3530) for the relief of the heirs of Benjamin Greyson; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3531) for the relief of the heirs of Benjamin Ryan; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3532) for the relief of the heirs of Edmon Hill; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3533) for the relief of Hiram Smith; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3534) for the relief of Santford Bruce; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3535) for the relief of John Hood; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3536) for the relief of George T. Goshorn; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3537) for the relief of Hiram Smith and John R. W. Smith; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3538) for the relief of Thomas J. Lloyd; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3539) for the relief of the heirs of John S. Chenoweth; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3540) for the relief of Margaret A. Timberlake; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3541) for the relief of the heirs of Henry Sturm, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3542) for the relief of Lieut. Benjamin S. McDonald; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3543) for the relief of John Lyons; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3544) for the relief of Louis F. Upwright; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3545) for the relief of Joseph R. Brown; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3546) for the relief of Jacob Kesner; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3547) for the relief of the heirs of Evaline Davis; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3548) for the relief of John Edwards, alias John D. Edwards; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3549) for the relief of Edward Tearney; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3550) for the relief of the heirs of Bryson Hamilton; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3551) for the relief of the heirs of Thomas G. Flagg, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3552) for the relief of John Whittington; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3553) for the relief of the heirs of Alexander Stalnaker; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3554) for the relief of Andrew J. Weese; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3555) for the relief of the Board of Education of the Harpers Ferry School District, Jefferson County, W. Va.; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3556) for the relief of the employees of and the contractors who furnished castings to the United States Armory at Harpers Ferry, Va., from January 1, 1861, to April 19, 1861, inclusive; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3557) to correct the military record of and grant to J. W. Mankins an honorable discharge; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3558) to correct the military record of and grant an honorable discharge to Benjamin Myers Nuzum; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3559) to correct the military record of Urias Bolyard; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3560) granting an honorable discharge to Daniel W. Overlander; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SELLS: A bill (H. R. 3562) to pension widow and minor children of any officer or enlisted man who served in the War with Spain or the Philippine insurrection; to the Committee on Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the National Federation of Implement and Vehicle Dealers' Association, in favor of establishing a nonpartisan tariff commission; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: Petition of the German-American Alliance of Richland County, Ohio, asking for the nonhindrance of American trade and for better means of communication with friends and relatives in Europe; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BEALES: Papers to accompany bill granting an increase of pension to William Retheiser; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BROWNE of Wisconsin: Petition of sundry citizens of Redgranite, Wis., protesting against passage of House bill amending the postal laws; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. DALE: Memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of San Diego County, in favor of establishing an Army post and naval base in the vicinity of San Diego, Cal.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of the Ohio Valley Improvement Association, in favor of placing improvement work on the Ohio River under the continuing-contract system; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition for a change of conditions in the custodian service; to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of the American Neutrality and Peace Convention, to place an embargo on arms and ammunition; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DARROW: Petition of Pennsylvania State Camp, Patriotic Order Sons of America, favoring a retirement plan for civil-service employees; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. DILLON: Memorial of the Political Economy Club of Mitchell, S. Dak.; the Franchise League of Sioux Falls, S. Dak.; the Franchise League of White Lake, S. Dak.; and the McCook County Franchise League, of McCook County, S. Dak., in favor of woman suffrage; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of 75 members of the Universal Franchise League of Vermilion, S. Dak.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOOLING: Papers to accompany bill for the relief of Richard H. Birmingham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany a bill granting an increase of pension to Ernest Dichman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DRUKKER: Petition of Svea Lodge, No. 92, and Lodge Sandviken, No. 73, I. O. G. T., Passaic, N. J., protesting against shipment of munitions by United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of Church of the Redeemer, Paterson, N. J., protesting against practice of polygamy in United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EAGAN: Petition of the National Association of Vicksburg Veterans, favoring an appropriation for a peace jubilee at Vicksburg; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. FULLER: Papers to accompany bill granting a pension to Estella M. Howlett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany a bill for the relief of Theodore W. Goodsell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRIFFIN: Petition in favor of international peace; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Army and Navy Medal of Honor Legion of the United States of America, expressing their loyalty to the United States Government; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of San Diego County, Cal., in favor of establishing an Army post and naval base in that vicinity; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of G. E. Meissner & Bro., favoring embargo on munitions; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Kunz, Marsh & Pendleton, of New York, relative to appropriation for fighting citrus canker; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association, protesting against including toilet soaps, perfumes, etc., in emergency revenue act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Admiral Schley Naval Squadron, No. 16, Department of New York, United Spanish War Veterans, and National Veterans' Relief Corps, favoring pensions for widows and orphans of veterans; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petition of Western States Water Power Conference, relative to use of vacant land of United States Government; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, petition of B. N. Baker, Baltimore, Md., relative to the seamen's bill; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of National Association of Vicksburg Veterans, favoring appropriation for the peace jubilee at Vicksburg, Miss.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. HAYES: Petition of citizens of California, favoring passage of the Stevens bill (H. R. 13305); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of sundry citizens of California, favoring passage of the Stevens standard-price bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorial of members of Henry W. Lawton Camp, No. 1, Department of California, United Spanish War Veterans, favoring pension for widows and orphans of Spanish War veterans; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petition of sundry citizens of California, protesting against shipment of munitions by the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of rural letter carriers of Fresno County, Cal., protesting against motor-vehicle routes; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of sundry citizens of California, favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOON: Papers to accompany bills for the relief of James B. King, Andrew J. Williams, and Benjamin H. Norman; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill for the relief of Harvey Hendrix and George W. Hacker; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany bill for the relief of the heirs of Mary P. Williams; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers to accompany bill for the relief of John P. Moore and Sam Privit; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RAKER: Petition of the German-American League of California, favoring the restoration of parcel-post service between the United States and Germany and Austria-Hungary; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. STOUT: Memorial of the Fort Peck Settlement Association, requesting the reappraisement of the lands of the Fort Peck Military Reservation, in Montana, extension of period of payments, and providing for additional tracts; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: Papers to accompany bill to correct military record of Thomas Simmons; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, *December 10, 1915.*

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we seek Thee because we are seekers of truth. We have walked with Thee in comradeship in all the paths of the Nation. We have read Thy thought and purpose in all our human history, and there is within us that which finds no correspondence or answer except in Thee. We would find our light in Thee, and we would look to our Nation's history and achievement and destiny as the record of Thy will and of Thy purpose. We would institute not only justice but righteousness, and a desire that our land may be established not only in peace and prosperity but in piety and reverence to Thy name. Hear us, and let Thy grace fit us for every good word and work. For Christ's sake. Amen.

THE JOURNAL.

The Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, December 7, 1915, was read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Unless there is objection, the Journal will stand approved as read.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President, I wish to make a correction in the Journal. It is in relation to the reference of Senate bill No. 777, but I do not see the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH] here, and I think——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That matter may be adjusted pending the appearance of the Senator from Montana by asking unanimous consent that that particular question may come up hereafter without prejudice from anything that may have been done in the approval of the Journal.

Mr. SHAFROTH. That is what I ask.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Unless there is objection, such will be the order, and the Journal will stand approved.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, there is one other correction I desire to call to the attention of the Chair. On page 76 of the RECORD Senate bill 63 was introduced by me for the purpose of amending section 3 of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902," and so forth. It was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. I desire to have the reference changed from the Committee on Appropriations to the Committee on Public Lands, and I will call——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There can not be a correction of the Journal after the Journal has been approved, but a motion to change the reference will be entertained.

Mr. SMOOT. I was on my feet before the Journal was approved.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. By unanimous consent, the approval of the Journal will be the pending question. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. SMOOT. I wish to say that I am not asking anything that is not agreeable to the practice of the Senate. It is true that the title of the bill says "amending the sundry civil appropriation act," but the Carey Act, to which the bill refers, was placed upon the sundry civil appropriation act, and this bill proposes to amend that part of the Carey Act which was a part of the appropriation bill, and the subject has always been handled by the Committee on Public Lands.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will say in this connection that there were about 1,200 bills introduced at the last meeting, and necessarily the Chair sacrificed certainty to expedition in many cases. These can be brought to the attention of the Senate, and I am sure the Senate will correct any mistake that may have been made. The bill indicated by the Senator from Utah will be referred to the Committee on Public Lands if there is no objection. The Chair hears none.

Mr. SHAFROTH. The Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH] is now here, and I should like to bring up the matter to which I referred.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. In view of the circumstances, the Journal can be approved and then that matter can come up as a privileged question. Is there objection to the approval of the Journal? There is none. The Senator from Colorado.

COAL, PHOSPHATE, OIL, GAS, ETC., ON THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President, there was introduced in the Senate last Tuesday a bill by the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH]. It is numbered 777 and is entitled "A bill to encourage and promote the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, gas, potassium, and sodium on the public domain." The RECORD states that the bill was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. What is the page?

Mr. SHAFROTH. It is on page 85 of the RECORD. I will state that I made a request to be heard upon the reference of the bill before it should be assigned to any committee. I made that request of the President of the Senate, and I also indicated my desire to one of the clerks at the Secretary's desk. The bill was presented, but it was not read in the Senate. I was listening intently while bills were being introduced, but I did not hear that one read by title. I feel confident it was not read, but, as the President of the Senate has suggested, the bills were so numerous they were placed in the files for reference without following the order established in the Senate in regard to bills.

Mr. President, I want to be heard on the question of the reference of the bill. It seems to me it is a matter which should be corrected in the Journal and that the bill ought to stand as one introduced but not referred; that the reference of it should be determined by presentation to the Chair, and then whichever view the Chair takes, if one side or the other is dissatisfied, appeal to the Senate can be taken or it can be moved that the bill be recommitted.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the unanimous consent just given the matter is now before the Senate unprejudiced by anything heretofore done. If the Senator from Colorado desires to change the reference of the bill, a motion to that effect will be entertained after the Senator from Montana has been heard.

Mr. SHAFROTH. The President of the Senate is required by the rules to refer bills to committees, and it seems to me that the presentation of the question should be made to him, so that if either side is not satisfied with the reference by the Chair a motion to recommit or to discharge the committee would be in order. At this stage it appears to me there should be a presentation to the President of the Senate himself as to where the bill should be referred, and then when he refers it there can be offered a motion to discharge the committee by one who is dissatisfied with the Chair's assignment.

Now, Mr. President, on the question as to what committee this bill should be assigned, I will state that a similar bill was introduced in the Senate two years ago in the Sixty-third Congress and it was probably through inadvertence referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining. There came up a discussion in the Senate as to where these leasing bills should be referred. There was a motion made by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. SMITH] that the Public Lands Committee should be given the jurisdiction of the bill for the disposition of the coal lands in the Territory of Alaska. There was a discussion here for three or four days on the question, and by a vote of 34 to 19 the Senate declared that the bill and practically all other bills relating to coal lands should be assigned to the Public Lands Committee.

Following that vote the bill was transferred from the Committee on Mines and Mining; at least I find it on the calendar of the Public Lands Committee, and hearings were had upon that identical bill by the Committee on Public Lands.

It seems to me that that is the only committee to which to refer this bill in view of that action of the Senate, because the identical bill has been before the Committee on Public Lands and testimony has been taken upon the same by that committee.

But there are other good reasons why the bill should be referred to the Committee on Public Lands. There is a grave question before the Congress of the United States as to whether there should be a disposition of the public lands by leases or by entry. That is a question over which undoubtedly the Committee on Public Lands would have jurisdiction, and it would be absurd to refer such a question to another committee that would deal with the alteration or change of the laws relating to the disposition of the public domain.

I find, Mr. President, that there were a number of bills introduced on this same question during the last Congress and bearing upon this identical question, and they all went to the Committee on Public Lands. One was Senate bill 473, introduced by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. GRONNA]. It was a bill entitled "A bill to provide for the disposal of coal and coal lands."

Senate bill 475, Sixty-third Congress, "A bill to authorize the disposal of phosphate, oil, asphaltum, or natural gas," was introduced also by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. GRONNA] and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Senate bill 603, "to provide for the acquiring of title to public lands classified as and carrying phosphate deposits," was introduced by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Senate bill 4594, "to provide for agricultural entries on oil, gas, and phosphate lands," was introduced by the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH] himself. It was first referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining, and after a controversy over the bill concerning the mining of coal lands in the Territory of Alaska, it went to the Committee on Public Lands, and a hearing was had relative to the matter in that committee.

Senate bill No. 6753, "to regulate the quantity of coal lands which may be entered or controlled by associations or corporations," introduced by myself in the Sixty-third Congress, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands. That is a bill which takes the opposite view of the leasing policy, and it was proper that each of these views should be presented to the same committee, the Committee on Public Lands.

Then there was referred to the Committee on Public Lands what is called the Ferris bill, which is almost the same bill as that which has been introduced by the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH], namely, House bill 16136, "A bill to authorize exploration for and disposition of coal, phosphate, oil, gas, potassium, or sodium."

Mr. President, I wish to call attention to the fact that as the Public Lands Committee has had all of these bills referred to them there should not now be one of them singled out and sent to the Committee on Mines and Mining. The Public Lands Committee unquestionably has jurisdiction. These bills have been referred to that committee. Bills relating to coal lands and phosphate lands have been referred to it a number of times in a number of Congresses, and it is not denied by anyone that that committee has jurisdiction of bills of this character.

Then the identical bill which the Senator from Montana has introduced and which has been referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining was taken from the Committee on Mines and Mining and given to the Committee on Public Lands by a vote in this body of 34 to 19.

Mr. President, it is natural that we should in the determination of matters of this kind have in one committee all the conflicting bills, so that they can be reconciled, if possible, or if not reconciled that the committee may have the power and the right to determine which class of bills shall become the legislation with respect to coal, oil, and phosphate lands.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Colorado yield to the Senator from Texas?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I yield.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Will the Senator give us the date on which the vote was taken?

Mr. SHAFROTH. Yes, sir; I can give you the date. It will be found on page 3824 of the RECORD of the second session of the Sixty-third Congress. The bill was for the disposition of coal lands in Alaska and the date of the vote was February 19, 1914.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Colorado yield to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. STONE. There seems to be a controversy as to the reference of the particular bill which relates to the disposition of coal lands in Alaska?

Mr. SHAFROTH. Yes, sir.

Mr. STONE. The Senator is making an argument why that bill should be confided to the Public Lands Committee.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Not that bill, because the bill now introduced applies to deposits of coal, oil, phosphate, and potassium in the entire United States. The Senator will see that the bill which has been introduced is a general bill relating to that subject for the entire public domain of the United States.

Mr. STONE. Has the bill been referred?

Mr. SHAFROTH. It was not referred. I requested the President of the Senate to allow me to have a hearing before he referred it, and I notified the clerk at the desk also.

Mr. STONE. The Senator from Colorado desires to have it referred to the Public Lands Committee?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I want a hearing upon the question of reference. That is my desire.

Mr. STONE. The Senator from Montana wants to have it referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining?

Mr. SHAFROTH. Yes, sir.

Mr. STONE. The Senator from Colorado has referred to a number of bills that have been referred to the Committee on Public Lands by way of supporting his argument.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Yes, sir.

Mr. STONE. Now, what concerns me immediately to know, aside from the mere right of the technical reference, is this, if the Senator can inform me, and no doubt he can. Is there a distinct, definite difference of policy with respect to the subjects covered by these bills as between these two committees?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I do not know whether there is or not. The Committee on Public Lands reported the bill called the Ferris bill. It did not suit me, but at the same time I think this matter being under the control of the Committee on Public Lands, it would be much better that it should consider all the bills relating to the subject.

Mr. STONE. Then the only question before the Senate for the President of the Senate is as to the technical right under the rule of one committee over the other to have charge of the bill.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I do not know that you can call it a technical right, because these bills have always been referred to the Committee on Public Lands. In the last Congress the question was discussed and thrashed out as to whether the bill should be referred to the Committee on Public Lands or the Committee on Mines and Mining. A vote of the Senate was taken, and that vote was 34 to 19, and the Alaska bill concerning coal lands was referred to the Public Lands Committee, reported by that committee to the Senate, and passed by the Senate, and also it was passed by the House of Representatives. It related to the leasing of coal lands in Alaska.

Mr. President, it seems to me that under all of the precedents that have been established this matter should be referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Then, if the Senator from Montana wants to test the question in the Senate, he can move to discharge the Committee on Public Lands and to have the bill referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining; but I do not believe that the Senate, after having taken the vote to which I have referred, will reverse its own action.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Mr. President, I would like to ask the Senator from Colorado a question.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Colorado yield to the Senator from Mississippi for that purpose?

Mr. SHAFROTH. Yes, sir.

Mr. VARDAMAN. The bill, as I understand, is now before the Senate for reference?

Mr. SHAFROTH. Yes, sir.

Mr. VARDAMAN. It is not necessary that it should be referred to the committee and then that the committee be discharged. It would be in order, I take it, for the Senator from Colorado to move that the bill be referred to a certain committee. That is a matter within the right of the Senate to dispose of, it seems to me.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I suppose that, inasmuch as the rule provides that the President of the Senate shall assign the bills in the first instance, that should be done.

Mr. VARDAMAN. That is where the question is not raised.

Mr. SHAFROTH. That may be. If the Chair thinks that that is the proper procedure, then, of course, I should like to have the bill referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. At this point the Chair will take the liberty of making a statement. As the Chair has heretofore stated, about 1,200 bills have been offered. It is utterly impossible within the time that the Senate is likely to remain in session to make an individual reference of every one of the bills. So the Chair directed the Secretary to make the reference in cases where there was not likely to be any dispute about the matter. The Chair overlooked the fact that an objection had been made as to the reference of this particular bill. If his attention had been called to the pendency of this bill, it would have been excepted from the rule directing the Secretary to make the reference.

In the few cases where the references were made by the Chair, the Chair adopted the plan of referring all bills that came over from the former Congress or bills pending in the former Congress to the same committees before which they were heretofore pending. No exception was made to that rule; and it would have been observed in this case if the attention of the Chair had been called to it; but now that the matter has arisen, it seems to the Chair the proper way to dispose of it is for the Senator from Colorado [Mr. SHAFROTH] to make a motion to refer this bill to any particular committee to which he desires to have it go. The matter can then be presented to the Senate in some form where it can act. The Chair prefers not to exercise any right about it, rather preferring to submit the whole matter to the Senate.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I make that motion.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Mr. President, I want to make a suggestion to the Senator from Colorado. I have been attempting to get hold of a printed copy of this bill, but I have just this moment been informed that it has not yet been printed. Not having a copy of the bill before me, it occurs to me it would be well for it to go over until we can get the printed bill and see what it really contains.

Mr. SMOOT. It is exactly the same as the bill of last year.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I do not know whether or not it is the same as the bill of last year. I should like to examine the bill before it is referred.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senate having taken up the matter by unanimous consent, the Chair does not think that a single objection will send it over at this stage.

Mr. SHAFROTH. It seems to me we ought to settle it now.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It can be disposed of unless the Senate shall otherwise direct.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I understand this is identically the same bill as that presented last year.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. If the Senator from Montana, who introduced the bill, is able to say that it is exactly the same as the former bill, that is all I care for.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I took the same course in presenting this bill that I did in connection with every other bill I presented. I indorsed upon each of the bills the committee to which, in my estimation, the bill should be referred. Apparently this bill was referred accordingly to the Committee on Mines and Mining. I understood that the bill was opposed by the esteemed Senator from Colorado [Mr. SHAFROTH], and I imagined that when the title was read at the desk objection would be made to its being referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining, and that the matter would be then thrashed out; but on account of the vast number of bills introduced the Chair deemed it advisable to refer them without any announcement. Accordingly, the bill went to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Mr. President, I trust very sincerely, indeed, that the bill will not be taken away from the Committee on Mines and Mining. It belongs there by right. Of course, Mr. President, this is not a mere matter of personal choice at all. The Senator from Colorado is a member of the Mines and Mining Committee; he is not a member of the Committee on Public Lands. He does not want the bill to go to the Committee on Mines and Mining for some reason. That reason is because he is opposed to the bill; he does not want it passed, and he thinks apparently that that end will be more certainly accomplished by having the bill referred to the Committee on Public Lands than by having it referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining. That is a legitimate method of conducting his opposition to this bill.

But, Mr. President, there is no rule of the Senate under which the jurisdiction of any particular committee is defined. The question as to whether bills shall go to one committee or to another committee is ordinarily determined by the nearness of relation between the title of the bill and the name of the committee. This has gone to the Committee on Mines and Mining. It deals with the occupation of mineral lands so that they may be mined. It is entirely appropriate, accordingly, to send it to the Committee on Mines and Mining. At the same time the bill deals with a certain class of public lands, and it may be said that for that reason it is appropriate to send the bill to the Committee on Public Lands. It is a mere matter of choice as to which of these committees the bill shall be sent.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Montana if there are other bills of this character before the Committee on Public Lands? Has that committee under consideration, or had it under consideration at the last session, bills similar to this?

Mr. WALSH. There have been bills of the same general character before the Committee on Public Lands; and on Tuesday a bill was introduced by the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT] providing for a commission to revise the entire body of the mineral laws, which was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Mr. VARDAMAN. My reason for making the inquiry was that the Senator from Colorado [Mr. SHAFROTH] suggested that certain testimony has been taken by that committee on this matter; and it seems to me that if the change were now made it would merely cause a double amount of work, a duplication of investigation.

Mr. WALSH. Not at all, Mr. President; not in the slightest degree. If any testimony was taken on that bill introduced during the last Congress it was, I presume, reduced to writing, printed, and is available to every member of the Mines and Mining Committee; and every member of the Mines and Mining Committee who takes any interest in this matter can ascertain what that testimony is; but, as a matter of fact, there was not any testimony taken on the subject; it was just simply considered by the committee. There has been no testimony taken, so far as my present recollection serves me, on that particular bill, but it is a mere matter of choice between the two committees.

Mr. President, I undertake to say that the number of bills introduced on Tuesday and referred to the Committee on Public Lands aggregates more than the number of bills assigned to any other committee of the Senate; I undertake to say, sir, that, if they were counted, it would be found that more than twice as many bills have gone to that committee as to any other committee; in other words, Mr. President, that committee is now overwhelmed with work and it always is. Among the bills referred to that committee was a bill dealing with the disposition of water-power sites on the public domain. That is one of the great bills that are going to come before this Congress for consideration. There is to my mind no subject which will engage its attention that is of greater or of more immediate public importance than is that bill. The committee will be engaged in the consideration of that bill, in all probability, for some time to come.

Mr. President, the other bill providing for the disposition of coal, oil, and gas lands, lands containing deposits of phosphate, potash, and of sodium, is one which demands the immediate consideration of Congress. Everybody concedes that the existing laws have no proper application at all to the subject of the appropriation of lands containing deposits of oil. There is the keenest rivalry to-day out in the State of Wyoming and in the State of Montana in relation to oil lands; a great strife has arisen; practically a stampede to that country has ensued; and there is no adequate law for the appropriation of lands containing deposits of oil. On Monday last the Secretary of the Interior withdrew from entry a large area of lands along the border line between those two States because the present law is entirely inapplicable, and leads to fraud and rapine. Some immediate relief is necessary in order not to arrest the development of that country.

I want to get this bill before the Committee on Mines and Mining so that a report may be made speedily upon it while the Committee on Public Lands is engaged in the consideration of the water-power bill and other important legislation of that character. I do not want to see this bill buried in that committee until everything else that is before it, its great mass of business, is disposed of. Why should not the two committees go right on to work on these two great measures?

Mr. President, this bill deals with the subject of lands containing deposits of phosphate. There are great deposits of phosphates in the States of Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming. Five million dollars are ready to go into improvements for the purpose of mining and treating these deposits in my State and in the adjacent States if only some law can be passed under which the lands containing them can be appropriated.

My friend, the esteemed Senator from Colorado, does not like our ideas concerning the character of legislation that ought to be had upon this subject, but, Mr. President, why then should he not come forward and offer a substitute for the proposed legislation and let it be thrashed out here upon the floor? If he can offer a wiser suggestion for the disposition of these lands than we, why should he not do so?

I ask you in all fairness to the great western country, for which I assume to speak on this occasion, do not bury this bill where it will never be heard of again, but let us get it out of committee as soon as possible and have it considered here upon its merits, whatever they may be.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. Mr. President, this matter has already been fought out before this body. I will not say, for it would be unjust to the high character of my distinguished friend from Montana [Mr. WALSH] to say that the very title of this bill is misleading, but the title of the bill does not show its purpose; it conceals its purpose. Let us see. It is entitled:

A bill to encourage and promote the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, gas, potassium, and sodium on the public domain.

It takes in every State that has within its borders any public lands bearing any of these metals. Then, in the very first section the bill provides:

That deposits of coal, phosphate, oil, gas, potassium, or sodium, in land owned by the United States and not otherwise reserved, shall be subject to disposition in the form and manner provided by this act to citizens of the United States—

And so forth.

The purpose now is to take from the Committee on Public Lands jurisdiction over the public lands and to hand to the Committee on Mines and Mining the right to take from the public domain any part of the country it pleases, all under the assertion that the action proposed is to be a wonderful help to the people of the West and to the people of the United States.

Questions relating to the segregation of mineral lands or any other lands have from the formation of our public land policy been referred to the Committee on Public Lands. I had the honor for many years to serve in the other House on the Committee on Mines and Mining, and in this body, and in the other House also, I have served on the Committee on Public Lands, and I appeal to the history of the reference of bills touching the question of segregating, controlling, fixing prices, and manner of handling of any of the public lands, mineral or nonmineral, to support the statement that all such bills have been referred to the Committee on Public Lands in both bodies.

For what purpose do we find this question raised here? The Senator from Montana insists that the jurisdiction over this question shall be changed and handed to his particular committee. Except for his high character and integrity, one would be led to believe that probably underlying it was a great hope of personal notoriety, but his great character prevents such an imputation. His sincerity, however, must not throw the Senate off its feet and change the policy relating to the public lands which has been followed for all these years by referring a bill providing that certain portions of the public domain "shall be subject to disposition in the form and manner provided by this act" to a committee that never before had jurisdiction of even a cognate question.

The Senate should refer this bill where every bill of similar character which has come before it has been referred, namely, to the Committee on Public Lands, so that, as the Senator from Colorado [Mr. SHAFROTH] justly suggests, having before us the entire subject and the policy of the country as to the disposition and care of the public lands, the committee may take appropriate action in the premises. The jurisdiction of the Committee on Mines and Mining arises only when any land becomes mineral land under the action of the Public Lands Committee and of Congress. The question of segregating the public lands must lie in their hands. The Committee on Mines and Mining may take up and suggest amendments to the laws affecting the mining industry, but certainly it can not consider questions relating to the disposition and classification of the public lands of the United States.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Mr. President, I was somewhat astonished to find that this particular bill had been sought to be referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining. This is, I am told, identically the bill that was introduced at the last session of Congress. The bill was prepared, as I understand, under the careful study of the Secretary of the Interior, the chairman of the Public Lands Committee in the House, the chairman of the Public Lands Committee in the Senate, and the chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining in the Senate. The identical bill was referred to the Committee on Public Lands in the House, and was referred to the Committee on Public Lands in the Senate.

The Committee on Public Lands in the Senate gave careful attention to this bill. It is of wide importance, particularly to the members of the committee, who are drawn mostly from the public-land States. Very careful attention was given to it, and the bill was reported out from that committee at the last session of Congress.

Whether or not the report of that committee was satisfactory to the Senator from Montana, I do not know, but I can not see how the Senate can better itself by taking the bill from a committee that has already considered and made a report upon it and referring it to a committee that heretofore has had nothing whatever to do with it. Certainly the character of the bill and the substance of the bill make it absolutely proper for the jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Lands.

The bill refers to something more than mines and mining. It refers to the leasing of lands, the leasing of the public domain of the United States—leasing it in large bodies, leasing it in small bodies, providing for the annual rental, providing for everything of that sort which should naturally come before the Committee on Public Lands.

In view of the supreme importance of this measure, and in view of the fact that the Committee on Public Lands has already given it great consideration, I trust that the motion of the Senator from Colorado will prevail.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Wyoming yield to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I do.

Mr. VARDAMAN. I was going to suggest to the Senator, with his permission, that in order to compose the differences between the belligerents on this matter, as suggested by the always vigilant Senator from Kentucky [Mr. JAMES], the bill might go to the Committee on the Conservation of National Resources. That would be absolutely neutral ground, and I assure the Senator from Montana that it shall not be buried there without action.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I agree partially with the Senator from Mississippi. I think that as between the two committees—the Committee on Mines and Mining and the Committee on Conservation of National Resources—the bill should go to the Committee on Conservation of National Resources. This bill, however, provides something more. It provides for the disposition of the public domain of the United States in all the public-land States.

Mr. VARDAMAN. I want the Senator to understand that I am not going to insist on that course. I merely made the suggestion as a means of composing the differences between the Senators, one wanting it to go to one committee and one to another. I think the committee I have suggested would be absolutely neutral ground, where the matter could be fought out and an early report made.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I assume that any committee to which it may go is an absolutely neutral committee and will report.

Mr. VARDAMAN. The Senator from Montana intimated that if the bill should go as requested by the Senator from Colorado it would be buried.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I think the Senator from Montana did not intend to be so understood, because it was not buried at the last session but was reported to the Senate. The bill provides for leasing all sorts of these lands, in large and small quantities, at an annual rental per acre; and I can not see why it should go to any other committee than that to which it has gone. Certainly the personnel of the Public Lands Committee is not such but that this body can trust it to give fair consideration to whatever bills are referred to it.

Mr. FALL. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Wyoming yield to the Senator from New Mexico?

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I do.

Mr. FALL. The Senator from Wyoming has been a Member of this body for a number of years. I wish to ask him if there is not a fundamental difference between the two committees which seems to be entirely overlooked by the Senator from Montana; that is, that the mining of coal, phosphates, and other minerals of that character belongs peculiarly to the matter of public lands. The mining of precious minerals—gold and silver and lead—does not belong to the Committee on Public Lands but belongs to the Committee on Mines and Mining. Is not that the distinction the Senate has always had in mind in the establishment of the two committees?

In other words, if you make an application for the location of a mining claim known as a coal claim, your application is made to the Public Land Office. If you make an application for the location of a mineral claim, you do not make it to the Public Land Office nor to any public-land authority. That right is given you by the laws of Congress. You simply make your location, place it upon the property itself, and, under the laws and local rules and regulations of the majority of the States, you file it with the probate clerk. It is not a matter for the consideration of the Land Department at all, until later it may come to the question of a patent.

To my mind, that has always been the difference between the subject matters to be considered properly by the Committee on Mines and Mining and the Committee on Public Lands. Phosphates, coal, and so forth, are matters peculiarly belonging to the public lands, and necessarily for the consideration of the Committee on Public Lands. As I say, you can only acquire title by going to the Public Land Office in the one instance, when you acquire an absolute title, and you may take $5,000,000 from the bowels of the earth in the other instance by simply making your location on the ground.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Wyoming will take notice that he has about yielded himself off the floor.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I am perfectly willing to yield the floor for the present.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President, at the last session of Congress a number of bills were introduced involving the question of the disposition of the public lands. Their ultimate purpose was to change entirely the system of dealing with the public lands of the Government. Heretofore they have been disposed of by entry and sale, whereby the title passed from the Government. The object of these bills, taken as a whole, was to reserve the title in the Government, and to lease the lands to private individuals.

That line of proposed legislation is looked upon with a good deal of apprehension in the Western States. It involves, I think, a very grave constitutional question, as to whether the Government, as a landed proprietor, can hold title to these lands indefinitely and lease them under long terms. It is a very grave question that is going to bring about a great deal of discussion at this session of Congress.

Nearly all of those bills, I presume, have been reintroduced at the beginning of this session. One of them was the subject of long hearings before the Public Lands Committee at the last session of Congress. That committee conducted a very exhaustive hearing on the whole subject, and long reports were made by the majority and by the minority members of the committee, dealing not only with the question of propriety but with the legal questions involved. That committee was not so overwhelmed with business at the last session of Congress that it could not give careful attention to this question, which I think is one of the most important that will come before this session of Congress.

I can conceive of no reason why the jurisdiction over those bills should be transferred from the Public Lands Committee to the Committee on Mines and Mining. They involve the disposition of the public lands. They propose a policy of a permanent character, and one that is revolutionary, it seems to me, in dealing with the public lands. I believe they ought to be left in the hands of the Public Lands Committee, whose duty it is to deal directly with these questions.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, bills similar to this have been introduced in the Senate for the last seven years. As a member of the Public Lands Committee I want to say to the Senate that not only were there hearings at the last session, but the first hearing upon a similar bill was held some five years ago.

This bill is for the disposition of public lands and ought to go to the Public Lands Committee. Involved in it is the leasing system, which to my mind is a revolutionary move that is going to affect vitally every Western State. Furthermore, the expense to which the Government has been put for reporting and printing last session's hearings is such that I do not believe the consideration of the bill ought to be undertaken by another committee and involve the Government in a great additional expense.

I rather resented the implication of the Senator from Montana wherein he stated that the Committee on Public Lands was so overwhelmed with the reference of bills that it was impossible for that committee to give proper consideration to them. There is no committee in this body that gives more time to its work than the Public Lands Committee. There is no committee in this body that has its calendar nearer cleared than that committee. As for the statement that more bills are referred to it than to any other committee, I want to say to the Senator that he is mistaken. There are more bills referred to the Committee on Claims than there are to the Committee on Public Lands. Would the Senator from Montana want one or two thousand claims bills referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining because of the greater number of bills that are referred to the Committee on Claims than to the Committee on Mines and Mining?

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. SMOOT. I do.

Mr. WALSH. If the Senator from Utah will pardon me, I should like to except claims and pensions, but outside of those I think my statement was correct.

Mr. SMOOT. I was going to refer to pensions.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair desires to notify the Senator from Utah that the next time he yields he will abandon the floor.

Mr. SMOOT. If I yield again, Mr. President, I am perfectly willing to abandon the floor. I will also say that I am going to take only a moment more of the Senate's time.

The reference of this identical bill has been acted upon by the Senate of the United States, Mr. President. We discussed it for about two hours and a half, and a vote of the Senate was taken upon it, and it was referred to the Public Lands Committee. If it had been announced to the Senate when introduced, the question would have been raised immediately, and perhaps this discussion would have been obviated.

I can not help but believe that the bill ought to go to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President, it seems to me the question here is whether or not we are going to dispense with the services of the Committee on Mines and Mining. There has been appointed as the chairman of that committee one of the ablest mining lawyers in the West. He is willing to give his services to that committee. He desires to work on matters connected with mines. I assume that that committee was created for the purpose of considering matters referred to it by the Senate in relation to mines.

As far as the public lands are concerned, there is hardly a gold mine or a silver mine in the West that is not located on the public lands. There is not a patent to a gold mine or a silver mine in the West that does not carry with it title to Government land; and yet I do not believe the members of the Public Lands Committee are going to ask that subjects dealing with gold and silver mines shall be sent over to the Public Lands Committee. If matters affecting gold, silver, copper, and lead mines are not to be transferred from the Mining Committee to the Public Lands Committee, why should bills relating to the acquisition of phosphates, coal, potassium, and oil be so transferred? They are treated by the courts as minerals. They come under the mining law.

For instance, this bill deals with the disposition of minerals just as much as the disposition of gold or silver or copper or lead. Is it not the wish of the Senate that matters dealing with the disposition of minerals should go to the Mining Committee? Did you not select one of the ablest mining lawyers in this country as chairman of that committee so that this body might have the benefit of his legal knowledge?

You are trying to cloud the question by saying that the bill deals with the public lands. In dealing with all mines we deal with lands, but mining matters are always recognized as constituting a separate branch of the public-land law. The public-land law deals with homesteads, with desert-land entries, with Carey Act entries, with all kinds of surface entries—matters that are particularly land matters; but questions affecting minerals are segregated from the land matters, and they always have been.

It seems to me that in this case it is entirely unfair to the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH] to take a committee that should be a live committee, a committee that should be working all the time on these matters, and make it a dead committee. It seems to me unfair to the Senator from Montana that he should be induced to accept the chairmanship of a committee where his legal training and his legal knowledge are supposed to come into play for the benefit of the Senate and then to take everything away from such committee. I say to you that if you can take this bill away from him, you can take every bill away from him.

I am a member of the Committee on Public Lands, and I want to say that at the time of the adjournment of the last Congress there were pending before that committee, undisposed of, 375 bills. The chairman of that committee, the senior Senator from Montana [Mr. MYERS], worked day and night in the discharge of his duties as chairman, and he was complaining to the Committee on Rules all the time that he could not stand it; that he had to have more help. Now, what do you want to do? Do you want to pile additional work on him?

There is not any question but that the work coming before the Public Lands Committee at the coming session is going to be greater than ever. There is not any question but that there are going to be hearings on the power bill that will run for weeks, if not for months. There is not any question but that if this bill goes back to the Public Lands Committee there will be hearings on it again, and there is not a member of that committee but that believes there will be hearings on this bill no matter to which committee it goes. The fact that the committee reported it out favorably at the last session does not mean that it is not going to consider it at this session.

I do not believe there is a member of the Public Lands Committee but that knows that there will be further hearings on the bill, no matter to what committee it goes, and that there will be further consideration of it; and I think, in all fairness to the Senate itself, that it should not proceed to destroy a valuable committee.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Wyoming has addressed the Senate twice on this proposition.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Only once, I think.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator yielded to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I did; that is the first time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair stated to the Senator that he was about to exhaust his right to the floor for the day on this question. If he interpreted that to be an absolute announcement that he had done so, the Chair will state that he did not intend to take the Senator off the floor without giving him notice that that would happen; and in view of that fact the Chair will recognize the Senator now.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Mr. President, I probably allowed the Senator from New Mexico to overstep my time; and if the Chair thinks that I ought not to address the Senate further——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair does not think anything on the subject. The Senator is at liberty to proceed to suit himself.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I wanted to say, Mr. President, that I had not quite finished what I started to say upon the question of the public domain as given in the text of this bill. It was with no desire to nullify the activity of the usefulness of the Committee on Mines and Mining—nobody recognizes more than the present speaker the preeminent ability of the Senator from Montana, who is the chairman of that committee—but we have certain jurisdictions for certain committees, notwithstanding they are not clearly defined under the rules of the Senate or under the resolution creating the committees. The Committee on Public Lands, without question, no matter whether it is overworked or underworked, is the committee to deal with the public domain of the United States. It is the committee to which bills should be referred with regard to the disposal of the public domain of the United States. Else, what is the province of that committee?

The bill which is before us is a bill which does just that. In regard to mines and mining, I do not suppose the Committee on Mines and Mining is any better able to deal with the production of oil and gas than any other committee, because they are minerals only by legislative enactment; that is all. The laws of mines and mining are applied to these resources simply as a matter of technicality by legislative enactment.

This bill, however, provides for the leasing of the public domain, as I said, in large and small quantities. It provides for people to go over the public domain, to prospect it, to drill the public domain, to sink shafts upon the public domain. If they find anything they are to be allowed to lease that particular land, and then the balance of all this land that is withdrawn is to be leased without reference to those discoveries at all. It is purely and simply a bill to dispose of large portions of the public domain of the United States.

Mr. President, I have no personal feeling in regard to this matter. I have the utmost confidence in the Senator from Montana. I have the utmost confidence in the Senator from Nevada, who is a member of both these committees; and I know that upon either of them he would exercise his very best judgment under all the conditions as they should be presented to him. But I do believe in maintaining the integrity of the jurisdiction of these committees; and if this bill is taken from the Public Lands Committee I can not conceive of any bill that would properly come under its jurisdiction.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President, I wish to say just a word in reply to what has been said. The Committee on Public Lands, as has been so amply stated here, has jurisdiction over all matters that relate to the disposition of public lands. The Committee on Mines and Mining is a committee that has been created, in my judgment, for the purpose of dealing with questions of mining, such as assessment work, the location of mines, the location of placer claims, and the amount of work annually to be performed upon them. They have an infinite amount of work if they desire to do it. The American Mining Congress every year, for the past few years at least, has insisted that there should be a codification of the mining laws. The Committee on Mines and Mining is the proper committee to do that work, but every time the question comes before the Mines and Mining Committee it is said "we have not the time to do that, we must have a commission of some kind"; and we sometimes have reports in favor of a commission to codify these laws when as a matter of fact the committee itself ought to do that work.

Mr. President, I do not want to go into the matter further. Here are bills introduced this session of Congress. Take the calendar. I will warrant that the bill which the Senator from North Dakota has introduced relating to coal lands has been assigned to the Committee on Public Lands. I will warrant that the bill providing for the classification of lands has been given to the Committee on Public Lands. The bill for agricultural entry on coal lands no doubt has been given to the Committee on Public Lands, and the bill to authorize the disposal of phosphate, oil, potassium, and natural gas has also been referred to that committee. This morning when the Journal was

approved those bills were referred to the Committee on Public Lands. It seems to me, Mr. President, that there is no good reason why this bill should be taken from the Committee on Public Lands.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. SHAFROTH] that the bill be referred to the Committee on Public Lands. [Putting the question.] The ayes seem to have it.

Mr. WALSH. I ask for a roll call.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GALLINGER (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from New York [Mr. O'GORMAN], which I transfer to the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BRADY] and vote "yea."

Mr. SHERMAN (when Mr. LEWIS's name was called). I wish to state that my colleague [Mr. LEWIS] is confined to his room by illness, and can not attend to-day's session.

Mr. ROBINSON (when Mr. MYERS's name was called). I have been requested to announce that the Senator from Montana [Mr. MYERS] is unavoidably absent from the Chamber on an official engagement.

Mr. OLIVER (when Mr. PENROSE's name was called). My colleague [Mr. PENROSE] is unavoidably absent. If he were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. SAULSBURY (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. COLT] to the junior Senator from Indiana [Mr. KERN] and vote "nay."

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia (when Mr. SHIVELY's name was called). The Senator from Indiana [Mr. SHIVELY] is detained from the Chamber by sickness. He is paired with the Senator from Maine [Mr. BURLEIGH], who, I understand, is also absent, sick.

Mr. TILLMAN (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. GOFF] to my colleague [Mr. SMITH of South Carolina] and vote "yea."

Mr. WARREN (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. OVERMAN]. I do not see him in his place, and therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. WILLIAMS (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE]. Being informed by the statement made by his colleague that if he were present his vote and mine would not conflict, I vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming (after having voted in the affirmative). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. STONE]. That Senator is absent, but on a communication from him I shall allow my vote to stand.

Mr. CHILTON. I wish to announce that the junior Senator from Indiana [Mr. KERN] is unavoidably absent.

Mr. GALLINGER. I was requested to state that the Senator from Maine [Mr. BURLEIGH] is detained by illness and is paired with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. SHIVELY]; also, that the Senator from Delaware [Mr. DU PONT] is paired with the Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON].

The result was announced—yeas 46, nays 23, as follows:

YEAS—46.

Bankhead	Gronna	Martin, Va.	Sterling
Borah	Harding	Martine, N. J.	Sutherland
Brandegee	Hardwick	Nelson	Swanson
Clapp	Husting	Norris	Tillman
Clark, Wyo.	James	Oliver	Townsend
Clarke, Ark.	Jones	Robinson	Underwood
Cummins	Kenyon	Shafroth	Vardaman
Curtis	Lane	Sherman	Weeks
Dillingham	Lippitt	Simmons	Williams
Fall	Lodge	Smith, Ariz.	Works
Gallinger	McCumber	Smith, Mich.	
Gore	McLean	Smoot	

NAYS—23.

Ashurst	Fletcher	Newlands	Sheppard
Beckham	Hitchcock	Owen	Smith, Ga.
Broussard	Hughes	Pittman	Thomas
Bryan	Johnson, Me.	Poindexter	Thompson
Chamberlain	Lea, Tenn.	Reed	Walsh
Chilton	Lee, Md.	Saulsbury	

NOT VOTING—27.

Brady	Hollis	Overman	Shively
Burleigh	Johnson, S. Dak.	Page	Smith, Md.
Catron	Kern	Penrose	Smith, S. C.
Colt	La Follette	Phelan	Stone
Culberson	Lewis	Pomerene	Wadsworth
du Pont	Myers	Ransdell	Warren
Goff	O'Gorman	Shields	

So the bill was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

REPORTS OF SECRETARY OF THE SENATE.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Senate, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of receipts and expenditures of the Senate for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (S. Doc. No. 1), which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Senate, transmitting, pursuant to law, an account of all property, including stationery, belonging to the United States in his possession on the 6th day of December, 1915 (S. Doc. No. 8), which, with the accompanying paper, was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

REPORTS OF SERGEANT AT ARMS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Sergeant at Arms, submitting a full and complete account of all the property in his possession and in the Senate Office Building belonging to the United States (S. Doc. No. 6), which, with the accompanying paper, was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Sergeant at Arms, submitting a detailed statement of waste paper and condemned property sold since December 7, 1914 (S. Doc. No. 7), which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY (H. DOC. NO. 359).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE CANAL (S. DOC. NO. 14).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in response to a resolution of October 8, 1914, a report relative to the price at which the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal and all property, rights of property, franchises, and appurtenances thereto can be purchased, etc., which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (H. DOC. NO. 33).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the annual report of the Attorney General of the United States for the year 1915, which was ordered to lie on the table.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CUSTOMS APPEALS (H. DOC. NO. 9).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of expenditure of the appropriations for the United States Court of Customs Appeals for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TESTS OF MATANUSKA COAL (S. DOC. NO. 26).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the tests of Matanuska coal in connection with the Navy Department investigation by experimental tests of coal in Alaska for use on board ships and vessels of the United States Navy, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION (H. DOC. NO. 110).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement showing the employment under all appropriations for the valuation of carriers, the names of all persons employed under the commission, the State from which each was appointed, the rate of compensation paid to each, together with a statement as to how the moneys appropriated for the fiscal years 1913, 1914, and 1915, have been expended, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce and ordered to be printed.

DISTRICT EXCISE BOARD (H. DOC. NO. 141).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the annual report of the excise board of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

STEAMBOAT-INSPECTION SERVICE (H. DOC. NO. 125).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of the general rules and regulations prescribed by the Board of Supervising Inspectors, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC PRINTER (S. DOC. NO. 2).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the annual report of the Public Printer relative to the operations of the Government Printing Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which was referred to the Committee on Printing and ordered to be printed.

STEAMER "EASTLAND."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting certain information relative to an inquiry made by the officers of the Department of Commerce into the facts surrounding the disaster to the steamer *Eastland*, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Printing.

MARITIME CANAL CO. OF NICARAGUA (H. DOC. NO. 433).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the operations of the Maritime Canal Co. of Nicaragua, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Interoceanic Canals and ordered to be printed.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE (H. DOC. NO. 379).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the financial report of the superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

EXPENDITURES, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (H. DOC. NO. 112).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a detailed statement of expenditures of the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS (H. DOC. NO. 34).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Librarian of Congress, transmitting his annual report and the annual report of the superintendent of the Library Building and Grounds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which was referred to the Committee on the Library and ordered to be printed.

REPAIRS OF BUILDINGS (H. DOC. NO. 152).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, an itemized statement of expenditures made by the Interior Department and charged to the appropriation "Repairs of buildings, Department of the Interior, 1915," for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

INDUSTRIAL WORK AND CARE OF TIMBER (H. DOC. NO. 150).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of the expenditures from the appropriation for "Industrial work and care of timber" for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

SUPPORT OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES (H. DOC. NO. 128).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the disbursements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, made in States and Territories for the endowment and support of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR (H. DOC. NO. 174).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, an itemized statement of expenditures made by the Interior Department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, and charged to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior, 1915," which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF RECLAMATION SERVICE (H. DOC. NO. 38).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the fourteenth annual report of the Reclamation Service, which was referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands and ordered to be printed.

DISTRIBUTION OF DOCUMENTS (H. DOC. NO. 140).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement showing the documents received and distributed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which was referred to the Committee on Printing and ordered to be printed.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a detailed statement from the surgeon in chief of the Freedmen's Hospital of expenditures from the appropriation for salaries for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed. (H. Doc. No. 372.)

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of receipts and expenditures on account of pay patients received into the Freedmen's Hospital during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed. (H. Doc. No. 371.)

INDUSTRIES AMONG THE INDIANS (H. DOC. NO. 151).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the expenditures made for encouraging industry among Indians at various Indian reservations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

INDIAN SCHOOLS AND SUPPORT (H. DOC. NO. 121).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report for the fiscal year 1915 relating to the appropriation "Indian schools and support, 1915," which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

INDIAN SCHOOLS (H. DOC. NO. 117).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, showing the amount expended at each Indian school and agency from the appropriation for construction, lease, purchase, repairs, and improvements of school and agency buildings, together with certain data as to the number, kind, and cost of schoolhouses erected during the fiscal year 1915, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

SURVEYS OF INDIAN LANDS (H. DOC. NO. 143).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of the cost of survey and allotment work on Indian reservations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

PAYMENTS TO INDIANS (H. DOC. NO. 134).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of expenditures made in making per capita payments to the Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

STANDING ROCK INDIAN RESERVATION (H. DOC. NO. 135).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the expenditures made for the purchase of cattle for the benefit of Indians on the Standing Rock Indian Reservation in North and South Dakota during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

TONGUE RIVER RESERVATION (H. DOC. NO. 122).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of expenditures for the purpose of encouraging industry among Indians on the Tongue River

Reservation during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

RELIEF OF DESTITUTE INDIANS (H. DOC. NO. 123).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the expenditures from the appropriation for the relief of destitute Indians for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES (H. DOC. NO. 118).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of acts of hostilities by tribes with which the United States has treaty stipulations during the fiscal year 1915, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

SUBSISTENCE FOR INDIAN TRIBES (H. DOC. NO. 119).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, informing the Senate, pursuant to law, that no diversions or expenditures were made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, under the provision of the act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior under the direction of the President to use any surplus that may remain in any appropriation for the purchase of subsistence for Indian tribes, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

SIOUX INDIANS (H. DOC. NO. 136).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of expenditures from the permanent fund of the Sioux Indians during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

HEIRS OF DECEASED INDIANS (H. DOC. NO. 120).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of all moneys collected and deposited during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, under the provision "determining heirs of deceased Indian allottees, 1915," which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

THE INDIAN SERVICE (H. DOC. NO. 175).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report showing the diversion of appropriations for pay of specified employees in the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

CONFEDERATED BANDS OF UTE INDIANS (H. DOC. NO. 137).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of expenditures from tribal funds of the Confederated Bands of Ute Indians appropriated therein for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DISEASE AMONG INDIANS (H. DOC. NO. 139).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, from the appropriation for the relief of distress and prevention of disease among Indians on account of the destruction of hospitals, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

NORTHERN CHEYENNE INDIANS (H. DOC. NO. 153).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of expenditures for the purchase of cattle for the Northern Cheyenne Indians on the Tongue River Reservation, Mont., for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

INDIAN MONEYS (H. DOC. NO. 138).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of expenditures of money carried on the books of the Interior Department under the caption "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor," for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECTS (H. DOC. NO. 177).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a cost account of all moneys from whatever source derived expended on each irrigation project on Indian reservations, allotments, and lands for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

PURCHASE OF MOTOR VEHICLES (H. DOC. NO. 65).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement showing expenditures from lump-sum appropriations for the department for the purchase of motor vehicles and motor boats during the fiscal year 1915, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY (H. DOC. NO. 100).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of all sums paid by the Bureau of Chemistry for compensation of or payment of expenses to officers or other persons employed by State, county, or municipal governments during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

FOREST INVESTIGATIONS (H. DOC. NO. 101).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of moneys received and contributions toward cooperative work in forest investigations or the protection and improvement of national forests during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

PURCHASE OF TIMBER (H. DOC. NO. 115).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, informing the Senate, pursuant to law, that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, there was refunded to depositors on account of excess deposits in connection with the purchase of timber and use of lands or resources of the national forests, etc., the sum of $54,554.89, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (H. DOC. NO. 89).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the annual report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the annual report of the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia for the year ended December 31, 1914, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the chairman of the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia informing the President of the Senate that the balance sheets of the commission for the year ended December 31, 1914, were transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives on February 3, 1915, and that balance sheets taken on various dates subsequent to February 3, 1915, were transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives on December 8, 1915, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM (S. DOC. NO. 13).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting, in response to a resolution of September 28, 1914, a report of an investigation by the commission in regard to conditions affecting the production, transportation, and marketing of crude petroleum, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce and ordered to be printed.

NATIONAL FOREST RESERVATION COMMISSION.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the National Forest Reservation Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915. Accompanying the report are certain maps, and, if there be no objection, the communication and accompanying maps will be referred to the Committee on Printing for further action.

COLLECTION OF GARBAGE.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a communication from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report as to the plans and specifications relative to the collection and disposal of garbage and other city waste in the District of Columbia. The communication is accompanied with illustrations, and, if there be no objection, it will be referred to the Committee on Printing for further action.

DISTRICT TIDAL BASIN.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in response to a resolution of February 19, calendar day March 2, 1915, certain information relative to the bathing in the Tidal Basin in Potomac Park, Washington, D. C. The communication will be printed and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and, without objection, it will also be printed in the RECORD.

The communication is as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 7, 1915.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR: In compliance with Senate resolution 557 of February 19 (calendar day March 2), 1915, instructing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate on certain questions relative to bathing in the Tidal Basin in Potomac Park, Washington, D. C., I have the honor to submit the following information. The questions are taken up in the order in which they appear in the resolution.

First. By what authority of law or regulation are private parties permitted to maintain a boat and bathhouse on said Tidal Basin?

Congress, by act of September 26, 1890, authorized a bathing beach and dressing houses to be constructed on the east shore of the tidal reservoir against the Washington Monument Grounds and appropriated $3,000 for this purpose. The Secretary of War was requested in the act to grant a permit for the new beach. The houses were built and in use for a number of years. To make way for park improvement Congress authorized the removal of this beach in 1902 to what was then known as the inner basin, northwest of the present site of the Paul Jones Monument, and $4,000 was appropriated to cover the removal and new construction.

On November 22, 1902, the Secretary of War allowed boathouses to be built on the bathing beach in the inner basin by private persons (M. N. Hekimian and J. H. Hollis), at their own expense; the houses to revert to the commissioners of the District after five years; the builders to have exclusive use of them for renting to the public the privilege of fishing, boating, swimming, and skating.

On March 3, 1903, Congress appropriated $5,000 for floating baths to be moored in the tidal reservoir or the water front of Washington.

Under the authority for removal of the beach boathouses were constructed on the beach on the inner basin on what is now filled-in land. Under the authority for floating baths two floats were built in 1903 and moored in the Tidal Basin. A permit was granted by the Secretary of War in 1902 allowing a space 400 feet long by 200 feet wide in the Tidal Basin for these floats which were built with the appropriation of March 3, 1903, above referred to.

It thus appears that floats for swimming at the present location and boathouses on the Tidal Basin were all duly authorized by Congress.

In 1907 the Commissioners of the District relinquished jurisdiction over this area and the Chief of Engineers resumed charge of the beach, including the boathouses. The tenant at that time, Mr. Hekimian, was permitted by the Chief of Engineers to retain his occupancy under a new lease dated July 11, 1908. Mr. Hekimian was followed by Mr. Plunkett and he in turn by the present lessee, Mr. Wells, who occupies it under lease dated February 27, 1914.

Second. What rental or fee, if any, is paid by the proprietors of said boat and bathhouse for the privilege of maintaining the same on the shores of said Tidal Basin?

The present tenant pays rental at the rate of $500 per year. He secured his lease in competition under sealed proposal after public advertising. The terms of his lease do not grant him any right to charge for bathing in the tidal reservoir. Bathing in the waters is free to all; but if bathers use the boathouse, or the tenant's floats, boats, bathing suits, etc., he has the privilege under the terms of the lease to charge them for the use of these facilities.

Third. What is the cause of the contamination and the pollution of the waters of said Tidal Basin?

The causes of the contamination and the pollution of the waters of the basin are several. The Potomac River water feeding the basin is itself polluted, although tests of its condition near the influent to the basin indicates that it is improved, perhaps, by dilution caused by tidal action. The raw river water at Great Falls is considered too polluted for drinking purposes, and reaches a satisfactory filtration point only after passing over three settling basins between that point and the source of raw supply. After passing Great Falls the river water is continually charged with more or less sewage, the main sources of this above the basin being Georgetown, Rock Creek, the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, and a large sewer near the Lincoln Memorial. This condition has been considerably mitigated by the recently built intercepting sewer along the river.

Furthermore, the condition of the water in the basin itself is polluted by the direct discharge of sewage from 10 toilets in the immediate vicinity into the basin itself and by refuse thrown into the water by the public picnicking and fishing along its borders. These toilets are not used by many people, but are undeniably the source of some pollution.

Fourth. By what means, if any, can the waters of said Tidal Basin be freed from such pollution and contamination?

The extent of this pollution is not great. Daily examinations of the water of the basin covering a period of six weeks were made last spring by officials of the Public Health Bureau, and the water was found unfit to drink, but there was some doubt expressed as to whether it was not clean enough to bathe in. Opinions vary on this point, but it seems a very rigorous requirement that water for swimming in the summer time should be pure enough to drink.

It is thought that the waters in the Tidal Basin can not be entirely freed from pollution at reasonable cost. Filtration or chemical treatment would not be justified on account of the expense. They can be considerably purified by eliminating the direct discharge of sewage into the basin from the toilets in the vicinity without much trouble, by preventing trash and other refuse from being thrown into the basin by stricter policing and attacking the aquatic weed growth detrimental to the condition of the water. This could be done at comparatively small expense. If sewage ejection at points above the influent to the basin could all be intercepted it would add materially to the purity of waters feeding the basin, but it would seem that such an undertaking would perhaps not be an economical step for this purpose alone.

It is thought that the tidal flushing of the basin, by which two-thirds of the whole volume of the basin is changed daily, makes the water in the basin compare very favorably with water in use in bathing establishments along rivers in other cities of this country and abroad. Such baths are in constant use along the rivers of London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. An extreme instance may be cited in New York City. That city has been for years operating floating public baths in the North River and East River, at the Battery, and in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Kings. In these floating baths it has been found necessary to construct the spaces permitting the free entrance and exit of the river water very small in order to keep out the larger and consequently more objectionable particles of floating matter, and even at the open beaches in the North River it has been found necessary to screen the river water as it flows down from adjacent sewers by the bathing establishments. Notwithstanding this, in one year alone these baths were used by over 1,800,000 bathers. It is understood that these public baths have been condemned, and, if they have not been discontinued by this time, they will be later, despite their apparent popularity.

In view of the comparatively slight contamination there may be in the waters of the basin, as shown by recent tests, and the apparent benefit to a large number of people, it is believed that its temporary use for bathing should not be objected to. Only good swimmers can, on account of the depth, avail themselves of the bathing there, and such swimmers do not swallow the water that inexperienced swimmers or bathers do in shallow pools. The ideal standard for water for bathing purposes would be to have it approximate in purity that used for drinking purposes. To maintain such a standard is, of course, not possible in any large open basin, and can only be attained at considerable expense in a modern and well-kept bathing pool supplied by purified water.

During the past year report was rendered to Congress from this department on the practicability of establishing bathing beaches in the Tidal Basin. The studies for the location of the beaches and buildings in the area referred to in that report showed that location there is impracticable and undesirable when considered in connection with other large park development planned for Potomac Park. Furthermore, extended inquiries into the objections to the use of the basin on account of its pollution have about convinced the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds that, while it would impose a decided hardship at this time to do away with the temporary use of the basin for swimming purposes, nothing should be planned for permanent bathing establishments there.

Studies are now in course of preparation in the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds, with the assistance and supervision of the National Fine Arts Commission, for the improvement of the large area of east Potomac Park as a large public recreation ground. These studies include extensive provisions for outdoor swimming pools and natatoriums of the most up-to-date kind. It is believed that these plans, if adopted by Congress, will remedy the deplorable lack of bathing facilities in the District of Columbia. Washington in the summer time has one of the most trying climates in the United States, and the conditions for swimming and bathing are inadequate. Every effort is being made, with full recognition of these facts, to present to Congress at an early date a satisfactory solution of the problem which will relieve the present conditions.

Very respectfully,

LINDLEY M. GARRISON,
Secretary of War.

LIST OF JUDGMENTS (H. DOC. NO. 102).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of all judgments rendered by the Court of Claims for the year ended December 7, 1915, the amount thereof, the parties in whose favor rendered, together with a brief synopsis of the nature of the claims, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

FRENCH SPOLIATION CLAIMS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the order filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims by the court relating to the vessel brig *Leonard*, William Hackett, master (H. Doc. No. 297), which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a list of French spoliation cases filed under the act of January 20, 1885, which were dismissed by the court on motion of claimants (H. Doc. No. 323), which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a list of French

spoliation cases filed under the act of January 20, 1885, which were dismissed by the court on motion of the claimants (H. Doc. No. 262), which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a list of French spoliation cases filed under the act of January 20, 1885, and dismissed by the court for want of sufficient evidence (H. Doc. No. 323), which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

FINDINGS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate communications from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting findings of fact and conclusions of law and opinions filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the annexed findings by the court relating to the following causes:

The brig *Sally*, John Beatty, master; and

The brig *Bee*, Denton James, master.

The foregoing findings were, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate communications from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copies of the opinions filed by the court in the following causes:

Shawnee and Delaware Indians *v.* United States (S. Doc. No. 27);

Frank H. Church, administrator of the estate of Cornelius Clay Cox, deceased, *v.* United States (S. Doc. No. 28); and

Benjamin S. Chase, administrator of the estate of Benjamin Chase, deceased, *v.* United States (S. Doc. No. 29).

The foregoing opinions were, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate communications from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copies of findings of fact and opinions filed by the court in the following causes:

The State of West Virginia *v.* United States (S. Doc. No. 30);

Isidore Daigle and Rosa Daigle Woodruff, only heirs of Isidore Daigle, deceased, *v.* United States (S. Doc. No. 31);

Mrs. Louise J. Alleman and Mrs. Augustine R. Bibes, heirs of Joseph Brighers, deceased, *v.* United States (S. Doc. No. 32); and

Marcellus O. Markham and Mrs. Robert J. Lowry, sole heirs of William Markham, deceased, *v.* United States (S. Doc. No. 33).

The foregoing findings were, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a list of cases dismissed by the court on the preliminary question of loyalty (S. Doc. No. 34), which was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a list of cases dismissed on orders filed by the Court of Claims (S. Doc. No. 35), which was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a list of cases dismissed by the court on motion of defendants (S. Doc. No. 36), which was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting information relative to the dismissal by the Court of Claims on the claimants' motion in the case of the African Baptist Church, of Paris, Ky., *v.* United States (S. Doc. No. 37), which was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact, conclusion, and opinion filed by the court in the cause of Upton J. Hammond *v.* United States (S. Doc. No. 38), which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a list of congressional cases dismissed by the court May 13, 1914, for want of prosecution (S. Doc. No. 39), which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a list of cases dismissed by the court on October 12, 1914, for want of prosecution (S. Doc. No. 40), with, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate communications from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified findings of fact and conclusions of law filed by the court in the following causes:

Sarah Goin, widow of Caleb Goin, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 41);

Harriet R. Bruce, widow of George Bruce, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 42);

Theresa Gunckel, widow of Ferdinand Gunckel, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 43);

Roxane Meaker, widow (remarried) of La Marquis Tubbs, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 44);

Emily Catherine Jones *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 45);

Thomas R. Webb *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 46);

Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Chattanooga, Tenn., *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 47);

The Nashville Trust Company, administrator of the estate of John M. Lea, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 48);

Mary E. McGregor *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 49);

George W. Hull, son and heir of John Hull, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 50);

The Corporation of Roman Catholic Clergymen of Maryland *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 51);

George H. Wheaton *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 52);

Oak Park Trust and Savings Bank, executor of Elijah S. Watts, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 53);

Frank H. Bristow *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 54);

George L. Wright *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 55);

Hosmer P. Holland *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 56);

Henry C. Martin *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 57);

Abel Longworth *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 58);

Charles A. Loud *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 59);

Annette W. Brackett, administratrix of Joseph F. Twitchell, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 60);

Ralsa C. Rice *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 61);

Eugene S. Aldrich, son of Simeon C. Aldrich, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 62);

Margaret A. Maddox, widow of Wilson M. Maddox, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 63);

Luther M. Hayes *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 64);

The Corn Exchange National Bank *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 65);

Ann E. Hooper, administratrix of James Hooper, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 66);

Church of the Messiah, Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Marys, Ga., formerly Christ Episcopal Church, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 67);

Anna E. White Shipp and Wallace J. Hill, administrators of the estate of Patrick White, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 68);

Trustees, Methodist Episcopal Church South, Fredericksburg, Va., *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 69);

Charles H. Sloan *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 70);

Lulie F. Jones, administratrix of the estate of Sarah C. Jones, deceased, and Lucy F. Tyler, in her own right, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 71);

Peter Ludwig *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 72);

Ambrose Portwood *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 73);

William Hough, administrator of Jehu C. Hannum, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 74);

Emma C. Howard, daughter and sole heir of Elijah A. Coppage, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 75);

James A. Kemp *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 76);

G. D. Hearn, Ada Pennington, W. H. Hearn, and C. A. Hearn, heirs of Mathew Hearn, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 77);

Thomas M. Brower and John M. Brower, heirs of Jacob W. Brower, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 78);

C. H. de Zevallos, sole heir of Hugh F. McGafock, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 79);

Henry Clay Smith *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 80);

Thomas N. Hill, administrator of the estate of George R. Jooley, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 81);

J. L. Hughes, administrator of the estate of John H. Stovall, William Hughes, and Timothy L. Hughes, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 82);

Joseph D. Watkins, administrator of N. B. Watkins, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 83);

Anna M. Orne, administratrix of Henry A. Orne, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 84);

Jessie H. Watson, administratrix of the estate of Samuel Watson, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 85);

W. T. Lafferty, administrator of estate of George W. Taylor, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 86);

Jules C. Denis, receiver of the Levee Steam Cotton Press Co., *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 87);

The Commercial Pacific Cable Co. *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 88);

F. N. Lee, administrator of the estate of George F. Lee, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 89);

Fred Stitzel, surviving partner of the firm of Stitzel Bros., *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 90);

Henry R. Bryan and Mary N. Bryan *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 91);

The County Court of Platte County, Mo., *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 92);

Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Catletts, Va., successor of Walnut Branch Methodist Episcopal Church South and Weaversville Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Fauquier County, Va., *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 93);

J. B. H. Knight, administrator of the estate of Peter H. Knight, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 94);

T. S. Aderholdt, L. J. Williams, and R. B. Logan, trustees of Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Friars Point, Miss., *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 95);

Julia D. Harris, administratrix of the estate of Stephen Daggett, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 96);

Thomas Miller, William Miller, Stephen A. Miller, James Miller, and Mary J. Mulvihill, sole heirs of Thomas Miller, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 98);

Louis Philip Labarthe, administrator for the succession of Dr. Joseph Richard Martin, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 99);

Cathrine P. McElfresh, executrix of the estate of F. H. Finley, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 100);

The Seaboard & Roanoke Railway Co. *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 101);

C. C. Bundy, administrator of the estate of Jesse Chilton, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 102);

Ida Tilley Fowlkes, only heir and sole heir of Calvin Tilley, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 103); and

Christian J. Fleck et al., heirs of Frank Fleck, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 104).

The foregoing findings were, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate communications from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified findings of fact filed by the court in the following causes:

Martina Beall and Marie A. Vallum, sole heirs of James H. Beall, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 105);

Lytle Crawford et al., legal representatives of the estate of Alexander C. Crawford, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 106);

J. F. Doom, administrator of the estate of Columbus Doom, deceased, late surviving partner of the firm of Columbus Doom and Ben Doom, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 107);

L. D. Settle, administrator of Marcus Settle, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 108);

Sarah Friedman, administratrix of the estate of Louis Friedman, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 109);

W. W. Roden *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 110);

C. C. McKinney, D. M. Goodner, N. Benedict, W. S. McWilliams, trustees of Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Fayetteville, Tenn., *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 111);

Trustees of the Smith Creek Baptist Church, of New Market, Va., *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 112);

Trustees of the Union Church of Frederick County, Va., *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 113);

R. B. Campbell, executor of William B. Campbell, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 114);

S. D. Russell, administrator of the estate of Alexander Russell, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 115);

W. R. Woosley, administrator of the estate of James Woosley, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 116);

Mary E. Forrester and A. B. Duncan *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 117);

Madeleine Lement, administratrix of the estate of Pierre Lement, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 118);

Felix A. Charpentier, administrator of the estate of Joseph M. Charpentier, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 119);

Emie Sullivan, administratrix of the estate of James B. Sullivan, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 120);

Heirs of Elijah Shatto *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 121);

Isabella R. Napier *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 122);

Pohick Church, in Fairfax County, Va., *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 123);

Charles Armelin, jr., administrator of the estate of Charles Armelin, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 124);

John T. Williams, executor of the estate of Thomas J. Williams, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 125);

Robert L. Langston, administrator of the estate of Robert Langston, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 126);

Frances L. Snell, daughter and sole heir at law of Hamlin V. Snell, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 127);

Amos Jones, administrator of the estate of John Jones, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 128);

Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Point Pleasant, W. Va., *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 129);

M. M. Carruth, administrator of the estate of John Carruth, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 130);

Albert Wood *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 131);

Edward Duplantier, administrator of the estate of Armand Duplantier, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 132);

Mattie G. Kyle, administratrix of the estate of Benjamin Adams, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 133);

Mrs. Catherine Crisler Spencer, executrix of Wesley Crisler, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 134);

William S. Gray *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 135);

County of Laurel, State of Kentucky, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 136);

The Regular Baptist Church of Richmond, Ky., *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 137);

St. Francis Xavier Roman Catholic Church, of Gettysburg, Pa., *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 138);

Gerard Brandon, administrator of the estate of Isaac Jones, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 139);

John R. Neill *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 140);

Mary D. Wiggins, administratrix of Oscar L. Dewees, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 141);

B. T. Edwards *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 142);

Toussaint Egby, administrator of the estate of Augustin Lastrappes, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 143);

Olivia Berard Bonin, sole heir of Camille Berard, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 144);

C. A. French, administrator of Caleb Perkins, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 145);

David W. Hollis *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 146);

Robert Batey, for himself and as administrator of the estate of John Hill, deceased, and Ellen C. Bard, Nannie S. Hubbard, and William M. Bard, as heirs of William D. Bard, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 147);

Theolin Landry, administrator of estate of Jean Pierre Landry, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 148);

William Richard *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 149);

Trustees of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Henderson, Ky., *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 150);

Jane F. Paulk *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 151);

President Walraven *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 152);

Leland F. Rigues, administrator of John A. Rigues, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 153);

Leopold De Blanc, administrator of estate of Louis C. De Blanc, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 154);

Walter H. Filor, administrator of estate of James Filor, deceased; J. Vining Harris, administrator of estate of William Curry, deceased; and Leonora E. Pinkney, administratrix of estate of William Pinkney, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 155);

County of Laclede, State of Missouri, Lebanon, Mo., *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 156);

Mount Pleasant Masonic Lodge, No. 99, of Austin, Ark., *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 157);

The Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Van Buren, Ark., *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 158);

Trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Gallipolis, Ohio, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 159);

The Frederick Academy of the Visitation, of Frederick, Md., *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 160);

Trustees of the Reformed Church of Burkittsville, Md., *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 161);

The Deacons of the African Baptist Church of Richmond, Ky., *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 162);

Liberty Baptist Church and Liberty Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Balston, Va., *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 163);

Henry E. Saunders, administrator of estate of Edwin E. Saunders, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 164);

Jane P. Moore *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 165);

Albert L. Scott, surviving partner of the late firm composed of Edmund L. Pemberton, James R. Lee, and Albert L. Scott, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 166);

F. E. Delahoussaye, administrator of estate of Oneziphore Delahoussaye, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 167);

Mary N. Murfree, executrix of Fanny Priscilla Murfree, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 168);

Rufus Avery *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 169);

Benjamin F. Woodall *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 170);

James H. Young, Benjamin F. Young, and Fielding Allen Young *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 171);

William M. Hilliard *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 172);

The Georgia Railroad & Banking Co. *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 173);

Thomas B. Scott, administrator of Mary Scott, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 174);

Peter M. Crawford, administrator of estate of Milton Crawford, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 175);

Martha A. Smith, administratrix of the estate of Nancy Barrow, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 176);

Trustees of the Baptist Church of Harrisonville, Mo., *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 177);

Presbyterian Church and the Green River Masonic Lodge, No. 88, of Munfordville, Ky., *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 178);

P. O. Thweatt, administrator of estate of William K. Sebastian, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 179);

Amelia K. Rosenberger, executrix of George W. Rosenberger, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 180);

Robert G. Throne, D. P. Adams, A. G. Adams, and B. S. Adams, executors of the estate of A. G. Adams, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 181);

J. M. Norman, surviving administrator of Jesse L. Norman, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 182);

Andrew P. Shaw *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 183);

Goff A. Hall *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 184);

Caroline Erdman, Catherine Wallace (née Erdman), Mary E. Wilson (née Erdman), and John Ernest Erdman, heirs of John A. Erdman, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 185);

Andrew J. Baker *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 186);

Trustees of the Western Branch Baptist Church, of Nansemond County, Va., *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 187);

Trustees of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, of Bunkerhill, W. Va., *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 188);

Trustees of Ralls Lodge, No. 33, A. F. and A. M., of Madisonville, Mo., *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 189);

Trustees of the White Oak Church, Dinwiddie County, Va., *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 190);

Abner Souder *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 191);

T. J. Humphreys *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 192);

T. M. Savage, administrator of the estate of John R. Savage, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 193);

Susie M. Taylor, widow (remarried), and R. Margaret Ely, Mary E. Allen, and Annie Ely, sole heirs of the estate of Robert M. Ely, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 194);

Trustees of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of Hagerstown, Md., *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 195);

David Y. Burke, James L. Burke, Mary L. Murphy, Emma A. Burke, Louis D. Burke, Roland T. Burke, Elizabeth B. Chiswell, and Elizabeth E. Sawyer, heirs of William G. Burke, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 196);

Trustees of the Central University of Kentucky (formerly Center College), Danville, Ky., *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 197);

J. M. Rachels, administrator of the estate of Mrs. D. J. Booth, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 198);

Chamberlain Philosophical and Literary Society, of Danville, Ky., *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 199);

Emma V. Elliott et al., heirs of John R. Elliott, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 200);

Hilaire Decuir, administrator of estate of Ovid Decuir, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 201);

E. C. Kaylor, administratrix of Daniel Kaylor, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 202);

Vestry of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, of Danville, Ky., *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 203);

Fanny H. Page, administratrix of Jesse Page, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 204);

Celestine Cantrelle Chretien, administratrix of Hypolite Chretien, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 205);

William A. Forrest, administrator of the estate of John W. Forrest, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 206);

Calvin Nelson *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 207);

R. T. Burns, administrator of the estate of Thomas Wallace, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 208);

Mildred P. Poullain, administratrix of the estate of Thomas N. Poullain, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 209);

Michael S. Elkin *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 210);

W. W. Busby, administrator of the estate of Evelina V. Busby, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 211);

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Granville, Tenn., *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 212);

Frank F. Archer, administrator de bonis non of John Green, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 213);

Samuel Hanna, administrator of the estate of Jose Joaquin Gomez, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 214);

Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Moscow, Tenn., *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 215);

Allexey W. Von Schmidt *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 216);

Mary H. Atlewing, administratrix of the estate of William Hugley, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 217);

Thomas H. Canon, administrator of estate of Alfred O. Canon, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 218);

Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Pleasant Springs, Ala., *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 219);

Louis Pitoye, Superior of the Catholic Church of Brownsville, Tex., *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 220);

H. F. Von Phul, administrator of estate of Mary C. Daigre, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 221);

F. M. Fitzgerald, administrator of estate of John Chandler, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 222);

Trustees of the Missionary Baptist Church of Webster, W. Va., *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 223);

Estate of Joseph V. Seabrook, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 224);

William Henry, administrator of the estate of Henry E. Sizer, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 225); and

Joseph Bergfeld, executor of Leon Frank, deceased, *v.* The United States (S. Doc. No. 226).

The foregoing findings were, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. TILLMAN presented a petition of the Kaminski Hardware Co., of Georgetown, S. C., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide a standard price on patented and trademarked articles, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented memorials of sundry citizens of South Carolina, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to regulate child labor, which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented the memorial of C. G. Patterson, of Salt Lake City, Utah, remonstrating against the right of Senator REED SMOOT to a seat in the Senate, which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. GALLINGER presented petitions of the Sons of the Revolution of the State of New York and of Frank W. Russell, of Plymouth, N. H., praying for an increase in armaments, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a memorial of the American Automobile Association, of Washington, D. C., remonstrating against a tax on automobiles and gasoline, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented the memorial of Daniel H. Sawyer, of Plymouth, N. H., remonstrating against an increase in armaments, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Mount Washington Lodge, No. 461, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, of Woodsville, N. H., praying that the report of the Commission on Industrial Relations be printed as a public document, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. OWEN. I present a petition of Choctaw citizens, and as it is very short I ask that it may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Whereas the Choctaw Nation or Tribe of Indians have vast tribal interests that are yet unsettled, consisting of coal and asphalt deposits of an estimated value of approximately $20,000,000, the remaining unallotted lands and coal lands surface of a value of several hundred thousand dollars, the unsold timberlands of an estimated value of over $2,000,000, together with the accumulated funds to the credit of over $5,000,000 (now over $7,000,000); and

Whereas not only are the Choctaw people entitled to an early settlement of the tribal estate and an immediate distribution of the funds on deposit in the United States Treasury to their credit, but they are, many of them, in actual want and distress and very much in need of their respective shares of the tribal money; and

Whereas constant and repeated efforts are being made to reopen the Choctaw rolls, which, if successful, would expose the tribal estate to depletion by thousands of citizenship applications whose inspired claims are without merit, besides complicating and delaying indefinitely the settlement of tribal affairs: Therefore

We, the undersigned members of the Choctaw Tribe of Indians, feel that in the administration of our estate, to the amount of many million dollars in value, by the Government it would be to the interest of our people and alike to the Government of the United States that the tribe have a delegate on the floor of the Congress, who would be charged with the particular duty of looking after the affairs of the tribe; that such delegate would, by reason of his acquaintance with Indian affairs and conditions, be of great assistance to Congress in working out matters of Indian legislation, as well as to the administrative officers of the Government in the Indian Service.

We therefore indorse the hereto attached bill and ask for its passage by Congress.

Mr. PITTMAN presented a petition of the Commercial Club of Pioche, Nev., praying for a revision of the mining laws, which was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Mr. GRONNA presented a petition of sundry citizens of Williams County, N. Dak., praying for national prohibition, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. JAMES. I present resolutions introduced by Mrs. Emma Bunch Tanner and adopted unanimously by the General Samuel Hopkins Chapter, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, at its regular meeting December 4, 1915, held at Henderson, Ky., favoring an increase in the armaments of the country and also a restriction of immigration. I ask that the resolutions be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

There being no objection, the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolutions introduced by Mrs. Emma Bunch Tanner, and adopted unanimously by the General Samuel Hopkins Chapter, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, at its regular meeting December 4, 1915.

Resolved, That it is the sense of the General Samuel Hopkins Chapter, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, located in Henderson, Ky., that our country is totally unprepared for national defense in case of need, and that we urge upon our Senators from Kentucky and upon our Representative in Congress from this the second congressional district of Kentucky that they vote in the affirmative for all bills which may be brought before Congress to enable our beloved country to be put into such preparedness that no nation nor combination of nations dare attack her, and that she may thus be able to continue to be, in the future as in the past, "first in peace, first in war," and now and always "first in the hearts of her countrymen."

Resolved, That we urge upon the aforesaid Senators and Representative that they vote in the affirmative for a restriction of immigration, to take effect at once, so as to prevent any further danger to the aims and ideals of our country as founded by our ancestors, which danger has come upon us already on account of our unfortunate laws concerning this most important matter.

JENNIE T. RUDY (GIVEN),
EMMA BUNCH TANNER,
D. B. HART,
Committee.

Mr. POINDEXTER presented the memorial of Robert Lewis and sundry other citizens of Medical Lake, Wash., remonstrating against an increase in the armament of the Army and Navy, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Robert Lewis and sundry other citizens of Medical Lake, Wash., praying for the printing of additional copies of the report of the Commission on Industrial Relations, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. THOMPSON presented a memorial of Farmers' Local Union No. 688, of Lincoln, and of sundry citizens of Glen Elder, all in the State of Kansas, remonstrating against an increase in armaments, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BRYAN presented a petition of sundry citizens of Oxford, Fla., praying for national prohibition, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented resolutions of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of Orlando, Fla., favoring an increase in the armament of the Army and Navy, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CURTIS presented petitions of sundry citizens of Colony and Cloud County, in the State of Kansas, praying for the enactment of legislation to provide a prohibitive tax on intoxicating liquors, etc., which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of Colonel King Camp, No. 2, Department of Kansas, United Spanish War Veterans, of Leavenworth, Kans., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide pensions for widows and orphans of veterans who served in the Spanish War, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of the Western Retail Implement, Vehicle, and Hardware Association, of Abilene, Kans., praying for the creation of a nonpartisan tariff commission, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented memorials of the Society of Friends, of Haviland, Coldwater, Fowler, and Columbus; of the members of the Socialist Party of Clay County; of Manhattan Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Manhattan; of the congregations of the Swedish-American Church of Topeka, the Swedish Lutheran Church of Brantford, the Friends' Church of North Branch, the Friends' Church of Haviland, the Friends' Church of Rose Hill, the Friends Church of Tonganoxie, the Church of the Brethren of Southwest Counties of Kansas; of the members of the Cooperative Union of Moodyville; and of sundry citizens of Stevens County, Haskell County, Seward County, and Hallowell, all in the State of Kansas, remonstrating against an increase in the armament of the Army and Navy, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. OLIVER presented a petition of the congregation of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Gethsemane Church, of Arnot, Pa., praying for the placing of an embargo on munitions of war, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Pennsylvania State Camp, Patriotic Order Sons of America, of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation granting pensions to civil-service employees, which was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Pennsylvania, praying for the enactment of legislation to place a prohibitive tax on intoxicating liquors, etc., which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented memorials of sundry Societies of Friends in the State of Pennsylvania, remonstrating against an increase in armaments, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. McCUMBER. I present a concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of North Dakota, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I, Thomas Hall, secretary of state of the State of North Dakota, and keeper of the great seal thereof, hereby certify that the attached is a true and correct copy of a certain concurrent resolution adopted by the Fourteenth Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota, and the whole of such resolution.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State, at the capitol, in the city of Bismarck, this 15th day of March, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.]

THOMAS HALL,
Secretary of State.

A Concurrent Resolution. (Lathrop Committee.)

Whereas by Chapter 6 of the Laws of the State of North Dakota of 1891, entitled "An act designating and appropriating section 36 in township 140 north, range 49 west, in the county of Cass, for the use of the State agricultural college as a site for that institution, there was appropriated, with the consent of the Congress of the United States, out of the lands granted to the State of North Dakota by the United States for the use of the common schools, section 36 in township 140 north, range 49 west, in Cass County, N. Dak., for the use of the said agricultural college as a site for that institution;

Whereas the common-school fund has been thereby decreased;

Whereas it is for the best interest of such common schools in the State that such section of land so appropriated be replaced and a new section granted in lieu thereof; and

Whereas Federal legislation is necessary for that purpose: Therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of North Dakota (the Senate concurring): That the Congress of the United States be, and it hereby is, respectfully petitioned and requested to grant and set apart from the unappropriated Government lands within the State of North Dakota a section of land to be selected by the said State of North Dakota, in lieu of the foregoing section 36 in township 140, range 49, for the use of the common-school fund of said State; be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of state be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to the Senators and Representatives of the State of North Dakota in Congress.

A. P. HANSON,
Speaker of the House.
ALBERT N. WOLD,
Chief Clerk of the House.
J. H. FRAINE,
President of the Senate.
M. J. GEORGE,
Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. McCUMBER presented a petition of the German Alliance of the State of North Dakota, of Gladstone, N. Dak., praying that special neutral vessels be provided for carrying parcel-post mail between the nations of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented a memorial of the Pharmaceutical Association of North Dakota, of Fargo, N. Dak., remonstrating against the taxation of the drug trade imposed in the so-called emergency war-tax law, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of North Dakota, praying for the enactment of legislation to impose a prohibitive tax on intoxicating liquors, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. TOWNSEND. I have received numerous letters from citizens of my State relative to the change that has been made in the Rural Free Delivery Service. I have here numerously signed petitions protesting against these proposed changes, which I ask may receive proper reference.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The petitions will be received and referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. TOWNSEND presented petitions of sundry citizens of Michigan, praying for national prohibition, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

TARIFF ON SUGAR.

Mr. TILLMAN. I present a communication addressed to me from John T. Leonard, of Charleston, S. C., relative to the restoration of the tariff on sugar. I ask that the communication be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Finance.

There being no objection, the communication was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CHARLESTON, S. C., *December 3, 1915.*

Hon. B. R. TILLMAN,
Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR TILLMAN: In a formal statement, issued by Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury last week, it is estimated that $112,806,394 will be required for 1917, including $93,800,000 for new measures for national defense. This is upon the assumption that the present duty on sugar and the present emergency-revenue taxes shall be continued.

If the existing law, under which the present duty of 1 cent per pound on raw sugar ceases May 1, 1916, is amended, and the present duty continued, it means that the Democratic Party has failed to keep its preelection pledge to the American people for the elimination of tariff subsidies to special interests.

A little less than half of the sugar consumed in the United States does not produce any revenue for the Government; but, on the other hand, shares with the Government the benefit of the tariff, but at the expense of the consumers. In other words, 1 cent per pound tax is added to the cost of a little more than half the sugar consumed, which is imported, consumers paying this additional 1 cent per pound, which goes into the Treasury of the Government. One cent per pound is also added to the cost of the other little less than half of the sugar consumed, which is produced within our borders, the consumers paying this additional 1 cent also which goes not into the Treasury of the Government but into the treasury of the domestic producers.

Here are the figures approximately: The Government will collect duties on imported sugars—$46,000,000; of this, $8,000,000 will be refunded as drawback on imported sugars which are exported after being refined, leaving a net revenue of $38,000,000. The additional cost of 1 cent per pound to consumers of the little less than half of domestic sugars consumed, which will be paid to domestic producers, will amount to about $38,000,000. This is in reality an indirect subsidy to domestic producers, and is in opposition to the principles of the Democratic Party.

The statement says that the "amount can easily be raised by internal taxation without appreciable burdens upon the American people." Sugar is not mentioned as one of the products upon which such tax could be imposed; but why not let the present law go into effect May 1, 1916, removing the tax on sugar imported? Enact a new law taxing all sugar consumed, domestic and imported, 1 cent per pound? This would not increase the cost to consumers over the present plan, but would give the Government the $38,000,000 which it now receives and the $38,000,000 which the domestic producers now receive, or a total of $76,000,000 in revenue. If the Government is satisfied with $38,000,000 revenue on sugar make the tax only one-half cent per pound on all consumed, giving the consumers the benefit of the other $38,000,000.

The sugar interests have been very prosperous recently, and do not need any tariff protection now, if they ever needed it; and in consideration of the benefits they have received in the past under the protective tariff could not reasonably object to lending their assistance to the Government in collecting the needed revenue on sugar consumed. There is probably no revenue the Government could collect at so little expense, as it could be collected in lump sums from the comparatively small number of producers and refiners. The $38,000,000 divided among the 100,000,000 people of the United States, if the tax were made only one-half cent per pound, would be so little to each that, if left to a popular vote, it would probably be decided to let the Government have the full amount to be used for preparedness. And this $76,000,000 would take care of a large part of the $93,800,000 required for preparedness. The "protection" feature would likewise be eliminated. The internal tax on sugar could be imposed as an emergency measure, subject to repeal whenever expedient.

The above is respectfully submitted for your consideration.

With best wishes for your good health, I am,

Yours, very truly, JNO. T. LEONARD.

FRAUDULENT USE OF THE MAILS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The introduction of bills and joint resolutions is now in order. Objection having been made by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] on Tuesday last to the introduction of a bill by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN], that bill comes up automatically to-day for a first reading. The bill will be read the first time by its title.

The SECRETARY. A bill to prevent the use of the mails and of the telegraph and telephone in furtherance of fraudulent and harmful transactions on stock exchanges.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I should like to inquire whether it is in order at this time to move a proper reference of the bill?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Not at this time. If the Senator objects to a second reading, the bill will lie on the table until to-morrow. Otherwise, under the rule, it will be read a second time by title, and then the Senator can make his motion for a reference.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. After it has been read the second time?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. After it has been read the second time. Does the Senator desire to object to the second reading of the bill at this time?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I desire to move its reference. Did I understand the Chair to say that that is not now in order?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Not until the bill has been read the second time. If the Senator objects, the bill will not now be read a second time. Unless there is objection, it will be read a second time. Then the question of reference will be open to the Senate. Does the Senator object to the second reading of the bill?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Then the bill goes over.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

A bill (S. 1158) to increase the efficiency of the Organized Militia, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 1159) authorizing the Secretary of War to grant the use of the Coos Head Military Reservation, in the State of Oregon, to the cities of Marshfield and North Bend, Oreg., both being municipal corporations, for park purposes;

A bill (S. 1160) to establish a council of national defense;

A bill (S. 1161) authorizing the promotion of an officer on the retired list of the Army who served in the Civil War; and

A bill (S. 1162) to place certain officers of the Army on the retired list; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1163) granting to the city of Portland, Oreg., for a public park, a tract of land within a Government reserve (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 1164) to authorize the President to appoint a commission to revise the shipping and navigation laws of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 1165) to provide for the purchase of a site and for the erection of a public building thereon at Oregon City, Oreg.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 1166) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations," approved March 3, 1891 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Indian Depredations.

A bill (S. 1167) to adjust the claims of certain settlers in Sherman County, Oreg.;

A bill (S. 1168) for the relief of George R. Campbell, Milton B. Germond, and Walter D. Long;

A bill (S. 1169) for the relief of William Fulton Hedges;

A bill (S. 1170) for the relief of William J. Ewing;

A bill (S. 1171) for the relief of Clarence Chambers;

A bill (S. 1172) for the relief of the estate of J. E. Bruce, deceased; and

A bill (S. 1173) for the relief of W. R. Wells; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CUMMINS:

A bill (S. 1174) granting to the State of Iowa all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the land within the meander lines, as originally surveyed, of the lakes within said State.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill just read by title has heretofore been before the Judiciary Committee. That reference will now be made.

Mr. CUMMINS. The bill was formerly referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and I should be glad to have it again referred to that committee.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Such will be the reference, in the absence of objection. The Chair hears none.

By Mr. CUMMINS:

A bill (S. 1175) to correct the military record of T. J. Shropshire;

A bill (S. 1176) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of William M. Carroll; and

A bill (S. 1177) donating a bronze or brass condemned cannon to Crocker Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Des Moines, Iowa, for cemetery purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1178) to reimburse J. Mandelbaum & Sons, of Des Moines, Iowa, for certain duties paid in excess; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 1179) to amend the act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, as heretofore amended, and to further regulate commerce among the States and with foreign countries; and

A bill (S. 1180) concerning baggage and excess baggage carried by common carriers in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and common carriers while engaged in commerce between the States and between the States and foreign nations, and prescribing the duties of such common carriers in reference thereto while so engaged, defining certain offenses and fixing the punishment therefor, and repealing all conflicting laws; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 1181) granting an increase of pension to Oscar W. Lowery (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1182) granting pensions to soldiers, sailors, and marines confined in Confederate prisons;

A bill (S. 1183) to amend an act entitled "An act granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers and officers, who served in the Civil War and the War with Mexico," approved May 11, 1912;

A bill (S. 1184) to extend the provisions of the act of June 27, 1902, entitled "An act to extend the provisions, limitations, and benefits of an act entitled 'An act granting pensions to the survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, inclusive, known as the Black Hawk War, Cherokee disturbance, and the Seminole War,' approved July 27, 1892";

A bill (S. 1185) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Graft;

A bill (S. 1186) granting an increase of pension to Robert F. Carter;

A bill (S. 1187) granting a pension to Jennie Moul;

A bill (S. 1188) granting a pension to Bernard Donegan;

A bill (S. 1189) granting an increase of pension to G. H. French;

A bill (S. 1190) granting an increase of pension to William W. Olmsted;

A bill (S. 1191) granting a pension to Francis Hendricks;

A bill (S. 1192) granting an increase of pension to Charles L. Watrous;

A bill (S. 1193) granting a pension to Mary M. Beehrle;

A bill (S. 1194) granting an increase of pension to William F. Flemming;

A bill (S. 1195) granting an increase of pension to Joshua Wigger;

A bill (S. 1196) granting a pension to Tilford A. Steele;

A bill (S. 1197) granting a pension to William H. Spencer;

A bill (S. 1198) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Williams;

A bill (S. 1199) granting a pension to D. M. Rowland;

A bill (S. 1200) granting a pension to Halle W. Dale;

A bill (S. 1201) granting a pension to Elizabeth Wright;

A bill (S. 1202) granting a pension to Justine M. Thrift;

A bill (S. 1203) granting a pension to Mrs. John H. Keatley;

A bill (S. 1204) granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Boyer;

A bill (S. 1205) granting an increase of pension to James H. Firman;

A bill (S. 1206) granting a pension to Clarence W. Failor;

A bill (S. 1207) granting a pension to Bert E. Lockwood;

A bill (S. 1208) granting a pension to Minnie A. Curtis;

A bill (S. 1209) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Balfour;

A bill (S. 1210) granting an increase of pension to Elias Palmer;

A bill (S. 1211) granting an increase of pension to Miller C. Hunter;

A bill (S. 1212) granting an increase of pension to William Rider;

A bill (S. 1213) granting an increase of pension to David De Vore (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1214) granting an increase of pension to Storm T. Roberts (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHAFROTH:

A bill (S. 1215) granting to the State of Colorado 1,000,000 acres of land to aid in the construction and maintenance of public roads in the State of Colorado; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 1216) to provide for the cooperation of individuals, counties, States, and the United States in the building and improvement of public roads in rural districts; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 1217) to provide a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

By Mr. BANKHEAD:

A bill (S. 1218) to provide that the United States shall aid in the construction of rural post roads; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 1219) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of William Keith, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FLETCHER:

A bill (S. 1220) making appropriation for the arrest and eradication of the destructive disease of citrus trees, known as citrus canker, in the United States; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 1221) to provide for a board of naval architects in the Department of Commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 1222) to amend section 4464 of the Revised Statutes of the United States;

A bill (S. 1223) to provide for the appointment of certain assistant inspectors, Steamboat-Inspection Service, at ports where they are actually performing duty, but to which they are at present detailed;

A bill (S. 1224) to amend section 4464, Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to number of passengers to be stated in certificates of inspection of passenger vessels, and section 4465, Revised Statutes of the United States, prescribing penalty for carrying excessive number of passengers on passenger vessels;

A bill (S. 1225) to amend section 4433 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to working steam pressure allowable on boilers in steam vessels, and section 4418 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to hydrostatic test of steam boilers;

A bill (S. 1226) to provide for a change in the designation of the Steamboat-Inspection Service, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 1227) to provide for the appointment of 11 supervising inspectors, Steamboat-Inspection Service, in lieu of 10; and

A bill (S. 1228) to provide for appeals from decisions of boards of local inspectors of steam vessels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. SHERMAN:

A bill (S. 1229) to appropriate $300,000 for additions to and enlarging the Federal building, and $15,000 for the erection and equipment of an observatory for the use of the weather bureau at Springfield, Ill., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

A bill (S. 1230) to authorize the construction of bridges across the Fox River at Aurora, Ill.; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 1231) for the relief of Peter Hill; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1232) for the relief of William Abbot and others; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1233) granting a pension to Frank H. Wright; and

A bill (S. 1234) granting an increase of pension to Samuel E. Wilson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GALLINGER:

A bill (S. 1235) relating to street improvements in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. GALLINGER (for Mr. BURLEIGH):

A bill (S. 1236) granting an increase of pension to Hacker Davis;

A bill (S. 1237) granting a pension to Joseph Gorman;

A bill (S. 1238) granting an increase of pension to Alden Powers;

A bill (S. 1239) granting an increase of pension to Duane F. Perkins;

A bill (S. 1240) granting an increase of pension to Gen. John Harper;

A bill (S. 1241) granting a pension to Perlie A. Haskell;

A bill (S. 1242) granting an increase of pension to Francisco Wadsworth;

A bill (S. 1243) granting an increase of pension to Horatio N. Washburn;

A bill (S. 1244) granting an increase of pension to Peter Wedge;

A bill (S. 1245) granting an increase of pension to Sewell W. Hewett;

A bill (S. 1246) granting an increase of pension to William H. Maxey;

A bill (S. 1247) granting an increase of pension to Mary F. Pulcifer;

A bill (S. 1248) granting a pension to Mary F. Fernald;

A bill (S. 1249) granting an increase of pension to Sylvester Stewart;

A bill (S. 1250) granting an increase of pension to Charles Thurston;

A bill (S. 1251) granting an increase of pension to Gardiner Roberts, jr.;

A bill (S. 1252) granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Holmes;

A bill (S. 1253) granting an increase of pension to Frank S. Mildram;

A bill (S. 1254) granting a pension to Ella Farnum; and

A bill (S. 1255) granting an increase of pension to Hiram R. Brackett; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JONES:

A bill (S. 1256) extending the time for accepting the provisions of an act entitled "An act extending the period of payment under reclamation projects, and for other purposes," approved August 13, 1914; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

A bill (S. 1257) to prevent the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A bill (S. 1258) to appoint James W. Keen as master's mate in the Revenue-Cutter Service and to place him as such upon the retired list; and

A bill (S. 1259) to restore to the active list First Lieut. of Engineers Henry O. Slayton, retired, United States Revenue-Cutter Service; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 1260) for the relief of George L. Neff; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 1261) retiring Thomas Harrison, a clerk in the Naval Observatory, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 1262) awarding a medal of honor to George Murphy, late private, United States Marine Corps; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 1263) for the relief of Henry States; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 1264) granting permission to Capt. Dorr F. Tozier to accept a gift from the King of Great Britain; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A bill (S. 1265) for the relief of J. G. Seupelt; and

A bill (S. 1266) permitting Charles M. Hickerson to include a portion of allotment numbered 36 to Se-cum-ka-nullax of Chief Moses's Band in his homestead entry, and providing for allotment to Se-cum-ka-nullax in lieu thereof on the Colville Indian Reservation; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 1267) for the relief of Fanny A. Crocker; and

A bill (S. 1268) for the relief of the heirs of Ari Cantrell; to the Committee on Indian Depredations.

A bill (S. 1269) placing C. T. Dulin on the retired list of the United States Army;

A bill (S. 1270) to place the name of Herman C. Funk upon the officers' retired list;

A bill (S. 1271) to place the name of David E. Lunsford upon the officers' retired list;

A bill (S. 1272) for the relief of Thomas Huggins;

A bill (S. 1273) to reinstate Wilmot A. Danielson as a first lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps, United States Army;

A bill (S. 1274) for the relief of Edward Stewart;

A bill (S. 1275) for the relief of Adam Culp; and

A bill (S. 1276) for the relief of John Dalton; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1277) for the relief of the estate of Frederick Heisinger;

A bill (S. 1278) to reimburse the Port Angeles City Dock Co. for damage done to the dock of that company by the United States revenue cutter *Snohomish;*

A bill (S. 1279) for the relief of the Pacific Creosoting Co.;

A bill (S. 1280) for the relief of Matilda Elizabeth West;

A bill (S. 1281) for the relief of C. G. Wilford;

A bill (S. 1282) for the relief of the heirs of L. A. Davis;

A bill (S. 1283) for the relief of Ira M. Krutz;

A bill (S. 1284) for the relief of the M. A. Phelps Lumber Co.;

A bill (S. 1285) for the relief of Caroline M. Killough;

A bill (S. 1286) for the relief of Nellie Harrington;

A bill (S. 1287) for the relief of William H. Hare; and

A bill (S. 1288) for the relief of Simon M. Preston; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KENYON:

A bill (S. 1289) for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated, mislabeled, or misbranded linseed oil, turpentine, or paint;

A bill (S. 1290) to amend the act of July 2, 1890, entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies";

A bill (S. 1291) providing a remedy for the relief of wronged and defrauded shareholders in corporations engaged in interstate commerce, and for other purposes incident thereto; and

A bill (S. 1292) to amend section 15 of the act to regulate commerce, as amended June 29, 1906, and June 18, 1910; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 1293) to reimburse the Farmers' Savings Bank of Brandon, Iowa, for currency destroyed by fire; to the Committee on Appropriations.

A bill (S. 1294) amending section 81 of the Judicial Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 1295) to define and punish lobbying; to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

A bill (S. 1296) for the relief of John P. Wagner; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1297) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Granville G. Davisson, one of the heirs of Josiah M. Davisson, deceased;

A bill (S. 1298) for the relief of William T. Roche; and

A bill (S. 1299) for the relief of Mrs. Noble Warwick; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1300) to regulate the franking privilege; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 1301) to require hours of rest for employees on railroads; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

A bill (S. 1302) to provide for the monthly payment of pensions, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 1303) granting an increase of pension to John E. Gilmore;

A bill (S. 1304) granting an increase of pension to John B. Goodie;

A bill (S. 1305) granting an increase of pension to Joseph F. Grawe;

A bill (S. 1306) granting an increase of pension to Jonas H. Munson; and

A bill (S. 1307) granting increase of pensions to ex-prisoners of war; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NELSON:

(By request.) A bill (S. 1308) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish circuit courts of appeals and to define and regulate in certain cases the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1911;

A bill (S. 1309) to amend section 29 of an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911; and

(By request.) A bill (S. 1311) to amend an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 1312) authorizing the county of St. Louis to construct a bridge across the St. Louis River between Minnesota and Wisconsin;

A bill (S. 1313) to amend an act entitled "An act relating to navigation of vessels, bills of lading, and to certain obligations, duties, and rights in connection with the carriage of property," approved February 13, 1893;

A bill (S. 1314) relating to the anchorage of vessels in navigable waters of the United States;

(By request.) A bill (S. 1315) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend laws for preventing collisions of vessels and to regulate equipment of certain motor boats on the navigable waters of the United States," approved June 9, 1910; and

A bill (S. 1316) to amend an act entitled "An act permitting the building of a dam across the Mississippi River in the county of Morrison and State of Minnesota," approved June 4, 1906; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 1317) to establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Minnesota; to the Committee on Fisheries.

A bill (S. 1318) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John Inglis;

A bill (S. 1319) to authorize the appointment of L. A. Grant, late a brigadier and brevet major general of Volunteers, to be a brigadier general in the Army on the retired list; and

A bill (S. 1320) to correct the military record of John Berrisford; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1321) relating to the adjudication of homestead entries in certain cases; and

A bill (S. 1322) granting certain land to the board of education of the village of Mahnomen, Minn.; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 1323) to provide for the establishment of a forest reserve within the Red Lake Indian Reservation, Minn.; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 1324) for the survey and construction of a public highway through the Superior National Forest, Minn.; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 1325) to amend section 3928 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 1326) for the relief of Vilhelm Torkildsen;

A bill (S. 1327) for the relief of A. M. and R. A. Darling; and

A bill (S. 1328) for the relief of Alfred W. Bjornstad, United States Army; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1329) granting an increase of pension to George F. Cowan (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1330) granting an increase of pension to Nancy D. Morey;

A bill (S. 1331) granting an increase of pension to Sarah L. Jaquith;

A bill (S. 1332) granting an increase of pension to John T. Fort (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1333) granting an increase of pension to Harriett S. Crooks;

A bill (S. 1334) granting a pension to Almira D. Pettingill;

A bill (S. 1335) granting an increase of pension to F. A. Heebner;

A bill (S. 1336) granting a pension to Mary Johnson;

A bill (S. 1337) granting an increase of pension to Albert E. Longman;

A bill (S. 1338) granting an increase of pension to Amelia Hubbard; and

A bill (S. 1339) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. White; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NELSON:

A bill (S. 1310) for the incorporation and regulation of corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

Mr. NELSON. The bill should go to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator make that motion?

Mr. NELSON. I make the motion.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. In the absence of objection, the motion will be considered as agreed to, and the bill will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHIELDS:

A bill (S. 1340) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Bluff City, Sullivan County, Tenn., two brass cannon, with carriage; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1341) to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of dams across navigable waters," approved June 21, 1906, as amended by the act approved June 23, 1910; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 1342) to establish a new judicial circuit of the United States, with a circuit court of appeals, hereafter to be called the tenth circuit; and

A bill (S. 1343) to amend section 162 of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 1344) to appropriate $500,000 to aid the Andrew Jackson Memorial Association in the erection of a monument at Nashville, Tenn., to commemorate the life, character, and services of Andrew Jackson; to the Committee on the Library.

A bill (S. 1345) for the relief of Nathaniel F. Cheairs; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1346) granting an increase of pension to James M. Freeman (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1347) granting a pension to William Manley;

A bill (S. 1348) granting an increase of pension to James Wilson (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1349) granting an increase of pension to William R. Morrell (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHIELDS (for Mr. PHELAN):

A bill (S. 1350) to provide for the fitting up of quarters in the post-office building at the city of Sacramento for the accommodation of the district court of the northern district of California and its officers, and making appropriation therefor; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WORKS:

A bill (S. 1351) providing for the discovery, development, and protection of streams, springs, and water holes in the desert and arid public lands of the United States in the State of California, for rendering the same more readily accessible, and for the establishment of and maintenance of signboards and monuments locating the same; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. THOMPSON:

A bill (S. 1352) to prohibit the manufacture, sale, or giving away of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia, and to prohibit the treating or giving of intoxicating liquors to minors in the District; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A bill (S. 1353) granting an increase of pension to Richard H. McWhorter (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1354) granting a pension to Sarah M. Thompson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1355) granting a pension to Martha E. Wheeler (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1356) granting a pension to Thomas E. Sims; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McLEAN:

A bill (S. 1357) for the improvement of navigation of the Connecticut River and authorizing the Connecticut River Co. to relocate and construct a dam in said river above the village of Windsor Locks, in the State of Connecticut; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 1358) regulating the use of names by fraternal orders; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 1359) authorizing the Secretary of War to erect a monument at Valparaiso, Chile; to the Committee on the Library.

A bill (S. 1360) authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver one cannon or fieldpiece to the town of Roxbury, Conn.;

A bill (S. 1361) to correct the military record of Thomas Smart;

A bill (S. 1362) for the relief of Lester A. Rockwell;

A bill (S. 1363) to grant medals to survivors and heirs of volunteers of the Port Hudson Forlorn Hope storming party;

A bill (S. 1364) for the relief of Joseph Wygant; and

A bill (S. 1365) to correct the military record of Charles K. Bond, alias Kimball W. Rollins; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1366) for the relief of Charles J. Fuller;

A bill (S. 1367) for the relief of the estate of Philip Halsey Remington;

A bill (S. 1368) for the relief of Joshua A. Fessenden and others;

A bill (S. 1369) for the relief of Alice H. Morse;

A bill (S. 1370) for the relief of Mrs. Jarvis M. Williams;

A bill (S. 1371) authorizing the payment to the widow of Dorence Atwater of compensation for services rendered the United States of America; and

A bill (S. 1372) for the relief of the heir or heirs of John Howard Payne; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. POINDEXTER:

A bill (S. 1373) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Port Angeles, in the State of Washington; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 1374) abolishing the offices of postmaster and assistant postmaster in first and second class offices and creating in lieu thereof the office of superintendent of post offices, and placing the same under the classified civil service; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 1375) for the relief of C. P. Zent; and

A bill (S. 1376) for the relief of Peter McKay; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1377) authorizing the Secretary of War to make donation of condemned cannon and cannon balls to the Odessa (Wash.) public schools;

A bill (S. 1378) to amend the military record of John P. Fitzgerald; and

A bill (S. 1379) for the relief of James Gloster; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1380) granting an increase of pension to George W. Hill; and

A bill (S. 1381) granting a pension to Jack Sommer; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ROBINSON:

A bill (S. 1382) forbidding judges to charge juries with regard to matters of fact, but requiring judges to declare the law, and in jury trials to reduce their charge or instructions to

writing on the request of either party; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 1383) to authorize and provide for the investigation and survey of swamp, wet, and overflowed lands in the Mississippi Valley susceptible of drainage, and to devise plans and systems therefor; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 1384) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Forrest City, in the State of Arkansas; and

A bill (S. 1385) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Monticello, in the State of Arkansas; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 1386) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to cause to be made certain improvements on the Government reservation at Hot Springs, Ark.;

A bill (S. 1387) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to construct a new bathhouse on the Hot Springs Reservation, Ark., for the accommodation of indigents; and

A bill (S. 1388) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to furnish hot water from the hot springs on the Hot Springs Reservation for drinking and bathing purposes free of cost to the Leo N. Levi Memorial Hospital Association; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 1389) for the relief of the heirs of the late Hugh Rowen;

A bill (S. 1390) for the relief of the heirs or estate of Wesley W. Wallace, deceased;

A bill (S. 1391) for the relief of the heirs or estate of Samuel N. Pryor, deceased;

A bill (S. 1392) for the relief of the heirs of the late Jennie Hunter;

A bill (S. 1393) for the relief of heirs of James Thompson, deceased;

A bill (S. 1394) for the relief of heirs or estate of Thomas Daly, deceased;

A bill (S. 1395) for the relief of the heirs of John W. Graves; and

A bill (S. 1396) for the relief of Lizzie E. McCord, administratrix of Moses S. McCord, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1397) granting a pension to James E. Dickerson;

A bill (S. 1398) granting a pension to John A. Pryor;

A bill (S. 1399) granting a pension to Samuel M. McKinney;

A bill (S. 1400) granting an increase of pension to B. E. Benton;

A bill (S. 1401) granting a pension to Stephen Konicka;

A bill (S. 1402) granting a pension to Ada Jernigen;

A bill (S. 1403) granting a pension to William H. Tucker;

A bill (S. 1404) granting an increase of pension to John F. Spence;

A bill (S. 1405) granting a pension to A. G. Hamilton, alias Garland Hammond;

A bill (S. 1406) granting a pension to Minnie Bryant; and

A bill (S. 1407) granting a pension to Thomas S. Garen; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. OWEN:

A bill (S. 1408) to indemnify depositors in "member banks," as defined by the Federal reserve act, against loss in the event of the failure or suspension of business of such bank; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A bill (S. 1409) authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas River at or near Tulsa, Okla.; to the Committee on Commerce.

(By request.) A bill (S. 1410) authorizing the Choctaw Tribe of Indians to hold an election for the purpose of electing a principal chief and creating the office of Choctaw delegate, prescribing his duties, fixing his salary, and providing for his election; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 1411) granting an increase of pension to George Bond; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. OVERMAN:

A bill (S. 1412) further to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the Judiciary; and

A bill (S. 1413) to prohibit improper and corrupt lobbying and to regulate the employment of legislative counsel and agents; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 1414) providing for the adjudication of certain claims by the Court of Claims (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. OVERMAN:

A bill (S. 1415) granting an increase of pension to Samuel M. Bradshaw (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WEEKS:

A bill (S. 1416) to amend section 4215 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. FALL:

A bill (S. 1418) granting a pension to Jennie Graham George (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SMOOT:

A bill (S. 1419) granting an increase of pension to William Cake, alias William Baker (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1420) granting an increase of pension to Elmer M. Yocum (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1421) granting a pension to George A. Wilson (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LIPPITT:

A bill (S. 1422) granting an increase of pension to Irene A. Potter; and

A bill (S. 1423) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Percival; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LODGE:

A bill (S. 1424) incorporating the American Academy of Arts and Letters; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 1425) for the relief of D. M. Carman, representing the estate of Louis R. Yangco, deceased; and

A bill (S. 1426) for the relief of Frances L. Snell; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1427) granting an increase of pension to William H. Hills (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CLAPP:

A bill (S. 1428) to reimburse certain fire insurance companies the amounts paid by them for property destroyed by fire in suppressing the bubonic plague in the Territory of Hawaii in the years 1899 and 1900; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. OLIVER:

A bill (S. 1429) for the relief of Artemus W. Pentz; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McCUMBER:

A bill (S. 1430) for the relief of John H. Fesenmeyer, alias John Wills; and

A bill (S. 1431) for the relief of Peter MacGarry; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BRYAN:

A bill (S. 1432) granting a pension to Irene B. Johnson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1433) granting an increase of pension to William Varnes (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1434) granting an increase of pension to John A. White (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BRANDEGEE:

A bill (S. 1435) granting an increase of pension to George W. Adams (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1436) granting a pension to Catharine A. Allen (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1437) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Alling (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1438) granting an increase of pension to Charlotte A. Avery (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1439) granting an increase of pension to Jane A. Babcock (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1440) granting an increase of pension to Eliza J. Banning (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1441) granting an increase of pension to Abbie C. Boardman (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1442) granting an increase of pension to Maria E. Bowers (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1443) granting an increase of pension to Martha Connor (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1444) granting an increase of pension to Anastasia Corcoran (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1445) granting an increase of pension to Martha Crumb (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1446) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Daniels (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1447) granting an increase of pension to Charles P. De Forest (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1448) granting an increase of pension to Henry H. Geer (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1449) granting an increase of pension to Frances A. Hall (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1450) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Hayes (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1451) granting an increase of pension to Sarah F. Hovey (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1452) granting an increase of pension to Ellen Jackson (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1453) granting an increase of pension to Mary Moriarty (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1454) granting an increase of pension to Nellie R. Palmer (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1455) granting an increase of pension to Elsie A. Platt (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1456) granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Playfoot (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1457) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Semple (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1458) granting an increase of pension to Adelaide M. Tarbox (with accompanying papers); and
A bill (S. 1459) granting an increase of pension to Mary Whipple (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CURTIS:
A bill (S. 1460) to reinstate Frederick J. Birkett as third lieutenant in the United States Revenue-Cutter Service; to the Committee on Commerce.
A bill (S. 1461) granting an increase of pension to Nancy A. Wilson (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1462) granting an increase of pension to John S. Lane (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1463) granting an increase of pension to Allen Brown (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1464) granting an increase of pension to Albert S. Cook (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1465) granting an increase of pension to Henry H. Klock (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1466) granting an increase of pension to Samuel N. Bridgman (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1467) granting a pension to Austin L. Myers (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1468) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Snyder (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1469) granting an increase of pension to Adaline S. Meeker (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1470) granting a pension to Mary A. Johnson (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1471) granting an increase of pension to Elzie W. Grindle (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1472) granting a pension to Celia Elizabeth Gibson (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1473) granting a pension to Catherine Smith (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1474) granting an increase of pension to May B. Anderson (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1475) granting an increase of pension to John Gates (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1476) granting an increase of pension to Jeannettie Hancock (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1477) granting an increase of pension to Hannah A. Hill (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1478) granting a pension to Anna Wells (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1479) granting a pension to Mary Jane Thomas (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1480) granting a pension to John R. Martin (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1481) granting an increase of pension to Albert G. McQuiddy (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1482) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Reynolds (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1483) granting an increase of pension to Eugene B. Fisher (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1484) granting an increase of pension to John Gibson (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1485) granting an increase of pension to Amenda Brewster (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1486) granting an increase of pension to Lewis Norman (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1487) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Clark (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1488) granting an increase of pension to Kittie Dandridge (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1489) granting an increase of pension to John C. Brown (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1490) granting an increase of pension to James S. Ames (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1491) granting an increase of pension to James M. Adkins (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1492) granting an increase of pension to Hugh Brady (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1493) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Nauerth;
A bill (S. 1494) granting a pension to Mary Ann Leahey (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1495) granting an increase of pension to Ethan S. Anderson (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1496) granting an increase of pension to John M. Jennings (with accompanying papers); and
A bill (S. 1497) granting an increase of pension to Ambrose Fortner (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHIVELY:
A bill (S. 1498) granting an increase of pension to John A. Smith (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1499) granting a pension to Emma McCue (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1500) granting an increase of pension to George W. Parsons (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1501) granting an increase of pension to Richard Simpson (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1502) granting an increase of pension to Michael Reuss (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1503) granting an increase of pension to Clinton Neligh (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1504) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus Stephenson (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1505) granting an increase of pension to William Roudebush (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1506) granting a pension to John A. Smith (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1507) granting an increase of pension to Charles Whitkemper (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1508) granting an increase of pension to John Smiley (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1509) granting an increase of pension to John P. Walker (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1510) granting a pension to Caleb St. Clair (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1511) granting a pension to Nancy Wilson (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1512) granting an increase of pension to Jesse Miller (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1513) granting an increase of pension to John F. Simpson (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1514) granting an increase of pension to Henry Waltz (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1515) granting an increase of pension to Mauris Summers (with accompanying papers); and
A bill (S. 1516) granting an increase of pension to William Whitten (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JAMES:
A bill (S. 1517) granting an increase of pension to Henry J. Mullins (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1518) granting an increase of pension to Georgia Nelson (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1519) granting an increase of pension to M. B. Sasser (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1520) granting an increase of pension to Pleasant Thomas (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1521) granting an increase of pension to Sarah T. Wright (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1522) granting an increase of pension to Eliza J. Wells (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1523) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Spurlock (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1524) granting an increase of pension to John M. Pittman (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1525) granting a pension to Green Brock (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1526) granting a pension to Jesse Abbott (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1527) granting a pension to Mary E. Brown (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1528) granting a pension to Harriet M. Tira (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1529) granting a pension to George Troutman (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1530) granting a pension to Clementine Williams (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1531) granting a pension to Martha J. Reynolds (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1532) granting a pension to Katherine Walker (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1533) granting a pension to Mary McJenkins (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1534) granting a pension to Herman Martin (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1535) granting an increase of pension to Katherine Bird (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1536) granting an increase of pension to Moses Hull (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1537) granting a pension to Arch Vickers (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1538) granting a pension to Ulysses S. Baird (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LANE:

A bill (S. 1539) to protect the rights of women citizens of the United States to register and vote for Senators of the United States and for Members of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

(By request.) A bill (S. 1540) to encourage private enterprise and capital in upbuilding the merchant marine of the United States and to promote commerce between the United States and foreign nations; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 1541) to regulate control over all navigable waters and estuaries thereof; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 1542) authorizing any nation, tribe, or band of Indians to submit claims against the United States to the Court of Claims with the right of either party to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States; and

A bill (S. 1543) to reimburse the heirs of Chief Heavy Runner on account of his death and for property taken from him at the time of the Baker massacre; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 1544) authorizing issuance of land patent to Lewis Montgomery; and

A bill (S. 1545) granting to various States public lands for the construction, repair, and maintenance of public roads; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 1546) making an appropriation for the payment of certain claims growing out of the Civil War;

A bill (S. 1547) making an appropriation to construct a national home for aged and infirm colored people and colored working girls, and to establish industrial farms to aid in the maintenance of the same;

A bill (S. 1548) for the relief of Emmett W. Entriken; and

A bill (S. 1549) for the relief of Joe Davis; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1550) to authorize the establishment of fish-cultural stations on the Columbia River or its tributaries in the State of Oregon; to the Committee on Fisheries.

A bill (S. 1551) to provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Hood River, Oreg.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 1552) for the relief of the widow of Thomas Harrison Beatty; and

A bill (S. 1553) for the relief of Peter Kenney (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1554) to amend section 3237 of the Revised Statutes, relating to collection of special internal revenue taxes; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 1555) granting a pension to Henry Lee;

A bill (S. 1556) granting a pension to Hans C. Nielsen (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1557) granting an increase of pension to Margaret M. Lane; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 32) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to residents of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CUMMINS:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 33) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROBINSON:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 34) creating a joint commission of Congress to be known as the joint commission of Congress to investigate affairs and conditions relating to the adequacy of transportation means and facilities and defining the powers and duties of said commission; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. JONES:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 36) to convey the thanks of Congress to Capt. Thomas Moore, master of the Alaska Steamship Co.'s steamer *Cordova*, and to the officers and crew, for the prompt and heroic service rendered by them in rescuing 58 survivors of the U. S. revenue cutter *Tahoma;* to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. SHIELDS:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 37) to amend S. J. Res. 8, approved May 4, 1898, entitled "Joint resolution providing for the adjustment of certain claims of the United States against the State of Tennessee and certain claims against the United States"; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHIELDS (for Mr. PHELAN):

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 38) to transfer the Government exhibit from the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to the Panama-California Exposition, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Industrial Expositions.

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 39) granting to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Co., and its successors in interest, a revocable license for the use of lands in the Presidio of San Francisco Military Reservation, to be designated by the Secretary of War, with the privilege of maintaining thereon a building known as the Palace of Fine Arts and its appurtenances, and ceding to the State of California jurisdiction over said lands during the continuance of said license; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NELSON:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 40) proposing an amendment to the second paragraph of section 7 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMPSON:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 41) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KENYON:

(By request.) A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 42) for adopting the Decalogue and Jesus's rule as standard measure for laws and regulations of the Government of the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 43) authorizing and directing the Department of Labor to make an inquiry into the cost of living in the District of Columbia and to report thereon to Congress as early as practicable; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CURTIS:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 44) declaring the position of the United States on the question of neutrality; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. LANE:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 45) to place the name of Theodore Barker upon the retired list of the Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 46) to amend section c of article 9 of the act of Congress approved June 7, 1897, with respect to lights required upon certain classes of fishing vessels; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MANUFACTURE OF ARMOR.

Mr. TILLMAN. I introduce a bill and ask that it lie on the table for the present. I also ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the request of the Senator from South Carolina will be granted.

The bill (S. 1417) to erect a factory for the manufacture of armor, was read twice by its title, ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to erect a factory for the manufacture of armor for vessels of the Navy; said factory to have an annual capacity of 20,000 tons of armor: *Provided*, That the cost of said factory, when completed, shall not exceed $11,000,000; which sum is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be immediately available, for the purposes of this act and toward the purchase of a site for said factory unless there is an available site already owned by the Government; in that case the full sum of $11,000,000 is hereby appropriated for the erection of said factory to make armor plate and any other material for the Navy that may be profitably produced therein, including all necessary drafting and clerical assistance, and to be available until expended.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, I desire to give notice that on Monday next, immediately after the conclusion of the routine morning business, I shall address the Senate on the subject of the bill.

SALE OF FUR SEALS.

Mr. FLETCHER. I introduce a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to sell skins taken from fur seals killed on the Pribilof Islands for food purposes.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 47) authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to sell skins taken from fur seals killed on the Pribilof Islands for food purposes was read twice by its title.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, which has charge of that general subject.

Mr. FLETCHER. It should be referred to the Committee on Commerce, I think.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If the Senator prefers that it should go elsewhere than to the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Chair will entertain a motion to that effect.

Mr. FLETCHER. I intended that the joint resolution should go to the Committee on Commerce.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Committee on Commerce has never had anything to do with the fur-seal question, which has always been considered by the Committee on Foreign Relations; but if the Senator makes that motion——

Mr. STONE. The Chair is right about that.

Mr. FLETCHER. I have no objection to the joint resolution going to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

CLERKS TO SENATORS.

Mr. JONES. I introduce a joint resolution relative to a proposed amendment of the rules; and instead of taking the time to have it read I ask that it may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Rules.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That will be done, unless there is objection.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 35) providing for employees to Senators and Senate committees, and fixing their compensation, commencing with the beginning of the Sixty-fifth Congress was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Rules, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Joint resolution providing for employees to Senators and Senate committees, and fixing their compensation, commencing with the beginning of the Sixty-fifth Congress.

Resolved, etc., That, commencing with the beginning of the Sixty-fifth Congress, each chairman of a first-class committee shall have a secretary, who shall receive an annual salary of $3,000, and who shall also act as clerk of his committee; an assistant secretary, who shall receive an annual salary of $2,500, and who shall also act as assistant clerk to his committee; and, during the sessions of the Senate, a stenographer, to be paid at the rate of $1,440 per annum; and a messenger, to be paid at the rate of $1,200 per annum; each chairman of a second-class committee shall have a secretary, who shall receive an annual salary of $2,750, and who shall act as clerk of his committee; an assistant secretary, who shall receive an annual salary of $2,000, and who shall also act as assistant clerk of his committee; and, during the sessions of the Senate, a stenographer, to be paid at the rate of $1,440 per annum; and a messenger, to be paid at the rate of $1,200 per annum; and each Senator not the chairman of a committee shall have a secretary, who shall receive an annual salary of $2,500; an assistant secretary, who shall receive an annual salary of $1,800; and, during the sessions of the Senate, a stenographer, who shall be paid at the rate of $1,440 per annum; and any additional assistance that may be necessary in connection with committee or official senatorial work while the Senate is in session shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate only after due provision has been made therefor by appropriate resolution.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. GRONNA submitted an amendment to the bill (S. 381) to declare the purpose of the people of the United States as to the future political status of the people of the Philippine Islands, and to provide a more autonomous government for those islands, which was referred to the Committee on the Philippines and ordered to be printed.

AMERICAN MERCANTILE MARINE (S. DOC. NO. 10).

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I ask to have printed as a document an address by the senior Senator from Florida [Mr. FLETCHER], delivered before the Academy of Political Sciences, New York, November 12, 1915, on "What Congress has done to build up an American mercantile marine."

Mr. SMOOT. I should like to ask the Senator from Oklahoma whether the remarks to which he refers were made in the Senate?

Mr. OWEN. They were not made in the Senate; they were made in New York, before the Academy of Political Sciences.

Mr. SMOOT. Then I have no objection.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Unless there is objection, the request of the Senator from Oklahoma will be granted. The Chair hears none.

RURAL CREDITS (S. DOC. NO. 9).

Mr. THOMAS. On the 3d of August last the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. SHEPPARD] delivered an address on rural credits before the Texas Farmers' Congress, at College Station, Tex. This address is one of the most illuminating discourses upon that very important subject which it has been my pleasure to read. The address was evidently prepared with the Senator's usual exhaustive care, and to my mind it is so important that I feel justified in asking unanimous consent that it be printed as a Senate document.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The request of the Senator from Colorado will be granted, unless there is objection.

PREPAREDNESS FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President, I desire to give notice that on next Friday, immediately after the conclusion of the routine morning business, I shall address the Senate on the subject of preparedness for national defense.

MUNITIONS OF WAR.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, I submit a resolution concerning which it is my purpose to address the Senate immediately after the holiday recess. It is very brief, and I ask unanimous consent that it may be read and that it lie on the table for the present.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Such will be the order, unless there is objection. The Chair hears none, and the Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read the resolution (S. Res. 20), as follows:

Resolved, That, inasmuch as the profit incident to the manufacture and sale of arms, armament, and munitions of war has a tendency to corrupt public opinion, disturb international peace, and prevent a peaceful settlement of disputes between nations, and, inasmuch as it ought to be made impossible for any person or corporation to make money out of war, and, inasmuch as the Government should, for its own safety and protection, manufacture all arms, armament, and munitions of war for the equipment, construction, and use of the Army and Navy, to the end that it may be independent of individual or corporate interests.

Therefore there shall be appointed by the President of the Senate a committee of five Senators to examine the following matters, to wit:

First. The most feasible plan of acquiring or constructing manufacturing plants of sufficient capacity to supply the Army and Navy with all arms, armament, and munitions of war, including ships and their equipment.

Second. The probable cost of such manufacturing plants, taking into account both present and future military needs.

Third. The proper locations for such manufacturing plants.

Fourth. The necessary legislation to prevent either persons or corporations from engaging or continuing in such manufacture and when such legislation should take effect.

The committee shall take testimony and have the power to administer oaths and to send for persons and papers. The hearings shall be open to the public, and all oral evidence submitted shall be taken down in shorthand and the notes transcribed and made a part of the record of the committee. The expenses of such hearings shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. At the request of the Senator from Iowa, the resolution will lie on the table, subject to the further order of the Senate.

OCCUPATION OF VERA CRUZ.

Mr. CUMMINS. I submit a resolution and ask that it be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 15) was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the President is requested to inform the Senate, if compatible with the public interest, with respect to the following matters, to wit:

First. As to the amount of money collected by the United States at the port of Vera Cruz, Mexico, during the occupation of that city by our military forces as import duties or other taxes or imposts laid under the laws of Mexico.

Second. Whether the duties, imposts, or taxes so collected by the United States had been pledged in any form to secure or insure the payment of obligations issued by any Government or alleged Government, of the Republic of Mexico, or one of the States thereof.

Third. As to the ownership of such obligations at the time the military forces of the United States occupied Vera Cruz, and such ownership at the present time.

Fourth. As to any claims which have been made upon the United States for the payment or transfer of the money so collected, and the names of the persons making such demands.

Fifth. As to the deposit of the money so collected in the Treasury of the United States and the account to which it was deposited.

Sixth. Whether it is the intention of the executive department of the Government to pay out or otherwise dispose of the money so collected without action or authority on the part of Congress.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will lie over and be printed.

MARY A. REILY.

Mr. CUMMINS submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 19), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay from the miscellaneous items of the contingent fund of the Senate to Mary A. Reily, widow of Peter Reily, late a messenger of the United States Senate, a sum equal to six months' salary at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death. Said sum to be considered as including funeral expenses and all other allowances.

PROPOSED INLAND WATERWAY.

Mr. GORE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 13), which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to inform the Senate:

First. As to the estimated time, work, and expenditures necessary to the completion of an inland waterway beginning with New York Bay and comprising the Hudson River, the Erie Canal, the Great Lakes, the Illinois and Michigan Canal, the Hennepin Canal, the Illinois River, and the Mississippi River from St. Paul to the Gulf of Mexico.

Second. The extent and location of such work and amount of such expenditures devolving upon the United States, and the provisions heretofore made for the same.

Third. The extent of such work and amount of such expenditures devolving on the States of New York and Illinois, and the provisions heretofore made for the same, so far as this information may be disclosed by the records or other authenticated data in the Department of War.

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES.

Mr. GORE. I offer sundry proposed amendments to the Standing Rules of the Senate, and ask that they be referred to the Committee on Rules without reading.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. They will be printed in the RECORD and lie over for a day. The rules of the Senate provide that all resolutions must lie over for a day, unless, by unanimous consent, they are otherwise disposed of.

Mr. GORE. Then, I ask unanimous consent that they may be referred to the Committee on Rules at this time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent that the resolutions introduced by him may be referred to the Committee on Rules at this time. Is there objection?

Mr. SMOOT. Yes, Mr. President; I object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is made, and the proposed amendments to the rules will lie over and be printed in the RECORD.

The proposed amendments are as follows:

Resolved, That the Standing Rules of the Senate be amended by amending paragraph 2 of Rule III to read as follows:

"2. A quorum shall consist of a majority of the Senators duly chosen and sworn, except when the Senate is sitting as in Committee of the Whole, in which case 30 Senators shall constitute a quorum."

Resolved, That Rule XII of the Standing Rules of the Senate be amended as follows: Insert after the words "unless excused by the Senate" the following: "and every Senator not voting shall answer 'present.'"

Resolved, That Rule XII of the Standing Rules of the Senate be amended as follows: At the end of said rule add the following:

"3. Whenever upon any such roll call the number of Senators voting and answering 'present' shall not constitute a quorum, the Presiding Officer shall announce that a quorum of the Senate is not present, and unless the Senate shall adjourn a call of the Senate shall be considered as ordered and the Sergeant at Arms shall forthwith proceed to bring in absent Members; and each Member so arrested shall be brought by the Sergeant at Arms before the Senate, whereupon he shall be noted as present, discharged from arrest, and given an opportunity to vote, and his vote shall be recorded. Whenever those voting on the question and those who are present and decline to vote shall together make a majority of the Senate the Presiding Officer shall declare that a quorum is constituted, and the pending question shall be decided as the majority of those voting shall appear. And thereupon further proceedings under the call shall be considered as dispensed with."

Resolved, That the Standing Rules of the Senate be amended by adding the following at the close of paragraph 1, Rule XV, as a part thereof:

"When any such bill or resolution has been so considered and reported to the Senate, with or without amendment, the same shall be voted on on the third day thereafter, unless previously disposed of, or unless a later day shall have been fixed for such vote."

Resolved, That the Standing Rules of the Senate be amended by adding the following paragraph to Rule XVI:

"The Senate may at any time on motion and without debate fix a day certain, to be not less than two whole days thereafter, if there be as many as seven days of the session remaining, on which a vote shall be taken on any pending general appropriation bill: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall not apply when such bill contains general legislation or when such conference report involves general legislation not agreed to on the original passage of the bill. When the question as to whether such bill or report contains general legislation which has not been previously agreed to by the Senate shall be raised by motion, point of order, or otherwise, it shall require a majority of all the Senators elected and sworn to decide such question in the negative."

Resolved, That Rule XVI of the standing rules of the Senate be amended as follows: Insert, after the words "No amendment which proposes general legislation shall be received to any general appropriation bill," in the third paragraph of said rule, the following: "unless such amendment being germane to the subject matter of the bill shall propose to retrench expenditures by the reduction of the number and salary of the officers of the United States, by the reduction of the compensation of any person paid out of the Treasury of the United States, or by the reduction of amounts of money covered by the bill."

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 18), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs, or any subcommittee thereof, be authorized to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not to exceed $1 per printed page, to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be pending before said committee; that the committee may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate, and that expenses contracted hereunder shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES.

Mr. NORRIS. Pursuant to the notice I gave at the last session of the Senate, I submit the resolution included in that notice, and ask that it may be referred to the Committee on Rules.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Such will be the order, unless there is objection. The Chair hears none.

The Secretary read the resolution (S. Res. 17), as follows:

Resolved, That the standing rules of the Senate be amended, as follows:

By adding thereto a new rule, to be known as Rule XLI, and to read as follows:

"Rule XLI. It shall be in order during the morning hour to make a motion that any bill or resolution then on the calendar shall be considered under the terms of this rule. Such motion, when made, shall lie over one day and shall then be decided without debate. No Senator shall be allowed to vote on a motion to consider a bill or resolution under this rule who is bound by any caucus or conference of Senators to vote in any particular way on said bill or resolution, or any amendment thereto, but when any Senator's right to vote upon such motion is challenged, such Senator shall be allowed to determine for himself whether he is disqualified from voting on said motion. When it has been decided to consider a bill or resolution under this rule, the same shall first be considered in general debate, during which time no Senator, except by unanimous consent, shall be allowed to speak more than three hours. At the close of general debate the bill or resolution shall be read for amendments, and on any amendment that may be offered no Senator, except by unanimous consent, shall speak for more than 15 minutes: *Provided*, That any Senator who has not spoken for three hours in general debate shall, in addition to said 15 minutes, be allowed additional time, but in no case shall such additional time or times, including the time used by such Senator in general debate, exceed in the aggregate three hours: *Provided further*, That if unanimous consent for additional time is asked in behalf of any Senator, either during general debate or when the bill or resolution is being considered for amendment, and the same is refused, it shall be in order by motion to extend the time of such Senator for a time to be named in said motion, which motion shall be decided without debate. When the bill or resolution is being read for amendment all debate shall be confined to the amendment which is then pending."

COMMITTEE ON REVISION OF THE LAWS.

Mr. ROBINSON submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 16), which was read and referred to the Committee on Rules:

Resolved, That there shall be a standing committee of the Senate known as the Committee on Revision of the Laws, to be composed of five Senators, elected in the same manner as the members of other standing committees, which shall have power to act jointly with the same committee of the House of Representatives, and to which shall be referred all matters relating to the revision and codification of the statutes of the United States.

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES.

Mr. THOMPSON. I desire to give notice of a proposed amendment of the rules and ask that it lie over and be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The request of the Senator from Kansas will be complied with if there be no objection.

The proposed amendment is as follows:

Resolved, That Rule XXII of the standing rules of the Senate be amended as follows: After the last paragraph of Rule XXII add the following:

"*Provided, however*, That any Senator arising in his place and asserting that in his opinion an attempt is being made on the floor of the Senate to obstruct, hinder, or delay the right of the Senate to proceed to a vote, the Chair shall, without permitting any debate thereon, put the question to the Senate, 'Is it the sense of the Senate that an attempt is being made to obstruct, hinder, or delay a vote?' And if that question shall be decided in the affirmative, then it shall be in order, to the exclusion of all other questions, for any Senator to move to limit debate on the pending bill or resolution and all amendments thereto, and the said motion shall be decided without debate. And thereafter the motion being carried each Senator shall be entitled to speak not to exceed one hour in all on the bill, including all amendments offered thereto and all motions and other proceedings in any way affecting the same."

FEDERAL ANTITRUST DECISIONS.

Mr. McLEAN submitted the following concurrent resolution (No. 3), which was read and referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed and bound 3,000 copies of the Federal antitrust decisions, 1911 to 1915, to be compiled by the direction of the Department of Justice, 1,000 copies for the use of the Senate and 2,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives.

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES.

Mr. OWEN. In pursuance of the notice I gave on Tuesday last relative to certain proposed changes in the standing rules of the Senate, I desire to submit a resolution and ask that it be referred to the Committee on Rules.

The resolution (S. Res. 14) was read and referred to the Committee on Rules, as follows:

Senate resolution 14.

Resolved, That Rules 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 28, 29, 36, and 40 be amended to read as follows:

"RULE I.

"APPOINTMENT OF A SENATOR TO THE CHAIR.

"1. In the absence of the Vice President the Senate shall choose a President pro tempore. (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. IX.)

"2. In the absence of the Vice President, and pending the election of a President pro tempore, the Secretary of the Senate, or in his absence the Chief Clerk, shall perform the duties of the Chair. (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. IX.)

"That it is competent for the Senate to elect a President pro tempore, who shall hold the office during the pleasure of the Senate and until another is elected, and shall execute the duties thereof during all future absences of the Vice President until the Senate otherwise order.

"3. The President pro tempore shall have the right to name in open Senate, or, if absent, in writing, a Senator to perform the duties of the Chair; but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment, except by unanimous consent. (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. IX.)

"4. In event of a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, or whenever the powers and duties of the President shall devolve on the Vice President, the President pro tempore shall have the right to name, in writing, a Senator to perform the duties of the Chair during his absence; and the Senator so named shall have the right to name in open session, or in writing, if absent, a Senator to perform the duties of the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond adjournment, except by unanimous consent. (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. IX.)

"5. That whenever a Senator shall be designated by the President pro tempore to perform the duties of the Chair during his temporary absence he shall be empowered to sign, as Acting President pro tempore, the enrolled bills and joint resolutions coming from the House of Representatives for presentation to the President of the United States.

"A Senator occupying the chair temporarily in the absence of those Presiding Officers who may occupy it under the rule, is authorized to sign bills and joint resolutions as set forth in this clause.

"RULE III.

"COMMENCEMENT OF DAILY SESSIONS.

"1. The Presiding Officer having taken the chair, and a quorum being present, the Journal of the preceding day shall be read and any mistake made in the entries corrected. The reading of the Journal shall not be suspended unless by unanimous consent; and when any motion shall be made to amend or correct the same it shall be deemed a privileged question and proceeded with until disposed of. (Jefferson's Manual, Secs. VI, XLIX.)

"QUORUM.

"2. A quorum shall consist of a majority of the Senators duly chosen and sworn. (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. VI.)

"RULE IV.

"JOURNAL.

"1. The proceedings of the Senate shall be briefly and accurately stated on the Journal. Messages of the President in full; titles of bills and joint resolutions and such parts as shall be affected by proposed amendments; every vote and a brief statement of the contents of each petition, memorial, or paper presented to the Senate shall be entered. (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XLIX.)

"2. The legislative, the executive, the confidential legislative proceedings, and the proceedings when sitting as a Court of Impeachment, shall each be recorded in a separate book. (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XLIX.)

"RULE V.

"QUORUM—ABSENT SENATORS MAY BE SENT FOR.

"1. No Senator shall absent himself from the service of the Senate without leave. (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. VIII.)

"2. If at any time during the daily sessions of the Senate a question shall be raised by any Senator as to the presence of a quorum, the Presiding Officer shall forthwith direct the Secretary to call the roll and shall announce the result, and these proceedings shall be without debate; but a second call for a quorum shall not be had until business other than debate has been presented or has intervened. A Senator shall not be required to yield the floor to another Senator for the purpose of suggesting the absence of a quorum without his consent.

"3. Whenever upon such roll call it shall be ascertained that a quorum is not present, a majority of the Senators present may direct the Sergeant at Arms to request, and, when necessary, to compel the attendance of the absent Senators by issuing a warrant signed by the temporary occupant of the chair in the absence of the Vice President, the President pro tempore, or the Senator designated to preside during the day by the foregoing officers, and who is also hereby authorized to sign said warrant, which shall be attested by the Secretary, with the seal of the Senate attached, which order shall be determined without debate; and pending its execution, and until a quorum shall be present, no debate nor motion, except to adjourn, shall be in order. The same powers are given to the majority of Senators present to request, and when necessary to compel, the attendance of absent Senators when a quorum is present without debate.

"4. If necessary, when a Senator is present, even if paired, and does not answer to the roll call, he shall be counted as present to make a quorum.

"RULE VI.

"PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS.

"1. The presentation of the credentials of Senators elect or appointed, and other questions of privilege, shall always be in order, except during the reading and correction of the Journal, while a question of order or a motion to adjourn is pending, or while the Senate is dividing; and all questions and motions arising or made upon the presentation of such credentials shall be proceeded with until disposed of.

"2. The Secretary shall keep a record of the certificates of election or appointment of Senators by entering in a well-bound book kept for that purpose the date of the election, the name of the person elected, and the vote given at the election, the date of the certificate, the name of the governor and the secretary of state signing and countersigning the same, and the State from which such Senator is elected.

"RULE VII.

"MORNING BUSINESS.

"1. After the Journal is read the Presiding Officer shall lay before the Senate messages from the President, reports and communications from the heads of departments and other communications addressed to the Senate, and such bills, joint resolutions, and other messages from the House of Representatives as may remain upon his table from any previous day's session undisposed of. The Presiding Officer shall then call for, in the following order—

"The presentation of petitions and memorials.

"Reports of standing and select committees.

"The introduction of bills and joint resolutions.

"Concurrent and other resolutions.

"Resolutions coming over from a previous day.

All of which shall be received and disposed of in such order, unless unanimous consent shall be otherwise given, except resolutions coming over from a previous day, which may be considered until disposed of on that day or until the expiration of the morning hour, and if not disposed of shall go to the calendar.

"2. Senators having petitions, memorials, or bills during or after the morning hour may deliver them to the Secretary of the Senate, indorsing upon them their names and the reference or disposition to be made thereof; and said petitions, memorials, and bills shall, with the approval of the Presiding Officer, be entered on the Journal with the names of the Senators presenting them as having been read twice and referred to the appropriate committees, and the Secretary of the Senate shall furnish a transcript of such entries to the official reporter of debates for publication in the RECORD.

"It shall not be in order to interrupt a Senator having the floor for the purpose of introducing any memorial, petition, report of a committee, resolution, or bill. It shall be the duty of the Chair to enforce this rule without any point of order hereunder being made by a Senator.

"3. Until the morning business shall have been concluded, and so announced from the Chair, which may be before the hour of 1 o'clock, but if not concluded until the hour of 1 o'clock has arrived, no motion to proceed to the consideration of any bill, resolution, report of a committee, or other subject upon the calendar shall be entertained by the Presiding Officer, unless by unanimous consent; and if such consent be given, the motion shall not be subject to amendment, and shall be decided without debate upon the merits of the subject proposed to be taken up. (Jefferson's Manual, sec. 14.)

"4. Every petition or memorial shall be referred, without putting the question, unless objection to such reference is made, in which case all motions for the reception or reference of such petition, memorial, or other paper shall be put in the order in which the same shall be made, and shall not be open to amendment, except to add instructions. (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XIX.)

"Every petition or memorial shall be signed by the petitioner or memorialist and have indorsed thereon a brief statement of its contents, and shall be presented and referred without debate. But no petition or memorial or other paper signed by citizens or subjects of a foreign power shall be received, unless the same be transmitted to the Senate by the President. (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XIX.)

"6. That when petitions and memorials are ordered printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the order shall be deemed to apply to the body of the petition only, and the names attached to said petition or memorial shall not be printed unless specially ordered by the Senate.

"7. The presiding officer may at any time lay, and it shall be in order at any time for a Senator to move to lay, before the Senate any bill or other matter sent to the Senate by the President or the House of Representatives, and any question pending at that time shall be suspended for this purpose. Any motion so made shall be determined without debate. (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XIV.)

"RULE VIII.

"ORDER OF BUSINESS.

"At the conclusion of the morning business for each day, unless upon motion the Senate shall at any time otherwise order, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of the Calendar of Bills and Resolutions, and continue such consideration until 2 o'clock; and bills and resolutions that are not objected to shall be taken up in their order, and each Senator shall be entitled to speak once, and for five minutes only, upon any question; and the objection may be interposed at any stage of the proceedings, but upon motion the Senate may continue such consideration; and this order shall commence immediately after the call for "Concurrent and other resolutions," and shall take precedence of the unfinished business and other special orders. But if the Senate shall proceed with the consideration of any matter notwithstanding an objection, the foregoing provisions touching debate shall not apply. (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XIV.)

"Unless otherwise ordered, the morning hour shall terminate at the expiration of two hours after the meeting of the Senate.

"All motions made before 2 o'clock to proceed to the consideration of any matter shall be determined without debate. (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XIV.)

"RULE IX.

"ORDER OF BUSINESS (CONTINUED).

"Immediately after the consideration of cases not objected to upon the calendar is completed, and not later than 2 o'clock, if there shall be no special orders for that time, the Calendar of General Orders shall be taken up and proceeded with in its order, beginning with the first subject on the calendar which has been objected to in proceeding with the calendar; and in such case the following motions shall be in order at any time as privileged motions, save as against a motion to adjourn or to proceed to the consideration of executive business, or questions of privilege, to wit:

"First. A motion to proceed to the consideration of an appropriation or revenue bill.

"Second. A motion to proceed to the consideration of any other bill on the calendar, which motion shall not be open to amendment.

"Third. A motion to pass over the pending subject, which, if carried, shall have the effect to leave such subject without prejudice in its place on the calendar.

"Fourth. A motion to place such subject at the foot of the calendar.

"Each of the foregoing motions shall be decided without debate and shall have precedence in the order above named, and may be submitted as in the nature and with all the rights of questions of order. (Jefferson's Manual, Secs. XIV, XXXIII.)

"RULE X.

"SPECIAL ORDERS.

"1. Any subject may, by a vote of a majority of the Senators present, be made a special order; and when the time so fixed for its consideration arrives the Presiding Officer shall lay it before the Senate, unless there be unfinished business of the preceding day, and if it is not finally disposed of on that day it shall take its place on the Calendar of Special Orders in the order of time at which it was made special, and shall, at 1 o'clock each day, be laid before the Senate until disposed of, unless it shall become by adjournment the unfinished business. (Jefferson's Manual, Secs. XVIII, XXXIII.)

"2. When two or more special orders have been made for the same time they shall have precedence according to the order in which they were severally assigned, and that order shall only be changed by direction of the Senate.

"And all motions to change such order or to proceed to the consideration of other business shall be decided without debate. (Jefferson's Manual, Secs. XVIII, XXXIII.)

"RULE XII.

"VOTING, ETC.

"1. When the yeas and nays are ordered, the names of Senators shall be called alphabetically; and each Senator shall, without debate, declare his assent or dissent to the question, unless excused by the Senate; and no Senator shall be permitted to vote after the decision shall have been announced by the Presiding Officer, but may for sufficient reasons, after the roll call and before announcement of the result with unanimous consent, change or withdraw his vote. No motion to suspend this rule shall be in order, nor shall the Presiding Officer entertain any request to suspend it by unanimous consent. (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XLI.)

"2. When a Senator declines to vote on call of his name he shall be required to assign his reasons therefor, and having assigned them, the Presiding Officer shall submit the question to the Senate: "Shall the Senator, for the reasons assigned by him, be excused from voting?" which shall be decided without debate; and these proceedings shall be had after the roll call and before the result is announced; and any further proceedings in reference thereto shall be after such announcement. (Jefferson's Manual, Secs. XVII, XLI.)

"3. No request by a Senator for unanimous consent for the taking of a final vote on a specified date upon the passage of a bill or joint resolution shall be submitted to the Senate for agreement thereto until, upon a roll call ordered for the purpose by the Presiding Officer, it shall be disclosed that a quorum of the Senate is present; and when a unanimous consent is thus given the same shall operate as the order of the Senate, but any unanimous consent may be revoked by another unanimous consent granted in the manner prescribed above upon one day's notice.

"RULE XVI.

"AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

"1. All general appropriation bills shall be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, except the following bills, which shall be severally referred as herein indicated, namely: The bill making appropriations for rivers and harbors, to the Committee on Commerce; the agricultural bill, to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry; the Army and Military Academy bills, to the Committee on Military Affairs; the Indian bill, to the Committee on Indian Affairs; the naval bill, to the Committee on Naval Affairs; the pension bill, to the Committee on Pensions; the Post Office bill, to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads; and no amendments shall be received to any general appropriation bill the effect of which will be to increase an appropriation already contained in the bill, or to add a new item of appropriation, unless it be made to carry out the provisions of some existing law, or treaty stipulation, or act, or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session; or unless the same be moved by direction of a standing or select committee of the Senate, or proposed in pursuance of an estimate of the head of some one of the departments. (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXXV.)

"2. All amendments to general appropriation bills moved by direction of a standing or select committee of the Senate, proposing to increase an appropriation already contained in the bill, or to add new items of appropriation, shall, at least one day before they are considered, be referred to the committee having jurisdiction thereof, and when actually proposed to the bill no amendment proposing to increase the amount stated in such amendment shall be received; in like manner amendments proposing new items of appropriation to river and harbor bills shall, before being considered, be referred to the Committee on Commerce. (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXXV.)

"3. No amendment which proposes general legislation shall be received to any general appropriation bill, nor shall any amendment not germane or relevant to the subject matter contained in the bill be received; nor shall any amendment to any item or clause of such bill be received which does not directly relate thereto; and all questions of relevancy of amendments under this rule, when raised, shall be submitted to the Senate and be decided without debate; and any amendment to a general appropriation bill may be laid on the table without prejudice to the bill. (Jeffersons' Manual, Sec. XXXV.)

"4. No amendment, the object of which is to provide for a private claim, shall be received to any general appropriation bill, unless it be to carry out the provisions of an existing law or a treaty stipulation, which shall be cited on the face of the amendment. (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXXV.)

"RULE XVIII.

"AMENDMENTS—DIVISION OF A QUESTION.

"If the question in debate contains several propositions, any Senator may have the same divided, except a motion to strike out and insert, which shall not be divided; but the rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition; nor shall it prevent a motion simply to strike out; nor shall the rejection of a motion to strike out prevent a motion to strike out and insert. But pending a motion to strike out and insert, the part to be stricken out and the part to be inserted shall each be regarded for the purpose of amendment as an original question and not an amendment in the first degree; and motions to amend the part to be stricken out shall have precedence. (Jefferson's Manual, Secs. XXXV, XXXVI.)

"RULE XIX.

"DEBATE.

"1. When a Senator desires to speak, he shall rise and address the Presiding Officer, and shall not proceed until he is recognized, and the Presiding Officer shall recognize the Senator who shall first address him. No Senator shall interrupt another Senator in debate without his consent, except for a question, unless by unanimous consent, and to obtain such consent he shall first address the Presiding Officer; and no Senator shall speak more than twice nor for more than one hour upon any one question in debate on the same day without leave of the Senate, which shall be determined without debate. (Jefferson's Manual, Secs. XVII, XXXIX.)

"2. No Senator in debate shall, directly or indirectly, by any form of words impute to another Senator or to other Senators any conduct or motive unworthy or unbecoming a Senator. (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XVII.)

"3. No Senator in debate shall refer offensively to any State of the Union.

"4. If any Senator, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules of the Senate, the Presiding Officer shall, or any Senator may, call him to order; and when a Senator shall be called to order he shall sit down and not proceed without leave of the Senate, which, if granted, shall be upon motion that he be allowed to proceed in order, which motion shall be determined without debate. (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XVII.)

"5. If a Senator be called to order for words spoken in debate, upon the demand of the Senator, or of any other Senator, the exceptionable words shall be taken down in writing and read at the table for the information of the Senate. (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XVII.)

"6. Whenever confusion arises in the Chamber or the galleries, or demonstrations of approval or disapproval are indulged in by the occupants of the galleries, it shall be the duty of the Chair to enforce order on his own initiative and without any point of order being made by a Senator.

"RULE XX.

"QUESTIONS OF ORDER.

"1. A question of order may be raised at any stage of the proceedings, except when the Senate is dividing, and, unless submitted to the Senate, shall be decided by the Presiding Officer without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate. The Chair may permit debate for his own information and each Senator may be entitled to speak once and for not exceeding five minutes on the question of order until the Presiding Officer announces that he is ready to rule on the point of order. When an appeal is taken, any subsequent question of order which may arise before the decision of such appeal shall be decided by the Presiding Officer without debate; and every appeal therefrom shall be decided at once, and without debate; and any appeal may be laid on the table without prejudice to the pending proposition, and thereupon shall be held as affirming the decision of the Presiding Officer. (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXXIII.)

"2. The Presiding Officer may submit any question of order for the decision of the Senate. (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXXIII.)

"RULE XXII.

"PRECEDENCE OF MOTIONS.

"When a question is pending, no motion shall be received but—
"To adjourn.
"To adjourn to a day certain, or that when the Senate adjourn it shall be to a day certain.
"To take a recess.
"To proceed to the consideration of executive business.
"To lay on the table.
"To postpone indefinitely.
"To postpone to a day certain.
"To commit.
"To amend.
"Which several motions shall have precedence as they stand arranged; and the motions relating to adjournment, to take a recess, to proceed to the consideration of executive business, to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate. (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXXIII.)

"Provided, however, that any Senator may move that the debate should be brought to a close, the Chair shall, without permitting any debate thereon, put the question to the Senate—

"'Is it the sense of the Senate that the debate should be brought to a close?'

"And if that question shall be decided in the affirmative, then it shall be in order to the exclusion of all other questions and business for any Senator to move to limit debate on the pending bill or resolution and all amendments thereto, and the said motion shall be decided without debate. And thereafter the motion being carried, no Senator shall be entitled to speak more than one hour in all on the bill, the amendments thereto, and any motion affecting the same.

"No dilatory motion shall be in order, and it shall be the duty of the Presiding Officer to declare such motion out of order when the question of order is raised by a Senator, or to immediately submit the question without debate to the Senate.

"RULE XXVIII.

"MESSAGES AND EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

"1. Messages from the President of the United States or from the House of Representatives may be received at any stage of proceedings, except while the Senate is dividing, or while the Journal is being read, or while a question of order or a motion to adjourn is pending. (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XLVII.)

"2. Messages shall be sent to the House of Representatives by the Secretary, who shall previously certify the determination of the Senate upon all bills, joint resolutions, and other resolutions which may be communicated to the House, or in which its concurrence may be requested; and the Secretary shall also certify and deliver to the President of the United States all resolutions and other communications which may be directed to him by the Senate. (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XLVII.)

"No communications from heads of departments, commissioners, chiefs of bureaus, or other executive officers, except when authorized or required by law, or when made in response to a resolution of the Senate, will be received by the Senate unless such communications shall be transmitted to the Senate by the President.

"RULE XXIX.

"PRINTING OF PAPERS, ETC.

"1. Every motion to print documents, reports, and other matter transmitted by either of the executive departments, or to print memorials, petitions, accompanying documents, or any other paper, except bills of the Senate or House of Representatives, resolutions submitted by a Senator, communications from the legislatures or conventions, lawfully called, of the respective States, and motions to print by order of the standing or select committees of the Senate, shall, unless the

Senate otherwise order, be referred to the Committee on Printing. When a motion is made to commit with instructions, it shall be in order to add thereto a motion to print.

"2. Motions to print additional numbers shall also be referred to the Committee on Printing; and when the committee shall report favorably the report shall be accompanied by an estimate of the probable cost thereof; and when the cost of printing such additional numbers shall exceed the sum of $500, the concurrence of the House of Representatives shall be necessary for an order to print the same.

"RULE XXXVI.

"EXECUTIVE SESSIONS.

"1. When the President of the United States shall meet the Senate in the Senate Chamber for the consideration of executive business, he shall have a seat on the right of the Presiding Officer. When the Senate shall be convened by the President of the United States to any other place, the Presiding Officer of the Senate and the Senators shall attend at the place appointed, with the necessary officers of the Senate.

"2. When acting upon confidential or executive business, unless the same shall be considered in open executive session, the Senate Chamber shall be cleared of all persons except the Secretary, the Chief Clerk, the principal legislative clerk, the executive clerk, the minute and Journal clerk, the Sergeant at Arms, the Assistant Doorkeeper, and such other officers as the Presiding Officer shall think necessary; and all such officers shall be sworn to secrecy.

"3. All confidential communications made by the President of the United States to the Senate shall be by the Senators and the officers of the Senate kept secret; and all treaties which may be laid before the Senate, and all remarks, votes, and proceedings thereon shall also be kept secret, until the Senate shall, by their resolution, take off the injunction of secrecy, or unless the same shall be considered in open executive session.

"The injunction of secrecy is extended to each step in the consideration of treaties, including the fact of ratifications. (Senate Jour., p. 571. Appendix.)

"4. Whenever the injunction of secrecy shall be removed from any part of the proceedings of the Senate in executive session, or secret legislative session, the order of the Senate removing the same shall be entered by the Secretary in the Legislative Journal as well as in the Executive Journal, and shall be published in the RECORD. (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. LII.)

"RULE XL.

"SUSPENSION AND AMENDMENT OF THE RULES.

"No motion to suspend, modify, or amend any rule, or any part thereof, shall be in order, except on one day's notice in writing, specifying precisely the rule or part proposed to be suspended, modified, or amended, and the purpose thereof. Any rule may be suspended without notice by the unanimous consent of the Senate, except as otherwise provided in clause 1, Rule XII, or by a two-thirds vote, without debate."

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY.

Mr. CHILTON. Mr. President, I move that when the Senate adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Monday next at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to.

COMMERCIAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Are there further resolutions? If not, under the notice heretofore given, the Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from a previous day, and calls the attention of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. SMITH] to the resolution. The Secretary will read the resolution.

The Secretary read Senate resolution No. 12, submitted by Mr. SMITH of Georgia on the 7th instant, as follows:

Whereas the Executive department, through the Secretary of State, has protested the legality of the orders of Great Britain virtually blockading the neutral ports of northern Europe; and

Whereas the responsibility for the preservation of the commercial rights of citizens of the United States rests upon the Congress as well as upon the Executive department: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be requested to investigate the subject and to suggest to the Senate the action, if any, they may deem advisable.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, before proceeding to the discussion of the resolution I desire to send to the desk a letter which I received yesterday from a firm of manufacturers. It is in line with a number of other similar letters which I have received during the past two or three days, calling attention to the distressed condition of their business due to the lack of dyestuffs essential to their products.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair wil' state that the morning business is closed and that the Senator from Georgia is proceeding by unanimous consent. The Secretary will read the letter.

The Secretary read as follows:

NORRISTOWN, PA., *December 8, 1915.*

Hon. HOKE SMITH,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Referring to the conversation which the writer had with you yesterday, regarding our supply of dyestuffs and the handicaps under which we have been running our mill for the past year because of our inability to obtain same, we would say that there have been times when our entire plant was practically at a standstill because of being unable to obtain dyestuffs with which to dye our goods, seriously interfering with our supplying our trade, as well as causing loss in wages to our employees.

We have used every effort to obtain dyestuffs, paying abnormally high prices for them from those who happened to have some on hand. We have been continually corresponding with the general agents in this country from whom we have received our supplies in the past, and they inform us that they are absolutely out of all kinds of dyestuffs.

We are also creditably informed that England is receiving dyestuffs from Germany, and surely this country should be able to get dyestuffs under existing conditions much more easily than should England.

This is a very serious question, as the want of dyestuffs is crippling our industries, forcing people out of employment, and placing the manufacturer in a position where he is unable to fill his orders and obligations.

Yours, respectfully,

RAMBO & REGAR, INCORPORATED,
Per JOS. S. RAMBO.

Mr. GALLINGER. Will the Senator permit me to say just a word on that point?

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I would appreciate it if the Senator will wait until I have finished what I have to say to-day.

Mr. GALLINGER. All right.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I hesitated about sending the letter to the desk for fear that it might provoke discussion.

Mr. GALLINGER. I had no purpose of discussing it. I simply wanted to fortify what the Senator has just had read by saying that at least four great mills in my own State, the Amoskeag Corporation among them, have appealed to me to try to do something to ameliorate the condition. That was all.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I wish also to have read by the Secretary a letter I received yesterday from the American Transatlantic Co., signed "R. G. Wagner, president."

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HARDWICK in the chair). Without objection, the Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

AMERICAN TRANSATLANTIC CO.,
17 Battery Place, New York, U. S. A., December 7, 1915.

Hon. HOKE SMITH,
United States Senator, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Noting that you are interested in putting an end to the interference, by belligerent nations, with our commerce with neutral countries we take the liberty to present you facts pertaining to the recent seizures of ships belonging to the American Transatlantic Co., and appeal for aid to induce this Government to secure the release of the seized ships and assurance that other ships of this company will not be molested while trading between neutral countries.

Briefly, the situation is as follows:

The American Transatlantic Co. was incorporated in March, 1915, under the laws of the State of Delaware for the purpose of purchasing, owning, and operating ocean freight steamships under the American flag.

The inducements were prevailing attractive ocean freight rates, the general desire for a larger American merchant marine, and the belief that the Government would provide legislation that will insure future fair profits for ships under the American flag.

The officers and directors are American citizens. All of the $2,500,000 outstanding capital stock was issued to American citizens and always was and is now held beneficially and in fact by them and there is no foreign interest, directly or indirectly, involved in the ownership of the company in any of its steamships.

Sworn affidavit covering the above statements has been submitted to the State Department.

Under the act of August 18, 1914, the company purchased 11 foreign-built steamships, all from citizens of neutral countries, and only steamships that were always under neutral flags and never owned by citizens of the central powers of Europe.

After purchasing these ships they were placed under the American flag and have always been employed only in strictly neutral trade, principally between North and South America.

Under "Orders in Council," abrogating the provision of the Declaration of London that the character of a ship shall be determined by the flag it rightfully flies, Great Britain seized three of our ships, all while carrying coal cargoes for American shippers between North and South America.

The first ship was seized on October 28, and the others since, and are held without any charges filed, pending prize-court proceedings. We are now advised that within the last few days they have been requisitioned for use by the British Government.

Because of the fear of seizure, we feel compelled to hold the remaining ships of our fleet in port and, of course, are losing their earnings. The income of our entire fleet under present conditions will approximate $10,000 a day. This is a total loss, as most of the operating expenses continue to accumulate.

We have protested to the State Department that we should not be compelled to defend these ships in a British prize court for the following reasons:

There can be no question as to the American ownership.

There can be no question about the ships having always been neutral owned and under neutral flags.

That the ships were only employed in strictly neutral trade.

That we have in no manner committed acts contrary to the laws of the United States or international law.

The seizures are an arbitrary act by Great Britain based on "Orders in Council" that violate international law.

All of this is a matter of record and can be easily verified.

Prize-court proceedings mean long drawn out litigation, and in the present situation may eventually only result in a judgment against a bankrupt nation. With our ships seized and with no other property, we are without income and without credit or means to defend in prize-court proceedings, and unless we receive early relief through the assistance of this Government, this company will be forced into bankruptcy.

Yours, very respectfully,

R. G. WAGNER, *President.*

THE RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, more than 12 months ago the British privy council began passing orders to govern their naval and prize courts providing for the seizure and disposal of cargoes of merchandise belonging to citizens of neutral countries. They ceased to rely upon established customs permitting belligerents to interfere with neutral commerce and pre-

sumed to direct at pleasure the seizure and disposition of goods belonging to citizens of the United States, and of other neutral nations.

Step by step the rights of neutrals have been disregarded, until finally, on March 1 and March 11, came the two orders from Great Britain virtually suspending the business of neutrals in the neutral ports of Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. These two orders prevented shipments to or from those ports without regard to the character of the goods to be shipped. They were based upon no contraband classification. They amounted simply to a blockade of neutral ports against the trade of citizens of neutral nations.

The Executive Department, through the Secretary of State, has three times protested to Great Britain that these orders were illegal, but no response has come from Great Britain yielding to neutrals their rights. The responsibility now rests upon the Congress, at least equally with the Executive, to determine what are the rights of citizens of neutral nations and what should be done to maintain those rights.

I propose, Mr. President, to submit authorities from Great Britain—the views of her ablest writers upon international law and decisions of the courts of Great Britain—showing that for a hundred years the British courts and the British text writers recognized rules of international law fixing the rights of neutrals that Great Britain to-day is recklessly disregarding. If the rights of citizens of the United States are being lawlessly disregarded by Great Britain, if their merchandise is being piled up illegally in British ports, if their trade with northern Europe is illegally suppressed, it is for the Congress to say what should be done to induce Great Britain to respect the rights of neutrals.

MR. JEFFERSON ON RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS.

As early as September 7, 1793, the right of the commerce of our citizens to freedom from interference by belligerents was discussed by Mr. Jefferson, Secretary of State, in a letter to Mr. Pinckney, United States minister to England.

Great Britain had passed an order in council providing for the seizure of neutral vessels loaded with foodstuffs destined to the ports of France, and providing that these vessels, when seized, should only be discharged upon giving security that they would go alone to ports in amity with His Majesty. Secretary Jefferson condemned the order vigorously. He declared:

This article is so manifestly contrary to the law of nations that nothing more would seem necessary than to observe that it is so.

He pointed out that the only restriction on their natural rights submitted to by nations at peace were that they should—

not furnish to either party implements merely of war for the annoyance of the other, nor anything whatever to a place blockaded by its enemy.

He denied that foodstuffs were considered contraband, and said:

It suffices for the present action to say that corn, flour, and meal are not of the class of contraband, and consequently remain articles of free commerce. * * * We see, then, a practice begun which strikes at the root of our agriculture, that branch of industry which gives food, clothing, and comfort to the great mass of the inhabitants of the States. * * * If we permit corn to be sent to Great Britain and her friends, we are clearly bound to permit it to France. To restrain it would be a partiality which might lead to a war with France, and between restraining it ourselves, and permitting her enemies to restrain it unrightfully, is not different. * * * This is a dilemma which Great Britain has no right to force upon us. She may indeed feel the desire of starving an enemy nation, but she can have no right of doing it at our loss, or of making us the instrument of it.

RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS.

The sovereignty of a nation extends to its citizens and their property upon the ocean.

Nations at war have no natural right to interfere with citizens or the commerce of citizens of nations at peace. The customs of nations have given to belligerents certain well-defined privileges of interference with the commerce of neutrals. When interference takes place not authorized by the well-defined customs of nations the act of the belligerent nation so interfering with the commerce of a citizen of a neutral nation is lawless and violates the sovereign rights of the neutral nation.

BELLIGERENT RIGHT OF SEIZURE.

The customs of nations have given to belligerent nations the privilege of interfering with neutral commerce only on account of the existence of a blockade or on account of the character of the goods. A blockade, meeting recognized requirements, having been established by a belligerent against one or more enemy ports, the belligerent may seize the ships or merchandise of neutrals when engaged in the act of endeavoring to run the blockade. This privilege of seizure extends to goods of all character, but is limited to those endeavoring to enter a blockaded port.

To determine the privilege of interference on account of the character of the goods, goods have been divided into three classes, termed, first, absolute contraband; second, conditional contraband; and, third, absolutely free.

The privilege of seizure on account of the character of goods is entirely independent of the question of blockade, and classification of goods under either one of these three heads has been going on for many years, so that the proper status of goods under any particular head has been substantially established. To absolute contraband have been assigned goods peculiarly suited to war; to conditional contraband, goods suited to war and to peace; and to the free list those especially useful for purposes of peace.

The absolute contraband are subject to seizure if being sent directly or through neutral ports to an enemy country. The conditional contraband are subject to seizure if being sent to the army and the navy of the enemy. Neither is subject to seizure if going to a neutral country to enter there the general stock of trade. The weight of authority, and the usual custom, frees conditional contraband from seizure when sailing to a neutral country. Goods on the free list, of course, are not to be seized under any circumstances except where seeking entrance to a blockaded port.

BRITISH ORDERS OF MARCH.

On March 1 Great Britain passed an order declaring—

The British and French Governments will hold themselves free to detain and take into port ships carrying goods of presumed enemy destination, ownership, or origin.

On March 1 came the further order in council passed by Great Britain which declared a blockade of all German ports.

The first and second provisions of the order of March 11 declare a blockade of all the ports of Germany. Of course, Great Britain could not blockade the Baltic. She had no vessels in it. It was entirely free to the commerce of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. Yet she assumed to seize the vessels and merchandise of citizens of neutral countries other than Norway, Denmark, and Sweden, and carry them into her harbors before they reached the straits which separate Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.

There is no principle of international law more completely recognized than that a blockade must apply equally to all countries. There is no English student of international law who for one moment would approve as legal the seizure of neutral vessels by Great Britain, before they reached the straits separating Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, when the Baltic Sea was free to the vessels of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.

The third and fourth provisions of the order provided:

Third. Every merchant vessel which sails from a port of departure after the 1st of March, 1915, on her way to a port other than a German port, carrying goods with an enemy destination or which are enemy property may be required to discharge such goods in a British or allied port. Any goods so discharged in a British port shall be placed in the custody of the marshal of the prize court and unless they are contraband of war shall, if not requisitioned for the use of His Majesty, be restored by order of the court upon such terms as the court may in the circumstances deem to be just to the person entitled thereto.

Fourth. Every merchant vessel which sails from a port other than a German port after the 1st of March, 1915, having on board goods which are of enemy origin or are enemy property, may be required to discharge such goods in a British or allied port. Goods so discharged in a British port shall be placed in the custody of the marshal of the prize court and if not requisitioned for the use of His Majesty shall be detained or sold in the discretion of the prize court. The proceeds of goods so sold shall be paid into court and dealt with in such manner as the court may in the circumstances deem to be just.

It will be observed that, under paragraph third, Great Britain directed the seizure of every merchant vessel sailing from a neutral port after March 1, on her way to a neutral port of northern Europe, if goods upon the vessel were to be sent to an enemy country, that is to say, into Germany or Austria. The goods when seized were to be discharged in British ports and placed in the custody of marshals of the prize court. If contraband they were to be condemned for that reason; but if not contraband, if innocent goods which Great Britain has no right to touch except through the creation of a legal blockade, the goods were then only to be restored to their owners upon such terms as the prize court might under the circumstances deem to be just.

Enforcing this order, Great Britain has sold in English ports cargo after cargo of merchandise belonging to citizens of the United States when the merchandise was in no sense claimed to be contraband, and settlements for the goods are still being held up, citizens of the United States having been deprived of their trade privileges, of their goods, and of the value of their goods.

In aggravation it can be shown that the same character of goods sailing from ports of the United States, destined to neutral ports of northern Europe, which were seized and carried into

British ports were permitted to be sent from British ports by British owners to the same neutral ports of northern Europe from which American owners were excluded. The trade by citizens of Great Britain was greatly increased to the ports from which neutrals were excluded.

I will not discuss this aggravation of the wrong done to neutrals. I protest the illegal interference with neutral trade, even though subjects of Great Britain be not beneficiaries.

Mr. SMOOT. Will the Senator yield to me a moment for a question only?

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Yes; but after this I would prefer to proceed without interruption.

Mr. SMOOT. All I wish to ask the Senator is as to those goods which have been seized by the British and sold to the English people. Have the American shippers or owners received compensation for the goods so seized?

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Some have and some have not.

Mr. President, ordinarily I would be gratified to be interrupted by Senators, but I intend to endeavor to present a legal argument to the Senate, and I believe I will consume less time, and do it more satisfactorily, if I undertake to present the line of thought which is in my mind in the order in which I had contemplated presenting it.

The fourth provision of the order directs the seizure of all goods sailing from neutral ports if the goods were of origin in a country hostile to Great Britain; that is to say, in Germany or Austria. It provides that these goods are to be turned over to the prize courts of Great Britain, to be by the prize courts sold and the proceeds handled as the court may direct.

Citizens of the United States had purchased prior to March 1 large quantities of goods in Germany. Merchandise of great value had been shipped by them into Holland. It is estimated that merchandise of the value of over $100,000,000 belonging to citizens of the United States was arbitrarily stopped from sailing from the neutral ports of northern Europe.

Among other merchandise, shipments of dyestuffs, so essential to our factories, were stopped. Shipments of potash, necessary in many sections for the fertilization of the soil, were stopped. German products used for medicinal purposes were stopped.

It is true that occasionally we beg through a vessel or beg some goods through. Senators, I resent such conduct; I resent any effort to beg through a little dyestuff, or a little medicine, or a little potash, when our citizens have the absolute right to bring here all they please, and the interference is a lawless disregard of their rights.

I have termed the treatment by Great Britain of neutral commerce through the ports of Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden a blockade. We must keep in mind the fact that interference with the commerce of neutrals by belligerents is permitted upon only two grounds—blockade or the unneutral character of the goods. Seizure on account of the character of the goods is limited to contraband going to the military or naval forces of the enemy. It does not apply to goods coming from an enemy country. It applies only to a limited character of goods going into an enemy country. Yet Great Britain has ordered the seizure of all goods of enemy origin or destination. In carrying this order into effect Great Britain has restrained all shipments to and from the ports of Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. The question of the character of the goods does not limit British seizures. The course of Great Britain is a blockade of these ports, and it is covered by no belligerent right unless it falls under the head of blockade.

The blockade of neutral ports by Great Britain and the claim by Great Britain of the right to seize goods upon the sole ground that they were of enemy origin or destination violate the sovereign rights of all neutral countries.

NEUTRAL RIGHTS OF TRADE SUPPORTED BY TEXT WRITERS AND DECISIONS.

The citizens of the United States and of other neutral nations have the right to ship goods to and from Germany and Austria through the neutral ports of northern Europe. In support of these propositions I ask attention to text writers and decisions, English as well as American.

NEUTRAL PORT CAN NOT BE BLOCKADED.

Atherley Jones, in his work Commerce in War, page 92, calls attention to the fact that the right of a belligerent to conduct a blockade is a development of the rules of international law growing out of the right of siege of an enemy's port or enemy's cities. It is treated by the English writers and decisions as an act of war directed at an enemy through the port of the enemy.

In Oppenheim's International Law, volume 2, page 401, it is stated:

A blockade can extend to a portion or all of the enemy's country.

In Hall's International Law, page 713, it is stated:

If one bank of a river is within a neutral state, or if the upper portion of its navigable course is beyond the frontier of a hostile country, the belligerent can only maintain a blockade so far as is consistent with the right of the neutral to preserve free access to his own ports or territory, and with the right of other neutrals to communicate freely with him.

It will thus be observed that these authorities recognize a blockade as an act of war to be directed solely to an enemy's port. It can be extended to a portion or all of an enemy's country. Where a river separates an enemy and neutral country, so strict is the rule that the blockade must not extend to a neutral country that the blockade of the enemy port on the river must be conducted in a way to avoid interference with the neutral rights on the other side of the stream.

In the early part of 1908 Great Britain invited nine other great commercial nations to send delegates to a conference to be held at London, to meet with delegates representing Great Britain, the object of the conference being that the delegates should codify the rules of international law applicable to naval warfare. Each of the ten nations furnished each of the others a memoranda giving its view of the law on the questions to be considered.

The English memoranda stated that it presented the views of the British Government, founded upon the decisions in the British courts, as to the rules of international law on the points enumerated in the program of the Conference of London. The British memoranda will be found in "Correspondence and Documents Respecting the International Naval Conference, Papers of Command, Miscellaneous No. 4, 1909."

Hereafter, this memoranda will be cited simply as "British memoranda."

On page 5, British memoranda, is found the following statement:

A blockade must be confined to the ports and coasts of the enemy. * * * The blockading forces may be disposed of at any distance from the ports or coasts blockaded that the naval authorities think fit, provided they are not so placed as to obstruct access to a neutral seaboard.

In the *Peterhoff* case (5 Wallace, p. 52) the question was whether where a river separated an enemy country from a neutral country a blockade could be extended across the river to a port of the neutral country. After reviewing the cases on the subject the Supreme Court of the United States declared:

We are not aware of any instance in which a belligerent has attempted to blockade the mouth of a river or harbor occupied on one side by neutrals, or in which such a blockade has been recognized as valid by any court administering the laws of nations. * * * It is unnecessary to examine other cases referred to by counsel. It is sufficient to say that none of them support the doctrine that a belligerent can blockade the mouth of a river occupied on one bank by neutrals with complete rights of navigation.

NEUTRAL TRADE WITH BELLIGERENTS FREE EXCEPT WHERE STOPPED AS CONTRABAND OR BY A LEGAL BLOCKADE.

It has been thought by some, without examination of the rules of international law or the customs of nations, that Great Britain was excusable for interfering with neutral commerce because the goods were eventually to go to the country of her enemies, or because the goods came from the country of her enemies.

There is no custom or rule of international law to sustain such an excuse. Neutrals have the right to trade with belligerents. Belligerents can only interfere with neutral trade on account of the character of the goods, or on account of a legally conducted blockade. The fact that goods not subject to seizure on account of their contraband nature, shipped to neutral ports, will ultimately reach the enemy of a belligerent gives no right of interference by the belligerent with those goods.

The following authorities and decisions sustain both the view that a neutral port can not be blockaded, and that through a neutral port neutrals have the right to ship to a belligerent country, and even to a blockaded port in a belligerent country.

In Hall's International Law, pages 693–695, it is stated:

At sea the rights of neutrals being equal to those of belligerents * * * the neutral has prima facie a right of access to the enemy country.

In Godfrey Lushington, Oxford, Manual of Naval Prize Law, page 37, it is stated:

If the destination (referring to the port of destination of a vessel) be neutral, then the destination of the goods on board should be considered neutral, notwithstanding it may appear from papers or otherwise that the goods themselves have an ulterior hostile destination to be attained by transshipment over land conveyance.

In Westlake International Law, second edition, Cambridge, volume 2, page 238, it is stated:

Where the mouth of a river divides a belligerent from a neutral State, the enemy of the former does not lose his right of blockade of the shore belonging to it, but he can not interfere with the trade of the other shore. * * * A blockade can not affect the commerce which the

blockaded port carries on through a neutral port with which it has inland communication.

The *Ocean* (3 C. Rob., 297): In this case goods were shipped from Amsterdam, an enemy blockaded port, to Rotterdam; Rotterdam was not subject to blockade. The goods were for export from Rotterdam to the United States. Sir William Scott, delivering the judgment, said:

I am inclined to consider this matter favorably as an exportation from Rotterdam only—the place in which the cargo becomes first connected with the ship. In what course it had traveled before that time, whether from Amsterdam at all, and if from Amsterdam whether by land carriers or one of their inland navigations, Rotterdam being the port of actual shipment, I do not think it material to inquire. * * * On the land side Amsterdam neither was nor could be affected by blockade of naval forces. It could be applied only externally. The internal communications of the country were out of its reach and in no way subject to its operation. If the exportation of goods from Rotterdam was at this time permitted it could in no degree be vitiated by a previous inland transmission of them from the city of Amsterdam.

The *Stert* (4 C. Rob., 65): The British Courts of Admiralty in this case ruled that a blockade did not affect the trade carried on with neutrals by means of inland navigation. "It was," Sir William Scott said, "a mere maritime blockade effected by force operating only at sea." He admitted that such trade would defeat, partially at least, the object of the blockade, but observed:

If that is the consequence, all that can be said is that it is an unavoidable consequence. The court can not on that ground take upon itself to say that a legal blockade exists where no actual blockade can be applied.

The *John Pieter*, 4 C. Rob. 79, was a shipment from England to Emden. The goods were shipped with a final destination to Holland which was under blockade. There was a question as to who really owned the goods; an American claimed them, and America was a neutral country. Sir William Scott, delivering the judgment, said:

Supposing the cargo to be American property, I am not inclined to think it would be affected by a blockade on the present voyage. The blockade of Amsterdam is from the nature of things a partial blockade, a blockade by sea, and if the goods were going to Emden with an ulterior destination by land to Amsterdam, or by an interior canal to destination it is not according to my conception a breach of the blockade.

The British memoranda before referred to, page 8, states:

Where the ship does not intend to proceed to the blockaded port, the fact that goods on board are to be sent on by sea or inland transportation is no ground for condemnation.

Lord Russell, representing the British Government during the Civil War, referring to the trade to Matamoras, and from Matamoras into the Confederate States, said:

To pretend that some goods carried to Matamoras may afterwards be transported across the frontier to Texas does not vitiate the legitimate character of that trade.

The French Government in the French memoranda furnished in connection with the conference at London, used the following language:

Ships bound for a blockaded port may be captured only when they try to pass the blockaded spot. Until then their being bound for a blockaded port or for a neighboring port with goods for a blockaded port does not constitute a breach of neutrality. (P. 30 translation.)

In Lushington's Naval Prize Law, pages 16 and 17, it is stated:

It is true that a breach of blockade is not committed by a vessel which, herself beyond the blockade line, takes on board goods exported overland from the blockaded port or by a vessel which carries goods to an open port to be forwarded thence overland into a blockaded one, but in each of these cases the blockade line is not crossed by the goods. In other words, the blockade has not been broken.

The Supreme Court of the United States in the *Peterhoff* case, reviewed the English decisions in connection with the question of ulterior destination to the Confederate States by inland conveyances of goods shipped to Matamoras, a neutral port, and the court stated:

Upon this question the authorities seem quite clear.

Calling attention to the facts and decisions in a number of cases in which it was held that the goods of neutrals could not be seized, the Chief Justice delivering the opinion of the court, said:

These were cases of trade from a blockaded to a neutral country by means of inland navigation to the neutral port or a port not blockaded. The same principle was applied to trade from a neutral to a blockaded country by inland conveyance from the neutral port of primary destination to the blockaded port of ulterior destination. Goods belonging to neutrals * * * were held not liable to seizure. * * * These cases fully recognize the lawfulness of neutral trade to or from a blockaded country by inland navigation or transportation, * * * and the doctrines of international law lead irresistibly to the same conclusion. We know of but two exceptions to the rule of free trade by neutrals with belligerents; the first is that there must be no violation of blockade or siege; and the second, that there must be no conveyance of contraband to either belligerent. * * * The trade of neutrals with belligerents in articles not contraband is absolutely free unless interrupted by blockade.

DECLARATION OF LONDON.

The highest authority upon the law of naval warfare is found in the Declaration of the International Naval Conference, held in London during the winter of 1908–9, commonly called the "Declaration of London."

The Governments of Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, Spain, the United States of America, and Holland were represented at this conference. The conference was held as the result of a letter sent by the British Government through Sir Edward Grey to the representatives of Great Britain in each one of these countries, tendering an invitation to them to hold the conference. The conference was invited to consider the rules of naval warfare, "including the circumstances under which particular articles can be considered as contraband; * * * blockade, including the questions as to the locality where seizure can be effected; * * * the doctrine of continuous voyage in respect both of contraband and of blockade." The letter stated that the conference was to be held "with the object of arriving at an agreement as to what are the generally recognized principles of international law" upon the subjects to be considered.

TO EXPRESS GENERALLY RECOGNIZED RULES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

In an official letter of November 1, 1908, Sir Edward Grey describes the work of the proposed conference as follows:

The proposed declaration should, in the opinion of His Majesty's Government, place on record that those powers * * * recognize that there exists in fact a common law of nations of which it is the purport of the declaration in common interest to set out the principles, that in thus defining the generally recognized rules of international law the conference will put an end to many uncertainties and doubts which are a danger both to peaceful commerce and to good political relations.

Other quotations from the correspondence equally important could be made, but these are sufficient to establish the fact that Great Britain regarded the conference as authorized to make a declaration which would amount in fact to the common law of nations upon the subject of naval warfare, and that the agreement of the delegates upon the questions submitted for their consideration was to become an official declaration of the international law upon the subjects considered.

Great Britain designated Lord Desart to be His Majesty's plenipotentiary. His commission gave him full power "to sign an international agreement which may result from the deliberations of the conference." With Lord Desart were associated, representing Great Britain, Rear Admiral Sir Charles Otley, secretary of the imperial defense; Rear Admiral Slade, director of naval intelligence, and Messrs. Crow and Hearst, counsel of His Majesty's Foreign Office.

At the head of the French delegates was Monsieur Louis Renault, professor of law at Paris, legal adviser to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, principal of the University of France, and member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

The nine other nations designated their ablest students of international law to represent them at this conference. The conference extended from early in December until late in February. At the suggestion of the British Government, each of the countries furnished in advance to each of the other countries a memoranda of its views as to the rules of international law upon the points to be considered by the conference.

The conference, comprised of about 40 members, reached a unanimous agreement and embodied it in 64 articles, which they prefaced with the following statement:

The signatory powers are agreed that the rules contained in the following chapters correspond in substance with the generally recognized principles of international law.

If the agreement of the conference, called the Declaration of London, had been ratified by the respective nations, it would have become binding upon all of them as a treaty agreement. Unratified it furnishes the world authority upon the rules of international law, considered by the conference far higher than that to be found elsewhere.

What matters it whether, by treaty agreement, some country said: "We will agree to obey the law"? Here was the solemn decision of the chosen men of 10 great nations that these articles embodied the law. A treaty agreement with reference to it would have been simply an agreement between two or more nations that they would abide the law. Where will you find what are the correct rules of international law on these subjects if you do not find them in this declaration?

Admiral Charles H. Stockton, the leading representative of the United States in the conference, in his work on Outlines of International Law, page 58, referring to the Declaration of London, declares:

Whether formally ratified or not by the signatory and other powers, it has the authoritative weight due to the unanimous vote of the representatives of the great maritime powers and to their declaration that it represents the actual principles of international law upon the subjects dealt with.

In a letter of March 30 to the British Government the representatives of Great Britain in this conference reported, with reference to the effect of the rules upon which they agreed, as follows:

These rules do amount practically to a statement of what is the essence of the law of nations properly applicable to the questions at issue under present conditions of maritime commerce and warfare. We believe we have clearly vindicated this principle by securing the insertion at the head of the declaration of the preliminary provision which dominates the whole series of articles. This provision declared that in the opinion of the signatory powers the rules contained in the declaration correspond in substance with the generally recognized principles of international law.

I think it unfortunate that the Declaration of London was not presented to the belligerent nations, and forcefully held before them, not as binding by treaty but as the law, backed by an authority far greater than a mere treaty would make it as being the law. I dwell upon the Declaration of London, and its weight, as authority, because at a later day I shall desire to discuss some questions, using the Declaration of London, to which I do not expect to refer at this time. I wish to present it to the thought of Senators. I wish to answer the trivial, light mode in which certain newspapers have sought to sweep it away, because it was not ratified through a treaty agreement.

The Declaration of London was approved by the British House of Commons during the summer of 1911.

In a debate upon the floor of the House of Commons Mr. McKinnon Wood, a member of the Government and representing the Government in the debate, declared that the Declaration of London contained the English view of the law of blockade "en bloc." No one questioned the correctness of his statement.

The opposition to approving the Declaration of London in the House of Commons was principally because foodstuffs had not been placed on the free list. Mr. McKinnon Wood, representing the Government, replied, in substance, "We tried to put foodstuffs upon the free list, but we could not do it. But," said he, "we have placed cotton on the free list."

Sir Arthur Balfour replied, in substance, "To be sure, but you have accomplished nothing. Through all time this commodity, so essential for the peaceful purposes of the peoples of the world, has been on the free list." "But," he said, again, "you claim that Russia in 1904, during the Japanese War, put it on her contraband list." "Yes; and we promptly protested the legality of Russia's conduct, and Russia yielded." And the one exception abandoned, Mr. Balfour said, emphasized the true rule that the custom of nations has put cotton on the free list, "and you have done nothing for commerce by putting it there in the Declaration of London."

Now let us turn to the Declaration of London and see what the representatives of the 10 great naval powers determined was the true rule of international law applicable to blockade, embodying, as it did, the English view of the law "en bloc." The declaration reads:

Article 1. A blockade must not extend beyond the ports and coasts belonging to or occupied by the enemy.

* * * * * * *

Article 18. The blockading forces must not bar access to neutral ports or coasts.

M. Renault prepared the explanation which accompanied the articles. In explaining article 18 he used the following language:

This rule has been thought necessary the better to protect the commercial interests of neutral countries. It completes article 1, according to which a blockade must not extend beyond the ports and coasts of the enemy, which implies that as it is an operation of war, it must not be directed against a neutral port, in spite of the importance to a belligerent of the part played by that neutral port in supplying its adversary.

The Declaration of London further provides:

Article 5. A blockade must be applied impartially to the ships of all nations.

The British memoranda of the law, paragraph 4, under the head of blockade, provides:

A blockade must be impartially enforced against the ships of all nations.

Great Britain simply seizes the vessels carrying cargoes owned by citizens of neutral countries, whether coming out of or going into the ports of the countries of northern Europe. That this blockade of neutral ports is illegal can not, and will not, be seriously questioned.

It has been and is a deliberate disregard of the rights of neutrals by Great Britain. There can be no pretense that this interference with neutral trade is sustained by the customs of nations. Indeed, there is no such pretense. It is a bold, reckless disregard of that freedom of the sea which is the right of neutrals by the customs of nations and rules of international law.

Yet, for more than eight months this disregard of the sovereign rights of all neutral countries has been permitted to continue to the serious injury of the commerce of their citizens.

A feeble effort has been made to excuse the course of Great Britain, not upon the ground that it is legal but upon the ground that the Government of the United States during the Civil War illegally and improperly acted in the same way.

Men even in the United States have sought to excuse Great Britain by stating that the United States, during the Civil War, blockaded neutral ports and furnished a precedent for what Great Britain is now doing. I do not know any law by which we can punish the men who circulate such injurious slanders against their Government. They at least ought to have our intense contempt.

The United States never blockaded a neutral port during the Civil War. That statement is as false as the statement that the United States declared cotton contraband during the Civil War. The last statement is stupidly false.

What is a contraband order? It is an order to prevent unneutral goods from going into an enemy country, where they will be used for purposes of war. Who would accuse Mr. Lincoln of being so foolish as to wish to keep cotton from going into the Southern States? That is where it was raised. There never was such an order; and to rest their case upon it is another piece of ignorance, or worse.

CIVIL WAR PRECEDENTS CONDEMN GREAT BRITAIN.

An examination of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States destroys this excuse and condemns Great Britain.

The cases used to sustain the contention are the *Springbok* and the *Bermuda*. In these cases the Supreme Court of the United States laid down the rule that where merchandise was shipped from neutral ports, in vessels with a nominal destination of Nassau but really intended to run the blockade of ports of the Southern States, or where the merchandise sailed upon vessels destined for Nassau but the shippers had arranged from the first to send the merchandise in other vessels to southern ports, running the blockade, the purpose of running the blockade attached to the goods through their entire journey, and rendered them subject to seizure.

It will be observed that in these cases the right of seizure was based, not upon a blockade of a neutral port but upon the fact that the shippers had arranged a continuous voyage for the goods by sea into a blockaded port, and the seizures were solely justified upon the ground that the goods were being carried by a continuous voyage into a blockaded port.

Nassau was not blockaded by the United States, but merchandise, the owners of which started it with the purpose of not stopping at Nassau but of continuing shipment by water into and through the blockaded ports of the Southern States, was seized upon the ground that the goods were really running the blockade into blockaded ports of the Southern States.

In the *Bermuda* case the court said:

We agree to this. Neutrals might convey in neutral ships from one neutral port to another any goods whether contraband of war or not if intended for actual delivery at the port of destination and to become part of the common stock of the country or of the port.

The cargo of this vessel consisted almost exclusively of goods belonging to Frazier Trenholm & Co., at Liverpool, a branch of the house of John Frazier & Co., at Charleston, and the fiscal agents of the Confederacy in Great Britain, in which capacity they were largely engaged in fitting out cruisers and blockade runners. It consisted in part of—

lawns with figures of a youth bearing onward the Confederate flag, military decorations, epaulettes, stars for the shoulder straps of officers of rank, many military articles with designs appropriate for use in the Confederate States, case of cutlery stamped with the name of merchants in Confederate cities, several cases of double-barreled guns stamped as manufactured for a dealer at Charleston, a large amount of munitions of war, five finished Blakely cannon in cases, with carriages, six cannon without cases, a thousand shells, several hundred barrels of gunpowder, 72,000 cartridges, 2,500,000 percussion caps, 21 cases of swords, and in addition a large quantity of army blankets and other materials.

There were residents of Charleston on board listed as common sailors under disguised names. Of the ship's real company, the master, the first mate, the clerk, and three seamen were citizens of South Carolina. The second mate, carpenter, and cook belonged to other Confederate States.

The ostensible owner of the ship was a British subject, but the day after her registration he executed a power of attorney to two citizens of Charleston, S. C., to sell the ship for any sum they might deem sufficient.

At the time of the capture and after the vessel was boarded the captain's brother, by his order, threw overboard two small boxes and a package which he swore he understood contained postage stamps and a bag which he understood contained letters and which he was instructed to destroy in case of capture.

It was held that the nominal ownership of the *Bermuda* was a pretense and that the vessel was rightly condemned as enemy property. It was further held among other things that the consignment of the whole cargo "to order or assigns" meant, in fact, to the order of John Frazier & Co., of Charleston.

In the case of the *Springbok* it was found by the court that—

Upon the whole case we can not doubt that the cargo was originally shipped with intent to violate the blockade; that the owners of the cargo intended that it should be transshipped at Nassau into some vessel more likely to succeed in reaching safely a blockaded port than the *Springbok*, that the voyage from London to the blockaded port was, as to cargo, both in law and in the intent of the parties one voyage.

Both these cases were severely criticized by English law writers at the time. These cases were each based, however, upon the theory that the voyage was illegal because it was conducted for the purpose of entering a port in disregard of a blockade. They in no sense excuse the effort of Great Britain to blockade the neutral ports of northern Europe.

On the contrary the Supreme Court of the United States in the *Peterhoff* case considered the rights of ships and cargoes really destined to neutral ports. The *Peterhoff* sailed from England to Matamoras, Mexico. Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the court. The Supreme Court held:

First. That the mouth of the Rio Grande was not included in the blockade of the ports of the rebel States, and neutral commerce with Matamoras, except in contraband, is entirely free.
Second. Neutral trade to and from a blockaded country by inland navigation or transportation is free.

After reviewing a number of English cases the court says:

These cases fully recognize the lawfulness of neutral trade to or from a blockaded country by inland navigation or transportation. * * * And the general doctrines of international law lead irresistibly to the same conclusion. * * * The doctrine of the *Bermuda* case, supposed by counsel to have an important application to that before us, has, in reality, no application at all. The *Bermuda* and her cargo were condemned because engaged in a voyage ostensibly for a neutral, but in reality either directly, or by substitution of another vessel, for a blockaded port. The *Peterhoff* was destined for a neutral port, with no ulterior destination for the ship, and none by sea for the cargo to any blockaded place. In the case of the *Bermuda* the cargo, destined primarily for Nassau, could not reach its ulterior destination without violating the blockade of the rebel ports; in the case before us the cargo, destined primarily for Matamoras, could reach an ulterior destination in Texas without violating any blockade at all.
We must say, therefore, that trade between London and Matamoras, even with intent to supply from Matamoras goods to Texas, violated no blockade and can not be declared unlawful. "Such trade," said the Court, "with unrestricted inland commerce between such a port and the enemy's territory, impairs, undoubtedly, and very seriously impairs, the value of the blockade of an enemy's coast. But in cases such as that now in judgment we administer the public laws of nations, and are not at liberty to inquire what is for the particular advantage or disadvantage of our nation or another country."

So, Mr. President, we make an overwhelming case—an irresistible case—against Great Britain for passing and enforcing these orders of March 1 and March 11. Great Britain has suppressed the trade of neutrals through neutral ports, assuming the right to control the trade in free goods with her enemies. A great loss has been brought upon citizens of the United States in consequence of this action. Are we simply to submit? Are we to continue to accord to Great Britain her neutral privileges while she tramples upon the neutral rights of citizens of the United States?

I will not at this time discuss in detail the illegal efforts of Great Britain to change the recognized status of goods based upon their character. While the blockade by Great Britain of the neutral ports of northern Europe continues, orders affecting the character of goods are immaterial, as all neutral goods are prevented from entering the neutral ports; discriminations as to the nature of the goods do not affect them.

It is, however, true that the British Government, through Sir Edward Grey, advised the British delegates to the London conference, referring to additions by belligerents to the list of absolute contraband, as follows:

It appears to be generally agreed that no such additions ought in any case to be admissible except in cases of articles which can not be utilized for other than warlike purposes.

The declaration of London, following this view of the English Government, declares:

Article 23. Articles exclusively used for war may be added to the list of absolute contraband.

In the *Peterhoff* case the Supreme Court of the United States held:

It is true that even these goods (referring to absolute contraband), if really intended for sale in the market of Matamoras, would be free of liability, for contraband may be transported by neutrals to a neutral port if intended to make part of its general stock in trade.

In the *Peterhoff* case the Supreme Court held that absolute and conditional contraband passing through a neutral port if shown to be for the army of an enemy could be held. Criticizing this opinion the Maritime Prize Commission of the Institute of International Law, composed of members of the various nationalities, and including W. E. Hall, of Oxford, Sir Travers Twist, an English writer upon international law, and M. Renault, professor of international law at the University of Paris, declared the cases to be—

subversive of the established rule of the law of maritime warfare, according to which neutral property on board a vessel under a neutral flag, whilst on its way to another neutral port, is not liable to capture or confiscation by a belligerent. (Moore's Digest, vol. 7, pp. 731–732.)

Differences of opinion with reference to the treatment of contraband were solved by the London conference, which determined that the correct view of the rules of international law made absolute contraband passing through a neutral port subject to seizure where shown to be destined from the first to an enemy country, but as to conditional contraband the declaration declared, article 35:

Conditional contraband is not liable to capture except when found on board a vessel bound for territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy or for the armed forces of the enemy, and when it is not to be discharged in an intervening neutral port.

So that under the authorities, with the blockade raised in these neutral ports, the status of neutral trade would be about this:

A belligerent can not add to a list of absolute contraband any goods which can be used for other than warlike purposes.

Goods, properly upon a list of absolute contraband, can be seized though belonging to neutral citizens and sailing to neutral ports, if shown to be intended for an enemy country.

Conditional contraband sailing to neutral ports, belonging to neutral citizens, can not be seized by a belligerent.

Goods neither absolute nor conditional contraband can pass entirely free from interference.

Goods sailing to a neutral country, there to enter the general stock in trade, and really for sale in the markets of the country, would be free of liability to seizure.

I have presented so fully the rules of international law, applicable to the rights of neutrals, because it should be known that Members of Congress appreciate how recklessly the rights of citizens of this country are being disregarded.

For a hundred years the relations between the United States and Great Britain have been growing closer and closer. A most cordial regard has united the people of both countries. But we are not a dependency of Great Britain.

Germany has always been a friend of the United States, and many of our best citizens love their Fatherland only second to their love and loyalty for our own country.

We deplore the terrible war; but the United States owes it to her citizens and to her foreign friends to maintain a real neutrality.

Neutrals must maintain their neutral rights to maintain neutrality. Great Britain may desire to crush an enemy nation through the suppression of trade, "but she can have no right of doing it at our loss, or of making us the instrument of it."

The United States, with other neutral nations, should demand from Great Britain that disregard of their rights cease. It may be necessary for the United States and other neutrals to let Great Britain understand that no "word or act" will be omitted to enforce their rights.

We may hope Great Britain will comply, not alone because she must retain friendly relations with neutral nations to supply her own population with the necessaries of life, but because the people of that great nation, and those there in authority, must desire to obey the rules of international law they have contributed so much to establish and to which they are so thoroughly committed.

At the close of the last protest against the British orders of March 1 and 11, the Executive department, speaking through the Secretary of State, used the following language:

The task of championing the integrity of neutral rights, which have received the sanction of the civilized world, against the lawless conduct of belligerents arising out of the bitterness of the great conflict which is now wasting the countries of Europe, the United States unhesitatingly assumes, and to the accomplishment of that task it will devote its energies, exercising always that impartiality which from the outbreak of the war it has sought to exercise in its relations with the warring nations.

So far the protests of the Executive department against the lawless conduct of Great Britain have been answered by increased lawlessness. Step by step the rights of the citizens of neutral nations to buy and sell merchandise in foreign markets have been suppressed.

It is for Congress to determine what value it will be to the integrity of neutral rights for the United States to have become unhesitatingly their champion.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I have no intention at this moment of discussing any of the many points raised by the Senator from Georgia in his very elaborate and able argument, but I desire to offer an amendment to his resolution extending

the scope of the inquiry and investigation if it is to be ordered by the Senate and made by the Committee on Foreign Relations.

I think, Mr. President, that neutral rights possessed by us should be insisted upon and investigated in every place where it can be proved that they have been violated, but I think also that we are equally bound to fulfill our neutral duties rigidly and strictly, although I have observed in some quarters that our sense of our rights is a little more vivid than our sense of our duty.

I wish to extend the scope of the resolution by my amendment, because if we are to take up this question of the violation of our rights, I want to put it not on the lowest ground alone, but on the highest ground as well. I think it is of great importance that we should vindicate our rights as a neutral in trade if those rights have been violated, but I think it is far more important that we should extend protection and assure security to American citizens wherever they rightfully are, for I do not believe that any government can long retain the respect of its own people if it does not give them the protection to which they are entitled.

I think Americans should be protected in their lives and in their liberty everywhere. I do not think they ought to be murdered in detail and obscurely in Mexico or openly and wholesale on the high seas.

Although I am as anxious as anyone can be to care for our rights in trade if they are violated, to me American lives are more important than American dollars. The body of an innocent child floating dead on the water, the victim of the destruction of an unarmed vessel, is to me a more poignant and a more tragic spectacle than an unsold bale of cotton.

If this investigation is to go on, and especially if Congress is to take action, I want it to take in all the violations of our rights that may have occurred. The most important is the violation which has affected American lives or the security of an American citizen—man, woman or child—and the next most important are those pointed out by the President of the United States in his message the other day, when he referred to the destruction of property, accompanied by destruction of life, in the United States, and stated that conspiracies in alien interests are going on within our own borders.

I think if we are to investigate and inquire with a view to action such deeds as these should not be omitted. I am not willing to get into a passion over an infringement of our trade and then allow American citizens to lose their lives and pass it by in frigid silence.

I do not wish to see this country when it looks into the book of time close the pages on which are written the outrages that have been committed against American citizens in Mexico and on the high seas and be blind to what is written there and fix its whole attention on the pages where is reckoned up the profit and loss account in dollars. I think the United States stands for something higher in the world than mere trade and mere dollars. I do not want to see our citizens wronged in their property, but I think we should also stand, and above all, for morality and humanity in the dealings of nations with each other.

These are the reasons, Mr. President, why I desire to have the scope of this inquiry enlarged. I shall be very glad if the Senator will allow the resolution to go over so that my amendment may be printed and that the Senate before it votes may have an opportunity to read it.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will state the amendment.

Mr. LODGE. I should like to have it read so that the Senate may see it in print.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to add to the resolution:

Resolved further, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be also requested to investigate and report upon the law and the facts involved in the attacks upon or the destruction by belligerents of the following vessels: The *Gulflight*, *Falaba*, *Lusitania*, *Arabic*, *Ancona*, *Hesperian*, and *Petrolite*. And also to investigate and report upon the law and the facts involved in the incidents referred to by the President of the United States in his annual message, when he said, referring to certain persons: "They have formed plots to destroy property; they have entered into conspiracies against the neutrality of the Government; they have sought to pry into every confidential transaction of the Government in order to serve interests alien to our own."

Mr. STONE rose.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President——

Mr. WORKS. Will the Senator from Georgia yield to me for just a moment?

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I yield.

Mr. WORKS. I should like to ask the Senator from Massachusetts whether he understands the amendment he has now offered to call for an investigation of our own part in the shipment of goods contraband of war on the vessels that are named and which were destroyed, resulting in the loss of life?

Mr. LODGE. I think the facts which I have asked for will cover all those points.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, I was not surprised either at the amendment or the speech of the Senator from Massachusetts. For months past there has been a class of people in the United States, some of them good people, who whenever you suggested the disregard of the commercial rights of citizens of this country by Great Britain have been able to divert attention from the consideration of that question by holding up the *Lusitania* and the horrors of certain losses of life. They have also frequently suggested that those who would enforce our commercial rights against Great Britain were simply considering sordid dollars. Yet, Mr. President, I have thought that some of those whole-hearted pleas came from a class of people who are interested in munition plants and who were furnishing munitions of war and who were perhaps just a little influenced by the dollars that they were themselves making, careless entirely of the deaths they were causing. I have found the most vigorous protest against any criticism of Great Britain and the expression that it is mercenary to question the misconduct of Great Britain came usually from those patriots who, to say the least, have not recently lost anything by the manufacture of munitions of war.

Mr. President, no one can feel more than I do the loss of an American life, whether in Mexico or whether upon the sea. Still I have sometimes thought that the course pursued by the British Government in the Japanese-Russian War, when it warned its citizens to keep off of belligerent vessels, would have been wise. But without such a course on the part of our Government, unquestionably the Government should protect the lives of its citizens at all times where their rights are invaded.

I have no objection to any investigations that the Senator desires to have made, but I do protest that this constant effort to prevent the consideration of the illegal course of Great Britain is hardly fair, and that it is hardly right to load it down with a sentimentalism which appeals to every man with a drop of blood in his veins. It has been that feature which has been used so frequently in the press—I do not mean by the Senator from Massachusetts—to divert attention from the lawlessness of Great Britain.

If the Senator insists on his amendment, I do not object. I had intended to suggest that the resolution itself, without action by the Senate, go to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. LODGE. That is perfectly satisfactory.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I have always felt, as the Senator from Massachusetts knows, that no affirmative action of any kind should be taken by the Senate on any question involving our foreign relations until the Foreign Relations Committee considers it, and I intended to suggest that the resolution I offered go to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. LODGE. That is perfectly satisfactory; and my amendment can be referred in the same way.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I have not the slightest objection.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I rose a moment ago to ask if the Senator from Georgia would be satisfied to have his resolution take the course which he has indicated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts will be printed, and the resolution and amendment will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations unless there is objection. The Chair hears none.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President——

Mr. STONE. I rose to move an executive session.

Mr. WALSH. I would be very glad if the Senator would yield to me for a few moments.

Mr. STONE. I desire to say that there are a large number of nominations here, mostly, I believe, Army and Navy nominations, but a good many of a civil character, including that of the Secretary of State, and there is other important business which ought to be referred. I should like very much to have a short executive session that the references may be made. If the Senator from Montana desires to proceed, of course I shall not urge the motion now.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Missouri withdraws the motion for an executive session. The Senator from Montana.

Mr. WALSH. I assure the Senator from Missouri that I shall take but a few minutes upon the matter which is before the Senate, but I want to say a word, however, pertinent to the general subject of discussion. I may preface by saying that the Senator from Georgia [Mr. SMITH] is entitled to the thanks of the country for the lucid exposition which he has made of the nature of the British orders in council of March 1 and March 11. There are many lawyers in this body of unusual

attainments in their profession. I apprehend there is no Senator here who until now ever heard or read of a blockade of neutral ports. Contraband entering a port of Holland may be seized upon the ground that it is going to an enemy country, but the seizure of goods coming out of Holland and destined to our shores is a crime, the character of which it might be wise not to attempt to expatiate upon.

You will recall that shortly after the war broke out shipments of copper from this country to the neutral nations of Europe were indiscriminately seized and held for an indefinite period without any attempt to bring the matter to the determination of a prize court in order to ascertain the truth of the charge that they had in fact an enemy destination. In many, if not in most, of those cases the captors did not even deign to make an explanation of the cause of the detention. The seizures of copper have entirely ceased, as you may have observed. Why? Because shippers of copper in this country have been harassed into signing an undertaking under which they ship to such places and to such persons and in such quantities as the British Admiralty, being fully advised beforehand, graciously sees fit to permit. There is not a pound of copper leaves our shores except under such a humiliating agreement.

For the information of the Senate I send the form of the obligation to the desk and ask the Secretary to read it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Unless there is objection, the Secretary will read as requested. The Chair hears none.

The Secretary read as follows:

COPPER AGREEMENT BETWEEN UNITED STATES EXPORTERS AND BRITISH ADMIRALTY—COPPER FROM UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

Whilst His Majesty's Government are at present, so far as they are able, preventing any copper from reaching their enemies, they have no desire to interfere in any way with the sales of the United States copper producers to purchasers in neutral countries which are willing to guarantee that the copper which they import is for the consumption of those neutral countries.

If the United States producers would be willing to cooperate, His Majesty's Government will not interfere with their copper shipments to those neutral countries which have placed copper on their prohibition list and whose prohibitions of export are found to be effective.

Whilst His Majesty's Government can not abandon in any way their right to search vessels, they will be quite willing to allow to proceed to its destination all copper which is to be sold only to named consumers, and not to merchants, dealers, or forwarding agents, in such neutral countries as have placed copper and articles manufactured mainly of copper on their list of prohibitive exports, provided that a copy of the contract of sale is sent to the director of the trade division of the admiralty, and it shall contain a clause to the effect that neither the copper itself nor any of its products shall be exported. Such copper, upon arriving at its destination, shall be put into a warehouse, so that it can not afterwards be declared in transit. The bill of lading must show clearly the name of the actual consumer, or of a recognized London merchant, or the name of a banker who shall be approved by His Majesty's Government.

It is agreed that the undersigned will not export copper to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, or Italy, except in compliance with and subject to the conditions of article 3 hereof, and that it (the undersigned company) will not export copper to other neutral countries, except subject to permit of British Admiralty.

Shipments of copper to Great Britain or her allies may be made without restriction.

All sale contracts for neutral countries to be forwarded to the British Admiralty, either through its London representatives or through His Britannic Majesty's consul at the port of New York.

Shipments of copper against contracts entered into previous to the signing of this agreement and any existing f. o. b. contracts are exempt from its provisions.

* * * * * * *

We will be prepared to conform to the different provisions set forth in the above regulations of the admiralty as regards shipments of copper from the United States of America to neutral countries, and we assent to the terms of the letter of January 2, 1915, from Richard Webb, director of trade division, to Messrs. C. S. Henry & Co. (Ltd.), a copy of which letter, marked "Exhibit A," is attached hereto.

——— (Co.).

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, the price of copper at the present time is very high and the demand for the commodity is unusually great. There is no action that can be taken by any department of this Government which can improve the copper market, and there is no room for assuming that any action which will be taken can so operate. It would be altogether avaricious on the part of our people to ask that this subject be dealt with in the hope that their pecuniary profits might be enhanced.

I am satisfied, however, Mr. President, that if this communication is referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations it will feel it to be its duty to inquire into the conditions which coerced American shippers into a subjection of that character to a foreign power, and to inquire likewise how far the exacting of such an agreement is consistent with the relations that ought to obtain between this country and a power with which it happily remains at peace.

I ask that the agreement be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That order will be made, unless there is objection. The Chair hears none.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. STONE. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After ten minutes spent in executive business the doors were reopened and (at 4 o'clock and 3 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, December 13, 1915, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate December 10, 1915.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Robert Lansing, of New York, lately counselor for the Department of State, to be Secretary of State, vice William Jennings Bryan, resigned. (Recess appointment.)

COUNSELOR OF STATE.

Frank Lyon Polk, of New York, N. Y., to be counselor for the Department of State, vice Robert Lansing, appointed Secretary of State. (Recess appointment.)

MINISTER.

William W. Russell, of the District of Columbia, formerly envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Dominican Republic, to be Minister, Dominican Republic, vice James M. Sullivan, resigned. (Recess appointment.)

MINISTER AND CONSUL GENERAL.

James L. Curtis, of New York, N. Y., to be minister and consul general, vice George W. Buckner, resigned. (Recess appointment.)

SECRETARIES OF EMBASSIES OR LEGATIONS.

CLASS 1.

John Van A. MacMurray, of the District of Columbia, lately secretary of embassy or legation of class 2. (Recess appointment.)

CLASS 2.

James G. Bailey, of Kentucky, lately secretary of embassy or legation of class 3. (Recess appointment.)

CLASS 3.

Elbridge Gerry Greene, of Massachusets, lately secretary of embassy or legation of class 4. (Recess appointment.)

Ralph W. Hills, of the District of Columbia, lately secretary of embassy or legation of class 4. (Recess appointment.)

Stewart Johnson, of Illinois, lately secretary of embassy or legation of class 4. (Recess appointment.)

Alexander C. Kirk, of Illinois, lately secretary of embassy or legation of class 4. (Recess appointment.)

Glenn Stewart, of Pennsylvania, lately secretary of embassy or legation of class 4. (Recess appointment.)

CLASS 4.

Henry R. Carey, of Massachusetts, lately secretary of embassy or legation of class 5. (Recess appointment.)

Frederic R. Dolbeare, of New York, lately secretary of embassy or legation of class 5. (Recess appointment.)

John F. Martin, jr., of Jacksonville, Fla. (Recess appointment.)

John Latta Ryan, of Pennsylvania, lately secretary of embassy or legation of class 5. (Recess appointment.)

Eugene C. Shoecraft, of Missouri, lately secretary of embassy or legation of class 5. (Recess appointment.)

CLASS 5.

Oliver B. Harriman, of Romney, W. Va. (Recess appointment.)

Sumner Welles, of Islip, N. Y. (Recess appointment.)

Francis White, of Baltimore, Md. (Recess appointment.)

L. Lanier Winslow, of New York, N. Y. (Recess appointment.)

CONSULS GENERAL.

CLASS 5.

E. Haldeman Dennison, of Ohio, lately a consul of class 5. (Recess appointment.)

William H. Gale, of Virginia, lately a consul of class 5. (Recess appointment.)

Francis B. Keene, of Wisconsin, lately a consul of class 6. (Recess appointment.)

CONSULS.

CLASS 3.

John Edward Jones, of the District of Columbia, lately a consul general of class 5. (Recess appointment.)

CLASS 5.

William F. Kelley, of Nebraska, lately assistant solicitor in the Department of State. (Recess appointment.)

Chester W. Martin, of Michigan, lately a consul of class 7. (Recess appointment.)

CLASS 6.

Claude I. Dawson, of South Carolina, lately a consul of class 7. (Recess appointment.)

J. Paul Jameson, of Pennsylvania, lately a consul of class 8. (Recess appointment.)

Samuel C. Reat, of Illinois, lately a consul of class 7. (Recess appointment.)

Emil Sauer, of Texas, lately a consul of class 7. (Recess appointment.)

CLASS 7.

Wilbert L. Bonney, of Illinois, lately a consul of class 8. (Recess appointment.)

John A. Gamon, of Illinois, lately a consul of class 8. (Recess appointment.)

William J. Grace, of New York, lately a consul of class 8. (Recess appointment.)

Bertil M. Rasmusen, of Iowa, lately a consul of class 8. (Recess appointment.)

CLASS 8.

Henry H. Balch, of Alabama, lately a consul of class 9. (Recess appointment.)

Walter F. Boyle, of Georgia, lately a consul of class 9. (Recess appointment.)

John K. Davis, of Ohio, lately interpreter and vice consul at Chefoo. (Recess appointment.)

Charles Forman, of Louisiana, lately a consul of class 9. (Recess appointment.)

William L. Jenkins, of Pennsylvania, lately a consul of class 9. (Recess appointment.)

Robert N. McNeely, of Monroe, N. C. (Recess appointment.)

CLASS 9.

Harry Campbell, of Wichita, Kans., lately vice consul at Singapore. (Recess appointment.)

Edward A. Dow, of Omaha, Nebr. (Recess appointment.)

David B. Macgowan, of Knoxville, Tenn. (Recess appointment.)

William A. Pierce, of Lexington, Miss. (Recess appointment.)

Henry T. Wilcox, of Vineland, N. J., lately consular agent at Port Maria. (Recess appointment.)

ASSISTANT TREASURERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

John Brooke Evans, of Pottstown, Pa., to be assistant treasurer of the United States at Philadelphia, Pa., vice William H. Gibson, term expired. (Recess appointment.)

Robert G. Hilton, of Rockville, Md., to be assistant treasurer of the United States at Baltimore, Md., vice Clarence C. Pusey, term expired. (Recess appointment.)

Arthur Espy, of Cincinnati, Ohio, to be assistant treasurer of the United States at Cincinnati, Ohio, vice George Puchta, term expired. (Recess appointment.)

COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

Walter W. Warwick, of Ohio, to be Comptroller of the Treasury, vice George E. Downey, resigned. (Recess appointment.)

ASSISTANT COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

Charles M. Foree, of Kentucky, to be Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury, vice Walter W. Warwick, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

ASSISTANT REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.

James W. McCarter, of South Dakota, to be Assistant Register of the Treasury, vice John F. King, deceased. (Recess appointment.)

AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY.

Samuel Patterson, of Nebraska, to be Auditor of the Treasury, vice William E. Andrews, resigned. (Recess appointment.)

STEAMBOAT-INSPECTION SERVICE.

George W. Harney, of Virginia, to be supervising inspector, third district, vice John W. Oast, resigned, effective September 21, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

George L. Loomis, of Fremont, Nebr., to be collector of internal revenue, to fill a vacancy. (Recess appointment.)

Samuel Iredell, of Bridgeton, N. J., to be collector of internal revenue, first district, to fill a vacancy. (Recess appointment.)

ASSAYER IN CHARGE AT BOISE CITY, IDAHO.

Curtis F. Pike, of Boise City, to be assayer in charge at Boise City, Idaho, vice Joseph Pinkham, superseded. (Recess appointment.)

CUSTOMS SERVICE.

COLLECTORS.

Robert E. Latimer, of Port Arthur, Tex., to be collector twenty-first district, vice Russell H. Dunn, resigned. (Recess appointment.)

Roscoe M. Drumheller, of Walla Walla, Wash., to be collector thirtieth district, vice Frederick C. Harper, whose term of office expired by limitation. (Recess appointment.)

W. Burr Gongwer, of Cleveland, Ohio, to be collector forty-first district, vice Maurice Maschke, whose term of office expired by limitation. (Recess appointment.)

Charles W. McCune, of Omaha, Nebr., to be collector forty-sixth district, vice Cadet Taylor, whose term of office expired by limitation. (Recess appointment.)

APPRAISER OF MERCHANDISE.

William H. Clare, of Joliet, Ill., to be appraiser of merchandise, thirty-ninth district, vice Thomas O'Shaughnessy, resigned. (Recess appointment.)

ASSISTANT APPRAISERS OF MERCHANDISE.

Daniel E. Finn, of New York, N. Y., to be assistant appraiser of merchandise, tenth district, vice Henry M. Clapp, resigned. (Recess appointment.)

Nathaniel G. Schlamm, of New York, N. Y., to be assistant appraiser of merchandise, tenth district, vice Amos M. Knapp, resigned. (Recess appointment.)

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

ASSISTANT SURGEON GENERAL.

Senior Surg. Henry Rose Carter, from March 4, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

SENIOR SURGEONS.

Surg. James Clifford Perry, from March 4, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Surg. Claude Conor Pierce, from March 4, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Surg. Joseph H. White, from March 4, 1915, in place of Senior Surg. Henry R. Carter, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

SURGEONS.

Passed Asst. Surg. George L. Collins, from October 26, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Passed Asst. Surg. Harvey G. Ebert, from August 4, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Passed Asst. Surg. Herbert M. Manning, from August 1, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Passed Asst. Surg. Norman Roberts, from August 4, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Passed Asst. Surg. Frederick C. Smith, from August 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Asst. Surg. George Parcher, from April 1, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Asst. Surg. Louis Schwartz, from March 25, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Dr. Thomas B. H. Anderson, from August 12, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Dr. William S. Bean, jr., from August 14, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Dr. Richard Laurens De Saussure, from April 9, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Dr. Warren Franklin Fox, from April 9, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Dr. Gleason C. Lake, from August 16, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Dr. David Johnston Prather, from April 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Dr. Herbert A. Spencer, from August 27, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Dr. Henry V. Wildman, jr., from August 17, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Dr. Louis Laval Williams, from April 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

COAST GUARD.

CAPTAIN COMMANDANT.

Ellsworth P. Bertholf, to rank from June 19, 1915. Reappointment. (Recess appointment.)

SENIOR CAPTAIN.

Capt. Horace B. West, from November 9, 1915, vice Capt. John F. Wild, retired. (Recess appointment.)

CAPTAIN.

First Lieut. Bernard Holt Camden, from August 1, 1915, vice Capt. William Edward Wyatt Hall, retired. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr., from June 16, 1915, vice Johnstone H. Quinan, retired. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Charles Satterlee, from September 1, 1915, vice Capt. Walker Waller Joynes, retired. (Recess appointment.)

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Second Lieut. Ralph Waldo Dempwolf, from December 17, 1914, vice First Lieut. William Ambrose O'Malley, retired. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Le Roy Reinburg, from August 1, 1915, vice First Lieut. Bernard Holt Camden, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Archibald Howard Scally, from September 1, 1915, vice First Lieut. Charles Satterlee, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Roger Chew Weightman, from June 16, 1915, vice First Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr., promoted. (Recess appointment.)

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Third Lieut. Stephen Safford Yeandle, from December 17, 1914, vice Second Lieut. Ralph Waldo Dempwolf, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

CAPTAIN OF ENGINEERS.

First Lieut. of Engineers Denis Francis Xavier Bowen, from October 11, 1915, vice Capt. Frederick E. Owen, retired. (Recess appointment.)

FIRST LIEUTENANTS OF ENGINEERS.

Second Lieut. of Engineers George Warren David, from August 1, 1915, vice First Lieut. of Engineers William Lindsay Maxwell, retired. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. of Engineers Lucien Joseph Ker, from October 11, 1915, vice First Lieut. of Engineers Denis Francis Xavier Bowen, promoted.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS OF ENGINEERS.

Third Lieut. of Engineers Milton Rockwood Daniels, from October 11, 1915, vice Second Lieut. of Engineers Lucien Joseph Ker, promoted.

Third Lieut. of Engineers Benjamin Cribby Thorn, from August 1, 1915, vice Second Lieut. of Engineers George Warren David, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

THIRD LIEUTENANTS OF ENGINEERS.

Cadet Engineer Charles Temple Henley, jr., from September 2, 1915, to fill an original vacancy. (Recess appointment.)

Cadet Engineer Edward Frederick Palmer, from September 1, 1915, and to rank next after Third Lieut. of Engineers Charles Temple Henley, jr., to fill an original vacancy. (Recess appointment.)

Cadet Engineer Roderick Stanley Patch, from September 1, 1915, and to rank next after Third Lieut. of Engineers Edward Frederick Palmer, to fill an original vacancy. (Recess appointment.)

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS.

Peter Jensen, vice Patrick Henry Morgan, retired. (Recess appointment.)

Chester Arthur Lippincott, vice Silas Hatch Harding, retired. (Recess appointment.)

John William Richardson, vice Jerome Godfrey Kiah, retired. (Recess appointment.)

Simon Ray Sands, vice Arthur Dominy, retired. (Recess appointment.)

DIRECTOR OF BUREAU OF MINES.

Vannoy H. Manning, of Mississippi, to be director Bureau of Mines, from August 25, 1915, vice Joseph A. Holmes, deceased. (Recess appointment.)

SUPERINTENDENT COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

Ernest Lester Jones, of Virginia, to be superintendent of Coast and Geodetic Survey, effective April 15, 1915, vice Otto H. Tittmann, resigned. (Recess appointment.)

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Kurt A. Beyreis, of Wausau, Wis., to be receiver of public moneys at Wausau, Wis., vice Henry G. McCrossen, term expired. (Recess appointment.)

Jacob W. Oyen, of Everett, Wash., to be receiver of public moneys at Seattle, Wash., vice Albert Saylor, term expired. (Recess appointment.)

William A. White, of Spokane, Wash., to be receiver of public moneys at Walla Walla, Wash., vice Jesse G. Miller, term expired. (Recess appointment.)

James K. Clark, of Lemmon, S. Dak., to be receiver of public moneys at Lemmon, S. Dak., vice Samuel W. Huntington, term expired. (Recess appointment.)

William H. Tompkins, of Rapid City, S. Dak., to be receiver of public moneys at Rapid City, S. Dak., vice Harry L. Gandy, resigned. (Recess appointment.)

Woodbury W. Sparks, of Eagle Butte, S. Dak., to be receiver of public moneys at Timber Lake, S. Dak., vice Jacob L. Parrott, term expired. (Recess appointment.)

Frank L. Brandt, of Bismarck, N. Dak., to be receiver of public moneys at Bismarck, N. Dak., from April 30, 1915, vice Charles T. Staley, term expired and resigned. (Recess appointment.)

John C. Morrow, of Scottsbluff, Nebr., to be receiver of public moneys at Alliance, Nebr., from April 21, 1915, vice Harvey J. Ellis, term expired. (Recess appointment.)

James B. Orman, of Pueblo, Colo., to be receiver of public moneys at Pueblo, Colo., vice Granville G. Withers, term expired. (Recess appointment.)

Perry H. Ross, of Marquette, Mich., to be receiver of public moneys at Marquette, Mich., appointed July 20, 1915, vice Thomas H. Dawson, term expired. (Recess appointment.)

Julius B. Alvord, of Cedarville, Cal., to be receiver of public moneys at Susanville, Cal., vice Alfred H. Taylor, term expired and resigned. (Recess appointment.)

William E. McMurry, of Hamilton, Mont., to be receiver of public moneys at Missoula, Mont., appointed June 1, 1915, vice Robert W. Kemp, term expired. (Recess appointment.)

REGISTERS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

William Reid, of Rawlins, Wyo., to be register of the land office at Cheyenne, Wyo., vice William E. Chaplin, term expired. (Recess appointment.)

George A. C. Rochester, of Seattle, Wash., to be register of the land office at Seattle, Wash., vice John C. Denny, term expired. (Recess appointment.)

John C. Stoner, of Lemmon, S. Dak., to be register of the land office at Lemmon, S. Dak., vice Edwin G. Coleman, term expired. (Recess appointment.)

William Healey, of Aberdeen, S. Dak., to be register of the land office at Timber Lake, S. Dak., vice Paul D. Kribs, term expired. (Recess appointment.)

Patrick E. Byrne, Bismarck, N. Dak., to be register of the land office at Bismarck, N. Dak., from April 30, 1915, vice Robert N. Stevens, resigned. (Recess appointment.)

William B. Dickson, Langdon, N. Dak., to be register of the land office at Dickinson, N. Dak., from April 30, 1915, vice James G. Quinlivan, term expired. (Recess appointment.)

Thomas J. O'Keefe, Alliance, Nebr., to be register of the land office at Alliance, Nebr., from April 21, 1915, vice William W. Wood, term expired. (Recess appointment.)

George W. Myers, of Miles City, Mont., to be register of the land office at Miles City, Mont., appointed March 23, 1915, vice Albert Kircher, term expired. (Recess appointment.)

John L. Heffernan, of Marquette, Mich., to be register of the land office at Marquette, Mich., appointed July 20, 1915, vice Ozro A. Bowen, term expired. (Recess appointment.)

Harry Carlton Green, of Topeka Kans., to be register of the land office at Topeka, Kans., appointed December 2, 1915, vice A. P. Tone Wilson, jr., resigned. (Recess appointment.)

Ben R. Gray, of Hailey, Idaho, to be register of the land office at Hailey, Idaho, appointed October 21, 1915, vice John E. Williams, deceased. (Recess appointment.)

George M. Dameron, of La Junta, Colo., to be register of the land office at Pueblo, Colo., vice Joseph Hawley, term expired. (Recess appointment.)

James A. Kelly, of Monte Vista, Colo., to be register of the land office at Del Norte, Colo., vice Lee Fairbanks, term expired. (Recess appointment.)

James Wylie, of Cedarville, Cal., to be register of the land office at Susanville, Cal., vice Thomas A. Roseberry, term expired. (Recess appointment.)

COMMISSIONERS OF IMMIGRATION.

Edward White to be commissioner of immigration at San Francisco, Cal.

Bertram N. Stump, of Maryland, to be commissioner of immigration at the port of Baltimore, Md.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF FISHERIES.

H. Frank Moore, of Pennsylvania, assistant in charge of Food Fishes Division, to be Deputy Commissioner, Bureau of Fisheries, vice Ernest L. Jones. (Recess appointment.)

COMMISSIONER OF THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.

George Rublee, of New Hampshire, to be Federal Trade Commissioner. (Recess appointment.)

SUPERINTENDENT LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Frank L. Averill, of the District of Columbia, to be Superintendent Library of Congress, vice Bernard R. Green, deceased. (Recess appointment.)

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION OF PORTO RICO.

Paul G. Miller, of Wisconsin. (Recess appointment.)

MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF PORTO RICO.

Manuel Camunas. (Recess appointment.)

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

John Joy Edson, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Board of Charities for the term of three years from July 1, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

George M. Kober, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Board of Charities for the term of three years from July 1, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

MEMBER OF THE EXCISE BOARD OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Robert G. Smith, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the excise board for a term of three years from July 1, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

MAJOR GENERALS.

Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, from November 20, 1915, vice Maj. Gen. William H. Carter, retired. (Recess appointment.)

Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, from April 30, 1915, vice Maj. Gen. Arthur Murray, retired. (Recess appointment.)

MAJOR GENERALS, RETIRED WITH PAY OF BRIGADIERS.

Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, United States Army, retired. Under retiring act of March 4, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, United States Army, retired, with rank from March 4, 1915. Under retiring act of March 4, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Brig. Gen. William M. Graham, United States Army, retired. Under retiring act of March 4, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Brig. Gen. Jacob F. Kent, United States Army, retired. Under retiring act of March 4, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Col. John F. Morrison, Fifteenth Infantry, from November 20, 1915, vice Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, appointed major general. (Recess appointment.)

Brig. Gen. Peter J. Osterhaus, United States Army, retired. Under retiring act of March 4, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Col. Frederick S. Strong, Coast Artillery Corps, from May 4, 1915, vice Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, appointed major general. (Recess appointment.)

Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, United States Army, retired. Under retiring act of March 4, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

JUDGE ADVOCATE.

Maj. Henry M. Morrow, with rank of lieutenant colonel from June 22, 1915, vice Lieut. Col. John B. Porter, deceased. (Recess appointment.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

COLONELS.

Lieut. Col. John E. Baxter, Quartermaster Corps, since retired from active service, from August 4, 1915, vice Col. John L. Clem, retired.

Lieut. Col. Moses G. Zalinski, Quartermaster Corps, from November 1, 1915, vice Col. John E. Baxter, retired.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

Maj. George G. Bailey, Quartermaster Corps, from August 14, 1915, vice Lieut. Col. John E. Baxter, promoted.

Maj. George H. Penrose, Quartermaster Corps, from November 1, 1915, vice Lieut. Col. Moses G. Zalinski, promoted.

MEDICAL CORPS.

COLONEL.

Lieut. Col. Henry I. Raymond, Medical Corps, from May 9, 1915, vice Col. L. Mervin Maus, retired. (Recess appointment.)

LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

Maj. Edward L. Munson, Medical Corps, from May 9, 1915, vice Lieut. Col. Henry I. Raymond, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

MAJOR.

Capt. Charles C. Billingslea, Medical Corps, from May 9, 1915, vice Maj. Edward L. Munson, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

CAPTAINS AFTER THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

First Lieut. James Baylis, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Harry H. Blodgett, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Thomas W. Burnett, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Philip B. Connolly, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Michael A. Dailey, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Chester R. Haig, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. William E. Hall, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Johnson F. Hammond, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Hobert M. Hardaway, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Thomas E. Harwood, jr., Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. John G. Ingold, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Frederick C. A. Kellam, jr., Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Kerwin W. Kinard, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Thomas J. Leary, Medical Corps, from May 14, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Shelley U. Marietta, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Douglas W. McEnery, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Harry R. McKellar, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Hew B. McMurdo, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. John W. Meehan, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. William B. Meister, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Alvin C. Miller, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Leopold Mitchell, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Luther R. Poust, Medical Corps, from July 30, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Omar H. Quade, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Guy L. Qualls, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Thomas E. Scott, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. John W. Sherwood, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Robert Skelton, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Leeson O. Tarleton, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. John H. Trinder, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Samuel J. Turnbull, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Alfred P. Upshur, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Harry H. Van Kirk, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Charles M. Walson, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Adna G. Wilde, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Neal N. Wood, Medical Corps, from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

George D. Chunn (first lieutenant of the Medical Reserve Corps), from May 18, 1915, vice Capt. James L. Bevans, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Frank H. Dixon (first lieutenant of the Medical Reserve Corps), from May 24, 1915, vice Capt. William T. Davis, resigned. (Recess appointment.)

Rufus H. Hagood, jr. (first lieutenant of the Medical Reserve Corps), from May 22, 1915, vice Capt. Allie W. Williams, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Robert Du R. Harden (first lieutenant of the Medical Reserve Corps), from May 25, 1915, vice First Lieut. Raymond W. Mills, resigned. (Recess appointment.)

David D. Hogan (first lieutenant of the Medical Reserve Corps), from May 27, 1915, vice First Lieut. Fred R. Burnside, honorably discharged. (Recess appointment.)

Augustus B. Jones (first lieutenant of the Medical Reserve Corps), from May 20, 1915, vice Capt. Eben C. Hill, retired. (Recess appointment.)

Herman G. Maul (first lieutenant of the Medical Reserve Corps), from May 23, 1915, vice Capt. Armin Mueller, deceased. (Recess appointment.)

Charles M. O'Connor, jr. (first lieutenant of the Medical Reserve Corps), from May 19, 1915, vice First Lieut. William B. Carr, honorably discharged. (Recess appointment.)

Harry D. Offutt (first lieutenant of the Medical Reserve Corps), from May 17, 1915, vice Capt. Clarence A. Treuholtz, deceased. (Recess appointment.)

Raymond E. Scott (first lieutenant of the Medical Reserve Corps), from May 21, 1915, vice Capt. William L. Little, retired. (Recess appointment.)

Lloyd E. Tefft (first lieutenant of the Medical Reserve Corps), from May 26, 1915, vice First Lieut. Josiah H. Holland, resigned. (Recess appointment.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Edward Adams, of New York, with rank from August 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Frederick Madison Allen, of New York, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Harold Lindsay Amoss, of New York, with rank from November 15, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Warren La Verne Babcock, of Michigan, with rank from November 15, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Edmund Adam Babler, of Missouri, with rank from April 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

William Franklin Ball, of Arkansas, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Francis Merriman Barnes, jr., of Missouri, with rank from August 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Wilfred Mason Barton, of the District of Columbia, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Clarence Pennell Baxter, of Massachusetts, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Stanhope Bayne-Jones, of Louisiana, with rank from August 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

John Pierce Beeson, of Missouri, with rank from August 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Basil Raphael Beltran, of Pennsylvania, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

James Albertus Bethea, of Louisiana, with rank from November 15, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

John Fairbairn Binnie, of Missouri, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Howell Brewer, of Arkansas, with rank from November 15, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ethan Flagg Butler, of the District of Columbia, with rank from July 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Timothy Joseph Butler, of Oklahoma, with rank from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Frank Clyde Carr, of New Jersey, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Percy James Carroll, of Missouri, with rank from October 23, 1915.

Henry Rohnert Carstens, of Michigan, with rank from November 15, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Albert Edward Catherwood, of Michigan, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Edwin Crosby Chamberlin, of New York, with rank from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Herbert Clifton Chase, of New York, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Percy Octave Chaudron, of Alabama, with rank from August 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Alan Mason Chesney, of Maryland, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

John Woolman Churchman, of Connecticut, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Tracy Earl Clark, of New York, with rank from April 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Harold Duncan Cochrane, of New York, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Gerhard Hutchison Cocks, of New York, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Joseph Dayton Condit, of California, with rank from August 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Fredrick Donald Cooke, of Texas, with rank from March 25, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Robert Page Cooke, of Virginia, with rank from April 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

James Francis Coupal, of Massachusetts, with rank from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Harold Ward Dana, of Massachusetts, with rank from August 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ray H. Davies, of Illinois, with rank from April 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Fellowes Davis, jr., of New York, with rank from March 25, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Henry Levi Davis, of Massachusetts, with rank from April 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Willard Joseph Denno, of New York, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Richard Derby, of New York, with rank from April 28, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Harry Carlos De Vighne, of Alaska, with rank from March 25, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Alphonse Raymond Dochez, of New York, with rank from November 15, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Henry Rutledge Donaldson, of Georgia, with rank from November 15, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Adolph Ernst Dreyer, of Michigan, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Herbert Alton Durham, of New York, with rank from November 15, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

J. G. Ellis, jr., of Texas, with rank from August 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Frank Alexander Evans, of Pennsylvania, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Roy Kepler Evans, of Ohio, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Joseph Leroy Farden, of the District of Columbia, with rank from August 27, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

George Edwards Fay, of Michigan, with rank from August 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Luther Mitchell Ferguson, of Massachusetts, with rank from August 27, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Charles Stewart Flagler, of Pennsylvania, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Frank Thomas Fort, of Kentucky, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Benjamin Franklin Fridge, jr., of Mississippi, with rank from November 15, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

William Stuart Frost, of Washington, with rank from November 15, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

James Alonzo Gannon, of the District of Columbia, with rank from August 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Fletcher Gardner, of Indiana, late first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps, with rank from June 16, 1910. (Reappointment and recess appointment.)

Donald Maurice Gildersleeve, of New York, with rank from August 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Friend Bennett Gilpin, of New Jersey, with rank from April 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Rossner E. Graham, of Louisiana, with rank from August 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Clayton Wellington Greene, of New York, with rank from August 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Abram Comingo Griffith, of Missouri, with rank from April 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

James Henry Haberlin, of New York, with rank from March 25, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Horace Curlin Hall, of Texas, with rank from August 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Lynn Thompson Hall, of Nebraska, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Harry H. Hammel, of Michigan, with rank from November 15, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Charles Delucena Hart, of Pennsylvania, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

H. Philip Hill, of New York, with rank from August 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

George Frank Holland, of Indiana, late first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps, with rank from October 31, 1913. (Reappointment and recess appointment.)

Ransom Spafard Hooker, of New York, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ira Karr Humphrey, of Utah, with rank from August 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Arthur Leroy Hunt, of the District of Columbia, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Charles Wilbur Hyde, of the District of Columbia, with rank from October 23, 1915.

Alpheus Felch Jennings, of Michigan, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Stuart Clark Johnson, of the District of Columbia, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

William Young Kennedy, of Michigan, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Clarence Searle Ketcham, of Maryland, with rank from August 27, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Joseph Eggleston Johnston King, of New York, with rank from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Paul George Lacroix, of Louisiana, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Florus Fremont Lawrence, of Ohio, with rank from March 25, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

George Louis Le Fevre, of Michigan, with rank from March 25, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Henry Lyman, of Massachusetts, with rank from August 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Charles Francis Lynch, of Massachusetts, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Harry Migerdich Malejan, of Michigan, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

William John Manning, of the District of Columbia, with rank from August 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Gilpin Montieth McCain, of Pennsylvania, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Roy Donaldson McClure, of Maryland, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Stuart McGuire, of Virginia, with rank from November 15, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Franklin Chambers McLean, of New York, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

John William Means, of Ohio, with rank from April 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Henry William Meyerding, of Minnesota, with rank from August 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Richard Henry Miller, of Massachusetts, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

John Davidson Milligan, of Pennsylvania, with rank from November 15, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Louis Archie Milne, of Oklahoma, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Charles Stuart Moody, of Idaho, with rank from November 15, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

John Jamieson Morton, jr., of Massachusetts, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

John Gardner Murray, jr., of Maryland, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

George Parcell Myers, of Michigan, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Dean Wentworth Myers, of Michigan, with rank from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

John Howard Nesbitt, of Texas, with rank from August 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Rufus Ingalls Newell, of Washington, with rank from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Edward Allen Noyes, of Oregon, with rank from August 27, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Walter Anthony Ostendorf, of Maryland, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Walter Walker Palmer, of Massachusetts, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ora Frank Parish, of Iowa, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

William Jonathan Pennock, of Washington, with rank from November 15, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Frederick H. Petters, of New York, with rank from August 27, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Roswell Talmadge Pettit, of Illinois, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

William Henry Price, of Michigan, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Arthur Henry Reinstein, of California, with rank from August 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Robert Barnwell Rhett, of South Carolina, with rank from November 15, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Goodrich Barbour Rhodes, of Ohio, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Reuben Lindsay Roberston, of Virginia, with rank from August 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

William Henry Robey, jr., of Massachusetts, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Carl Merrill Robinson, of Maine, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Thomas Avery Rogers, of New York, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Frank Rose, of Washington, with rank from November 15, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Nelson Gorham Russell, of New York, with rank from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Henry Suydam Satterlee, of New York, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Paul Kurt Sauer, of Texas, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Morris I. Schamberg, of New York, with rank from August 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Harry Burke Schmidt, of Michigan, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Paul Adolph Schule, of New York, with rank from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Leonard Case Scott, of Illinois, with rank from August 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ward Francis Seeley, of Michigan, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Robert Nathaniel Severance, of New York, with rank from August 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

William Lowrey Sharp, of Missouri, with rank from August 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Henry Newton Shaw, of Pennsylvania, with rank from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Harold Koch Shawan, of Michigan, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Charles George Sinclair, of Michigan, with rank from August 27, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Harold A. Spilman, of Iowa, with rank from August 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Frederic Good Sprowl, of Washington, with rank from November 15, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Camille Joseph Stamm, of Pennsylvania, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

De Witt Stetten, of New York, with rank from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

George Adolph Stewart, of Maryland, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Edgar Stillman, of New York, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

James Savage Stone, of Massachusetts, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Charles Martin Strotz, of Pennsylvania, with rank from March 25, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Bernhardt Kurt Stumberg, of Missouri, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Frank Joseph Tainter, of Missouri, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Richard Moreland Taylor, of New York, with rank from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Carl Ten Broeck, of New York, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Chauncey Eugene Tennant, of Colorado, with rank from November 15, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

George Edwards Tooley, of Kansas, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Hillel Unterberg, of Missouri, with rank from August 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

George Van Ingen Brown, of Wisconsin, with rank from August 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Abram Lee Van Meter, of Kansas, with rank from November 15, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Emmett Ireland Vaughn, of Kentucky, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Karl Max Vogel, of New York, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Albert Rowland Warner, of North Dakota, with rank from August 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
John Ross Whisenant, of Texas, with rank from August 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Hugh Wilkinson, of Kansas, with rank from June 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Linsly Rudd Williams, of New York, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Robert Parvin Williams, of Pennsylvania, with rank from August 27, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Frank Wiley Wilson, of North Carolina, with rank from August 27, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
George Wheeler Wilson, of Indiana, with rank from November 15, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Richard Shelby Wilson, of Wisconsin, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Alan Churchill Woods, of Maryland, with rank from October 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
George Woolsey, of New York, with rank from August 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Hans Zinsser, of New York, with rank from September 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

DENTAL CORPS.

DENTAL SURGEONS WITH RANK OF FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Acting Dental Surg. Charles De W. Deyton, from July 5, 1915, to fill an original vacancy. (Recess appointment.)
Acting Dental Surg. Arnett P. Matthews, from May 14, 1915, to fill an original vacancy. (Recess appointment.)
Acting Dental Surg. Lester C. Ogg, from November 12, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Acting Dental Surg. Herman S. Rush, from November 11, 1915, to fill an original vacancy. (Recess appointment.)
Acting Dental Surg. Mortimer Sanderson, from May 9, 1915, to fill an original vacancy. (Recess appointment.)
Acting Dental Surg. John W. Scovel, from May 14, 1915, to fill an original vacancy. (Recess appointment.)
Acting Dental Surg. John N. Snapp, from May 10, 1915, to fill an original vacancy. (Recess appointment.)
Acting Dental Surg. William A. Squires, from May 13, 1915, to fill an original vacancy. (Recess appointment.)
Acting Dental Surg. Benjamin C. Warfield, from November 11, 1915, to fill an original vacancy. (Recess appointment.)
Acting Dental Surg. Albert R. White, from May 3, 1915, to fill an original vacancy. (Recess appointment.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

COLONELS.

Lieut. Col. William E. Craighill, Corps of Engineers, from March 12, 1915, vice Col. Harry F. Hodges, appointed brigadier general, United States Army. (Recess appointment.)
Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Kuhn, Corps of Engineers, from March 12, 1915, vice Col. George W. Goethals, appointed major general, United States Army. (Recess appointment.)
Lieut. Col. Henry C. Newcomer, Corps of Engineers, from May 2, 1915, vice Col. Solomon W. Roessler, retired. (Recess appointment.)

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

Maj. James B. Cavanaugh, Corps of Engineers, from March 12, 1915, vice Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Kuhn, promoted. (Recess appointment.)
Maj. George P. Howell, Corps of Engineers, from May 2, 1915, vice Lieut. Col. Henry C. Newcomer, promoted. (Recess appointment.)
Maj. James P. Jervey, Corps of Engineers, from March 12, 1915, vice Lieut. Col. William E. Craighill, promoted. (Recess appointment.)
Maj. Jay J. Morrow, Corps of Engineers, from March 11, 1915, vice Lieut. Col. William L. Sibert, appointed brigadier general, United States Army. (Recess appointment.)

MAJORS.

Capt. James F. Bell, Corps of Engineers, from June 9, 1915, vice Maj. Alfred B. Putnam, deceased. (Recess appointment.)
Capt. Mark Brooke, Corps of Engineers, from March 12, 1915, vice Maj. James P. Jervey, promoted. (Recess appointment.)
Capt. Laurence V. Frazier, Corps of Engineers, from May 2, 1915, vice Maj. George P. Howell, promoted. (Recess appointment.)
Capt. William L. Guthrie, Corps of Engineers, from February 28, 1915, vice Maj. Spencer Cosby, promoted. (Recess appointment.)
Capt. Warren T. Hannum, Corps of Engineers, from March 11, 1915, vice Maj. Jay J. Morrow, promoted. (Recess appointment.)
Capt. William A. Mitchell, Corps of Engineers, from February 28, 1915, vice Maj. James F. McIndoe, promoted. (Recess appointment.)
Capt. Robert R. Ralston, Corps of Engineers, from March 12, 1915, vice Maj. James B. Cavanaugh, promoted. (Recess appointment.)
Capt. Arthur Williams, Corps of Engineers, from February 28, 1915, to fill an original vacancy. (Recess appointment.)
Capt. Wildurr Willing, Corps of Engineers, from February 28, 1915, to fill an original vacancy. (Recess appointment.)

CAPTAINS.

First Lieut. Earl J. Atkisson, Corps of Engineers, from February 28, 1915, vice Capt. Arthur Williams, promoted. (Recess appointment.)
First Lieut. Richard T. Coiner, Corps of Engineers, from February 28, 1915, vice Capt. Wildurr Willing, promoted. (Recess appointment.)
First Lieut. Robert S. A. Dougherty, Corps of Engineers, from February 28, 1915, vice Capt. William L. Guthrie, promoted. (Recess appointment.)
First Lieut. Cleveland C. Gee, Corps of Engineers, from March 12, 1915, vice Capt. Robert R. Ralston, promoted. (Recess appointment.)
First Lieut. Stuart C. Godfrey, Corps of Engineers, from February 28, 1915, vice Capt. William A. Mitchell, promoted. (Recess appointment.)
First Lieut. Francis C. Harrington, Corps of Engineers, from March 11, 1915, vice Capt. Warren T. Hannum, promoted. (Recess appointment.)
First Lieut. John R. D. Matheson, Corps of Engineers, from May 2, 1915, vice Capt. Laurence V. Frazier, promoted. (Recess appointment.)
First Lieut. William H. Sage, jr., Corps of Engineers, from June 9, 1915, vice Capt. James F. Bell, promoted. (Recess appointment.)
First Lieut. Charles J. Taylor, Corps of Engineers, from September 8, 1915, vice Capt. William F. Endress, deceased. (Recess appointment.)
First Lieut. John M. Wright, Corps of Engineers, from March 12, 1915, vice Capt. Mark Brooke, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Second Lieut. Harrison Brand, jr., Corps of Engineers, from May 2, 1915, vice First Lieut. John R. D. Matheson, promoted. (Recess appointment.)
Second Lieut. John H. Carruth, Corps of Engineers, from September 8, 1915, vice First Lieut. Charles J. Taylor, promoted. (Recess appointment.)
Second Lieut. Allen P. Cowgill, Corps of Engineers, from March 12, 1915, vice First Lieut. Cleveland C. Gee, promoted. (Recess appointment.)
Second Lieut. Robert W. Crawford, Corps of Engineers, from February 28, 1915, vice First Lieut. Robert S. A. Dougherty, promoted. (Recess appointment.)
Second Lieut. Dabney O. Elliott, Corps of Engineers, from March 11, 1915, vice First Lieut. Francis C. Harrington, promoted. (Recess appointment.)
Second Lieut. Frederick W. Herman, Corps of Engineers, from June 9, 1915, vice First Lieut. William H. Sage, jr., promoted. (Recess appointment.)
Second Lieut. George F. Lewis, Corps of Engineers, from March 12, 1915, vice First Lieut. John M. Wright, promoted. (Recess appointment.)
Second Lieut. Xenophon H. Price, Corps of Engineers, from February 28, 1915, vice First Lieut. Richard T. Coiner, promoted. (Recess appointment.)
Second Lieut. Frederick S. Skinner, Corps of Engineers, from February 28, 1915, vice First Lieut. Stuart C. Godfrey, promoted. (Recess appointment.)
Second Lieut. Brehon B. Somervell, Corps of Engineers, from February 28, 1915, vice First Lieut. Earl J. Atkisson, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Oscar Otto Kuentz, of Wisconsin, with rank from April 1, 1915, vice Second Lieut. Beverly C. Dunn, promoted February 27, 1913. (Recess appointment.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

COLONEL.

Lieut. Col. William S. Peirce, Ordnance Department, from April 6, 1915, vice Col. Rogers Birnie, retired. (Recess appointment.)

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

Maj. Samuel Hof, Ordnance Department, from July 15, 1915, vice Lieut. Col. Odus C. Horney, resigned. (Recess appointment.)

Maj. William H. Tschappat, Ordnance Department, from August 17, 1915, vice Lieut. Col. Tracy C. Dickson, retired. (Recess appointment.)

Maj. Clarence C. Williams, Ordnance Department, from April 6, 1915, vice Lieut. Col. William S. Peirce, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain Walter K. Lloyd, Coast Artillery Corps, with the rank of captain from June 9, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Chaplain Stanley C. Ramsden, Twenty-eighth Infantry, with the rank of captain from September 22, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Chaplain Samuel J. Smith, Coast Artillery Corps, with the rank of major from September 17, 1915, vice Chaplain Henry A. Brown, Corps of Engineers, retired. (Recess appointment.)

Chaplain Stephen R. Wood, Twenty-ninth Infantry, with the rank of captain from June 29, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

CAVALRY ARM.

COLONEL.

Lieut. Col. Guy Carleton, Third Cavalry, from October 4, 1915, vice Col. Charles M. O'Connor, unassigned, retired. (Recess appointment.)

LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

Maj. George L. Byram, Tenth Cavalry, from October 4, 1915, vice Lieut. Col. Guy Carleton, Third Cavalry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

MAJORS.

Capt. Samuel D. Rockenbach, Eleventh Cavalry, from April 17, 1915, vice Maj. William F. Clark, Second Cavalry, detailed in Quartermaster Corps. (Recess appointment.)

Capt. Frank Tompkins, Tenth Cavalry, from April 5, 1915, vice Maj. John W. Furlong, Thirteenth Cavalry, deceased. (Recess appointment.)

Capt. Robert C. Williams, Fourteenth Cavalry, from October 4, 1915, vice Maj. George L. Byram, Tenth Cavalry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Second Lieut. John K. Brown, Second Cavalry, from December 27, 1914, vice First Lieut. Charles W. Stewart, Fifth Cavalry, resigned. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Stewart O. Elting, Eleventh Cavalry, from December 14, 1914, vice First Lieut. Walter J. Scott, Sixth Cavalry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. William H. Garrison, jr., Twelfth Cavalry, from March 17, 1915, vice First Lieut. Charles D. Rogers, Seventh Cavalry, deceased. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Elbert L. Grisell, Tenth Cavalry, from March 4, 1915, vice First Lieut. James P. Barney, Second Cavalry, transferred. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Homer M. Groninger, Fifth Cavalry, from December 10, 1914, vice First Lieut. Robert M. Barton, Fifth Cavalry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Horace M. Hickam, Eighth Cavalry, from December 8, 1914, vice First Lieut. John H. Howard, Ninth Cavalry, detached from his proper command. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. John T. Kennedy, Sixth Cavalry, from December 8, 1914, vice First Lieut. Brice P. Disque, Third Cavalry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Richard D. Newman, Eleventh Cavalry, from January 15, 1915, vice First Lieut. Charles B. Amory, jr., Ninth Cavalry, detached from his proper command. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Seth W. Scofield, First Infantry, by transfer, with rank from May 1, 1914. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Sumner M. Williams, First Cavalry, from March 28, 1915, vice First Lieut. Marr O'Connor, Fourteenth Cavalry, dismissed. (Recess appointment.)

FIELD ARTILLERY ARM.

CAPTAINS.

First Lieut. Charles S. Blakely, Sixth Field Artillery, from November 4, 1915, vice Capt. Jesse G. Langdon, Fourth Field Artillery, resigned. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Francis W. Honeycutt, Third Field Artillery, from June 27, 1915, vice Capt. Charles M. Allen, Second Field Artillery, retired. (Recess appointment.)

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

First Lieut. Joseph R. Davis, Coast Artillery Corps, by transfer, with rank from July 10, 1907. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Herman Erlenkotter, Fourth Field Artillery, from May 12, 1915, vice First Lieut. John N. Greely, Fourth Field Artillery, detailed in Signal Corps. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Charles L. Kilburn, Coast Artillery Corps, by transfer, with rank from July 14, 1913. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Harold E. Miner, unassigned, from November 4, 1915, vice First Lieut. Charles S. Blakely, Sixth Field Artillery, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Claude B. Thummel, unassigned, from May 15, 1915, vice First Lieut. Arthur H. Carter, Third Field Artillery, resigned. (Recess appointment.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

COLONELS.

Lieut. Col. George W. Gatchell, Coast Artillery Corps, from May 25, 1915, vice Col. Frederick S. Strong, appointed brigadier general, United States Army. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. Col. Alfred M. Hunter, Coast Artillery Corps, from August 25, 1915, vice Col. John V. White, deceased. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. Col. Oscar I. Straub, Coast Artillery Corps, from August 9, 1915, vice Col. John D. Barrette, detailed in The Adjutant General's Department. (Recess appointment.)

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

Maj. George Blakely, Coast Artillery Corps, from August 25, 1915, vice Lieut. Col. Alfred M. Hunter, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Maj. Frank W. Coe, Coast Artillery Corps, from September 11, 1915, vice Lieut. Col. Sidney S. Jordan, retired. (Recess appointment.)

Maj. Frank E. Harris, Coast Artillery Corps, from August 9, 1915, vice Lieut. Col. Oscar I. Straub, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Maj. Andrew Hero, jr., Coast Artillery Corps, from May 25, 1915, vice Lieut. Col. George W. Gatchell, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Maj. Thomas B. Lamoreux, Coast Artillery Corps, from May 16, 1915, vice Lieut. Col. Herman C. Schumm, retired. (Recess appointment.)

MAJORS.

Capt. Joseph B. Douglas, Coast Artillery Corps, from August 25, 1915, vice Maj. George Blakely, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Capt. Edward L. Glasgow, Coast Artillery Corps, from May 16, 1915, vice Maj. B. Lamoreux, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Capt. Harrison Hall, Coast Artillery Corps, to be major from November 9, 1915, vice Maj. Harry L. Steele, detailed in Quartermaster Corps. (Recess appointment.)

Capt. Charles H. Hilton, Coast Artillery Corps, from April 8, 1915, vice Maj. William P. Pence, deceased. (Recess appointment.)

Capt. Hudson T. Patten, Coast Artillery Corps, from September 11, 1915, vice Maj. Frank W. Coe, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Capt. William F. Stewart, jr., Coast Artillery Corps, from August 10, 1915, vice Maj. Robert E. Callan, detached from his proper command. (Recess appointment.)

Capt. Percy Willis, Coast Artillery Corps, from May 25, 1915, vice Maj. Andrew Hero, jr., promoted. (Recess appointment.)

CAPTAINS.

First Lieut. Le Roy Bartlett, Coast Artillery Corps, from May 26, 1915, vice Capt. Leo F. Foster, retired. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Halsey Dunwoody, Coast Artillery Corps, from May 25, 1915, vice Capt. Percy Willis, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Robert C. Eddy, Coast Artillery Corps, from June 20, 1915, vice Capt. John E. Munroe, detailed in Ordnance Department. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Adelno Gibson, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 9, 1915, vice Capt. Harrison Hall, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Albert Gilmor, Fifth Field Artillery, by transfer, with rank from July 10, 1907. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Ellery W. Miles, Coast Artillery Corps, to be captain from September 11, 1915, vice Capt. Hudson T. Patten, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Julius C. Peterson, Coast Artillery Corps, from June 20, 1915, vice Capt. Harry L. Morse, detailed in Ordnance Department. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Thomas M. Spaulding, Coast Artillery Corps, from April 8, 1915, vice Capt. Charles H. Hilton, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. James F. Walker, Coast Artillery Corps, from August 10, 1915, vice Capt. William F. Stewart, jr., promoted. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Benjamin H. L. Williams, Coast Artillery Corps, from May 16, 1915, vice Capt. Edward L. Glasgow, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Second Lieut. Charles A. Chapman, Coast Artillery Corps, from June 20, 1915, vice First Lieut. Julius C. Peterson, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Frank Drake, Coast Artillery Corps, from May 16, 1915, vice First Lieut. Benjamin H. L. Williams, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Walter K. Dunn, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 9, 1915, vice First Lieut. William A. Pendleton, jr., detailed in the Ordnance Department. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Allen R. Edwards, Coast Artillery Corps, from November 16, 1915, vice First Lieut. Charles A. Eaton, resigned. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Joe Eikel, Fourth Field Artillery, by transfer, with rank from July 14, 1913. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Charles Hines, Coast Artillery Corps, from June 20, 1915, vice First Lieut. James L. Walsh, detailed in the Ordnance Department. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Frederick A. Holmer, Coast Artillery Corps, from May 26, 1915, vice First Lieut. Le Roy Bartlett, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. William A. Pendleton, jr., Coast Artillery Corps, from November 9, 1915, vice First Lieut. Adelno Gibson, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Willard K. Richards, Coast Artillery Corps, from April 8, 1915, vice First Lieut. Thomas M. Spaulding, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Fred Seydel, Coast Artillery Corps, from June 20, 1915, vice First Lieut. Robert C. Eddy, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Meade Wildrick, Coast Artillery Corps, from May 25, 1915, vice First Lieut. Halsey Dunwoody, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

INFANTRY ARM.

COLONELS.

Lieut. Col. Samson L. Faison, Fifth Infantry, from October 2, 1915, vice Col. Omar Bundy, Sixteenth Infantry, detailed as adjutant general. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. Col. Harry C. Hale, Seventeenth Infantry, from March 26, 1915, vice Col. Willis T. May, unassigned, retired. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. Col. Alfred Hasbrouck, Eighteenth Infantry, from October 24, 1915, vice Col. Frank B. McCoy, unassigned, retired. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. Col. Elmore F. Taggart, Twenty-eighth Infantry, from September 21, 1915, vice Col. John S. Parke, unassigned, retired. (Recess appointment.)

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

Maj. George B. Duncan, unassigned, from September 21, 1915, vice Lieut. Col. Elmore F. Taggart, Twenty-eighth Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Maj. Lucius L. Durfee, Twenty-sixth Infantry, from October 2, 1915, vice Lieut. Col. Samson L. Faison, Fifth Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Maj. Edward M. Lewis, Nineteenth Infantry, from October 24, 1915, vice Lieut. Col. Alfred Hasbrouck, Eighteenth Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Maj. Julius A. Penn, First Infantry, from October 7, 1915, vice Lieut. Col. Maury Nichols, Fourteenth Infantry, retired. (Recess appointment.)

Maj. Erneste V. Smith, Second Infantry, from March 26, 1915, vice Lieut. Col. Harry C. Hale, Seventeenth Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

MAJORS.

Capt. Elmer W. Clark, infantry, unassigned, from November 22, 1915, vice Maj. Ferdinand W. Kobbé, Eighteenth Infantry, detailed in the Quartermaster Corps. (Recess appointment.)

Capt. Will D. Davis, Fifth Infantry, from March 26, 1915, vice Maj. Erneste V. Smith, Second Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Capt. Isaac Erwin, Thirtieth Infantry, from April 29, 1915, vice Maj. George W. Martin, Nineteenth Infantry, retired. (Recess appointment.)

Capt. Samuel V. Ham, Infantry, unassigned, from May 20, 1915, vice Maj. Robert W. Rose, Twelfth Infantry, retired. (Recess appointment.)

Capt. Henry L. Kinnison, Twelfth Infantry, from September 21, 1915, vice Maj. George B. Duncan, unassigned, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Capt. Howard L. Laubach, Thirtieth Infantry, from October 24, 1915, vice Maj. Edward M. Lewis, Nineteenth Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Capt. William J. Lutz, Twenty-eighth Infantry, from September 5, 1915, vice Maj. Edwin V. Bookmiller, Ninth Infantry, retired. (Recess appointment.)

Capt. George H. McMaster, Third Infantry, from July 21, 1915, vice Maj. George D. Guyer, Sixteenth Infantry, detailed in the Quartermaster Corps. (Recess appointment.)

Capt. Robert W. Mearns, Twentieth Infantry, from September 4, 1915, vice Maj. Peter E. Marquart, Twelfth Infantry, detailed in the Quartermaster Corps. (Recess appointment.)

Capt. Guy C. Palmer, Infantry, unassigned, from October 2, 1915, vice Maj. Lucius L. Durfee, Twenty-sixth Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Capt. George McD. Weeks, Sixteenth Infantry, from April 3, 1915, vice Maj. William A. Phillips, Fifth Infantry, detailed in the Ordnance Department. (Recess appointment.)

Capt. Orrin R. Wolfe, Sixteenth Infantry, from October 7, 1915, vice Maj. Julius A. Penn, First Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

CAPTAINS.

First Lieut. Charles Abel, Fifteenth Infantry, from February 11, 1915, vice Capt. Henry A. Hanigan, Twenty-second Infantry, detached from his proper command. Correction of date of rank. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Alfred J. Booth, Infantry, unassigned, from October 2, 1915, vice Capt. Oliver F. Snyder, Seventeenth Infantry, detached from his proper command. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Elliot Caziarc, Sixteenth Infantry, from September 10, 1915, vice Capt. Hanson B. Black, Twenty-fourth Infantry, detailed in the Signal Corps. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. William E. Gillmore, Thirteenth Infantry, from July 21, 1915, vice Capt. George H. McMaster, Third Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Walter E. Gunster, Eighteenth Infantry, from February 12, 1915, vice Capt. John E. Woodward, Infantry, unassigned, promoted. Correction of date of rank. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Alex M. Hall, Twenty-eighth Infantry, from September 5, 1915, vice Capt. Harry S. Howland, Sixteenth Infantry, retired. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. James A. Higgins, Twenty-fifth Infantry, from October 24, 1915, vice Capt. Howard L. Laubach, Thirtieth Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Sydney H. Hopson, Fifth Infantry, from May 22, 1915, vice Capt. Harry A. Hegeman, Twenty-first Infantry, detailed in the Quartermaster Corps. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Carl C. Jones, Seventh Infantry, from September 21, 1915, vice Capt. Henry L. Kinnison, Twelfth Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. William R. Kendrick, Seventeenth Infantry, from February 13, 1915, vice Capt. James T. Moore, Twenty-seventh Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Joseph A. Marmon, Twenty-fifth Infantry, from October 7, 1915, vice Capt. Orrin R. Wolfe, Sixteenth Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Edward K. Massee, Eleventh Infantry, from October 3, 1915, vice Capt. Courtland Nixon, Thirtieth Infantry, retired. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Gouverneur V. Packer, First Infantry, from March 26, 1915, vice Capt. William D. Davis, Fifth Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. William E. Persons, Eleventh Infantry, from August 19, 1915, vice Capt. Joseph F. Gohn, Fifteenth Infantry, detailed in the Quartermaster Corps. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Gerrit Van S. Quackenbush, Infantry, unassigned, from April 29, 1915, vice Capt. Isaac Erwin, Thirtieth Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Oliver P. Robinson, Twenty-first Infantry, from April 22, 1915, vice Capt. Martin Novak, unassigned, retired. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. H. Clay M. Supplee, Twenty-ninth Infantry, from September 5, 1915, vice Capt. William J. Lutz, Twenty-eighth Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Horace F. Sykes, Infantry, unassigned, from April 3, 1915, vice Capt. George McD. Weeks, Sixteenth Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. James G. Taylor, Seventeenth Infantry, from September 4, 1915, vice Capt. Robert W. Mearns, Twentieth Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. George K. Wilson, Third Infantry, from April 26, 1915, vice Capt. George E. Thorne, Seventh Infantry, detailed in the Quartermaster Corps. (Recess appointment.)

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Second Lieut. Lester D. Baker, Infantry, unassigned, from October 24, 1915, vice First Lieut. James A. Higgins, Twenty-fifth Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Authur E. Bouton, Ninth Infantry, from April 26, 1915, vice First Lieut. George K. Wilson, Third Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Robert C. Cotton, Twentieth Infantry, from February 12, 1915, vice First Lieut. Walter E. Gunster, Eighteenth Infantry, promoted. Correction of date of rank. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Harry B. Crea, Twenty-fourth Infantry, from February 11, 1915, vice First Lieut. Charles Abel, Fifteenth Infantry, promoted. Correction of date of rank. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Leonard H. Drennan, Fourth Infantry, from August 19, 1915, vice First Lieut. William E. Persons, Eleventh Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

First Lieut. Luther Felker, Cavalry, unassigned, by transfer, with rank from November 25, 1913. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Enoch B. Garey, Eighteenth Infantry, from April 29, 1915, vice First Lieut. James W. Everington, Third Infantry, detached from his proper command. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. G. Barrett Glover, jr., Twentieth Infantry, from February 13, 1915, vice First Lieut. William R. Kendrick, Seventeenth Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Charles D. Hartman, Third Infantry, from September 21, 1915, vice First Lieut. Carl C. Jones, Seventh Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Roy A. Hill, Seventh Infantry, from April 22, 1915, vice First Lieut. Oliver P. Robinson, Twenty-first Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Thomas C. Lonergan, Eighteenth Infantry, from October 3, 1915, vice First Lieut. Edward K. Massee, Eleventh Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Edgar S. Miller, Infantry, unassigned, from October 2, 1915, vice First Lieut. Alfred J. Booth, unassigned, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. John H. Muncaster, Fourth Infantry, from September 5, 1915, vice First Lieut. H. Clay M. Supplee, Twenty-ninth Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Charles K. Nulsen, Sixteenth Infantry, from September 4, 1915, vice First Lieut. James G. Taylor, Seventeenth Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Albert L. Sneed, Seventh Infantry, from October 7, 1915, vice First Lieut. Joseph A. Marmon, Twenty-fifth Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Theodore K. Spencer, Seventh Infantry, from September 5, 1915, vice First Lieut. Alex. M. Hall, Twenty-eighth Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Edwin M. Watson, Twenty-eighth Infantry, from September 10, 1915, vice First Lieut. Elliot Caziarc, Sixteenth Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

Second Lieut. Henry J. Weeks, Twenty-third Infantry, from March 26, 1915, vice First Lieut. Gouverneur V. Packer, First Infantry, promoted. (Recess appointment.)

ARMY DESIGNATIONS OF MILITARY ACADEMY CADETS.

(All with rank from June 12, 1915. All recess appointments.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Cadet Joseph Dogan Arthur, jr.
Cadet Lavson Enslow Atkins.
Cadet Edwin Alexander Bethel.
Cadet John Stewart Bragdon.
Cadet John French Conklin.
Cadet William Edward Raab Covell.
Cadet Alexander Pennington Cronkhite.
Cadet Donald Angus Davison.
Cadet Alfred Laing Ganahl.
Cadet Earl Ewart Gesler.
Cadet Douglas Hamilton Gillette.
Cadet John Easter Harris.
Cadet Paul Alfred Hodgson.
Cadet Edwin Coit Kelton.
Cadet Edwin Richardson Kimble.
Cadet Thomas Bernard Larkin.
Cadet Ernest Frederick Miller.
Cadet Lehman Wellington Miller.
Cadet George Jacob Richards.
Cadet John Scott Smylie.
Cadet William Frazer Tompkins.
Cadet Douglas Lafayette Weart.
Cadet Mason James Young.

CAVALRY ARM—SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Cadet Harry Benson Anderson.
Cadet Hugh P. Avent.
Cadet Carl Conrad Bank.
Cadet Norman Jay Boots.
Cadet Frederic William Boye.
Cadet Ralph Pittman Cousins.
Cadet John Fuller Davis.
Cadet Edward James Dwan.
Cadet Edmund de Treville Ellis.
Cadet Paul Russell Frank.
Cadet Karl Hartman Gorman.
Cadet William Sumner Teall Halcomb.
Cadet Blackburn Hall.
Cadet Harry Aloysius Harvey.
Cadet Reese Maughan Howell.
Cadet Eustis Lloyd Hubbard.
Cadet Stafford Le Roy Irwin.
Cadet Clifford Barrington King.
Cadet Edwin Bowman Lyon.
Cadet Frank D. McGee.
Cadet Edward Campbell McGuire.
Cadet Pearson Menoher.
Cadet Henry Jervis Friese Miller.
Cadet Earl Larue Naiden.
Cadet George Hume Peabody.
Cadet Henry McElderry Pendleton.
Cadet William Berkeley Peebles.
Cadet John Franklin Stevens.
Cadet Horace Stringfellow, jr.
Cadet Robert William Strong.
Cadet Victor Vaughan Taylor.
Cadet John McDonald Thompson.
Cadet Leo Andrew Walton.

FIELD ARTILLERY ARM—SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Cadet Herman Beukema.
Cadet Charles Manly Busbee.
Cadet Francis Joseph Dunigan.
Cadet Clinton Wilbur Howard.
Cadet James Allen Lester.
Cadet Raymond Marsh.
Cadet Herbert Spencer Struble.
Cadet Joseph May Swing.
Cadet Albert Whitney Waldron.
Cadet John Hobert Wallace.
Cadet Edwin Albert Zundel.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS—SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Cadet Henry Spiese Aurand.
Cadet Thomas Joseph Brady.
Cadet Charles Hosmer Chapin.
Cadet William Putnam Cherrington.
Cadet John Henry Cochran.
Cadet Herbert Robison Corbin.
Cadet Joseph Daly Coughlan.
Cadet Frank Edwin Emery, jr.
Cadet Charles Robert Finley.
Cadet Richmond Turnbull Gibson.
Cadet Hubert Reilly Harmon.
Cadet Joseph Cumming Haw.
Cadet Walter Wood Hess, jr.
Cadet Carl Ernest Hocker.
Cadet Edward Bolton Hyde, jr.
Cadet Clifford Randall Jones.
Cadet John Frederick Kahle.
Cadet Clarence Brewster Lindner.
Cadet John Storrie MacTaggart.
Cadet Reinold Melberg.
Cadet John Kimberly Meneely.
Cadet Martin John O'Brien.
Cadet Henry Benton Sayler.

Cadet Logan Wellington Serles.
Cadet Harold Eugene Small.
Cadet Iverson Brooks Summers, jr.
Cadet Clesen Henry Tenney.
Cadet Joseph Jesse Teter.
Cadet Edward Caswell Wallington.
Cadet Albert Henry Warren.
Cadet John Beugnot Wogan.

INFANTRY ARM—SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Cadet Alfred Schrieber Balsam.
Cadet Charles Calvert Benedict.
Cadet Omar Nelson Bradley.
Cadet Gilbert Smith Brownell.
Cadet Henry Harold Dabney.
Cadet Lewis Clarke Davidson.
Cadet Michael Frank Davis.
Cadet Howard Donnelly.
Cadet John Benjamin Duckstad.
Cadet Whitten Jasper East.
Cadet Melchior McEwan Eberts.
Cadet Dwight David Eisenhower.
Cadet Clyde Raymond Eisenschmidt.
Cadet Luis Raul Esteves.
Cadet Vernon Evans.
Cadet Benjamin Greeley Ferris.
Cadet Tom Fox.
Cadet Jacob John Gerhardt.
Cadet Adlai Howard Gilkeson.
Cadet Sidney Carroll Graves.
Cadet Thomas James Hanley, jr.
Cadet Thomas Guerdon Hearn.
Cadet Donald Henley.
Cadet Charles Curtiss Herrick.
Cadet Leland Stanford Hobbs.
Cadet Otto Al Busch Hooper.
Cadet Jesse Beeson Hunt.
Cadet Harold William James.
Cadet John Keliher.
Cadet John William Leonard.
Cadet Robert Bishop Lorch.
Cadet Stuart Clarence MacDonald.
Cadet John Aloysius McDermott.
Cadet Stanley McNabb.
Cadet Philip Kitchings McNair.
Cadet Joseph Taggart McNarney.
Cadet John Ross Mendenhall.
Cadet Louis Alfred Merillat, jr.
Cadet Benjamin Willis Mills.
Cadet Paul John Mueller.
Cadet Joseph Monroe Murphy.
Cadet James Basevi Ord.
Cadet Parley Doney Parkinson.
Cadet Earl Marvin Price.
Cadet Vernon Edwin Prichard.
Cadet George Pulsifer, jr.
Cadet Marshall Henry Quesenberry.
Cadet Norman Randolph.
Cadet Jo Hunt Reaney.
Cadet Metcalfe Reed.
Cadet Charles Samuel Ritchel.
Cadet John Nicholas Robinson.
Cadet John Ellis Rossell.
Cadet Charles Wolcott Ryder.
Cadet Edward Gill Sherburne.
Cadet Richard Carlton Stickney.
Cadet George Edward Stratemeyer.
Cadet Oscar Andruss Straub.
Cadet Thomas Fenton Taylor.
Cadet Leroy Hugh Watson.
Cadet Arthur Arnim White.
Cadet John Hamilton Chew Williams.
Cadet Robert Livingston Williams.
Cadet Roscoe Barnett Woodruff.
Cadet James Alward Van Fleet.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS.

Rear Admiral William S. Benson, with the rank of rear admiral, for a term of four years. (Recess appointment.)

REAR ADMIRALS.

Capt. William S. Benson, from November 26, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Capt. Herbert O. Dunn, from August 6, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Capt. Augustus F. Fechteler, from July 11, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Capt. Albert Gleaves, from July 29, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Capt. Albert W. Grant, from September 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Capt. Albert G. Winterhalter, from May 5, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

CAPTAINS.

Commander Frederic B. Bassett, jr., from May 5, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Commander Benjamin F. Hutchison, from August 6, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Commander Richard H. Jackson, from July 11, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Commander Sumner E. W. Kittelle, from September 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Commander Thomas P. Magruder (an additional number in grade), from August 6, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Commander William V. Pratt, from September 29, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Commander Nathan C. Twining, from July 29, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Commander Henry A. Wiley, from April 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

COMMANDERS.

Lieut. Commander Wat T. Cluverius, from April 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Commander Ralph Earle, from July 1, 1914, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously confirmed. (Recess appointment.)
Lieut. Commander Frederic N. Freeman, from July 1, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
Lieut. Commander Thomas A. Kearney, from August 6, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Lieut. Commander Dudley W. Knox, from September 29, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Commander Gatewood S. Lincoln, from July 10, 1914, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously confirmed. (Recess appointment.)
Lieut. Commander Arthur MacArthur, from August 17, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Lieut. Commander Albert W. Marshall, from July 29, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Lieut. Commander Leigh C. Palmer, from July 11, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Lieut. Commander Frank E. Ridgely, from September 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Commander George L. P. Stone, from April 28, 1914, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously confirmed. (Recess appointment.)
Lieut. Commander Charles M. Tozer, from December 15, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
Commander Ivan C. Wettengel, from December 12, 1914, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously confirmed. (Recess appointment.)
Lieut. Commander Duncan M. Wood, from May 5, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Commander Daniel W. Wurtsbaugh (an additional number in grade), from July 1, 1914, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously confirmed. (Recess appointment.)

LIEUTENANT COMMANDERS.

Lieut. Donald C. Bingham, from December 11, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
Lieut. Ralph P. Craft, from July 29, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Lieut. Otto C. Dowling, from September 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Lieut. John Downes, from July 1, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
Lieut. Ralph M. Griswold, from December 15, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
Lieut. Myles Joyce, from May 5, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Lieut. James P. Lannon, from April 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Lieut. Commander Edward J. Marquart, from November 13, 1914, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously confirmed. (Recess appointment.)
Lieut. Frank C. Martin, from July 11, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Lieut. George J. Meyers, from July 10, 1914. (Recess appointment.)

Lieut. Commander James P. Murdock, from November 5, 1914, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously confirmed. (Recess appointment.)
Lieut. Neil E. Nichols, from August 17, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Lieut. Lewis B. Porterfield, from March 4, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Lieut. Commander William L. Pryor, from July 1, 1914, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously confirmed. (Recess appointment.)
Lieut. Gilbert J. Rowcliff, from March 22, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Lieut. Adolphus Staton, from August 1, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Lieut. Richard Wainwright, jr., from April 28, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Lieut. Robert Wallace, from December 12, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
Lieut. David A. Weaver, from August 6, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

LIEUTENANTS.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Alfred W. Atkins, from November 13, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Harold M. Bemis, from April 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Harry Campbell, from December 15, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Charles A. Dunn, from May 5, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
Lieut. (Junior Grade) William S. Farber, from August 17, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Allan S. Farquhar, from February 24, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Lieut. Raymond F. Frellsen, from November 5, 1914, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously confirmed. (Recess appointment.)
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Philip H. Hammond, from December 11, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
Lieut. John H. Hoover, from July 10, 1914, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously confirmed. (Recess appointment.)
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Claud A. Jones, from December 12, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
Lieut. (Junior Grade) George W. Kenyon, from January 1, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Lucien F. Kimball, from March 4, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Frank R. King, from July 29, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Lieut. Louis H. Maxfield, from October 29, 1914, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously confirmed. (Recess appointment.)
Lieut. Irving H. Mayfield, from July 1, 1914, to change the date from which he takes rank as previously confirmed. (Recess appointment.)
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Harvey W. McCormack, from March 22, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Ernest D. McWhorter, from April 28, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Carl T. Osburn, from August 6, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Lieut. (Junior Grade) John M. Schelling, from May 5, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Roy LeC. Stover, from April 25, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Bert B. Taylor, from July 11, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Lieut. (Junior Grade) William O. Wallace, from July 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Bruce R. Ware, jr., from August 1, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

LIEUTENANTS (JUNIOR GRADE).

Ensign Walden L. Ainsworth, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Charles S. Alden, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign James T. Alexander, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Anton B. Anderson, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Lorain Anderson, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Milton H. Anderson, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign George B. Ashe, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Robert K. Awtrey, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Oscar C. Badger, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Oliver W. Bagby, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Carlos A. Bailey, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Philip R. Baker, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Daniel E. Barbey, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign William C. Barnes, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Eric L. Barr, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Harold T. Bartlett, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Paul M. Bates, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Charlton E. Battle, jr., from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign William E. Baughman, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Thomas Baxter, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Donald B. Beary, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Robert E. Bell, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Andrew C. Bennett, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Mervyn S. Bennion, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Howard B. Berry, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Valentine N. Bieg, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Bernhard H. Bieri, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Joseph M. Blackwell, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Howard D. Bode, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Harry R. Bogusch, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Richard H. Booth, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Herbert R. A. Borchardt, from June 5, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Creed H. Boucher, from June 5, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Herbert H. Bouson, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign John P. Bowden, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Thales S. Boyd, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Clarkson J. Bright, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Ernest W. Broadbent, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Clarence K. Bronson, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign John J. Brown, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Laurence R. Brown, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Melville S. Brown, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Walter E. Brown, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Pat Buchanan, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Elliott Buckmaster, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign William H. Burtis, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign John A. Byers, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign James C. Byrnes, jr., from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Daniel J. Callaghan, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign William F. Callaway, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Stanley R. Canine, from December 5, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Everett D. Capehart, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Wadleigh Capehart, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Lee C. Carey, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Rivers J. Carstarphen, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign William D. Chandler, jr., from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Nathan B. Chase, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Marion C. Cheek, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Godfrey de C. Chevalier, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign James C. Clark, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Calvin H. Cobb, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Emory W. Coil, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Francis M. Collier, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Walter V. Combs, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Lewis W. Comstock, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Urey W. Conway, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign George M. Cook, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Charles M. Cooke, jr., from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign William A. Corley, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign William M. Corry, jr., from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Francis S. Craven, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Edmund A. Crenshaw, jr., from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign James McD. Cresap, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Joseph F. Crowell, jr., from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign James A. Crutchfield, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign John H. Culin, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Harry P. Curley, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign John P. Dalton, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign George W. D. Dashiell, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Lyal A. Davidson, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Walter S. Davidson, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Walter S. De Lany, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Louis E. Denfeld, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Ralph E. Dennett, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Davis De Treville, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Morton L. Deyo, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign George L. Dickson, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Harold Dodd, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign John F. Donelson, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Delevan B. Downer, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Campbell D. Edgar, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Walter A. Edwards, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Charles M. Elder, from June 5, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Fred K. Elder, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Emory P. Eldredge, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Robert H. English, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Hans Ertz, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign John H. Falge, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Richard S. Field, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Herman E. Fischer, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign John A. Fletcher, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Sargent Force, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Louis R. Ford, from June 8, 1915.
Ensign George H. Fort, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Paul F. Foster, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Murphy J. Foster, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign John L. Fox, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Hugh C. Frazer, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Deupree J. Friedell, from June 5, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Hollaway H. Frost, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign George C. Fuller, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Jenifer Garnett, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Thomas L. Gatch, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign John W. Gates, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Robert Gatewood, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Edwards B. Gibson, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign George S. Gillespie, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Carl G. Gilliland, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Morris D. Gilmore, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Cyrus D. Gilroy, from June 5, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Harrison R. Glennon, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Donald C. Godwin, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Howard H. Good, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Wells E. Goodhue, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Augustine H. Gray, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Lucien B. Green, 2d, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign William G. Greenman, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Robert M. Griffin, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Virgil C. Griffin, jr., from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign James G. B. Gromer, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Harold B. Grow, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Clarence Gulbranson, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Allen H. Guthrie, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Walter S. Haas, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Ole O. Hagen, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Robert S. Haggart, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Preston B. Haines, from June 5, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Harvey S. Haislip, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Robert A. Hall, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Carroll M. Hall, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Donald W. Hamilton, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Roman B. Hammes, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Lewis Hancock, jr., from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Raymond V. Hannon, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Edward W. Hanson, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Hamilton Harlow, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Frederick S. Hatch, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Webb C. Hayes, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Herbert R. Hein, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Harry W. Hill, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Robert M. Hinckley, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Robert P. Hinrichs, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Guy C. Hitchcock, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Merritt Hodson, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Granville B. Hoey, from June 5, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Josiah O. Hoffman, jr., from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign William S. Hogg, jr., from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign John H. Holt, jr., from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Ralph W. Holt, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Heister Hoogewerff, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Harry W. Hosford, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Bushrod B. Howard, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Glenn F. Howell, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Garnet Hulings, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Lunsford L. Hunter, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign George F. Jacobs, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Howard S. Jeans, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Chester C. Jersey, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Frank E. Johnson, from June 5, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Cecil Y. Johnston, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Leslie La F. Jordan, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Howard S. Keep, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Harold R. Keller, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Frank H. Kelly, jr., from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Jay L. Kerley, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Raymond E. Kerr, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Henry M. Kieffer, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign William D. Kilduff, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign James L. King, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Samuel W. King, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Thomas S. King, 2d., from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Howard F. Kingman, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Norman L. Kirk, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Van Leer Kirkman, jr., from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Hugo W. Koehler, from June 5, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Hurbert V. La Bombard, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Forrest U. Lake, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign George W. La Mountain, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Edward K. Lang, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Edward C. Lange, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Alfred Y. Lanphier, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Edward B. Lapham, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Marc W. Larimer, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Francis A. La Roche, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Robert A. Lavender, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Ralph C. Lawder, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Robert C. Lee, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Howard K. Lewis, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Roy W. Lewis, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Spencer S. Lewis, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Leonard N. Linsley, from July 30, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Charles A. Lockwood, jr., from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Ames Loder, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Frank Loftin, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign James A. Logan, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Frank J. Lowry, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign George M. Lowry, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Frank H. Luckel, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Alexander Macomb, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Scott B. Macfarlane, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Albert R. Mack, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign John H. Magruder, jr., from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Stewart A. Manahan, from June 5, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Joseph R. Mann, jr., from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Francis G. Marsh, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Charles P. Mason, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Hugh V. McCabe, from June 5, 1914. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Scott D. McCaughey, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign John W. McClaran, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Thomas S. McCloy, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Edgar R. McClung, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Millington B. McComb, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Frank C. McCord, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Edward O. McDonnell, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Harry D. McHenry, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Earl A. McIntyre, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Edward H. McKitterick, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign George J. McMillin, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Charles H. McMorris, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Daniel S. McQuarrie, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Bolivar V. Meade, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Romuald P. P. Meclewski, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign John F. Meigs, jr., from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Aaron S. Merrill, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Robert T. Merrill, 2d, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Harry L. Merring, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Earle C. Metz, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Elmer K. Miles, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Robert N. Miller, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Schuyler Mills, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Marc A. Mitscher, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Robert P. Mohle, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Robert P. Molten, jr., from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign James C. Montfort, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Alfred E. Montgomery, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Charles J. Moore, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Robert D. Moore, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Warren L. Moore, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Aylmer L. Morgan, jr., from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign George D. Murray, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Richard P. Myers, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Edward P. Nickinson, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign William S. Nicholas, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Joseph L. Nielson, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Elliott B. Nixon, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Joseph P. Norfleet, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Eugene T. Oates, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign William H. O'Brien, jr., from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Wentworth H. Osgood, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Ormand C. Pailthorp, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Roger W. Paine, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Lyell St. L. Pamperin, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Ralph S. Parr, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign George F. Parrott, jr., from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Harry G. Patrick, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Donald F. Patterson, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Horatio J. Peirce, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Whitley Perkins, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Benjamin Perlman, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign John R. Peterson, jr., from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Wallace B. Phillips, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Sherwood Picking, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Baylis F. Poe, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Charles A. Pownall, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign William M. Quigley, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign De Witt C. Ramsey, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Oliver M. Read, jr., from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign John W. Reeves, jr., from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Miles P. Refo, jr., from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Lawrence F. Reifsnider, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Frederick G. Reinicke, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Frank F. Reynolds, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign John K. Richards, jr., from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign William A. Richardson, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign William N. Richardson, jr., from June 5, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Conrad Ridgely, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Walter A. Riedel, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Frederick L. Riefkohl, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Ralph G. Risley, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Albert C. Roberts, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Stephen B. Robinson, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Percy K. Robottom, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign James L. Rodgers, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Herbert O. Roesch, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign George A. Rood, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Albert B. Sanborn, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Roscoe E. Schuirman, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Harold W. Scofield, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Norman Scott, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Walter D. Seed, jr., from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Warren A. Shaw, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign Frederick C. Sherman, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Henry J. Shields, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Robert B. Simons, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Alston R. Simpson, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Robert H. Skelton, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Ernest G. Small, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Glenn A. Smith, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign John H. Smith, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Joseph McE. B. Smith, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Lybrand P. Smith, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Harold E. Snow, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Ingram C. Sowell, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Earl W. Spencer, jr., from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Franklin S. Steinwachs, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Ellis S. Stone, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Glenn B. Strickland, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign James H. Taylor, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign William D. Taylor, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Abraham C. Ten Eyck, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Paul S. Theiss, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign John C. Thom, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Dorsey O. Thomas, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Beriah M. Thompson, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Robert R. Thompson, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Mahlon S. Tisdale, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Webb Trammell, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Francis P. Traynor, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Frank E. P. Uberroth, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Herbert W. Underwood, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Guysbert B. Vroom, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign James G. Ware, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Robertson J. Weeks, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Philip Van H. Weems, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Fred Welden, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign John H. Wellbrock, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Ralph S. Wentworth, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Louis P. Wenzell, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign George L. Weyler, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Grady B. Whitehead, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Francis E. M. Whiting, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Homer C. Wick, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign John Wilbur, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign James B. Will, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Bernard O. Wills, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Edgar M. Williams, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Alfred S. Wolfe, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Oliver L. Wolford, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Stanley G. Womble, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Ralph F. Wood, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign George L. Woodruff, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Carleton H. Wright, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Carroll Q. Wright, jr., from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Percy T. Wright, from June 5, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Richard W. Wuest, from June 5, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Robert T. Young, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Ellis M. Zacharias, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign John A. L. Zenor, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Alfred G. Zimermann, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

ENSIGNS.

Joseph E. Austin, of Wisconsin, from July 30, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Gunner Richard S. Bulger, from July 30, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Chief Machinist Horace E. Burks, from July 30, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Machinist Eugene G. Herzinger, from July 30, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Chief Machinist Adolph J. Merkt, from July 30, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Gunner Albert Osenger, from July 30, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Chief Machinist William D. Sullivan, from July 30, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

MIDSHIPMEN TO BE ENSIGNS.

(All with rank from June 5, 1915. All recess appointments.)

Richard R. Adams.
Daniel W. Armstrong.
Lloyd V. H. Armstrong.
Marshall B. Arnold.
Robert N. S. Baker.
Alan Barnett.
John F. Bates, jr.
Richard W. Bates.
Roswell H. Blair.
Howes Bodfish.
William H. Bowman.
Edward Breed.
James P. Brown.
Thomas G. Brown.
Raymond Burhen.
Henry P. Burnett.
Norwood G. Calvert.
John H. Campman.
Joseph H. Chadwick.
Irving R. Chambers.
Theodore E. Chandler.
Harry H. Chenoweth.
Earle W. F. Childs.
Burton W. Chippendale.
Ralph W. Christie.
Charles G. Clark.
Henry S. Clark, jr.
Stuart B. Clark.
Robert W. Clark.
Horace D. Clarke.
David McL. Collins.
Walter J. Confer.
Frederic P. Culbert.
Donald McL. Dalton.
Robert T. Darrow.

Arthur C. Davis.
Samuel R. Deets.
Julius C. Delpino.
Dallas D. Dupre.
Glenn H. Easton.
Hugh G. Eldredge.
John S. Farnsworth.
Robert M. Farrar.
John M. Field, jr.
Hilbert A. Fisher.
Cornelius W. Flynn.
Millard G. Gamble, jr.
Archie E. Glann.
Philip T. Glennon.
Robert O. Glover.
Vincent H. Godfrey.
Homer W. Graf.
Ivan M. Graham.
William Granat.
George W. Grove.
William S. Hactor.
Homer H. H. Harrison.
Alexander G. Hatch.
Edward E. Hazlett, jr.
Elmer R. Henning.
Walter A. Hicks.
George C. Hill.
Lyman B. Hoops.
Elmer B. Hough.
Roy de S. Horn.
Harold O. Hunter.
Frank C. Huntoon.
Myron W. Hutchinson, jr.
Edouard V. M. Isaacs.
Samuel P. Jenkins.
Romeo J. Jondreau.
Claude O. Kell.
Ralph Kiely.
Archer E. King, jr.
Merrill T. Kinne.
John B. Kneip.
George C. Kriner.
James R. Kyle, jr.
George P. Lamont.
Arthur Landis.
Conrad L. Lein.
Nelson J. Leonard.
Chester E. Lewis.
James M. Lewis.
Leverett S. Lewis.
Forrest H. Libenow.
William J. Lorenz.
Francis S. Low.
John C. Lusk.
James E. Maher.
Stuart A. Maher.
John J. Mahoney.
Francis M. Mail, jr.
Preston Marshall.
Stephen H. Matteson.
Edwin S. McCoach.
Lynde D. McCormick.
John L. McCrea.
Harold M. Meyers.
Marcus C. Miller.
Louis R. Moore.
Philip C. Morgan.
William Nelson.
Otto Nimitz.
William J. Nunnally, jr.
Charles F. Osborn.
Harvey E. Overesch.
Hubert E. Paddock.
Robert M. Parkinson.
Melville C. Partello.
Frederick W. Pennoyer, jr.
Benjamin F. Perry.
Thomas G. Peyton.
Nathaniel M. Pigman.
Winfred H. A. Pike, jr.
Warner P. Portz.
Melville W. Powers.
Kendall Preston.
Allen G. Quynn.
John S. Ray.
Powell McC. Rhea.
Frederick G. Richards.
Clifford G. Richardson.
Oliver H. Ritchie.
John H. Rockwell.
Forrest B. Royal.
Isaac Schlossbach.
Leon B. Scott.
Tully Shelley.
James M. Shoemaker.
Wesley J. Shofner.
Samuel R. Shumaker.
John D. Small.
Allen E. Smith.
Finney B. Smith.
William M. Snelling.
Mark L. Sperry, jr.
Jonathan H. Sprague.
Morris H. Spriggs.
Lewis L. Stedman.
Albert R. Stephan.
Arthur D. Struble.
Armit C. Thomas.
William D. Thomas.
Ryland D. Tisdale.
Henry O. Tovey.
Scott Umsted.
Howard L. Vickery.
Claude C. Vickrey.
Frank D. Wagner.
Myron J. Walker.
Dewitt C. Watson.
Charles F. Wedderburn.
Herbert V. Wiley.
Winthrop Winslow.
Noble Withers.
Gerard H. Wood.
Leighton Wood.
Alexander S. Wotherspoon.
Allan R. Wurtele.
Walter M. A. Wynne.

Medical Corps.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR.

Medical Inspector Charles H. T. Lowndes, from April 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

SURGEONS.

Passed Asst. Surg. Frederick G. Abeken, from June 18, 1914. (Recess appointment.)

Passed Asst. Surg. James E. Gill, from July 20, 1914. (Recess appointment.)

Surg. Allen D. McLean, from January 21, 1914, to change the date from which he takes rank as previously confirmed. (Recess appointment.)

Passed Asst. Surg. Winfield S. Pugh, jr., from June 25, 1914. (Recess appointment.)

Passed Asst. Surg. Isaac S. K. Reeves, from April 18, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Surg. Charles E. Ryder, from December 15, 1913, to change the date from which he takes rank as previously confirmed. (Recess appointment.)

PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Asst. Surg. Charles L. Beeching, from September 14, 1914. (Recess appointment.)

Asst. Surg. Robert G. Davis, from January 26, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Asst. Surg. Stanley D. Hart, from September 28, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Asst. Surg. Robert F. Jones, from August 2, 1914. (Recess appointment.)

Asst. Surg. Richard H. Laning, from June 21, 1914. (Recess appointment.)

Asst. Surg. Penlie B. Ledbetter, from May 4, 1914. (Recess appointment.)

Asst. Surg. Chester C. Wood, from May 4, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Joel T. Boone, assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps, from April 22, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Foster H. Bowman, assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps, from April 22, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

William A. Brams, assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps, from April 22, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Frederic L. Conklin, assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps, from April 22, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Walter W. Cress, assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps, from April 22, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Charles W. Depping, assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps, from April 22, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ruskin H. Lhamon, assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps, from April 22, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Henry McDonald, assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps, from April 22, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
William H. Michael, assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps, from April 22, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Cecil S. O'Brion, assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps, from April 22, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Joy A. Omer, assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps, from April 22, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Clarence W. Ross, assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps, from April 22, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Henry M. Stenhouse, assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps, from April 22, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
William A. Stoops, assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps, from April 22, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Summerfield M. Taylor, assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps, from April 22, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Robert A. Torrance, assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps, from April 22, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Chalmer H. Weaver, assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps, from April 22, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
William W. Wickersham, assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps, from April 22, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Talmadge Wilson, assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps, from April 22, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Carleton I. Wood, assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps, from April 22, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Overton Brooks, of Illinois, from March 10, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Virgil H. Carson, of Virginia, from August 6, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Lawrence F. Drumm, of New York, from September 25, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Francis De A. Gibbs, of Tennessee, from August 6, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Elphege A. M. Gondreau, of Rhode Island, from August 6, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
John Harper, of Pennsylvania, from August 6, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Forrest M. Harrison, of Virginia, from August 6, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Alcpfar Marsteller, of Virginia, from November 30, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Richard H. Miller, of Rhode Island, from August 6, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Franklin F. Murdoch, of New York, from December 1, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
John P. Owen, of Missouri, from August 6, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Paul Richmond, jr., of Virginia, from September 25, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
William J. Rogers, of Ohio, from August 6, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
George P. Shields, of Pennsylvania, from August 6, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Montgomery H. Sicard, of New York, from April 12, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Arthur C. Sinton, of Virginia, from December 1, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
George W. Taylor, of Alabama, from August 6, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Russell J. Trout, of New York, from August 6, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
George B. Tyler, of Virginia, from August 6, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Walter A. Vogelsang, of New Jersey, from August 6, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Henry C. Weber, of Indiana, from August 6, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Leslie B. Wiggs, of Virginia, from November 30, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Louis H. Williams, of North Carolina, from December 1, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Grover C. Wilson, of Louisiana, from August 6, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

DENTAL CORPS.

ASSISTANT DENTAL SURGEONS.

Acting Asst. Dental Surg. Harry W. Blaisdell, from November 27, 1915.
Acting Asst. Dental Surg. James L. Brown, from November 27, 1915.
Acting Asst. Dental Surg. Joseph D. Halleck, from November 27, 1915.
Acting Asst. Dental Surg. Harry H. Harvey, from November 27, 1915.
Acting Asst. Dental Surg. Harry D. Johnson, from November 27, 1915.
Acting Asst. Dental Surg. Ernest W. Lacy, from November 27, 1915.
Acting Asst. Dental Surg. Joseph A. Mahoney, from November 27, 1915.
Acting Asst. Dental Surg. Anson F. McCreary, from November 27, 1915.
Acting Asst. Dental Surg. Leon Martin, from November 27, 1915.
Acting Asst. Dental Surg. Eugene H. Tennent, from November 27, 1915.
Acting Asst. Dental Surg. Lucian C. Williams, from November 27, 1915.

DENTAL RESERVE CORPS.

George C. Fowler, of the District of Columbia, from June 9, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
William M. Thebaut, of Georgia, from June 9, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

CHIEF PHARMACIST.

Pharmacist Ralph T. Abernathy, from March 22, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

PAY DIVISION.

DIRECTORS.

Pay Inspector Samuel McGowan, from September 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Pay Inspector Ziba W. Reynolds, from July 30, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Pay Inspector Eugene D. Ryan, from August 11, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

INSPECTORS.

Paymaster Samuel Bryan, from August 11, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Paymaster Arthur F. Huntington, from September 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Paymaster David Potter, from July 30, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

PASSED ASSISTANT PAYMASTERS.

Asst. Paymaster John L. Chatterton, from August 23, 1912. (Recess appointment.)
Tucker C. Gibbs, a citizen of Florida, from September 2, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Asst. Paymaster William Gower, from November 3, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
Asst. Paymaster Arthur H. Mayo, from November 3, 1914. (Recess appointment.)

ASSISTANT PAYMASTERS.

Stephen J. Brune, of Missouri (and an enlisted man in the Navy), from September 17, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Chester W. Edge, of California (and an enlisted man in the Navy), from September 17, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

ASSISTANT PAYMASTERS WITH RANK OF LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE.)

Ensign Ernest H. Barber, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Herman G. Bowerfind, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign John A. Byrne, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign David T. Chalmers, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign John A. Colhoun, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Charles C. Copp, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Arthur H. Eddins, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Eaton C. Edwards, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

Ensign John B. Ewald, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign John J. Gaffney, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign John A. Harman, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Delos P. Heath, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Herbert J. Houser, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Oscar W. Leidel, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Stanley M. Mathes, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Charles V. McCarty, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Macdonough C. Merriam, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign William E. Moorman, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Lawrence A. Odlin, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Richard S. Robertson, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Harry T. Sandlin, from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Samuel R. White, jr., from March 7, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

CHIEF PAY CLERKS.

(Paymasters' clerks appointed under the act of Mar. 4, 1915. All recess appointments.)

Clarence C. Alger, from July 1, 1915.
Emil E. Artois, from July 1, 1915.
Rudolph A. Ashton, from July 1, 1915.
Frank H. Baasen, from July 1, 1915.
Arthur W. Babcock, from July 1, 1915.
Charles L. Bahrendt, from July 1, 1915.
Archy W. Barnes, from July 1, 1915.
Ambrose J. Barnum, from July 1, 1915.
Carl E. Beaty, from July 1, 1915.
Carroll F. Bennett, from July 1, 1915.
John E. Bibb, from July 1, 1915.
Walter D. Bollard, from July 1, 1915.
Richard R. Bolles, from July 1, 1915.
Charles H. Breyer, from July 1, 1915.
Philip A. Caro, from July 1, 1915.
Edgar L. Cary, from July 1, 1915.
Otis F. Cato, from July 1, 1915.
Charles W. Charlton, from July 1, 1915.
William Craig, from July 1, 1915.
William H. Crap, from July 1, 1915.
Fred E. Crossman, from July 1, 1915.
Thomas A. Culhane, from July 1, 1915.
Eugene Dann, from July 1, 1915.
Edward F. Delaney, from July 1, 1915.
Roscoe J. Dodd, from July 1, 1915.
Dayton Fisher, from July 1, 1915.
Frank D. Foley, from July 1, 1915.
James Gately, from July 1, 1915.
John J. Gering, from July 1, 1915.
Miles Gilman, from July 1, 1915.
Orlo S. Goff, from July 1, 1915.
Robert L. Gressitt, from July 1, 1915.
Gerald A. Griffin, from July 1, 1915.
Henry Guilmette, from July 1, 1915.
Thomas A. Henry, from July 1, 1915.
Arthur Hesford, from July 1, 1915.
John M. Holmes, from July 1, 1915.
Harry A. Hooton, from July 1, 1915.
Theodore F. Howe, from July 1, 1915.
Frank Hunt, from July 1, 1915.
Alpheus M. Jones, from July 1, 1915.
Samuel H. Knowles, from July 1, 1915.
Helmer H. Koppang, from July 1, 1915.
Benjamin L. Lankford, from July 1, 1915.
Harry Mack, from July 1, 1915.
George W. Masterton, from July 1, 1915.
Timothy J. Mulcahy, from July 1, 1915.
Nils B. Olsen, from July 1, 1915.
Oscar J. Phillips, from July 1, 1915.
Edward W. Poore, from July 1, 1915.
Harry Price, from July 1, 1915.
John H. Rauch, from July 1, 1915.
Joseph Reay, from July 1, 1915.
Joseph A. Rebentisch, from July 1, 1915.
James E. Reed, from July 1, 1915.
Charles E. Sandgren, from July 1, 1915.
Thomas M. Schnotala, from July 1, 1915.
George P. Seifert, from July 1, 1915.
Walker A. Settle, from July 1, 1915.
Burnice W. Shumaker, from July 1, 1915.
Charles R. Sies, from July 1, 1915.
Malcolm D. Stuart, from July 1, 1915.
Lewis S. Sutliff, from July 1, 1915.
Sidney P. Vaughn, from July 1, 1915.
Edward R. von Preissig, from July 1, 1915.
George A. Wilcox, from July 1, 1915.
William C. Wood, from July 1, 1915.

CHAPLAINS.

Commander William G. Cassard, with rank of captain, from November 19, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Lieut. Sydney K. Evans, with rank of lieutenant commander, from November 19, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Lieut. George E. T. Stevenson, with the rank of lieutenant commander, from June 25, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

CONSTRUCTION DIVISION.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR.

Asst. Naval Constructor Herbert S. Howard, from May 23, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

ASSISTANT NAVAL CONSTRUCTORS.

Ensign Garland Fulton, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Ernest M. Pace, jr., from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Harold E. Saunders, from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Ensign Samuel J. Zeigler, jr., from June 8, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

ASSISTANT CIVIL ENGINEER.

Ensign Roscoe L. Martin, from September 21, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHIEF BOATSWAINS.

Boatswain John Atley, from January 9, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Boatswain Bertram David, from January 9, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Boatswain George Knott, from January 9, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Boatswain Thomas Macklin, from January 9, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Boatswain George G. Robertson, from January 9, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

CHIEF GUNNERS.

Gunner Charles L. Bridges, from January 16, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Gunner William Cronan, from January 16, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Gunner William O. King, from January 16, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Gunner Albert Klingler, from January 16, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Gunner Arthure Langfield, from January 16, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Gunner Michael Macdonald, from January 16, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Gunner Torger Nylund, from February 3, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
Gunner James E. Orton, from January 16, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Gunner John Ronan, from January 16, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Gunner George D. Samonski, from January 16, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Gunner Charles S. Schepke, from January 16, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Gunner William Seach, from January 16, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Gunner George D. Stillson, from January 16, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Gunner Richard O. Williams, from January 16, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

CHIEF MACHINISTS.

Machinist Edwin W. Abel, from December 31, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
Machinist Joseph R. Bradshaw, from December 31, 1914.
Machinist Albert C. Byrne, from December 31, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
Machinist Paul B. Cozine, from December 31, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
Machinist George W. Fairfield, from December 31, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
Machinist William R. Gardner, from December 31, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
Machinist Orrin R. Hewitt, from December 31, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
Machinist Earl F. Holmes, from December 31, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
Machinist Robert M. Huggard, from December 31, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
Machinist Frederick T. Lense, from December 23, 1913. (Recess appointment.)
Machinist Louis F. Miller, from December 31, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
Machinist William M. Miller, from December 31, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
Machinist Otto T. Purcell, from December 31, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
Machinist George L. Russell, from December 31, 1914. (Recess appointment.)
Machinist Joseph C. Stein, from December 31, 1914. (Recess appointment.)

CHIEF CARPENTERS.

Carpenter Clarence P. Baker, from November 15, 1915.
Carpenter Charles R. Barr, from November 15, 1915.
Carpenter Alfred Bledsoe, from November 15, 1915.
Carpenter Samuel C. Burgess, from January 30, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Carpenter Reuben R. Clarke, from January 30, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Carpenter Tony L. Hannah, from January 30, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Carpenter Harold F. McCarty, from January 30, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Carpenter Frederick Mackle, from January 30, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Carpenter Morgan M. Saylor, from November 15, 1915.
Carpenter Frank M. Smith, from January 30, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Carpenter Harry R. Taylor, from January 30, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Carpenter William L. Wall, from January 30, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Carpenter Frank Weber, from January 30, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Carpenter Robert E. Wilkinson, from February 20, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

MARINE CORPS.

COLONEL.

Lieut. Col. Constantine M. Perkins, retired, from July 16, 1915. (Recoss appointment.)

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

Maj. Albertus W. Catlin, from October 15, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Maj. John T. Myers (to additional number in grade), from October 15, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

MAJORS.

Capt. Hiram I. Bearss (subject to examination required by law), from May 16, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Capt. Frederic L. Bradman, from October 15, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Capt. Louis M. Gulick, from November 10, 1914. (Recess appointment.)

CAPTAINS.

First Lieut. Edward H. Conger, from May 16, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
First Lieut. Franklin B. Garrett, from October 15, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
First Lieut. Henry N. Manney, jr., from May 26, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
First Lieut. Clifford P. Meyer, from September 15, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
First Lieut. Clayton B. Vogel, from February 25, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Second Lieut. Fred S. N. Erskine, from February 25, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Second Lieut. Roy S. Geiger, from May 16, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Second Lieut. Robert E. Messersmith, from October 15, 1915.
Second Lieut. Richard H. Tebbs, jr., from September 15, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Second Lieut. Ernest C. Williams, from May 26, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Midshipman Rupert M. Burstan, from June 5, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Midshipman Robert O. B. Burwell, from June 5, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Midshipman Pedro A. del Valle, from June 5, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Midshipman Louis R. de Roode, from June 5, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Midshipman Archie F. Howard, from June 5, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Midshipman John A. Minnis, from June 5, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Midshipman Ralph J. Mitchell, from June 5, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Midshipman Owen E. O'Neill, from June 5, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Midshipman DeWitt Peck, from June 5, 1915. (Recess appointment.)
Midshipman Raymond R. Wright, from June 5, 1915. (Recess appointment.)

POSTMASTERS.

ALABAMA.

R. E. Blackburn, jr., to be postmaster at Uniontown, Ala., in place of O. L. Woodfin, deceased.
J. Richard Coleman to be postmaster at Sheffield, Ala., in place of H. I. Johnson, removed.
John L. Dickinson to be postmaster at Brundidge, Ala., in place of Sallie W. Collier. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1915.
Margie Gardner to be postmaster at Aliceville, Ala. Office became presidential January 1, 1914.
Moses A. George, jr., to be postmaster at Florala, Ala., in place of S. E. Clark, removed.
Harry C. Howze to be postmaster at Marion Ala., in place of Jethro D. Dennis, removed.
William V. Jacoway to be postmaster at Fort Payne, Ala., in place of George L. Malone. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1915.
Robert M. Crump to be postmaster at Collinsville, Ala., in place of Henry R. Jordan. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1915.
J. William Roberts to be postmaster at Headland, Ala., in place of Frank W. Slocomb. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1915.
R. B. Smyer to be postmaster at Birmingham, Ala., in place of T. H. Aldrich. Incumbent's commission expires December 11, 1915.
Clyde Oldshue to be postmaster at Sulligent, Ala., in place of Green E. Bankhead, deceased.
R. F. Wheeler to be postmaster at Winfield, Ala. Incumbent's commission expired January 1, 1915.
Agnew S. Wilson to be postmaster at Fulton, Ala. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

ALASKA.

Martin Conway to be postmaster at Skagway, Alaska, in place of A. E. Kindell, resigned.

ARIZONA.

Thomas A. Feeney to be postmaster at Miami, Ariz., in place of J. V. Prochaska. Incumbent's commission expired April 17, 1915.
Henry C. Loudermilk to be postmaster at Wilcox, Ariz., in place of Alberta M. Fulghum, resigned.
Selim J. Michelson to be postmaster at Phoenix, Ariz., in place of Chalmers B. Wood, deceased.
James A. Pitts to be postmaster at Seligman, Ariz. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.
Solomon H. Snider to be postmaster at Winkelman, Ariz., in place of Esther A. Snider. Incumbent's commission expired April 17, 1915.

ARKANSAS.

Philip N. Buchanan to be postmaster at Cotter, Ark., in place of Charles B. Eaton, resigned.

Horace Palmer Cravens to be postmaster at Magazine, Ark., in place of Stephen R. George, removed.

Fount G. Hollabaugh to be postmaster at Marshall, Ark. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Z. M. McCarroll to be postmaster at Walnut Ridge, Ark., in place of Mrs. C. C. Cate. Incumbent's commission expired June 8, 1915.

Claude Mann to be postmaster at Malvern, Ark., in place of Andrew I. Roland, resigned.

James K. Sartain to be postmaster at Blytheville, Ark., in place of James H. Elkins, resigned.

Abbie Shearer to be postmaster at Bearden, Ark., in place of Abbie Gatling (change of name by marriage).

Red Thomas to be postmaster at Fordyce, Ark., in place of R. M. Jordan, resigned.

George M. Walter to be postmaster at Judsonia, Ark., in place of F. G. Briggs, resigned.

CALIFORNIA.

Charles J. Adair to be postmaster at San Pedro, Cal., in place of Samuel M. Storer. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1915.

George A. Barnett to be postmaster at San Luis Obispo, Cal., in place of William P. Thorne, removed.

J. C. Barthel to be postmaster at Venice, Cal., in place of Calla J. Westfall, resigned.

George M. Belles to be postmaster at Azusa, Cal., in place of George E. Glover, resigned.

Herman Burmaster to be postmaster at Torrance, Cal. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

Maria Carr to be postmaster at Templeton, Cal. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

A. R. Coffman to be postmaster at Fairfield, Cal., in place of W. C. Sheldon. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1915.

William J. Debenedetti to be postmaster at Half Moon Bay, Cal., in place of John H. Quinlan, removed.

Davis C. Earhart to be postmaster at Hornbrook, Cal. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

Nettie Fausel to be postmaster at Independence, Cal. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Steve A. Glassell to be postmaster at Beverly Hills, Cal. Incumbent's commission expired January 1, 1915.

A. G. Griffith to be postmaster at Wheatland, Cal., in place of John M. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1915.

O. W. Grove to be postmaster at Cupertino, Cal. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Frank T. Hawes to be postmaster at Centerville, Cal. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

E. P. Higgins to be postmaster at San Gabriel, Cal., in place of James W. Roe. Incumbent's commission expired July 6, 1915.

W. B. Higgins to be postmaster at Baypoint, Cal., in place of William R. South. Incumbent's commission expired May 4, 1915.

A. A. Heeser to be postmaster at Mendocino, Cal., in place of William Mullen. Incumbent's commission expired December 21, 1913.

Maxwell Longfellow to be postmaster at Maricopa, Cal., in place of E. E. Brown, resigned.

Anna McMichael to be postmaster at San Juan Bautista, Cal. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

Lucille F. Merrill to be postmaster at Sisson, Cal., in place of Samuel W. Metcalf, resigned.

George C. Murphy to be postmaster at Porterville (late Portersville), Cal., in place of Edgar W. Loyd. Incumbent's commission expires December 14, 1915.

Raymond P. O'Connor to be postmaster at Atascadero, Cal. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Joseph L. Osborn to be postmaster at Gridley, Cal., in place of J. N. Hollis. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1915.

William D. Parker to be postmaster at Biggs, Cal., in place of W. E. Walker. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1915.

Jane M. Powell to be postmaster at Angel Island, Cal. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

Charles B. Randall to be postmaster at Kerman, Cal., in place of Charles B. Randall. Incumbent's commission expired February 1, 1915.

Leon V. Roberson to be postmaster at Sanitarium, Cal. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

F. D. Robertson to be postmaster at Quincy, Cal., in place of L. F. Cate. Incumbent's commission expired August 22, 1915.

Mamie L. Royce to be postmaster at Pittsburg, Cal., in place of Margaret D. Royce, deceased.

Joseph J. Rosborough to be postmaster at Oakland, Cal., in place of Paul Schafer. Incumbent's commission expired February 14, 1915.

Mathilda V. Smith, to be postmaster at Wilmington, Cal. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

Nora J. Street to be postmaster at Cedarville, Cal., in place of Joseph R. Wilson, resigned.

William E. Taylor to be postmaster at Westwood, Cal., in place of Hugh Countryman, resigned.

M. S. Trigueiro to be postmaster at San Miguel, Cal. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

George W. Wentner to be postmaster at Weed, Cal., in place of George W. Wentner. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1915.

COLORADO.

Harry R. Aikin to be postmaster at Gunnison, Colo., in place of B. Frank Martin, resigned.

John T. Adkins to be postmaster at Holly, Colo., in place of John E. Murphy, removed.

William H. Bloom to be postmaster at Limon, Colo., in place of William H. Bloom. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1915.

Ralph A. Cable to be postmaster at Windsor, Colo., in place of Robert E. Hanna. Incumbent's commission expired August 19, 1915.

John A. Cross to be postmaster at Loveland, Colo., in place of Carrie James. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1915.

Asa P. Dickson to be postmaster at Westcliffe, Colo. Office became presidential April 1, 1915.

James E. Hanley to be postmaster at Cripple Creek, Colo., in place of Huse Taylor, resigned.

Hester E. House to be postmaster at Haxtum, Colo., in place of G. L. Coleman. Incumbent's commission expired August 1, 1915.

Walter S. Kemmer to be postmaster at Steamboat Springs, Colo., in place of Henry C. Monson, jr., resigned.

W. J. McDonald to be postmaster at Fowler, Colo., in place of W. L. Williams. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1915.

Serena B. Pollock to be postmaster at Rifle, Colo., in place of Charles L. Todd, deceased.

Fred H. Sanderson to be postmaster at Hotchkiss, Colo., in place of Jessie E. Field. Incumbent's commission expired June 8, 1915.

M. J. Scanlon to be postmaster at Lyons, Colo., in place of William M. Thorne. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1915.

William B. Tallant to be postmaster at Estes Park, Colo. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

CONNECTICUT.

James Bride, jr., to be postmaster at East Haddam, Conn., in place of Marshall Emmons. Incumbent's commission expired July 17, 1915.

Daniel J. Carrington to be postmaster at Beacon Falls, Conn., in place of John W. Cook. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1912.

William F. Delaney to be postmaster at New Britain, Conn., in place of Ira E. Hicks. Incumbent's commission expired February 6, 1915.

Clifford E. Chapman to be postmaster at Niantic, Conn., in place of Asa E. S. Bush. Incumbent's commission expired January 16, 1915.

Charles Harrington to be postmaster at Essex, Conn., in place of Grace W. Goddard. Incumbent's commission expired July 17, 1915.

Henry Kelley to be postmaster at New Canaan, Conn., in place of Lewis B. Sutton. Incumbent's commission expired April 17, 1915.

B. F. Mahan to be postmaster at New London, Conn., in place of John McGinley. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1915.

Egbert A. Morehouse to be postmaster at Kent, Conn. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

John O'Rourke to be postmaster at Willimantic, Conn., in place of Charles H. Dimmick. Incumbent's commission expired February 16, 1915.

Frederick A. Reiner to be postmaster at Sandy Hook, Conn., in place of Edgar C. Page. Incumbent's commission expires December 12, 1915.

Patrick Riley to be postmaster at Killingly, Conn., in place of William F. Bidwell. Incumbent's commission expired June 10, 1914.

William J. Wood to be postmaster at Westport, Conn., in place of Charles Harris, resigned.

DELAWARE.

Levi K. Bowen to be postmaster at Newark, Del., in place of John W. Brown, deceased.

Harry V. Tubbs to be postmaster at Selbyville, Del. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Merritt O. Chance to be postmaster at Washington, D. C., in place of Otto Praeger, resigned.

FLORIDA.

J. D. Argyle to be postmaster at West Palm Beach, Fla., in place of Guy I. Metcalf, removed.

Susie M. Bryan to be postmaster at Fort Lauderdale, Fla., in place of Susie M. Bryan. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1915.

Levy E. Carter to be postmaster at Green Cove Springs, Fla., in place of Horace M. Bradley. Incumbent's commission expired May 1, 1915.

Turner A. Duren to be postmaster at Largo, Fla., in place of M. J. McMullen, resigned.

William B. Gray to be postmaster at Millville, Fla. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

John J. Johnston to be postmaster at St. Cloud, Fla., in place of William H. Garner. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1915.

Arthur A. Jones to be postmaster at Lake Worth, Fla. Office became presidential October 1, 1914.

John A. McDonald to be postmaster at De Funiak Springs, Fla., in place of B. P. Morris, resigned.

L. R. Nixon to be postmaster at Homestead, Fla. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

Lundy L. Sutton to be postmaster at Bushnell, Fla. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

John R. Walker to be postmaster at Titusville, Fla., in place of A. B. Tull. Incumbent's commission expired May 9, 1915.

Walter Williams to be postmaster at Graceville, Fla., in place of Jesse E. Miller, resigned.

GEORGIA.

William A. Adams to be postmaster at Fitzgerald, Ga., in place of George E. Ricker. Incumbent's commission expired August 19, 1915.

A. C. Aldridge to be postmaster at Glennville, Ga., in place of Carrie B. Padgett, name changed by marriage.

J. T. Bird to be postmaster at Oxford, Ga., in place of Edgar R. Gunn, removed.

Charles L. Collins to be postmaster at Cartersville, Ga., in place of Walter Akerman. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1914.

Frances E. Chapman to be postmaster at Buena Vista, Ga., in place of Frances E. Chapman. Incumbent's commission expired May 16, 1915.

Thomas E. Dixon to be postmaster at Pavo, Ga., in place of Thomas E. Dixon. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1915.

Wesley S. Kickliter to be postmaster at Alma, Ga. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Henry M. McWhorter to be postmaster at Summerville, Ga., in place of Charles P. Neal, resigned.

Clyde F. Selman to be postmaster at Douglasville, Ga., in place of Edward M. Hagin. Incumbent's commission expired June 6, 1915.

J. W. Turner to be postmaster at Helena, Ga., in place of John W. English, resigned.

HAWAII.

John G. Lewis to be postmaster at Waipahu, Hawaii, in place of Henry A. Juen, resigned.

Arthur V. Lloyd to be postmaster at Lahaina, Hawaii, in place of Edward B. Friel, declined.

IDAHO.

Arno Albrecht to be postmaster at Bovill, Idaho, in place of D. J. Featherston. Incumbent's commission expired May 18, 1915.

E. T. Bowman to be postmaster at Payette, Idaho, in place of Burt Venable. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1915.

Mac O. Burr to be postmaster at Genesee, Idaho, in place of Daniel C. Burr. Incumbent's commission expired February 6, 1915.

Frederick J. Hill to be postmaster at Cambridge, Idaho, in place of John T. Welker, resigned.

J. C. De La Mare to be postmaster at Oakley, Idaho, in place of Marcus O. Funk. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1915.

Earl J. Kidd to be postmaster at Ashton, Idaho, in place of Felix Burgess. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1915.

C. A. Miller to be postmaster at Wendell, Idaho, in place of C. H. Andrews. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1915.

John L. Rettig to be postmaster at Elk River, Idaho, in place of E. H. Hilton, resigned.

W. P. Shinn to be postmaster at Filer, Idaho, in place of Lee J. Snelson. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1915.

M. A. Stronk to be postmaster at Twin Falls, Idaho, in place of W. H. Greenhow. Incumbent's commission expired January 26, 1915.

Georgia Toner to be postmaster at Aberdeen, Idaho. Incumbent's commission expired January 1, 1915.

Homer W. Woodall to be postmaster at Soda Springs, Idaho, in place of E. M. Morrell. Incumbent's commission expired July 17, 1915.

ILLINOIS.

J. B. F. Agnew to be postmaster at Augusta, Ill., in place of Charles H. Mead. Incumbent's commission expired July 12, 1915.

James Ash to be postmaster at Lemont, Ill., in place of Peter A. Nelson. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1915.

Frederick K. Bastian to be postmaster at Fulton, Ill., in place of Peter Thomsen. Incumbent's commission expired February 1, 1915.

W. Carroll Bush, jr., to be postmaster at Pittsfield, Ill., in place of Lee Capps. Incumbent's commission expired August 21, 1915.

John G. Bohlander to be postmaster at Hinsdale, Ill., in place of James McClintock. Incumbent's commission expired January 9, 1915.

William T. Byrnes to be postmaster at Grafton, Ill., in place of W. P. Edsall, resigned.

William Campbell to be postmaster at Athens, Ill., in place of W. M. Swingle. Incumbent's commission expired August 21, 1915.

A. M. Clavin to be postmaster at Sterling, Ill., in place of J. P. Overholser. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1914.

James R. Cleary to be postmaster at Marengo, Ill., in place of Charles Scofield. Incumbent's commission expired February 16, 1915.

Joseph W. Davis to be postmaster at Harrisburg, Ill., in place of John Odum, resigned.

John Dooley to be postmaster at Belvidere, Ill., in place of Frank T. Moran. Incumbent's commission expired January 26, 1914.

Nellie C. Ebinger to be postmaster at McLean, Ill. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

A. P. Ferguson to be postmaster at Griggsville, Ill., in place of William E. Ludlow, removed.

G. W. Frame to be postmaster at Woodstock, Ill., in place of W. S. McConnell. Incumbent's commission expired February 1, 1915.

M. J. Gibbs to be postmaster at Highwood, Ill., in place of W. W. Bartlett. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1915.

John Gilchrist to be postmaster at Utica, Ill., in place of Charles D. Clark. Incumbent's commission expired January 16, 1915.

Francis S. Greenleaf to be postmaster at Savanna, Ill., in place of Arthur P. Woodruff. Incumbent's commission expired January 20, 1915.

John E. Hayes to be postmaster at North Chicago, Ill., in place of John C. Hale, removed.

N. J. Highsmith to be postmaster at Robinson, Ill., in place of Edward S. Baker. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1915.

William J. Hinze, to be postmaster at Beecher, Ill. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

T. J. Kelly to be postmaster at Seneca, Ill., in place of Frank J. Kelleher, resigned.

Marion L. McCandless to be postmaster at Pinckneyville, Ill., in place of W. L. McCandless, deceased.

Sarah McGinnis to be postmaster at Shabbona, Ill., in place of J. Agnes Olson. Incumbent's commission expired January 19, 1915.

John E. Mackin to be postmaster at Lockport, Ill., in place of John A. Walter. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1914.

R. D. Miner to be postmaster at Findlay, Ill., in place of Otis E. Stumpf. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1915.

Nora E. Moulton to be postmaster at Metamora, Ill. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

J. O. Morris to be postmaster at Forrest, Ill., in place of Thomas C. Grotevant. Incumbent's commission expired April 17, 1915.

Charles E. Nicodemus to be postmaster at Forreston, Ill., in place of Riley M. Garman. Incumbent's commission expired February 1, 1915.

H. M. Levering to be postmaster at Petersburg, Ill., in place of C. T. Beekman, removed.

Elmer E. Linn to be postmaster at Argo, Ill. Office became presidential April 1, 1914.

T. B. Lyons to be postmaster at Winchester, Ill., in place of Karl Miller. Incumbent's commission expired August 21, 1915.

J. J. O'Rourke to be postmaster at Harvey, Ill., in place of William H. Pease. Incumbent's commission expired January 27, 1915.

John F. Quinn to be postmaster at Joliet, Ill., in place of John T. Clyne. Incumbent's commission expired December 21, 1914.

Alexander Z. Rice to be postmaster at Worden, Ill. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Rolla L. Russell to be postmaster at Princeton, Ill., in place of James K. Hopkins, deceased.

Charles J. Schmitt to be postmaster at Meredosia, Ill., in place of Charles H. James. Incumbent's commission expired August 21, 1915.

J. M. Sheets to be postmaster at Oblong, Ill., in place of Samuel R. Thomas, resigned.

Daniel S. Small to be postmaster at Mazon, Ill. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

F. S. Smith to be postmaster at Mount Carroll, Ill., in place of Frank E. Hurless. Incumbent's commission expired July 24, 1915.

Frank Starckman to be postmaster at Mount Carmel, Ill., in place of T. G. Risley. Incumbent's commission expired August 21, 1915.

John J. Sweeney to be postmaster at Springvalley, Ill., in place of William A. Hardy, removed.

Thomas J. Walsh to be postmaster at McHenry, Ill., in place of Joseph C. Holly. Incumbent's commission expired June 20, 1915.

John F. Wendt to be postmaster at Huntley, Ill. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

John E. Wyatt to be postmaster at White Hall, Ill., in place of M. B. Ross. Incumbent's commission expired August 21, 1915.

INDIANA.

Robert J. Barkley to be postmaster at Moores Hill, Ind., in place of Claude B. Thomas. Incumbent's commission expired June 15, 1915.

Charlie E. Clark to be postmaster at Knightstown, Ind., in place of William R. Zion. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1915.

Harry S. Fickle to be postmaster at Galveston, Ind., in place of F. R. Morrison. Incumbent's commission expired May 1, 1915.

L. G. Harley to be postmaster at Plymouth, Ind., in place of Francis E. Garn. Incumbent's commission expired August 19, 1915.

Cleo E. Keckler to be postmaster at Parker, Ind., in place of John E. Clevenger. Incumbent's commission expired August 1, 1915.

James B. James to be postmaster at Charlestown, Ind., in place of Joseph W. Morrow, resigned.

Henry W. Key to be postmaster at Marengo, Ind. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

Leonard B. McCarty to be postmaster at Carthage, Ind., in place of Enos Coffin. Incumbent's commission expired May 1, 1915.

Joseph H. McFarland to be postmaster at Farmland, Ind., in place of Edgar T. Botkin. Incumbent's commission expired May 1, 1915.

Clarence E. Magers to be postmaster at Newport, Ind., in place of Melville B. Carter, removed.

Edward C. Miller to be postmaster at Fort Wayne, Ind., in place of Robert B. Hanna. Incumbent's commission expired May 1, 1915.

Emery A. Metz, to be postmaster at Wolcottville, Ind., in place of J. C. Schleffler. Incumbent's commission expired May 1, 1915.

J. A. Misner to be postmaster at La Fontaine, Ind., in place of John Lynn. Incumbent's commission expired May 1, 1915.

James W. Payne to be postmaster at Shelburn, Ind., in place of Frank L. Ferguson, removed.

William J. Richardson to be postmaster at Winslow, Ind., in place of Elmer W. Rust. Incumbent's commission expired June 22, 1915.

Seymour A. Thompson to be postmaster at Kirklin, Ind. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

George H. Weninger to be postmaster at Hamlet, Ind. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

IOWA.

Theodore A. Berry to be postmaster at Cumberland, Iowa, in place of E. L. Richardson. Incumbent's commission expired August 19, 1915.

George J. Boitnott to be postmaster at Maxwell, Iowa, in place of George Hardenbrook. Incumbent's commission expired February 1, 1915.

Stephen W. Burroughs to be postmaster at Allison, Iowa, in place of Andrew J. Mullarky, removed.

Patrick Doran to be postmaster at Coon Rapids, Iowa, in place of Almon C. Steele, deceased.

W. F. Garrison to be postmaster at Swea City, Iowa, in place of John O. Hatch. Incumbent's commission expired June 8, 1915.

C. H. Hamilton to be postmaster at Wapello, Iowa, in place of James D. Hicklin. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1915.

W. J. Hoebel to be postmaster at Blairstown, Iowa, in place of Benjamin F. Paul. Incumbent's commission expired July 25, 1915.

George W. Hughes to be postmaster at Cedar Falls, Iowa, in place of Edwin H. Wilson, resigned.

Alva Humeston to be postmaster at Humeston, Iowa, in place of A. D. McCulloch. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1915.

A. J. Johnson to be postmaster at Brighton, Iowa, in place of Stephen M. Brinton, resigned.

James E. Kelley to be postmaster at Le Mars, Iowa, in place of W. S. Freeman. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1915.

A. J. Killmer to be postmaster at Mason City, Iowa, in place of William F. Muse. Incumbent's commission expired June 22, 1915.

John R. Lane to be postmaster at Cascade, Iowa, in place of Emma T. Loes, deceased.

Earle D. Lovell to be postmaster at Luverne, Iowa. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

James E. Lowrie to be postmaster at Lehigh, Iowa, in place of William H. Keough, resigned.

J. S. McLuen to be postmaster at Guthrie Center, Iowa, in place of George W. Cook. Incumbent's commission expired February 1, 1915.

Fred H. Moss to be postmaster at Osage, Iowa, in place of T. M. Atherton. Incumbent's commission expired July 25, 1915.

D. W. Mugan to be postmaster at Jefferson, Iowa, in place of John Stevenson. Incumbent's commission expired April 17, 1915.

A. D. Ocheltree to be postmaster at Bayard, Iowa, in place of W. A. Cooper, resigned.

George T. Porter to be postmaster at Afton, Iowa, in place of John E. Deitrick. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1915.

Ambrose B. Robinson to be postmaster at Clarinda, Iowa, in place of James L. Brown. Incumbent's commission expired August 8, 1915.

Joseph M. Rosse to be postmaster at Lohrville, Iowa, in place of D. P. Ellsworth. Incumbent's commission expired May 1, 1915.

E. H. Schilling to be postmaster at State Center, Iowa, in place of Maude Bower. Name changed by marriage.

J. M. Schollian to be postmaster at Sheffield, Iowa, in place of Harry Williams. Incumbent's commission expired April 24, 1915.

John J. Sloan to be postmaster at Williams, Iowa, in place of John S. Sloan, resigned.

Osmond O. Stole to be postmaster at Roland, Iowa. Office became presidential October 1, 1912.

Martin D. Swenning to be postmaster at Doon, Iowa. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

Jacob Wenger to be postmaster at Wayland, Iowa. Incumbent's commission expired October 1, 1915.

KANSAS.

Harry S. Bearg to be postmaster at Robinson, Kans., in place of Inez E. Smith, resigned.

David F. Bruner to be postmaster at Norton, Kans., in place of Fred S. Hazelton. Incumbent's commission expired May 15, 1915.

H. D. Burke to be postmaser at Severy, Kans., in place of T. J. Robinson. Incumbent's commission expired June 30, 1915.

W. A. Caldwell to be postmaster at Arcadia, Kans., in place of Frank A. Jewell, removed.

Albert B. Carney to be postmaster at Concordia, Kans., in place of Thomas A. Sawhill. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1915.

Francis J. Castle to be postmaster at Norcatur, Kans. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Josiah Crosby to be postmaster at St. Francis, Kans., in place of G. A. Benkelman. Incumbent's commission expired June 22, 1915.

L. B. Davis to be postmaster at Elk City, Kans., in place of Richard L. Musson. Incumbent's commission expires December 12, 1915.

William J. Dehler to be postmaster at Sylvan Grove, Kans., in place of James A. Schill. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1915.

Robert Durst to be postmaster at Moundridge, Kans., in place of August Ringwalt. Incumbent's commission expired August 18, 1915.

James W. Frazier to be postmaster at Lenora, Kans. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Cecil L. Hinds to be postmaster at Mound Valley, Kans., in place of J. F. Bettorff, deceased.

L. W. Knight to be postmaster at Burlington, Kans., in place of Joseph G. Denslow, removed.

Reuben M. Long to be postmaster at Barnard, Kans. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Fred G. Meyer to be postmaster at Hoisington, Kans., in place of Philip C. Kopplin. Incumbent's commission expired July 17, 1915.

Lee Oldham to be postmaster at Leoti, Kans., in place of C. K. Gerard. Incumbent's commission expired August 19, 1915.

Abraham Peters to be postmaster at Mullinville, Kans. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

William C. Polley to be postmaster at Republic, Kans. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Charles G. Williams to be postmaster at Preston, Kans. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

James H. Rice to be postmaster at Kensington, Kans., in place of Nelson M. Cowan. Incumbent's commission expired May 25, 1915.

L. J. Smith to be postmaster at Argonia, Kans., in place of J. W. Achelpohl, resigned.

Adna D. White to be postmaster at Louisburg, Kans., in place of Lenora M. McElheny, removed.

John W. Willham to be postmaster at Clearwater, Kans. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

KENTUCKY.

W. F. Amis to be postmaster at Barbourville, Ky., in place of Rebecca Green. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1915.

J. L. Chadwick to be postmaster at Vanceburg, Ky., in place of Frank A. Mitchell, resigned.

Ottis Conyers to be postmaster at Dry Ridge, Ky. Office became presidential April 1, 1915.

William W. Garrett to be postmaster at Pembroke, Ky., in place of Thomas A. Miller. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1915.

Jesse Olive to be postmaster at Marion, Ky., in place of Carl Henderson, resigned.

Lorenzo E. Morris to be postmaster at Patesville, Ky. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

Martin L. Price, jr., to be postmaster at Van Lear, Ky. Office became presidential October 1, 1915 .

E. E. Pritchard to be postmaster at Williamsburg, Ky., in place of G. W. Patrick. Incumbent's commission expired May 22, 1915.

Zula D. Spradlin to be postmaster at Prestonburg, Ky., in place of Belle Flanery, removed.

R. E. Wallace to be postmaster at Greenville, Ky., in place of D. U. Poole, removed.

William A. Ward to be postmaster at Paintsville, Ky., in place of Robert N. Mayo, resigned.

Nehemiah M. Webb to be postmaster at Whitesburg, Ky. Office became presidential April 1, 1915.

Henry Whelan to be postmaster at Bardstown, Ky., in place of Mary Alice Sweets, resigned.

James B. Yates to be postmaster at Cave City, Ky., in place of C. Y. White, resigned.

LOUISIANA.

P. B. Allbritton to be postmaster at Clarks, La., in place of B. H. Miller, resigned.

M. M. Bonham to be postmaster at Mooringsport, La., in place of Andrew J. Brewer, removed.

Janie Bridges to be postmaster at Longville, La., in place of Jane McWilliams (name changed by marriage).

Daniel Crowe to be postmaster at Vivian, La., in place of Daniel Crowe. Incumbent's commission expired July 28, 1915.

Dos Fuqua to be postmaster at Naberton, La. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

Herbert M. Gordon to be postmaster at Melville, La., in place of C. C. Johnson, resigned.

J. E. Ray to be postmaster at Boyce, La., in place of Cary E. Blanchard, resigned.

Thomas F. Sheahan to be postmaster at Fullerton, La., in place of Thomas F. Sheahan. Incumbent's commission expires December 18, 1915.

Green H. Wilcox to be postmaster at Bogalusa, La., in place of Mary G. Pearsall, resigned.

MAINE.

Harry S. Bates to be postmaster at Phillipe, Me., in place of Sidney G. Haley, resigned.

Forrest G. Coffin to be postmaster at Harrington, Me. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

Harry A. Greenwood to be postmaster at Ashland, Me., in place of Whitfield B. Hallett. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1915.

Elmer E. Harris to be postmaster at Springvale, Me., in place of Luther W. Stanley. Incumbent's commission expired April 17, 1915.

Natt R. Hubbard to be postmaster at Kittery, Me., in place of Thomas E. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expired August 19, 1915.

Edwards A. Matthews to be postmaster at Union, Me. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Thomas Quinn to be postmaster at Millinocket, Me., in place of Harry E. Reed. Incumbent's commission expired May 15, 1915.

Hiram W. Ricker to be postmaster at South Poland, Me., in place of Hiram W. Ricker. Incumbent's commission expired August 18, 1915.

William D. Stuart to be postmaster at National Soldiers Home, Me., in place of Roland A. Scribner, resigned.

E. A. Webber to be postmaster at Hartland, Me., in place of Phoebe Varney, resigned.

Frederic R. Young to be postmaster at Wilton, Me., in place of Abail H. Jones. Incumbent's commission expired May 1, 1915.

MARYLAND.

Oliver B. Clark to be postmaster at Silver Spring, Md., in place of Oliver H. P. Clark, removed.

J. Vernon Padgett, jr., to be postmaster at La Plata, Md., in place of Harry C. Bowie. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1915.

Alexander H. Radcliffe to be postmaster at St. Michaels, Md., in place of J. E. Watkins, resigned.

MASSACHUSETTS.

J. William Byron to be postmaster at Concord, Mass., in place of Fred A. Tower. Incumbent's commission expired January 19, 1915.

Arthur J. Coughlan to be postmaster at Maynard, Mass., in place of Arthur E. Walker. Incumbent's commission expired June 20, 1915.

Isabelle Crocker to be postmaster at Cotuit, Mass. Incumbent's commission expired July 1, 1913.

Sydney Harrocks to be postmaster at Westminster, Mass. Incumbent's commission expired October 1, 1913.

Martin H. Hickey to be postmaster at Shrewsbury, Mass. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

Chestina B. Robbins to be postmaster at East Templeton, Mass., in place of Chestina B. Robbins. Incumbent's commission expired May 1, 1915.

Dennis T. Shea to be postmaster at North Scituate, Mass., in place of H. F. Seaverns. Incumbent's commission expired May 1, 1915.

Fred C. Small to be postmaster at Buzzards Bay, Mass., in place of Fred C. Small. Incumbent's commission expired July 24, 1915.

James E. Sullivan to be postmaster at Gilbertville, Mass., in place of John Williamson. Incumbent's commission expired August 21, 1915.

S. Agnes Thayer to be postmaster at Lancaster, Mass., in place of Otis C. Thayer, resigned.

Thomas F. Meehan to be postmaster at Orange, Mass., in place of William L. Lathrop, deceased.

John P. O'Connor to be postmaster at Palmer, Mass., in place of Walter L. Shaw. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1915.

Thomas A. O'Connor to be postmaster at North Easton, Mass., in place of L. B. Crockett. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1915.

William F. White to be postmaster at Mansfield, Mass., in place of James C. Moran. Incumbent's commission expired August 21, 1915.

Samuel L. Wildes to be postmaster at Montague, Mass. Office become presidential October 1, 1914.

MICHIGAN.

David H. Allen to be postmaster at Galien, Mich., in place of A. J. Glover. Incumbent's commission expired June 17, 1915.

Mac J. Campbell to be postmaster at Gwinn, Mich., in place of N. D. Campbell, resigned.

Helen A. Collier to be postmaster at Gaylord, Mich., in place of Levi A. Harris, resigned.

Harry W. Denham to be postmaster at Litchfield, Mich., in place of Lloyd C. Feighner, deceased.

Joseph R. Gump to be postmaster at Milan, Mich., in place of C. Gauntlett. Incumbent's commission expired May 1, 1915.

Guy F. Hackman to be postmaster at Burr Oak, Mich., in place of Robert B. Ferris. Incumbent's commission expires December 12, 1915.

Mark B. Hawes to be postmaster at Parma, Mich. Office became presidential April 1, 1915.

Thomas Heffernan to be postmaster at Baldwin, Mich. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

James O. La Berge to be postmaster at East Tawas, Mich., in place of Benjamin F. Oakes. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1915.

Frank K. Keebbe to be postmaster at Manchester, Mich., in place of Nathaniel Schmid, removed.

Daniel A. Lacrosse to be postmaster at Painesdale, Mich., in place of W. H. Whittle. Incumbent's commission expired July 17, 1915.

Arthur W. Muir to be postmaster at Clinton, Mich., in place of George W. Freese. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1915.

Charles Myers to be postmaster at Clarkston, Mich., in place of John T. P. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired June 7, 1915.

Orley L. Prouty to be postmaster at New Lothrop, Mich., in place of James H. Clark, removed.

Michael C. Scully to be postmaster at Marquette, Mich., in place of F. S. Byrne, resigned.

Harold J. Smith to be postmaster at Deerfield, Mich. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Emanuel Wilhelm to be postmaster at Traverse City, Mich., in place of Frank Friedrich. Incumbent's commission expired May 15, 1915.

John C. Yeakey to be postmaster at Wayland, Mich., in place of Leander D. Chapple, resigned.

MINNESOTA.

Frederick F. Achatz to be postmaster at Harmony, Minn., in place of L. O. Haugen. Incumbent's commission expired April 17, 1915.

J. O. Backman to be postmaster at Mabel, Minn., in place of Dillwyn W. Jones. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1914.

John P. Bakken to be postmaster at Pequot, Minn. Incumbent's commission expired January 1, 1915.

Cornelius Berghuis to be postmaster at Clara City, Minn., in place of Cornelius Berghuis. Incumbent's commission expired May 1, 1915.

Frank H. Borchert to be postmaster at Osakis, Minn., in place of C. H. Bronson. Incumbent's commission expired January 20, 1915.

George A. Boyd to be postmaster at Le Roy, Minn., in place of Ralph Prescott. Incumbent's commission expired July 6, 1915.

Martin D. Brown to be postmaster at Fairfax, Minn., in place of Ole H. Grasmoen. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1915.

Steve Blanchett to be postmaster at Marshall, Minn., in place of Oscar Krook. Incumbent's commission expired April 17, 1915.

G. F. Burau to be postmaster at Underwood, Minn. Office became presidential October 1, 1914.

Mary Ellen Demel to be postmaster at Buhl, Minn., in place of Nels L. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired June 8, 1915.

John C. Dwan to be postmaster at Two Harbors, Minn., in place of N. C. Nelson. Incumbent's commission expired April 17, 1915.

Oliver Erickson to be postmaster at Atwater, Minn., in place of William Peterson. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1915.

Alice L. Eriksen to be postmaster at Lakefield, Minn., in place of Emil Eriksen, deceased.

George F. Faber to be postmaster at Chaska, Minn., in place of Emma C. Taylor. Incumbent's commission expired April 17, 1915.

Edward C. Feely to be postmaster at Farmington, Minn., in place of M. H. McDonald, resigned.

A. O. Forsberg to be postmaster at Willmar, Minn., in place of Alton Crosby. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1915.

John M. Franta to be postmaster at Montgomery, Minn., in place of Albert J. Factor. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1915.

John N. Gayner to be postmaster at Litchfield, Minn., in place of W. D. Joubert. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1915.

Ora M. Goodfellow to be postmaster at Kenyon, Minn., in place of W. J. Goodfellow, removed.

Edward H. Hebert to be postmaster at Bricelyn, Minn., in place of Rasmus L. Mork. Incumbent's commission expired June 8, 1915.

A. B. Kobe to be postmaster at Kelliher, Minn. Incumbent's commission expired April 1, 1915.

Joseph D. Kowalkowski to be postmaster at St. Cloud, Minn., in place of Clinton D. Grinols. Incumbent's commission expired February 1, 1915.

Ignatius Kremer to be postmaster at Cold Spring, Minn., in place of Peter P. Maurin, resigned.

Margaret I. McCall to be postmaster at Brewster, Minn. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

Denis J. McMahon to be postmaster at Raymond, Minn., in place of Fred W. Olson. Incumbent's commission expired May 1, 1915.

James D. Markham to be postmaster at Rush City, Minn., in place of S. C. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired May 25, 1915.

J. J. Meighen to be postmaster at Twin Valley, Minn., in place of Alfred Anderson. Incumbent's commission expired February 1, 1915.

Mary A. Mogren to be postmaster at Ortonville, Minn., in place of Mary Mogren. Incumbent's commission expired February 11, 1913.

Fred T. Moody to be postmaster at Warroad, Minn., in place of J. F. Holmes, resigned.

D. E. Murphy to be postmaster at Dassel, Minn., in place of Oscar E. Linquist. Incumbent's commission expired April 24, 1915.

J. D. Murphy to be postmaster at Tower, Minn., in place of Harriet E. Mercom. Incumbent's commission expired June 2, 1914.

W. J. Murphy to be postmaster at Blue Earth, Minn., in place of George M. Kaupp. Incumbent's commission expired April 17, 1915.

George A. Phelps to be postmaster at Walker, Minn., in place of George E. Crow, resigned.

Absie P. Ritchie to be postmaster at Bemidji, Minn., in place of Anton R. Erickson, removed.

E. A. Schilling to be postmaster at Cottonwood, Minn., in place of Sarah Dahl. Incumbent's commission expired May 1, 1915.

Louis C. Stromberg to be postmaster at Red Wing, Minn., in place of C. A. Rasmussen. Incumbent's commission expired February 1, 1915.

Jerry Sullivan to be postmaster at Heron Lake, Minn., in place of Carl S. Eastwood. Incumbent's commission expired February 1, 1915.

George E. Le Tourneau to be postmaster at Windom, Minn., in place of Henry E. Hanson, resigned.

Lambert Irsfeld to be postmaster at Browerville, Minn., in place of Martin L. Murphy. Incumbent's commission expired April 17, 1915.

Sidney D. Wilcox to be postmaster at Park Rapids, Minn., in place of J. D. Haradon. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1915.

Charles E. Wise to be postmaster at Mankato, Minn., in place of Adolph J. Veigel. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1915.

John A. Zimbrick to be postmaster at Deer River, Minn., in place of Leonard Scott. Incumbent's commission expired February 6, 1915.

MISSISSIPPI.

Emile J. Adam to be postmaster at Pass Christian, Miss., in place of Annette Simpson. Incumbent's commission expired June 6, 1915.

Lillie B. Carr to be postmaster at Sumner, Miss. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

John B. Collier to be postmaster at Leland, Miss., in place of John B. Collier. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1915.

Daisy M. Fisher to be postmaster at Friar Point, Miss., in place of Thomas F. Logan, resigned.

R. N. Harris to be postmaster at Clarksdale, Miss., in place of R. N. Harris. Incumbent's commission expired March 7, 1914.

William J. James to be postmaster at Lyman, Miss., in place of William J. James. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1915.

M. A. McMichael to be postmaster at Poplarville, Miss., in place of Jesse D. Smith, removed.

Susan R. T. Perry to be postmaster at Tchula, Miss. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Emma Morris Ray to be postmaster at Ittabena, Miss., in place of Emma Morris. Name changed by marriage.

Myrtle A. Tanner to be postmaster at Pelahatchee, Miss., in place of Myrtle A. McKay. Name changed by marriage.

Margaret S. Walker to be postmaster at Houlka, Miss. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

Rachel Corley Wood to be postmaster at Hazlehurst, Miss., in place of Sallie Millsaps. Incumbent's commission expired May 18, 1915.

MISSOURI.

Olive De Lisle to be postmaster at Portageville, Mo., in place of T. C. Pinkley. Incumbent's commission expired June 15, 1915.

Hugh C. Harsha to be postmaster at Oregon, Mo., in place of George H. Allen, resigned.

Joseph J. Hoeken to be postmaster at Hillsboro, Mo. Office became presidential April 1, 1915.

William J. Jackson to be postmaster at Bourbon, Mo., in place of M. J. Watkins, removed.

John E. Layne to be postmaster at Elvins, Mo., in place of George Kells. Incumbent's commission expired July 17, 1915.

Solon McDaniel to be postmaster at Urich, Mo. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Harry P. Mason to be postmaster at Fayette, Mo., in place of W. C. Plains, removed.

Charles E. Mayhall to be postmaster at Laddonia, Mo., in place of Percy P. Hummel, resigned.

W. F. Mayhall to be postmaster at Bowling Green, Mo., in place of Frank L. Wilson, resigned.

Charley W. Mulinex to be postmaster at La Belle, Mo., in place of William H. Yancey. Incumbent's commission expired May 16, 1915.

Louis O. Nelson to be postmaster at Bunceton, Mo., in place of C. W. Culley. Incumbent's commission expired July 14, 1915.

Elmer Ogden to be postmaster at Oronogo, Mo., in place of Thomas J. Board, resigned.

Jeremiah F. Poston to be postmaster at Leadwood, Mo., in place of Bert Sumpter. Incumbent's commission expired July 24, 1915.

John F. Patton to be postmaster at Albany, Mo., in place of George W. Reed. Incumbent's commission expired May 18, 1915.

E. L. Potter to be postmaster at Advance, Mo., in place of Laurin C. Goodman. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1915.

Andrew Poe to be postmaster at Belle, Mo. Office became presidential April 1, 1915.

George D. Reavis to be postmaster at Lamonte, Mo. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

George B. Sproule to be postmaster at Drexel, Mo., in place of Homer Beaty. Incumbent's commission expired June 8, 1915.

James Robinson to be postmaster at Chamois, Mo. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

John C. Sanders to be postmaster at Carterville, Mo., in place of Charles L. Gray, resigned.

Webb Watkins to be postmaster at Dexter, Mo., in place of C. H. Grissom. Incumbent's commission expired June 30, 1915.

MONTANA.

Burton S. Adams to be postmaster at Sidney, Mont., in place of R. E. Northey, resigned.

Frederick A. Barney to be postmaster at Roy, Mont. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

John B. Farrell to be postmaster at Joliet, Mont., in place of Henry R. Smith, resigned.

Helen A. Hedrix to be postmaster at Gilman, Mont. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

A. B. Horstmann to be postmaster at Whitefish, Mont., in place of J. A. Tillett, resigned.

Wade J. Hubbell to be postmaster at Poplar, Mont., in place of Howard M. Cosier. Incumbent's commission expired July 17, 1915.

Peter J. Meloy to be postmaster at Townsend, Mont., in place of John J. McDonald. Incumbent's commission expired May 1, 1915.

Henry A. Paddock to be postmaster at Three Forks, Mont., in place of Wallace N. Porter. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1914.

A. N. Smith to be postmaster at Columbia Falls, Mont., in place of Lorn D. Bates, resigned.

Thomas J. Waddell to be postmaster at Stanford, Mont., in place of Thomas J. Waddell. Incumbent's commission expired May 15, 1915.

I. T. Whistler to be postmaster at Browning, Mont. Office became presidential July 1, 1914.

NEBRASKA.

John J. Adams, jr., to be postmaster at Crawford, Nebr., in place of Lee Van Voorhis. Incumbent's commission expired January 20, 1915.

Gustav Blasse to be postmaster at South Sioux City, Nebr. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

Homer T. Davey to be postmaster at Ponca, Nebr., in place of James H. Logan. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1915.

Henry J. Dunkin to be postmaster at Gibbon, Nebr., in place of O. K. Campbell, resigned.

William P. Dunning to be postmaster at Spalding, Nebr., in place of T. C. Cronin. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1915.

Herman F. Friedrichs to be postmaster at Bloomfield, Nebr., in place of Will A. Needham, resigned.

John Grabeustein to be postmaster at Eustis, Nebr., in place of F. C. Schroeder. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1915.

C. E. Hendrix to be postmaster at Bertrand, Nebr., in place of William R. Pedley, resigned.

George Adam Herzog to be postmaster at Harvard, Nebr., in place of G. J. Thomas. Incumbent's commission expired February 5, 1914.

Delbert J. Howard to be postmaster at Chester, Nebr., in place of Nellie Strain. Incumbent's commission expired February 6, 1915.

Hans Jensen to be postmaster at Cozad, Nebr., in place of A. O. Yetter. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1914.

F. J. Kovar to be postmaster at Schuyler, Nebr., in place of Otto Zuelow. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1915.

Will H. Lamm to be postmaster at Gering, Nebr., in place of Asa B. Wood, resigned.

Alexander Lowry to be postmaster at Harrison, Nebr., in place of J. H. Wilhermadorfer. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1914.

John E. McClure to be postmaster at Axtell, Nebr., in place of Noble Sanford. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1915.

Elizabeth McGuire to be postmaster at Hampton, Nebr. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

A. E. Mann to be postmaster at Laurel, Nebr., in place of William A. Price. Incumbent's commission expired May 15, 1915.

F. H. Marnell to be postmaster at Nebraska City, Nebr., in place of John W. Steinhart. Incumbent's commission expired July 14, 1915.

Albert E. Pratt to be postmaster at Tobias, Nebr. Incumbent's commission expired January 1, 1915.

NEVADA.

Harry H. Mayer to be postmaster at Elko, Nev., in place of James C. Doughty, resigned.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

George H. Duncan to be postmaster at East Jaffrey, N. H., in place of Lewis W. Davis, resigned.

Edward J. Maley to be postmaster at Newport, N. H., in place of Cyrus E. Varney. Incumbent's commission expired June 14, 1915.

George F. Plummer to be postmaster at Ashland, N. H., in place of Frank S. Huckins, resigned.

NEW JERSEY.

Francis A. Banville to be postmaster at Cliffside, N. J., in place of Joseph F. Farley, resigned.

William K. Blodgett to be postmaster at Point Pleasant, N. J., in place of Thomas Graham. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1912.

James J. Conor to be postmaster at Ridgefield, N. J., in place of J. L. Ackerman, removed.

Alexander R. Corbet to be postmaster at Linden, N. J., in place of Michael F. Quinn, resigned.

Emil Groth to be postmaster at Weehawken, N. J., in place of John Merritt. Incumbent's commission expired July 24, 1915.

William E. Kastendike to be postmaster at Haworth, N. J., in place of George A. Hurd, removed.

Adolph Lankering to be postmaster at Hoboken, N. J., in place of Joseph J. Kennedy. Incumbent's commission expired August 19, 1915.

Helen G. Miller to be postmaster at Andover, N. J. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

George W. Roe to be postmaster at Branchville, N. J., in place of William P. Ellett. Incumbent's commission expired July 24, 1915.

Albert A. Sickley to be postmaster at Springfield, N. J., in place of Frank Meisel. Incumbent's commission expired June 8, 1915.

James V. Ludlow to be postmaster at Tuckerton, N. J., in place of Francis French, deceased.

George C. Valentine to be postmaster at Stanhope, N. J., in place of Thomas J. Knight, deceased.

NEW MEXICO.

William A. Cloman to be postmaster at Tularosa, N. Mex. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

S. Gray Hanna to be postmaster at San Marcial, N. Mex., in place of Malcolm Cameron, resigned.

H. A. Hodges to be postmaster at Magdalena, N. Mex., in place of M. McCreary, resigned.

William C. Johnson to be postmaster at Roy, N. Mex. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Wilna L. Matson to be postmaster at Elephant Butte, N. Mex. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

Van A. Pollock to be postmaster at Tyrone, N. Mex. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

NEW YORK.

Willis P. Beal to be postmaster at Macedon, N. Y., in place of Frank N. Lovejoy, removed.

James O. Bennett to be postmaster at Silver Creek, N. Y., in place of Charles C. Horton. Incumbent's commission expired July 24, 1915.

Joseph D. Betting, to be postmaster at Lowville, N. Y., in place of Frank C. Wisner. Incumbent's commission expired August 18, 1915.

Archie Campbell to be postmaster at Downsville, N. Y., in place of Arthur J. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expired July 14, 1915.

Keeler M. Cole to be postmaster at Windham, N. Y. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

A. G. Colby to be postmaster at Spencerport, N. Y., in place of John E. Stevens. Incumbent's commission expired April 24, 1915.

Charles H. Corwin to be postmaster at South Fallsburg, N. Y. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

Robert B. Cox to be postmaster at Scottsville, N. Y., in place of John H. Scofield. Incumbent's commission expired April 24, 1915.

Thomas Clougher to be postmaster at Piermont, N. Y., in place of Seth S. Ackley. Incumbent's commission expired June 22, 1915.

John Cronin to be postmaster at Portville, N. Y., in place of Harry C. Holcomb. Incumbent's commission expires December 21, 1915.

Ira B. Cushman to be postmaster at Bainbridge, N. Y., in place of Charles G. Norton, resigned.

Will J. Davy to be postmaster at Bergen, N. Y., in place of Frank D. Wood. Incumbent's commission expired January 16, 1915.

George Diefendorf to be postmaster at Chaumont, N. Y. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

John J. Drumm to be postmaster at Cedarhurst, N. Y., in place of W. S. Vandewater. Incumbent's commission expired January 16, 1915.

Samuel T. Dusenberry to be postmaster at Tuxedo Park, N. Y., in place of Samuel T. Dusenberry. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1915.

James English to be postmaster at Chateaugay, N. Y., in place of Agnes M. Nolan. Incumbent's commission expired June 9, 1913.

George P. Forbes to be postmaster at Larchmont, N. Y., in place of John Maddock, jr. Incumbent's commission expired June 14, 1915.

Alfred H. Ford to be postmaster at Berkshire, N. Y., in place of F. H. Payne, deceased.

C. V. Ford to be postmaster at Clyde, N. Y., in place of George S. Allen, removed.

Carl Fuller to be postmaster at Williamson, N. Y., in place of Arthur R. Decker. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1914.

Robert H. Goss to be postmaster at Locust Valley, N. Y., in place of C. W. Wood. Incumbent's commission expired July 24, 1915.

John A. Hendrickson to be postmaster at Farmingdale, N. Y., in place of Charles A. Post, resigned.

Bert E. Holden to be postmaster at Peru, N. Y. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

Frederick B. Huxley to be postmaster at Ontario, N. Y., in place of Charles Fewster, removed.

Patrick D. Kane to be postmaster at Lincoln Park, N. Y. Office became presidential April 1, 1915.

Simon D. Kaun to be postmaster at Dunkirk, N. Y., in place of O. B. Mulholland. Incumbent's commission expired April 24, 1915.

Henry S. Ludington to be postmaster at Patterson, N. Y., in place of Charles W. Penny. Incumbent's commission expired June 22, 1915.

James K. McWilliams to be postmaster at Prattsville, N. Y. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

John MacKenzie to be postmaster at Whitney Point, N. Y., in place of Fred E. Allen. Incumbent's commission expired January 16, 1915.

Clara S. Mallery to be postmaster at Hillsdale, N. Y., in place of Seneca D. Zek. Incumbent's commission expired April 24, 1915.

Edward S. Mason to be postmaster at East Bloomfield, N. Y., in place of Edward E. Rigney, resigned.

William Nacey to be postmaster at Oswego, N. Y., in place of John B. Alexander. Incumbent's commission expired February 6, 1915.

T. W. O'Driscoll to be postmaster at Norwood, N. Y., in place of F. R. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1914.

Charles W. Owens to be postmaster at Antwerp, N. Y., in place of Charles C. Johnson, deceased.

Clinton A. Parsons to be postmaster at Long Beach, N. Y., in place of G. H. E. Aring. Incumbent's commission expired April 24, 1915.

Patrick T. Quigley to be postmaster at Auburn, N. Y., in place of Paul R. Clark. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1915.

Louis F. Robert to be postmaster at Au Sable Forks, N. Y., in place of James H. Hopkins, removed.

Wilmer D. Sharpe to be postmaster at Loomis, N. Y., in place of Wilmer D. Sharpe. Incumbent's commission expired June 14, 1915.

Frank W. Shumaker to be postmaster at Castile, N. Y., in place of Mortimer N. Cole. Incumbent's commission expires February 7, 1916.

H. D. Sibley to be postmaster at Olean, N. Y., in place of Edward Troy. Incumbent's commission expired May 6, 1914.

George W. Slaight to be postmaster at Tottenville, N. Y., in place of Minnie N. Slaight. Incumbent's commission expired June 20, 1915.

Charles S. Stanton to be postmaster at Clymer, N. Y. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

Pearl H. Steely to be postmaster at Fort Terry, N. Y., in place of Henry Dicks, resigned.

Howard R. Stevens to be postmaster at Hopewell Junction, N. Y., in place of J. W. Van Tassell, deceased.

William H. Sobey to be postmaster at Roslyn Heights, N. Y. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

Frank Timm to be postmaster at Attica, N. Y., in place of Henry B. Flach, removed.

George Uhl to be postmaster at Great Neck Station, N. Y., in place of George A. Duck. Incumbent's commission expired July 14, 1915.

Frank J. Walsh to be postmaster at Cornwall on the Hudson, N. Y., in place of L. G. Goodnough. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1915.

Henry Webster to be postmaster at Wyoming, N. Y. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

James T. Welch to be postmaster at Malone, N. Y., in place of Fred O'Neil. Incumbent's commission expired February 8, 1915.

Frank T. White to be postmaster at Southampton, N. Y., in place of Jetur R. Rogers. Incumbent's commission expired April 24, 1915.

NORTH CAROLINA.

J. H. Aiken to be postmaster at Hickory, N. C., in place of A. C. Link, deceased.

N. A. Brown to be postmaster at Red Springs, N. C., in place of John G. Brown. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1915.

Samuel W. Finch to be postmaster at Lexington, N. C., in place of David F. Conrad. Incumbent's commission expired August 10, 1915.

H. E. Garrison to be postmaster at North Charlotte, N. C., in place of Warren V. Hall. Incumbent's commission expired May 25, 1915.

William C. Graham to be postmaster at Tabor, N. C. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

John L. Miller to be postmaster at Concord, N. C., in place of M. L. Buchanan. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1915.

Lula E. Parker to be postmaster at West Raleigh, N. C., in place of Nettie G. Rowland, resigned.

Norman O. Smoak to be postmaster at Wilkesboro, N. C. Office became presidential April 1, 1915.

D. P. Stowe to be postmaster at Belmont, N. C., in place of John W. Armstrong. Incumbent's commission expired May 24, 1915.

Sallie F. Troy to be postmaster at Bolton, N. C. Office became presidential April 1, 1915.

J. B. Underwood to be postmaster at Fayetteville, N. C., in place of L. B. Hale, deceased.

George R. Upchurch to be postmaster at Norwood, N. C., in place of James W. Smith, deceased.

Olive B. Webster to be postmaster at Siler City, N. C., in place of Duncan L. Webster, deceased.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Leo E. Behan to be postmaster at Mohall, N. Dak., in place of Dennis J. Clifford, resigned.

W. E. Brophy to be postmaster at Rhame, N. Dak., in place of Sever P. Killy, resigned.

Mabel Burchard to be postmaster at University, N. Dak., in place of F. F. Burchard, resigned.

C. C. Chamberlain to be postmaster at Enderlin, N. Dak., in place of Charles E. Best. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1915.

J. B. Christensen to be postmaster at Litchville, N. Dak., in place of J. E. Nelsen. Incumbent's commission expired July 22, 1915.

John W. Campbell to be postmaster at Ryder, N. Dak., in place of Edith M. Holm, resigned.

D. F. Dick to be postmaster at Wimbledon, N. Dak., in place of A. J. Swartout. Incumbent's commission expired May 16, 1915.

Lydia Doering to be postmaster at Kulm, N. Dak., in place of Annie Bergman, resigned.

Marion Edwards to be postmaster at Rolette, N. Dak., in place of Jacob R. Houx, removed.

Albert C. Grant to be postmaster at St. Thomas, N. Dak., in place of D. C. McIntosh. Incumbent's commission expired June 22, 1915.

Jesse C. Ireland to be postmaster at New England, N. Dak., in place of John P. Grady, resigned.

Freda E. Johnson to be postmaster at Washburn, N. Dak., in place of August H. Wahl, resigned.

E. O. Larson to be postmaster at Crosby, N. Dak., in place of C. E. Styer. Incumbent's commission expired June 27, 1915.

O. F. Leedy to be postmaster at Goodrich, N. Dak., in place of Lydia Gullickson, removed.

J. N. McGogy to be postmaster at Ashley, N. Dak., in place of Robert C. Miles. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1915.

Margaret Reese to be postmaster at Max, N. Dak., in place of Margaret Reese. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Edward P. Starr to be postmaster at Tower City, N. Dak., in place of John Schmitz, resigned.

L. F. Tavis to be postmaster at Glen Ullin, N. Dak., in place of Roy P. Hubbard. Incumbent's commission expired May 16, 1915.

George D. Tripp to be postmaster at Hettinger, N. Dak., in place of Sarah A. Barry. Incumbent's commission expired April 23, 1913.

Fred A. Young to be postmaster at Courtenay, N. Dak., in place of Curtis Shepard, removed.

OHIO.

Albert C. Arbaugh to be postmaster at Jewett, Ohio, in place of John C. McManus. Incumbent's commission expired August 18, 1915.

Roscoe Carle to be postmaster at Fostoria, Ohio, in place of Joel P. De Wolfe. Incumbent's commission expired April 17, 1915.

J. A. Dressel to be postmaster at Convoy, Ohio, in place of Robert Cleland. Incumbent's commission expired July 6, 1915.

Frank Garver to be postmaster at Degraff, Ohio, in place of Jacob C. Irwin. Incumbent's commission expired January 23, 1915.

James E. Gates to be postmaster at Ashland, Ohio, in place of W. H. Gates, resigned.

William H. Gerding to be postmaster at Pemberville, Ohio, in place of Charles H. Gerding, resigned.

Jerome J. Gies to be postmaster at West Park, Ohio. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

William V. Goshorn to be postmaster at Galion, Ohio, in place of George W. Nickels. Incumbent's commission expired June 8, 1915.

Earl R. Keselring to be postmaster at Lewisburg, Ohio, in place of Henry Chambers. Incumbent's commission expired June 8, 1915.

Daniel L. Kilbride to be postmaster at Berlin Heights, Ohio, in place of Mary S. Hill, resigned.

A. J. Leahy to be postmaster at Liberty Center, Ohio, in place of A. L. Miller. Incumbent's commission expired May 22, 1915.

Joseph P. Larocco to be postmaster at East Youngstown, Ohio, in place of Thomas J. McVey. Incumbent's commission expired January 23, 1915.

John M. McMullen to be postmaster at Hillsboro, Ohio, in place of A. E. Hough, deceased.

Frank T. Mercer to be postmaster at Newark, Ohio, in place of J. H. Newton, resigned.

Aymer Nye, to be postmaster at Orwell, Ohio. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

Orville T. Place to be postmaster at Leipsic, Ohio, in place of William T. Cole, deceased.

Walker Prall to be postmaster at Bellefontaine, Ohio, in place of M. G. Bell, deceased.

William B. Price to be postmaster at Forest, Ohio, in place of Charles R. Crum. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1915.

Edward T. Purvis to be postmaster at Bremen, Ohio, in place of David M. Welty, deceased.

K. H. Robinson to be postmaster at Bellville, Ohio, in place of W. J. Lockheart. Incumbent's commission expired June 27, 1915.

George B. Saltsman to be postmaster at Irondale, Ohio. Office became presidential April 1, 1915.

William J. Schafer to be postmaster at Caldwell, Ohio, in place of E. C. Chamberlin. Incumbent's commission expired May 24, 1915.

Homer Southard to be postmaster at Marysville, Ohio, in place of Edward A. Mullen. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1915.

J. C. Steel, jr., to be postmaster at Chagrin Falls, Ohio, in place of Homer S. Kent. Incumbent's commission expired April 17, 1915.

Louis H. Stein to be postmaster at Woodville, Ohio, in place of Mary Silvalls. Incumbent's commission expired July 24, 1915.

Elmer A. Taylor to be postmaster at McConnellsville, Ohio, in place of Charles R. Brent. Incumbent's commission expired June 8, 1915.

Simeon O. Weaver to be postmaster at Batavia, Ohio, in place of Frank M. Kain. Incumbent's commission expired June 27, 1915.

Roy H. Webster to be postmaster at Willoughby, Ohio, in place of John S. Ellen, resigned.

C. R. Wing to be postmaster at Ashley, Ohio, in place of George H. Riley. Incumbent's commission expired July 31, 1915.

William H. Young to be postmaster at Cumberland, Ohio, in place of W. McC. Crozier, resigned.

OKLAHOMA.

Ada L. Andrews to be postmaster at Poteau, Okla., in place of Martin Baswell. Incumbent's commission expired May 15, 1915.

Lula A. Ball to be postmaster at Wapanucka, Okla., in place of Jesse A. Taylor. Incumbent's commission expired April 5, 1914.

Loddie W. Brodie to be postmaster at Skiatook, Okla., in place of Clay Cross. Incumbent's commission expired May 15, 1915.

Cora S. Brown to be postmaster at Waukomis, Okla., in place of Bert Campbell. Incumbent's commission expired August 21, 1915.

John A. Burch to be postmaster at Paden, Okla. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Dora V. Burton to be postmaster at Stroud, Okla., in place of G. Y. Walbright. Incumbent's commission expired June 6, 1915.

Dorothy A. Callen to be postmaster at Avant, Okla., in place of Dorothy L. Avant. Name changed by marriage.

R. H. Carraway to be postmaster at Caddo, Okla., in place of U. S. Markham. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1915.

Laurence L. Dunlap to be postmaster at New Wilson, Okla. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

Josheph H. English to be postmaster at Walter, Okla., in place of Bert B. McCall. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1915.

W. M. Erwin to be postmaster at Pauls Valley, Okla., in place of Marion Henderson, removed.

Alfa Gibbins to be postmaster at Fort Sill, Okla., in place of M. D. Gibbins, resigned.

S. D. Grandstaff to be postmaster at Butler, Okla., in place of E. A. Olmstead, removed.

William A. Jenkins to be postmaster at Beggs, Okla., in place of Daniel C. Dodds, resigned.

Herbert E. Malone, to be postmaster at Dewar, Okla. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

R. R. Morris to be postmaster at Coweta, Okla., in place of George P. Lawson, resigned.

Hugh D. O'Neill to be postmaster at Marshall, Okla., in place of Allas M. Cingrich, resigned.

Frank Olsmith to be postmaster at Guthrie, Okla., in place of Wilburn M. McCoy. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1915.

John C. Puryear to be postmaster at Wetumka, Okla., in place of James A. Long, resigned.

Mary Alleen Quarles to be postmaster at Fairfax, Okla., in place of Carl Huffaker. Incumbent's commission expired August 1, 1915.

John E. Reasonover to be postmaster at Bixby, Okla. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

James N. Ross to be postmaster at Talihina, Okla. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Luther B. Smith to be postmaster at Marietta, Okla., in place of M. G. Norvell. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1915.

H. F. Turner to be postmaster at Vian, Okla., in place of Lee K. Spencer. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1915.

T. E. Futrell to be postmaster at Porum, Okla., in place of J. C. Groves, removed.

David W. Wells to be postmaster at Mountain View, Okla., in place of W. H. Cleveland. Incumbent's commission expired May 15, 1915.

Carl E. Williams to be postmaster at Tonkawa, Okla., in place of T. S. Chambers, resigned.

W. B. Williamson to be postmaster at Okmulgee, Okla., in place of W. S. Bell. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1915.

OREGON.

John H. Brooks to be postmaster at Silverton, Oreg., in place of Reber C. Allen. Incumbent's commission expired February 14, 1915.

John J. Cooke to be postmaster at Oregon City, Oreg., in place of T. P. Randall. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1915.

Andrew J. Flynn to be postmaster at Sheridan, Oreg., in place of Archie F. Eaton, removed.

Kenneth B. Grimm to be postmaster at Hubbard, Oreg., in place of L. M. Scholl. Incumbent's commission expired April 27, 1915.

William D. Hardesty to be postmaster at Freewater, Oreg., in place of Charles W. Ray, resigned.

Orrin A. Kirby to be postmaster at Myrtle Creek, Oreg. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

John M. Parry to be postmaster at Moro, Oreg., in place of John M. Parry. Incumbent's commission expired February 14, 1915.

Ross A. Pickering to be postmaster at Pilot Rock, Oreg. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

T. A. Reavis to be postmaster at Hood River, Oreg., in place of Jay P. Lucas. Incumbent's commission expired June 29, 1915.

David S. Young to be postmaster at Dufur, Oreg., in place of John A. Stevens. Incumbent's commission expired June 7, 1915.

PENNSYLVANIA.

William J. Burke to be postmaster at Mount Carmel, Pa., in place of Thomas N. Burke, deceased.

J. Bentley Candy, jr., to be postmaster at Langhorne, Pa., in place of Edwin I. Parry. Incumbent's commission expired May 24, 1915.

William M. Carter to be postmaster at Punxsutawney, Pa., in place of H. G. Teagarden. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1914.

Charles H. Casey to be postmaster at Marcus Hook, Pa., in place of Florencio Bartow. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1915.

Horace L. Cobb to be postmaster at Ulysses, Pa., in place of E. U. Eaton, deceased.

Simon E. Devlin to be postmaster at St. Clair, Pa., in place of C. L. Ferrebee. Incumbent's commission expired April 13, 1915.

Edward J. Doggett to be postmaster at Freeland, Pa., in place of William R. Flad. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1915.

W. E. Donahey to be postmaster at Vandergrift Heights, Pa., in place of M. L. Griffin, removed.

Harry A. Englehart to be postmaster at Ebensburg, Pa., in place of Walter R. Thompson, resigned.

Patrick B. Egan to be postamster at Emporium, Pa., in place of Charles Seger. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1915.

M. J. Flynn to be postmaster at Emlenton, Pa., in place of W. Z. Clay. Incumbent's commission expired April 24, 1915.

John J. Gorman to be postmaster at Houtzdale, Pa., in place of Harry H. Sweeney. Incumbent's commission expired January 19, 1915.

J. Richard Hancock to be postmaster at Williamstown, Pa., in place of R. B. Thompson. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1915.

John B. Henning to be postmaster at Tunkhannock, Pa., in place of Edward B. Farr, removed.

Robert M. Hoover to be postmaster at Penbrook, Pa., in place of Edwin Hoofnagle, resigned.

Peter Z. Kramer to be postmaster at Coplay, Pa., in place of F. A. Balliet. Incumbent's commission expires December 12, 1915.

Samuel A. Lacock to be postmaster at Canonsburg, Pa., in place of T. M. Reese. Incumbent's commission expired February 16, 1915.

Charles H. Lapsley to be pastmaster at Glassport, Pa., in place of W. F. Sparks, resigned.

T. W. Lauver to be postmaster at Milroy, Pa., in place of M. M. Naginey, deceased.

Elwood M. Ludwick to be postmaster at Honey Brook, Pa., in place of W. M. Doihm. Incumbent's commission expired May 9, 1915.

J. Robert McClure to be postmaster at Dillsburg, Pa., in place of F. M. Altland. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1915.

William D. McGill to be postmaster at West Brownsville, Pa., in place of William E. Gregg, resigned.

William A. McMahan to be postmaster at West Pittsburg, Pa., in place of William A. McMahan. Incumbent's commission expired April 24, 1915.

George W. McNeil to be postmaster at Pittsburgh, Pa., in place of William H. Davis. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1915.

M. J. McNulty to be postmaster at Troy, Pa., in place of H. C. Carpenter. Incumbent's commission expired February 6, 1915.

John F. Mann to be postmaster at Wilcox, Pa., in place of James H. Wells. Incumbent's commission expired April 24, 1915.

T. L. Medland to be postmaster at Waymart, Pa. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

John W. Mills, jr., to be postmaster at Koppel, Pa. Incumbent's commission expired July 1, 1914.

John A. Miller to be postmaster at Arnold, Pa., in place of P. L. Freund. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1915.

Levi A. Moore to be postmaster at East Downingtown, Pa., in place of H. S. Carpenter. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1915.

Joseph E. Niemond to be postmaster at Mifflin, Pa., in place of W. F. Burchfield, resigned.

J. P. Owens to be postmaster at Scottdale, Pa., in place of Barnett C. Fretts. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1915.

Preston L. Peters to be postmaster at Saegerstown, Pa., in place of John C. Minich. Incumbent's commission expired May 6, 1914.

Hiram L. Purdy to be postmaster at Sunbury, Pa., in place of Benjamin Apple. Incumbent's commission expired April 13, 1915.

George F. Reichneder to be postmaster at Wyomissing, Pa. Incumbent's commission expired October 1, 1912.

Joseph M. Rutherford to be postmaster at Willow Grove, Pa., in place of P. W. Triebels. Incumbent's commission expired July 17, 1915.

P. H. Salmon to be postmaster at Moosic, Pa., in place of C. S. Brodhead, removed.

John F. Schrick to be postmaster at Ephrata, Pa., in place of I. N. Lightner. Incumbent's commission expired April 13, 1915.

A. Ray Sherwood to be postmaster at Meshoppen, Pa., in place of George A. Carter. Incumbent's commission expired August 12, 1915.

John S. Sheirich to be postmaster at Millersville, Pa., in place of John H. Bishop. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1915.

Allen F. Smith to be postmaster at Orwigsburg, Pa., in place of Burd R. Linder. Incumbent's commission expired May 1, 1915.

R. R. Souser to be postmaster at Rockwood, Pa., in place of John C. F. Miller. Incumbent's commission expired February 8, 1915.

C. C. Sterling to be postmaster at Masontown, Pa., in place of David O. Lardin. Incumbent's commission expired August 19, 1915.

Emilie D. Stoneback to be postmaster at Black Lick, Pa. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Joseph R. Thurston to be postmaster at Factoryville, Pa., in place of John S. Read. Incumbent's commission expired February 6, 1915.

Edward Weidenhamer to be postmaster at Milton, Pa., in place of William G. Murdock. Incumbent's commission expired May 16, 1915.

William D. Werkheiser to be postmaster at Windgap, Pa. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

PORTO RICO.

Mario S. Belaval to be postmaster at Ponce, P. R., in place of Mario S. Belaval. Incumbent's commission expired May 18, 1915.

Eugenio C. Manautou to be postmaster at Caguas, P. R., in place of Eugenio C. Manautou. Incumbent's commission expired August 18, 1915.

José Mayol Alcover to be postmaster at Utuado, P. R. Office became presidential April 1, 1914.

Juan Padovani to be postmaster at Guayama, P. R., in place of Juan Padovania. Incumbent's commission expired April 11, 1914.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Levi S. Bowers to be postmaster at Prosperity, S. C., in place of Levi S. Bowers. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1915.

W. S. Hite to be postmaster at Batesburg, S. C., in place of J. F. Kneece. Incumbent's commission expired July 31, 1915.

George I. Hutchinson to be postmaster at Summerville, S. C., in place of James O. Ladd. Incumbent's commission expired May 24, 1915.

James C. Jennings to be postmaster at Pickens, S. C., in place of J. H. C. McDaniel, deceased.

Joseph P. Ouzts to be postmaster at Edgefield, S. C., in place of Joseph P. Ouzts. Incumbent's commission expires December 12, 1915.

Malcolm J. Stanley to be postmaster at Hampton, S. C., in place of Emma J. Peeples, resigned.

Andrew A. Stuart to be postmaster at McCormick, S. C. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Elmer M. Anderson to be postmaster at Veblen, S. Dak. Office became presidential April 1, 1915.

J. P. Croal to be postmaster at Sisseton, S. Dak., in place of May A. Knappen, resigned.

James R. Dunlap to be postmaster at Vermilion, S. Dak., in place of Willard C. Huyck. Incumbent's commission expired June 8, 1915.

S. B. Dwight to be postmaster at De Smet, S. Dak., in place of Joseph P. Purintun. Incumbent's commission expired August 19, 1915.

Fred C. Falkinburg to be postmaster at Scotland, S. Dak., in place of J. T. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1915.

Henry H. Hatch to be postmaster at Alpena, S. Dak. Incumbent's commission expired January 1, 1915.

Robert B. Lipes to be postmaster at Morristown, S. Dak., in place of A. G. Richards, resigned.

Ailt J. Miller to be postmaster at Lennox, S. Dak., in place of Elmer E. Gilmore. Incumbent's commission expired January 27, 1915.

W. R. Russell to be postmaster at Lake Andes, S. Dak., in place of L. E. Corey, resigned.

Thomas H. Ryan to be postmaster at Elk Point, S. Dak., in place of Charles S. Harter. Incumbent's commission expired April 17, 1915.

George Schlunsen to be postmaster at Marion, S. Dak., in place of Abraham H. Dirks. Incumbent's commission expired May 25, 1915.

Albert Vauk to be postmaster at Avon, S. Dak., in place of Peter J. Schroder, resigned.

Elmer E. Wilson to be postmaster at Platte, S. Dak., in place of G. L. Kirk, resigned.

TENNESSEE.

Oliver Benton to be postmaster at Jackson, Tenn., in place of William F. Arnold, removed.

Davy Crockett to be postmaster at Troy, Tenn. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Hammond Fowler to be postmaster at Rockwood, Tenn., in place of Robert P. Sulte. Incumbent's commission expired July 12, 1915.

M. W. Jackson to be postmaster at Mountain City, Tenn., in place of James H. Murphy, resigned.

William C. Smith to be postmaster at Oneida, Tenn. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

TEXAS.

Frank P. Bell to be postmaster at Richmond, Tex., in place of Tolbert Hannon. Incumbent's commission expired July 17, 1915.

P. D. Chapman to be postmaster at Henderson, Tex., in place of G. W. L. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired April 24, 1915.

J. D. Cooper to be postmaster at Brookshire, Tex., in place of Joseph B. Patty, removed.

J. J. Crockett to be postmaster at Chapel Hill, Tex., in place of Thomas W. Ewing, removed.

Harvey C. Dorton to be postmaster at Freeport, Tex. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Lizzie Earle Holloway to be postmaster at Ferris, Tex., in place of Leander Hopkins. Incumbent's commission expired April 24, 1915.

Lula Ezell to be postmaster at Timpson, Tex., in place of M. Ezell, resigned.

J. F. Faulkner to be postmaster at McLean, Tex., in place of R. E. Dorsey. Incumbent's commission expired April 24, 1915.

W. N. Fields to be postmaster at Ganado, Tex., in place of A. N. Hollingshead. Incumbent's commission expired April 24, 1915.

Newton W. Graham to be postmaster at Ozona, Tex. Office became presidential April 1, 1915.

Ella D. Harris to be postmaster at Angleton, Tex., in place of A. G. Hershner. Incumbent's commission expired July 17, 1915.

Mary Harrell to be postmaster at Waelder, Tex. Office became presidential October 1, 1913.

Charles F. Hoff to be postmaster at Yorktown, Tex., in place of J. W. Hoff, resigned.

J. W. A. Jackson to be postmaster at Canadian, Tex., in place of W. D. Rathjen. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1915.

Florence F. Kellogg to be postmaster at Carrizo Springs, Tex., in place of Florence F. Kellogg. Incumbent's commission expired April 24, 1915.

D. S. Lankford to be postmaster at Mineola, Tex., in place of J. A. Thomas, deceased.

W. H. Lankford to be postmaster at Sherman, Tex., in place of Jules E. Muchert. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1915.

A. L. McDonald to be postmaster at Rising Star, Tex., in place of May Harrison. Incumbent's commission expired July 17, 1915.

Stephen D. Ratcliff to be postmaster at Ratcliff, Tex. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

Gustave Reininger to be postmaster at New Braunfels, Tex., in place of Otto Heilig. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

Hugo E. Schuchard to be postmaster at Menard, Tex., in place of Hugo E. Schuchard. Incumbent's commission expired February 6, 1915.

Walter A. Thompson to be postmaster at Edinburg, Tex. Office became presidential April 1, 1915.

A. A. Weeks to be postmaster at Bellevue, Tex., in place of W. L. Mount, resigned.

Claude Wiley to be postmaster at Oakwood, Tex., in place of Bertha Hearte, resigned.

UTAH.

L. M. Olson to be postmaster at Ephraim, Utah, in place of Berdie P. Olson, resigned.

VERMONT.

Herbert O. Bixby to be postmaster at Chelsea, Vt., in place of Edward B. Hatch. Incumbent's commission expired June 20, 1915.

John J. Lynch to be postmaster at Middletown Springs, Vt. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Arthur B. Pollard to be postmaster at Chester, Vt., in place of James E. Pollard. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1915.

Frank H. Tyler to be postmaster at South Londonderry, Vt. Office became presidential January 1, 1915 .

VIRGINIA.

J. S. Agnew to be postmaster at Burkeville, Va., in place of Susan H. Boswell. Incumbent's commission expired August 21, 1915.

Waverly S. Barrett to be postmaster at Dendron, Va., in place of Waverly S. Barrett. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1915.

Lillie L. Davis to be postmaster at National Soldiers' Home, Va. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

John T. Dickenson to be postmaster at Castlewood, Va. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Zachariah C. Gold to be postmaster at Basic (formerly Basic City), Va., in place of A. P. Calfee. Incumbent's commission expired June 7, 1915.

John B. Hanes to be postmaster at Dillwyn, Va. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Joseph W. Hayden to be postmaster at Irvington, Va. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Pierce M. Kilmartin to be postmaster at Waverly, Va., in place of Annie E. Martin. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1915.

John E. Lewis to be postmaster at Bluemont, Va. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

J. R. Perfater to be postmaster at Saltville, Va., in place of John Henry Scott. Incumbent's commission expired June 7, 1915.

J. B. Richardson to be postmaster at Marion, Va., in place of J. D. Buchanan, resigned.

John Peter Saul to be postmaster at Salem, Va., in place of Ivan V. Yonce. Incumbent's commission expired August 22, 1915.

William W. Wood to be postmaster at Clarksville, Va., in place of Willard B. Alfred. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1915.

WASHINGTON.

R. P. Hoskyn to be postmaster at Oroville, Wash., in place of Bert Mills. Incumbent's commission expired May 18, 1915.

H. T. Jones to be postmaster at Riverside, Wash., in place of H. T. Jones. Incumbent's commission expired May 16, 1915.

William T. Squier to be postmaster at Charleston, Wash. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

Elmer Thackston to be postmaster at Ione, Wash., in place of Elliott S. Moore. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1915.

WEST VIRGINIA.

John W. Bailey to be postmaster at Berwind, W. Va., in place of S. M. Lambert, resigned.

Julius A. de Gruyter to be postmaster at Charleston, W. Va., in place of Robert E. Wood, removed.

John C. Dice to be postmaster at Lewisburg, W. Va., in place of H. L. Van Sickler, removed.

Otey T. Erskine to be postmaster at Smithfield, W. Va., in place of Jacob L. Price, resigned.

George W. Jackson to be postmaster at Webster Springs, W. Va., in place of W. H. McCutcheon, resigned.

Walter L. Morris to be postmaster at Elkhorn, W. Va., in place of W. E. Wood, resigned.

Griffith T. Smith to be postmaster at Point Pleasant, W. Va., in place of John F. Lewis, resigned.

Buren Stephenson to be postmaster at Clay, W. Va. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

Mrs. Maurice R. Walker to be postmaster at Bramwell, W. Va., in place of J. D. Hewett, removed.

J. W. Wellman to be postmaster at Moundsville, W. Va., in place of Albert S. Winter. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1915.

Willard Williams to be postmaster at Moorefield, W. Va., in place of E. O. Harwood. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1915.

J. A. Wooddell to be postmaster at Pennsboro, W. Va., in place of E. E. Wells. Incumbent's commission expired May 24, 1915.

Henry Zilliken to be postmaster at Wellsburg, W. Va., in place of T. H. Buchanan, deceased.

WISCONSIN.

P. A. Badour to be postmaster at Oconto, Wis., in place of George R. Hall. Incumbent's commission expired August 21, 1915.

Sara M. Baum to be postmaster at Pittsville, Wis. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

James H. Beirne to be postmaster at Oakfield, Wis., in place of Clayton G. Morgan. Incumbent's commission expired August 21, 1915.

Lewis G. Brown to be postmaster at Lake Geneva, Wis., in place of Henry H. White. Incumbent's commission expired August 21, 1915.

E. I. Bunker to be postmaster at Grantsburg, Wis., in place of Ole Erickson. Incumbent's commission expired June 8, 1915.

M. J. Carey to be postmaster at Shell Lake, Wis., in place of Edith E. Baker. Incumbent's commission expired December 15, 1914.

W. N. Coffland to be postmaster at Viroqua, Wis., in place of Charles J. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired May 23, 1914.

James A. Corcoran to be postmaster at Webster, Wis. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

John Een to be postmaster at Amherst, Wis., in place of George W. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired August 21, 1915.

Clarence H. Ellsworth to be postmaster at Ripon, Wis., in place of Frank A. Everhard. Incumbent's commission expired July 25, 1915.

Leo J. Evans to be postmaster at Marinette, Wis., in place of Fred C. Burke. Incumbent's commission expired February 3, 1915.

James Gorman to be postmaster at Kenosha, Wis., in place of R. V. Baker. Incumbent's commission expired April 27, 1915.

M. Joseph Heffron to be postmaster at Cudahy, Wis., in place of Charles Kimnach. Incumbent's commission expired February 6, 1915.

Paul A. Herberg to be postmaster at Mayville, Wis., in place of Oscar D. Naber. Incumbent's commission expired August 21, 1915.

Willard S. Hollister to be postmaster at Kendall, Wis. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Frank A. Johnson to be postmaster at Spring Valley, Wis., in place of Frank A. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired January 24, 1914.

Arthur A. Kleimenhagen to be postmaster at Kilbourn, Wis., in place of Frank H. Marshall. Incumbent's commission expired July 19, 1915.

Henry Knapstein to be postmaster at New London, Wis., in place of John C. Freeman. Incumbent's commission expired May 25, 1914.

Harry J. Koltes to be postmaster at Waunakee, Wis. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

Nels Pederson to be postmaster at Galesville, Wis., in place of Oscar T. Sagen. Incumbent's commission expired December 15, 1914.

Edward Porter to be postmaster at Cornell, Wis. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Julius Prenzlow to be postmaster at Clintonville, Wis., in place of Joseph D. Cotton. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1915.

E. J. Pynn to be postmaster at Hartland, Wis., in place of Mark W. Rowell. Incumbent's commission expired January 20, 1915.

Henry W. Radcliff to be postmaster at Balsam Lake, Wis. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

John Ring to be postmaster at Osseo, Wis., in place of William S. Gilpin. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1914.

M. M. Sanderson to be postmaster at Ellsworth, Wis., in place of John F. Shaw. Incumbent's commission expired April 27, 1915.

Herman C. Schuette to be postmaster at Manitowoc, Wis., in place of Henry G. Kress. Incumbent's commission expired August 21, 1915.

Walter H. Smith to be postmaster at Mondovi, Wis., in place of Walter H. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired December 15, 1914.

Henry E. Stainbring to be postmaster at Fall Creek, Wis. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

A. H. Tarnutzer to be postmaster at Prairie du Sac, Wis., in place of A. H. Tarnutzer. Incumbent's commission expired February 6, 1915.

Erskine E. McCoy to be postmaster at Lancaster, Wis., in place of James T. Webb. Incumbent's commission expired February 1, 1914.

Milton McDonald to be postmaster at Bloomer, Wis., in place of C. L. Christianson. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1915.

Thomas McNulty to be postmaster at Spring Green, Wis., in place of Thomas Hill. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1915.

John Maegerlein to be postmaster at Sauk City, Wis., in place of Max H. Ninman. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1915.

Edwin T. Mattison to be postmaster at Blair, Wis., in place of Ida G. Grinde. Incumbent's commission expired January 24, 1914.

Johan G. A. Mollenhoff to be postmaster at Iron River, Wis., in place of Harry C. Hall. Incumbent's commission expired January 20, 1915.

Galen Moore to be postmaster at Lone Rock, Wis. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Emery A. Odell to be postmaster at Monroe, Wis., in place of Emery A. Odell. Incumbent's commission expired February 6, 1915.

James E. O'Neill to be postmaster at Dodgeville, Wis., in place of Emery T. Bray. Incumbent's commission expired April 26, 1914.

Hubert A. Wagener to be postmaster at Sturgeon Bay, Wis., in place of Edward S. Minor. Incumbent's commission expired August 21, 1915.

Charles F. West to be postmaster at Eau Claire, Wis., in place of Earle S. Welch. Incumbent's commission expired April 27, 1915.

E. H. Wilford to be postmaster at Baldwin, Wis., in place of O. K. Hawley. Incumbent's commission expired August 21, 1915.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, *December 10, 1915.*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

We bless Thee, our Father in heaven, for the life, work, and sterling character of the several Members who served with distinction on the floor of this House and were chosen by their constituents to represent their interests in the present Congress, but who in the interim have been gathered to their fathers. We mourn their going, and would keep green their memory, and strive to emulate their virtues. Encourage us, their colleagues, many friends, and those to whom they were near and dear by the bonds of love and kinship to look forward with bright anticipations to a reunion where the skies are ever fair, where death nor sorrow never come, but where love, joy, and happiness reign supreme, and we shall praise and magnify Thy holy name through Him who taught us the resurrection and the life immortal. Amen.

CORRECTION OF THE JOURNAL.

The Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday was read.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, the Journal on Monday shows that my colleague [Mr. GALLAGHER] was present on the call of the roll for the States. The Journal and RECORD show later he was excused on account of illness. I would like to have the correction made, so that when he is sworn in it will——

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the correction will be made.

There was no objection.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman want to correct the Journal?

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. I do not know, but I suppose I would. On last Monday I appeared here——

The SPEAKER. Wait until the Journal is approved.

The Journal as amended was agreed to.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. Mr. Speaker, on last Monday I appeared here in answer to my name on the call of the House to see whether a quorum was present. I was suddenly called from the Chamber before the Representatives of my State were called forward to be sworn in, and I desire now to take the oath of office.

The SPEAKER. All gentlemen who are present and who have not been sworn in will come forward and take the oath of office.

Mr. KAHN, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. SHACKLEFORD, Mr. HAMLIN, and Mr. BROWNE of Wisconsin appeared before the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

The SPEAKER. What further does the gentleman from Missouri desire?

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. That is all I want.

The SPEAKER. No; the gentleman started to make some explanation.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. I said that on last Monday I came here to be sworn in, but was unexpectedly called away on public business and had to go.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

By unanimous consent the Committee on Insular Affairs was discharged from the further consideration of House resolution No. 9, concerning the administration of the Philippine Islands, and the same was referred to the Committee on Rules.

The SPEAKER. That is where it belongs; but in the general mix up of 2,000 bills a wrong reference was given to it.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by incorporating a letter from the Secretary of the Navy to the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, together with a resolution of that association, all pertaining to inland waterways and the subject of preparedness.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by printing a letter from the Secretary of the Navy. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

COMMITTEE ON INVALID PENSIONS.

Mr. SHERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent for immediate consideration of a resolution which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Invalid Pensions be, and is hereby, authorized to have such printing and binding done as may be necessary during the Sixty-fourth Congress for the transaction of its business.

Mr. HAY. Mr. Speaker, I suggest that there has been no committee appointed yet.

Mr. MANN. If the gentleman from Ohio will yield, I wish to state that there will be a lot of those resolutions to come in as soon as the committees are named.

Mr. SHERWOOD. The printing will not be done until the committees are named.

Mr. MANN. Would it not be better to have them all come in at once?

Mr. SHERWOOD. All right. I have no objection, and I withdraw the resolution.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

Mr. DAVIS of Minnesota, by unanimous consent, was granted leave to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, the papers in the case of Charles J. Kayser, H. R. 6174, Fifty-ninth Congress, no adverse report having been made thereon.

Mr. RUBEY, by unanimous consent, was granted leave to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, the papers in the case of Mary E. Kirk, H. R. 20084, Sixty-third Congress, no adverse report having been made thereon.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. KENT, on request of Mr. LENROOT, by unanimous consent, was granted leave of absence for two weeks, on account of illness.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. STEPHENS of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Nebraska rise?

Mr. STEPHENS of Nebraska. To ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD, by printing a speech of ex-Secretary of State Bryan on the European war.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEPHENS] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by printing a speech by ex-Secretary of State Bryan on the European war. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi. To ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by having printed an address delivered a few days ago before the Rivers and Harbors Congress by Col. Townsend, of the Engineer Corps of the Army.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Mississippi asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by printing a speech delivered by Col. Townsend before the Rivers and Harbors Congress in this city. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Reserving the right to object, does the gentleman have any idea of how many of the speeches delivered before the Rivers and Harbors Congress are likely to be printed by Congress at public expense?

Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi. I have no idea at all. Nobody has indicated to me any intention to make any request. This was a very interesting address delivered by Col. Townsend, who is one of the ranking officers of the Engineer Corps, on the general subject of river transportation.

Mr. BARNHART. Will the gentleman yield to me?

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Mississippi yield to the gentleman from Indiana?

Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi. Yes, sir.

Mr. BARNHART. How many addresses were delivered at that Rivers and Harbors Congress?

Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, unfortunately I was not able to attend the sessions of the congress, therefore I am not in a position to answer the question. I do not know.

Mr. BARNHART. Does this speech purport to cover the general topic of the presentation of the rivers and harbors question?

Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi. It relates to the question of navigation of the rivers of the country in a general way. It is a very interesting address, and gives Col. Townsend's ideas as to why the commerce on the rivers has declined and what steps it would be advisable to take in order to encourage a revival of that commerce.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. HUMPHREYS] to print Col. Townsend's speech in the RECORD? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. BROWNING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing an address by Wilbur F. Sadler, jr., adjutant general of the State of New Jersey, on the general uses of the National Guard.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. BROWNING] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by printing a speech by the adjutant general of the State of New Jersey on the subject of the National Guard. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask unanimous consent for a change of reference of the bill H. R. 3077, introduced by the gentleman from California [Mr. RAKER], and which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, but which should go to the Committee on Appropriations.

The SPEAKER. What is it about?

Mr. SHERLEY. It is a bill relating to the improvement of the Yosemite National Park.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the change of reference will be made.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to renew my request for unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the subject of national defense.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the subject of national defense. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL TUESDAY NEXT.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Tuesday, December 14, at 12 o'clock noon.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina asks unanimous consent that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on next Tuesday. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.) the House, under its previous order, adjourned until Tuesday, December 14, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting annual report (H. Doc. No. 33); to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

2. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of the findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the ship *Pattern*, in the case of E. K. Hubbard, administrator of Jacob Sebor, et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 145); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

3. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the schooner *Three Friends*, in the case of Sallie M. Buchanan and Josias Pennington, administratrix and administrator of Andrew Buchanan, et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 146); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

4. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the sloop *Dove*, in the case of Joseph Ogden, sole surviving executor, etc., of Jane Ann Ferrers, et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 147); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

7. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the schooner *Maria*, in the case of Enoch I. Kingsland and Truman Weed, administrators of William Hervey, sr., *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 148); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

6. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the sloop *Sally and Jane*, in the case of the President and Directors of the Insurance Co. of North America *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 149); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

7. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of James B. Brown *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 156); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

8. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of J. L. David, administrator de bonis non of Raphael L. David, deceased, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 157); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

9. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of

Andrew J. L. Stevens *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 158); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

10. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of George A. Stovall, administrator, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 159); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

11. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of John Duncan, surviving partner, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 160); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

12. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of James B. Bazell *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 161); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

13. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of A. F. Wiseman, administrator of Richard Wiseman, deceased, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 162); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

14. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of George A. Rowzee, administrator of the estate of John Rowzee, deceased, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 163); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

15. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Joseph Smith, administrator of the estate of James Smith, deceased, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 164); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

16. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Stoddard County, Mo., *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 165); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

17. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Sanford L. Day, administrator of Elias Pharee, deceased, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 166); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

18. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of A. O. Minter, heir of Nancy Maria Minter, deceased, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 167); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

19. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Walter Martin and Henry Martin, administrators of the estate of John R. Martin, deceased, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 168); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

20. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of William H. Benson et al., heirs of Thomas J. Benson, deceased, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 169); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

21. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of C. H. Couchman, administrator of Joseph Darlington, deceased, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 170); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

22. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Sallie J. Broady *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 171); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

23. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of J. M. Johnston *v.* The United States (H. Doc. 172); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

24. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Joseph T. Chance, and William A. Burton, administrator of the estate of John R. Burton, deceased (H. Doc. No. 173); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

25. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Joseph S. Brunson, trustee of the Beech Branch Baptist Church, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 209); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

26. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Frank J. Moore, administrator of the estate of Bernard Moore, deceased, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 210); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

27. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Andrew J. Smith, administrator of estate of William Smith, deceased, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 211); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

28. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Robert B. Love, jr., Mrs. S. N. McIlwaine, and Mrs. Patty Moody, sole heirs of Robert B. Love, deceased, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 212); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

29. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of J. B. Chandler and D. B. Cox *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 213); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

30. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Elizabeth Grove and Samuel Mumma, administrators of Jacob C. Grove, deceased, and Laura L. Mumma, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 214); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

31. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the Court in the case of Joseph West, heir of Thomas West, deceased, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 215); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

32. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the Court in the case of Sarah H. Milvaney *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 216); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

33. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Drusilla L. Taylor, executrix of William I. Way, deceased, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 217); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

34. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Fannie A. Youell, administratrix of the estate of John D. Youell, deceased, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 218); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

35. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of John Stephenson, administrator of the estate of Peyton Atkins, deceased, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 219); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

36. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of T. G. Johnson, administrator of the estate of Wiley B. Brigance, deceased, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 220); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

37. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Mary J. Marsh, administratrix of John H. Record, deceased, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 221); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

38. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of James W. M. Witt, administrator of the estate of Joseph M. Witt, deceased, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 222); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

39. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Leon Conley, administrator of the estate of Andrew B. Conley, deceased, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 223); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

40. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Elizabeth A. Caskey, administratrix of William M. Caskey, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 224); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

41. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Paul P. Clark, administrator of the estate of James J. Clark, deceased, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 225); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

42. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Charles D. Robbins *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 226); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

43. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Sidney Maxwell *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 227); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

44. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of H. U. Feldman et al., heirs of John F. Feldman, deceased, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 228); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

45. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of David W. Swisher, deceased, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 229); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

46. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Nancy A. Echols *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 230); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

47. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Luther H. Potterfield *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 231); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

48. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of John S. Hammer *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 232); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

49. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Betty L. Panky, J. W. Longacre, and T. D. Longacre, heirs of William I. Longacre, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 233); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

50. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Lieut. William W. Green *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 234); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

51. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Jacob P. Stroope *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 235); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

52. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Lula H. Doyle and Anna V. Berry, sole heirs of Patrick H. and Margaret E. Watkins, deceased, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 236); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

53. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Julia A. T. Foster, administratrix of William C. Foster, deceased, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 237); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

54. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Robert H. Brown, administrator of the estate of Almazine D. Brown, deceased, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 238); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

55. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Z. J. Cross, administrator of the estate of Joel Cross, deceased, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 239); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

56. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Alexander Chavis, administrator, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 240); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

57. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Henry M. Cannon, administrator of the estate of James Cannon, deceased, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 241); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

58. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Thomas H. Crampton, administrator of John D. Crampton, deceased, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 242); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

59. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of John Lester *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 243); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

60. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Mary E. Monahan *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 244); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

61. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Alexander Glass, administrator de bonis non of the estate of James Glass, deceased, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 245); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

62. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Mary Ann Hendricks *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 246); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

63. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of William B. Miller, administrator of John T. Lawrence, deceased, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 247); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

64. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of W. H. West, administrator of the estate of John C. West, deceased, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 248); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

65. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Ernest T. Elgin, administrator of the estate of John A. Fairfax, deceased, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 249); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

66. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Mrs. L. H. Rowland, administratrix of the estate of Joseph N. Moran, deceased, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 250); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

67. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of T. G. Mason, administrator of the estate of Mark M. Harwell, deceased, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 251); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

68. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Aaron B. Stripling *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 252); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

69. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of S. C. Stewart, administrator of J. M. Curry, deceased, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 253); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

70. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Helen J. Jackson, administratrix de bonus non cum testamento annexo of the estate of James C. McFarland, deceased, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 254); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

71. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Sarah A. Suit, executrix of the estate of Kelita Suit, deceased, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 255); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

72. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of F. G. Smith, administratrix of Thomas Owen, deceased, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 256); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

73. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Frank W. Clark *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 257); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

74. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Mary A. Hendricks (Mrs. B. L. Hendricks) *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 258); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

75. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of C. W. Smith *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 259); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

76. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Elijah H. Hoult *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 260); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

77. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Charles L. Barnes *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 261); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

78. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of French spoliation cases, filed under the act of January 20, 1885, which cases were dismissed by the court on motion of claimant (H. Doc. No. 262); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

79. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of G. W. Hodge, administrator of the estate of George Hodge, deceased, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 263); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

80. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of D. S. L. Crutcher, W. F. Crutcher, and Lillian E. Crutcher, widow of James Crutcher, deceased, sole heirs of R. A. Crutcher, deceased, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 264); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

81. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a list of cases which were dismissed by the court on motion of the defendants (H. Doc. No. 265); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

82. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a list of cases which were dismissed by the court on the preliminary question of loyalty (H. Doc. No. 266); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

83. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a list of cases which were dismissed by the court on motion of the claimants' attorneys (H. Doc. No. 267); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

84. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a list of cases referred to, which cases were dismissed by the court on the preliminary question of loyalty (H. Doc. No. 268); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

85. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Hensley G. Harris *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 269); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

86. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of Frank H. Walker and Frank E. Smith *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 270); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

87. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings of the court in the case of the heirs of Mordecai Sears, deceased, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 271); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

88. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the ship *Louis*, in the case of Esther S. Buchanan, administratrix of William S. Buchanan, surviving partner of the firm of S. Smith & Buchanan, et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 272); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

89. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the ship *Reimsdyke*, in the case of Brooks Adams, administrator of Peter C. Brooks, et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 273); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

90. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the brig *Remcick*, in the case of John Stewart, receiver of the Maryland Insurance Co., *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 274); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

91. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the sloop *Quick Time*, in the case of Newport Insurance Co. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 275); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

92. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the brig *Peter*, in the case of Edwin R. Stickney and Lewis Balch, administrators of Peter Le Breton, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 276); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

93. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the ship *Active*, in the case of Edmund D. Codman, administrator of William Gray, et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 277); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

94. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the schooner *Trial*, in the case of George M. Whipple, administrator, etc., of John Norris, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 278); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

95. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the schooner *Thetis*, in the case of David Stewart and John E. Semmes, receivers of the Maryland Insurance Co., *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 279); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

96. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the ship *Three Sisters*, in the case of Frederick W. Sewall, administrator of Abiel Wood, et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 280); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

97. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the schooner *Utility*, in the case of Harriet E. Sebor, administratrix of Jacob Sebor, et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 281); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

98. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the ship *Pacific*, in the case of Harriet E. Sebor, administratrix of Jacob Sebor, et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 282); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

99. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the brig *Hannah*, in the case of Wait R. Griswold, administrator of Wait Robbins, et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 283); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

100. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the ship *Minerva*, in the case of John N. A. Griswold, trustee of the United States Insurance Co., of the City of New York, et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 284); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

101. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of the findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the sloop *Washington*, in the case of Brooks Adams, administrator of Peter C. Brooks, et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 285); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

102. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the brig *Diana*, in the case of Harriet E. Sebor, administratrix of Jacob Sebor, et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 286); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

103. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the ship *Ocean*, in the cases of the President and Directors of the Insurance Co. of North America et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 287); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

104. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the ship *Plummer*, in the case of George S. Boutwell, administrator of the estates of Thomas Cutts and Thomas Cutts, jr., et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 288); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

105. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the schooner *Antelope*, in the case of David Stewart and John K. Semmes, receivers of the Baltimore Insurance Co., et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 289); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

106. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the schooner *Richard*, in the case of Gustavus W. Ridgely, administrator of George W. Keeports, et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 290); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

107. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the ship *Mentor*, in the case of Edmund D. Godman, administrator of William Gray, et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 291); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

108. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the brig *Sally*, in the case of Joseph Ogdensole, surviving executor, etc., of Jane Anne Ferrers, et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 292); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

109. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the sloop *Merrimack*, in the case of Brooks Adams, administrator of Peter C. Brooks, et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 293); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

110. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the schooner *Maria*, in the case of Richard Delafield, administrator of John Delafield, surviving partner of Church & Delafield, et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 294); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

111. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the ship *London Packet*, in the case of George H. Sill, administrator of Gabriel Wood, et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 295); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

112. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the schooner *Lucinda*, in the case of Harriet E. Sebor, administratrix of Jacob Sebor, et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 296); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

113. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting order in the French spoliation claim relating to the brig *Leonard* (H. Doc. No. 297); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

114. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the brig *Mary*, in the case of Emery Stone, administrator of Ebenezer Stocker, et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 298); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

115. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the schooner *Mary*, in the case of Harriet E. Sebor, administratrix of Jacob Sebor, et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 299); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

116. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the brig *Mary*, in the case of Elijah K. Hubbard, administrator of the estate of Elijah Hubbard and John R. Watkinson, deceased, et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 300); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

117. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the vessel *Fortitude*, in the cases of The Insurance Co. of the State of Pennsylvania *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 301); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

118. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of the findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim in the case of the President and Directors of the Insurance Co. of North America *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 302); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

119. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the sloop *Delia*, in the cases of Richard C. McMurtrie, administrator of John Bohlen, et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 303); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

120. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the schooner *Tabula*, in the case of Harriet E. Sebor, administratrix of Jacob Sebor, et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 304); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

121. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the brig *Edmund*, in the case of William B. Atkinson, administrator of William Bartlett, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 305); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

122. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the brig *Orland*, in the case of William H. Genn, administrator of James Genn, et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 306); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

123. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the brig *Betsey*, in the case of Tristram Gilma, administrator of Samuel Bartlett, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 307); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

124. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the schooner *Betsey*, in the case of Harriet E. Sebor, administratrix of Jacob Sebor, et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 308); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

125. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the sloop *Camden Packett*, in the case of the President of the Newport Insurance Co. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 309); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

126. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the schooner *Mary*, in the case of J. Bayard Henry, administrator of Charles Ross, et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 310); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

127. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the schooner *Hannah*, in the case of Edward M. Thurston, administrator of Abraham Gardner, et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 311); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

128. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the schooner *Polly*, in the case of Harry R. Virgin, administrator of Benjamin Hooper, deceased, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 312); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

129. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the schooner *Czarina*, in the case of Julian T. Burke, administrator of George Taylor, et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 313); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

130. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the schooner *Happy Couple*, in the case of A. Lewis Easkin, administrator of Chandler Price, et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 314); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

131. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the schooner *John*, in the case of the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 315); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

132. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the vessel *Sea Flower*, in the case of Chandler Robbins, administrator of Joseph Russell, for and on behalf of the firm of Jeffrey & Russell, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 316); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

133. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the brig *Essex*, in the case of Harriet E. Sebor, administratrix of Jacob Sebor, et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 317); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

134. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the schooner *Betsy*, in the case of Charles G. Davis, administrator of William Sturtevant and Benjamin Barnes, jr., *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 318); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

135. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the ship *Federalist*, in the case of B. H. Rutledge, administrator of the estate of Adam Tunno, surviving partner of the firm of Tunno & Cox, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 319); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

136. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of the findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claims relating to the brig *Nancy*, in the case of William Ropes Trask, administrator of Thomas

Amory, et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 320); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

137. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of the findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claims relating to the sloop *Union*, in the case of John U. Hollister, administrator of Gilead Kimberly, et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 321); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

138. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claims relating to the sloop *Sally Ann*, in the case of Joseph Ogden, sole surviving executor, etc., of Jane Ann Ferrers, et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 322); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

139. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a list of the French spoliation cases dismissed by the court for want of sufficient evidence (H. Doc. No. 323); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

140. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of the findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claims relating to the brig *Hannah*, in the case of Joseph Ogden, executor, etc., of Jane Ann Ferrers, et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 324); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

141. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of the findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claims relating to the schooner *Friendship*, in the case of Edward Gerock, administrator of Joseph Shute, et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 325); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

142. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claims relating to the ship *Hebe*, in the case of Charles Spalding, administrator of Edward Swarbeck, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 326); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

143. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claims relating to the brig *Freemason*, in the case of Elijah K. Hubbard, administrator of Jacob Sebor, et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 327); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

144. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claims relating to the ship *Nancy*, in the case of the President and Directors of the Insurance Co. of North America et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 328); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

145. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claims relating to the schooner *Governor Clinton*, in the case of the President and Directors of the Insurance Co. of North America *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 329); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

146. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claims relating to the sloop *Citizen*, in the case of Charles F. Adams, administrator of Peter C. Brooks, et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 330); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

147. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claims relating to the ship *Diana*, in the case of Charles Spalding, administrator of Edward Swarbeck, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 331); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

148. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claims relating to the ship *Charlotte*, in the case of Benjamin H. Rutledge, administrator of Jacob H. Lange, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 332); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

149. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claims relating to the schooner *Hope*, in the case of J. Morton Clinch, administrator of Perez Morton, et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 333); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

150. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claims relating to the brig *Mercury*, in the case of Henry Pettit, administrator, et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 334); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

151. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claims relating to the brig *Boston*, in the case of the President and Directors of the Insurance Co. of North America et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 335); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

152. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claims relating to the schooner *Little Betsey*, in the cases of the Insurance Co. of the State of Pennsylvania et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 336); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

153. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claims relating to the snow *Harmony*, in the cases of Louisa A. Starkweather, administratrix of Richard S. Hallett, et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 337); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

154. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of the findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claims relating to the brig *Sally*, in the case of Martha A. Duvall, administratrix of Archibald Stewart, et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 338); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

155. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of the findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claims relating to the brig *Bee*, in the case of the President and Directors of the Insurance Co. of North America *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 339); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

156. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the schooner *Susannah*, in the case of John W. Gillett, administrator of John Logan, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 340); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

157. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the sloop *Somerset*, in the case of Joseph Ogden, surviving executor of Jane Anne Ferrers, and as trustee, et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 341); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

158. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the schooner *Thankful*, in the case of Harriet E. Sebor, administratrix of Jacob Sebor, et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 342); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

159. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the schooner *Minerva*, in the case of New Haven Insurance Co. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 343); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

160. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the schooner *Cornelia*, in the case of the President and Directors of the Insurance Co. of North America et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 344); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

161. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the schooner *Susannah*, in the case of the Insurance Co. of the State of Pennsylvania *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 345); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

162. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement showing in detail what officers and employees of the various offices and bureaus of that department performed travel on official business from Washington to points outside of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 346); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department and ordered to be printed.

163. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the ship *Brandon*, in the case of Gilbert R. Fox, jr., administrator of Thomas Willock, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 347); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

164. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the schooner *Sally*, in the cases of James G. Freeman, receiver of the Boston Marine Insurance Co., et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 348); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

165. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the sloop *Williams*, in the case of the President and Directors of the Insurance Co. of North America *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 349); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

166. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the schooner *Cynthia*, in the cases of Edmund D. Godman, administrator of William Gray, et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 350); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

167. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the schooner *Lucy*, in the case of Montgomery Fletcher, administrator of John Walter Fletcher, for and on behalf of the firm of Fletcher & Otway et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 351); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

168. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the brig *James*, in the case of Joseph Ogden, administrator, etc., of Jane Anne Ferrers, et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 352); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

169. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the schooner *Lively*, in the case of Brooks Adams, administrator of Peter S. Brooks, et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 353); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

170. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claims relating to the brig *Tris*, in the case of the President and Directors of the Insurance Co. of North America et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 354); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

171. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claim relating to the schooner *Maria*, in the case of the President and Directors of the Insurance Co. of North America et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 355); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

172. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of findings of fact and conclusions of law in the case of John H. Davis *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 356); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

173. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a detailed report showing documents received and distributed under the supervision of the Division of Publications of the Department of Agriculture during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 357); to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. TAVENNER: A bill (H. R. 707) for the establishment of a Government armor-plate and gun-forging plant and for the manufacture of such other war paraphernalia as may be deemed advisable; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. O'SHAUNESSY: A bill (H. R. 3563) providing for the purchase of a site on Narragansett Bay, R. I., and the erection and equipment thereon of a plant for the manufacture of projectiles; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3564) to repair, remodel, and modernize the public building at Providence, R. I., known as the old post-office building; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 3565) to provide for the reduction of mileage to actual transportation expenses of Representatives and Senators; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. PARK: A bill (H. R. 3566) to regulate the rural mail service and fixing compensation of rural mail carriers; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3567) providing for the acquisition of a site and the construction of a building thereon for post-office purposes at Pelham, in the State of Georgia; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3568) for the acquisition of the site and the construction of a building for post-office purposes at Cairo, in the State of Georgia; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3569) for the acquisition of the site and the construction of a building for post-office purposes at Blakely, in the State of Georgia; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3570) for the acquisition of the site and the construction of a building for post-office purposes at Camilla, in the State of Georgia; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3571) for the acquisition of the site and the construction of a building for post office purposes at Sylvester, in the State of Georgia; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3572) to refund the amount paid illegally for cotton tax, to be used in pensioning Confederate soldiers and widows of Confederate soldiers; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3573) to make it unlawful to appoint as commissioned or noncommissioned officers in the Army or Navy of the United States any person of the negro race; to to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3574) to increase the salaries of the United States district attorney and United States marshal and deputy marshals for the southern district of Georgia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROGERS: A bill (H. R. 3575) to amend section 5234 of the Revised Statutes of the United States so as to permit the Comptroller of the Currency to deposit upon interest the assets of insolvent national banks in other national banks of the same or of an adjacent city or town; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. RAKER: A bill (H. R. 3576) for the removal of the college woman's dormitory and the construction, equipment, and furnishing of a new dormitory at the Columbia Institute for the Deaf, in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. ADAIR: A bill (H. R. 3577) to amend the acts to regulate commerce so as to provide that publishers of newspapers and periodicals may enter into advertising contracts with common carriers and receive payment for such advertising in transportation; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RAKER: A bill (H. R. 3578) restoring to the public domain certain lands heretofore reserved for a bird reserve in Siskiyou County, Cal., and in Klamath County, Oreg.; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. TAVENNER: A bill (H. R. 3579) to provide for the establishment of Federal railroad companies as a part of plans for efficient preparations for war; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HASTINGS: A bill (H. R. 3580) to establish and maintain a fish hatching and fish culture station in Cherokee County, State of Oklahoma; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. FLOOD: A bill (H. R. 3581) to provide for the maintenance of the United States Section of the International High Commission; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CURRY: A bill (H. R. 3582) making an appropriation for the equipping of the Mare Island Navy Yard with a floating crane and other machinery and equipment; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. MURRAY: A bill (H. R. 3583) to provide for the board of attendants of Choctaw and Chickasaw pupils at the Murray State School of Agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. HOWARD: A bill (H. R. 3584) authorizing the establishment of a brigade post at Fort McPherson, Ga.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ROGERS: A bill (H. R. 3585) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to William B. Green Post No. 100, Grand Army of the Republic, one cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HARRISON: A bill (H. R. 3586) for the prevention and eradication of the citrus canker; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MOSS of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 3587) to amend section 5 of an act entitled "An act to provide for the opening, maintenance, protection, and operation of the Panama Canal and the sanitation of the Canal Zone," approved August 24, 1912; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BRITTEN: A bill (H. R. 3588) to increase the personnel of the Army and to organize a reserve force of citizen soldiery; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHALLENBERGER: A bill (H. R. 3589) for purchasing a site and erecting a public building at Superior, Nebr.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3590) for purchasing a site for the erection of a public building at Red Cloud, Nebr.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3591) for purchasing a site for the erection of a public building at Minden, Nebr.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. EMERSON: A bill (H. R. 3592) to provide a site and erect a public building at Painesville, Ohio; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. NEELY: A bill (H. R. 3593) to authorize the Ohio-West Virginia Bridge Co. to construct a bridge across the Ohio River at the city of Steubenville, Jefferson County, Ohio; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BLACKMON: A bill (H. R. 3594) to establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Alabama; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also a bill (H. R. 3595) to repeal an act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy and all amendments thereto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 3596) to regulate the issue of securities by transportation, telegraph, and telephone companies engaged in interstate commerce, for the purpose of better protecting the people against unreasonable rates and charges; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3597) to give effect to the provisions of a treaty between the United States and Great Britain concerning the fisheries in waters contiguous to the United States and the Dominion of Canada, signed at Washington on April 1, 1908, and ratified by the United States Senate April 13, 1908; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3598) to provide for the purchase of a site and erection thereon of a public building at Two Harbors, Minn.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LANGLEY: A bill (H. R. 3599) to extend the provisions of the pension act of May 11, 1912, to the officers and enlisted men of all State militia and other State organizations that rendered service to the Union cause during the Civil War for a period of 90 days or more, and providing pensions for their widows, minor children, and dependent parents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SIMS: A bill (H. R. 3600) to provide that the United States shall construct rural post roads between the county seats of the several States; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. DAVENPORT: A bill (H. R. 3601) to reimburse certain eastern Cherokees who removed themselves to the Cherokee Nation under the terms of the eighth article of the treaty of December 29, 1835; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. COX: A bill (H. R. 3602) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,' approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof, and to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission," approved June 29, 1906; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. EDWARDS: A bill (H. R. 3603) providing for an appropriation of $2,000 to collect, translate, and publish certain colonial records; to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3604) authorizing and directing the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase a site and put in operation an agricultural and live-stock experimental station at or near Statesboro, Ga.; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3605) providing for purchase of site and and for public building at Millen, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3606) to prevent interstate shipment of heifer calves for slaughter; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3607) to establish a fish-hatching and fish-cultural station for the hatching and propagation of shad in Georgia; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3608) to repeal an act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, approved July 1, 1898, and all amendments thereto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3609) providing for the appointment of a board of survey for the purpose of selecting a suitable site for a powder and naval armor plant at or near Savannah, Ga., and submitting an estimate of the cost thereof; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. RANDALL: A bill (H. R. 3610) to provide for the erection of a public building at Long Beach, Cal.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds,

By Mr. HULL of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 3611) for removing obstructions, etc., from Obed River; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. LIEB: A bill (H. R. 3612) for the erection of a Federal building at Mount Vernon, Ind.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. DYER: A bill (H. R. 3613) to amend the act of Congress of May 9, 1902, to permit the coloration of oleomargarine to look like butter, and that no tax be imposed thereon; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3614) to amend the naturalization laws by providing for the naturalization of aliens who have served in the War of the Rebellion, War with Spain, Philippine insurrection, or one regular enlistment in the Army, Navy, or the Marine Corps; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3615) to provide a temporary home in the District of Columbia for ex-Union volunteer soldiers, sailors, and marines; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3616) to give preference in the civil service to those persons who have been honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3617) to provide for the appointment of an additional judge of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3618) to provide campaign badges for officers and enlisted men of the Army who served honorably in the Spanish, Philippine, or China campaigns; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3619) to provide for the examination, determination, and certification by the Interstate Commerce Commission as to the competency of roadmasters, foremen, and other employees of common carriers by railroad subject to the act to regulate commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3620) for erecting a suitable memorial to Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, United States Army; to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3621) providing for the appointment of a commission to be known as the commission on salaries and allowances of postal employees; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3622) to create a Territory of the District of Columbia by the name of the Territory of Columbia and to grant Territorial government to the same; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3623) providing for the creation of a commission to be known as the Mississippi spillway belt commission, defining its powers and duties, and making an appropriation for its expenses; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3624) to provide for the erection of an armory in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3625) to amend the act providing for mediation, conciliation, and arbitration in controversies between certain employers and their employees; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3626) to provide for the monthly payment of pensions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MILLER of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 3627) granting the consent of Congress to the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. to construct a bridge across the Allegheny River at or near Oil City, county of Venango, State of Pennsylvania; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DYER: A bill (H. R. 3628) to provide for certification by the attorneys for all parties interested of true copies of transcripts of record, judgments, decrees, or other papers in cases on appeal from or writ of error to review a judgment or decree of any judge or court of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3629) amending section 2 of the pension act of June 27, 1890; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RANDALL: A bill (H. R. 3630) to amend sections 5, 9, 11, 12, and 25 of an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyrights," approved March 4, 1909, and as amended August 24, 1912; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. WALSH: A bill (H. R. 3631) for reduction of postage on first-class matter; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3632) to amend section 8 of an act entitled "An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful

restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes," approved October 15, 1914; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRAMTON: A bill (H. R. 3633) authorizing the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to deliver to the city of Marine City, in the State of Michigan, four condemned bronze or brass cannon, with their carriages and outfit of cannon balls, etc.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3634) authorizing the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to deliver to the city of St. Clair, in the State of Michigan, four condemned bronze or brass cannon, with their carriages and outfit of cannon balls, etc.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3635) authorizing the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to deliver to the village of Vassar, in the State of Michigan, four condemned bronze or brass cannon, with their carriages and outfit of cannon balls, etc.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3636) to amend section 3646 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as reenacted and amended by act of February 23, 1909; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: A bill (H. R. 3637) to establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Washington; to the Commitee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. CARAWAY: A bill (H. R. 3638) to authorize the construction, maintenance, and operation of a bridge across the St. Francis River at or near St. Francis, Ark.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3639) to provide for appointment to places under the government of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3640) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Blytheville, Ark.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3641) providing for the erection and completion of a public building at the city of Forrest City, in the State of Arkansas; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MURRAY: A bill (H. R. 3642) for the construction of a road from the town of Stroud, Lincoln County, Okla., to the Sac and Fox Indian Agency; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. CARAWAY: A bill (H. R. 3643) to amend the practice and procedure in Federal courts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURRAY: A bill (H. R. 3644) for the erection of a public building at Sapulpa, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CARAWAY: A bill (H. R. 3645) to make eligible for appointment ex-soldiers of the Union and Confederate Armies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3646) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for cooperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of an act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and of acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture"; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3647) to amend an act to authorize the erection of a bridge across the Mississippi River at Memphis, Tenn.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HAMLIN: A bill (H. R. 3648) to amend chapter 90, Twenty-fourth Statutes at Large, page 373, approved February 3, 1887, and fixing term of office of electors of President and Vice President of the United States; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3649) to establish a fish-cultural station in the southern section in the State of Missouri; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3650) to amend section 291 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; to the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3651) to provide an elective remedy and compensation for accidental injuries, resulting in disability or death, to employees of common carriers by railroads engaged in interstate or foreign commerce or in the District of Columbia or the Territories of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MURRAY: A bill (H. R. 3652) to construct a bridge across the South Canadian River, in Oklahoma; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. PAGE of North Carolina: A bill (H. R. 3653) to impose a special license tax upon automobiles and motor vehicles in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3654) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to audit and adjust certain claims of the State of North Carolina; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3655) for increase of cost of site for post-office building in the city of Wadesboro, N. C.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3656) to purchase a site for the erection of post-office building in the city of Sanford, N. C.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HAMLIN: A bill (H. R. 3657) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the city of Glasgow, Mo.; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PAIGE of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 3658) to increase the limit of cost of public building and site therefor at Southbridge, Mass.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3659) to increase the limit of cost of public building and site therefor at Leominster, Mass.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3660) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Gardner, in the State of Massachusetts; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3661) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Clinton, in the State of Massachusetts; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HAMLIN: A bill (H. R. 3662) to provide for the erection of a public building at Sedalia, Mo.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. PAGE of North Carolina: A bill (H. R. 3663) for increase of cost of a site for a post-office building in the city of Rockingham, N. C.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CANTRILL: A bill (H. R. 3664) to amend the act establishing the eastern district of Kentucky; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KING: A bill (H. R. 3665) granting an extension of time to construct a bridge across Rock River at or near Colona Ferry, in the State of Illinois; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SINNOTT: A bill (H. R. 3666) providing for a site and public building for a post office at Hood River, Oreg.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. STEPHENS of California: A bill (H. R. 3667) to acquire, construct, and maintain a national-defense highway; to provide employment for citizens of the United States, and to physically and mentally educate them for defense; to the Committee on Roads.

By Mr. SINNOTT: A bill (H. R. 3668) to provide for a deferred-residence homestead; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. HEFLIN: A bill (H. R. 3669) to require the Director of the Census to gather and publish statistics of cotton used in the manufacture of felts, bats, rope, buggy cushions and backs, automobile cushions and backs, pillows, mattresses, surgical lints, medicated cotton, gunpowder, and high-explosive shells; to the Committee on the Census.

By Mr. SHOUSE: A bill (H. R. 3670) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Larned, in the county of Pawnee and State of Kansas, two bronze or brass cannon or fieldpieces, with their carriages; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. AYRES: A bill (H. R. 3671) granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers and officers, who served in the Civil War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3672) to prevent discrimination in prices and to provide for publicity of prices to dealers and to the public; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BRITT: A bill (H. R. 3673) to establish a term of the United States circuit court of appeals at Asheville, N. C.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3674) to purchase a post-office site and to build a post-office building in the city of Franklin, N. C.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3675) to provide for the construction of a bridge across the Ocona Lufty River at Cherokee, N. C.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ESTOPINAL: A bill (H. R. 3676) to provide homes for Confederate veterans of the Civil War; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ROBERTS of Nevada: A bill (H. R. 3677) appropriating the sum of $100,000 for the purpose of drilling and testing wells in Esmeralda, Clark, Lincoln, Eureka, Lander, and Nye Counties, Nev.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. STEAGALL: A bill (H. R. 3678) to provide for the erection of a public building at Union Springs, Ala.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HASKELL: A bill (H. R. 3679) granting pension to certain enlisted men, soldiers and officers, who served in the Civil War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVENPORT: A bill (H. R. 3680) for the relief of the heirs of the Eastern Cherokee Indians; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3681) authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas River at or near Tulsa, Okla.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3682) to appropriate $500,000 to deepen the channel and remove the obstructions in the Arkansas River, in the State of Oklahoma; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3683) to compensate the Delaware Indians for services rendered by them to the United States in various wars; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3684) authorizing all tribes or bands of Indians of Oklahoma to submit claims to the Court of Claims which have not heretofore been determined by the Supreme Court of the United States; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3685) to provide for the erection of a public building at Vinita, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3686) to provide for the erection of a public building at Bartlesville, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SINNOTT: A bill (H. R. 3687) providing for a site and public building for a post office and Federal court at Klamath Falls, Oreg.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. DALLINGER: A bill (H. R. 3688) to amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, approved June 9, 1896"; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. LENROOT: A bill (H. R. 3689) to create a tariff commission and defining its duties; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington: A bill (H. R. 3690) repealing certain sections contained in the urgent deficiency act approved December 22, 1911; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HAMLIN: A bill (H. R. 3691) to amend sections 2 and 3 of the act of June 27, 1890, in relation to pensions, etc.; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURKE: A bill (H. R. 3692) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Portage, Wis.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. TREADWAY: A bill (H. R. 3693) to reimburse the State of Massachusetts for expenses incurred in the maintenance and support of a marine school, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HAMLIN: A bill (H. R. 3694) to amend an act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property, approved March 3, 1863; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3695) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate condemned cannon and balls; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TREADWAY: A bill (H. R. 3696) to establish a fish-cultural station at some point in the State of Massachusetts; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. SMITH of Texas: A bill (H. R. 3697) to detach Pecos County, in the State of Texas, from the Del Rio division of the western judicial district of Texas and attach same to the San Angelo division of the northern judicial district of said State; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3698) to provide for a public building at Pecos, Tex.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3699) to authorize the construction of an addition to the Federal building at Abilene, Tex., and making appropriation therefor; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. OLDFIELD: A bill (H. R. 3700) to refund the cotton tax; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3701) to provide for the erection of a public building at Clarendon, Ark.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3702) to provide for the erection of a public building at Brinkley, Ark.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also a bill (H. R. 3703) to amend the river and harbor act of March 3, 1899, making appropriations for improvement of upper White River; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. CLINE (by request): A bill (H. R. 3704) granting pensions to volunteer Army nurses of the Civil War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KALANIANAOLE: A bill (H. R. 3705) providing for a military highway around the island of Oahu, beginning at Honolulu, thence by way of Kaimuki, Koko Head, Makapuu Point, Waimanalo, Kahuku, Waialua, Waianae, Leilehua to Honolulu; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3706) to set aside a portion of the revenue receipts in the Territory of Hawaii for the improvement of shipping facilities; to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3707) authorizing the President of the United States to commission the commanding general and the adjutant general of the militia of the Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. BAILEY: A bill (H. R. 3708) to amend section 24 of an act approved December 23, 1913, entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, to furnish an elastic currency, to afford means of rediscounting commercial paper, to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. OAKEY: A bill (H. R. 3709) for the improvement of the Connecticut River and authorizing the Connecticut River Co. to relocate and construct a dam in said river above the village of Windsor Locks, in the State of Connecticut; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STAFFORD: A bill (H. R. 3710) to fix the rate of postage on mail of the first class; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. LENROOT: A bill (H. R. 3711) to amend the act entitled "An act concerning carriers engaged in interstate commerce and their employees," approved June 1, 1898; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. TREADWAY: A bill (H. R. 3712) for the improvement of the Connecticut River between Hartford, Conn., and Holyoke, Mass.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. MOTT: A bill (H. R. 3713) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of New Woodstock, Madison County, N. Y., two bronze or brass cannon or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TIMBERLAKE: A bill (H. R. 3714) to provide for an authorization of money to be used in the construction of a public building at Sterling, Colo.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington: A bill (H. R. 3715) authorizing the setting aside of certain lands for highway purposes through the public domain, forests, and other reserves of the United States; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. HAMLIN: A bill (H. R. 3716) to amend the act of June 27, 1890, as amended by the act of May 9, 1900; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SLEMP: A bill (H. R. 3717) to provide for the erection of a public building at Coeburn, Va.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3718) to provide for the erection of a public building at Bristol, Va.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3719) to provide for the erection of a public building at Marion, Va.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3720) to provide for the erection of a public building at Tazewell, Va.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. STEELE of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 4643) to regulate the manner of submitting to the several States proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States, etc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KETTNER: A bill (H. R. 4644) to amend paragraph 220 of the act approved October 3, 1913, entitled "An act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROGERS: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 49) authorizing and directing the Joint Committee on Printing to publish a daily bulletin of public hearings held by committees, subcommittees, and commissions of Congress; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. MURRAY: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 50) withholding from allotment the unallotted lands or public domain

of the Creek Nation or Tribe of Indians, and providing for the sale thereof, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. HULL of Tennessee: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 51) to enable the Department of Agriculture, through the Bureau of Soils and any other bureau, to locate and report the soil areas in Southern States that are adapted to the successful production of cattle and hogs; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CRAMTON: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 52) authorizing the publication of a revised edition of the Special Report on Diseases of the Horse; to the Committee on Printing.

Also, a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 53) authorizing the publication of a revised edition of the Special Report on Diseases of Cattle; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. OLDFIELD: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 54) to restore the status of the Enrolled Missouri Militia which served the United States Government 12 months in the Civil War; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ALLEN: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 55) to determine the construction of an act to increase internal revenue, and for other purposes, approved October 22, 1914; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KAHN: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 56) granting to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Co., and its successors in interest, a revocable license for the use of lands in the Presidio of San Francisco Military Reservation to be designated by the Secretary of War, with the privilege of maintaining thereon a building known as the Palace of Fine Arts and its appurtenances, and ceding to the State of California jurisdiction over said lands during the continuance of said license; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KENT: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 57) proposing the establishment of a military and naval academy on the Pacific coast; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RAKER: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 58) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to make full satisfaction on the part of the United States to settle the California & Oregon Railway Co. land grant, forfeit said grant, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. LLOYD: A resolution (H. Res. 38) providing for session clerks for certain committees; to the Committee on Accounts.

Also, a resolution (H. Res. 39) providing for two janitors for committees in the Capitol and attendant for ladies' reception room; to the Committee on Accounts.

Also, a resolution (H. Res. 40) for the assignment of clerks under legislative bill; to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. HAMLIN: A resolution (H. Res. 41) authorizing the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department to have printing and binding done; to the Committee on Printing.

Also, a resolution (H. Res. 42) authorizing the Doorkeeper of the House to appoint a messenger, who shall also be janitor for certain committee rooms; to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. MOTT: A resolution (H. Res. 43) creating a committee of the House of Representatives on rights and welfare of women and children; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. LENROOT: A resolution (H. Res. 44) amending the rules of the House of Representatives to create a committee on woman suffrage; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, a resolution (H. Res. 45) making changes in the rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAIR: A bill (H. R. 3721) for the relief of George W. Parker; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3722) granting an increase of pension to Leroy P. Mathews; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3723) granting an increase of pension to Wilbur C. Gahret; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3724) granting an increase of pension to Stephen Clevenger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3725) granting an increase of pension to Maria Sibbach; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3726) granting an increase of pension to Lyman O. Leach; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3727) granting an increase of pension to John Kennedy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3728) granting an increase of pension to Lindley Thornburg; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3729) granting an increase of pension to Nathan N. Spence; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3730) granting an increase of pension to George H. King; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3731) granting an increase of pension to Samuel McMillian; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3732) granting an increase of pension to Ephriam A. Adams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3733) granting an increase of pension to A. O. Canfield; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3734) granting an increase of pension to John W. Skiff; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3735) granting an increase of pension to Adam Forney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3736) granting an increase of pension to Grace Harper; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3737) granting an increase of pension to Winnifred J. Russell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3738) granting an increase of pension to Joseph A. Ellis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ALLEN: A bill (H. R. 3739) granting a pension to John G. O'Neil; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3740) granting a pension to Albert L. Daniels; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3741) granting an increase of pension to Frank Keller; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3742) granting an increase of pension to Philomina Heintz; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3743) granting an increase of pension to John Coulthard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3744) Granting an increase of pension to Anna Katharine Frentzel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ANTHONY: A bill (H. R. 3745) granting a pension to Frank Behan; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3746) granting a pension to Harvey Swanston; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3747) granting a pension to Winnie Turner; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3748) granting a pension to Elmira L. Stiles; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3749) granting a pension to Annie Kennedy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3750) granting a pension to Richard P. Watkins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3751) granting a pension to Evaline Welch; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3752) granting an increase of pension to Margaret M. McLellan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3753) granting an increase of pension to Harriet E. Carpenter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3754) granting an increase of pension to Jesse J. Spencer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 3755) granting a pension to Sadie E. Baughman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3756) granting a pension to Herbert O. Kohr; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3757) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo Spurgeon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3758) granting an increase of pension to William Rech; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3759) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Skiles; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3760) granting an increase of pension to Eliza J. Ross; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. AUSTIN: A bill (H. R. 3761) granting an increase of pension to Mary Siler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. AYRES: A bill (H. R. 3762) granting an increase of pension to John C. Johnston; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOOHER: A bill (H. R. 3763) granting an increase of pension to George C. Hull; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3764) granting an increase of pension to Ellen Carr; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3765) granting an increase of pension to Mortimer F. Sperry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3766) granting an increase of pension to Mary Ellen Thomas; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BORLAND: A bill (H. R. 3767) for the relief of Alonzo C. Jones; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3768) granting a pension to Nora E. Singleton; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3769) granting a pension to Ambrose A. Clarke; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3770) granting a pension to Charles Devalut; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3771) granting a pension to William L. Dines; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3772) granting a pension to Commodore H. Steele; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3773) granting a pension to Ella C. Squires; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3774) granting a pension to Julia A. Sheck; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3775) granting a pension to Lida W. Ashton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3776) granting an increase of pension to Edward A. Headley; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3777) granting an increase of pension to Frank B. Pauley; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3778) granting an increase of pension to George Crandal; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3779) granting an increase of pension to Susannah Fraker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3780) granting an increase of pension to Sarah C. Stokely; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3781) granting an increase of pension to Eunice Peck; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3782) granting an increase of pension to William S. King; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3783) granting an increase of pension to Lucy M. Settle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3784) granting an increase of pension to Sarah H. Hunter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3785) granting an increase of pension to Mary Hawks; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3786) granting an increase of pension to Ann M. Ellenberger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3787) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Carter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRITTEN: A bill (H. R. 3788) for the relief of George A. Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BROWNING: A bill (H. R. 3789) granting a pension to Clara Wilt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3790) granting an increase of pension to Laura N. Thomson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 3791) for the relief of Fred Schroeder; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BURKE: A bill (H. R. 3792) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Guy C. Pierce; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3793) for the relief of Guy C. Pierce; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3794) for the relief of Thomas S. Johnson; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3795) granting a pension to Carl Roepke; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3796) granting a pension to George Moore; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3797) granting a pension to Florence Gifford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3798) granting a pension to Charles F. Schantz; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3799) granting a pension to Joseph Baldewein; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3800) granting a pension to Eva E. Wallis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3801) granting a pension to Angeline Sromalski; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3802) granting a pension to Jennie B. Wright; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3803) granting a pension to Melissa Felt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3804) granting a pension to Anna Schultz; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3805) granting a pension to Marian Lemon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3806) granting a pension to Helen M. Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3807) granting a pension to Maggie Nelson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3808) granting an increase of pension to Mary Marsh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3809) granting an increase of pension to Maria Pierce; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3810) granting an increase of pension to Aaron Fanshaw; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3811) granting an increase of pension to Harriet A. Voelz; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3812) granting an increase of pension to Lodemia E. Kingsley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3813) granting an increase of pension to Aurilla Robbins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3814) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3815) granting an increase of pension to Louisa M. Vincent; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3816) granting an increase of pension to Johanne Rost; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3817) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Berigan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3818) granting an increase of pension to Mary Hurd; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3819) granting an increase of pension to Ellen Le Count; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3820) granting an increase of pension to Silas M. Abers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3821) granting an increase of pension to Barbara Marx; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3822) granting an increase of pension to Guy C. Pierce; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3823) granting an increase of pension to Nicholas Rotier; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3824) granting an increase of pension to Martin Kohn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3825) granting an increase of pension to Henry Mey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3826) granting an increase of pension to Charles Stone; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3827) granting an increase of pension to Albert Butler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURNETT: A bill (H. R. 3828) granting an increase of pension to Samuel L. Wilson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 3829) granting a pension to H. E. Rives; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3830) granting a pension to Nathan Hirshberg; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3831) granting a pension to Henry S. Robert; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3832) granting a pension to James Moore; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3833) granting an increase of pension to Nancy E. Robinson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3834) granting an increase of pension to Mary Tilton Seay; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3835) for the relief of the heirs of William H. Brown; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: A bill (H. R. 3836) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Davison; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CANTRILL: A bill (H. R. 3837) to remuster and change military record of Isaac N. Johnston; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CARAWAY: A bill (H. R. 3838) for the relief of the estate of E. A. Mays, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3839) granting a pension to Samuel Lehman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3840) granting a pension to Thomas Stubbs; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3841) granting a pension to Sallie A. Price; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3842) granting an increase of pension to John Sorrels; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3843) granting an increase of pension to James W. Sparks; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3844) granting an increase of pension to C. W. Kerlee; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3845) granting an increase of pension to Harvey H. M. Moore; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3846) granting an increase of pension to William Maberry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3847) granting an increase of pension to Justin S. Randolph; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 3848) granting a pension to Jackson St. John; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3849) for the relief of George P. Thomas; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3850) for the relief of the heirs of William R. Sims; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3851) for the relief of William F. Smith; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CLINE: A bill (H. R. 3852) to correct the military record of Everet G. Pierce; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3853) granting an increase of pension to James H. Braun; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3854) granting an increase of pension to John W. Paulus; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3855) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Brenneman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CONRY: A bill (H. R. 3856) granting a pension to Catherine Carroll; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CRAMTON: A bill (H. R. 3857) granting a pension to William F. Leach; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3858) granting a pension to Norman B. Hyde; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3859) granting a pension to James T. Gallagher; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3860) granting a pension to Charles H. Conklin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3861) granting a pension to Hannah Wait; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3862) granting a pension to Olivia C. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3863) granting a pension to Betsy A. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3864) granting a pension to Adelia Hamilton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3865) granting a pension to Sophia Anderson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3866) granting a pension to Mary B. Cooley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3867) granting an increase of pension to Henry S. White; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3868) granting an increase of pension to George White; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3869) granting an increase of pension to Jeptha Tucker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3870) granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Thomas; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3871) granting an increase of pension to William Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3872) granting an increase of pension to Horace Mudge; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3873) granting an increase of pension to Robert Hunt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3874) granting an increase of pension to Samuel W. Hicks; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3875) granting an increase of pension to Charles Clark; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3876) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Burnell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3877) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Joseph Barney; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3878) for the relief of Spencer D. Gleason; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3879) for the relief of William Heine; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CULLOP: A bill (H. R. 3880) granting an increase of pension to George W. Johnston; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3881) granting an increase of pension to John W. Rollins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3882) granting an increase of pension to Richard T. Hardin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3883) granting an increase of pension to Emiline R. Caldwell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3884) granting an increase of pension to William H. Robinson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3885) granting an increase of pension to R. A. Wood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3886) granting an increase of pension to Isaac H. Orndorff; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DALE of New York: A bill (H. R. 3887) granting an increase of pension to Pawil Wiczias; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DALLINGER: A bill (H. R. 3888) granting a pension to Mary E. Palmer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3889) granting a pension to Mary Lahey Murphy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3890) for the relief of Herbert H. Russell; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DICKINSON: A bill (H. R. 3891) granting an increase of pension to Mahala A. Braddish; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3892) granting an increase of pension to Sarah F. Nicholas; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DILLON: A bill (H. R. 3893) granting an increase of pension to Horace L. Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3894) for the relief of George H. Grace; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3895) for the relief of F. W. Schultz; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3896) for the relief of John H. Janssen; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DIXON: A bill (H. R. 3897) granting an increase of pension to William S. Huntington; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3898) granting a pension to Frank L. Kennedy; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3899) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Willman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3900) granting an increase of pension to John Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3901) granting an increase of pension to John W. Dashiell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3902) granting an increase of pension to William H. Buchanan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3903) granting an increase of pension to Jacob L. Hinkle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3904) granting an increase of pension to John W. Amos; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3905) granting an increase of pension to Aaron D. Egelston; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3906) granting an increase of pension to Marshall Caldwell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DYER: A bill (H. R. 3907) granting a pension to Tony Jud; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3908) granting a pension to Thomas C. Phillips; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3909) granting a pension to Joseph E. Mitchell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3910) granting a pension to Joseph Glass; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3911) granting a pension to Anna Buhrman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3912) granting a pension to William L. Woestendiek; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3913) granting a pension to Mary McKelvey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3914) granting a pension to Wilber K. Baker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3915) granting a pension to Richard L. Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3916) granting a pension to Oscar Grear; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3917) granting a pension to Fritz Wilbert; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3918) granting a pension to Freda Burow; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3919) granting a pension to Celsus G. Cross; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3920) granting a pension to Louise Krause; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3921) granting a pension to Walter S. Reece; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3922) granting an increase of pension to Peter R. Matthew; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3923) granting an increase of pension to William A. Bibbs; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3924) granting an increase of pension to Gideon W. Carmichael; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3925) granting an increase of pension to Pleasant F. Clutts; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3926) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Carten; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3927) granting an increase of pension to Edward P. Rice; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3928) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Lamb; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3929) granting an increase of pension to Ellen H. Frost; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3930) for the relief of Charles W. Howard; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3931) for the relief of C. M. Perkins; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3932) for the relief of John H. Rheinlander; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3933) for the relief of Aaron B. Van Pelt, alias Benjamin Van Pelt; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3934) for the relief of John H. Drosselmeyer; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3935) for the relief of Bartholomew Buckley; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. EDWARDS: A bill (H. R. 3936) for the relief of the heirs of James Oglesby, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3937) for the relief of estate of T. W. Quarterman, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. FAIRCHILD: A bill (H. R. 3938) granting an increase of pension to Elsie Jones Quinby; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3939) granting an increase of pension to Caroline M. Plaus; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3940) granting an increase of pension to Harriet E. Baird; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FARR: A bill (H. R. 3941) granting a pension to Harriet Depew; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3942) granting a pension to Jane E. Ulmer; to the Committee on In alid Pensions.

By Mr. FERRIS: A bill (H. R. 3943) granting a pension to William Leishing; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FESS: A bill (H. R. 3944) for the relief of Abraham Kauffman; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3945) for the relief of Bruno Nohle; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3946) to correct the military record of William Loar; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3947) granting a pension to Gilbert Wilson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3948) granting a pension to Oliver E. Penewit; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3949) granting a pension to Daniel Johnson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3950) granting a pension to Jean M. Chance; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3951) granting a pension to Ella Spence; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3952) granting a pension to Nellie M. Hupp; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3953) granting a pension to George A. Huston; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3954) granting a pension to William Matthews; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3955) granting an increase of pension to Moses Walton; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FOSTER: A bill (H. R. 3956) for the relief of Charles Snyder; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3957) granting a pension to Lee Monroe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3958) granting a pension to Mary A. Dyer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3959) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of John Stroble and grant him an honorable discharge; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FULLER: A bill (H. R. 3960) granting an increase of pension to Nelson P. Atwood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3961) granting an increase of pension to George J. Wilcox; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARRETT: A bill (H. R. 3962) granting an increase of pension to John J. Stanley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRAY of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 3963) granting a pension to James F. Adams; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3964) granting a pension to Albert S. Brandenburg; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3965) granting a pension to Grace R. Caldwell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3966) granting a pension to Edgar C. Harris; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3967) granting a pension to John F. Joyce; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3968) granting a pension to Edward Walker; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3969) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Filer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3970) granting an increase of pension to Isaac C. Spears; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3971) granting an increase of pension to Samuel M. Little; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3972) granting an increase of pension to Maria A. Endsley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3973) granting an increase of pension to James Farr; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3974) granting an increase of pension to William L. Ford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3975) granting an increase of pension to Eliza A. Garthwait; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3976) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Kitchen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3977) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Kinley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3978) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Waggoner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3979) granting an increase of pension to Margaret E. Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3980) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Parish; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3981) granting an increase of pension to John Sepin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3982) granting an increase of pension to Sarah V. Howren; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GREEN of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 3983) granting a pension to Catharine E. Babington; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3984) granting a pension to Julia A. Walker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3985) granting a pension to Sarah Peck; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3986) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Coppock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3987) granting a pension to Elmanda Scott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3988) granting an increase of pension to John G. Powers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3989) granting a pension to Mahala Lewis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3990) granting a pension to Cora M. Hittle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GOOD: A bill (H. R. 3991) granting an increase of pension to Frank Bennett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3992) granting an increase of pension to Rufus W. Harvey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARD: A bill (H. R. 3993) granting a pension to Robert Richards; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3994) granting a pension to John R. Stickelman; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3995) granting a pension to James M. Lynch; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3996) granting a pension to James F. Kelley; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3997) granting a pension to John Flanagan; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3998) granting a pension to George W. Johnson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3999) granting a pension to Edward Warner; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4000) granting a pension to Susan L. Fisher; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4001) granting a pension to Trovilla May; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4002) granting a pension to Rachel B. Woodmansee; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4003) granting a pension to William H. Brower; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4004) granting a pension to Joseph Bryant; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4005) granting a pension to Emma H. Wambaugh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4006) granting a pension to Sarah Moorehead; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4007) granting a pension to Wilson S. Mears; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4008) granting a pension to Sarah E. Webster; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4009) granting a pension to Alexander Price; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4010) granting a pension to Lucy Wells; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4011) granting a pension to James McMillan; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4012) granting a pension to Fred Hoppe; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4013) granting a pension to Sarah E. Bender; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4014) granting a pension to Ella H. Candy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4015) granting a pension to Martha A. Mouse; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4016) granting a pension to Harriet A. Porter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4017) granting a pension to Annie O'Neil; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4018) granting a pension to Eliza Jane Watson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4019) granting a pension to Wesley Cox Adkins; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4020) granting a pension to George B. Bolender; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4021) granting a pension to Edward T. Carter; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4022) granting a pension to Abraham H. Barnes; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4023) granting a pension to William Bogen; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4024) granting a pension to John R. Callahan; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4025) granting a pension to Charles W. Cox; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4026) granting an increase of pension to George A. Coyer; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4027) granting a pension to Myrtle M. Dunham; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4028) granting a pension to Benjamin F. Dunkley; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4029) granting a pension to James Heyburn; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4030) granting a pension to Horace W. Hunt; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4031) granting a pension to George Hayman; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4032) granting a pension to Ida M. Hammon; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4033) granting a pension to Charles H. Jennings; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4034) granting a pension to Theodore J. Kountz; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4035) granting a pension to George W. Krug, alias King; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4036) granting a pension to John Lambertson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4037) granting a pension to Robert T. Lucy; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4038) granting a pension to William J. Light; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4039) granting a pension to James E. Martin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4040) granting a pension to Edward McCabe; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4041) granting a pension to Burwell Chapman Mitchell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4042) granting a pension to Francis P. McCue; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4043) granting a pension to James R. Phillips; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4044) granting an increase of pension to Carrie B. Phillips; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4045) granting a pension to Alice Ricketts; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4046) granting a pension to James Skelton; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4047) granting a pension to Pearl B. Scully; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4048) granting a pension to Robert B. Smith; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4049) granting a pension to Joseph Turner; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4050) granting a pension to George Tuffendsam; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4051) granting a pension to Charles N. Benson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4052) granting a pension to Charles W. Van Scoyk; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4053) granting a pension to William Weir; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4054) granting a pension to Clayton S. Deetor; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4055) granting a pension to Frank Robertson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4056) granting a pension to Harry Scott; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4057) granting a pension to George W. Sidener; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4058) granting a pension to Bennie Holman; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4059) granting an increase of pension to Leonhart Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4060) granting an increase of pension to Alpheus D. Coulson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4061) granting a pension to Stellatus Lowry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4062) granting a pension to Katherine Glaser; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4063) granting an increase of pension to Edward M. Keating; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4064) granting an increase of pension to William Anderson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4065) granting an increase of pension to S. N. Burdsall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4066) granting an increase of pension to Jennie Bigelow; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4067) granting a pension to James M. Dinwiddie; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4068) granting an increase of pension to James Dougherty; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4069) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Hanley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4070) granting an increase of pension to Frederick C. Hoopert, alias Frederick C. Hupee; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4071) granting an increase of pension to George Leveline; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4072) granting an increase of pension to Daniel M. McQuillan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4073) granting an increase of pension to Milton Ross; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4074) granting an increase of pension to William W. Ramsey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4075) granting an increase of pension to Franklin T. Randall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4076) granting an increase of pension to John Sipple; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4077) granting an increase of pension to Henry P. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4078) granting an increase of pension to Vesta Shoemaker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4079) granting an increase of pension to Abraham Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4080) granting an increase of pension to Julius Stemple; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4081) granting an increase of pension to William H. Snoderly; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4082) granting an increase of pension to William Trew; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4083) granting an increase of pension to John G. Whitman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4084) granting an increase of pension to William W. Wolfe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4085) granting a pension to Peter B. Wells; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4086) granting an increase of pension to George E. Wells; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4087) granting an increase of pension to Jackson Weathers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4088) granting an increase of pension to James L. Young; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4089) granting an increase of pension to Lionelle Gottschall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4090) granting an increase of pension to William Myers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4091) granting a pension to George Rice; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4092) granting an increase of pension to Simon P. Pleasant; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4093) granting an increase of pension to J. Henry Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4094) for the relief of Charles Fridley; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4095) for the relief of William H. H. Clark; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4096) for the relief of Samuel B. Faulkner; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4097) for the relief of William L. Spivey; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4098) for the relief of Joseph S. Stoop; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4099) for the relief of Anton Smith, alias Charles Roehmer; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4100) for the relief of George Sloughman; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4101) for the relief of Peter A. Potticher; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4102) for the relief of Allen Moore; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4103) for the relief of Louis Cupp; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4104) for the relief of James Featherstone; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4105) for the relief of James Bartram; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4106) for the relief of John Andrews; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4107) for the relief of George W. Buvinger; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4108) for the relief of Garrett M. Martin; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4109) for the relief of Michael Ryan; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4110) for the relief of Dock Leach; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAMLIN: A bill (H. R. 4111) granting a pension to Louise Bredehoft; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4112) granting a pension to Wilhelmina Haesemeyer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4113) granting a pension to Maria Lohmann; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4114) granting a pension to Minnie D. Mitchell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4115) granting a pension to Lida Beal; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4116) granting a pension to Christiana Oetting; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4117) granting a pension to Peter Z. T. Lane; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4118) granting a pension to Mary E. Dixon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4119) granting a pension to William W. Burke; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4120) granting a pension to James G. Munday; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4121) granting a pension to James Holmes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4122) granting a pension to John Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4123) granting a pension to Tim Clifford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4124) granting a pension to Henry B. Meyer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4125) granting a pension to Martha Coslett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4126) granting a pension to August Brockman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4127) granting a pension to Thomas B. Mayberry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4128) granting a pension to Joseph Caton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4129) granting a pension to Dora Snyder; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4130) granting a pension to Solomon Coan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4131) granting a pension to Claus Henning; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4132) granting a pension to Napoleon B. Goodknight; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4133) granting a pension to Carrie E. Howell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4134) granting a pension to Emma J. Fitzwater; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4135) granting a pension to Paris G. Strickland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4136) granting a pension to Matilda J. Sweaney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4137) granting a pension to Robert S. Hoge; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4138) granting a pension to John R. Cropp; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4139) granting a pension to J. B. Ashbrooke; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4140) granting a pension to Mordecai Gladish; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4141) granting a pension to Harriet L. Gist; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4142) granting a pension to R. C. Goswell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4143) granting a pension to Samuel M. Coleman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4144) granting a pension to Tazwell T. Ward; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4145) granting a pension to John I. Chapman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4146) granting a pension to William England; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4147) granting a pension to Joseph L. Young; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4148) granting a pension to James M. Wilkerson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4149) granting a pension to Jane D. Goss; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4150) granting a pension to Austin Watson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4151) granting a pension to James T. Calvin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4152) granting a pension to George W. Drake; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4153) granting a pension to Lucy F. Melton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4154) granting a pension to James W. Scott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4155) granting a pension to James J. Davison; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4156) granting a pension to Mary M. Varble; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4157) granting a pension to Mary A. Gurley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4158) granting a pension to Rhoda A. Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4159) granting a pension to Ella Mansell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4160) granting a pension to Alonzo C. Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4161) granting a pension to W. K. Whittaker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4162) granting a pension to Thomas B. Maberry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4163) granting a pension to Carrie Hollenbeck; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4164) granting a pension to Ozias Hawkins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4165) granting a pension to A. A. McAlister; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4166) granting a pension to B. F. Warner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4167) granting a pension to John M. Jackson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4168) granting a pension to John B. Clements; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4169) granting a pension to Glenn A. Means; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4170) granting a pension to George T. Beal; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4171) granting a pension to Samuel Moser; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4172) granting a pension to Benton C. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4173) granting a pension to Mary Wehrmann; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4174) granting a pension to John Gerdts; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4175) granting a pension to Thomas Payne; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4176) granting a pension to Hannah P. Edwards; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4177) granting a pension to Henry Otting; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4178) granting a pension to Ira Gill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4179) granting a pension to Mary U. Isenberg; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4180) granting a pension to Louis Legune; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4181) granting a pension to Sarah F. Preston; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4182) granting a pension to Melissa R. Vaughn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4183) granting a pension to James McCabe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4184) granting a pension to James G. Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4185) granting a pension to Samuel Adams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4186) granting a pension to Keziah Phlegly; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4187) granting a pension to Louisa K. Holbert; to the Comittee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4188) granting a pension to Easter Henson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4189) granting a pension to J. J. Gilliland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4190) granting a pension to Leonidas H. Hightshoe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4191) granting a pension to James M. Allen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4192) granting a pension to Mrs. M. C. Bixby; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4193) granting a pension to J. G. Dollison; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4194) granting a pension to Thomas F. Robinson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4195) granting a pension to James W. Scott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4196) granting a pension to James Gladish; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4197) granting a pension to Mary Brady; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4198) granting a pension to Fay Milligan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4199) granting a pension to Joseph T. Kerby; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4200) granting a pension to R. H. Farrow; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4201) granting a pension to Lemuel Austin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4202) granting a pension to Mary Esser; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4203) granting a pension to Jefferson Knaus; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4204) granting a pension to Oliver P. Jackson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4205) granting a pension to Sophrona Pursley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4206) granting a pension to William F. Neet; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4207) granting a pension to Helena Koester; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4208) granting an increase of pension to Reuben S. Weldon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4209) granting an increase of pension to John S. Solomon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4210) granting an increase of pension to Savilla Milligan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4211) granting an increase of pension to Jacob R. Deardorff; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4212) granting an increase of pension to Samuel W. Sheridan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4213) granting an increase of pension to John T. Norris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4214) granting an increase of pension to Richard L. Drumwright; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4215) granting an increase of pension to Oscar M. Peck; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4216) granting an increase of pension to William P. Camp; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4217) granting an increase of pension to Henry Bedwell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4218) granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. Wriston; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4219) granting an increase of pension to Louis L. Stafford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4220) granting an increase of pension to Emma Wilmer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4221) granting an increase of pension to Nancy C. McCurdy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4222) granting an increase of pension to Charles Van Buren; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4223) granting an increase of pension to Richard J. Watkins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4224) granting an increase of pension to Charles B. Hoag; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4225) granting an increase of pension to Joshua J. Steckel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4226) granting an increase of pension to William D. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4227) granting an increase of pension to Jonathan C. Crane; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4228) granting an increase of pension to Elbert Nugent; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4229) granting an increase of pension to John H. Bull; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4230) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Davison; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4231) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Young; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4232) granting an increase of pension to George Russell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4233) granting an increase of pension to James T. Vincent; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4234) granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. Wilkerson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4235) granting an increase of pension to George T. Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4236) granting an increase of pension to John F. Mahnken; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4237) granting an increase of pension to Henry H. Saylor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4238) granting an increase of pension to William B. Gist; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4239) granting an increase of pension to J. D. Ginger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4240) granting an increase of pension to Mahlon N. Boardman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4241) granting an increase of pension to R. R. Dill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4242) granting an increase of pension to Nancy J. Waddle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4243) granting an increase of pension to William E. Lawrence; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4244) granting an increase of pension to Solon B. Hale; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4245) granting an increase of pension to R. H. Askew; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4246) granting an increase of pension to W. R. Young; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4247) granting an increase of pension to Jasper A. Gaddy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4248) granting an increase of pension to James A. Ellison; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4249) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. E. E. Garner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4250) granting an increase of pension to David B. Wood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4251) granting an increase of pension to James Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4252) granting an increase of pension to John W. Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4253) granting an increase of pension to John Echoff; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4254) granting an increase of pension to Louis F. Allen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4255) granting an increase of pension to James A. King; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4256) granting an increase of pension to James C. Haden; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4257) granting an increase of pension to James Dodson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4258) granting an increase of pension to Henry G. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4259) granting an increase of pension to Michael Coplinger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4260) granting an increase of pension to James D. Ramey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4261) granting an increase of pension to Logan Hughes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4262) for the relief of John Thomas; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4263) to correct the military record of Charles J. Lanning; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4264) for the relief of Josiah Baugher; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4265) for the relief of Zalman H. Golden; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4266) for the relief of Joseph W. Hawkins; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4267) to correct the military record of Oliver T. Worman; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4268) to correct the military record of Bennett Lopp; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4269) to correct the military record of Rudolph Kraut; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4270) for the relief of Louis Dunham; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4271) for the relief of John Beverly; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4272) for the relief of R. D. Shackleford; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4273) for the relief of James M. Lineback; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4274) to correct the military record of Charles J. Lanning; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4275) to correct the military record of Andrew Ballon; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4276) granting a pension to Martha E. A. Ackerman; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4277) granting a pension to Julia E. Johnson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4278) granting a pension to Stella Griffitts; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4279) granting a pension to Vina Lindenbower; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4280) granting a pension to Jesse G. Smith; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4281) granting a pension to John Travis; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4282) granting a pension to W. L. Sharp; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4283) granting a pension to Amanda Sexton; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4284) granting a pension to Conrad F. Korthanke; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4285) granting a pension to Frank C. Barron; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4286) granting a pension to Narcissa E. Smith; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4287) for the relief of the estate of William Morrison; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4288) for the relief of A. P. Holcomb and the heirs of Samuel Thompson, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4289) for the relief of J. H. Alexander; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4290) for the relief of Dennis Sullivan; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4291) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Thomas A. Wakefield; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4292) for the relief of Mary S. Ming; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4293) for the relief of Harriett A. Randle, John W. Randle, and James C. Randle, heirs at law of Spencer C. Randle, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4294) for the relief of Omar A. Du Esler; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HERNANDEZ: A bill (H. R. 4295) for the relief of the estate of Martin Vigil, deceased, and the administrator of said estate, Eslavio Vigil, of Albuquerque, N. Mex.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4296) for the relief of Alexander Read; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4297) for the relief of Frances L. Llewellyn; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. HOWARD: A bill (H. R. 4298) granting a pension to Henry Witt; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HILL: A bill (H. R. 4299) for the relief of Henry E. Williams; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4300) granting an increase of pension to Josephine M. Downes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOWARD: A bill (H. R. 4301) granting an increase of pension to Hiram J. Mills; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4302) granting a pension to Jane Jackson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4303) granting a pension to James C. Allen; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4304) granting a pension to William A. Bowen; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4305) granting a pension to Charles J. Mobley; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4306) granting a pension to Thomas A. Long; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4307) granting a pension to Thomas J. Hunt; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4308) granting a pension to Abe Erlich; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4309) granting a pension to Anderson M. Beck; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HUDDLESTON: A bill (H. R. 4310) granting a pension to William C. Ball; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HULL of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 4311) for the relief of heirs of Robert Wix, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4312) granting an increase of pension to Martha J. McDuffy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4313) granting a pension to Margie E. Cardwell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4314) granting an increase of pension to James N. Davis; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4315) granting a pension to J. M. Luck; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4316) granting an increase of pension to Ruth Hill; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. IGOE: A bill (H. R. 4317) for the relief of Henry Hirschberg; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4318) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Christy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4319) for the relief of Eugene A. Freund and Alfred F. Roemmich; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4320) granting a pension to Patrick Burke; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KENT: A bill (H. R. 4321) for the relief of Rudolph Ponevace; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KING: A bill (H. R. 4322) granting an increase of pension to Levi T. E. Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4323) granting an increase of pension to Warren S. Read; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4324) granting an increase of pension to Asa W. Taylor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4325) granting an increase of pension to William H. Hudson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4326) granting a pension to T. C. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4327) granting an increase of pension to Virgil A. Philipps; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4328) granting an increase of pension to Jacob F. Lowry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4329) granting an increase of pension to Calvin Covert; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LEE: A bill (H. R. 4330) for the relief of Frances L. Snell; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LENROOT: A bill (H. R. 4331) granting a pension to Frank Markle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4332) for the relief of Frank Murray; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LIEB: A bill (H. R. 4333) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Nichols; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LITTLEPAGE: A bill (H. R. 4334) granting an increase of pension to Mattie J. Krantz; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4335) granting an increase of pension to Nancy Reynolds; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4336) granting an increase of pension to Ellen Blackburn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4337) granting an increase of pension to John K. Deitz; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4338) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Jopling; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4339) granting an increase of pension to Elliott Barnett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4340) granting a pension to Martha Jane Hovey; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McKENZIE: A bill (H. R. 4341) granting a pension to Sarah Alice Anthony; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4342) granting a pension to William W. Wagner; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4343) granting a pension to Katherine L. S. Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4344) granting a pension to Rose Ann Peacock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4345) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth H. Brayton; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4346) granting an increase of pension to Anna S. Fitch; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4347) granting an increase of pension to John R. Perrine; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4348) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Stroup; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4349) granting an increase of pension to Mary Jane Devlin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4350) granting an increase of pension to Lewis Shuber; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4351) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Graff; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4352) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Emory; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4353) granting an increase of pension to Anna B. Laign; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4354) granting an increase of pension to Laura P. Parmeley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4355) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Heckman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4356) granting an increase of pension to Mary Farrell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4357) granting an increase of pension to Robert J. Pense; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4358) granting an increase of pension to Robert Collins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4359) to amend the military record of William O. Sarber; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4360) to amend the military record of George W. Laland; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McCLINTIC: A bill (H. R. 4361) granting an increase of pension to Michael Nolan; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MANN: A bill (H. R. 4362) for the relief of Thomas H. Thorp; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4363) granting an increase of pension to Frank Dart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4364) granting an increase of pension to Anne J. Henderson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MATTHEWS: A bill (H. R. 4365) granting a pension to Edward H. Hooven; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4366) granting a pension to John D. Vine; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4367) granting a pension to Susanna Hodge; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4368) granting a pension to A. E. Simmons; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4369) granting a pension to Mary E. Paulus; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4370) granting a pension to Sylvis Garver; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4371) granting a pension to Sarah B. Baker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4372) granting an increase of pension to Mathias Boberg; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4373) granting an increase of pension to Oliver P. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4374) granting an increase of pension to William D. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4375) granting an increase of pension to Margaret I. Reider; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4376) granting an increase of pension to John J. Wolff; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4377) granting an increase of pension to Barney Simmers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4378) to correct the military record of George Andrews; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MEEKER: A bill (H. R. 4379) granting a pension to Walter R. Taylor; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4380) granting an increase of pension to Martha Curtiss; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MILLER of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 4381) granting an increase of pension to Sarepta R. Durrell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4382) granting a pension to Emma J. Goodrich; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MILLER of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 4383) granting a pension to Nancy E. Harrison; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4384) granting a pension to Mary Cook; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MOSS of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 4385) granting a pension to Mary M. Duffy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4386) granting an increase of pension to Henry H. Bennington; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4387) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Wiley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4388) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4389) granting an increase of pension to William Postlewait; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4390) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Morrow; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOTT: A bill (H. R. 4391) for the relief of Elizabeth Maxson Stillman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4392) for the relief of Eliza March; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4393) granting a pension to Joanna J. Franklin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4394) granting a pension to Ida M. Prane; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4395) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Bullard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4396) for the relief of Hausen & Dieckmann; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4397) for the relief of United States Commerce Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4398) for the relief of P. E. Anderson & Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4399) for the relief of Lamont-Corliss & Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4400) for the relief of Wilkins & Owens or their heirs; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MURRAY: A bill (H. R. 4401) granting a pension to Vergus May; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4402) granting a pension to Rebecca J. Ross; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NEELY: A bill (H. R. 4403) granting a pension to Euphema Gates; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4404) granting a pension to Sarah E. Champ; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4405) granting a pension to Nancy J. Clark; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4406) granting a pension to Belle Shroyer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4407) granting pensions to Zelia Barker, Eva G. Barker, Stellia Barker, Gertrude Barker, Dora Barker, Edna Barker, and Annie W. Barker; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4408) granting an increase of pension to George W. Crawford; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4409) granting an increase of pension to Lafayette Crouser; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4410) granting an increase of pension to Robert L. Boseley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4411) granting an increase of pension to Lewis Sycks; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4412) granting an increase of pension to Woodman S. Sample; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4413) granting an increase of pension to Oliver C. Stringer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4414) granting an increase of pension to George M. Warner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4415) granting an increase of pension to Judith Gordon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4416) to reimburse L. W. Dragoo, formerly postmaster at Smithfield, Wetzel County, W. Va., for money, money orders, and postage stamps stolen; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. NORTH: A bill (H. R. 4417) for the relief of George L. Thomas; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4418) for the relief of Artemus W. Pentz; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4419) granting a pension to Joseph L. Robinson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4420) granting a pension to Katharine E. Brewer; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4421) granting an increase of pension to Harry B. Rumbaugh; to the committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4422) granting an increase of pension to John H. Rodkey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OAKEY: A bill (H. R. 4423) granting a pension to Mary C. Barnes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4424) granting a pension to Elizabeth Brockett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4425) granting an increase of pension to Fannie S. Bacon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4426) granting an increase of pension to Bridget Brassill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4427) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Allen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OLDFIELD: A bill (H. R. 4428) granting a pension to Harry A. Rhea; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4429) granting a pension to Ione I. Bell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4430) granting a pension to Charles C. Abernathy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4431) granting a pension to Charlotte P. Grizzle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4432) granting a pension to Nellie V. Cornelius; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4433) granting a pension to John A. Ditmore; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4434) granting a pension to Robert R. Gilmore; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4435) granting a pension to Lowry Holman; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4436) granting a pension to Bertha Oglesby; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4437) granting pensions to Matilda K. Trett and Ira Ambrose Trett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4438) granting a pension to Joe Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4439) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca E. Spicer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4440) granting an increase of pension to Ephraim Romine; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4441) granting an increase of pension to James A. Adcock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4442) granting an increase of pension to Tennessee A. Blackburn; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4443) granting an increase of pension to Lucy Brokaw; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4444) granting an increase of pension to Eli N. Evans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4445) granting an increase of pension to Cornelia Bronaugh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4446) granting an increase of pension to Philip L. Davis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4447) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Franklin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4448) granting an increase of pension to John P. Goshen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4449) granting an increase of pension to Nancy Halcum; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4450) granting an increase of pension to Joseph L. Hall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4451) granting an increase of pension to Nancy E. Hutcheson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4452) granting an increase of pension to Josiah Lamb; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4453) granting an increase of pension to John A. King; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4454) granting an increase of pension to Margaret McHenley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4455) granting an increase of pension to Mary F. Pinkley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4456) granting an increase of pension to James B. Pate; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4457) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Robertson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4458) granting an increase of pension to William T. Tillery; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4459) for the relief of the heirs of James Kerr, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4460) for the relief of the heirs of William McCreight; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4461) for the relief of J. W. Goodloe; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4462) for the relief of Esther Emmart; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4463) for the relief of the heirs of James H. Branch, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4464) for the relief of the heirs of David P. Coffey, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4465) for the relief of the heirs of B. Y. Trotter; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4466) for the relief of the heirs of Deaderick Pike, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4467) for the relief of the heirs of John E. Stewart, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4468) for the relief of the estate of John Richards, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4469) for the relief of the heirs of Margaret Stevens, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4470) to correct the military record of John R. Chapman; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4471) to correct the military record of Joseph R. (Riley) McVey; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4472) to correct the military record of John N. Thompson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. O'SHAUNESSY: A bill (H. R. 4473) granting a pension to Sarah Dempster; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4474) granting a pension to Charles S. Devlin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4475) granting a pension to David A. Gage; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4476) granting a pension to Mary J. Hennessey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4477) granting a pension to Patrick Hannifan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4478) granting a pension to Charley Jackson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4479) granting a pension to Elizabeth Kenyon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4480) granting a pension to Mary A. Lewis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4481) granting a pension to Marie F. Manns; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4482) granting a pension to William T. Morrison; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4483) granting a pension to Jennie L. Tate; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4484) granting a pension to Bridget A. Owens; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4485) granting a pension to Sarah W. Wilcox; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4486) granting a pension to Harry G. Brandenburg; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. OVERMYER: A bill (H. R. 4487) granting a pension to Barbara Heider-Bauman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4488) granting a pension to Harvey Shimer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PAIGE of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 4489) granting a pension to Arthur Murphy; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4490) granting a pension to Sarah A. Farnsworth; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4491) to remove the charge of desertion from the service record of Edward Stanton and grant him an honorable discharge; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4492) for the relief of George W. Clifford; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4493) for the relief of Albion Dyer; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PLATT: A bill (H. R. 4494) granting a pension to Charles Hall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4495) granting a pension to Charles L. Robinson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PRATT: A bill (H. R. 4496) granting an increase of pension to Horatio R. Hutchinson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4497) granting an increase of pension to Moses Davison; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HILL: A bill (H. R. 4498) granting an increase of pension to Le Grand Comstock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. QUIN: A bill (H. R. 4499) for the relief of Sargeant Prentiss Knut, administrator of the estate of Haller Nutt, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RAKER: A bill (H. R. 4500) granting an increase of pension to George W. Otey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RAMSEYER: A bill (H. R. 4501) granting a pension to Amanda M. Wymore; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4502) granting a pension to Lena Blamey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4503) granting a pension to Lucretia M. Postlewaite; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4504) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Cochran; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4505) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus Pinkerton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4506) granting an increase of pension to James M. Powell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4507) granting an increase of pension to Barbara L. Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4508) granting an increase of pension to Simeon L. Watkins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4509) granting an increase of pension to William J. Sexton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4510) granting an increase of pension to Thomas S. Applegate; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4511) granting an increase of pension to W. W. Blachly; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4512) granting an increase of pension to George L. Eyestone; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4513) granting an increase of pension to Mary Chadwick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REAVIS: A bill (H. R. 4514) granting a pension to Israel Wolf; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4515) granting an increase of pension to William Newell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBERTS of Nevada: A bill (H. R. 4516) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Faust; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4517) for the relief of Fred E. Jackson; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RIVERA: A bill (H. R. 4518) granting a pension to Aurora Griffith and five minor children; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ROGERS: A bill (H. R. 4519) granting an increase of pension to William H. Hills; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4520) granting an increase of pension to William Waterworth; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4521) granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. Bailey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4522) granting an increase of pension to Francis J. O'Hearn; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4523) granting a pension to George F. Cook; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4524) granting a pension to Patrick McCarthy; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4525) granting a pension to Thomas F. Muldoon; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4526) granting a pension to William Purcell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4527) granting a pension to William E. Galvin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4528) granting a pension to Mary L. Baker; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4529) for the relief of Warren Gilson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4530) for the relief of Michael F. O'Hare; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4531) for the relief of Michael Boyle; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ROUSE: A bill (H. R. 4532) granting an increase of pension to Walter McDaniel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4533) granting an increase of pension to John W. Burroughs, sr.; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4534) granting an increase of pension to William H. Edmondson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROWE: A bill (H. R. 4535) granting an increase of pension to Harriet Quail; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4536) to correct the military record of Oliver A. Campbell; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4537) for the relief of the P. J. Carlin Construction Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ROWLAND: A bill (H. R. 4538) granting an increase of pension to Nancy Hanes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4539) granting an increase of pension to James Gallagher; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4540) granting an increase of pension to Marshall C. Conroe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4541) granting an increase of pension to Louise K. Bard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4542) granting an increase of pension to Christian H. Buckwalter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4543) granting a pension to Peter L. Brion; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4544) for the relief of Leonore M. Sorsby; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4545) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Clement H. Cole; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RUBEY: A bill (H. R. 4546) granting an increase of pension to Clarinda Shields; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4547) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Kirk; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4548) granting a pension to Mahala Clifton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUCKER: A bill (H. R. 4549) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Jolly; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4550) granting an increase of pension to Alexander McCoy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4551) granting a pension to Edward L. Fisher; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 4552) granting an increase of pension to Pleasant Rose; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4553) granting an increase of pension to Martha Gibson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4554) granting an increase of pension to Matthew K. Amyx; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4555) granting a pension to Mary E. Stevens; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4556) granting a pension to Albert P. Hopkins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4557) granting a pension to Delia M. Yocum; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4558) granting a pension to Parthenia Mattingly; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SCOTT of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 4559) for the relief of C. Horatio Scott; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SCULLY: A bill (H. R. 4560) granting an increase of pension to Francis T. Powell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4561) granting an increase of pension to Helen T. Byard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4562) granting an increase of pension to Hannah Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4563) granting an increase of pension to Joseph N. Elmer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4564) granting an increase of pension to John Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4565) granting an increase of pension to Fannie J. B. Kelly; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4566) granting an increase of pension to Erick Lawson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4567) granting an increase of pension to Amelia Lefferson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4568) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Gorman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4569) granting an increase of pension to Kate S. Church; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4570) granting an increase of pension to Harriet R. Bray; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4571) granting an increase of pension to George Hartsgrove; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4572) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca A. Clayton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4573) granting an increase of pension to F. L. Bray; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SELLS: A bill (H. R. 4574) granting a pension to Thomas G. Pardue; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4575) granting a pension to Emma E. Lithco; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4576) granting a pension to Lida Williams; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4577) granting a pension to Maggie M. McInturff; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4578) granting a pension to A. J. Owens; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4579) granting a pension to Edgar C. Garland; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4580) granting an increase of pension to G. A. Stanberry; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4581) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin M. Winchell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHALLENBERGER: A bill (H. R. 4582) to correct the military record of Joseph Gorman; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4583) to correct the military record of H. S. Waterman; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4584) to correct the military record of Stephen L. Noland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 4585) for the payment of money to John H. Getter; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHOUSE: A bill (H. R. 4586) for the relief of P. C. Trump; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SINNOTT: A bill (H. R. 4587) for the relief of C. C. Graham; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4588) granting a pension to Edwin R. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4589) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Snipes; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4590) granting an increase of pension to Thomas E. Kellogg; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SISSON: A bill (H. R. 4591) granting an increase of pension to Thomas E. Hudgeons; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SLEMP: A bill (H. R. 4592) granting a pension to James B. Russell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4593) granting a pension to John B. Gilliam; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4594) granting a pension to James D. Cox; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4595) granting a pension to Bettie E. Culbertson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4596) granting a pension to Emet F. Cox; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4597) granting a pension to Thomas Swallow; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4598) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Sloan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4599) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Turner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4600) granting an increase of pension to William A. James; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4601) granting an increase of pension to Amanda Harris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4602) for the relief of George T. Larkin; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Texas: A bill (H. R. 4603) for the relief of Martha Hazelwood; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4604) authorizing the payment of damages to persons for injuries inflicted by Mexican federal or insurgent troops within the United States during the insurrection in Mexico in 1911, making appropriation therefor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. STEELE of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 4605) granting a pension to Ella Afflerbach; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4606) granting a pension to Cicero Dutot; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4607) granting a pension to William L. Carpenter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4608) granting an increase of pension to Julia A. Sourwine; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4609) for the relief of Caleb Aber; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STEPHENS of California: A bill (H. R. 4610) granting an increase of pension to William E. Summers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4611) granting an increase of pension to Stella H. Waggoner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4612) granting a pension to Sadie B. White; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STERLING: A bill (H. R. 4613) granting a pension to Martha O. Balch; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4614) granting a pension to Alice T. McLaughry; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4615) granting a pension to Pauline A. Randt; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4616) granting a pension to Catharine E. Bentley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4617) granting a pension to Matilda Buffham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4618) granting a pension to Arthur C. Hamilton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4619) granting a pension to Emma Templeton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4620) granting an increase of pension to Martha A. Crain; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4621) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Prisk; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4622) granting an increase of pension to Stephen Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STINESS: A bill (H. R. 4623) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Carter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4624) granting a pension to George H. Naylor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4625) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Walker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SWEET: A bill (H. R. 4626) to reimburse the Farmers' Savings Bank of Brandon, Iowa, for currency destroyed by fire; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4627) granting an increase of pension to John D. Caswell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4628) granting an increase of pension to Douglas Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TAVENNER: A bill (H. R. 4629) granting a pension to Henry A. Winebeck; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4630) granting an increase of pension to Newton Nelson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4631) granting a pension to Martha S. Nooner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TIMBERLAKE: A bill (H. R. 4632) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Alexander B. Stevenson and to grant him an honorable discharge; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TILSON: A bill (H. R. 4633) for the relief of John C. Shay; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TREADWAY: A bill (H. R. 4634) for the relief of John Duggan; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WALSH: A bill (H. R. 4635) granting a pension to Peter Black; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WHEELER: A bill (H. R. 4636) removing the charge of desertion against William H. H. Edwards; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4637) granting a pension to Hannah Ellis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS S. WILLIAMS: A bill (H. R. 4638) granting a pension to Jane Goodman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4639) granting a pension to Robert T. Bland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4640) granting a pension to Jemima Parker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4641) granting an increase of pension to Jasper Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4642) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER (by request): Petition of District of Columbia Commandery Society of American Wars, relative to publication of manual on citizenship for benefit of would-be citizens; to the Committee on Labor.

Also (by request), petition of American Neutrality and Peace Convention, favoring embargo on munitions; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also (by request), memorial of Sons of the Revolution, State of New York, and National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, favoring printing of manual of citizenship; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also (by request), memorial of Local Gooding Socialist Party of Idaho, protesting against militarism; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ALLEN: Memorial of National Tool Builders' Association, in reference to railway mail pay; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of National Wholesale Druggists' Association, asking repeal of Schedule B, emergency war-revenue act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: Papers to accompany House bill 929, for the relief of James W. Whyde; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURKE: Petition of citizens of Sheboygan, Wis., asking for an embargo against the exportation of wheat, rye, and flour; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the National Retail Grocers' Association in convention at San Francisco, Cal., asking for a change in the national bankruptcy laws so as to make the same apply only in cases where the indebtedness exceeds $1,000; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of the National Peace Federation, urging the appointment of an international commission, drawn from the

neutral nations of Europe and the United States, to present propositions for peace to the belligerent nations of Europe; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of Sons of the Revolution, State of New York, favoring national preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CASEY: Petition of American Neutrality and Peace Convention, favoring embargo on munitions; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CURRY: Resolution of McPherson Heights Citrus Association, of Orange, Cal., comprising sevenal hundred citrus fruit growers of Orange County, Cal., favoring an adequate appropriation to fight the citrus canker in Florida and other States; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DALE of New York: Petition of Compagnie Morana, of New York City, in favor of repealing schedule B of the emergency revenue act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of Army and Navy Medal of Honor Legion of the United States, pledging loyalty to the United States Government; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, relative to project for modern waterway across State of New Jersey, etc.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, memorial of Sons of the Revolution, State of New York, favoring suitable measures of preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DARROW: Memorial of the Men's Association of St. Matthew's Methodist Episcopal Church, of Philadelphia, Pa., favoring a retirement plan for civil-service employees; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, memorial of Presbyterian Ministers' Association, of Philadelphia and vicinity, relative to Federal censorship of moving pictures; to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. DILLON: Memorial of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church, praying for an embargo on arms and ammunition; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Beaver Valley Church, of Valley Springs, S. Dak., in favor of an embargo on arms and ammunition; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DYER: Petition of the Western Retail Implement, Vehicle, and Hardware Association, relative to nonpartisan tariff commission; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of Society for the Promotion of International Peace, relative to efforts to abolish war, etc.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of J. C. Atchison, relative to passage of House bill 5308, taxing mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Equal Suffrage League of St. Louis; suffragists of the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth congressional districts of Missouri; Business Women's Equal Suffrage League of St. Louis, Mo.; favoring votes for women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of National Association of Vicksburg Veterans, relative to appropriation for peace jubilee at Vicksburg; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, memorial of Army and Navy Medal of Honor Legion of the United States of America, pledging loyalty to the United States Government; to the Committee on Miliary Affairs.

Also, memorial of Chamber of Commerce of San Diego County, Cal., for location of naval base at San Diego, Cal.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, memorial of National Association of Master Bakers, protesting against repeal of the pure-flour law; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of California Produce Co., protesting against stamps in war-tax measure; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of G. E. Meissner & Bro., relative to British interference with shipments of noncontraband merchandise; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ESCH: Petition of Max Craig and 15 other residents of Cataract, Wis., urging passage of the Burnett immigration bill; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, memorial of Army and Naval Medal of Honor Legion of the United States of America, pledging loyalty to the United States Government; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of United Spanish War Veterans of Wisconsin, in favor of preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of English Methodist Episcopal Church and German Baptist Church of North Freedom, Wis., against increasing the Army and Navy forces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of Northwestern Conference of German-American Baptist Churches against increase in the forces of Army and Navy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of Sons of the Revolution of the State of New York, in favor of preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of German-American Alliance of Wisconsin, in favor of restoring the parcel-post mail service with Germany and Austria-Hungary; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. FESS: Memorial of Newbury monthly meeting of Friends, Miami meeting of Friends, monthly meeting of Friends at Ogden, and monthly meeting of Friends of Caesar Creek, Greene County, Ohio, protesting against military preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FULLER: Papers to accompany a bill granting an increase of pension to George J. Wilcox; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 1489, granting an increase of pension to Newton D. Ward; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill granting an increase of pension to Nelson P. Atwood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRAY: Petition for modification of internal-revenue war tax on fire insurance companies; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HILL: Petition of William Widman, jr., of Greenwich, Conn., protesting against the repeal of the mixed-flour law; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, papers to accompany bill for the relief of H. E. Williams; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH: Petition of J. Howard Edgerton and 41 others, of the Religious Society of Friends, Salem Monthly Meeting Society of Friends, New Garden Society of Friends, and Hiram N. Van Voorhis, of East Palestine, Ohio, favoring peace and against military preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HADLEY: Memorial of Lodge Luca, No. 234, Order of Vase, of Bellingham, Wash., in favor of an embargo on arms and ammunition; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH: Memorial of H. R. Fisher and 76 other citizens of the eighteenth Ohio congressional district, in support of bill to authorize State or municipal taxation on sales of goods by mail orders; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Judge H. A. Bell, H. H. McFadden, and 23 other voters of Steubenville, Ohio, in favor of adequate national defense; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island: Petition of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Indianapolis, Ind., favoring printing of report of Commission on Industrial Relations; to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of New England Bakery, of Pawtucket, R. I., against repeal of mixed-flour law; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Lodge No. 199, International Association of Machinists, Woonsocket, R. I., against military preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LAFEAN: Petition of William M. Pence and others, for permanent, universal, and everlasting peace; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of Chamber of Commerce of San Diego, Cal., asking that military posts and base be established in that vicinity; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LIEB: Memorial of the civics classes of the Evansville High School on the subject of appropriating a large sum of money for adequate national defense, by Earl E. Bright, chairman, and Loye E. Miller and Herbert U. Schneider, committee; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LAFEAN: Petition of the American Neutrality and Peace Convention, at San Francisco, Cal., praying for an embargo on arms and ammunition; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LIEB: Memorial of the Evansville High School Boys' Debating Society, opposing an embargo upon the exportation of arms and ammunition to belligerent countries, by William McBrian, president, and Frank R. Greer, secretary; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McCLINTOCK: Petition of Hammond Camp, No. 177, of Oklahoma City, Okla., and Ardmore Confederate Home, praying that the money collected by the United States Government by a tax on cotton be paid in pensions to ex-Confederate soldiers or widows; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MEEKER: Petition of Equal Suffrage League of St. Louis, Mo., in favor of woman suffrage; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of St. Louis District Preachers' Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, protesting against the practice of polygamy in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the St. Anthony's Benevolent Society, of St. Louis, Mo., praying for an embargo on arms and ammunition; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MOTT: Petition of Sons of the Revolution, for legislation favoring more adequate defense; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MOORE: Petition of National Association of Agency Companies, Chicago, Ill., urging a reduction in the present tax on perfumes and cosmetics; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of Army and Navy Medal of Honor Legion, pledging loyalty to the President; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany bill for relief of W. M. Rutledge; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. NEELY: Papers to accompany bill for the relief of Nancy J. Clark; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers filed in support of bill for the relief of Judith Gordon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers filed in support of bill for the relief of George W. Crawford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers filed in support of bill for the relief of Euphema Gotts; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers filed in support of bill for the relief of Lafayette Crouser; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill for the relief of Belle Schroyer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill for increase of pension for Robert L. Boseley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NORTH: Petition of members of St. Nicholas Catholic Church, of Crates, Pa., relative to slanderous literature in the mails; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of sundry citizens of Pennsylvania, relative to reports by the Commission on Industrial Relations; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. OAKEY: Memorial of Equal Suffrage Association of Hartford and Equal Franchise League of Windsor, Conn., favoring votes for women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also (by request), memorial of Sons of Veterans of New York City, indorsing preparedness policy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. OVERMYER: Petition of American Crayon Co., of Sandusky, Ohio, asking that England be restricted from interfering with shipments of Grosselmaroder pot clay from Germany to United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the National Association of Vicksburg Veterans, favoring appropriation for reunion and peace jubilee; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of the Conference of Independent Retail Merchants of the Metropolitan District, favoring the enactment of the Stevens bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of National Association of Master Bakers, against repeal of so-called pure-flour law; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Sons of the Revolution of New York, favoring suitable measures of preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of Ohio, favoring appropriation for fighting citrus canker; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of the Huron County Mutual Insurance Co., of Ohio, asking for the exemption of mutual insurance companies in the reenactment of the income-tax act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Freeman Perfume Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, protesting against certain provisions of the war-stamp act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of German-American Alliance, of Bellevue and Tiffin, Ohio, asking for the nonhindrance of American trade, for a better means of communication with European countries; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RANDALL: Petition of citizens of the State of California and United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, favoring printing of report of Commission on Industrial Relations; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. ROWE: Memorial of Ohio Valley Improvement Association, in favor of placing the uncompleted portion of the Ohio River improvement upon the continuing-contract system; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, memorial of the Army and Navy Medal of Honor Legion of the United States of America, pledging loyalty to the United States Government; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of 23 citizens of New York in favor of the Stevens standard price bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of San Diego County, in favor of establishing a military post and naval base in that locality; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SCULLY: Petition of the American Neutrality and Peace Convention, favoring placing an embargo on American arms and ammunition; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of Chamber of Commerce of San Diego County, Cal., relative to establishment of an Army post on the southern California coast; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of Army and Navy Medal of Honor Legion of United States, pledging loyalty to United States Government; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of members of the city of Paterson national defense committee; J. Wright Brown, of Shrewsbury; and Richard B. Duane, of Locust, all in the State of New Jersey, favoring military preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of the National Association of Vicksburg Veterans, favoring appropriation for peace jubilee at Vicksburg; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. STINESS: Memorial of Providence (R. I.) Troop of Cavalry, in favor of placing the National Guard under the War Department and making it a national force; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also paper to accompany House bill 2656, granting an increase of pension to Eliza J. Dawley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SENATE.

MONDAY, *December 13, 1915.*

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we come before Thee with the assurance that we are kept in Thy constant care. We are upon Thy thought. Thou hast not left us without the guide to our conduct and the charter of our liberties. Thou hast spoken to us through Thy law. Thou hast appealed to us through the precious promises of Thy Gospel. Thou dost command us as the great King. Thou dost persuade us with the loving voice of a father.

We bless Thee for Thy constant care. We pray that this day we may come into such unity of purpose with Thyself that we may make Thy will our will and delight to do the will of our Father in Heaven. For Christ's sake. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday last was read and approved.

THE UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION (S. DOC. NO. 11).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting, in response to a resolution of February 2, 1914, a report of the investigation by the commission in the matter of alleged rebates to the United States Steel Corporation, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce and ordered to be printed.

LITTLE KANAWHA RAILROAD CO. (S. DOC. NO. 12).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting, in response to a resolution of October 7, 1914, a report of the investigation by the commission of the ownership, management, and control of the Little Kanawha Railroad Co., which, with the accompanying papers and illustrations, was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce and ordered to be printed.

THE MERCHANT MARINE.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Assistant Secretary of State, transmitting a copy of a resolution passed October 7, 1915, by the American Association of Japan, Kobe Branch, favoring the amendment or repeal of the so-called seamen's act and the enactment of adequate legislation whereby American ships may traverse the Pacific Ocean on equal terms with those of other nations, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION (H. DOC. NO. 21).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the twenty-ninth annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Concurrent resolution.

Whereas the free-sugar clause in the existing tariff law, should it become effective, will have an injurious effect on the domestic sugar industry, and particularly that of the Territory of Hawaii: Therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, regular session of 1915 (the Senate concurring), That the Legislature of Hawaii, now in session, favors the revision of the present tariff law and petitions the Congress to so revise such laws as to protect adequately those home industries the products of which are a necessity at all times; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to the Delegate to Congress from Hawaii.

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THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII,
Honolulu, Hawaii, April 28, 1915.

We hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was finally adopted in the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii on April 28, A. D. 1915.

H. L. HOLSTEIN,
Speaker House of Representatives.
EDWARD WOODWARD,
Clerk House of Representatives.

—

THE SENATE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII,
Honolulu, Hawaii, April 28, 1915.

We hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was finally adopted in the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii on April 28, A. D. 1915.

CHAS. T. CHILLINGWORTH,
President of the Senate.
CLAUS S. ROBERTS,
Clerk of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Concurrent resolution.

Whereas the Territory of Hawaii, for the material development of its industries and the ready marketing of the products of its small producers, is dependent, to a very considerable extent, upon accurate and speedy mail communication between its several districts; and

Whereas in many of the outlying districts the only method of transportation of products to the markets, by mail, is over the public roads; and

Whereas the revenues and income available for the construction and maintenance of public highways is insufficient to keep such highways in such condition as to be open and passable at all times to the residents of the outlying districts; and

Whereas customs duties, internal-revenue receipts, income-tax receipts, and other methods yield to the Federal Government a large amount yearly from the Territory of Hawaii: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii, regular session of 1915 (the Senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States is hereby requested and respectfully petitioned to include the Territory of Hawaii within the terms of any existing act, or any act which may in the future be passed, by which the Federal Government aids in the construction and maintenance of roads within the States, to the end that the Territory of Hawaii may secure aid for the construction and maintenance of post roads on the same basis as aid given to the maintenance of such roads in the States, and to the further end that such aid may assist in the material development of the Territory; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and the Delegate to Congress from Hawaii.

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THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII,
Honolulu, Hawaii, April 23, 1915.

We hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was adopted in the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii on April 23, A. D. 1915.

H. L. HOLSTEIN,
Speaker House of Representatives.
EDWARD WOODWARD,
Clerk House of Representatives.

—

THE SENATE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII,
Honolulu, Hawaii, April 26, 1915.

We hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was adopted in the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii on April 26, A. D. 1915.

CHAS. T. CHILLINGWORTH,
President of the Senate.
CLAUS L. ROBERTS,
Clerk of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Concurrent resolution to memorialize Congress to provide for the employment of citizen labor on all Federal contracts for public improvements in the Territory of Hawaii.

Whereas the Government of the United States has up to this date awarded many contracts for the construction of important public improvements to persons not citizens nor eligible to become citizens of the United States; and

Whereas there have been and are a large number of persons employed upon said contracts who are not citizens nor eligible to become such to the detriment of those who are citizens of the United States or eligible to become such; and

Whereas the awarding of contracts by the Government of the United States in the future to aliens and those not eligible to become citizens, and the employment of such on said contracts, will be to the detriment of those who are citizens of the United States: Therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii, regular session of 1915 (the Senate concurring), That the attention of the Congress of the United States be respectfully called to this condition of affairs and that Congress be respectfully requested to take such steps in the premises as may be necessary to the end that only citizens of the United States, or those eligible to become such, shall hereafter be allowed to contract for, or be employed on, all public improvements or works constructed by the United States in the Territory of Hawaii; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior, the President of the Senate of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and the Delegate to Congress from Hawaii.

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THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII,
Honolulu, Hawaii, April 21, 1915.

We hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was adopted in the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii on April 21, A. D. 1915.

H. L. HOLSTEIN,
Speaker House of Representatives.
EDWARD WOODWARD,
Clerk House of Representatives.

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THE SENATE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII,
Honolulu, Hawaii, April 24, 1915.

We hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was adopted in the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii on April 24, A. D. 1915.

CHAS. T. CHILLINGWORTH,
President of the Senate.
CLAUS L. ROBERTS,
Clerk of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolution.

Whereas on the 25th day of March, A D. 1915, the crew of the United States submarine *F-4*, while in the performance of their duties in and about Honolulu Harbor, Territory of Hawaii, disappeared in said submarine; and

Whereas said submarine has been located in such a position as to show beyond any question that all of said crew have met the end of their lives while in the performance of their duties; and

Whereas the duties of members of the crew of a submarine are of an extrahazardous nature and members of any such crew are continually, in the performance of their duties, in danger of losing their lives; and

Whereas the members of the crew of said submarine have left surviving them many persons who are dependent on them and their earnings, and that their earnings as such members of said crew were not sufficient to enable them to accumulate property in an amount sufficient to make provision for their survivors; and

Whereas it is uncertain whether, under the existing laws of the United States, survivors of said crew are entitled to receive from the United States any amount whatsoever, and that if said survivors be entitled to receive any amount it would be wholly inadequate to meet their wants and needs: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii, regular session of 1915, do hereby recommend and petition the Congress of the United States to enact legislation under and by the terms of which the survivors of the said crew shall either be pensioned or shall be otherwise provided for by liberal appropriations; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, the chairman of the Committee on the Territories of the House of Representatives, and to the chairman of the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico of the Senate.

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THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII,
Honolulu, Hawaii, April 28, 1915.

We hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was adopted in the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii on April 28, A. D. 1915.

H. L. HOLSTEIN,
Speaker House of Representatives.
EDWARD WOODWARD,
Clerk House of Representatives.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Concurrent resolution.

Whereas it has been held by the Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States for the Ninth Circuit that act 96 of the Laws of Hawaii for the year 1911, which authorizes the secretary of the Territory of Hawaii, when satisfied that a person was born in the Hawaiian Islands, to issue to the person a certificate showing that fact, which certificate shall be prima facie evidence thereof, can not affect the laws of the United States Congress for the immigration of aliens; and

Whereas many persons born within the Hawaiian Islands have, in reliance upon said act and similar acts, secured certificates of birth in the Hawaiian Islands from territorial officials and have, in the belief that such certificates were sufficient to establish their birth in the Hawaiian Islands, failed to preserve proofs of such birth other than those furnished for securing such certificates; and

Whereas it would work much hardship and injustice upon the persons so securing such certificates to continue to hold that the certificate so issued would not be received as prima facie evidence in courts of the United States, or before the immigration officials of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii, regular sessions of 1915 (the Senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States is hereby requested and respectfully petitioned to pass a law under and by the terms of which all certificates of Hawaiian birth, issued in accordance with any law of the Territory, shall be received and admitted in evidence in any proceeding whatsoever, and held and determined in any such proceeding to be prima facie evidence of the facts therein set forth: And be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and the Delegate to Congress from Hawaii.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII,
Honolulu, Hawaii, April 19, 1915.

We hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was adopted in the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii on April 19, A. D. 1915.

H. L. HOLSTEIN,
Speaker House of Representatives.
EDWARD WOODWARD,
Clerk House of Representatives.

THE SENATE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII,
Honolulu, Hawaii, April 24, 1915.

We hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was adopted in the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii on April 24, A. D. 1915.

CHAS. T. CHILLINGWORTH,
President of the Senate.
CLAUS L. ROBERTS,
Clerk of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Concurrent resolution.

Whereas the citizens of Hawaii previous to the annexation of these islands by the United States had established and maintained for more than 50 years an independent national government and thereby demonstrated their capacity for self-government under, and equal responsibilities of, a sovereign State; and

Whereas immediately following the annexation of Hawaii by the United States Congress passed an organic law giving Hawaii the status of a Territory, that has been the traditional stepping-stone to statehood; and

Whereas under this form the citizens of Hawaii have conducted their government in a conservative, patriotic, and able manner, providing liberally in all manner for the development of the highest standards of American citizenship among all classes of the cosmopolitan population; and

Whereas Hawaii, the State, is as certainly the natural and ultimate destiny of these islands as was the annexation by and admission as an integral part of the United States of America; and

Whereas the record of our people of the present day, the evidences of their thrift shown in the wealth per capita, the proofs of their intelligence and ambition as shown by the small percentage of illiteracy among them, are such as to command for them a respect and confidence equaling that accorded the citizens of any State in the Union: Therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii, regular session of 1915 (the Senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States is hereby requested and respectfully petitioned to pass an enabling act authorizing the citizens of the Territory of Hawaii to, and naming the date when they shall, elect delegates to a constitutional convention for the purpose of framing a constitution for the government of the State of Hawaii, the same to be in full force and effect when approved by Congress and the President in the manner and form usual to the admission of States; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and the Delegate to Congress from Hawaii.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII,
Honolulu, Hawaii, April 26, 1915.

We hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was finally adopted in the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii on April 26, A. D. 1915.

H. L. HOLSTEIN,
Speaker House of Representatives.
EDWARD WOODWARD,
Clerk House of Representatives.

THE SENATE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII,
Honolulu, Hawaii, April 24, 1915.

We hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was finally adopted in the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii on April 24, A. D. 1915.

CHAS. T. CHILLINGWORTH,
President of the Senate.
CLAUS L. ROBERTS,
Clerk of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Alaska congratulating the President and Congress of the United States upon Alaska's period of greater prosperity and extending thanks for their efforts in behalf of the Territory, which was referred to the Committee on the Territories and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Concurrent resolution 16.

Whereas Alaska is entering upon a period of greater prosperity, due to its natural resources being now generally known by the people throughout the United States and by the interest taken in the development of the Territory by the President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, and the Secretary of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane, and the other members of the President's Cabinet: Therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Territory of Alaska (the Senate concurring), That for and in behalf of the people of Alaska we do most heartily congratulate the President and his advisers, the Congress of the United States, and tender them our sincere thanks for their great efforts in behalf of our Territory.

EARNEST B. COLLINS,
Speaker of the House.

Attest:
BARRY KEOWN,
Chief Clerk of the House.

DAN A. SUTHERLAND,
President of the Senate.

Attest:
ALFRED E. MALTBY,
Secretary of the Senate.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Territory of Alaska, ss:*

I, Charles E. Davidson, secretary of Alaska, do hereby certify that the above is a full, true, and correct copy of concurrent resolution No. 16 of the Alaska Territorial Legislature, passed at the second session thereof.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Territory of Alaska, affixed at Juneau, the capital, this 5th day of May, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.] CHARLES E. DAVIDSON,
Secretary of Alaska.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, which was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF NEVADA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Assembly joint and concurrent resolution 16, memorializing Congress relative to amending United States mining laws.

Whereas under the present United States statutes the locators of all lode mining claims, their heirs or assigns, have "the exclusive right of possession and enjoyment of all the surface included within the lines of their locations, and of all veins, lodes, and ledges throughout their entire depth, the top or apex of which lies inside of such surface lines extended downward vertically, although such veins, lodes, or ledges may so far depart from a perpendicular in their course downward as to extend outside the vertical side lines of such surface location"; and

Whereas geological formations, especially as refers to the breaking, bending, faulting, slipping, and other displacements inherent in lodes or veins are so irregular that it is frequently impossible to positively determine the true top or apex of any given vein; and

Whereas the resultant doubt as to the true apex of a vein has very frequently resulted in litigation destructive to the mining industry, in that it has caused the shutting down of many valuable mines and the enforced idleness of many miners who otherwise would have been working and helping to support the respective communities in which they live; and

Whereas in South Africa, Mexico, and other countries where the apex doctrine does not obtain and the locator of a lode claim, his heirs or assigns, has the exclusive right to only the minerals and metals comprised within the vertical planes formed by the vertical downward projection of all his boundaries, there is an utter absence of such apex or extralateral litigation; and

Whereas metal mining men of all classes, almost without exception, are of the opinion that the adoption of mining laws based on the so-called "square system," as embodied in the laws of the countries above referred to, would eventually correct the troublesome and wasteful litigation herein mentioned and inure to the permanent benefit of all persons interested in any capacity in the metal mining industry: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the assembly (the senate concurring), That the State of Nevada does hereby memorialize the Congress of the United States to provide by Federal law that all locations of lode mining claims hereafter made shall be 1,500 feet square (or fraction thereof); that the rights of the locator, his heirs or assigns, shall be confined by the vertical downward projection of his surface boundaries; and that in all grants hereafter made there shall be excluded any grant of extralateral or apex rights; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forthwith transmitted to the President of the United States Senate, to the Speaker of the House

of Representatives, to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the respective governors of California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Montana, Arizona, and New Mexico.

MAURICE J. SULLIVAN,
President of the Senate.
A. L. HAIGHT,
Secretary of the Senate.
A. G. MCBRIDE,
Speaker of the Assembly.
H. R. MACK,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

Approved March 25, 1915.

EMMET D. BOYLE, *Governor.*

—

STATE OF NEVADA, *Department of State, ss:*

I, George Brodigan, the duly elected, qualified, and acting secretary of state of the State of Nevada, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true, full, and correct copy of the original assembly joint and concurrent resolution No. 16, approved March 25, 1915, now on file and of record in this office.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of State, at my office in Carson City, Nev., this 27th day of March, A. D. 1915.

GEO. BRODIGAN,
Secretary of State.
By J. W. LEGATE,
Deputy.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF NEVADA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Senate joint and concurrent resolution No. 10, relative to requesting the Congress of the United States to investigate the causes of unemployment and to adopt remedial measures therefor.

Whereas unemployment is an ever-growing problem of national magnitude, and the several States can not separately and alone adequately solve the questions incident to the unequal distribution of labor; and

Whereas the temperate climatic conditions of the State of Nevada are such as to induce many people from all parts of America to come here during the winter months; and

Whereas many of those who come are in search of employment and erroneously believe it is easy to secure work, thereby making the Nevada employment problem, like that of our sister State of California, particularly acute: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate and Assembly of the State of Nevada hereby jointly request the Congress of the United States to investigate the causes of unemployment and adopt such remedial measures as may be necessary and proper; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forthwith transmitted by the secretary of the senate to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States and to each of our Senators and Representative in Congress.

A. L. HAIGHT,
Secretary of the Senate.
MAURICE J. SULLIVAN,
President of the Senate.
H. R. MACK,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.
A. G. MCBRIDE,
Speaker of the Assembly.

Approved March 24, 1915.

EMMET D. BOYLE, *Governor.*

—

STATE OF NEVADA, *Department of State, ss:*

I, George Brodigan, the duly elected, qualified, and acting secretary of state of the State of Nevada, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true, full, and correct copy of the original senate joint and concurrent resolution No. 10 approved March 24, 1915, and which is now on file and of record in this office.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of State at my office in Carson City, Nev., this 25th day of March, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.]

GEO. BRODIGAN,
Secretary of State.
By J. W. LEGATE, *Deputy.*

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a resolution signed by each member of the Senate of the State of Arizona, expressing confidence in the "wisdom, integrity, and statesmanship" of the President of the United States to cope with international complications and maintain the honor and dignity of the Nation and pledging to him the support of the people of Arizona, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate resolution 4.

Whereas there is at this time war and rumors of war affecting the civilized world; and

Whereas the United States of America is at peace with the world and all mankind; and

Whereas the course of our Chief Executive, President Woodrow Wilson, in handling the present international crisis meets our hearty approval: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate of the Second Legislature of the State of Arizona, in special session assembled, hereby expresses its full faith and confidence in the wisdom, integrity, and statesmanship of President Woodrow Wilson to successfully cope with international complications and maintain the honor and dignity of the Nation, and we hereby pledge to him the loyal support of the people of the State of Arizona: Be it further

Resolved, That an enrolled and engrossed copy of this resolution, bearing the signature of each member, be forwarded to the President, Vice President, and Speaker of the House of Representatives.

W. P. Sims, President of the Senate; John E. Bacon; Hugh E. Campbell; Geo. H. Chase; Fred T. Colter; Francis W. Munds; Mose Drachman; Alfred Kinney; William M. Riggs; D. H. Claridge; Morris Goldwater; D. D. Crabb; Andrew P. Martin; Chas. M. McMillin; O. S. Stapley; Sam F. Webb.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of Idaho, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF IDAHO,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I, George R. Barker, secretary of state of the State of Idaho, do hereby certify that the annexed is a full, true, and complete transcript of copy of house joint memorial No. 2 (by Kribs), to the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, which was filed in this office on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1915, and admitted to record.

Passed the house February 24, 1915.

Passed the senate March 2, 1915.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State. Done at Boise City, the capital of Idaho, this 30th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1915, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

[SEAL.]

GEORGE R. BARKER,
Secretary of State.

House joint memorial 2. (By Kribs.)

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the Legislature of the State of Idaho, respectfully represent that—

Whereas a considerable portion of the lands within the Yreka mining district, Shoshone County, Idaho, has heretofore, under act or ruling of the Land Office under date of June 7, 1909, been set apart by the Government and designated "agricultural" lands; that within the bounds of said mining district so as aforesaid designated "agricultural" prospectors and miners have for a long period of years heretofore and now are locating and recording mining claims and properties, and have been for many years past, and are now engaged in prospecting and developing mines and mining properties, and have thereby in certain sections of said mining district so as aforesaid designated "agricultural" expended large sums of money for the purpose of the development of mines out of these properties, and have built roads and bridges and constructed highways connecting said properties with the county highways; that in certain parts of this mining district designated as "agricultural," and particularly T. 48 N., R. 2 E., B. M., and adjoining townships thereto, mines have actually and already been developed and opened up; that properties in this vicinity have already been bonded and capitalized for development and mining purposes.

Whereas certain of these mining properties as aforesaid in this mining district designated "agricultural" conflicts with the bounds of certain homesteads located in said district and in such a manner that adjustment between the respective parties interested can not be had by reason of the area claimed by the respective parties, miners and homesteaders, and it is respectfully submitted that unless some action is taken promptly by the Government of the United States looking to the proper classification and segregation of the lands in this mining district designated "agricultural," in manner and form consistent with the needs of the respective parties hereto and interested therein, in said mining district, that great and irreparable injury will be done parties interested in that part of said district:

Your memorialists would further request the amendment of said act or ruling of the Land Office under date of June 7, 1909, in such form and manner that the agricultural lands in said mining district be segregated in such a manner that rights of all parties interested be conserved and protected.

This house joint memorial passed the house of representatives on the 24th day of February, 1915.

A. H. CONNER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

This house joint memorial passed the senate on the 2d day of March, 1915.

HERMAN H. TAYLOR,
President of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate joint resolution 15.

Adopted in senate May 1, 1915.

EDWIN F. SMITH,
Secretary of the Senate.

Adopted in assembly May 8, 1915.

L. B. MALLORY,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

This resolution was received by the governor this 9th day of May, A. D. 1915, at 6 o'clock p. m.

ALEXANDER MCCABE,
Private Secretary of the Governor.

CHAPTER —.

Senate joint resolution No. 15, relative to making a national forest of the Pinnacles Forest Reserve and certain vacant land lying contiguous thereto.

Whereas the original Pinnacles Forest Reserve and certain vacant land lying contiguous thereto is a natural deer and quail country where deer and quail and other game birds and animals have multiplied rapidly: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, jointly, That we hereby petition the Congress of the United States to act favorably upon the request that the Pinnacles Forest Reserve and certain vacant land lying contiguous thereto be made into a national park; and be it further

Resolved, That our Senators be instructed and our Representatives in Congress be requested to use all honorable means necessary and appropriate to secure the enactment of the necessary legislation therefor; and be it further

Resolved, That the governor of the State of California be, and he is hereby, requested to transmit a certified copy of these resolutions to the President of the Senate of the United States and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

JOHN M. ESHLEMAN,
President of the Senate.
C. C. YOUNG,
Speaker of the Assembly.

Attest:

FRANK C. JORDAN,
Secretary of State.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of Arizona, which was referred to the Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF ARIZONA,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *State of Arizona, ss:*

I, Sidney P. Osborn, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the within is a true and complete transcript of senate joint memorial No. 1 of the Second Legislature of the State of Arizona, entitled "Memorial to the Congress of the United States of America, petitioning the United States Government to appropriate $300,000 for suppressing carnivorous wild animals destructive to live stock in the public-land States of the West," as is shown by the original on file in this department.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal. Done at Phoenix, the capital, this 12th day of March, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.]

SIDNEY P. OSBORN,
Secretary of State.

Senate joint memorial 1.

Memorial to the Congrses of the United States of America, petitioning the United States Government to appropriate $300,000 for suppressing carnivorous wild animals destructive to live stock in the public-land States of the West.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States:

Your memorialists, the governor and Legislature of the State of Arizona, respectfully represent that—

Whereas in the Western States known as the public-land States the losses of live stock and poultry due to the attacks of coyotes, wolves, wild cats, cougars, and bears amount to not less than $18,000,000 annually; and

Whereas in these western public-land States the State, county, and stockmen do now and have for years paid large bounties and used other means to bring about the eradication of these carnivorous wild animals; and

Whereas in these western public-land States there is now withdrawn from settlement in some form or other approximately 225,000,000 acres of Federal land, which land constitutes the principal breeding ground and refuge of these carnivorous wild animals and enables them to increase their numbers, in spite of the efforts made by State, county, and stockmen to exterminate them: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of Arizona does hereby most respectfully urge and request that Congress immediately appropriate the sum of $300,000 to be used by the United States Department of Agriculture for the destruction of coyotes, wolves, wild cats, cougars, and bears in these western public-land States in order that the meat supply of the Nation may be increased and the proper development of the West encouraged.

Resolved further, That the secretary of state is hereby instructed to forward a copy of this memorial and this resolution to the President of the Senate of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to the Representatives of Arizona in Congress, and that our Representatives in Congress be, and they are hereby, requested to do all in their power to accomplish the enactment of the legislation herein asked for.

Passed the senate January 14, 1915.
Passed the house January 23, 1915.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of Arizona, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF ARIZONA,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *State of Arizona, ss:*

I, Sidney P. Osborn, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the within is a true and complete transcript of senate joint memorial No. 5 of the Second Legislature of the State of Arizona, relating to the Baca Float Grant No. 3, and addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, as is shown by the original on file in this department.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal. Done at Phoenix, the capital, this 12th day of March, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.]

SIDNEY P. OSBORN,
Secretary of State.

Senate joint memorial 5.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the Second Legislature of the State of Arizona, respectfully represent—

Whereas in the year 1863, or thereabout, the Congress of the United States of America did grant to the heirs of one Luis Maria Baca, deceased, certain large tracts of land, to be located upon that public domain anywhere within the area of the Territory of New Mexico, of which Territory the present State of Arizona was then a part; and

Whereas one of the said tracts, embracing 100,000 acres of land, was located within the area that is embraced now within the county of Santa Cruz, State of Arizona, and is known as Baca Float Grant No. 3; and

Whereas no effort was made upon the part of the claimants of said Baca Float Grant No. 3, to complete and perfect their title to said land grant, and the Interior Department always maintained that it was invalid owing to the failure of the claimants to comply with the provisions of the act of Congress granting the same; and

Whereas when, after about 40 years, said claimants applied for confirmation of said grant, the surveyor general of Arizona, to whom the matter had been referred, recommended rejection of said Baca Float Grant No. 3, on the ground of noncompliance with the provisions of the act of Congress aforesaid; and, upon appeal, the Commissioner of the General Land Office and the Secretary of the Interior did so reject said Baca Float Grant No. 3 for the reasons set forth hereinbefore; and

Whereas the Interior Department of the United States, through its general and local land offices, did accept filings of homestead entries upon lands embraced within the area of said Baca Float Grant No. 3, and the entrymen who made said entries located upon said lands in good faith, lived there many years, cultivating and improving them in accordance with law; and

Whereas by a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States said Baca Float Grant No. 3 has been declared valid and the homestead entrymen described hereinbefore are subject to ejectment and dispossession of lands they have held and cultivated from 25 to 30 years, to their great loss and damage: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate of the Second Legislature of the State of Arizona (the House of Representatives concurring therein), That the Congress of the United States of America be, and is hereby, memorialized to enact such measure of relief to said homestead entrymen occupying lands upon the Baca Float Grant No. 3 whereby they may be granted within the State of Arizona other lands upon the public domain in lieu of those they have occupied heretofore, and that they may be permitted to make final proof by showing the necessary residence and improvement of the lands they have occupied heretofore within the area of Baca Float Grant No. 3: Be it further

Resolved, That the Senators and Representative from Arizona in the Congress of the United States of America are hereby requested to use their best efforts toward the enactment of the necessary legislation for the relief of the homestead entrymen who are affected by the circumstances hereinbefore set forth.

Resolved further, That the secretary of state is hereby instructed to forward certified copies of this memorial to each of the Arizona delegation in Congress.

Passed the house March 9, 1915.
Passed the senate, amended, March 10, 1915.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of Wyoming, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE STATE OF WYOMING,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *State of Wyoming, ss:*

I, Frank L. Houx, secretary of state of the State of Wyoming, do hereby certify that the following copy of enrolled joint memorial No. 3, House of Representatives, Thirteenth Legislature of the State of Wyoming, has been carefully compared with the original, filed in this office on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1915, and is a full, true, and correct copy of the same and of the whole thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Wyoming.

Done at Cheyenne, the capital, this 6th day of March, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.]

FRANK L. HOUX,
Secretary of State.
By F. H. WESCOTT,
Deputy.

Enrolled joint memorial 3, House of Representatives, State of Wyoming.

Be it enacted by the House of Representatives of the State Legislature of the State of Wyoming (the Senate concurring), That—

Whereas when the original thirteen States of the Union established their independence of the British Government, and established the Government of the United States, each State became the owner of the vacant and unappropriated lands within its borders; and

Whereas when new States were formed out of the territory of such original States and admitted into the Union, such new States became entitled to the vacant and unappropriated lands within their borders; and

Whereas the ownership of the United States lands within the limits of the original States of the Union is based upon cessions made to the Government of the United States by those respective States; and

Whereas subsequently when foreign governments, at divers times, ceded territory to the Government of the United States, the vacant and unappropriated lands within such ceded territory passed to the Government of the United States; and

Whereas when new States were formed out of such ceded territory those States were denied title to the vacant and unappropriated lands within their borders, we believe that an unwise, unjust, and detrimental public-land policy was established by the Federal Government and one which has uniformly and powerfully operated to the retarding of the general welfare of the citizenship and prevention of the development of the resources of every character within the borders of those new States which have struggled under the blighting influence and effect of that selfish, short-sighted, and ruinous public-land policy.

The Federal Government, so far as internal affairs are concerned, viz, the promotion of the general welfare and the establishment of justice throughout the Nation; the economic reasons and public policies which should operate upon the Congress of the United States in doing justice to and promoting the general welfare and accelerating the industrial development of the so-called arid land States of the Union, within whose borders the vastly larger part of the vacant and unappropriated lands, title to which is held by the United States Government, lie, are so patent and powerful and numerous that they need not be recapitulated in this memorial: Therefore,

We, the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Wyoming, hereby memorialize the Congress of the United States to enact such legislation as will cause the cession of the Government of the

United States to the States comprising said Government of all vacant and unappropriated lands title to which is held by the Federal Government to the States respectively within whose borders they lie.

The paramount reasons for this memorial must be transparent to all and to the Congress of the United States if acceptance is given to the primary purpose of the creations; and

We believe that the prayer of this joint memorial will be voiced by all the States affected by the present public-land policy of the United States Government: Be it further

Resolved, That engrossed copies of this memorial and request be sent to the President of the United States, to the President of the United States Senate, to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, to the Senators from Wyoming in the Congress of the United States, viz, Hon. CLARENCE D. CLARK and Hon. FRANCIS E. WARREN, and our Representative in said Congress, Hon. FRANK W. MONDELL, asking their aid in bringing the object of this memorial before Congress; and be it further

Resolved, That engrossed copies of this memorial be sent to the governors of each State within whose borders there are still vacant and unappropriated lands, title to which is held by the Federal Government, asking them to place before the legislature of said States this memorial, urge its adoption, and request their cooperation in securing favorable action thereon by the Congress of the United States.

Approved February 24, 1915.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of Oregon, which was referred to the Committee on Fisheries and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
STATE OF OREGON,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, Ben W. Olcott, secretary of state of the State of Oregon and custodian of the seal of said State, do hereby certify:

That I have carefully compared the annexed copy of senate joint memorial No. 9 with the original thereof filed in the office of the secretary of state of the State of Oregon on the 20th day of February, 1915, and that the same is a full, true, and complete transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Oregon.

Done at the capitol at Salem, Oreg., this 1st day of February, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.]

BEN W. OLCOTT,
Secretary of State.
By S. A. KOZER, *Deputy.*

Senate joint memorial 9.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

We, your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, hereby indorse the provisions of Senate bill 4854 now pending in Congress, appropriating the sum of $100,000 for the establishment of two or more fish-culture stations on the Columbia River, or its tributaries in the States of Oregon or Washington, or both, for the propagation of salmon and other food fishes, to make the necessary surveys, purchase sites, construct ponds and buildings, and employ such assistance as may be required, and for the operation of the same.

We most respectfully urge the passage of said bill.

Adopted by the house February 20, 1915.

BEN SELLING,
Speaker of the House.

Adopted by the senate February 15, 1915.

W. LAIR THOMPSON,
President of the Senate.

(Indorsed:) Senate joint memorial No. 9, by Senator Bingham. J. W. Cochran, chief clerk. Filed February 20, 1915, at 11 o'clock p. m. Ben W. Olcott, secretary of state, by S. A. Kozer, deputy.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Oklahoma, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House concurrent resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to appropriate $10,000,000 to build a pipe line from Oklahoma to the Gulf.

Whereas the construction and operation of a pipe line from Oklahoma to the Gulf of Mexico is feasible and borne out by the following facts:

That Oklahoma is the greatest high-grade oil-producing area in existence and is without available marketing and transporting facilities.

That the monopolistic tendency of the Standard Oil Co. to control the pipe line and production has paralyzed the independent producers.

That the said Standard Oil Co., through their pipe lines and monopoly, have from the first discovery of oil in Oklahoma wielded such powerful influence that it has obstructed, prevented, and discouraged every attempt or semblance of competition.

That the independent oil producers and royalty owners must depend upon the interstate pipe line of the Standard Oil Co. to carry their oil products to the market of the world, which places them entirely at the mercy of the czar method of fixing the price of their products.

That it would relieve the Indian wards of the Government, who are robbed under the present system for lack of adequate market for their royalties.

That under the present system the pipe-line companies are crushing the life out of the independent producers in the fact of a world-wide increased demand for both crude and refined oil.

That the Government is a large consumer, both of crude and refined oil, and with a pipe line under present congested conditions would be able to lay up a supply for any emergency that might arise, thereby extending relief to 65 per cent of the oil producers of Oklahoma who are unable to operate their properties during present period.

That the investigation made within the last year by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Navy bear voluminous evidence of titanic oil fields in Oklahoma: Be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Oklahoma (the Senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States be, and the same is hereby, earnestly memorialized and requested to make an appropriation of $10,000,000 for the building of an oil pipe line to the Gulf of Mexico: *Provided*, That the money appropriated for this purpose shall be repaid in 10 annual payments from a tax levied on each barrel of oil transported through said pipe line: Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded at once to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the Senate, our Representatives in Congress, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of the United States Navy asking their indorsement.

Adopted by the house of representatives February 26, 1915.

A. MCCRORY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Adopted by the senate March 3, 1915.

M. E. TRAPP,
President of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of North Dakota, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I, Thomas Hall, secretary of state of the State of North Dakota and keeper of the great seal thereof, hereby certify that the attached is a true and correct copy of a certain concurrent resolution adopted by the Fourteenth Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota and the whole of such resolution.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State, at the capitol, in the city of Bismarck, this 15th day of March, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.]

THOMAS HALL,
Secretary of State.

Concurrent resolution (introduced by Mr. Hjelmstad) memoralizing the Congress of the United States to enact a law prohibiting the sending through the mails into any State where the sale or barter of intoxicating liquors is prohibited by law any advertising matter of any kind or character whatever advertising the sale or barter of intoxicating liquors.

Whereas it is repugnant to the citizens of this State to have such advertising matter forced upon them through the mails and thereby gaining access to the homes; and

Whereas there are now 14 States that have prohibited the sale or barter of intoxicating liquors and are thereby submitted to such repugnance and hardship: Therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of North Dakota (the Senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States be, and the same is hereby, earnestly memoralized and requested to enact a law prohibiting the sending through the mails into any State that has prohibited the sale and barter of intoxicating liquors any advertising matter of any kind or character whatever advertising the sale or barter of intoxicating liquors: Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, properly certified, be forwarded at once to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the President of the Senate of the United States of America.

A. P. HANSON,
Speaker of the House.
ALBERT N. WOLD,
Chief Clerk of the House.
J. H. FRAINE,
President of the Senate.
M. J. GEORGE,
Secretary of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Louisiana, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate concurrent resolution 3. (By Dymond.)

Whereas the frequent floods of the Mississippi River, caused by the waters from 31 States, embracing more than 41 per cent of the total area of the United States, have at times resulted in great loss of human lives in portions of the States of Illinois, Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana, and large money losses, not only in such afflicted territory, but in other portions of the Nation; and

Whereas it has been declared by every member of the Engineer Corps of the United States Army who has dealt with such floods, by the Mississippi River Commission, and by other commissions appointed by Congress that such floods can be prevented at a reasonable cost; and

Whereas the work of such flood prevention has been going on for many years in the least economical way and over two-thirds of its costs has been borne by the damaged sections, who can no longer cope with this giant problem without effective aid from the National Government; and

Whereas all political parties have declared in their campaign platforms that flood control of the Mississippi River is a national duty: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of Louisiana (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress of the United States be, and is hereby, requested to fulfill this national duty at its next session and to enact such legislation as shall provide a separate and comprehensive plan for the prevention of such floods without delay: Be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, and to each Member of the Senate and House of Representatives of this State in Congress.

THOMAS C. BARRET,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
L. E. THOMAS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved June 3, 1915.

L. E. HALL,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented resolutions of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, which

were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, 1915.

Resolutions relative to the establishment by Congress of a national security commission.

Whereas the horrors of war are apparent to all, and it is our belief that the best way to avert war and to continue in peace is to be thoroughly prepared to defend our national honor; and

Whereas there is now before Congress a bill to provide for a national security commission: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the General Court of Massachusetts, elected for the year 1915, hereby approves the bill now before Congress providing for the establishment of a national security commission.

Resolved, That certified copies of these resolutions be sent by the secretary of the Commonwealth to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the President of the Senate of the United States, to the Speaker of the National House of Representatives, and to each of the Senators and Representatives from Massachusetts in Congress.

In house of representatives, adopted March 9, 1915.

In senate, adopted in concurrence, March 23, 1915.

A true copy. Attest:

ALBERT P. LANGTRY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented resolutions of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, 1915.

Resolutions relative to Federal control of the hours of labor and the conditions of employment of women and children and national charters of corporations engaged in interstate business.

Resolved, That the General Court of Massachusetts hereby records its belief that the public interest will be better served and humane conditions greatly extended by national control of the hours of labor, national regulation of the conditions under which women and children are employed, and national charters for corporations engaged in interstate business.

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States is respectfully requested to propose to the several States for their adoption amendments to the Federal Constitution placing the control of the hours of labor and the regulation of the conditions of employment for women and children with the National Government and for the granting by Congress of charters to corporations engaged in interstate business.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent by the secretary of the Commonwealth to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Massachusetts and also to the presiding officers of both branches of Congress.

In house of representatives, adopted March 11, 1915.

In senate adopted, in concurrence, March 15, 1915.

A true copy. Attest:

ALBERT P. LANGTRY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of Idaho, which was referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF IDAHO,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I, George R. Barker, secretary of state of the State of Idaho, do hereby certify that the annexed is a full, true, and complete transcript of a copy of house joint memorial No. 3, by Magee, which was filed in this office on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1915, and admitted to record.

Passed the house of representatives February 19, 1915.

Passed the senate February 26, 1915.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State. Done at Boise City, the capital of Idaho, this 9th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1915 and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

[SEAL.] GEORGE R. BARKER,
Secretary of State.

House joint memorial 3. (By Magee.)

To the honorable the Senators and Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the Legislature of the State of Idaho, respectfully represent that—

Whereas a bill is now pending in the Senate of the United States, known as S. 6827, relating to the reclamation of arid, semiarid, swamp, and overflow lands through district organizations, and authorizing Government aid therefor;

Whereas we believe that the enactment of such a law would be of great value and benefit to the State of Idaho in aiding in the reclamation of its arid and semiarid land: Now, therefore,

Your memorialists urgently recommend that said bill be enacted into a law at the earliest possible time.

The secretary of state is hereby instructed to forward copies of this memorial to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States and copies of the same to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

This house joint memorial passed the house of representatives on the 19th day of February, 1915.

A. H. CONNER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

This house joint memorial passed the senate on the 26th day of February, 1915.

HERMAN H. TAYLOR,
President of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of Montana, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House joint memorial 8. (By Burnett.)

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Montana, in legislative session assembled, do most respectfully represent and petition—

Whereas in order to secure the exploration and development of coal, oil, and gas resources it is necessary that leases be executed by the State of Montana granting authority to its lessees to explore such coal, oil, and gas resources and to extract the same from its lands and to use so much of the surface as may be necessary therefor, upon the payment of a proper rental or royalty; and

Whereas by the terms of the act of Congress, approved February 22, 1889, providing for the formation of constitutions and State governments for the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington, and the admission thereof into the Union, and making donations of public lands to such States, it was provided that the lands so donated and granted may be leased for periods of not more than five years, in quantities not exceeding one section to any one person or company: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Montana do request the Congress of the United States to so amend the aforesaid act of February 22, 1889, as to permit the said several States, including the State of Montana, by its proper officers, to execute leases for the exploration and extraction of the aforesaid minerals which may be contained upon or beneath the surface of any of said granted lands, together with the right to use so much of the surface of said lands as may be necessary therefor, and for such periods of time as may be determined by or under the legislative authority of said States.

Resolved, That a copy of this memorial be forthwith transmitted to the presiding officer of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Public Lands, the Secretary of the Interior, and to each Member of the Montana delegation in Congress.

GEORGE L. RAMSEY,
Speaker of the House.
W. W. MCDOWELL,
President of the Senate.

Approved March 8, 1915.

S. V. STEWART, *Governor.*

Filed March 8, 1915, at 2.05 o'clock p. m.

A. M. ALDERSON,
Secretary of State.

—

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *State of Montana, ss:*

I, A. M. Alderson, secretary of state of the State of Montana, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of house joint memorial No. 8, memorializing Congress to amend the act of February 22, 1889, regarding the leasing of public lands for periods of not more than five years, enacted by the fourteenth session of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana, and approved by S. V. Stewart, governor of said State, on the 8th day of March, 1915.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of said State.

Done at the city of Helena, the capital of said State, this 1st day of April, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.] A. M. ALDERSON,
Secretary of State.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Iowa which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Concurrent resolution.

Be it resolved by the Senate of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa (the House concurring)—

Whereas the glory and prosperity of Iowa has rested not alone in her wonderful farms but also in her prosperous and beautiful cities and towns as well, and the prosperity of her entire citizenship requires a symmetrical development of both farm and city, for the injury of either is sure to bring a loss and depreciation to the other and a decline in the population of the State; and

Whereas the rates of the parcel post are so low for excessive distances and the charge for shipment is in such unjust and unfair proportion to the haul that neither the Government nor the railroads are receiving sufficient compensation to cover cost of service rendered, and a large amount of trade that legitimately belongs to the inhabitants of the State of Iowa is being diverted to the great cities of the land in distant States, and this policy is depriving thousands of our best and brightest young men and women of their birthright by forcing them to emigrate from the State in order that they may have a chance in the world; and

Whereas these great concerns in distant cities do not contribute in any way to the revenues of the State of Iowa, nor do they in any way assist in the education of the youth of our State; they build no roads or bridges and bear none of our many burdens incident to the development of Iowa; and

Whereas they are waxing fat upon the trade they take from our State and are fast developing into great monopolies that bid fair to equal if not excel in size the greatest manufacturing concerns in the land; and

Whereas it is the policy of Iowa to provide work and opportunity for all its children, and we believe the Federal Government, of which we are a part, should not tax the people to reimburse losses in the parcel-post service when these losses are incurred in establishing great monopolies that are fast sapping the life of our cities and towns and depriving our children of a place and opportunity in their own community; and

Whereas thousands of Iowa's citizens have petitioned the General Assembly of the State of Iowa to memorialize the Postmaster General and the Congress of the United States to limit the weight of the parcel-post package to a maximum of 40 pounds and make such readjustment in the postal rates as will eventually make each class self-supporting: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa (the House concurring), That the Postmaster General and the Congress of the United States be, and they are hereby, requested and petitioned to reduce the weight of the parcel-post package to a maximum of 40 pounds and make such readjustment in our postal rates and zones as will eventually make each class self-supporting, to the end that justice may be done as between all of the citizens of the United States and that the unjust discrimination that now exists against the State of Iowa may be removed.

W. L. HARDING,
President of the Senate.
W. I. ATKINSON,
Speaker of the House.

I hereby certify that this concurrent resolution originated in the Senate.

THOMAS WATTERS, JR.,
Secretary of the Senate.

Introduced and adopted in the Senate April 10, 1915.
Adopted in the House April 15, 1915.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Iowa, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Concurrent resolution recommending an amendment to the Constitution of the United States concerning polygamy.

Whereas it appears from investigation recently made by the Senate of the United States and otherwise that polygamy still exists in certain places in the United States notwithstanding prohibitory statutes enacted by the several States thereof; and

Whereas the practice of polygamy is generally condemned by the people of the United States, and there is a demand for the more effectual prohibition thereof by placing the subject under Federal jurisdiction and control, at the same time reserving to each State the right to make and enforce its own laws relating to marriage and divorce: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the house (the senate concurring), That the application be made, and hereby is made, to Congress under the provisions of Article V of the Constitution of the United States to amend the Constitution of the United States whereby polygamy and polygamous cohabitation shall be prohibited, and Congress shall be given power to enforce such prohibition by appropriate legislation.

Resolved, That the legislatures of all other States of the United States, now in session or when next convened, be, and they hereby are, respectfully requested to join in this application by the adoption of this or an equivalent resolution.

Resolved further, That the secretary of state be, and he hereby is, directed to transmit copies of this application to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States and to the several Members of said bodies representing this State therein, also to transmit copies hereof to the legislatures of all other States of the United States.

W. I. ATKINSON,
Speaker of the House.
W. C. RAMSAY,
Chief Clerk of the House.
W. L. HARDING,
President of the Senate.
THOMAS WATTERS, Jr.,
Secretary of the Senate.

—

STATE OF IOWA,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, W. S. Allen, secretary of state of the State of Iowa and custodian of the acts and resolutions of the general assembly of said State, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the annexed copy of concurrent resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Iowa in legislature assembled with the original thereof as filed in the office of the secretary of state of the State of Iowa on the 16th day of April, 1915, and that it is a full, true, and complete transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of the secretary of state of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines, the capital of the State, this 30th day of April, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.]

W. S. ALLEN,
Secretary of State.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of Idaho, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF IDAHO,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I, George R. Barker, secretary of state of the State of Idaho, do hereby certify that the annexed is a full, true, and complete transcript of a copy of house joint memorial No. 4, by York, Carratt, and Conner, which was filed in this office on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1915, and admitted to record.

Passed the house of representatives February 26, 1915.
Passed the senate March 7, 1915.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State. Done at Boise City, the capital of Idaho, this 9th day of March, A. D. 1915, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

[SEAL.]

GEORGE R. BARKER,
Secretary of State.

House joint memorial 4. (By York, Carratt, and Conner.)

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the Legislature of the State of Idaho, respectfully represent that—

Whereas the Federal law now requires that all moneys derived from the sale of timber in any forest reserve located within two States shall be apportioned to each State according as the acreage of said reserve contained therein bears to the whole acreage thereof, thereby giving an unfair advantage to one State over another in the distribution of the receipts of such sales,

We, your memorialists, urgently recommend that the present law be amended so that the proceeds from the sale of timber from a forest reserve located in whole or in part within a State shall be distributed to the county and State within which the timber is cut.

The secretary of the State of Idaho is hereby instructed to forward this memorial to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States and copies of the same to our Senators and Representatives in Congress immediately upon the passage of the same.

This house joint memorial passed the house of representatives on the 26th day of February, 1915.

A. H. CONNER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

This house joint memorial passed the senate on the 7th day of March, 1915.

HERMAN H. TAYLOR,
President of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of Idaho, which was referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF IDAHO,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I, George R. Barker, secretary of state of the State of Idaho, do hereby certify that the annexed is a full, true, and complete transcript of a copy of senate joint memorial No. 7 (by mines and mining committee), which was filed in this office on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1915, and admitted to record.

Passed the senate February 26, 1915.
Passed the house of representatives February 27, 1915.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State. Done at Boise City, the capital of Idaho, this 9th day of March, A. D. 1915, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

[SEAL.]

GEORGE R. BARKER,
Secretary of State.

Senate joint memorial 7. (By mines and mining committee.)

To the honorable the Senators and Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the Legislature of the State of Idaho, respectfully represent that—

Whereas the United States Reclamation Service, under the Department of the Interior, is investigating the construction of a reclamation system commonly called the Palouse project, for the reclamation and irrigation of certain lands in Franklin County, State of Washington, and the engineers thereof have reported on the general feasibility of said project;

Whereas the construction of a reservoir, to be known as the Potlatch Reservoir, is a part of said project;

Whereas said Potlatch Reservoir is situate wholly in Latah County, State of Idaho, in a well-settled, prosperous section of said county, and its construction would destroy many homes and be of immense detriment to the people of said community;

Whereas the feasibility of the entire project is open to grave question, as evidenced by the fact that the engineers who made the reconnoissance and field surveys reported adversely thereon; and

Whereas by locating a reservoir as contemplated and planned, which said reservoir would be very irregular in shape, with long arms running a long way up a number of creeks and valleys, it would necessitate moving and relocating the railroad and wagon roads, which are now very direct and on water grades, making them very circuitous and hilly, adding greatly to the distance and difficulty of travel and greatly enhancing future cost of maintenance for all time; and

Whereas the location of such reservoir and the consequent added distance and difficulty and inconvenience of travel by wagon road or railroad would make inaccessible thousands of acres of land which would not be actually flooded or even very near to the inundated area; and

Whereas all land adjacent or contiguous to said proposed reservoir site would be greatly depreciated in value in a measure for which there would not and perhaps could not be any adequate recompense or damage awarded; and

Whereas Latah County and north Idaho would be greatly retarded in its development for years to come by the location of a reservoir as contemplated; and

Whereas thousands of acres of some of the most fertile and productive land in north Idaho or in the West would be flooded, while a much larger area than that actually covered by water would be rendered absolutely useless by reason of the water cutting it off into islands, small capes, peninsulas, and narrow strips back of sloughs and arms of the reservoir; and

Whereas three beautiful, prosperous, and growing towns would be inundated; and

Whereas families, friends, and relatives would be separated; and

Whereas hundreds of residents of Idaho and thousands of dollars' worth of property would be indirectly damaged for which there would be no adequate recompense; and

Whereas the location of such a reservoir would necessitate the premature cutting of millions of feet of small, immature timber, in the face of adverse market conditions, thereby reducing the income to resident laborers of Idaho; and

Whereas the erection of a flimsy, rock-filled dam as contemplated, with which to hold in check the run-off of an area of 210 square miles (estimated at 120,000 acre-feet), would endanger the lives of hundreds of our people and be a constant menace to millions of dollars' worth of Idaho property, besides threatening a number of towns in Washington; and

Whereas the fact that the water in this reservoir would be entirely drawn off during the summer season, leaving mud banks and stagnant sloughs, would convert what is now one of the beauty spots of the West into a source of disease and a breeding ground for insects; and

Whereas those familiar with the facts are unanimous in the opinion that all estimates of damages and the cost of settlement thereof as made by the engineers and backers of this project are grossly inadequate and underestimated; and

Whereas several hundred thousand dollars' worth of property would be entirely removed from the tax rolls, and property of much greater value would be so depreciated by reason of its isolation and inaccessibility as to seriously reduce its assessable value, so that Latah County and the State of Idaho would lose a large income from taxation each year if this reservoir were located as contemplated: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we earnestly pray and urge that the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States refuse to make any appropriation for the construction of the Palouse project, so far as it requires the construction of a reservoir on the Palouse River, in Latah County, Idaho; and we further urge that the Department of the Interior refuse further aid or support to said project, in so far as it affects said lands in the State of Idaho.

The secretary of state of the State of Idaho is hereby instructed to forward this memorial to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and copies thereof to the Secretary of the Interior and our Senators and Representatives in Congress immediately upon the passage of the same.

This senate joint memorial passed the senate on the 26th day of February, 1915.

HERMAN H. TAYLOR,
President of the Senate.

This senate joint memorial passed the house of representatives on the 27th day of February, 1915.

A. H. CONNER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

I hereby certify that the within senate joint memorial No. 7 originated in the senate during the thirteenth session of the Legislature of the State of Idaho.

[SEAL.]

S. D. TAYLOR,
Secretary of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House joint memorial 13.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Alaska, respectfully represent—

That the act of Congress creating the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska provides that the authority therein granted to the legislature to alter, modify, amend, and repeal laws in force in Alaska shall not extend to the laws relating to the game and fur-bearing animals;

That the said laws relating to the game and fur-bearing animals prohibits the killing of brown bear south of latitude 62° from July 1 to September 30; and that there should be no restrictions on killing brown bear in Alaska at any season of the year, as the said brown bear are a menace to life and property, and instead of being protected should have a bounty placed upon each brown bear killed;

That the laws relating to the protection of fur-bearing animals should be subject to amendment by the Territorial legislature, and also that the protection of game in Alaska should be directly under the control of the Territorial legislature as recommended by the governor of the Territory in his report to the Secretary of the Interior for the year 1914:

Wherefore the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Alaska does hereby respectfully and earnestly petition the Congress of the United States that the laws in Alaska relating to game and fur-bearing animals be placed directly under the control of the Territorial legislature.

Passed by the house April 22, 1915.

EARNEST B. COLLINS,
Speaker of the House.

Attest:

BARRY KEOWN,
Chief Clerk of the House.

Passed the senate April 27, 1915.

DAN A. SUTHERLAND,
President of the Senate.

Attest:

ALFRED E. MALTBY,
Secretary of the Senate.

—

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Territory of Alaska, ss:*

I, Charles E. Davidson, secretary of Alaska, do hereby certify that the above is a full, true, and correct copy of house joint memorial No. 13, of the Alaska Territorial Legislature, passed at the second session thereof.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Territory of Alaska, affixed at Juneau, the capital, this 4th day of May, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.]

CHARLES E. DAVIDSON,
Secretary of Alaska.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Wisconsin, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Joint resolution. (Introduced by joint committee on finance.)

A resolution by the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin to the Congress of the United States asking Congress "to enact legislation as shall provide a separate and comprehensive plan" for the prevention of floods in the Mississippi Valley.

Whereas the frequent floods of the Mississippi River, caused by waters from 31 States, embracing more than 41 per cent of the total area of the United States, result in great loss of human lives in portions of the States of Illinois, Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana, and large money losses, not only in such afflicted territory but in other portions of the Nation; and

Whereas it has been declared by every member of the Engineer Corps of the United States Army who has dealt with such floods, by the Mississippi River Commission, and by other commissions appointed by Congress that such floods can be prevented at a reasonable cost; and

Whereas the work of such flood prevention has been going on for many years in the least economical way, and over two-thirds of its cost has been borne by the damaged sections, who can no longer cope with this giant problem without effective aid from the National Government; and

Whereas all political parties have declared in their campaign platforms that flood control of the Mississippi River is a national duty: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, That the Congress of the United States be, and is hereby, requested to fulfill this national duty at its next session and to enact such legislation as shall provide a separate and comprehensive plan for the prevention of such floods without delay: Be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the President of the Senate of the Congress of the United States.

EDWARD F. DITTMAR,
President of the Senate.
O. G. MUNSON,
Chief Clerk of the Senate.
LAWRENCE C. WHITTET,
Speaker of the Assembly.
C. E. SHAFFER,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Wisconsin, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Joint resolution relating to a new hotel to be erected in the Shiloh National Military Park, at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.

Whereas it has come to the notice of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin that a measure is pending before the Congress of the United States to appropriate a sum of money to build a modest but adequate hotel in the Shiloh National Military Park, at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., to replace the one burned on the night of December 23, 1913, since which time the park has been without hotel accommodations, which has caused no end of inconvenience to visitors and curtailed attendance; and

Whereas the State of Wisconsin, having erected a monument to the memory of the Fourteenth, Sixteenth, and Eighteenth Regiments of Wisconsin Volunteers in said Shiloh National Military Park, is therefore desirous that as large a number of visitors as possible should see said park; and

Whereas the lack of hotel accommodations will materially prevent many visitors from visiting this historic battle field; and

Whereas the Shiloh National Military Park Commissioners have in their annual report for 1914 asked for the erection of such a modest but adequate hotel, and have a special bill for the appropriation of money for that purpose pending before the Congress of the United States, and known as "Bill for rebuilding the Shiloh National Park Hotel," and in charge of Senator LEA of Tennessee: It is therefore

Resolved by the Senate (the Assembly concurring), That the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin respectfully ask the Congress of the United States to enact such a measure as will enable the Shiloh National Military Park Commission to erect, within the park limits, a modest but adequate hotel: And further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted by the secretary of state to the Senate of the United States and to the House of Representatives of the United States, and to each of the Senators and Representatives from this State.

EDWARD F. DITTMAR,
President of the Senate.
O. G. MUNSON,
Chief Clerk of the Senate.
LAWRENCE C. WHITTET,
Speaker of the Assembly.
C. E. SHAFFER,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of California, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate joint resolution No. 5.

Adopted in senate April 7, 1915.

EDWIN F. SMITH,
Secretary of the Senate.

Adopted in assembly April 19, 1915.

L. B. MALLORY,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

This resolution was received by the governor this 28th day of April, A. D. 1915, at 11 o'clock a. m.

_____,
Private Secretary of the Governor.

CHAPTER —.

Senate joint resolution No. 5, relative to memorializing the Congress of the United States to initiate proceedings therein for the submission to the several States of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States giving Congress power to enact a uniform divorce law.

Whereas the diversity in the laws of the various States of this Union relating to divorce has been the cause of abuses which have done much to weaken the confidence of the people in the administration of justice; and

Whereas the American Bar Association and the leading members of the legal profession in various States and prominent jurists and publicists have, after extensive investigation of conditions, repeatedly urged the pressing necessity for uniformity in divorce legislation; and

Whereas there appears to be no effective way in which such uniformity can be secured other than by action by the Congress of the United States; and

Whereas under the Constitution of the United States as it now exists Congress has no power to establish uniform laws on the subject of divorce: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California memorialize the Congress of the United States to initiate proceedings therein for the submission to the several States of an amendment to the Constitution

of the United States giving Congress power to establish uniform laws on the subject of divorce throughout the United States; and be it further

Resolved, That the governor of the State of California be, and he is hereby, requested to transmit duly authenticated copies of this memorial to the President of the United States, to the President of the United States Senate, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Member in the Senate and House of Representatives from the State of California.

JOHN M. ESHLEMAN,
President of the Senate.
C. C. YOUNG,
Speaker of the Assembly.

Attest:
FRANK C. JORDAN,
Secretary of State.

Filed with secretary of state May 3, 1915.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of Arizona, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of Congress of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the Second Legislature of the State of Arizona, in regular session convened, respectfully represent—

That during the years of 1908 and 1909 the then Indian agent of the Colorado River Indian Reservation, under authority of the Department of the Interior, granted numerous permits to persons to settle upon certain lots in the Parker town site, Yuma County, Ariz.;

That an appraisement was made of the lots of said town site under the direction of the Department of the Interior during the year 1909, and the persons occupying lots under permits granted by the department were given a preference right to purchase said lots;

That about 90 days thereafter a second appraisement of all lots in the Parker town site, including those occupied by permittees, was ordered by the Department of the Interior and the valuation was raised from 300 to 600 per cent above the figures set forth in the first appraisement. That this raise in appraised values was made because of the fact that the town site of Parker is within a short distance of the allotted Indian land on the Colorado River Indian Reservation, the surplus area of which was planned by the Department of the Interior to be opened to purchase and settlement at an early date;

That the said permittees occupying lots upon the Parker town site have paid to the United States under the valuation of town lots under the second appraisement the sum of $24,562;

That on May 10, 1910, the authorities of the United States held an auction sale of lots within the Parker town site and $56,698 worth of said lots were sold to residents of Parker and other investors. That $37,623 have been paid to the United States for lots purchased at said auction sale and there is still owing to the United States upon said sales the sum of $19,075;

That immediately prior to the auction sale of town-site lots in Parker Congress passed an act as follows:

"For the construction of a pumping plant to be used for irrigation purposes on the Colorado River Reservation, together with the necessary canals and laterals for the utilization of water in connection therewith, for the purpose of securing an appropriation of water for the irrigation of approximately 150,000 acres of land, $50,000, to be reimbursed from the sale of the surplus lands of the reservation."

That the above act was in effect a representation by the United States that the surplus land of the Colorado River Indian Reservation was soon to be opened to settlement and entry by bona fide settlers. That the lots put for sale at said surplus lands would be opened to settlement at an early date. That the enormous increase in the valuation of lots in the Parker town site by the second appraisement above referred to was only justified by the carrying out of the implied promise contained in the above act that the surplus lands of the Colorado River Indian Reservation would be open to settlement;

That the town site of Parker is on a barren desert, on land having an intrinsic value of less than $1 an acre; that whatever added value it may have arises from the fact that it is adjacent to the bottom lands of the Colorado River Indian Reservation, in which the surplus lands above referred to lie, and unless said lands are opened to settlement and entry the town site of Parker is worth little or no more than any other desert land;

That the residents of Parker and numerous other residents of the State of Arizona interested therein, who were induced to purchase lots in the Parker town site by reason of the implied promise of the United States above set forth to open the reservation lands to entry, have repeatedly petitioned Congress and the Department of the Interior for the opening of said surplus lands;

That said purchasers of lots in Parker have further evidenced their reliance upon said implied promise of the United States to open said lands by investing large sums of money in buildings and improvements in said town of Parker, all of which will be worthless unless the said lands are opened to settlement;

That the allotments of land to the Indians belonging on said reservation have been approved by the Department of the Interior, and the surplus land, amounting to approximately 125,000 acres, which might be open to entry, is segregated;

That to the best knowledge and belief of your memorialists, there exists a sufficient flow of underground water for the irrigation and reclamation of the surplus lands;

That the surplus Indian lands above described are highly desirable as prospective farms and hundreds of energetic and enterprising citizens of this State alone are awaiting the opportunity to secure tracts of land for the purpose of making their homes thereon; that to the best knowledge and belief of your memoralists a large amount of the delay in opening the surplus lands of said reservation to settlement in accordance with the said implied promise of the United States has been caused by the unnecessary entanglements of official red tape in the various bureaus at Washington having charge of reclamation work and Indian affairs;

That another reason which has been assigned for the delay in opening said lands for settlement is the fact that people having large cattle interests have leased certain of the lands involved and have been exerting their influence to delay the opening of said lands for settlement: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, That the Congress of the United States be, and it is hereby, urged to enact any legislation which may be necessary for the opening for settlement of said lands, to the end that the implied promise of the United States made to the settlers and purchasers of lots within the Parker town site, to the effect that Indian lands within the Indian reservation would be opened for settlement, be carried out.

Resolved further, That a copy of this memorial and these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Interior, and to the Representatives of Arizona in Congress, and that our Representatives in Congress be, and they are hereby, requested to do all in their power to accomplish the enactment of such legislation.

Passed the senate March 6, 1915, by a vote of—ayes 17, noes 2.

W. P. SIMS,
President.
OSCAR COLE,
Secretary.
By C. P. CRONIN,
Assistant Secretary.

Passed the house March 4, 1915, by a vote of—ayes 28, noes 7.

WM. E. BROOKS,
Speaker of the House.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of Arizona, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate joint memorial.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the Second Legislature of the State of Arizona, in session convened, respectfully represent—

Whereas the Grand Canyon of the Colorado is one of the most wonderful sights in the world and is annually attracting and receiving the attention of an increasing number of the citizens of the United States and tourists; and

Whereas there is a good road extending from Grand Canyon Station to the Hermit Trail, which road is known as the Hermit Rim Road and is adapted to the use of automobiles and motor-driven vehicles; and

Whereas by an order of the honorable Secretary of Agriculture, which order your memorialists are informed was issued at the instigation of a railway company, the said road, 7½ miles long, is closed to automobiles or motor-driven vehicles and can be used only by horse-drawn vehicles; and

Whereas the said railway company maintains a livery equipment for the purpose of hauling tourists over this road at $3 each, and such order is a distinct annoyance to the traveling and local automobilists: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be requested to investigate the facts herein set forth, and if same are found to be correct to have the said order rescinded;

Resolved, That a copy of this memorial be sent to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the honorable Secretary of Agriculture, and to the Members of Congress from this State, and the latter are requested to use every honorable means to secure favorable action thereon.

W. P. SIMS,
President of the Senate.
WM. E. BROOKS,
Speaker of the House.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of Montana, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House joint memorial 6. (Introduced by Hills.)

A memorial to the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, requesting the passage of House bill No. 15219, being a bill for an act to further the economic use of forests and forest lands and the training of forestry students in collegiate institutions that are or may be aided by States in which are Federal forest reserves.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Whereas there has been introduced and is pending in the House of Representatives of the United States House bill No. 15219 (introduced by Representative French, being a bill for an act to further the economic use of forests and forest lands and the training of forestry students in collegiate institutions that are or may be aided by States in which there are Federal forest reserves by providing for an annual appropriation of 5 per cent (not to exceed $15,000 to one State) of the receipts of the forest areas in the respective States for the endowment of the forest school to be designated by the State legislature, or previous to such designation by the governor of the State; and

Whereas in the State of Montana, with her large Federal forest areas, the immediate benefit of forestry schools supported by that State accrues largely to the Government of the United States in technical and practical training of forest officials and employees and in the development and protection of national forest areas; and

Whereas it is only just that a proportion of the cost of maintaining such school should be borne by the beneficiaries thereof:

Now, therefore, the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled is hereby respectively memorialized and petitioned by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana, duly assembled, to enact into law the above-designated bill; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of the State of Montana be, and he is hereby, directed to transmit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate of the United States and to the Senators and Representatives from the State of Montana in Congress, severally, copies of this memorial.

GEORGE L. RAMSEY,
Speaker of the House.
J. E. EDWARDS,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Approved February 26, 1915.

S. V. STEWART, *Governor.*

Filed February 26, 1915, at 10.25 o'clock a. m.

A. M. ALDERSON,
Secretary of State.

—

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *State of Montana:*

I, A. M. Alderson, secretary of state of the State of Montana, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of house joint memorial No. 6, relating to the passage of House bill 15219, an act to further the economic use of forests and forest lands and the training of forestry students in institutions that are or may be aided by States in which are located Federal forest reserves, enacted by the fourteenth session of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana and approved by S. V. Stewart, governor of said State, on the 26th day of February, 1915.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of said State.

Done at the city of Helena, the capital of said State, this 1st day of March, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.]

A. M. ALDERSON,
Secretary of State.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a resolution of the Senate of the State of Michigan, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LANSING, MICH., *March 4, 1915.*

Hon. THOMAS R. MARSHALL,
Vice President, Washington, D. C.

SIR: By direction of the Senate, I have the honor to inform you that the Legislature of Michigan has adopted the following:

"Whereas the frequent floods of the Mississippi River caused by waters from 31 States, embracing more than 41 per cent of the total area of the United States, result in great loss of human lives in portions of the States of Illinois, Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana, and large money losses, not only in such afflicted territory but in other portions of the Nation; and

"Whereas it has been declared by every member of the Engineer Corps of the United States Army who has dealt with such floods, by the Mississippi River Commission, and by other commissions appointed by Congress that such floods can be prevented at reasonable cost; and

"Whereas the work of such flood prevention has been going on for many years in the least economical way and over two-thirds of its cost has been borne by the damaged sections who can no longer cope with this giant problem without effective aid from the National Government; and

"Whereas all political parties have declared in their campaign platforms that flood control of the Mississippi River is a national duty: Therefore be it

"*Resolved by the senate (the house of representatives concurring)*, That the Congress of the United States be, and is hereby, requested to fulfill this national duty at its next session and to enact such legislation as shall provide a separate and comprehensive plan for the prevention of such floods without delay; and be it further

"*Resolved*, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the President of the Senate of the Congress of the United States, and to each Member of the Senate and House of Representatives of this State in Congress."

Very respectfully,

DENNIS E. ALWARD,
Secretary of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Concurrent resolution requesting the Congress of the United States to provide for the establishment of United States life-saving stations at Honolulu and Hilo and other places in the Territory of Hawaii.

Whereas there is a large amount of shipping at both Honolulu and Hilo, in the Hawaiian Islands, and by reason thereof and the fish and other industries carried on by water transportation a large number of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands are exposed to the hazards of the sea; and

Whereas that on account of the lack of proper facilities for the protection of those engaged in sea transportation a great number of lives have in the past been sacrificed in the waters surrounding the harbors of Honolulu and Hilo; and

Whereas there is urgent need for the establishment of United States life-saving stations at said two harbors: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii, session of 1915 (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress of the United States be, and it hereby is, petitioned and asked to pass such legislation as may be necessary to equip and establish United States life-saving stations at Honolulu, on the island of Oahu, and at Hilo, on the island of Hawaii, and at such other place or places within the Territory of Hawaii as may be designated by the Federal authorities; and be it further

Resolved, That a certified copy of this resolution be sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, to the President of the Senate of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to Hon. J. K. KALANIANAOLE, Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Hawaii.

THE SENATE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII,
Honolulu, Hawaii, March 26, 1915.

We hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was this day adopted in the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii.

CHAS. T. CHILLINGWORTH,
President of the Senate.
ALBERT E. LLOYD,
Clerk of the Senate.

—

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII,
Honolulu, Hawaii, April 1, 1915.

We hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was this day adopted in the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii.

H. L. HOLSTEIN,
Speaker House of Representatives.
EDWARD WOODWARD,
Clerk House of Representatives.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Concurrent resolution.

Whereas the Congress of the United States, by the act entitled "An act to provide for cooperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of an act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and of acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture," approved May 8, 1914, and commonly known as the Smith-Lever law, has appropriated $10,000 for the first fiscal year, together with subsequent yearly additions thereto, to each State where such a college exists, for the purposes of extension work in agriculture and home economics; and

Whereas the Territory of Hawaii has an agricultural college receiving the benefits of the acts supplementary to the act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and the cost and difficulty of travel between the several islands of the Territory of Hawaii make peculiarly desirable the extension of the services of said college to the widely scattered communities and individuals within the Territory; and

Whereas the language of the said Smith-Lever Act limits the benefits thereof to the several States, and by implication excludes the Territory of Hawaii: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress of the United States be requested to so amend said Smith-Lever Act as to allow the Territory of Hawaii, through the College of Hawaii, to benefit therefrom in the same manner and to the same extent as the several States; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to the Delegate to the Congress from Hawaii.

—

THE SENATE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII,
Honolulu, Hawaii, April 27, 1915.

We hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was this day adopted in the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii.

CHAS. T. CHILLINGWORTH,
President of the Senate.
CLAUS L. ROBERTS,
Clerk of the Senate.

—

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII,
Honolulu, Hawaii, April 27, 1915.

We hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was this day adopted in the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii.

H. L. HOLSTEIN,
Speaker House of Representatives.
EDWARD WOODWARD,
Clerk House of Representatives.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a joint memorial of the Alaska Territorial Legislature, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House joint memorial 7–A.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, do most respectfully represent that—

Whereas the native population of Alaska—Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts—has decreased 14.5 per cent during the period 1900 to 1910, according to reports of the United States census, and this decrease is largely due to diseases which prevail to an alarming extent among them; and

Whereas the Indians of the States have for years received adequate medical relief from the Government, while the natives of Alaska have not been provided for in this respect; and

Whereas the eradication of these diseases, not only for the preservation of the native races, but the protection of the white population, is desired and essential, especially at this time, when heavy immigration into the Territory is anticipated, due to the activities in connection with the construction of the proposed Government railroad and developments in other industries:

Resolved by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, That we respectfully and earnestly petition the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, to appropriate the sum of at least $125,000 for the establishment of well-equipped hospitals in each division of the Territory, and thus provide a medical service for the natives of Alaska somewhat similar to the relief furnished to Indians of other sections of the United States; and be it lastly

Resolved, That a copy hereof be sent to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, President of the United States Senate, to the Speaker of

the United States House of Representatives, and the Hon. JAMES WICKERSHAM, Delegate to Congress from Alaska.

Passed the house March 24, 1915.

EARNEST B. COLLINS,
Speaker of the House.

Attest:
BARRY KEOWN,
Clerk of the House.

Passed the senate April 17, 1915.

DAN A. SUTHERLAND,
President of the Senate.

Attest:
ALFRED E. MALTBY,
Secretary of the Senate.

—

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Territory of Alaska, ss:*

I, Charles E. Davidson, secretary of Alaska, do hereby certify that the above is a full, true, and correct copy of house joint memorial No. 7–A of the Alaska Territorial Legislature, passed at the second session thereof.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Territory of Alaska, affixed at Juneau, the capital, this 6th day of May, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.] CHARLES E. DAVIDSON,
Secretary of Alaska.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a joint memorial of the Alaska Territorial Legislature, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House joint memorial 21.

To the President and the honorable Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

We, your memorialists, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, do most respectfully and earnestly represent that—

Whereas Seward Peninsula, which has increased the world's production of gold over $70,000,000, is without adequate means of transportation from its seaports to the interior through the suspension of the operation of the Seward Peninsula Railroad, the only road to the interior of the peninsula; and

Whereas it is impossible to mine the enormous low-grade placer gold deposits of the Kougarok and interior of said peninsula without cheaper transportation facilities:

Now, therefore, we, your memorialists, respectfully ask that the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled will appropriate sufficient funds or direct the expenditure of any unused portion of the $55,000,000 now appropriated for railroad construction in Alaska for the purpose of providing railroad transportation facilities from tidewater of Bering Sea to the town of Taylor, Kougarok mining district, which is the center of the interior mining section of said peninsula.

Be it resolved, That a copy of this memorial be sent to the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane, and to the Hon. JAMES WICKERSHAM, Delegate from Alaska to the House of Representatives.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

Passed the house April 22, 1915.

EARNEST B. COLLINS,
Speaker of the House.

Attest:
BARRY KEOWN,
Chief Clerk of the House.

Passed the senate April 27, 1915.

DAN A. SUTHERLAND,
President of the Senate.

Attest:
ALFRED E. MALTBY,
Secretary of the Senate.

—

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Territory of Alaska, ss:*

I, Charles E. Davidson, secretary of Alaska, do hereby certify that the above is a full, true, and correct copy of house joint memorial No. 21 of the Alaska Territorial Legislature, passed at the second session thereof.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Territory of Alaska, affixed at Juneau, the capital, this 5th day of May, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.] CHARLES E. DAVIDSON,
Secretary of Alaska.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a joint memorial of the Alaska Territorial Legislature, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House joint memorial 5.

To the Congress of the United States of America:

The Legislature of the Territory of Alaska respectfully represents that—

Whereas it is desirable that surveys be made by the Government of the native villages in Alaska in order that the claim of each householder or of the head of each family in said villages be clearly defined, marked, and recorded; and

Whereas such determination of individual ownership would be an important step toward the civilization of the Alaskan natives: Therefore

The Legislature of the Territory of Alaska in legislative session assembled respectfully urges upon the United States Congress the need for the enactment of such legislation as will render possible segregation surveys of native villages in Alaska whenever such action is advisable.

For this your memorialists do ever pray.

Passed the house April 7, 1915.

EARNEST B. COLLINS,
Speaker of the House.

Attest:
BARRY KEOWN,
Chief Clerk of the House.

Passed the senate April 14, 1915.

DAN A. SUTHERLAND,
President of the Senate.

Attest:
ALFRED E. MALTBY,
Secretary of the Senate.

—

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Territory of Alaska, ss:*

I, Charles E. Davidson, secretary of Alaska, do hereby certify that the above is a full, true, and correct copy of house joint memorial No. 5 of the Alaska Territorial Legislature, passed at the second session thereof.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Territory of Alaska, affixed at Juneau, the capital, this 3d day of May, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.] CHARLES E. DAVIDSON,
Secretary of Alaska.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a joint memorial of the Alaska Territorial Legislature, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House joint memorial 4.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Alaska, respectfully represent—

That the act of Congress approved May 14, 1898, entitled "An act extending the homestead laws, etc., to Alaska," and the act of Congress amendatory thereof approved March 3, 1903 (30 U. S. Stat., 409, and 32 U. S. Stat., 1028, respectively), provide, inter alia, that between homestead, soldiers' additional homestead, and trade and manufacturing site surveys abutting on navigable waters a shore space of 80 rods, direct measurement, must be reserved from entry.

That in practical operation the intent of said provision of law (which was to prevent monopolization of shore fronts on navigable waters) is largely nullified, to the advantage of corporations, companies, associations, and individuals.

That although theoretically it prevents the monopolization of shore frontage, in reality it does not. While it is true that it does prevent a monopolization by title, it does not as to occupancy and use by adjoining claimants when it is to their interest to exercise control of the same.

That by such provision of law a single claimant may obtain practical control of as extensive a shore frontage as may be desired at a trifling expense by procuring title to small tracts at lawful intervals by scripping them with soldiers' additional homestead scrip, no occupancy of or improvements being required in connection with such claim. By such means it is feasible not only to obtain practical control of extensive water frontage, but to debar others from establishing homesteads, canneries, or other enterprises within the limits that a single claimant wishes to control: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Alaska, That we respectfully and earnestly petition your honorable body to repeal the aforesaid act in so far as it relates to reserve spaces along the shores of navigable waters and substitute instead easements for all classes of valid claims and rights of way, of whatsoever sort, along said navigable waters and as far inland as conditions may require, the easements to include wagon roads, railroads (both steam and electric), telegraph, telephone, and electric power lines, pipe lines, flumes, tunnels, ditches, etc. The easements should also provide for the crossing over or under other previous rights of way for any purpose, but in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the proper operation of such intercepted right of way: Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this memorial be sent to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the chairman of the Committee on Public Lands of the United States Senate, the chairman of the Committee on Public Lands of the House of Representatives, the honorable JAMES WICKERSHAM, Delegate to Congress from Alaska, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Passed the House March 10, 1915.

EARNEST B. COLLINS,
Speaker of the House.

Attest:
BARRY KEOWN,
Chief Clerk of the House.

Passed the senate April 17, 1915.

DAN A. SUTHERLAND,
President of the Senate.

Attest:
ALFRED E. MALTBY,
Secretary of the Senate.

—

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Territory of Alaska, ss:*

I, Charles E. Davidson, secretary of Alaska, do hereby certify that the above is a full, true, and correct copy of house joint memorial No. 4 of the Alaska Territorial Legislature, passed at the second session thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of Alaska, at Juneau, this 3d day of May, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.] CHARLES E. DAVIDSON,
Secretary of Alaska.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a joint memorial of the Alaska Territorial Legislature, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate joint memorial 14.

To His Excellency the President and the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska in second regular session assembled, do most respectfully and earnestly represent that—

Whereas communication by water between the Pacific coast ports of Seattle, Tacoma, and San Francisco and seaports on the southeastern and southwestern coast of Alaska is not interrupted during the entire year, and many large steamers ply the waters between these ports; and

Whereas communication between Juneau and the towns of Tenakee, Hoonah, Killisnoo, and Sitka by steamers and gasoline launches is continuous during the entire year; and

Whereas communication between the towns of Ketchikan and Wrangell and the towns of Shakan, Craig, Tokeen, Sulzer, and many other important towns on the west coast of Prince of Wales Island is also continuous throughout the entire year; and

Whereas the building of railroads by the Government will cause many thousands of people to establish their residence in the towns of Seward, Valdez, Cordova, and other towns in southwestern Alaska; and

Whereas the parcel-post system of zones does not at the present time apply to the Territory of Alaska, and the residents thereof suffer great hardships by reason of having to pay a flat rate on all parcels shipped from the Territory to the States and also on all parcels shipped to points within the Territory; and

Whereas should a system of zones be extended to the parts of the Territory where communication by water is not interrupted at any time of the year with a distributing point at Juneau, the capital, whence zones shall radiate to other points above mentioned; the towns of Douglas, which is 3 miles distant from Juneau; Treadwell, 3½ miles; Thane, 4 miles, would be within the first zone; and the towns of Haines, which is 86 miles distant from Juneau; Skagway, 106 miles; Petersburg, 120 miles; and Wrangell, 136 miles, would be included in the second zone; and the town of Yakutat, which is 250 miles distant from Juneau, would be in the third zone; the towns of Katalla and Cordova would be within the fourth zone; the towns of Valdez and Seward within the fifth zone; the towns of Kodiak, Seldovia, and Knik would be in the sixth zone, with a rate per pound on parcels mailed thereto and therefrom as prescribed for similar zones within the United States; and

Whereas at the present time the rate of postage on parcels mailed from Juneau to any of the above points is 12 cents per pound, regardless of distance: Therefore

We, your memorialists, would respectfully suggest that the system of zones as applied to the parcel-post system within the United States be established in the parts of this Territory where communication by water is continuous throughout the entire year, with a distributing point at Juneau;

And we, your memorialists, will ever pray.

Passed the senate April 20, 1915.

DAN A. SUTHERLAND,
President of the Senate.

Attest:

ALFRED E. MALTBY,
Secretary of the Senate.

Passed the house April 26, 1915.

EARNEST B. COLLINS,
Speaker of the House.

Attest:

BARRY KROWN,
Chief Clerk of the House.

—

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Territory of Alaska, ss:*

I, Charles E. Davidson, secretary of Alaska, do hereby certify that the above is a full, true, and correct copy of senate joint memorial No. 14, passed by the Alaska Territorial Legislature at the second session thereof.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Territory of Alaska, affixed at Juneau, the capital, this 29th day of April, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.] CHARLES E. DAVIDSON,
Secretary of Alaska.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of Washington, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE STATE OF WASHINGTON,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

To all to whom these presents shall come:

I, I. M. Howell, secretary of state of the State of Washington and custodian of the seal of said State, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the annexed copy of House joint memorial No. 5, relative to Colville Indian Reservation, passed by the fourteenth legislative session with the original copy of said memorial as enrolled, now on file in this office, and find the same to be a full, true, and correct copy of said original and of the whole thereof, together with all official indorsements thereon.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Washington. Done at the capitol, at Olympia, this 12th day of March, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.]

I. M. HOWELL,
Secretary of State.
By J. GRANT HINKE,
Assistant Secretary of State.

House joint memorial 5.

To the honorable the President of the United States of America, to the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and the honorable Secretary of the Interior:

We, your memorialists, the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Washington, in legislative session assembled (14th regular session), respectfully represent and pray as follows:

Whereas the United States by and through its Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Department of the Interior, made and entered into an agreement on the 1st day of December, in the year 1905, with the Colvilles and other tribes of Indians for payment to them for lands ceded in the "north half" of the Colville Indian Reserve, now situate in Ferry and Okanogan Counties, this State; and providing for allotments to them in the "south half," or diminished Colville Indian Reserve, and for the classification, sale, and settlement of the residue or unallotted lands therein, at prices and terms set forth in said agreement, the proceeds thereof to be paid to the Indians; and

Whereas it is provided in said agreement, in article 2 thereof, as follows:

"Article 2. After the lands within the said diminished reservation have been surveyed and allotments to the Indians entitled thereto, as provided in article 1 of this agreement, the residue of surplus lands—that is, the lands not allotted—of the said diminished reservation shall be classified, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, as irrigable lands, grazing lands, timber lands, mineral lands, or arid lands, and shall be appraised under their appropriate classes by legal subdivisions, with the exception of the lands classed as mineral lands, which need not be appraised but shall be subject to location and disposal under the mineral-land laws of the United States, and upon completion and classification and appraisement the lands shall be opened to settlement and entry at not less than their appraised value by proclamation of the President, which proclamation shall prescribe the manner in which these lands shall be settled upon, occupied, and entered by persons entitled to make entry thereof: *Provided*, That the price of said lands when entered shall be fixed by the appraisement herein provided for, which shall be in accordance with rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, upon the following terms: One-fifth of the purchase price to be paid in cash at the time of entry and the balance in five equal annual installments, to be paid in one, two, three, four, and five years, respectively, from and after the date of entry, and in case any entryman fails to make the annual payments, or any of them, promptly when due, all rights in and to the land covered by his or her entry shall cease and any payments theretofore made shall be forfeited and the entry canceled, and the land shall be reoffered for sale and entry: *Provided further*, That the lands remaining undisposed of at the expiration of five years from the opening of the said lands to entry shall be sold to the highest bidder for cash, at not less than $1 per acre, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and that any lands remaining unsold 10 years after said lands shall have been opened to entry may be sold to the highest bidder for cash without regard to the above minimum limit of price; that lands disposed of under the town-site and mineral-land laws shall be paid for at the prices provided for by law, and the United States agrees to pay to said Indians the proceeds derived from the sales of said lands, and also pay the said Indians, parties hereto, the sum of $1,500,000 for the lands vacated and opened to settlement by the act of July 1, 1892, which amounts, together with the proceeds derived from the sales of the surplus lands of the said diminished reservation, shall be paid to and expended for said Indians in the manner hereinafter provided." (Doc. No. 332, 59th Cong., 1st sess., p. 11.) And

Whereas the Congress of the United States has passed an act entitled "An act to authorize the sale and disposition of surplus or unalloted lands of the diminished Colville Indian Reservation, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes," approved March 22, 1906 (34 Stat. L., pt. 1, p. 80); and

Whereas said act was drafted by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in ratification of said agreement, and said act ratified and confirmed the provision of the aforesaid agreement and in particular provided for the classification, sale, and settlement of the surplus or unalloted land, in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in article 2 of the aforesaid agreement; and by section 11 of said act it was further provided, the Secretary of the Interior may reserve from said lands such tracts for town-site purposes, as in his opinion may be required for future public interests, and may withhold such lands as may be included in any feasible irrigation project to be disposed of under the reclamation act of June 17, 1902; and

Whereas there is about 2,500 Indians found to be entitled to allotments in said reservation, and the field work in connection with the setting aside of said allotments was completed during the year last past; and

Whereas the field work in connection with the appraisement of the residue lands was also completed during the year last past; and

Whereas the residue lands should now be opened for sale and settlement as provided in the said agreement and said act of Congress of March 22, 1906; and

Whereas said reservation includes an area of approximately 1,500,000 acres, and is of varied resources, consisting of mineral, timber, agricultural, horticultural, and grazing lands, and is a very material and important section of our State, and the settlement of the remaining or unallotted lands as provided in said agreement, and the said act would mean an improved and producing and prosperous section of our State, adding its wealth and prosperity to the State and Nation; and

Whereas justice to the people of this State demands the speedy opening of the residue lands to sale and settlement as provided by the aforesaid agreement and the aforesaid act of Congress; and the people of a local community can best be trusted to decide what is for their best interests and for policy which will best subserve the public interests: Therefore

We most earnestly and respectfully ask that the said "south half," or diminished Colville Indian Reservation, be opened to sale and settlement without further delay and as speedily as possible and in accordance with the terms and conditions of the aforesaid agreement of December 1, 1905, and the said act of Congress of March 22, 1906.

The secretary of state is hereby directed to immediately transmit a certified copy of this memorial to the Honorable President of the United States of America, to the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, and to each of the Senators and Representatives from this State.

Passed the house March 5, 1915.

W. W. CONNER,
Speaker of the House.

Passed the senate March 9, 1915.

LOUIS F. HART,
President of the Senate.

—

STATE OF WASHINGTON, *ss:*

Filed in the office of secretary of state March 10, 1915, at 4.13 p. m.

I. M. HOWELL, *Secretary of State.*

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a joint memorial of the Alaska Territorial Legislature, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate joint memorial 9.

To the President of the United States, the United States Senate, and the United States House of Representatives.

Your memorialists, the Senate and House of Representatives of the Territory of Alaska, most respectfully represent that—

Whereas the Secretary of the Interior, in the case of the Miocene Ditch Co. (35 L. D., 297) held that the provisions of sections 18 to 21, inclusive, of the act of March 3, 1891, granting rights of way through the public lands for canals, ditches, and reservoirs have no application to lands within the District of Alaska, while in the case of the Alaska Treadwell Gold Mining Co. et al. (40 L. D., 426) it was held that section 4 of the act of February 1, 1905, granting rights of way for

dams, reservoirs, water plants, ditches, flumes, pipes, tunnels and canals, within and across the national forests of the United States, is applicable to and is operative in forest reserves in the District of Alaska; the acts of Congress of February 15, 1901 (31 Stat., 790), and March 4, 1911 (36 Stat., 1253), provide, among other things, for rights of way through the public lands, forests, and other reservations of the United States, and in certain national parks, for electrical plants, poles, and lines for the generation and distribution of electrical power, and for telephone and telegraph purposes, and for canals, ditches, pipe and pipe lines, flumes, tunnels and other conduits, and for water plants, dams, and reservoirs used to promote irrigation, mining, or quarrying; and the Secretary of the Interior, on August 24, 1912, and January 6, 1913, has provided rules and regulations governing such rights of way, under the provisions of said acts, but it is not stated whether these acts shall apply to public lands in the Territory of Alaska; and while it has never been directly held that the provisions of these acts do not apply, it is a fact that a number of applications have been filed under these provisions, but they have never been allowed, and, if the law as construed in the Miocene Ditch Co. case, supra, is adhered to, it follows as a natural consequence that the provisions of said acts do not apply to public lands in Alaska. We, therefore, have the anomalous situation of a transmission line passing over lands in Alaska partly within a national forest and partly over adjoining public lands, being unable to receive a franchise for its entire line, a result which, it is believed, was not contemplated when the laws were enacted; and

Whereas there are throughout the Territory of Alaska a large number of available and undeveloped power projects which can be developed and utilized as the demand for such industries increase—a number of small projects are now developed to a limited extent and are operating and furnishing light and power to settlements in the Territory, but all of those located on lands outside of forest reserves have no title or right under the law to use such lands, although they have expended in some cases large amounts of money in their development—this condition is intolerable and should not be allowed to continue, because it prevents capital from investing and retards the development of not only the available power projects but of other natural resources in the Territory.

We therefore most respectfully urge your honorable body to pass a suitable law or laws providing for rights of way over all public lands, both reserved and unreserved, for electrical plants, poles, and lines for the generation and distribution of electrical power, and for telephone and telegraph purposes, and for canals, ditches, pipes and pipe lines, flumes, tunnels, or other water conduits, and for water plants, dams, and reservoirs used to promote irrigation, mining, or quarrying or the manufacture or cutting of timber for lumber, or the supplying of water for domestic, public, or any other beneficial use, with suitable safeguards against monopoly and with such provisions as will result in the natural resources being developed in the interest of all the people; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy hereof be sent to the President of the United States; the President of the United States Senate; the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives; the chairman of the Committee on Public Lands of the United States Senate; the chairman of the Committee on Public Lands of the United States House of Representatives; the Hon. JAMES WICKERSHAM, Delegate to Congress from Alaska, and the Secretary of the Interior.

Adopted by the senate April 20, 1915.

DAN A. SUTHERLAND,
President of the Senate.

Attest:
ALFRED E. MALTBY,
Secretary of the Senate.

Concurred in by the house April 26, 1915.

EARNEST B. COLLINS,
Speaker of the House.

Attest:
BARRY KEOWN,
Clerk of the House.

—

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Territory of Alaska, ss:*

I, Charles E. Davidson, Secretary of Alaska, do hereby certify that the above is a full, true, and correct copy of Senate joint memorial No. 9, passed by the Alaska Territorial Legislature at the second session thereof.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Territory of Alaska, affixed at Juneau, the capital, this 29th day of April, A. D., 1915.

[SEAL.] CHARLES E. DAVIDSON,
Secretary of Alaska.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a joint memorial of the Alaska Territorial Legislature, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House joint memorial 24.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the Senate and the House of Representatives in the Territory of Alaska, respectfully represent that—

Whereas the city of Fairbanks, in the Territory of Alaska, is situated in the center of a great placer and quartz mining district; and

Whereas the agricultural possibilities of the great valley through which the Tanana and Yukon Rivers flow are just being recognized and becoming known to the people; and

Whereas it has been decided by the people of the city of Fairbanks that in the year 1917 in celebration of the 50 years of the Territory of Alaska as a part of the United States, a great exposition is to be held to be known as the "Alaska Semicentennial Exposition"; and

Whereas it is purposed to advertise said semicentennial exposition most widely throughout the United States and elsewhere; and

Whereas the said exposition will be of great benefit to the entire Territory of Alaska and particularly to the Tanana and Yukon River Valleys by way of bringing people from all parts of the world to the "Golden Heart" of the Territory, thus exhibiting to them the great possibilities in mining, agriculture, and other industries; and

Whereas the Hon. JAMES WICKERSHAM, Delegate to Congress from Alaska, has introduced into the House of Representatives of the United States a bill providing for an appropriation to assist in defraying the expenses of the said Alaska Semicentennial Exposition.

Now, therefore, your memorialists most respectfully pray that you will be pleased to consider and act favorable upon the appropriation for said Alaska Semicentennial Exposition as asked for by the said Delegate to the House of Representatives from Alaska.

Be it resolved, That a copy hereof be transmitted to the President of the Senate of the United States; to the Speaker of the House of Representatives; to the Hon. JAMES WICKERSHAM, Delegate to the House of Representatives; to the honorable the Secretary of the Interior; and to the honorable the Secretary of Commerce of the United States.

Passed the house April 25, 1913.

EARNEST B. COLLINS,
Speaker of the House.

Attest:
BARRY KEOWN,
Chief Clerk of the House.

Passed the senate April 26, 1913.

L. V. RAY,
President of the Senate.

Attest:

_____
Chief Clerk of the Senate.

—

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Territory of Alaska, ss:*

I, Charles E. Davidson, Secretary of Alaska, do hereby certify that the above is a full, true, and correct copy of house joint memorial No. 24 passed by the Alaska Territorial Legislature at the 1913 session thereof.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Territory of Alaska affixed at Juneau this 22d day of May, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.] CHARLES E. DAVIDSON,
Secretary of Alaska.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a joint memorial of the Alaska Territorial Legislature, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate joint memorial 16.

To His Excellency, the President, and the honorable the Congress of the United States:

We, your memorialists, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, in second regular session assembled, do most respectfully and earnestly represent that—

Whereas certain restrictions placed in the organic act of the Territory of Alaska whereby its legislative power is limited in the regulation of its fisheries; and

Whereas the yearly value of our fisheries exceeds that of any Territorial industry; and

Whereas the conservation of our fisheries is the most important matter affecting the welfare and prosperity of Alaska; and

Whereas we believe that laws to regulate the fisheries can be best enacted by the people who are most directly interested in the protection of this great natural food supply:

Now, therefore, we, your memorialists, do pray that the restrictions in our organic act be removed and that full control and regulation of our fisheries be granted to the Territorial Legislature of Alaska, and your memorialists would also request that no law be enacted by the Congress of the United States whereby right or title be granted to any fish-trap site in Alaskan waters, or whereby any survey of such sites shall have the authorization of Congress.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

Passed the senate April 27, 1915.

DAN A. SUTHERLAND,
President of the Senate.

Attest:
ALFRED E. MALTBY,
Secretary of the Senate.

Passed the house April 29, 1915.

EARNEST B. COLLINS,
Speaker of the House.

Attest:
BARRY KEOWN,
Clerk of the House.

—

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Territory of Alaska, ss:*

I, Charles E. Davidson, secretary of Alaska, do hereby certify that the above is a full, true, and correct copy of senate joint memorial No. 16, passed by the Alaska Territorial Legislature at the second session thereof.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Territory of Alaska, affixed at Juneau, the capital, this 1st day of May, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.] CHARLES E. DAVIDSON,
Secretary of Alaska.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a joint memorial of the Alaska Territorial Legislature, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate joint memorial 13.

To His Excellency the President and the honorable the Congress of the United States:

Your memorialists, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, in second regular session assembled, do most respectfully and earnestly represent that—

Whereas the people of this Territory are now deprived of the benefits of the Postal Savings Bank System, which other States and Territories now enjoy; and

Whereas many of the small towns in this Territory are without banks or banking facilities of any kind; and

Whereas the Postal Savings Bank System, if extended to Alaska, would prove of great benefit not only to the smaller towns but to the residents of the entire Territory: Therefore,

We, your memorialists, would respectfully request and petition His Excellency the President and the honorable the Congress of the United States that the operation of the system of postal savings banks be extended to include the Territory of Alaska.

And for a favorable consideration of this memorial we, your memorialists, will ever pray.

Passed the senate April 20, 1915.

DAN A. SUTHERLAND,
President of the Senate.

Attest:
ALFRED E. MALTBY,
Secretary of the Senate.

Passed the house April 26, 1915.

EARNEST B. COLLINS,
Speaker of the House.

Attest:
BARRY KEOWN,
Clerk of the House.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Territory of Alaska, ss:*

I, Charles E. Davidson, secretary of Alaska, do hereby certify that the above is a full, true, and correct copy of senate joint memorial No. 13, passed by the Alaska Territorial Legislature at the second session thereof.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Territory of Alaska, affixed at Juneau, the capital, this 29th day of April, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.] CHARLES E. DAVIDSON,
Secretary of Alaska.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a joint memorial of the Alaska Territorial Legislature, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate joint memorial 2.

To his Excellency the President and the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

Your memorialists, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, in second regular session assembled, do most respectfully and earnestly represent—

That the citizenship of Alaska are a law-abiding people and fully capable of adjusting their own affairs through their representative body. Under the organic act creating a legislative assembly in the Territory of Alaska, to confer legislative power thereon, and for other purposes, we, the people of Alaska, did not have the powers of legislation through the above-mentioned enabling act that all other Territorial people of the United States have enjoyed.

We therefore pray for the fuller rights conferred upon the people of other Territories by the several acts of Congress pertaining thereto. In other words, we most earnestly pray that Congress amend the Alaska Territorial enabling act to the end that the people of Alaska, through their representatives, may have the power to enact laws as fully as the people of the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, and Oklahoma, and many other Territories in the United States have enjoyed, and that of Porto Rico and the Philippines have, of the outlying Territories.

The people of Alaska understand that the President of the United States is heartily in favor of granting the request herein set forth.

Passed the senate March 31, 1915.

DAN A. SUTHERLAND,
President of the Senate.

Attest:
ALFRED E. MALTBY,
Secretary of the Senate.

Passed the house April 8, 1915.

EARNEST B. COLLINS,
Speaker of the House.

Attest:
BARRY KEOWN,
Clerk of the House.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Territory of Alaska, ss:*

I, Charles E. Davidson, secretary of the Territory of Alaska, do hereby certify that the above is a full, true, and correct copy of senate joint memorial No. 2, passed by the Alaska Territorial Legislature at the second session thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the Territory of Alaska at Juneau, this 10th day of April, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.] CHARLES E. DAVIDSON,
Secretary of Alaska.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a joint memorial of the Alaska Territorial Legislature, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House joint memorial 20.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Alaska, respectfully represent—

That by the purchase of the Alaska Northern Railroad the Government becomes the owner of 80 acres of land in the heart of the town of Seward; and as the west side of said land can in no way be used for railroad purposes, we ask that 10 acres of the west side of said land be deeded to the town of Seward for public-school purposes, and for the favorable consideration of this petition,

Your memorialists shall ever pray.

Passed the house April 22, 1915.

EARNEST B. COLLINS,
Speaker of the House.

Attest:
BARRY KEOWN,
Chief Clerk of the House.

Passed the senate April 27, 1915.

DAN A. SUTHERLAND,
President of the Senate.

Attest:
ALFRED E. MALTBY,
Secretary of the Senate.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Territory of Alaska, ss:*

I, Charles E. Davidson, secretary of Alaska, do hereby certify that the above is a full, true, and correct copy of house joint memorial No. 20 of the Alaska Territorial Legislature, passed at the second session thereof.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Territory of Alaska, affixed at Juneau, the capital, this 4th day of May, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.] CHARLES E. DAVIDSON,
Secretary of Alaska.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a joint memorial of the Alaska Territorial Legislature, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House joint memorial 25.

Resolved by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, That we do hereby respectfully petition the Congress of the United States that necessary appropriation be made for, and immediate construction ordered for, a capitol building for the Territory of Alaska at Juneau, for the accommodation of the Territorial legislature and all Federal and Territorial offices, except Federal courts.

Passed by the house April 24, 1915.

EARNEST B. COLLINS,
Speaker of the House.

Attest:
BARRY KEOWN,
Chief Clerk of the House.

Passed by the senate April 28, 1915.

DAN A. SUTHERLAND,
President of the Senate.

Attest:
ALFRED E. MALTBY,
Secretary of the Senate.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Territory of Alaska, ss:*

I, Charles E. Davidson, secretary of Alaska, do hereby certify that the above is a full, true, and correct copy of house joint memorial No. 25 of the Alaska Territorial Legislature, passed at the second session thereof.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Territory of Alaska, affixed at Juneau, the capital, this 4th day of May, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.] CHARLES E. DAVIDSON,
Secretary of Alaska.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a joint memorial of the Alaska Territorial Legislature, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House joint memorial 12.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Alaska, respectfully represent that the act of Congress approved April 24, 1912, entitled "An act to create a Legislative Assembly in the Territory of Alaska, to confer legislative power thereon, and for other purposes," provides that the authority therein granted to the legislature to alter, amend, modify, and repeal laws in force in Alaska shall not extend to * * * "An act to provide for the construction and maintenance of roads, the establishment and maintenance of schools, and the care and support of insane persons in the District of Alaska, and for other purposes" (34 Stat. L., 192); and

Whereas the public schools established and maintained under the said act of Congress are the public schools in Alaska for the education of white children and children of mixed blood who lead a civilized life, residing outside of incorporated towns in the Territory; and

Whereas said schools are wholly supported from moneys derived from taxes on business and trade in the Territory, and disbursed through the "Alaska fund" in the United States Treasury (34 Stat. L., 192; 35 Stat. L., 601; and act approved March 3, 1913), which said "Alaska fund" is entirely without the control of this legislature; and

Whereas the welfare of the public schools, both within and outside the incorporated towns of the Territory, imperatively requires that they be coordinated and placed under one general system; and

Whereas it is to the best interests of the Territory of Alaska that the moneys composing the said "Alaska fund" be paid into the treasury of the Territory of Alaska and disbursed under the direction of the Territorial legislature, as it of right ought to be: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Alaska, That we do hereby earnestly and respectfully petition the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska be given jurisdiction over the schools above referred to; that the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska be given authority to alter, amend, modify, and repeal the laws providing for taxes on business and trades in the Territory; and that the moneys composing the said "Alaska fund" be paid by the clerks of the district courts into the treasury of the Territory of Alaska, to be disbursed under the direction of the Territorial legislature; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this memorial be sent to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the Hon. JAMES WICKERSHAM, Delegate to the House of Representatives from Alaska.

Passed the house April 14, 1915.

EARNEST B. COLLINS,
Speaker of the House.

Attest:
BARRY KEOWN,
Chief Clerk of the House.

Passed the senate April 21, 1915.

DAN A. SUTHERLAND,
President of the Senate.

Attest:
ALFRED E. MALTBY,
Secretary of the Senate.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Territory of Alaska, ss:*

I, Charles E. Davidson, secretary of Alaska, do hereby certify that the above is a full, true, and correct copy of house joint memorial No. 12 of the Alaska Territorial Legislature, passed at the second session thereof.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Territory of Alaska, affixed at Juneau, the capital, this 4th day of May, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.] CHARLES E. DAVIDSON,
Secretary of Alaska.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a joint memorial of the Alaska Territorial Legislature, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House joint resolution 10.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, do most respectfully and earnestly represent that—

Whereas the town of Nome, Alaska, is the leading seaport of northwestern Alaska, and has a population of approximately 2,500 people; that it is the seaport and metropolis of a country which during the last 15 years has produced approximately $80,000,000 in gold and promises to continue the augmentation of the gold reserve of the United States for many years in the future; and

Whereas Nome is situated on a low shore at a shallow beach, exposed to fierce storms, which have frequently caused the destruction of the various wharves, warehouses, and buildings situated on its water front, and necessary to its shipping facilities; and

Whereas for the protection of the city and its industries it is necessary that a breakwater be erected on the seaward side of approximately 4,000 feet of its water front; and

Whereas the cost of erecting such a breakwater would be more than the city can expend out of its own resources, or should be required to so expend:

Now, therefore, your memorialists earnestly and respectfully petition your honorable bodies that ample appropriation be made from the United States Treasury for the erection of the necessary breakwater to protect the town of Nome against the waves of Behring Sea.

Passed the house April 14, 1915.

EARNEST B. COLLINS,
Speaker of the House.

Attest:
BARRY KEOWN,
Chief Clerk of the House.

Passed the senate April 21, 1915.

DAN A. SUTHERLAND,
President of the Senate.

Attest:
ALFRED E. MALTBY,
Secretary of the Senate.

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Territory of Alaska, ss:*

I, Charles E. Davidson, secretary of Alaska, do hereby certify that the above is a full, true, and correct copy of house joint memorial No. 10, of the Alaska Territorial Legislature, passed at the second session thereof.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Territory of Alaska, affixed at Juneau, the capital, this 4th day of May, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.] CHARLES E. DAVIDSON,
Secretary of Alaska.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of Utah, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House joint memorial 3.

A memorial to the Congress of the United States of America petitioning the United States Government to make a part of the Ashley National Forest certain lands formerly within the Uintah Indian Reservation.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the governor and the Legislature of the State of Utah, respectfully represent that—

Whereas certain lands located in Wasatch, Duchesne, and Uintah Counties, in the State of Utah, and formerly within the boundaries of the Uintah Reservation, are now held and set apart as Indian grazing lands; and

Whereas said lands are now patroled by Indian police, whose actions in the handling of cattle owned by residents of said counties continually cause the said residents serious inconvenience and much damage:

Now, therefore, the governor and the Legislature of the State of Utah respectfully petition that the said lands so set apart as Indian grazing lands be made a part of the Ashley National Forest and placed under the control of the Forest Service.

Approved March 16, 1915.

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STATE OF UTAH,
SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE.

I, David Mattson, secretary of state of the State of Utah, do hereby certify:

That the foregoing memorial is a full, true, and complete copy of the original thereof, which was filed in the office of the secretary of state of the State of Utah on the 16th day of March, 1915.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Utah this 21st day of June, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.] DAVID MATTSON,
Secretary of State.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of Utah, which was referred to the Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate joint memorial No. 5, relating to the destruction of certain wild animals.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States:

Your memorialists, the governor and the Legislature of the State of Utah, respectfully represent that—

Whereas in the Western States, known as the public-land States, the losses of live stock and poultry due to the attacks of coyotes, wolves, wild cats, cougars, and bears amount to not less than $15,000,000 annually; and

Whereas in these western public-land States the State, county, and stockmen do now and have for years paid large bounties and used other means to bring about the eradication of these carnivorous wild animals; and

Whereas in these western public-land States there is now withdrawn from settlement in some form or other approximately 225,000,000 acres of Federal land, which land constitutes the principal breeding ground and refuge of these carnivorous wild animals and enables them to increase their numbers in spite of the efforts made by State, county, and stockmen to exterminate them: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of Utah does hereby most respectfully urge and request that Congress immediately appropriate the sum of $300,000, to be used by the United States Department of Agriculture for the destruction of coyotes, wolves, wildcats, cougars, and bears in these western public-land States in order that the meat supply of the Nation may be increased and the proper development of the West encouraged.

Approved March 1, 1915.

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STATE OF UTAH,
SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE.

I, David Mattson, secretary of state of the State of Utah, do hereby certify:

That the foregoing memorial is a full, true, and complete copy of the original thereof, which was filed in the office of the secretary of state of the State of Utah on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1915.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Utah this 21st day of June, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.] DAVID MATTSON,
Secretary of State.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of Utah, which was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate joint memorial 1.

A petition for the enactment by the Congress of the United States of House bill No. 15869, introduced by Mr. FOSTER.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the governor and the Legislature of the State of Utah, respectfully represent that—

Whereas there is now pending in Congress H. R. 15869, introduced by Mr. FOSTER, entitled "A bill to provide for the establishment and maintenance of mining-experiment and mine-safety stations for making investigations and disseminating information among employees in mining, quarrying, metallurgical, and other mineral industries, and for other purposes"; and

Whereas the purpose of this bill is "to improve conditions in the mining, quarrying, metallurgical, and other mineral industries, safeguarding life among employees, preventing unnecessary waste of resources, and otherwise contributing to the advancement of these industries"; and

Whereas this proposed legislation will be of very great importance to Utah and to all other mining States by reason of advancing mine-safety education and mine-rescue work, and also by reason of making commercially valuable large bodies of low-grade ore which can not now be worked for want of suitable processes; and

Whereas the mining industry has hitherto not received from the Federal Government the recognition and aid that its importance deserves, and has therefore been deprived of the encouragement which has proved so wise and beneficial in the case of agriculture; and

Whereas this bill will broaden the scope of the United States Bureau of Mines and will enable it to undertake much-needed work in the behalf of the metalliferous mining instead of being practically restricted to coal mining, as heretofore; and

Whereas these enlarged activities of the Bureau of Mines are confidently expected to result in incalculable public benefit, not only to the mining States, but to the entire Nation:

Therefore we, the governor and Legislature of the State of Utah, respectfully memorialize and urge the Congress of the United States to enact the pending Foster bill into law.

Approved March 6, 1915.

—

STATE OF UTAH,
SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE.

I, David Mattson, secretary of state of the State of Utah, do hereby certify:

That the foregoing memorial is a full, true, and complete copy of the original thereof, which was filed in the office of the secretary of state of the State Utah on the 6th day of March, 1915.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Utah this 21st day of June, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.] DAVID MATTSON,
Secretary of State.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of Utah, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate joint memorial 4.

A memorial asking for a more liberal national policy in the disposition of the public domain and urging that the natural resources of the State of Utah be made available for development.

To the President of the United States and to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Those who own their homes constitute the strength and power of our Government and the hope and promise of the Republic.

We believe that the vestment of property rights through the operation of liberal policies in the disposition of the public lands has been fundamentally responsible for the growth and development in the United States, which is without parallel in the world's history.

The soil has yielded our greatest wealth, and the farms have contributed loyal citizens, whose substantial enduring patriotism is the bulwark of the Nation.

Rejoicing in the growth and development, the power and prestige of the older States of the Union, and recognizing that their advancement was made possible through the beneficient operation of a wise and most generous public-land policy on the part of the Government, the people of Utah view with alarm and apprehension the national tendency toward the curtailment of the former liberal policies in handling the public domain and disposing of the natural resources, as evidenced in the vast land withdrawals and the pending legislation, calculated to make our coal, our mineral, and our water-power resources chattels for Government exploitation through a system of leasing.

In harmony with the spirit and letter of the land grants to the National Government, in perpetuation of a policy that has done more to promote the general welfare than any other policy in our national life, and in conformity with the terms of our enabling act, we, the members of the Legislature of the State of Utah, memorialize the President and the Congress of the United States for the speedy return to the former liberal national attitude toward the public domain, and we call attention to the fact that the burden of State and local government in Utah is borne by the taxation of less than one-third the lands of the State, which alone is vested in private or corporate ownership, and we hereby earnestly urge a policy that will afford an opportunity to settle our lands and make use of our resources on terms of equality with the older States, to the benefit and upbuilding of the State and to the strength of the Nation.

Resolved, That copies of this memorial be engrossed and forwarded, one each to the President, the Senate, and House of Representatives, and to Utah's congressional delegation with request that they use every legitimate effort to promote the objects of said memorial.

Approved March 15, 1915.

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STATE OF UTAH,
SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE.

I, David Mattson, secretary of state of the State of Utah, do hereby certify that the foregoing memorial is a full, true, and complete copy of the original thereof, which was filed in the office of the secretary of state of the State of Utah on the 15th day of March, 1915.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Utah this 21st day of June, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.] DAVID MATTSON,
Secretary of State.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Colorado, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF COLORADO,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *State of Colorado, ss:*

I, John E. Ramer, secretary of state of the State of Colorado, do hereby certify that the annexed is a full, true, and complete transcript of the senate concurrent resolution No. 5; that the grant of the Grand Junction School heretofore made to the State of Colorado by the United States for educational purposes be enlarged so as to include charitable and other purposes, which was filed in this office the 9th day of April, A. D. 1915, at 2.35 o'clock p. m., and admitted to record.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Colorado, at the city of Denver, this 12th day of April, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.] JNO. E. RAMER,
Secretary of State.
By GEORGE M. WILLIAMS,
Deputy.

Senate concurrent resolution 5. (By Senator Kluge.)

That the grant of the Grand Junction School heretofore made to the State of Colorado by the United States for educational purposes be enlarged so as to include charitable and other purposes.

Whereas, by section 5 of chapter 140, approved April 4, 1910, the Sixty-first Congress of the United States of America did grant to the State of Colorado the property known as the Grand Junction School, including the lands, buildings, and fixtures pertaining to said school, provided that said lands and buildings should be held and maintained by the State of Colorado as an institution of learning, and that Indian pupils should at all times be admitted to such school free of charge of tuition and on terms of equality with white pupils; and

Whereas the governor of the State of Colorado did duly file an acceptance of said grant with the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the terms and conditions of said grant, and the said school has been under the control of the State of Colorado since said acceptance; and

Whereas the State of Colorado has now five separate institutions of learning that are in active operation in different parts of the State, and the needs of which, financially, are constantly increasing; and

Whereas the State of Colorado has only one asylum for the insane, being the insane asylum located at Pueblo, Colo., and said asylum is now greatly overcrowded and there is not room for the insane patients of the State; and

Whereas costs and charges for transporting patients from that part of Colorado west of the Continental Divide to the said insane asylum are excessive and constitute an undue burden upon the people of the western slope of Colorado; and

Whereas the said the Grand Junction Indian School is centrally located on the said western slope so as to accommodate patients from that portion of the State: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the senate of the twentieth general assembly (and the house of representatives thereof concurring), That the Congress of the United States be, and it is hereby, requested to enlarge the grant heretofore made by it to the State of Colorado of said the Grand Junction School so as to vest the title thereto in the State of Colorado, and to provide that the same may be used for such purposes as the General Assembly of Colorado may provide. Be it further

Resolved, That duly certified copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States and to the President of the Senate of the United States and to the Secretary of the Interior, and that this resolution be entered of record of the twentieth general assembly; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Representatives of Colorado in the Congress of the United States.

Approved April 9, 1915, 11.50 a. m.

MOSES E. LEWIS,
President of the Senate.
PHILIP B. STEWART,
Speaker of the House.
GEORGE A. CARLSON,
Governor of the State of Colorado.

—

(Indorsed:) Filed in the office of the secretary of state of the State of Colorado on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1915, at 2.35 o'clock p. m.

JOHN E. RAMER,
Secretary of State.
By GEORGE M. WILLIAMS,
Deputy.

Filing clerk, A. S. D.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented memorials of sundry citizens of Massachusetts and the memorial of Dr. Josephine Walker, of New York, N. Y., remonstrating against the exclusion from the mails of publications alleged to reflect upon forms of religion, which were referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented a petition of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Local Union, of Boston, Mass., praying that an appropriation be made for the purchase of Mount Vernon and that it be opened to the people free of admission, which was referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also presented a petition of the Agricultural Congress, of Manila, P. I., praying for the enactment of legislation to permit the issuance of bonds for agricultural purposes in the Philippine Islands, which was referred to the Committee on the Philippines.

He also presented a memorial of Local Union No. 1124, United Mine Workers of America, of Dekoven, Ky., remonstrating against the alleged persecution of J. R. Lawson, David Robb, Ben Richardson, Louis Zancanelli, and other miners in Colorado by the authorities of that State, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of the Illinois State Court of the Catholic Order of Foresters, of Chicago, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide for the retirement of civil-service employees, which was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

He also presented petitions of the National Security League, of Chicago, Ill., and the Woman's Section of the Navy League of the United States, of Washington, D. C., praying for an increase in armaments, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition adopted at the biennial encampment of the Army and Navy Union of the United States, held in Atlantic City, N. J., praying for an advance in rank of certain retired officers of the Navy, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented the petition of Rev. Clarence Walworth Backus, of Kansas City, Kans., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide for the retirement of volunteer officers of the Civil War, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce, of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the repeal of the so-called seamen's law, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented petitions of the Business Woman's Civic Club, of Los Angeles, of the California Federation of Woman's Clubs, of Los Angeles, in the State of California, and of Post Office Clerks' Union No. 1, of Chicago, Ill., and of sundry citizens of Bay City, Mich., praying for the printing of the findings of the Commission on Industrial Relations, which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a memorial of the West End Citizens' Association, of Washington, D. C., remonstrating against prohibition in the District of Columbia without a referendum of the citizens thereof, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the International Stereotypers and Electrytypers' Local Union, of Washington, D. C., praying for suffrage in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented petitions of the Mississippi Valley Conference on Tuberculosis, held at Indianapolis, Ind.; the Massachusetts Antituberculosis League, of Boston, Mass.; the Southern Antituberculosis Conference, held at Columbia, S. C.; and

the North Atlantic Conference on Tuberculosis, held at Albany, N. Y., praying for the creation of a commission to determine the etiological factors involved in the prevention of tuberculosis, which were referred to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine.

He also presented a petition of the National Association of Vicksburg Veterans, of Chicago, Ill., praying for recognition of the proposed National Memorial and Peace Jubilee of Union and Confederate Civil War Veterans, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented resolution of the Woman's Wilson-Marshall League, of Seattle, Wash., indorsing the conduct and management of the duties of his office by President Wilson and favoring his reelection to the Presidency of the United States, which were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Boston, Mass., praying that the United States protest against the official declaration by Italy of a blockade of the whole Albanian coast and asking the sympathy and cooperation of the United States in behalf of the Albanian people, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition from the governor and sundry other citizens of Oregon, praying for the disposition of the Oregon-California grant lands and remonstrating against the further increase of forest reserves in that State, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. NELSON presented a petition of sundry citizens of Big Falls, Minn., praying for the Government manufacture of munitions of war, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Pharmaceutical Association of Winona, Minn., praying for the enactment of legislation to fix a standard price for patented and trade-marked articles, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. STERLING presented a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of South Dakota, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Concurrent resolution.

Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of South Dakota (the House of Representatives concurring):

Whereas there is now under construction a great national highway leading from New York to Seattle and to San Francisco, which is being built as a memorial to Gen. Washington; and

Whereas many hundreds of miles of this highway have already been constructed at a cost of millions of dollars to the people of the localities through which it passes; and

Whereas a point on the Missouri River at the site of old Fort Randall, in the State of South Dakota, has been selected by the engineers in charge of this great enterprise as the most feasible point for crossing the Missouri River by this national highway: Therefore

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be, and it hereby is, earnestly petitioned to appropriate the necessary funds and to cause the construction of a suitable bridge across the Missouri River upon the line of the said Washington Memorial Highway at said Fort Randall, in the State of South Dakota.

Resolved, That the secretary of the senate is hereby instructed to send copies of this concurrent resolution to each of the Senators and Representatives representing the State of South Dakota in the Congress of the United States.

Mr. STERLING presented a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of South Dakota, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *State of South Dakota, ss:*

I, Frank M. Rood, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the annexed, to wit, senate joint resolution No. 1 and house joint resolution No. 18, were duly passed by the 1915 session of the Legislature of the State of South Dakota, approved by the governor, and that the same are now in full force and effect.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of South Dakota, at the city of Pierre, this 5th day of March, 1915.

[SEAL.]

FRANK M. ROOD,
Secretary of State.

A joint resolution (senate, No. 1) memoralizing Congress to take action looking to the comprehensive control and development of all streams.

Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of South Dakota (the House of Representatives concurring), That, in view of the vast annual destruction of life and property from floods, the menace due to the universal subsidence of ground waters, the rapid exhaustion of our coal measures and timber supplies, the extension of the use of electricity in commerce and domestic use, and for the general welfare, the Congress of the United States is respectfully petitioned to enact legislation authorizing the President to proceed at once to the control of all streams of the United States for the prevention of floods, the conservation of the ground waters, and the development of the water powers upon such streams, as well as the use of such streams for the irrigation of arid lands, upon such terms as will permit owners of lands benefited to ultimately repay the cost of such benefits.

House joint resolution 18.

A joint resolution memoralizing Congress to make appropriations for the improvement of navigation upon the upper Missouri River.

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of South Dakota (the Senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States is hereby memoralized and petitioned to provide that out of the moneys appropriated in the future by Congress for the improvement of navigation upon the Missouri River above the mouth of the Big Sioux River such part be expended as may be necessary to cut through the necks of land formed by bends in said river in central South Dakota, and known, commonly and geographically, as Big Bend and Little Bend, respectively, and thus cut off some 26 miles of unnecessary boat travel at Big Bend and some 19 miles of unnecessary boat travel at Little Bend, and thereby make it feasible through such work to develop hydroelectric power plants at such places either through State or private enterprise.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. I present a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Globe, Ariz., together with an estimate of engineers relative to the construction of a connecting roadway between the two Government bridges on the San Carlos Indian Reservation over the Gila and San Carlos Rivers in the State of Arizona. I ask that the memorial and accompanying letter addressed to my colleague and myself may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

There being no objection, the letter and accompanying memorial were referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

GLOBE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (INC.),
Globe, Ariz., February 11, 1915.

Hon. HENRY F. ASHURST, MARCUS A. SMITH, and CARL HAYDEN,
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: To me has been delegated by the Chamber of Commerce of Globe and a committee of citizens of Gila and Graham Counties the duty of placing before you reasons why Congress should make an appropriation of $40,000 for the construction of a connecting road between the two Government bridges on the San Carlos Indian Reservation, in this State, over the Gila and San Carlos Rivers.

I would call your attention to the fact that the bridges are now absolutely useless to the Indians for whose benefit they were constructed, for the reason that there is no road between them, no approaches have been constructed, nor have the two short pieces of road been constructed necessary to connect them with the main road across the reservation, and would ask that you cause the Indian appropriation bill to carry a sum sufficient for this purpose.

This body and the citizens of Gila and Graham Counties caused Mr. Julius Milton, one of the most capable engineers in the State, to survey this road and work and make estimates of the cost. Inclosed I hand you copy of his report showing cost, and under separate cover am forwarding you map and profile showing in detail what is necessary to complete this work.

In order that the Indians or the public may derive any benefit from the bridges it is absolutely necessary that this be done. As they now stand they are a total loss to the Government, Indians, and the public.

Without these bridges being placed in commission it is impossible for the Indians to ford the Gila and San Carlos Rivers during a number of months of each year, owing to quicksand and high water.

There are large tracts of land on the reservation, susceptible of irrigation and cultivation, which could be utilized by the Indians if these bridges could be used, and the Indians would cultivate them and become practically self-sustaining. One tract alone is estimated to contain about 4,000 acres. (See Mr. Charles's report advising the construction of the bridges.) The Indians have attempted to irrigate and cultivate these lands at a great loss to themselves and the Government because of the fact that they had to be abandoned and became an absolute loss, as the crops matured when the rivers were not fordable. If these pieces of road—less than 11 miles in length—and the approaches are built, so that the bridges can be used, the Indians will be able to irrigate and cultivate these lands, raise crops thereon, be in direct communication with the agency, and be in a position to market their crops and to have their grain ground at the mill located at the agency at San Carlos.

Placing these bridges in use will put the Indian agent in closer touch with the Indians than heretofore, enable him to control them more successfully, give them the benefit of school facilities, teach them habits of industry, bring them under civilizing influences, and thus make them self-sustaining.

The reservation contains vast areas of timberland upon which is a large amount of matured timber. If these bridges were made available, the matured timber would be more accessible, making it easier for the department to market the matured timber now ready for use. This matured timber will not increase in value because of future growth and it will be a benefit to the growing timber upon the reservation to remove the matured timber and market it, thus creating a large fund for the benefit of this tribe of Indians.

The bridges will also make the portion of the reservation containing the timber areas accessible in case of forest fires and place the Government, the Indians, and the community here in a position where they can properly protect the forest from fire.

Owing to the fact that these rivers can not be forded at times, the agency has been compelled in some instances to ship in its firewood by rail from a considerable distance. If these bridges were in use, the Indians would cut and haul, by their own labor, all firewood used at the agency, thus giving employment to a considerable number of Indians for several months each year. This is also true with respect to driving beef cattle to the agency and the obtaining of many supplies used at the agency.

It would place the Federal authorities in a position to properly manage and control the Indians in case of disturbances.

They would become of great benefit to the United States Government in the transportation of United States troops to and from the various forts in Arizona and particularly in case of serious outbreak on the Indian reservation.

At this point it is about 56 miles across the reservation and the bridges are situate just about midway between the boundaries.

Practically all of this road is in Graham County, and it is unable to stand the burden of constructing this piece of road, and Gila County can not expend money for this purpose outside its boundaries.

The State is expending large sums of money in the construction of roads and bridges and building up a great highway system, of which this road should become a part. In so doing the State is making the land on the reservation valuable, creating markets for the timber, mineral wealth, and other products of the reservation, and doing her

part in the civilizing of the Indians, and it seems to us that the Indians and the Government should do their part, at least to the extent of building this small piece of road to make available two bridges they have already built. Citizens of the State grazing cattle on this reservation pay as a grazing tax into the Indian fund for these Indians an amount two or three times greater each year than the sum necessary to construct this piece of road.

A greater portion of this appropriation would go direct to the Indians as wages, as nearly all of the labor would be performed by the Indians.

These bridges would be of great benefit to the State of Arizona and to the counties of Gila and Graham in placing the mining district of Globe and Miami, having a population of 15,000 to 18,000 in direct connection by wagon road with the large farming community along the Gila River, in Graham County—the reservation lying between these two communities—thus affording the farmers in Graham County an opportunity to market their products in the mining camps at Globe and vicinity, and will give the Indians an additional market for their crops.

This piece of road will be a part of one of the popular transcontinental automobile routes, which will pass by the Roosevelt Dam and along the scenic highway between Roosevelt and Mesa, which it is proposed be established as a Government park or monument.

In every way this is one of the most desirable pieces of work the Government could construct.

It is hoped you will give this matter your immediate attention and have the appropriation made at this session of Congress.

Sincerely, yours,

J. J. KEEGAN.

GLOBE, ARIZ., *December 29, 1914.*

To whom it may concern:

Will herewith present my report as the engineer of location survey of a wagon road between San Carlos River road bridge and the bridge over Gila River within San Carlos Indian Reservation in Graham County, State of Arizona:

Line commences at a point on the San Carlos to Globe highway south of San Carlos River bridge. After crossing this bridge it traverses over the broken high mesa north of the river to the watershed between San Carlos and Gila River drainages; thence southeasterly along the old Indian trail to and up the north side of Gila River to the bridge and thence south to the San Corlos to Bowie wagon road. In elevation it is located at all points above high-water line in the reservoir of proposed San Carlos irrigation project.

Total length of line is 10.70 miles.

Maximum grade is 10 per cent.

MATERIALS.

With the exception of the ascend from San Carlos River bottom to the mesa, which material is limerock, and the descent from low mesa to Gila River bridge, which material is conglomerate rock, the material along the line is a sandy clay and loam. The drainage channels contain sand and gravel.

SIXTEEN-FOOT ROADBED.

As this proposed wagon road in time will be part of Arizona State highway system, I will suggest and recommend that a 16-foot roadbed will be decided on, and it is on such roadbed that I have based the cost estimate of construction.

DRAINAGE.

Along the easterly portion of the line, between mileposts 7 and 8, the water from the numerous side drainages, when it strikes the higher portion of Gila River bottom land has a tendency to spread out over the ground surface and does not cut or keep to any definite channel. This will necessitate excavation of channels and wing ditches to concentrate the water to drainage openings.

With exception at times of rainstorms a roadbed on this portion of the line laid close to ground surface will be sufficient and the bridge structures at stake 318, Triplet Wash, and at stakes 389 and 399 to be eliminated and substituted by surface crossings. A saving of $7,000 will therewith be made.

The drainage structures are of following design:

Concrete slab deck bridges with 15-foot spans.

Concrete reinforced box culverts.

Ingot iron-pipe culverts.

Cost estimate.

Grading—Total embankment, 43,200 yards:		
Rock excavation, 1,400 yards, at $1.50	$2,100	
Earth excavation, 3,000 yards, at 25 cents	750	
Earth borrow, 38,800 yards, at 25 cents	9,700	
Surface ditches, 300 yards, at 25 cents	75	
Channel changes, 800 yards, at 25 cents	200	
		$12,825
Drainage structures.		
15 concrete slab deck bridges	19,544	
12 concrete culverts	1,478	
86 ingot iron culvert pipes	2,097	
		23,119
Brush cutting		250
Four months engineering and superintendent		1,200
		37,394

By eliminating bridge structures at stakes 318, 389, and 399, substituting same by surface crossing, the total cost of construction will be $30,394.

Respectfully submitted.

JULIUS MILTON.

BRIDGE STRUCTURES.

Stake 22, length 60 feet—4 spans.
Stake 96, length 15 feet—1 span.
Stake 158, length 60 feet—4 spans.
Stake 177, length 45 feet—3 spans.
Stake 211, length 15 feet—1 span.
Stake 232, length 30 feet—2 spans.
Stake 240, length 45 feet—3 spans
Stake 318, length 195 feet—13 spans.
Stake 334, length 45 feet—3 spans.
Stake 364, length 45 feet—3 spans.
Stake 389, length 60 feet—4 spans.
Stake 399, length 45 feet—3 spans.
Stake 407, length 15 feet—1 span.
Stake 420, length 20 feet—1 span.
Stake 445, length 15 feet—1 span.
Number of structures, 15.

CONCRETE BOX CULVERTS.

Stake 61, size 4 feet by 4 feet, length 23 feet.
Stake 67, size 5 feet by 10 feet, length 25 feet.
Stake 113, size 4 feet by 4 feet, length 23 feet.
Stake 120, size 4 feet by 6 feet, length 18 feet.
Stake 122, size 4 feet by 4 feet, length 18 feet.
Stake 264, size 4 feet by 10 feet, length 25 feet.
Stake 275, size 4 feet by 8 feet, length 33 feet.
Stake 347, size 4 feet by 5 feet, length 20 feet.
Stake 429, size 4 feet by 4 feet, length 20 feet.
Stake 436, size 4 feet by 8 feet, length 22 feet.
Stake 461, size 4 feet by 6 feet, length 24 feet.
Stake 490, size 4 feet by 5 feet, length 28 feet.
Number of structures, 12.

PIPE CULVERTS.

Stake 32, size 30 inches, length 30 feet.
Stake 49, size 24 inches, length 24 feet.
Stake 90, size 30 inches, length 20 feet.
Stake 101, size 30 inches, length 28 feet.
Stake 135, size 30 inches, length 18 feet.
Stake 165, size 24 inches, length 22 feet.
Stake 171, size 24 inches, length 22 feet.
Stake 194, size 30 inches, length 22 feet.
Stake 215, size 30 inches, length 24 feet.
Stake 217, size 30 inches, length 24 feet.
Stake 248, size 30 inches, length 24 feet.
Stake 251, size 30 inches, length 27 feet.
Stake 266, size 24 inches, length 18 feet.
Stake 299, size 36 inches, length 22 feet.
Stake 312, size 36 inches, length 25 feet.
Stake 326, size 30 inches, length 18 feet.
Stake 341, size 36 inches, length 24 feet.
Stake 350, size 36 inches, length 20 feet.
Stake 352, size 36 inches, length 19 feet.
Stake 355, size 24 inches, length 20 feet.
Stake 357, size 24 inches, length 30 feet.
Stake 379, size 24 inches, length 25 feet.
Stake 385, size 36 inches, length 21 feet.
Stake 411, size 30 inches, length 19 feet.
Stake 413, size 30 inches, length 19 feet.
Stake 433, size 30 inches, length 21 feet.
Stake 439, size 36 inches, length 23 feet.
Stake 449, size 30 inches, length 22 feet.
Stake 454, size 30 inches, length 22 feet.
Stake 456, size 30 inches, length 22 feet.
Stake 466, size 30 inches, length 27 feet.
Stake 470, size 30 inches, length 22 feet.
Stake 473, size 24 inches, length 24 feet.
Stake 477, size 30 inches, length 21 feet.
Stake 479, size 30 inches, length 24 feet.
Stake 486, size 36 inches, length 26 feet.
Number of pipes, 36.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of Arizona, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

To the President and the Congress of the United States:

Your memorialists, the Second Legislature of the State of Arizona, in session convened respectfully represent that—

Whereas that portion of the White Mountain or San Carlos Indian Reservation, in the State of Arizona, lying south of the Salt or Black River contains an area far in excess of that necessary to sustain and maintain the Indians residing and maintained thereon; and

Whereas according to the United States census of 1910 there are only 1,860 Indians residing and being maintained on that portion of said reservation south of the said Salt or Black River; and

Whereas the present area of said reservation south of said Salt or Black River is more than 1,500,000 acres; and

Whereas the area of said reservation, if reduced to the boundaries hereinafter set forth, will be between 600,000 and 700,000 acres; and

Whereas all of the farming lands within said reservation, viz, those lying along the Gila and San Carlos Rivers, will remain within the hereinafter described boundaries and are sufficient to maintain several times the number of Indians now on said reservation; and

Whereas the Government sawmill operated for the benefit of these Indians, together with nearly all of the merchantable timber on said reservation, will be within the boundaries of such reservation if established in accordance with this memorial; and

Whereas that portion of said reservation asked to be thrown open is of no utility to said Indians, except for grazing purposes, and these Indians have a very limited number of cattle and horses, and such reservation after being reduced will contain a far greater acreage of grazing lands than these Indians can ever utilize; and

Whereas that portion of said reservation which would be thrown open contains many valuable mineral deposits and large areas of grazing lands, which would at once be occupied by American settlers and miners, and will maintain a large number of people, who will be able to improve and develop this vast area and give employment to both the white man and the Indian: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives and the Senate of the State of Arizona, That we call upon the President or the Congress of the United States to take such action as may be necessary to reduce the boundaries of said White Mountain or San Carlos Indian Reservation to the area hereinafter described and to throw open to settlement and mining location all that portion of said reservation lying south of Salt or Black River and outside of the following described boundaries, to wit:

Commencing at a point on the east boundary line of the White Mountain or San Carlos Indian Reservation 2 miles south of the Gila River, near Geronimo; thence westerly on a line south of and 2 miles distant from the said Gila River to a point 2 miles south and 2 miles west of the San Carlos Agency; thence northerly on a line west of and 2 miles distant from the said San Carlos River to a point 2 miles west and 2 miles north of the Talkali or Rice Indian School; thence northerly to a point 2 miles west and 2 miles north of the Government sawmill, on said reservation; thence east to the one hundred and tenth meridian west longitude; thence southwesterly to a point in the top of the Gila Mountain Range at the acute angle in the east boundary line of said reservation due north from the place of beginning; thence south to the place of beginning; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to our Representatives in Congress, the Hon. HENRY F. ASHURST, the Hon. MARCUS A. SMITH, and the Hon. CARL HAYDEN.

Passed the house May 27, 1915, by vote—22 ayes, 7 noes, 2 absent, 4 excused.

WM. E. BROOKS,
Speaker of the House.
P. J. MUNCH,
Chief Clerk.

Passed the senate May 27, 1915, by a vote of 8 ayes, 2 noes, 9 excused.

W. P. SIMS,
President.
OSCAR COLE,
Secretary.
By C. P. CRONIN,
Assistant Secretary.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of Arizona, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Your memorialist, the Second Legislature of the State of Arizona, respectfully represents that the several Indian reservations in the State of Arizona now embrace large areas of mineral land, which under present regulations are not open to location as mineral claims and are valueless as tillable or agricultural land; and

Whereas the opening of these mineral lands in these aforesaid reservations to entry as mineral claims by prospectors, miners, and legitimate mining companies will hasten the development of the State and at the same time give employment to the Indians on big reservations in road building and other departments of work and make them more self-supporting; and

Whereas the opening of these claims to mining will develop water in many heretofore arid portions of the State and improve the value of said lands for grazing, to which they are now allotted: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Arizona, That the Congress of the United States is hereby petitioned and urged to enact such legislation as may be necessary to open to entry and location the mineral lands embraced within the confines of these aforesaid Indian reservations by bona fide prospectors and miners, subject to the same regulations governing mineral lands on other public domain: *Provided, however*, That this petition shall not be so construed as to permit any person, company, or corporation to enter in or upon large tracts of land in these reservations for any purpose other than mining, as hereinbefore stated: *And provided further*, That no land other than mineral lands, as defined in the mineral laws of the United States pertaining thereto, shall be included within the provisions of this petition: And be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this memorial and these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the honorable Secretary of the Interior, and the Representatives of Arizona in Congress; and that our Representatives in Congress be, and they are hereby, requested to do all in their power to accomplish the enactment of such legislation.

Passed the house February 19, 1915, by a vote of 30 ayes, 1 no, — absent, 4 excused.

WM. E. BROOKS,
Speaker of the House.

Passed the senate February 25, 1915, by a vote of 19 ayes.

W. P. SIMS, *President.*
OSCAR COLE, *Secretary.*
By C. P. CRONIN,
Assistant Secretary.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of Arizona, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Your memorialist, the Second Legislature of the State of Arizona, in session convened, respectfully represents—

Whereas the boundary line dividing the United States of America and the Republic of Mexico is marked by monuments placed several miles apart, with no barrier or other distinguishing mark indicating said line; and

Whereas the natural lines of travel and stock drifts run back and forward across said line; and

Whereas detachments of the various warring factions and guerilla bands of Mexico often invade American territory, and professional thieves and smugglers prey upon the stock of Arizona settlers almost at will; and

Whereas large sums are expended annually by the United States of America and the State of Arizona in the prevention of diseases of live stock, and great precautions are taken to prevent the introduction of "Texas-fever ticks," known to exist in Mexico, and infected stock may be turned loose on the open range in Mexico and will roam at will across the line, and in drift weather often penetrate far into the interior, thereby endangering the live stock of the whole country; and the nature of the country is such that an effective patrol is impracticable with the line open at all points; and as evidence of the foregoing there now exist countless well-beaten trails and wagon roads leading in and out of Mexico far from ports of entry; and

Whereas Arizona settlers have erected fences along said border with no legal right to same, and have been unable to maintain said fences; and

Whereas the Government is receiving liberal fees through its forest-reserve department for grazing, timber, and wood on large areas of land adjacent to the line, and a good barbed-wire fence could be placed along the line for a small cost; and

Whereas all law-abiding citizens residing near the border would heartily cooperate in the upkeep of such a fence, and such a fence would enable the customs, sanitary, immigration, and peace officers both of the United States and of the State of Arizona to enforce the laws with facility and thoroughness, an impossibility under the present conditions, and that the lives and property of the people residing along the border would be greatly protected, and they might proceed to the pursuit of their industries rather than spend their time on constant guard; and

Whereas the State of Arizona is now represented in Congress by the Hon. MARCUS A. SMITH, Hon. HENRY F. ASHURST, and the Hon. CARL HAYDEN: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives and the Senate of the State of Arizona, That we most earnestly request and urge that the necessary legislative action be taken to build a fence along the border line through the length of Arizona and at such other places where like conditions prevail,

And we will ever pray.

Passed the house February 17, 1915, by a vote of 33 ayes, 1 absent, 1 excused.

WILLIAM E. BROOKS,
Speaker of the House.

Passed the senate March 4, 1915, by a vote of 17 ayes, 2 absent.

W. P. SIMS,
President.
OSCAR COLE,
Secretary.
By C. P. CRONIN,
Assistant Secretary.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of Arizona, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

STATE OF ARIZONA,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *State of Arizona, ss:*

I, Sidney P. Osborn, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the within is a true and complete transcript of senate joint memorial No. 1 of the Second Legislature of the State of Arizona, entitled "Memorial to the Congress of the United States of America, petitioning the United States Government to appropriate $300,000 for suppressing carnivorous wild animals destructive to live stock in the public-land States of the West," as is shown by the original on file in this department.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal. Done at Phoenix, the capital, this 12th day of March, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.]
SIDNEY P. OSBORN,
Secretary of State.

Senate joint memorial 1.

Memorial to the Congress of the United States of America, petitioning the United States Government to appropriate $300,000 for suppressing carnivorous wild animals destructive to live stock in the public-land States of the West.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States:

Your memorialists, the governor and Legislature of the State of Arizona, respectfully represent that—

Whereas in the Western States, known as the public-land States, the losses of live stock and poultry due to the attacks of coyotes, wolves, wildcats, cougars, and bears amount to not less than $18,000,000 annually; and

Whereas in these western public-land States the State, county, and stockmen do now and have for years paid large bounties and used other means to bring about the eradication of these carnivorous wild animals; and

Whereas in these western public-land States there is now withdrawn from settlement in some form or other approximately 225,000,000 acres of Federal land, which land constitutes the principal breeding ground and refuge of these carnivorous wild animals and enables them to increase their numbers in spite of the efforts made by State, county, and stockmen to exterminate them: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of Arizona does hereby most respectfully urge and request that Congress immediately appropriate the sum of $300,000 to be used by the United States Department of Agriculture for the destruction of coyotes, wolves, wildcats, cougars, and bears in these western public-land States in order that the meat supply of the Nation may be increased and the proper development of the West encouraged.

Resolved further, That the secretary of state is hereby instructed to forward a copy of this memorial and this resolution to the President of the Senate of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to the Representatives of Arizona in Congress, and that our Representatives in Congress be, and they are hereby, requested to do all in their power to accomplish the enactment of the legislation herein asked for.

Passed the senate January 14, 1915.
Passed the house January 23, 1915.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of Arizona, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF ARIZONA,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *State of Arizona, ss:*

I, Sidney P. Osborn, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the within is a true and complete transcript of senate joint memorial No. 5 of the Second Legislature of the State of Arizona relating to the Baca float grant No. 3, and addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, as is shown by the original on file in this department.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal. Done at Phoenix, the capital, this 12th day of March, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.]
SIDNEY P. OSBORNE,
Secretary of State.

Senate joint memorial 5.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the Second Legislature of the State of Arizona, respectfully represent—

Whereas in the year 1863, or thereabout, the Congress of the United States of America did grant to the heirs of one Luis Maria Baca, deceased, certain large tracts of land, to be located upon that public domain anywhere within the area of the Territory of New Mexico, of which Territory the present State of Arizona was then a part; and

Whereas one of the said tracts, embracing 100,000 acres of land, was located within the area that is embraced now within the county of Santa Cruz, State of Arizona, and is known as Baca float grant No. 3; and

Whereas no effort was made upon the part of the claimants of said Baca float grant No. 3 to complete and perfect their title to said land grant, and the Interior Department always maintained that it was invalid, owing to the failure of the claimants to comply with the provisions of the act of Congress granting the same; and

Whereas when after about 40 years said claimants applied for confirmation of said grant the surveyor general of Arizona, to whom the matter had been referred, recommended rejection of said Baca float grant No. 3 on the ground of noncompliance with the provisions of the act of Congress aforesaid; and, upon appeal, the Commissioner of the General Land Office and the Secretary of the Interior did so reject said Baca float grant No. 3 for the reasons set forth hereinbefore; and

Whereas the Interior Department of the United States, through its general and local land offices, did accept filings of homestead entries upon lands embraced within the area of said Baca float grant No. 3, and the entrymen who made said entries located upon said lands in good faith, lived there many years, cultivating and improving them in accordance with law; and

Whereas by a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States said Baca float grant No. 3 has been declared valid, and the homestead entrymen, described hereinbefore, are subject to ejectment and dispossession of lands they have held and cultivated from 25 to 30 years, to their great loss and damage: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate of the Second Legislature of the State of Arizona (the House of Representatives concurring therein), That the Congress of the United States of America be, and is hereby, memorialized to enact such measure of relief to said homestead entrymen occupying lands upon the Baca float grant No. 3 whereby they may be granted within the State of Arizona other lands upon the public domain in lieu of those they have occupied heretofore, and that they may be permitted to make final proof by showing the necessary residence and improvement of the lands they have occupied heretofore within the area of Baca float grant No. 3; be it further

Resolved, That the Senators and Representative from Arizona in the Congress of the United States of America are hereby requested to use their best efforts toward the enactment of the necessary legislation for the relief of the homestead entrymen who are affected by the circumstances hereinbefore set forth.

Resolved further, That the secretary of state is hereby instructed to forward certified copies of this memorial to each of the Arizona delegation in Congress.

Passed by the house March 9, 1915.

Passed by the senate, amended, March 10, 1915.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of Arizona, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate joint memorial.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the Second Legislature of the State of Arizona, in session convened, respectfully represent—

Whereas the Grand Canyon of the Colorado is one of the most wonderful sights in the world and is annually attracting and receiving the attention of an increasing number of the citizens of the United States and tourists; and

Whereas there is a good road extending from Grand Canyon Station to the Hermit Trail, which road is known as the Hermit Rim Road, and is adapted to the use of automobiles and motor-driven vehicles; and

Whereas by an order of the honorable Secretary of Agriculture, which order your memorialists are informed was issued at the instigation of a railway company, the said road, 7½ miles long, is closed to automobiles or motor-driven vehicles and can be used only by horse-drawn vehicles; and

Whereas the said railway company maintains a livery equipment for the purpose of hauling tourists over this road at $3 each, and such order is a distinct annoyance to the traveling and local automobilists: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be requested to investigate the facts herein set forth, and if same are found to be correct to have the said order rescinded.

Resolved, That a copy of this memorial be sent to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the honorable Secretary of Agriculture, and to the Members of Congress from this State, and the latter are requested to use every honorable means to secure favorable action hereon.

W. P. SIMS,
President of the Senate.
WM. E. BROOKS,
Speaker of the House.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of Arizona, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Joint memorial for supplying water on the Indian reservation near Parker, Ariz., and opening unallotted lands to settlement.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the Second Legislature of the State of Arizona in regular session convened, respectfully represent—

That during the years of 1908 and 1909 the then Indian agent of the Colorado River Indian Reservation, under authority of the Department of the Interior, granted numerous permits to persons to settle upon certain lots in the Parker town site, Yuma County, Ariz.

That an appraisement was made of the lots of said town site under the direction of the Department of the Interior during the year 1909, and the persons occupying lots under permits granted by the department were given a preference right to purchase said lots.

That about 90 days thereafter a second appraisement of all lots in the Parker town site, including those occupied by permittees, was ordered by the Department of the Interior, and the valuation was raised from 300 to 600 per cent above the figures set forth in the first appraisement. That this raise in appraised values was made because of the fact that the town site of Parker is within a short distance of the allotted Indian land on the Colorado River Indian Reservation, the surplus area of which was planned by the Department of the Interior to be opened to purchase and settlement at an early date.

That the said permittees occupying lots upon the Parker town site have paid to the United States under the valuations of town lots under the second appraisement the sum of $24,562.

That on May 10, 1910, the authorities of the United States held an auction sale of lots within the Parker town site and $56,698 worth of said lots were sold to residents of Parker and other investors. That $37,623 have been paid to the United States for lots purchased at said auction sale and there is still owing to the United States upon said sales the sum of $19,075.

That immediately prior to the auction sale of town-site lots at Parker Congress passed an act as follows:

"For the construction of a pumping plant to be used for irrigation purposes on the Colorado River Reservation, together with the necessary canals and laterals, for the utilization of water in connection therewith, for the purpose of securing an appropriation of water for the irrigation of approximately 150,000 acres of land, $50,000 to be reimbursed from the sale of the surplus lands of the reservation."

That the above act was in effect a representation by the United States that the surplus land of the Colorado River Indian Reservation was soon to be opened to settlement and entry by bona fide settlers. That the lots put up for sale at said auction had a prospective value only upon the assumption that said surplus lands would be opened to settlement at an early date. That the enormous increase in the valuation of lots in the Parker town site by the second appraisement above referred to was only justified by the carrying out of the implied promise contained in the above act, that the surplus lands of the Colorado River Indian Reservation would be open to settlement.

That the town site of Parker is on a barren desert, on land having an intrinsic value of less than $1 an acre.

That whatever added value it may have arises from the fact that it is adjacent to the bottom lands of the Colorado River Indian Reservation in which the surplus lands above referred to lie, and unless said lands are opened to settlement and entry the town site of Parker is worth little or no more than any other desert land.

That the residents of Parker and numerous other residents of the State of Arizona interested therein, who were induced to purchase lots in the Parker town site by reason of the implied promise of the United States above set forth, to open the reservation lands to entry, have repeatedly petitioned Congress and the Department of the Interior for the opening of said surplus lands.

That said purchasers of lots in Parker have further evidenced their reliance upon said implied promise of the United States to open said lands by investing large sums of money in buildings and improvements in said town of Parker, all of which will be worthless unless the said lands are opened to settlement.

That the allotments of land to the Indians belonging on said reservation have been approved by the Department of the Interior, and the surplus land, amounting to approximately 125,000 acres, which might be open to entry, is segregated.

That to the best knowledge and belief of your memorialists there exists a sufficient flow of underground water for the irrigation and reclamation of the surplus lands.

That the surplus Indian lands above described are highly desirable as prospective farms and hundreds of energetic and enterprising citizens of this State alone are awaiting the opportunity to secure tracts of lands for the purpose of making their homes thereon. That to the best knowledge and belief of your memorialists a large amount of the delay in opening the surplus lands of said reservation to settlement in accordance with the said implied promise of the United States has been caused by unnecessary entanglements of official red tape in the various bureaus at Washington having charge of reclamation work and Indian affairs.

That another reason which has been assigned for the delay in opening said lands for settlement is the fact that people having large cattle interests have leased certain of the lands involved and have been exerting their influence to delay the opening of said lands for settlement: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, That the Congress of the United States be, and it is hereby, urged to enact any legislation which may be necessary for the opening for settlement of said lands, to the end that the implied promise of the United States made to the settlers and purchasers of lots within the Parker town site, to the effect that Indian lands within the Indian reservation would be opened for settlement, be carried out.

Resolved further, That a copy of this memorial and these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Interior, and to the Representatives of Arizona in Congress; and that our Representatives in Congress be, and they are hereby, requested to do all in their power to accomplish the enactment of such legislation.

Passed the house March 4, 1915, by a vote of 28 ayes, 0 noes, 7 absent, 0 excused.

WILLIAM E. BROOKS,
Speaker of the House.

Passed the senate March 6, 1915, by a vote of 17 ayes.

W. P. SIMS,
President.
OSCAR COLE,
Secretary.
By C. P. CRONIN,
Assistant Secretary.

Mr. KERN presented memorials of Local Grange No. 2213, Patrons of Husbandry, of Clinton County; of the District Conference of the Church of the Brethren, of southern Indiana; and of the Society of Friends, of White Water, all in the State of

Indiana, remonstrating against an increase in armaments, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. GRONNA presented a memorial of the Pharmaceutical Association of Fargo, N. Dak., remonstrating against the reenactment of the so-called emergency revenue law so as to impose an undue burden on druggists, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the District Medical Society, of Grand Forks, N. Dak., praying for a reorganization of the Medical Corps of the Army, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a memorial of the St. Aloysius congregation, of Hague, N. Dak., remonstrating against the recognition of a government in Mexico which does not guarantee religious liberty, and also against the circulation through the mails of matter intended to stir up religious hatred, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. HUGHES presented petitions of sundry citizens of New Jersey, praying for an increase in armaments, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. GALLINGER presented the petition of John G. Easton, of Concord, N. H., praying for an increase in armaments, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WADSWORTH presented petitions of sundry citizens of New York, praying for an increase in armaments, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Elmira, N. Y., praying for the placing of an embargo on munitions of war, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Moira, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit interstate commerce in the products of child labor, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Merchants' Association of Johnstown, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to establish standard prices for patented and trade-marked articles, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Oswego County, N. Y., praying for national prohibition, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. I desire to present a petition of the ornamental leaded stained glass manufacturers of the city of Detroit, which I ask may be read and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Michigan asks unanimous consent for the reading of a petition. Unless there is objection, such will be the order. The Chair hears none, and the Secretary will read.

The memorial was read and referred to the Committee on Finance, as follows:

DETROIT, MICH., *November 16, 1915.*

Senator WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned petitioners and ornamental leaded stained-glass manufacturers of the city of Detroit and State of Michigan, respectfully present to you the injustices of the "Underwood bill."

Ours is one of the industries that has been most seriously affected by this bill, with results so far-reaching as to jeopardize legitimate profits of manufacturers and imperil a decent standard of living of thousands of workmen.

We therefore most earnestly beg your assistance for a relief from this injustice by means of a protective-tariff law, based on fair-mindedness and national business solidarity.

Trusting, with your cooperation, we may bring about the proper adjustment of the present unfortunate condition, we remain,

Very respectfully, yours,

THE EDWARD F. LEE GLASS CO.,
FRED J. KEIL, Sr., *President.*
DETROIT STAINED GLASS WORKS,
C. P. FRIEDERICHS.
HOWE'S PLATE & WINDOW GLASS CO.,
H. J. BERNDT.
DETROIT MIRROR WORKS,
F. WEBER.
THE ART GLASS CO.,
Per G. R. PHILBRICK, *Vice President.*
AMERICAN ART GLASS CO.,
H. I. MCNALLY.
FROHLICH GLASS CO.,
Per E. FROHLICH.
THE BOYDELL BROS. WHITE LEAD & COLOR CO.,
JOHN D. WOOD, *Treasurer.*

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. SMOOT:

A bill (S. 1559) to increase the limit of cost of public building at Park City, Utah; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 1560) authorizing the exchange of certain lands in the State of Utah for the protection of the water supply of Salt Lake City (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 1561) granting an increase of pension to William Crome (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PENROSE:

A bill (S. 1562) to provide that commissioned chiefs of the United States Navy now on the retired list who had creditable Civil War service shall, as an equitable reward for said service, receive the rank and pay of lieutenant of the United States Navy, retired; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 1563) for the relief of Alice M. Lissak;

A bill (S. 1564) for the relief of Mary Cairney;

A bill (S. 1565) for the relief of Artemus W. Pentz; and

A bill (S. 1566) for the relief of William Mourer; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1567) granting an honorable discharge to Curtis V. Milliman;

A bill (S. 1568) to correct the military record of Adolph F. Hitchler;

A bill (S. 1569) to grant an honorable discharge to S. A. Moser;

A bill (S. 1570) to correct the military record of Joseph McFarland;

A bill (S. 1571) to correct the military record of George W. Parker;

A bill (S. 1572) for the relief of the survivors of McLean's Pennsylvania regiment;

A bill (S. 1573) providing for the retirement of noncommissioned officers, petty officers, and enlisted men of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, and for the efficiency of the enlisted personnel;

A bill (S. 1574) to consolidate the veterinary service, United States Army, and to increase its efficiency;

A bill (S. 1575) granting an annuity equivalent to $50 per month to officers and enlisted men of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps who have attained the age of 65 years, and have been, or may hereafter be, awarded medals of honor for gallantry and heroism involving great personal peril, and authorizing the President of the United States to make rules and regulations for carrying the act into effect;

A bill (S. 1576) for the relief of every officer or private soldier who was honorably discharged after 90 days' service in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States during the War of the Rebellion;

A bill (S. 1577) granting an annuity of $100 to officers and enlisted men of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps who have been awarded medals of honor for gallantry in action and other soldierlike qualities under acts of Congress, and authorizing the President of the United States to make rules and regulations for carrying the act into effect;

A bill (S. 1578) granting relief to persons who served in the Military Telegraph Corps of the Army during the Civil War;

A bill (S. 1579) to correct the military record of Jacob Nice;

A bill (S. 1580) to grant an honorable discharge to Amos Gaul;

A bill (S. 1581) to correct the military record of James Montgomery;

A bill (S. 1582) to correct the military record of J. H. Armstrong;

A bill (S. 1583) to grant an honorable discharge to John Deitrick;

A bill (S. 1584) for the relief of George M. Bryan (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1585) to correct the military record of Christian M. Otto (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1586) granting a pension to J. H. Dempsey (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1587) granting a pension to Frank E. Lawrence (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1588) granting an increase of pension to John S. McGinness (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1589) granting a pension to John W. Detwiler (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1590) granting an increase of pension to James C. Green (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1591) granting an increase of pension to John Withers (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1592) granting a pension to William McKim (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1593) granting an increase of pension to John W. Gowland (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1594) granting an increase of pension to John B. Hammer (with accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 1595) granting a pension to George C. Jackson (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1596) granting a pension to Margaret McCarty (with accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 1597) granting a pension to John McManus (with accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 1598) granting a pension to W. H. Totten (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1599) granting an increase of pension to Henry Lichtley (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1600) granting a pension to Mary S. Colburn (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1601) granting a pension to Gilbert R. Stiles (with accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 1602) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Coulton (with accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 1603) granting an increase of pension to Margaret A. Brown (with accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 1604) granting a pension to Malisa A. Sherk (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1605) granting a pension to Fannie M. Carey (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1606) granting a pension to Michael P. Foley;
A bill (S. 1607) to restore the name of Lewis H. Lee to the pension rolls;
A bill (S. 1608) granting a pension to Elizabeth Metz;
A bill (S. 1609) granting a pension to Jeremiah Stump;
A bill (S. 1610) granting an increase of pension to David B. Dromgold;
A bill (S. 1611) granting a pension to Mrs. E. L. D. Palmer;
A bill (S. 1612) granting a pension to Arabella S. Russell;
A bill (S. 1613) granting a pension to William Eckert;
A bill (S. 1614) granting an increase of pension to Maria W. Antes;
A bill (S. 1615) granting a pension to H. M. Hoy;
A bill (S. 1616) granting a pension to Emma V. K. Keleher;
A bill (S. 1617) granting an increase of pension to J. Davis Duffield;
A bill (S. 1618) granting a pension to Patrick Kinny;
A bill (S. 1619) granting an increase of pension to Alan Pressley Wilson;
A bill (S. 1620) granting an increase of pension to Hannah R. Linton;
A bill (S. 1621) granting an increase of pension to David G. McCullough;
A bill (S. 1622) granting a pension to William D. H. Wilson;
A bill (S. 1623) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Whiteley;
A bill (S. 1624) granting an increase of pension to George Weidner;
A bill (S. 1625) granting a pension to Anna M. Reed;
A bill (S. 1626) granting an increase of pension to Maria W. Antes;
A bill (S. 1627) granting a pension to Ernestine Waggoner;
A bill (S. 1628) granting a pension to Der G. Walter;
A bill (S. 1629) granting an increase of pension to John W. Hendrickson;
A bill (S. 1630) granting an increase of pension to W. F. Critchfield;
A bill (S. 1631) granting a pension to Thomas G. Lindsay;
A bill (S. 1632) granting a pension to Adele von Tagen;
A bill (S. 1633) granting a pension to Ella E. Crouch;
A bill (S. 1634) granting a pension to Harry Hines, alias Harry Hinton;
A bill (S. 1635) granting an increase of pension to William G. Thornton;
A bill (S. 1636) granting an increase of pension to W. E. Roach;
A bill (S. 1637) granting a pension to Mary L. Munyon;
A bill (S. 1638) granting a pension to Elijah W. Stull;
A bill (S. 1639) granting a pension to Annie Rifenberrick;
A bill (S. 1640) granting an increase of pension to John Fleegle;
A bill (S. 1641) granting a pension to John McAteer;
A bill (S. 1642) granting an increase of pension to Harry A. Merrill;
A bill (S. 1643) granting a pension to Gottlieb Long;
A bill (S. 1644) granting a pension to Mary A. McGready;
A bill (S. 1645) granting a pension to Martha J. Miller;
A bill (S. 1646) granting an increase of pension to Thomas T. Adams;
A bill (S. 1647) granting a pension to Ella E. Crouch;
A bill (S. 1648) granting a pension to James N. Ragar;
A bill (S. 1649) granting an increase of pension to Henry Vanderpool;
A bill (S. 1650) to amend the act of Congreess approved February 6, 1907, entitled "An act granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers and officers, who served in the Civil War and the War with Mexico";
A bill (S. 1651) granting an increase of pension to Carrier Thompson;
A bill (S. 1652) granting a pension to James Mullin;
A bill (S. 1653) granting an increase of pension to Jesse Brown;
A bill (S. 1654) granting a pension to John Carey;
A bill (S. 1655) granting a pension to Mary Weber;
A bill (S. 1656) granting an increase of pension to Cinderella B. McClure;
A bill (S. 1657) granting a pension to N. E. Millender;
A bill (S. 1658) providing pensions for commissioned officers, noncommissioned officers, and enlisted men of the United States Army who served on the western frontier during the Indian wars and campaigns from 1865 to 1890;
(By request.) A bill (S. 1659) to fix the rate of pension of sailors and soldiers in certain cases;
A bill (S. 1660) to increase the pension of those who have lost limbs or have been totally disabled in the same in the military or naval service of the United States;
A bill (S. 1661) granting pensions to all honorably discharged survivors of Indian wars and their widows and minor children;
A bill (S. 1662) to increase the pensions of the blind who served in the War with Mexico or the Civil War;
A bill (S. 1663) granting a pension to Kathryn B. Steiner;
A bill (S. 1664) to pension widows and minor children of officers or enlisted men who served in the War with Spain or the Philippine insurrection;
A bill (S. 1665) granting pensions to soldiers confined in so-called Confederate prisons;
A bill (S. 1666) amending section 2 of the act of April 19, 1908, increasing the pension of widows, minor children, etc., of deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War, the War with Mexico, the various Indian wars, etc., and to grant pensions to certain widows of deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War;
A bill (S. 1667) to pension certain soldiers and nonenlisted men who served in the War of the Rebellion;
A bill (S. 1668) extending the benefits of the general pension laws to the members of the Eighth, Twentieth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, and Thirty-third Regiments, the several batteries of Artillery, the several troops of Cavalry, and the several independent companies which comprised the Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, otherwise known as the "emergency men," who were called into service by the President of the United States of America, officered by United States officers, and sworn into the service of the United States for an indefinite period, the same as if they had been in the service of the United States for a period of 90 days or more;
A bill (S. 1669) providing for the retirement of noncommissioned officers, petty officers, and enlisted men of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, and for the efficiency of the enlisted personnel;
A bill (S. 1670) for the better payment of pensioners;
A bill (S. 1671) for the better payment of pensioners;
A bill (S. 1672) granting an increase of pension to William A. Shoemaker;
A bill (S. 1673) granting a pension to Harriet E. Bullock;
A bill (S. 1674) granting an increase of pension to Henry Wenzel;
A bill (S. 1675) granting an increase of pension to John F. Machtley;
A bill (S. 1676) granting a pension to Jesse Murphy;
A bill (S. 1677) granting a pension to John Pattison;
A bill (S. 1678) granting an increase of pension to C. F. Cooken;
A bill (S. 1679) granting a pension to Bessie M. Cogley;
A bill (S. 1680) granting a pension to Alice J. Harris;
A bill (S. 1681) granting an increase of pension to William L. Henry;
A bill (S. 1682) granting a pension to Charles L. Greene;
A bill (S. 1683) granting an increase of pension to Edward J. Simmons;
A bill (S. 1684) granting an increase of pension to Mary M. Stuard;
A bill (S. 1685) granting an increase of pension to Jane C. Vansciver;
A bill (S. 1686) granting an increase of pension to Grantley L. Weaver; and

A bill (S. 1687) granting a pension to Samuel H. Brooks; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TOWNSEND:

A bill (S. 1688) for the relief of C. Horatio Scott; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1689) granting a pension to Sarah Robinson; and

A bill (S. 1690) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Miel (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey:

A bill (S. 1691) for the relief of Edward S. Farrow; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1692) granting a pension to Mary Frazor;

A bill (S. 1693) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Hanes (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1694) granting a pension to Albert A. Lance; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

A bill (S. 1695) to provide for the military and naval training of the citizen forces of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1696) to give the several district courts of the United States the power to parole persons convicted of a violation of the criminal law, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 1697) to declare Ollala Slough, in Lincoln County, Oreg., nonnavigable; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 1698) to amend an act entitled "An act granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers and officers, who served in the Civil War and the War with Mexico," approved May 11, 1912;

A bill (S. 1699) granting a pension to Harold A. Salisbury;

A bill (S. 1700) granting a pension to Jesse J. Lamkin;

A bill (S. 1701) granting a pension to Anna B. Ross;

A bill (S. 1702) granting a pension to Hannah Josephson;

A bill (S. 1703) granting a pension to James G. Royse;

A bill (S. 1704) granting a pension to Cynthia Rudler Osgood;

A bill (S. 1705) granting a pension to John Hamilton;

A bill (S. 1706) granting a pension to Lawrence F. Hickey (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1707) granting a pension to Michael J. Doyle (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1708) granting a pension to Alfred Wilson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1709) granting a pension to Edward Smith (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1710) granting a pension to Maggie E. Russell (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1711) granting a pension to Walter B. Hockett (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1712) granting a pension to Robert C. Ellsworth (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1713) granting a pension to Sarah J. Erdman (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1714) granting a pension to John L. Lafferty (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GALLINGER:

A bill (S. 1715) for the relief of Gabriel Campbell (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1716) granting a pension to Martha L. Sternberg (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GALLINGER (for Mr. BURLEIGH):

A bill (S. 1717) granting an increase of pension to Eliza E. Vose;

A bill (S. 1718) granting an increase of pension to Joseph E. Clough;

A bill (S. 1719) granting a pension to Fred Lajoie; and

A bill (S. 1720) granting an increase of pension to Nathaniel Haskell; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WORKS:

A bill (S. 1721) for the relief of Richard Henry Greene and Walter F. Jones (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHAFROTH:

A bill (S. 1722) to regulate the quantity of coal lands which may be entered or controlled by associations or corporations; and

A bill (S. 1723) to provide for stock-raising homesteads, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. NELSON:

A bill (S. 1724) to reimburse the First National Bank of Owatonna, Minn., for revenue stamps stolen or lost in transit (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 1725) to extend the time for constructing a dam by Rainy River Improvement Co. across the outlet of Namakan Lake at Kettle Falls, in St. Louis County, Minn.; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 1726) for the relief of the widow of the late Malcolm P. Morton (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. STERLING:

A bill (S. 1727) to amend an act entitled "An act to prohibit corporations from making money contributions in connection with political elections," approved January 26, 1907; to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

A bill (S. 1728) to amend section 1 of an act approved March 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., p. 751), entitled "An act for the removal of restrictions on alienation of lands of allottees of the Quapaw Agency, Okla., and the sale of all tribal lands, school, agency, or other lands on any of the reservations within the jurisdiction of such agency, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 1729) granting an increase of pension to Oliver K. Landrew (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PITTMAN:

A bill (S. 1730) to amend an act entitled "An act extending the homestead laws and providing for right of way for railroads in the District of Alaska, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Territories.

By Mr. KENYON:

A bill (S. 1731) to prohibit transportation of passengers on vessels carrying munitions of war; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 1732) to reimburse Lieut. George D. Graham, dental surgeon, United States Army, for rent of quarters at Honolulu, Hawaii; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan:

A bill (S. 1733) to correct the military record of William Harman; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1734) to provide a site and erect a public building at Hancock, Mich.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 1735) granting an increase of pension to George Crawford; and

A bill (S. 1736) granting an increase of pension to Virgil D. Keaton; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MYERS:

A bill (S. 1737) to advance funds for the construction of a road within the Targhee National Forest, in the State of Idaho, and the Madison National Forest, in the State of Montana; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 1738) to promote instruction in forestry in States and Territories which contain national forests;

A bill (S. 1739) for the relief of certain persons, their heirs or assigns, who have heretofore conveyed lands within national forests to the United States and have made lieu-land selections under the act of June 4, 1897;

A bill (S. 1740) to repeal an act entitled "An act granting to the city of Twin Falls, Idaho, certain lands for reservoir purposes," approved June 7, 1912, and to revoke the grant made thereby; and

A bill (S. 1741) for the relief of certain homestead entrymen for lands within the limits of the Glacier National Park; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 1742) to remodel the public building at Billings, Mont., so as to accommodate the United States court, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 1743) to increase the limit of cost of public building at Great Falls, Mont.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 1744) to amend section 3 of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1901; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 1745) to amend an act entitled "An act to protect the birds and animals in the Yellowstone National Park and to punish crimes in said park, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 1746) for the relief of Delilah Siebenaler; and

A bill (S. 1747) to allow credit in the accounts of Wyllys A. Hedges, special disbursing agent; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KERN:

A bill (S. 1748) for the relief of Jacob Davis; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1749) granting a pension to Emily U. Weaver (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1750) granting a pension to Mollie B. Crawford (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1751) granting an increase of pension to William J. Pfaff (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1752) granting an increase of pension to James H. Kimberlin (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1753) granting a pension to Edward L. Roysdon (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1754) granting an increase of pension to Aaron C. Rodocker (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1755) granting a pension to Henry Koehler (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1756) granting an increase of pension to William F. Clark (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1757) granting an increase of pension to Martha Mater (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1758) granting an increase of pension to Anthony Kappeler (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1759) granting an increase of pension to Orrin S. Williams (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1760) granting a pension to Emma Pierce Sayce (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1761) granting an increase of pension to John J. Schliessmann (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1762) granting an increase of pension to Richard Mitchell (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1763) granting an increase of pension to Shadrack C. Knight (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1764) granting an increase of pension to Frank Stolz (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1765) granting an increase of pension to Lewis G. Smith (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1766) granting an increase of pension to Carter U. Shackleford (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1767) granting an increase of pension to John W. Manley (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1768) granting an increase of pension to Theodore Frazee (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1769) granting a pension to Mary E. Pickerell (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1770) granting a pension to Lottie A. Wheatbrook (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1771) granting an increase of pension to Virginia E. Ratliff (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 1772) to provide for the establishment and maintenance of mining experiment and mine safety stations for making investigations and disseminating information among employees in the mining, quarrying, metallurgical, and other mineral industries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. BECKHAM:

A bill (S. 1773) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Tug Fork of the Big Sandy River at or near Kermit, W. Va.; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 1774) granting an increase of pension to Stephen K. Ashley (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1775) granting an increase of pension to Dennie Dixon (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1776) granting an increase of pension to Franklin Harrod (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1777) granting an increase of pension to Alfred D. Crosby;

A bill (S. 1778) granting an increase of pension to John C. Haynes;

A bill (S. 1779) granting a pension to Emma F. Ackerson; and

A bill (S. 1780) granting an increase of pension to Mary K. Munoz; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NORRIS:

A bill (S. 1781) to correct the military record of Nathaniel Monroe;

A bill (S. 1782) to correct the military record of Joseph Gorman; and

A bill (S. 1783) authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to Bradley Post No. 134, Grand Army of the Republic, at Wood River, Nebr., a condemned bronze or brass cannon, with carriage, and a suitable outfit of cannon balls; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1784) for the relief of Forrest V. Painter; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1785) granting an increase of pension to Edward Morris;

A bill (S. 1786) granting a pension to Nancy C. Fouts;

A bill (S. 1787) granting an increase of pension to Nelson Briley;

A bill (S. 1788) granting an increase of pension to Susan Backus; and

A bill (S. 1789) granting an increase of pension to James L. Spaulding; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. POINDEXTER:

(By request.) A bill (S. 1790) to provide for the organization of the unemployed into an industrial army of the United States, and the maintenance of the same; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

A bill (S. 1791) providing for farm loans from funds deposited in postal savings banks; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 1792) for the relief of settlers on unsurveyed railroad lands; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. THOMPSON:

A bill (S. 1793) granting to the State of Kansas title to certain lands in said State for use as a game preserve; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 1794) granting an increase of pension to James M. Jameson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1795) granting an increase of pension to Zephaniah Roberts (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1796) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Schellner (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1797) granting an increase of pension to Mary Ballinger;

A bill (S. 1798) granting an increase of pension to Edgar Ogan (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1799) granting an increase of pension to Andrew S. Mendenhall (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1800) granting an increase of pension to Peter Williams (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ROBINSON:

A bill (S. 1801) for the relief of the heirs of J. S. Morton, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. POMERENE:

A bill (S. 1802) for the erection of a public building at Sandusky, Ohio; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Maine:

A bill (S. 1803) for the reinstatement of William Henry Clifford; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. NEWLANDS:

A bill (S. 1804) granting a pension to J. Palmer Denny; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WADSWORTH:

A bill (S. 1805) granting a pension to Mary Norton (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HUGHES:

A bill (S. 1806) to provide for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service in post offices of the first and second class; to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

A bill (S. 1807) to reinstate Elwin Carlton Taylor as a passed assistant surgeon in the United States Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 1808) for the relief of Daniel Delhagen; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1809) to create an additional judge in the district of New Jersey; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 1810) for the relief of Johannes T. Jensen;

A bill (S. 1811) for the relief of the Stevens Institute of Technology, of Hoboken, N. J.; and

A bill (S. 1812) for the relief of the Paterson & Hudson River Railroad Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan:

A bill (S. 1813) granting an increase of pension to Oliver E. Durrant (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1814) granting an increase of pension to Edwin J. Walton (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HUGHES:

A bill (S. 1815) granting a pension to William R. Claxton;

A bill (S. 1816) granting a pension to Elizabeth McCaveny; and

A bill (S. 1817) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Foster; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. O'GORMAN:

A bill (S. 1818) to correct the military record of Nelson T. Saunders; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 1819) granting a pension to William E. Martin;

A bill (S. 1820) granting an increase of pension to Emil B. Koenig or King;

A bill (S. 1821) granting a pension to Louis N. Hickey;
A bill (S. 1822) granting a pension to John H. Fleming;
A bill (S. 1823) granting a pension to Mary L. Bach;
A bill (S. 1824) granting a pension to Isaac Kestbaum;
A bill (S. 1825) granting a pension to Louis E. Lavariere;
A bill (S. 1826) granting a pension to Blanche Wood;
A bill (S. 1827) granting an increase of pension to Louisa Smith Fletcher; and
A bill (S. 1828) granting a pension to Nana E. Sears; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CATRON:

A bill (S. 1829) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Jose Padilla;
A bill (S. 1830) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John Kircher;
A bill (S. 1831) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Joseph D. Depue;
A bill (S. 1832) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Santos Lopez;
A bill (S. 1833) to correct the military record of Anastacio Sandoval;
A bill (S. 1834) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of James Pollock;
A bill (S. 1835) authorizing the Secretary of War to award the congressional medal of honor to Second Lieut. Etienne de P. Bujac;
A bill (S. 1836) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Jose G. Griego;
A bill (S. 1837) to acquire and preserve the battle ground of the battle variously known as the Battle of Apache Canyon, Pigeons Ranch, and Glorieta, in the State of New Mexico;
A bill (S. 1838) to provide for the establishment of an annex to all national homes for disabled volunteer soldiers; and
A bill (S. 1839) for the relief of John F. Wilkinson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.
A bill (S. 1840) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a court of private land claims, and to provide for the settlement of private land claims in certain States and Territories," approved March 3, 1891, and the acts amendatory thereto, approved February 21, 1893, June 27, 1898, and February 26, 1909;
A bill (S. 1841) relative to the powers and duties of United States surveyors general;
A bill (S. 1842) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to grant further extensions of time within which to make proof on desert-land entries; and
A bill (S. 1843) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire certain right of way near Engle, N. Mex.; to the Committee on Public Lands.
A bill (S. 1844) for the construction of a public highway through the Pecos National Forest; and
A bill (S. 1845) making an appropriation for the destruction of predatory wild animals; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.
A bill (S. 1846) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to lease allotted or unallotted Indian lands for mining purposes; and
A bill (S. 1847) for the payment of certain money to Albert H. Raynolds; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.
A bill (S. 1848) to provide for the purchase of a site and for the erection of a public building thereon at Socorro, N. Mex.;
A bill (S. 1849) to provide for the purchase of a site for the erection of a Federal building at Santa Rosa, N. Mex.; and
A bill (S. 1850) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon in the city of Clayton, in the State of New Mexico; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.
A bill (S. 1851) to reinstate certain Indian depredation cases on the dockets of the Court of Claims, and to authorize their readjudication according to an act entitled "An act to provide for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations," approved March 3, 1891;
A bill (S. 1852) for the relief of the heirs of Padre Justiniano Castillo; and
A bill (S. 1853) to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims in the case of Manuelita Swope; to the Committee on Indian Depredations.
A bill (S. 1854) to indemnify Juan A. Valdez; and
A bill (S. 1855) for the relief of Arthur J. Matheny; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.
A bill (S. 1856) providing an appropriation for the sinking of a public well at Newkirk, Guadalupe County, N. Mex.; to the Committee on Appropriations.
A bill (S. 1857) to provide for an investigation to ascertain the feasibility of the construction of a dam and irrigating ditches in the Estancia Valley, N. Mex.; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.
A bill (S. 1858) to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce"; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.
A bill (S. 1859) to establish a fish-cultural station in the State of New Mexico; to the Committee on Fisheries.
A bill (S. 1860) in reference to the issuance of patents and copies of surveys of private land claims; to the Committee on Private Land Claims.
A bill (S. 1861) for the relief of Fernando Baca;
A bill (S. 1862) for the relief of the estate of Fritz Eggert, deceased;
A bill (S. 1863) for the relief of the estate of Reymundo Trujillo, deceased;
A bill (S. 1864) for the relief of the heirs of Pablo Eugenio Romero;
A bill (S. 1865) for the relief of Cecilio Sandoval;
A bill (S. 1866) for the relief of Grestino Romero;
A bill (S. 1867) for the relief of Manuel S. Salazar;
A bill (S. 1868) for the relief of Nicolas Apodaca;
A bill (S. 1869) for the relief of the heirs of Pablo Archuleta, deceased;
A bill (S. 1870) for the relief of Frank L. Rael, heir of Francisco Rael, deceased;
A bill (S. 1871) for the relief of Alexander Read;
A bill (S. 1872) for the relief of the heirs of Robert H. Stapleton;
A bill (S. 1873) to authorize the payment of $2,000 to the widow of the late Tranquilino Luna in full for his contest expenses in the contested-election case of Manzanares against Luna;
A bill (S. 1874) to pay the claim of the late Harrison S. Weeks;
A bill (S. 1875) for the relief of the First National Bank of Albuquerque, N. Mex.; and
A bill (S. 1876) for the relief of Dolores P. Bennett; to the Committee on Claims.
A bill (S. 1877) granting an increase of pension to Annie J. Jones; to the Committee on Pensions.
A bill (S. 1878) making appropriation for payment of certain claims in accordance with findings of the Court of Claims, reported under the provisions of the acts approved March 3, 1883, and March 3, 1887, and commonly known as the Bowman and the Tucker Acts, and under the provisions of section No. 151 of the act approved March 3, 1911, commonly known as the Judicial Code;
A bill (S. 1879) referring to the Court of Claims the claim of the heirs and legal representatives of John P. Maxwell and Hugh H. Maxwell, deceased;
A bill (S. 1880) for the relief of the heirs of Francisco Armijo y Otero;
A bill (S. 1881) for the relief of the owners of the Nicolas Duran de Chaves grant;
A bill (S. 1882) for the relief of Nicolas Gallegos;
A bill (S. 1883) for the relief of the estate of Blas Lucero, deceased;
A bill (S. 1884) for the relief of Nathan Bibo, sr.;
A bill (S. 1885) for the relief of Roman Moya, administrator of the estate of Pablo Moya, deceased; and
A bill (S. 1886) for the relief of the estate of Matias Baca, deceased, and his son, Juan Rey Baca; to the Committee on Claims.
A bill (S. 1887) granting a pension to Ludwig Zugner;
A bill (S. 1888) granting a pension to John Lilly (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1889) granting an increase of pension to Napoleon Tulip;
A bill (S. 1890) granting an increase of pension to Juan Jose Saiz;
A bill (S. 1891) granting a pension to Bernard Higgins;
A bill (S. 1892) granting an increase of pension to Simona G. de Quintana;
A bill (S. 1893) granting an increase of pension to Juan B. Gutierrez;
A bill (S. 1894) granting an increase of pension to Lazaro Sandoval;
A bill (S. 1895) granting an increase of pension to William Bradley;
A bill (S. 1896) granting a pension to John Q. Royalty;
A bill (S. 1897) granting a pension to Mary McHenry;

A bill (S. 1898) granting an increase of pension to James F. Bandy;
A bill (S. 1899) granting a pension to Maggie E. Lasier;
A bill (S. 1900) granting an increase of pension to Charles Landon;
A bill (S. 1901) granting a pension to Lottie Syzmanski;
A bill (S. 1902) granting a pension to Gus M. Brass, jr.;
A bill (S. 1903) granting a pension to Dale C. Cook;
A bill (S. 1904) granting a pension to Anastacia S. de Abeytia;
A bill (S. 1905) to restore pension to Juanita Rine;
A bill (S. 1906) granting a pension to Elizabeth Bolander;
A bill (S. 1907) granting a pension to Mary D. Thomas;
A bill (S. 1908) granting a pension to Mariana L. de Miller;
A bill (S. 1909) granting a pension to Alvina McCabe; and
A bill (S. 1910) granting a pension to Benjamin F. Gumm; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JAMES:

A bill (S. 1911) granting an increase of pension to Regina Roller (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1912) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth C. Bowman (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1913) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Holliday (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1914) granting an increase of pension to Susan I. Vantine (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1915) granting an increase of pension to Eliza E. McElroy (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1916) granting an increase of pension to Lucy Jane Minugee (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1917) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Leming (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1918) granting a pension to William Roark (with accompanying papers); and
A bill (S. 1919) granting a pension to William W. Cook (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JONES:

A bill (S. 1920) providing for the levy and collection of an inheritance tax; to the Committee on Finance.
A bill (S. 1921) to aid and to regulate the development, operation, and maintenance of water powers on lands of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.
A bill (S. 1922) relating to the reclamation of arid, semiarid, swamp, and overflow lands through district organizations, and authorizing Government aid therefor; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.
A bill (S. 1923) for the relief of Willson Douglas; to the Committee on Military Affairs.
A bill (S. 1924) granting a pension to Marie L. Graves;
A bill (S. 1925) granting a pension to Ann L. Elliott;
A bill (S. 1926) granting a pension to Helen A. Burrill;
A bill (S. 1927) granting a pension to Charles B. Syphert;
A bill (S. 1928) granting a pension to Henry Wilcox;
A bill (S. 1929) granting a pension to John F. Simonson;
A bill (S. 1930) granting a pension to Virginia C. Crawford;
A bill (S. 1931) granting a pension to Rachel J. Burnham;
A bill (S. 1932) granting a pension to Patrick Kneasey;
A bill (S. 1933) granting a pension to Charles Milk;
A bill (S. 1934) granting a pension to Frances M. Burroughs;
A bill (S. 1935) granting an increase of pension to James A. Snodgrass;
A bill (S. 1936) granting a pension to John S. Gilliland;
A bill (S. 1937) granting a pension to Raymond Christian;
A bill (S. 1938) granting an increase of pension to Martha C. Igo;
A bill (S. 1939) granting an increase of pension to Jesse Thompson (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1940) granting an increase of pension to Bella Curry;
A bill (S. 1941) granting an increase of pension to James P. Weter;
A bill (S. 1942) granting an increase of pension to Ellen Conley;
A bill (S. 1943) granting an increase of pension to Clara Stout;
A bill (S. 1944) granting an increase of pension to Susan Robinson;
A bill (S. 1945) granting an increase of pension to William H. Lewis;
A bill (S. 1946) granting an increase of pension to Johanna S. C. Saling;
A bill (S. 1947) granting an increase of pension to Katherine R. Doolittle;
A bill (S. 1948) granting an increase of pension to William Sheldon;
A bill (S. 1949) granting an increase of pension to Merritt J. Hedges;
A bill (S. 1950) granting an increase of pension to Julia Jackson;
A bill (S. 1951) granting an increase of pension to Louisa Heppe;
A bill (S. 1952) granting an increase of pension to George W. Johnson;
A bill (S. 1953) granting an increase of pension to Helen E. Blinn;
A bill (S. 1954) granting an increase of pension to William K. Griffith;
A bill (S. 1955) granting an increase of pension to Mary R. Strayer;
A bill (S. 1956) granting an increase of pension to Theodore A. Cox;
A bill (S. 1957) granting an increase of pension to Elias B. Thompson;
A bill (S. 1958) granting an increase of pension to Mary S. Underhill;
A bill (S. 1959) granting an increase of pension to Richard Whitten;
A bill (S. 1960) granting an increase of pension to Robert N. B. Simpson;
A bill (S. 1961) granting an increase of pension to Caroline J. Cromwell;
A bill (S. 1962) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Prender;
A bill (S. 1963) granting an increase of pension to Louise Tischer;
A bill (S. 1964) granting an increase of pension to William O'Neal;
A bill (S. 1965) granting an increase of pension to Silas Blodgett; and
A bill (S. 1966) granting an increase of pension to Jonathan B. Huffman; to the Committee on Pensions.
A bill (S. 1967) for the relief of the heirs of Joshua Curtis, deceased (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CHILTON:

A bill (S. 1968) granting a medal of honor to John S. Kenney;
A bill (S. 1969) for the relief of David N. Kinkaid;
A bill (S. 1970) for the relief of William Lloyd;
A bill (S. 1971) to correct the military record of George Miller;
A bill (S. 1972) to correct the military record of Cumberlain Smith;
A bill (S. 1973) to correct the military record of John A. Patterson;
A bill (S. 1974) to correct the military record of William Dunsford, alias William King; and
A bill (S. 1975) for the relief of Payton J. Boggs; to the Committee on Military Affairs.
A bill (S. 1976) for the relief of William D. Graham;
A bill (S. 1977) for the relief of the estate of William Ferguson, deceased;
A bill (S. 1978) for the relief of Daniel Nihoof;
A bill (S. 1979) for the relief of the estate of Philip Null, deceased;
A bill (S. 1980) for the relief of the heirs of Timothy Adkins;
A bill (S. 1981) for the relief of Leroy Douglas;
A bill (S. 1982) for the relief of J. P. Huddleston;
A bill (S. 1983) for the relief of the heirs of Henry Conley;
A bill (S. 1984) for the relief of the heirs of George W. Craig;
A bill (S. 1985) for the relief of the heirs of Benjamin Grayson;
A bill (S. 1986) for the relief of P. H. Harper;
A bill (S. 1987) for the relief of W. H. Cooper;
A bill (S. 1988) for the relief of the heirs of L. B. Lawson;
A bill (S. 1989) for the relief of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Presbyterian Church, Keyser, W. Va.;
A bill (S. 1990) for the relief of J. B. Johnson;
A bill (S. 1991) for the relief of the heirs of J. G. Hayman, deceased;
A bill (S. 1992) for the relief of the Hurricane Baptist Church, Hurricane, W. Va.;
A bill (S. 1993) for the relief of the legal representatives of J. W. West, deceased;
A bill (S. 1994) for the relief of Celicia Jordon;
A bill (S. 1995) for the relief of the heirs of John T. Adkins;
A bill (S. 1996) for the relief of Frances Arbogast;
A bill (S. 1997) for the relief of J. R. Clifford;

A bill (S. 1998) for the relief of C. F. Cook, administrator of John Cook;
A bill (S. 1999) for the relief of J. B. Johnson;
A bill (S. 2000) for the relief of Hyter Myers;
A bill (S. 2001) for the relief of Celicia Jordon;
A bill (S. 2002) for the relief of M. E. Russell;
A bill (S. 2003) for the relief of Oakaley Randall;
A bill (S. 2004) for the relief of lock masters, lockmen, and other laborers and mechanics employed by the United States Government in the locks and dams of the Kanawha River in West Virginia;
A bill (S. 2005) for the relief of John Wiseman;
A bill (S. 2006) for the relief of J. M. Mason;
A bill (S. 2007) for the relief of Ida V. Stephens;
A bill (S. 2008) for the relief of Mrs. C. A. Smith;
A bill (S. 2009) for the relief of Sarah Miller;
A bill (S. 2010) for the relief of Anthony Lawson;
A bill (S. 2011) for the relief of F. F. Morris;
A bill (S. 2012) for the relief of J. M. Johnson;
A bill (S. 2013) for the relief of John H. Jones;
A bill (S. 2014) for the relief of Lycurges Campbell;
A bill (S. 2015) for the relief of J. D. Coleman;
A bill (S. 2016) for the relief of the heirs of Joseph Haynes;
A bill (S. 2017) for the relief of Drusilla Adkins;
A bill (S. 2018) for the relief of the heirs of James L. Pyne, deceased;
A bill (S. 2019) for the relief of Andrew J. Weese;
A bill (S. 2020) for the relief of the heirs of Russell White;
A bill (S. 2021) for the relief of Emma N. Warwick;
A bill (S. 2022) for the relief of James W. Ward;
A bill (S. 2023) for the relief of George W. Stanley;
A bill (S. 2024) for the relief of the legal representatives of Isaac Stanley, deceased;
A bill (S. 2025) for the relief of James A. Showen;
A bill (S. 2026) for the relief of the trustees of the Baptist College at Blue Sulphur, W. Va.;
A bill (S. 2027) for the relief of the heirs of William Ewin, deceased;
A bill (S. 2028) for the relief of heirs of Mary A. Rock, deceased;
A bill (S. 2029) for the relief of Isabelle Johnson;
A bill (S. 2030) for the relief of the heirs of Elias W. Phares, deceased;
A bill (S. 2031) for the relief of Wildly Lodge, Charles Town, W. Va.;
A bill (S. 2032) for the relief of the heirs of John Morgan;
A bill (S. 2033) for the relief of the heirs of John R. McClanahan;
A bill (S. 2034) for the relief of G. N. McClung;
A bill (S. 2035) for the relief of the administrator of the estate of Isaac C. Miller;
A bill (S. 2036) for the relief of the legal representatives of George W. McGinnis; and
A bill (S. 2037) for the relief of Granville Perry; to the Committee on Claims.
A bill (S. 2038) granting a pension to Samuel Wheeler (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2039) granting a pension to James Ross, sr. (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2040) granting a pension to Cynthe Harrah;
A bill (S. 2041) granting a pension to William B. Ingraham;
A bill (S. 2042) granting a pension to Edgar E. Cummings;
A bill (S. 2043) granting a pension to J. B. Conley;
A bill (S. 2044) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Copley;
A bill (S. 2045) granting a pension to I. M. Conley;
A bill (S. 2046) granting a pension to John Devinney;
A bill (S. 2047) granting a pension to Alexander W. Donaldson;
A bill (S. 2048) granting a pension to Ida P. Duffy;
A bill (S. 2049) granting a pension to Benjamin F. Eagle;
A bill (S. 2050) granting a pension to Susan Brobst;
A bill (S. 2051) granting an increase of pension to Azuba Burch;
A bill (S. 2052) granting a pension to Harvey Burns;
A bill (S. 2053) granting a pension to Homer T. Bowling;
A bill (S. 2054) granting a pension to G. C. Acree;
A bill (S. 2055) granting a pension to Maggie Burcham;
A bill (S. 2056) granting a pension to Silas Bradley;
A bill (S. 2057) granting a pension to Fannie A. Bordeaux;
A bill (S. 2058) granting an increase of pension to Charles T. Howard;
A bill (S. 2059) granting an increase of pension to Amos Hoy;
A bill (S. 2060) granting an increase of pension to Anthony Headley;
A bill (S. 2061) granting an increase of pension to Marcene Harvey;
A bill (S. 2062) granting an increase of pension to James E. Horn;
A bill (S. 2063) granting a pension to George P. Thompson;
A bill (S. 2064) granting a pension to Cornelius Gandy;
A bill (S. 2065) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus Traugh;
A bill (S. 2066) granting a pension to Bernard Savage;
A bill (S. 2067) granting a pension to David McCollum;
A bill (S. 2068) granting a pension to Nettie Hustler;
A bill (S. 2069) granting an increase of pension to Enos J. Brownfield;
A bill (S. 2070) granting a pension to John B. Bromley, jr.;
A bill (S. 2071) granting a pension to Clarinda Cain;
A bill (S. 2072) granting a pension to Hugh Chambers;
A bill (S. 2073) granting a pension to George W. Cook;
A bill (S. 2074) granting a pension to S. A. Greenlee;
A bill (S. 2075) granting an increase of pension to John A. Gross;
A bill (S. 2076) granting a pension to Sarah M. Goff;
A bill (S. 2077) granting pensions to Alice Henshaw, Mabel Henshaw, Myrtle Henshaw, and Howard Henshaw;
A bill (S. 2078) granting a pension to Adda B. Holmes;
A bill (S. 2079) granting a pension to Sarah Hunter;
A bill (S. 2080) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Hunter;
A bill (S. 2081) granting a pension to Sarah L. Holley;
A bill (S. 2082) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Jones;
A bill (S. 2083) granting an increase of pension to Bettie F. Edens;
A bill (S. 2084) granting an increase of pension to James Fowler;
A bill (S. 2085) granting a pension to Harrison Fox;
A bill (S. 2086) granting a pension to W. V. Fish;
A bill (S. 2087) granting a pension to Eliza Ganoe-Gilbert;
A bill (S. 2088) granting a pension to Harriet A. Glasscock;
A bill (S. 2089) granting a pension to David R. Gardner;
A bill (S. 2090) granting a pension to J. A. Vaughan;
A bill (S. 2091) granting a pension to Mrs. C. E. Scott;
A bill (S. 2092) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca Wriston;
A bill (S. 2093) granting an increase of pension to William W. Waters;
A bill (S. 2094) granting a pension to Harlan L. Whaley;
A bill (S. 2095) granting a pension to Isaac Wharton;
A bill (S. 2096) granting a pension to Arch B. Crawford;
A bill (S. 2097) granting a pension to Jesse Craft;
A bill (S. 2098) granting an increase of pension to George G. Young;
A bill (S. 2099) granting a pension to Oley P. Winn;
A bill (S. 2100) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Thacker;
A bill (S. 2101) granting pensions to Daisy M. Watson, Frank L. Watson, Robert L. Watson, Dana B. Watson, Miran B. Watson, and Owings Watson;
A bill (S. 2102) granting a pension to Ebb Workman;
A bill (S. 2103) granting a pension to William Weddington;
A bill (S. 2104) granting a pension to Roy H. Walden;
A bill (S. 2105) granting a pension to Vincent Woodyard;
A bill (S. 2106) granting an increase of pension to John Walton;
A bill (S. 2107) granting an increase of pension to George J. Wilson;
A bill (S. 2108) granting a pension to Paschal T. Morton;
A bill (S. 2109) granting a pension to Kate G. Morris;
A bill (S. 2110) granting an increase of pension to James A. Mahaffy;
A bill (S. 2111) granting an increase of pension to Martin V. Penwell;
A bill (S. 2112) granting a pension to Elizabeth Pierson;
A bill (S. 2113) granting a pension to Mary D. Pearson;
A bill (S. 2114) granting a pension to Barbara J. Reed;
A bill (S. 2115) granting a pension to John H. Snyder;
A bill (S. 2116) granting a pension to William Reedy;
A bill (S. 2117) granting a pension to Edward D. Hamrick;
A bill (S. 2118) granting a pension to Elijah Hemings;
A bill (S. 2119) granting a pension to John B. Brockmire;
A bill (S. 2120) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Comer;
A bill (S. 2121) granting a pension to William Ginter;
A bill (S. 2122) granting a pension to Ida M. Goodwin;
A bill (S. 2123) granting a pension to James S. Holmes;

A bill (S. 2124) granting a pension to John Hammons;
A bill (S. 2125) granting a pension to Florence Harmon;
A bill (S. 2126) granting a pension to John A. Harden;
A bill (S. 2127) granting a pension to Gideon Hill;
A bill (S. 2128) granting an increase of pension to John S. Hall;
A bill (S. 2129) granting a pension to Abraham W. Howard;
A bill (S. 2130) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Holdren;
A bill (S. 2131) granting a pension to Samuel O. Johnson;
A bill (S. 2132) granting a pension to William D. Evans;
A bill (S. 2133) granting a pension to G. W. Johnson;
A bill (S. 2134) granting a pension to Nancy J. Johnston;
A bill (S. 2135) granting a pension to William H. Jeffers;
A bill (S. 2136) granting an increase of pension to Andrew B. Keith;
A bill (S. 2137) granting a pension to A. T. Landress;
A bill (S. 2138) granting an increase of pension to Emmie M. Lemley;
A bill (S. 2139) granting a pension to William B. Lane;
A bill (S. 2140) granting a pension to Charles McCarthy;
A bill (S. 2141) granting a pension to Gideon Mason;
A bill (S. 2142) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Matheny;
A bill (S. 2143) granting a pension to J. C. Matheny;
A bill (S. 2144) granting a pension to Mary A. Johnson;
A bill (S. 2145) granting a pension to Ida L. Jeffries;
A bill (S. 2146) granting an increase of pension to Ella A. Tyler;
A bill (S. 2147) granting a pension to George W. Tyler;
A bill (S. 2148) granting a pension to Henry Totten;
A bill (S. 2149) granting an increase of pension to Levi Toney;
A bill (S. 2150) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. M. C. Henderson;
A bill (S. 2151) granting an increase of pension to Henry Harris;
A bill (S. 2152) granting a pension to Charles L. Boggess;
A bill (S. 2153) granting a pension to Richard L. Brown;
A bill (S. 2154) granting an increase of pension to Oscar C. Black;
A bill (S. 2155) granting a pension to Edmund P. Matheny;
A bill (S. 2156) granting a pension to Harriet Roeck;
A bill (S. 2157) granting a pension to Mary M. Pollard;
A bill (S. 2158) granting a pension to John D. Pearson;
A bill (S. 2159) granting a pension to Warner P. Price;
A bill (S. 2160) granting a pension to Harrie Pierson;
A bill (S. 2161) granting an increase of pension to Mary White;
A bill (S. 2162) granting a pension to Anna Warthan;
A bill (S. 2163) granting a pension to Allen R. Vickers;
A bill (S. 2164) granting an increase of pension to Allen Tyler;
A bill (S. 2165) granting a pension to Adam Akers;
A bill (S. 2166) granting a pension to Myrtle Jackson;
A bill (S. 2167) granting an increase of pension to James McConnell;
A bill (S. 2168) granting a pension to John W. May;
A bill (S. 2169) granting a pension to Elizabeth J. Mitchell;
A bill (S. 2170) granting a pension to C. Harvey Sayre;
A bill (S. 2171) granting a pension to M. M. Sayre;
A bill (S. 2172) granting a pension to Mary E. Sheppard;
A bill (S. 2173) granting an increase of pension to Louisa Swanger;
A bill (S. 2174) granting an increase of pension to E. W. Stephenson;
A bill (S. 2175) granting a pension to Elizabeth S. Ryan;
A bill (S. 2176) granting a pension to Samuel W. Reid;
A bill (S. 2177) granting an increase of pension to Theresa Reed;
A bill (S. 2178) granting a pension to Harry B. Robb;
A bill (S. 2179) granting a pension to William Leslie Nelson;
A bill (S. 2180) granting a pension to John A. Thayer;
A bill (S. 2181) granting a pension to George D. Miles;
A bill (S. 2182) granting a pension to William J. Murphy;
A bill (S. 2183) granting a pension to Ollie McFee;
A bill (S. 2184) granting a pension to James Lynch;
A bill (S. 2185) granting a pension to Abraham Lanham;
A bill (S. 2186) granting an increase of pension to Granville Lanham;
A bill (S. 2187) granting a pension to John F. Kendall;
A bill (S. 2188) granting a pension to James P. King;
A bill (S. 2189) granting a pension to Margaret C. Jenkins;
A bill (S. 2190) granting an increase of pension to Wilson Jones;
A bill (S. 2191) granting a pension to Lucinda Patterson;
A bill (S. 2192) granting a pension to B. F. Morrow;
A bill (S. 2193) granting a pension to Calvin S. Morehead; and
A bill (S. 2194) granting a pension to David S. King (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 48) regulating the removal of sand or other material from navigable rivers, harbors, and lakes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. LANE:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 49) calling upon the President of the United States to convene a congress of neutral nations to offer mediation to the belligerents in Europe; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there are no further bills or joint resolutions, concurrent and other resolutions are in order.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I call attention to the fact that a bill was read the first time and will come up for the second reading.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That will be reached in regular order.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.

Mr. VARDAMAN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 24), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce, or any subcommittee thereof, be, and the same are hereby, authorized, during the Sixty-fourth Congress, to send for books and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a price not to exceed $1 per printed page, and to employ such assistants as may be required to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be pending before the said committee or under investigation or examination thereby; that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that such committee, or subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions of the Senate or during the vacation of the Senate at any place in the United States.

TAX ON MUNITIONS OF WAR.

Mr. KENYON. I submit a resolution, which I ask may be read and lie on the table.

The resolution (S. Res. 22) was read, as follows:

Whereas under the Constitution Congress has power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; and
Whereas it is apparent from the message of the President of the United States to Congress, recently delivered, that he desires revenues raised for an elaborate plan of national defense; and
Whereas the general welfare of the United States has been imperiled by the manufacture and shipment of munitions of war in large quantities to foreign nations; and
Whereas the extensive policy of national preparedness advocated by the President in his message has been made necessary, if at all, by the irritation caused to other nations by said shipments of arms and munitions; and
Whereas a few manufacturers making said arms and munitions have made tremendous profits thereby, and there has been no profit to the country at large, except as may be incident to the employment of those in said factories; and
Whereas prosperity based on the profit in making instrumentalities to kill people can not be a lasting or satisfactory prosperity; and
Whereas the shipment of arms and munitions of war to foreign nations, resulting in profit to the few has imperiled the many; and
Whereas justice requires that those making the huge profits of said munitions of war shall pay the expense of preparedness made necessary by their gain: Therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that in raising the revenue necessary for any preparedness additional to that in times of peace taxes shall be levied on arms and munitions of war to such an extent as to produce sufficient revenue for any defense program.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will lie on the table subject to the further order of the Senate.

GRACE L. O'BRIEN.

Mr. PENROSE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 25), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay from the miscellaneous items of the contingent fund of the Senate to Grace L. O'Brien, widow of John H. O'Brien, late assistant clerk to the Committee on Additional Accommodations for the Library of Congress, a sum equal to six months' salary at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his demise, said sum to be considered as including funeral expenses and all other allowances.

FRAUDULENT USE OF THE MAILS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a bill for second reading and reference.

The bill (S. 1558) to prevent the use of the mails and of the telegraph and telephone in furtherance of fraudulent and harmful transactions on stock exchanges was read the second time by its title.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. On Friday last objection was made by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] to the second reading of the bill, so that it went over until to-day. The

Chair now lays it before the Senate for its disposition, the bill having been read twice by title.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, my purpose the other day in objecting to the consideration of the bill was to secure time for its examination, and then to secure if necessary the attention of the Senate in order that it might be properly referred.

The bill is, as I understand, practically identical with a bill introduced at the last session by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN] and considered by the Committee on Banking and Currency. In my opinion, it never should have gone to the Committee on Banking and Currency. It has nothing to do with the regulation of banks, and nothing to do with the regulation of currency. It relates wholly to the Post Office Department and to the regulation of stock exchanges through the power of the Postmaster General. I therefore move—and I hope I may have the consent of the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency—that the bill be referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the adoption of the motion made by the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, the bill proposing a regulation of stock exchanges was the result of a prolonged examination made by the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives. It is the same bill, substantially, which they recommended, a bill proposing to require the stock exchanges to become entitled under a charter to transact their business. At present the stock exchanges are private associations without any authority in the public to safeguard their transactions by public supervision.

The practices which have been complained of are what are called matched orders, washed sales, and manipulation, by which a false and fictitious market price is apparently fixed to a stock, the public being deluded into the belief that that stock has a large public demand and can be readily sold at a fixed price. The public is led by such false appearances to invest its funds in these stocks at a certain price. Thereafter those who manipulate the stock, who are engaged in bulling the stock, drop out from under it, and the public is permitted to suffer a tremendous loss in money. It is a fraud upon the people of the United States.

The governors of the stock exchange in New York gave assurances that they were strongly desirous of preventing such practices, but it is extremely difficult for them to accomplish that as a private association. The governors would have to assume the responsibility of charging men with the manipulation, and so forth, which might be more properly done by public officials.

The purpose of this bill is to have a charter issued by the State in which the association is doing business, the charter providing that there shall be no washed sales, matched orders, manipulation, or other fraudulent transactions; that there shall be reasonable publicity, and that a violation then of the terms of the charter shall be punished by the Post Office Department withholding their access to the mails until the cause of complaint is removed. It is a very reasonable and proper way to exercise the powers of the United States.

The Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate has had this bill under advisement for two years and has expended over a thousand dollars in hearings extended to the officers of the stock exchanges. That committee has considered the matter quite at length, and its members having had it in charge, having listened to the presentation of the evidence, are prepared better than another and a new committee would be to consider this measure. Furthermore, a fundamental reason justifies its going to the Committee on Banking and Currency, because through the stock exchanges our country heretofore has been thrown into panic. When the present war came on the importance of this matter was so great that the governors of the stock exchange, under the influence of the great banks of New York, themselves voluntarily closed the stock exchange until the country could adjust itself to the new conditions.

These stocks are used as collateral in the great banks and the reserves which are piled up in New York City are used for the purpose of carrying the stocks on the stock market, so that the stability of the banking system of the United States is vitally concerned in the proper conduct of the stock exchanges. It is for that reason that the Banking and Currency Committee of the House and the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate have heretofore had jurisdiction of the measure, and I think it would be very much out of order to deprive that committee of its jurisdiction and transfer it to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, which has to deal with a totally different subject.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, I ask the Secretary to again read the title of the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will read the title of the bill.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 1558) to prevent the use of the mails and of the telegraph and telephone in furtherance of fraudulent and harmful transactions on stock exchanges.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, the title of the bill clearly indicates to which committee it should be sent. There is not a line or a suggestion anywhere in the bill that relates to banking and currency. It is purely an administrative measure, and the Post Office Department is charged with its administration. The bill is loaded from one end to the other with limitations and instructions directed to the Postmaster General and the Post Office Department. The Banking and Currency Committee has nothing in the world to do with the provisions of the bill; but, as I have said, it is purely and simply a post-office matter.

I want to say, Mr. President, that to send this bill, written as it is, intending to accomplish the purpose that it seeks to accomplish, to any other than the Post Office Committee would be a clear indication on the part of the Senate that they do not believe the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads is competent to deal with matters relating to the Post Office Department. I hope that the bill will be sent to the proper committee, which, in my opinion, is the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the adoption of the motion of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] to refer the bill to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. [Putting the question.] By the sound the "ayes" seem to have it.

Mr. OWEN. I call for a division upon that motion.

Mr. GALLINGER. Let us have the yeas and nays.

Mr. OWEN. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. STONE], who is absent. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from Idaho [Mr. BRADY] and will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. SHERMAN (when Mr. LEWIS's name was called). I wish to announce that my colleague [Mr. LEWIS] is confined to his room by illness.

Mr. SAULSBURY (when his name was called). I inquire whether the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. COLT] has voted?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. He has not.

Mr. SAULSBURY. I have a pair with that Senator, and withhold my vote.

Mr. VARDAMAN (when Mr. SHIELDS's name was called). I desire to announce the unavoidable absence of the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. SHIELDS]. He is absent in the performance of important business.

Mr. KERN (when Mr. SHIVELY's name was called). I desire to announce the unavoidable absence of my colleague [Mr. SHIVELY]. He is paired with the junior Senator from Maine [Mr. BURLEIGH]. I wish this announcement to stand for the day.

Mr. SIMMONS (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. CLAPP]. I do not see him in his seat.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. He has not voted.

Mr. SIMMONS. I therefore withhold my vote.

Mr. TILLMAN (when his name was called). I transfer my pair with the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. GOFF] to my colleague [Mr. SMITH of South Carolina] and will vote. I vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. GRONNA. I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Maine [Mr. JOHNSON]. Not knowing how he would vote if present, I withhold my vote.

Mr. CURTIS. I have been requested to announce the following pairs:

The senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. DU PONT] with the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON];

The senior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BRANDEGEE] with the senior Senator from Florida [Mr. FLETCHER].

Mr. SIMMONS. I transfer my pair with the junior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. CLAPP] to the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. SHIELDS] and will vote. I vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 43, nays 25, as follows:

YEAS—43.

Bankhead	Curtis	Jones	Martin, Va.
Borah	Dillingham	Kenyon	Nelson
Catron	Fall	Lane	O'Gorman
Clark, Wyo.	Gallinger	Lippitt	Oliver
Clarke, Ark.	Harding	Lodge	Overman
Cummins	Hitchcock	McCumber	Page

Penrose	Smith, Md.	Swanson	Vardaman
Sherman	Smith, Mich.	Thomas	Wadsworth
Simmons	Smoot	Tillman	Warren
Smith, Ariz.	Sterling	Townsend	Weeks
Smith, Ga.	Sutherland	Underwood	

NAYS—25.

Ashurst	James	Owen	Sheppard
Chamberlain	Johnson, S. Dak.	Pittman	Thompson
Chilton	Kern	Poindexter	Walsh
Gore	Lea, Tenn.	Pomerene	Williams
Hollis	Lee, Md.	Reed	
Hughes	Martine, N. J.	Robinson	
Husting	Myers	Shafroth	

NOT VOTING—26.

Beckham	Culberson	La Follette	Saulsbury
Brandegee	du Pont	Lewis	Shields
Broussard	Fletcher	McLean	Shively
Bryan	Goff	Newlands	Stone
Burleigh	Gronna	Norris	Works
Clapp	Hardwick	Phelan	
Colt	Johnson, Me.	Ransdell	

So the bill was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

LAWS OF THE PHILIPPINES (S. DOC. NO. 21).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the Philippines and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

As required by section 86 of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, entitled "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," I transmit herewith a set of the laws enacted by the Third Philippine Legislature during its third session from October 16, 1914, to February 5, 1915, inclusive, together with certain laws enacted by the Philippine Commission.

These acts and resolutions have not been previously transmitted to Congress, and none of them has been printed.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *December 13, 1915.*

FRANCHISES BY PORTO RICO (S. DOC. NO. 19).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

As required by section 32 of the act of Congress approved April 12, 1900, entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," I have the honor to transmit herewith certified copies of franchises granted by the Executive Council of Porto Rico, which are described in the accompanying letter from the Secretary of War transmitting them to me.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *December 13, 1915.*

REPORT OF GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO (S. DOC. NO. 22).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico and ordered to be be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, the report of the governor of Porto Rico for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, together with the reports of the heads of the several executive departments of the Porto Rican government for the same period.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *December 13, 1915.*

LAWS OF PORTO RICO (S. DOC. NO. 20).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

As required by section 31 of the act of Congress approved April 12, 1900, entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," I transmit herewith copies of the acts and resolutions enacted by the Eighth Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico during its first session (January 11 to March 11, 1915, inclusive).

These acts and resolutions have not previously been transmitted to Congress and none of them has been printed.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *December 13, 1915.*

REPORTS OF GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINES (S. DOC. NO. 23).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on the Philippines and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, the report of the Philippine Commission for the period July 1, 1913, to December 31, 1914, together with the reports of the Governor General and the secretaries of the four executive departments of the Philippine government for the same period and the first annual report of the governor of the department of Mindanao and Sulu for the calendar year 1914.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *December 13, 1915.*

LAWS OF ALASKA (S. DOC. NO. 18).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Territories.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In compliance with the provisions of section 20 of the act of August 24, 1912, entitled "An act to create a legislative assembly in the Territory of Alaska, to confer legislative power thereon, and for other purposes," I transmit herewith the Session Laws of Alaska for 1915, containing the acts, resolutions, and memorials of the Second Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, which convened on the 1st day of March, 1915, and adjourned the 29th day of April, 1915.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *December 13, 1915.*

THE NATIONAL BANK ACT.

Mr. OWEN. I send to the desk a copy of the national bank act as amended, the Federal reserve act, and other laws relating to national banks compiled by the Comptroller of the Currency, and ask to have it printed as a public document. The plates are already in the Government Printing Office.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Such will be the order, unless there is objection.

Mr. SMOOT. Before the order is entered I desire to learn whether it is a departmental document? I wish to ask the Senator from Oklahoma that question.

Mr. OWEN. It is the national bank act, together with the Federal reserve act, which has been compiled by the Comptroller of the Currency. It is necessary for the banks of the country to have copies of these acts easily available.

Mr. SMOOT. I wish to say that there has been a rule of the Printing Committees of both Houses not to make a departmental document a public document. I suggest to the Senator from Oklahoma to have the matter referred to the Committee on Printing for action.

Mr. OWEN. I shall be glad to have that done.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The former order will be modified in that respect, unless there is objection. The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered; and the matter will be referred to the Committee on Printing.

JOHN WARWICK DANIEL (S. DOC. NO. 17).

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia. Mr. President, on the 26th day of May last a bronze statue of my late colleague, Senator Daniel, was unveiled at the city of Lynchburg, Va. It is the work of the famous sculptor, Sir Moses Ezekiel, a native of Virginia, but now residing in Rome. On the occasion of the unveiling of the statue a very interesting and able address was delivered by Prof. W. M. Thornton, of the University of Virginia, who is a distinguished scholar. I ask unanimous consent that the address may be printed as a public document.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The request of the Senator from Virginia will be granted, unless there is objection. The Chair hears none.

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES.

Mr. THOMPSON. Pursuant to the notice which I gave on the 10th instant, I submit the following resolution and ask that it be referred to the Committee on Rules.

The resolution (S. Res. 23) was read and referred to the Committee on Rules, as follows:

Resolved, That Rule XXII of the standing rules of the Senate be amended as follows: After the last paragraph of Rule XXII add the following:

"*Provided, however*, That any Senator arising in his place and asserting that in his opinion an attempt is being made on the floor of the Senate to obstruct, hinder, or delay the right of the Senate to proceed to a vote, the Chair shall, without permitting any debate thereon, put the question to the Senate:

"'Is it the sense of the Senate that an attempt is being made to obstruct, hinder, or delay a vote?'

"And if that question shall be decided in the affirmative, then it shall be in order, to the exclusion of all other questions, for any Senator to move to limit debate on the pending bill or resolution and all amendments thereto, and the said motion shall be decided without debate. And thereafter, the motion being carried, each Senator shall be entitled to speak not to exceed one hour in all on the bill, including all amendments offered thereto and all motions and other proceedings in any way affecting the same."

COLVILLE INDIAN RESERVATION LANDS.

Mr. POINDEXTER. Mr. President, on the 7th instant I introduced a resolution (S. Res. 9) calling upon the Secretary of the Interior to inform the Senate the cause of the nine years' delay in the opening of the Colville Indian Reservation in accordance with the provisions of the law of March 22, 1906. Since the introduction of the resolution I have had a conference with the Secretary of the Interior, and he has fixed a definite date for the opening of that reservation—July 1, 1916. Therefore, nothing can be accomplished by further inquiry of the Secretary of the Interior, the matter having been disposed of. I therefore ask that the resolution lie on the table.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Such will be the action of the Senate, unless there is objection. The Chair hears none.

CLERKS TO SENATORS.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, on the 10th instant I gave notice of an amendment which I intended to propose to the rules. I desire to submit a resolution embodying the proposed amendment, and I want to call the attention of the chairman of the Committee on Rules to it. We had some discussion with reference to it at the last session of Congress, and the chairman gave us some assurance that during the vacation the committee would try to give the subject consideration. I hope that has been done; but, at any rate, I trust that we may have some action in regard to the matter before very long. I ask that the resolution may be read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Washington submits a resolution which, without objection, will be read and referred to the Committee on Rules.

The resolution (S. J. Res. 35) was read and referred to the Committee on Rules, as follows:

Joint resolution providing for employees to Senators and Senate committees, and fixing their compensation, commencing with the beginning of the Sixty-fifth Congress.

Resolved, etc., That, commencing with the beginning of the Sixty-fifth Congress, each chairman of a first-class committee shall have a secretary, who shall receive an annual salary of $3,000, and who shall also act as clerk of his committee; an assistant secretary, who shall receive an annual salary of $2,500, and who shall also act as assistant clerk to his committee; and, during the sessions of the Senate, a stenographer, to be paid at the rate of $1,440 per annum; and a messenger, to be paid at the rate of $1,200 per annum; each chairman of a second-class committee shall have a secretary, who shall receive an annual salary of $2,750, and who shall act as clerk of his committee; an assistant secretary, who shall receive an annual salary of $2,000, and who shall also act as assistant clerk of his committee; and, during the sessions of the Senate, a stenographer, to be paid at the rate of $1,440 per annum; and a messenger, to be paid at the rate of $1,200 per annum; and each Senator not the chairman of a committee shall have a secretary, who shall receive an annual salary of $2,500; an assistant secretary, who shall receive an annual salary of $1,800; and, during the sessions of the Senate, a stenographer, who shall be paid at the rate of $1,440 per annum; and any additional assistance that may be necessary in connection with committee or official senatorial work while the Senate is in session shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate only after due provision has been made therefor by appropriate resolution.

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES.

Mr. GORE. Pursuant to the notice which I gave on the 10th instant, I submit the following resolutions proposing to amend certain rules of the Senate, which I ask may be referred to the Committee on Rules.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Rules, as follows:

Senate resolution 27.

Resolved, That the Standing Rules of the Senate be amended by amending paragraph 2 of Rule III to read as follows:

"2. A quorum shall consist of a majority of the Senators duly chosen and sworn, except when the Senate is sitting as in Committee of the Whole, in which case 30 Senators shall constitute a quorum."

Senate resolution 28.

Resolved, That Rule XII of the Standing Rules of the Senate be amended as follows: Insert after the words "unless excused by the Senate" the following: "and every Senator not voting shall answer 'Present.'"

Senate resolution 29.

Resolved, That Rule XII of the Standing Rules of the Senate be amended as follows: At the end of said rule add the following:

"3. Whenever upon any such roll call the number of Senators voting and answering 'present' shall not constitute a quorum, the presiding officer shall announce that a quorum of the Senate is not present, and unless the Senate shall adjourn a call of the Senate shall be considered as ordered and the Sergeant at Arms shall forthwith proceed to bring in absent Members; and each Member so arrested shall be brought by the Sergeant at Arms before the Senate, whereupon he shall be noted as present, discharged from arrest, and given an opportunity to vote, and his vote shall be recorded. Whenever those voting on the question and those who are present and decline to vote shall together make a majority of the Senate the presiding officer shall declare that a quorum is constituted, and the pending question shall be decided as the majority of those voting shall appear. And thereupon further proceedings under the call shall be considered as dispensed with."

Senate resolution 30.

Resolved, That the Standing Rules of the Senate be amended by adding the following at the close of paragraph 1, Rule XV, as a part thereof:

"When any such bill or resolution has been so considered and reported to the Senate, with or without amendment, the same shall be voted on the third day thereafter, unless previously disposed of, or unless a later day shall have been fixed for such vote."

Senate resolution 31.

Resolved, That the Standing Rules of the Senate be amended by adding the following paragraph to Rule XVI:

"The Senate may at any time on motion and without debate fix a day certain, to be not less than two whole days thereafter, if there be as many as seven days of the session remaining, on which a vote shall be taken on any pending general appropriation bill: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall not apply when such bill contains general legislation or when such conference report involves general legislation not agreed to on the original passage of the bill. When the question as to whether such bill or report contains general legislation which has not been previously agreed to by the Senate shall be raised by motion, point of order, or otherwise, it shall require a majority of all the Senators elected and sworn to decide such question in the negative."

Senate resolution 32.

Resolved, That Rule XVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate be amended as follows: Insert after the words "No amendment which proposes general legislation shall be received to any general appropriation bill," in the third paragraph of said rule, the following: "unless such amendment being germane to the subject matter of the bill shall propose to retrench expenditures by the reduction of the number and salary of the officers of the United States, by the reduction of the compensation of any person paid out of the Treasury of the United States, or by the reduction of amounts of money covered by the bill."

Mr. JONES submitted a resolution (S. Res. 26) proposing an amendment to Rule XXV of the standing rules of the Senate, which was read and referred to the Committee on Rules, as follows:

Resolved, That, beginning with the Sixty-fifth Congress, Rule XXV of the standing rules of the Senate be amended to read as follows:

"RULE XXV. The following standing committees shall be appointed at the commencement of each Congress, with leave to report by bill or otherwise:

"COMMITTEES OF THE FIRST CLASS.

"A Committee on Appropriations.
"A Committee on Commerce.
"A Committee on Finance.
"A Committee on Foreign Relations.
"A Committee on Interstate Commerce.
"A Committee on the Judiciary.
"A Committee on Banking and Currency.
"A Committee on Public Lands.

"The foregoing committees shall consist of not to exceed 11 members each and shall be so constituted that each Member of the Senate shall be a member of one of said committees and no more.

"COMMITTEES OF THE SECOND CLASS.

"A Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.
"A Committee on the District of Columbia.
"A Committee on Rules.
"A Committee on the Census.
"A Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.
"A Committee on Claims.
"A Committee on Education and Labor.
"A Committee on Insular Affairs.
"A Committee on Immigration.
"A Committee on Military Affairs.
"A Committee on Naval Affairs.
"A Committee on Pensions.
"A Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.
"A Committee on Printing, which shall have power to act jointly with the same committee of the House of Representatives.
"A Committee on Enrolled Bills, which shall have power to act jointly with a similar committee of the House of Representatives, and which, or some member of which, shall examine all bills or joint resolutions which shall have passed the Senate or both Houses to see that the same are correctly engrossed or enrolled, and, when signed by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate, shall present the same forthwith, when they shall have originated in the Senate, to the President of the United States in person and report the fact and date of such presentation to the Senate.
"A Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, which shall have power to act jointly with a similar committee of the House of Representatives.
"A Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to which shall be referred all resolutions directing the payment of money out of the contingent fund of the Senate or creating a charge upon the same.

"The foregoing committees of the second class shall consist of not to exceed 13 members, and no Senator shall be placed upon more than two of said committees at the same time.

"SEC. 2. That the aforesaid committees shall continue and have the power to act until their successors are appointed."

OCCUPATION OF VERA CRUZ.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate for reference Senate resolution No. 15, introduced by the senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS]. As that Senator is not in his seat, unless there is objection, the matter will be laid over pending his return.

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Senate resolution No. 11, introduced by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. SHAFROTH], will be referred to the Committee on Rules.

Morning business is closed. Under the notice heretofore given, the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. TILLMAN] is entitled to the floor.

Mr. O'GORMAN. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from South Carolina yield to the Senator from New York?

Mr. TILLMAN. I do.

COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

Mr. O'GORMAN. I ask unanimous consent that so much of Rule XXIV as provides for the appointment of the standing and other committees of the Senate by ballot be suspended.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. O'GORMAN. I now offer a resolution providing for membership of the standing committees of the Senate for the Sixty-fourth Congress, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will read the resolution.

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the following shall constitute the standing committees of the Senate of the Sixty-fourth Congress:

ON ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Messrs. Penrose (chairman), Poindexter, Stone, Hughes, and Vardaman.

ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

Messrs. Gore (chairman), Chamberlain, Smith of South Carolina, Smith of Georgia, Sheppard, Shafroth, Ransdell, Thompson, Johnson of South Dakota, Warren, Page, Gronna, Brady, Norris, Kenyon, and Wadsworth.

ON APPROPRIATIONS.

Messrs. Martin of Virginia (chairman), Overman, Owen, Smith of Maryland, Chamberlain, Lea of Tennessee, Bryan, Shafroth, Tillman, Culberson, Underwood, Robinson, Warren, Gallinger, Smoot, Oliver, Dillingham, Jones, Townsend, and Curtis.

TO AUDIT AND CONTROL THE CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.

Messrs. Lea of Tennessee (chairman), Shafroth, Reed, Dillingham, and Smoot.

ON BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Messrs. Owen (chairman), Hitchcock, Reed, Pomerene, Shafroth, Hollis, Lee of Maryland, Husting, Fletcher, Nelson, McLean, Weeks, Page, Grönna, and Norris.

ON CANADIAN RELATIONS.

Messrs. Shields (chairman), Ransdell, Gore, Smith of Maryland, Myers, Oliver, Sherman, Curtis, and Wadsworth.

ON THE CENSUS.

Messrs. Chilton (chairman), Sheppard, Shively, Martine of New Jersey, Broussard, Ashurst, Robinson, La Follette, Cummins, du Pont, McLean, and Townsend.

ON CIVIL SERVICE AND RETRENCHMENT.

Messrs. Pomerene (chairman), James, Hollis, Shields, Ransdell, Lee of Maryland, Underwood, Cummins, La Follette, Smoot, Colt, and Sterling.

ON CLAIMS.

Messrs. Bryan (chairman), Robinson, Johnson of Maine, Lane, Lee of Maryland, Johnson of South Dakota, Beckham, Broussard, Burleigh, Goff, Gronna, Catron, Harding, and Wadsworth.

ON COAST AND INSULAR SURVEY.

Messrs. Saulsbury (chairman), Culberson, Bankhead, Pittman, Lee of Maryland, Townsend, Works, Brady, and Sterling.

ON COAST DEFENSES.

Messrs. Lee of Maryland (chairman), Johnson of Maine, Simmons, Smith of Maryland, Lane, Phelan, du Pont, Catron, Weeks, Burleigh, and Harding.

ON COMMERCE.

Messrs. Clarke of Arkansas (chairman), Fletcher, Chamberlain, Ransdell, Sheppard, Vardaman, Shields, Martin of Virginia, Bankhead, Simmons, Reed, Nelson, Smith of Michigan, Oliver, Jones, Lippitt, Kenyon, Sherman, and Harding.

ON CONSERVATION OF NATIONAL RESOURCES.

Messrs. Vardaman (chairman), Smith of South Carolina, Newlands, Bankhead, Smith of Arizona, Lee of Maryland, Johnson of South Dakota, Martine of New Jersey, Clark of Wyoming, Jones, Gronna, Brady, Goff, Sterling, and Weeks.

ON CORPORATIONS ORGANIZED IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Messrs. La Follette (chairman), Lippitt, Stone, Shively, and Ashurst.

ON CUBAN RELATIONS.

Messrs. Underwood (chairman), Husting, Ashurst, Smith of Michigan, and Sutherland.

ON DISPOSITION OF USELESS PAPERS IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

Messrs. Jones (chairman), Sherman, Lane, Martine of New Jersey, and Hollis.

ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Messrs. Smith of Maryland (chairman), Pomerene, Smith of Arizona, Kern, Hollis, James, Saulsbury, Martin of Virginia, Dillingham, Jones, Works, Kenyon, Sherman, and Sterling.

ON EDUCATION AND LABOR.

Messrs. Smith of Georgia (chairman), Shively, Swanson, Martine of New Jersey, Johnson of Maine, Underwood, Borah, Penrose, Page, McLean, and Kenyon.

ON ENGROSSED BILLS.

Messrs. Warren (chairman), Simmons, and Lee of Maryland.

ON ENROLLED BILLS.

Messrs. Hollis (chairman), James, and Curtis.

TO EXAMINE THE SEVERAL BRANCHES OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Messrs. Smith of Michigan (chairman), Brandegee, Curtis, Lea of Tennessee, Culberson, Simmons, and Smith of Maryland.

ON EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Messrs. Sheppard (chairman), Simmons, Gore, Lippitt, and Wadsworth.

ON EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Messrs. Thompson (chairman), Martin of Virginia, Underwood, Fall, and Brady.

ON EXPENDITURES IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. Smoot (chairman), Catron, Poindexter, Swanson, Hollis, Ashurst, and Martine of New Jersey.

ON EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Messrs. Sutherland (chairman), Borah, du Pont, Pittman, Robinson, Thomas, and James.

ON EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Messrs. Beckham (chairman), Lane, Husting, Catron, and Goff.

ON EXPENDITURES IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. Hughes (chairman), Martin of Virginia, Tillman, Gronna, and Dillingham.

ON EXPENDITURES IN THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. Hardwick (chairman), Lee of Maryland, Lane, Smith of Michigan, and Sherman.

ON EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Messrs. Lewis (chairman), Stone, Ransdell, Penrose, and Lippitt.

ON EXPENDITURES IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. Robinson (chairman), Smith of Maryland, Lea of Tennessee, Works, and Harding.

ON EXPENDITURES IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. du Pont (chairman), Kenyon, Norris, Lane, Thomas, James, and Williams.

ON FINANCE.

Messrs. Simmons (chairman), Stone, Williams, Johnson of Maine, Shively, Smith of Georgia, Thomas, James, Hughes, Gore, Penrose, Lodge, McCumber, Smoot, Gallinger, Clark of Wyoming, and La Follette.

ON FISHERIES.

Messrs. Johnson of Maine (chairman), Fletcher, Martin of Virginia, Lane, Husting, Works, Jones, Burleigh, and Curtis.

ON THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES OF INDIANS.

Messrs. Nelson (chairman), Colt, Tillman, Clarke of Arkansas, and Newlands.

ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Messrs. Stone (chairman), Shively, Clarke of Arkansas, Hitchcock, O'Gorman, Williams, Swanson, Pomerene, Smith of Arizona, Saulsbury, Lodge, Smith of Michigan, McCumber, Sutherland, Borah, Brandegee, and Oliver.

ON FOREST RESERVATIONS AND THE PROTECTION OF GAME.

Messrs. Lane (chairman), Tillman, Overman, Hitchcock, Broussard, McLean, Norris, Weeks, and Sherman.

ON THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Messrs. Clark of Wyoming (chairman), Fall, Norris, Kern, Smith of South Carolina, James, and Smith of Arizona.

ON IMMIGRATION.

Messrs. Smith of South Carolina (chairman), Kern, O'Gorman, Gore, Hardwick, Husting, Johnson of South Dakota, Lodge, Dillingham, Penrose, Colt, Goff, and Sterling.

ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Messrs. Ashurst (chairman), Myers, Pittman, Lane, Owen, Lewis, Husting, Johnson of South Dakota, Walsh, Clapp, La Follette, Page, Gronna, Fall, and Curtis.

ON INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

Messrs. Borah (chairman), McCumber, Burleigh, Weeks, Wadsworth, Swanson, Myers, Fletcher, Pomerene, Newlands, and Johnson of Maine.

ON INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITIONS.

Messrs. Martine of New Jersey (chairman), Overman, Myers, Hardwick, Phelan, Johnson of South Dakota, Husting, Oliver, Gronna, Works, Catron, Smith of Michigan, and Norris.

ON INTEROCEANIC CANALS.

Messrs. O'Gorman (chairman), Shields, Walsh, Simmons, Thompson, Broussard, Underwood, Phelan, Brandegee, Borah, Page, Cummins, Colt, and Goff.

ON INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

Messrs. Newlands (chairman), Smith of South Carolina, Pomerene, Myers, Robinson, Saulsbury, Thompson, Lewis, Gore, Underwood, Clapp, Cummins, Oliver, Lippitt, Townsend, La Follette, and Poindexter.

TO INVESTIGATE TRESPASSERS UPON INDIAN LANDS.

Messrs. Husting (chairman), Lee of Maryland, Beckham, Poindexter, and Harding.

ON IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION OF ARID LANDS.

Messrs. Smith of Arizona (chairman), Lane, Pittman, Thompson, Sheppard, Walsh, Phelan, Jones, Warren, Sutherland, Borah, Works, and Catron.

REVISION OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES (JOINT).

Messrs. Husting, Chamberlain, Robinson, Sutherland, and Colt.

ON THE JUDICIARY.

Messrs. Culberson (chairman), Overman, Chilton, O'Gorman, Fletcher, Reed, Ashurst, Shields, Walsh, Smith of Georgia, Clark of Wyoming, Nelson, Dillingham, Sutherland, Brandegee, Borah, Cummins, and Works.

ON THE LIBRARY.

Messrs. Williams (chairman), Shively, Smith of Georgia, Newlands, Beckham, Cummins, Gallinger, and du Pont.

ON MANUFACTURES.

Messrs. Reed (chairman), Smith of South Carolina, Pomerene, O'Gorman, Lewis, Broussard, Oliver, La Follette, Cummins, McLean, and Gallinger.

ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Messrs. Chamberlain (chairman), Hitchcock, Lea of Tennessee, Fletcher, Myers, Thomas, Clarke of Arkansas, Sheppard, Beckham, Broussard, du Pont, Warren, Catron, Brady, Goff, Colt, and Weeks.

ON MINES AND MINING.

Messrs. Walsh (chairman), Ashurst, Pittman, Shafroth, Chilton, Phelan, Poindexter, Fall, Sterling, and Lippitt.

ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES.

Messrs. Cummins (chairman), Sterling, Wadsworth, Williams, Shields, Stone, and Broussard.

ON NATIONAL BANKS.

Messrs. Broussard (chairman), Martine of New Jersey, Lewis, Brady, and Clark of Wyoming.

ON NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Messrs. Tillman (chairman), Swanson, Bryan, Johnson of Maine, Chilton, O'Gorman, Smith of Maryland, Lewis, Phelan, Pittman, Penrose, Clapp, Lodge, Smith of Michigan, Page, Poindexter, and Fall.

ON PACIFIC ISLANDS AND PORTO RICO.

Messrs. Shafroth (chairman), Kern, Saulsbury, Vardaman, James, Lewis, Broussard, Poindexter, Clapp, Fall, Burleigh, and Goff.

ON PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Messrs. Brandegee (chairman), Gallinger, McCumber, Jones, Townsend, Shively, Reed, Stone, Johnson of South Dakota, Robinson, and Thomas.

ON PATENTS.

Messrs. James (chairman), Shively, Smith of South Carolina, Gore, Brandegee, Kenyon, and Colt.

ON PENSIONS.

Messrs. Shively (chairman), Bryan, Johnson of Maine, Hughes, Walsh, Johnson of South Dakota, Phelan, McCumber, Smoot, Poindexter, Goff, Sterling, and Sherman.

ON THE PHILIPPINES.

Messrs. Hitchcock (chairman), Fletcher, Reed, Lane, Ransdell, Shafroth, Thompson, Beckham, Phelan, McLean, Lippitt, Kenyon, Clapp, Fall, and Burleigh.

ON POST OFFICES AND POST ROADS.

Messrs. Bankhead (chairman), Smith of South Carolina, Swanson, Bryan, Martine of New Jersey, Lea of Tennessee, Vardaman, Hardwick, Beckham, Penrose, Townsend, Catron, Colt, Weeks, Sterling, and McLean.

ON PRINTING.

Messrs. Fletcher (chairman), Chilton, Kern, Smith of Arizona, Lewis, Smoot, Gallinger, and Page.

ON PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

Messrs. Lodge (chairman), Smith of Michigan, Gronna, Tillman, Thomas, Hitchcock, and Walsh.

ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

Messrs. Kern (chairman), Lea of Tennessee, Pomerene, Reed, Johnson of Maine, Vardaman, Hughes, Walsh, Thompson, Dillingham, Clapp, Sutherland, Kenyon, Sherman, and Fall.

ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Messrs. Swanson (chairman), Martine of New Jersey, Reed, Ashurst, Lane, Saulsbury, Culberson, Hardwick, Broussard, Sutherland, Warren, Poindexter, Burleigh, Brady, Fall, and Wadsworth.

ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND NATIONAL QUARANTINE.

Messrs. Ransdell (chairman), Fletcher, Owen, Culberson, Beckham, Underwood, Smoot, Works, Brady, Weeks, and Townsend.

ON PUBLIC LANDS.

Messrs. Myers (chairman), Smith of Arizona, Thomas, Thompson, Pittman, Ransdell, Chamberlain, Phelan, Husting, Smoot, Clark of Wyoming, Works, Fall, Norris, and Sterling.

ON RAILROADS.

Messrs. Phelan (chairman), Reed, Smith of Arizona, Williams, Smith of South Carolina, Lewis, Oliver, Norris, Goff, du Pont, and Clark of Wyoming.

ON REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS.

Messrs. Johnson of South Dakota (chairman), Newlands, Chilton, Burleigh, and Curtis.

ON RULES.

Messrs. Overman (chairman), Kern, O'Gorman, Williams, Lea of Tennessee, Smith of Georgia, Gallinger, Warren, Nelson, and Cummins.

ON STANDARDS, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

Messrs. Clapp (chairman), du Pont, Bankhead, Shields, and Hughes.

ON TERRITORIES.

Messrs. Pittman (chairman), Shively, Hitchcock, Walsh, Owen, Lane, Phelan, Nelson, McLean, Lippitt, Jones, and Harding.

ON TRANSPORTATION ROUTES TO THE SEABOARD.

Messrs. McCumber (chairman), Lodge, Burleigh, Sherman, Sheppard, Bankhead, Vardaman, Hughes, and Beckham.

ON TRANSPORTATION AND SALE OF MEAT PRODUCTS.

Messrs. Page (chairman), Harding, Hollis, Simmons, and Shafroth.

ON THE UNIVERSITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Messrs. Dillingham (chairman), Brandegee, McCumber, Goff, Colt, Williams, Hollis, Saulsbury, Shields, Johnson of South Dakota, and Martine of New Jersey.

ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Messrs. Thomas (chairman), Owen, Ransdell, Hollis, Johnson of South Dakota, Sutherland, Jones, Clapp, and Catron.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Unless there is objection, the resolution appointing the committees of the Senate will be agreed to. The Chair hears no objection, and it is so ordered.

SOURCES OF REVENUE.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I desire to submit a resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. TILLMAN] is entitled to the floor. Will he yield to the Senator from Oklahoma for the purpose of submitting a resolution?

Mr. TILLMAN. I will yield if it will not provoke any debate. If it does, I must object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Then it will go over under the rule. The Secretary will read the resolution submitted by the Senator from Oklahoma.

The Secretary read the resolution (S. Res. 21), as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to submit to the Senate an estimate of the probable revenue to be derived from the following duties and excise taxes, to wit:

First. A duty of 10 cents per pound on tea.

Second. A duty of 1⅛ cents per pound on sugar.

Third. An excise tax of 1⅛ cents per pound on sugar produced in the United States and its island possessions, to be paid at the factory or refinery, a portion of the latter tax equal to seven-tenths of 1 cent per pound to be suspended by presidential proclamation upon the signing of a protocol looking to the establishment of peace among the nations of Europe now at war.

Fourth. An excise tax of 25 cents per horsepower on the production of automobiles, to be paid by the manufacturer, such tax to be suspended by presidential proclamation at the end of six months after the signing of a protocol looking to the establishment of peace among the nations of Europe now at war.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution.

Mr. GALLINGER. I think it ought to go over under the rule.

Mr. SMOOT. I object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is made.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President——

Mr. SIMMONS. I wish to ascertain exactly what the resolution is. I could not hear it read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection has already been made, and the resolution under the rule will be printed and lie over for a day.

ADJOURNMENT TO THURSDAY.

Mr. KERN. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from South Carolina yield to the Senator from Indiana?

Mr. TILLMAN. I do, for the purpose he has indicated to me.

Mr. KERN. I move that when the Senate adjourns to-day it be until Thursday next, at 12 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to.

MANUFACTURE OF ARMOR.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, I call up from the table Senate bill 1417, introduced by me on the 10th instant, and ask that it be read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays the bill before the Senate, and the Secretary will read it.

The Secretary read as follows:

A bill (S. 1417) to erect a factory for the manufacture of armor.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to erect a factory for the manufacture of armor for vessels of the Navy, said factory to have an annual capacity of twenty thousand tons of armor: *Provided*, That the cost of said factory, when completed, shall not exceed $11,000,000, which sum is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be immediately available, for the purposes of this act and toward the purchase of a site for said factory, unless there is an available site already owned by the Government; in that case the full sum of $11,000,000 is hereby appropriated for the erection of said factory to make armor plate and any other material for the Navy that may be profitably produced therein, including all necessary drafting and clerical assistance, and to be available until expended.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, the question of preparedness now so universally discussed is one requiring grave consideration and prompt action. There are all sorts of opinions and advice from all quarters—good, bad, and not only unwise, but unthinkable of adoption except by "wild men from Borneo." Mr. Bryan, who is the evangel of "peace at any price," is bitterly opposed to any and all increase, either in the Army or the Navy. I have been his friend both personally and politically for many long years; but he seems to be simply obsessed on this subject and has lost his usual poise. Ex-President Roosevelt, on the other hand, who snorts and roars like a veritable Bull of

Bashan, poses as the god of war and clamors for a very large standing Army and great reserves. He reminds one of the giant in Mother Goose—

Fe, fi, fo, fum,
I smell the blood of a German man,
Be he live, or be he dead,
I'll grind his bones to make my bread.

You will all notice that I have taken some liberty with Mother Goose because it says "Englishman" not "German man."

While I realize there is need of a larger Army than we now have, and especially of officers who are trained in the handling of troops, common sense teaches me that if we legislate promptly to get an "adequate Navy," as called for in the last Democratic platform and demanded in louder and more clarion tones in the President's address to Congress last week, it would go further toward defending the country from foreign attack than would any other instrumentality we can provide. The Navy is spoken of—and rightly so—as our first line of defense; and I favor such a Navy as will make our country second to none on the water except England. It stands to reason that the stronger and more efficient Navy we have, the less need there will be for a great enlargement of the Army; for as our country is not likely to enter into a war of aggression anywhere, or under any provocation, and only seeks to defend itself and maintain the new Monroe doctrine as enunciated by President Wilson, if no enemy can land on our shores we would not need an Army to defend them, but could depend on volunteers and the National Guard in an emergency. But as I see it, no emergency can possibly arise if we have an "adequate Navy." Such a Navy is an imperative necessity, not only to national life and honor now, but to maintain the newer and nobler Monroe doctrine—"America for the Americans."

Just what vessels we ought to authorize to be built will be thrashed out by the Naval Committees of the House and Senate after consultation with the experts from the Navy Department. But there is one question which ought to be decided very promptly; and that is the authorization of the construction by the Government of its own armor plant. With this idea in view I introduced the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to build such a plant as soon as practicable; and I believe the very promptest action is necessary in both ends of the Capitol. The bill ought to go through this end of the Capitol and the other end, too, inside of 30 days and become a law, for with the utmost energy and industry both displayed it will take not less than a year to construct and equip such a plant and get it in running order. It is a gigantic task to construct such a plant, as everyone must see, and no red tape of any kind—least of all interminable debate on this floor or in the committees—should delay it in the slightest degree. The country ought to regard as a public enemy any Senator or Member of Congress who tries to delay or thwart this purpose. Any delay in beginning work would be criminal unless a continuance of the Republican program heretofore followed, of having the Treasury robbed right along, is to go on. I can not believe there are any such Republicans here.

The country is at present in the grasp of an Armor Trust, as it has been these 20 years. The committee appointed last winter to investigate this subject made its report in the expiring hours of the last session of Congress, when everything was under such pressure at both ends of the Capitol, and I doubt if many of you have even read it or had time to look into the matter at all. It is House Document 1620.

After most careful investigation in the time allowed us, making the most searching efforts to reach accurate conclusions, an armor factory of 20,000 tons' capacity was estimated to cost $10,331,906, while a factory of 10,000 tons' capacity would cost $6,635,107. It was deemed best to introduce the bill for a 20,000-ton plant rather than the smaller one, for the reason that armor manufactured in the larger plant will cost much less per ton than if made in the smaller one. Then, too, we will need that amount of armor, and more, for some years to come.

Whatever number of war vessels we finally conclude to build, armor of some sort will be necessary to give as much protection to the ships as is now thought wise and best. Of course the improvement of modern gunnery has shown conclusively that no armor ever manufactured, or that can be manufactured, can resist artillery as now made; just as no fortifications now in existence, or that can be built, except earthworks, are able to withstand the heavy shells now being used. All the naval officers I have talked with on this subject, and I have talked with many, unite in advising that battleships are the best kind to build. The lanes of commerce across the seas can be held indefinitely against fast cruisers. A fleet of battleships with enough scout cruisers and destroyers would be sufficient to sweep the seas of merchantmen. It is the possession of battleships as well as fast cruisers, that has enabled England to sweep the German flag from the ocean. Hence, the naval program proposed by the Secretary of the Navy asks us to provide for both kinds of vessels and many others. Therefore I take it for granted that armored vessels of an approved type from now on must be built, and we will make them unsinkable, if it is possible to do so.

The construction of an armor plant built and owned by the Government is the only protection against the robbery to which the Government has been compelled to submit for 20 years. In order to refresh the minds of men as to how long this fight has been in progress, as well as to enlighten them as to my own humble efforts to protect the Government, I ask permission to insert such parts of my first speech on armor plate, made in 1896, in this body, as I deem proper.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BECKHAM in the chair). Without objection it will be so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, as a member of the Naval Committee I have followed the investigations by which we sought to arrive at the facts and the true inwardness of this armor and its cost, and I have some very strong opinions about it. Perhaps I am so constituted that I can not have any other kind of opinions except positive ones. It is doubtless a fact that I sometimes arrive at erroneous conclusions, all of which I am willing to acknowledge.

As I understand the situation, we have a monopoly in the United States created by the Government, paid for by the Government, and yet the men who make this armor plate and who have the monopoly in the business paid for by the Government are robbing the Government to-day unmercifully.

In the first place, we have a law forbidding contracts by the Secretary of the Navy for any vessel which shall use armor not manufactured in this country. I agree that that is patriotic and right and just. We ought to manufacture everything that we consume in this country. I am protectionist enough to go that far. It may astonish somebody to hear me say so, but I am honestly in favor of this country manufacturing everything that it consumes. But I do say that this Government ought not to be robbed by those whom it protects, and that the benefits to be derived should not go alone to the capital invested, but to the labor as well; that when they have had a reasonable protection and get a reasonable income on the capital and reasonable wages for the skilled labor that is far enough, and when we go further by our laws we just simply provide a means by which a certain class of men who are special favorites of the Government become millionaires at the expense of the taxpayers.

We are face to face with the fact that there are two armor manufactories in the United States—Carnegie and Bethlehem—and that you can not get any armor from any other factory than those two, either in the country or out of the country. The evidence is clear enough, and if anybody disputes it I want somebody to dispute the proposition which I now lay down, and which the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] just enunciated, that the Government in making the original contracts with those armor manufacturers paid enough bonus over and above the reasonable price to pay for the factories. Does anybody dispute it?

Mr. HAWLEY. We do not know.

Mr. TILLMAN. You do not know? Well, I will let the former Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Tracy, have a word to say on that point. I ask that the Secretary read the part marked in the testimony given by him before the committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will read, without objection.

The Secretary read as follows:

"Senator TILLMAN. I was absent for a few minutes, having been called out of the room unavoidably, and you may have touched upon the point; but let me ask on what, in making your contracts with the Carnegies, you based your action as to price?

"Ex-Secretary TRACY. You were out, Senator. I said when I came to negotiate with Mr. Carnegie the negotiation began with Mr. Abbott, the manager of their works; and when Mr. Carnegie came into it later I started by insisting that they should reduce the price that was paid to Bethlehem. I thought that was an excessive price, and I wanted them to reduce that price.

"Senator TILLMAN. Did they mention as a reason why they could not reduce the price that they would be at a great expense?

"Ex-Secretary TRACY. Of course.

"Senator TILLMAN. Which would have to be considered in undertaking the contract?

"Ex-Secretary TRACY. Yes.

"Senator TILLMAN. Did they give you any estimates?

"Ex-Secretary TRACY. Oh, yes; verbally. No estimates in detail.

"Senator TILLMAN. Can you recall the amount roughly, generally?

"Ex-Secretary TRACY. I think it was more than $2,000,000 that they would have to expend.

"Senator TILLMAN. That they would have to expend over and above their existing outlay?

"Ex-Secretary TRACY. Yes.

"Senator TILLMAN. Before they could make the armor?

"Ex-Secretary TRACY. Yes. I will not be positive about the precise figure. However, it was a very large sum.

"Senator HALE. They had a large plant for other purposes?

"Ex-Secretary TRACY. They had a large plant.

"Senator TILLMAN. I knew they had a large plant. I am trying to get at what ought to be the present price of armor after the Government has practically paid for these plants in the original contracts. That is the point I want to strike.

"Ex-Secretary TRACY. As I stated, Mr. Carnegie said flatly, 'I will make no contract unless I can have the same terms that are accorded to Bethlehem, at the same prices and substantially the same quantity of armor. If you will give me that, I will found the plant; if you do not, I will not.'

"Senator TILLMAN. Did your experts, those who reported to you in regard to the delay in furnishing the armor and complying with the original contract of the Bethlehem Company, ever lead you to suppose that there was any intentional procrastination?

"Ex-Secretary TRACY. No; not willful.

"Senator TILLMAN. Was it necessary?

"Ex-Secretary TRACY. Necessary in one sense. In the founding of that plant Bethlehem sought very largely to make its own tools instead of purchasing them. Then they had made great mistakes with their hammer. No; I am not willing to charge Bethlehem at all with any willful delay. The delay was very great; but I think the Senator was out when I stated that one of the controlling factors which led me to think it desirable to found a second plant was because the experience of the English armor makers is that in their largest establishments they turn out only about 300 tons a month each, and at 300 tons a month two establishments could manufacture armor for only about two battleships a year the size of the *Indiana*.

"Senator TILLMAN. This is merely a question as to your opinion, but let me ask you whether from your intimate knowledge of the matter you have any reason to believe that those two companies are in collusion or that they at that time had an understanding with each other?

"Ex-Secretary TRACY. No; not at the time of making the contract, of course. I do not want to pass upon that question. I have no evidence sufficient to justify me in saying that they were in collusion. We were required to advertise for the materials.

"Senator TILLMAN. Did any other steel makers make any propositions or come to you?

"Ex-Secretary TRACY. There is no one else in the country who has a plant, and so others could not compete.

"Senator TILLMAN. None except Carnegie and the Bethlehem Company.

"Ex-Secretary TRACY. They are the only two plants in the country that can compete.

"Senator TILLMAN. Are we then to-day practically forced to buy from those two or none?

"Ex-Secretary TRACY. We are.

"Senator HALE. Unless we build a plant of our own?

"Senator TILLMAN. Or unless there are others who would go to the expense those firms have gone to?

"Ex-Secretary TRACY. Yes, sir; that is it, unless you found another plant.

"Senator TILLMAN. I just want to get the idea of a monopoly or of a combine between those companies brought out prominently in the investigation.

"Senator CHANDLER. Without reference to a combine, it is admitted that those two companies are the only ones now that can compete?

"Senator TILLMAN. I am not speaking of the present time.

"Ex-Secretary TRACY. You do not understand me as saying that there is any combine.

"Senator TILLMAN. I am trying to bring out the facts that will prove that, however.

"Senator HALE. At the time when, under the circumstances you have stated, you made the arrangement which resulted in the establishment of the second plant, was there anything that indicated any collusion or sympathy or correspondence between the Carnegies and the Bethlehem Co., or do you believe now that there was anything of the kind?

"Ex-Secretary TRACY. No; there was nothing at the time.

"Senator HALE. On the other hand, was it not considered by you that you could create an additional and rival establishment to the Bethlehem Co.?

"Ex-Secretary TRACY. Yes, sir. I have assumed that if this Government had followed the practice of England and appropriated $100,000,000, or even $75,000,000, to a building scheme, to be expended so much per year during a series of years, the cost of our ships in every respect could have been greatly reduced, because more people would have gone into the business of furnishing the frames of ships, the plates of ships, the decking; more men would have gone into the projectile business; more armor men would have gone into the armor business. We could really have got up an active competition under a guaranty of constant and continuous employment for a series of years. But where you ask a man to found an expensive plant, costing millions of dollars, on a very small contract, with nothing more than a mere probability that something may afterwards follow, of course he is likely to exact a much higher price for that one contract.

"Senator HALE. That is true.

"Ex-Secretary TRACY. I assume now that if the present Congress should authorize the building of four more battleships in addition to the two being built, the present Secretary of the Navy could negotiate a contract for armor at considerably less than the present prices."

Mr. TILLMAN. From the statement made by the Secretary of the Navy it is very clear that when he took upon himself the responsibility of founding or attempting to found a new armor plant at Carnegie's, he hoped to get competition. We have seen that the competition is not in existence; that these people are together. We have seen that after the Government has paid an enormous price for the first contracts, aggregating something like twelve or fourteen million dollars, in which was included the cost of the factory or the additional expenditure to which they were put in order to be able to create the armor and make it, they still hold up and say, "You must now pay us just what you originally paid us. We will not reduce it." "Why?" "We have you by the throat. We have your Congress by the throat. We have men in the Senate and in the House who will stand by us. We propose to steal from this country or to take it vi et armis, by votes." That is what they say in plain English.

* * * * * * *

"The resolution of investigation directs your committee to inquire into the condition and character of all armor plate, bolts, and other appurtenances delivered to the Government by the Carnegie Steel Company and to investigate and inquire as to what amount of inferior or damaged plate, bolts, and other appurtenances had been delivered to the Government by said company, and the amount of compensation which should be paid to the Government in settlement for such damaged or inferior armor plate, bolts, and appurtenances. The committee can go no further into this investigation without knowing the actual ballistic resistance of groups of plates passed by a test of plates that did not really represent these groups. The company has admitted this charge. If the Government is precluded from making these tests at their expense by the settlement made January 18, 1894 (see House Executive Document, Fifty-third Congress, pages 37 and 38), they must be made at the expense of the Government. Believing that a test of these plates should be made, your committee have selected the plates which, in their opinion, ought to be tested. They recommend that the money necessary for such a test be taken from any moneys heretofore appropriated for the increase of the Navy under the head of 'Armor and armament.' They therefore recommend the adoption of the accompanying joint resolution (H. Res. 226):

"*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to remove from the ships hereinafter mentioned the armor plates hereinafter mentioned, and subject said armor plates to the same ballistic tests, in every respect, as were given to the plates upon the ballistic tests of which the respective groups of armor plate containing the hereinafter mentioned plates were accepted. The armor plates to be tested, with the ships from which they are to be removed, are as follows, to wit:

"From the ship *Monadnock*, the 9-inch belt plate, No. 10, starboard, manufacturing number 448;

"From the monitor *Terror*, the 7-inch belt plate, No. 6, starboard, manufacturing number 678;

"From the ship *Oregon*, the 8-inch barbette plate, No. 587;

"From the ship *Indiana*, the 4-inch casemate diagonal plate, No. 14, port, manufacturing number 233;

"From the ship *Massachusetts*, the 4-inch casemate door, No. 379½.

"*Be it further resolved*, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to remove the 13-inch belt plate KL, starboard, No. X8, from the ship *Monterey*, and ascertain whether said plate contains a pipe hole 4 feet long; and if such pipe hole be found, the Secretary of the Navy is hereby further authorized and directed to subject the said plate to a ballistic test identical in every particular with that which was given to the plate upon the test of which the group containing the said plate, X8, was accepted, and that the first shot be placed in that part of the plate containing the pipe hole.

"The Secretary of the Navy is further requested and directed to send to the Congress a full and detailed report of the hereinbefore-directed tests as soon as may be.

"The Members of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives heretofore engaged in investigating the armor-plate frauds are hereby directed to witness, as far as possible, each of the hereinbefore-mentioned tests; and said tests are to be made at the Indian Head proving ground.

"The Secretary of the Navy is authorized and directed to pay from any moneys heretofore appropriated for the increase of the Navy, under the head of armor and armament, such sums as may be necessary for the carrying out of the hereinbefore-directed tests, and for placing on the ships before mentioned other armor plates, in place of the plates removed for the purpose of being tested, as hereinbefore directed.

Mr. TILLMAN. I will simply read a brief extract from the summing up of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives as to one of the armor-plate factories. Charges were made as to frauds in the manufacture of armor; that they were putting up shoddy, so to speak, if you can have shoddy steel; and the committee of the House formulated charges and sent for the experts and the employees and the bosses of the Carnegie Co., and upon their admitted statements, not denied, admitted in open court, so to speak, before the committee, the report was made. They confessed that they had put off fraudulent armor on the Government. The committee summed up in this way:

If the criminality of a wrongful act is to be measured by the deliberation with which it is committed, the magnitude of the evils likely to result from its perpetration, and the want of provocation with which it is done, the frauds which your committee have found are worthy to be called crimes. The servants of the Carnegie Steel Co. (whether with or without the knowledge of the company), to increase their gains, deliberately continued for many months to commit acts whose natural and probable consequence would be the sacrifice of the lives of our seamen in time of war, and with them, perhaps, the dearest interests of the Nation. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, vol. 28, pt. 7, 54th Cong., 1st sess., pp. 6054–6058, June 3, 1896.)

Mr. President, I came into the Senate in December, 1895, and was assigned to the Naval Committee at my request, and I have served on it ever since. I speak advisedly when I say that all these years since I have been a member of that committee the United States Government has been robbed unmercifully by the armor makers. I am going to ask the Secretary to read extracts from my speech delivered in this body March 1, 1897, as it was a continuation of the fight I began in 1896 and related to the armor frauds. They are applicable to the situation now existing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

Mr. TILLMAN. If we go back and trace the history of this armor-plate manufacture we find that during Mr. Cleveland's first term, when Secretary Whitney began what is known as the construction of the new Navy, the manufacture of armor according to the most approved methods was an unknown thing in this country, and that there was no plant capable of performing that work. The largest steel plant in the country at that time, I believe, was at Bethlehem, and Congress wisely, perhaps (I shall not pretend to say it was not wise), entered not into a contract, but it authorized the Secretary of the Navy to enter into a contract with the Bethlehem Iron Works by which they were to construct a sufficient addition to their already large steel works to make this armor. The price fixed was away up yonder, some $600 or $700, I am not familiar with the exact amount, but it was $600 or $700 per ton, and it was generally understood in the debates and in the newspapers that the enormous price was given by reason of the fact that an enormous expenditure of three, four, or five million dollars was necessary, and the Government proposed by this large price to reimburse the Bethlehem Manufacturing Company in the contract which would then be let for its outlay. The proof is overwhelming in these reports, in the testimony taken before the Naval Committee in the investigation last winter, that the plant at Bethlehem, which was constructed in addition to what they already had, has been paid for twice over by this Government absolutely, and that they have made a present of it to the Bethlehem Company.

In a year or two after the contract was entered into at Bethlehem the new Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Tracy, finding that the delivery of armor from Bethlehem did not keep pace with the needs of the Navy, or for some other reason—that was the ostensible excuse—without authority from Congress, entered into a contract of his own with the Carnegie Works at Pittsburgh, by which they were to receive the same price for the armor that Bethlehem was receiving, and he thereby hoped, as he explained, to bring about competition in the price of armor, and have two plants instead of one, and thereby enable the Government to obtain all the armor it might want in the construction of the new Navy at reduced prices after a while. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Mar. 1, 1897, p. 2557.)

* * * * * * *

Mr. TILLMAN. Now, gentlemen, those of you who do not feel so thin-skinned, who know you are honest, who feel that you are the agent only of the people of the State which you represent, please listen.

The Secretary read as follows:

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE COMPANY.

Mr. TILLMAN. That was the Carnegie Co.

The SECRETARY (continuing):

"[CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Aug. 23, 1894, p. 8638.]

"First. The plates did not receive the uniform treatment required by the specifications of the contracts. In many cases the treatment was irregular, and in other cases it was practically inefficient. The specifications of the contract of February 28, 1893, required that each plate should be annealed, oil tempered, and again annealed, the last process being an annealing one.

"Second. False reports of the treatment of the plates were systematically made to the Government inspectors. This was in violation of paragraph 95 of the circular concerning armor-plate appurtenances, dated January 16, 1893, which was made a part of the contract. Paragraph 95 says:

"'The contractor shall state for each article in writing the exact treatment it has received.'

"The specifications of the contract of November 20, 1890, paragraph 164, says:

"'A written statement of work and contractor's tests to be commenced and in progress each day must be furnished to the chief inspector.'

"Third. No bolts received the double treatment provided for in the specifications of either contract. A report of a double treatment, however, was made to the Government inspectors.

"Fourth. Specimens taken from the plates both before and after treatment to ascertain the tensile strength of each plate were stretched without the knowledge of the Government inspectors, so as to increase their apparent tensile strength when actually tested.

"Fifth. False specimens taken from other plates were substituted for the specimens selected by the Government inspectors.

"Sixth. The testing machine was repeatedly manipulated by order of the superintendent of the armor-plate mill so as to increase the apparent tensile strength of the specimens. These specimens were juggled in measurement so as to increase their apparent ductility.

"Seventh. Various specimens selected by the Government inspectors were re-treated without their knowledge before they were submitted to test.

"Eighth. Plates selected by the Government inspectors for ballistic test were re-treated with the intention of improving their ballistic resistance, without the knowledge of the Government inspectors. In one case, at least, the conclusion is almost irresistible that the bottom of another plate was substituted for the top half of plate A 619 after it had been selected by the Government and while awaiting shipment to Indian Head. Upon this ballistic test a group of plates containing 348 tons, valued at about $180,000, were to be accepted or rejected. In three cases, at least, the plates selected by the Government inspectors were re-treated in this manner without their knowledge. These ballistic plates represented 779 tons of armor, valued at over $410,000. The groups represented by these three plates had all been submitted for premium of $30 per ton if they passed a more severe test than required for acceptance.

"Ninth. In violation of the specifications of the contract, pipes or shrinking cavities, erroneously called blowholes, in the plates were plugged by the contractors and the defects concealed from the Government inspectors. These cavities, in some cases, diminished the resistance and value of the plate.

"Tenth. The inspector's stamp was either duplicated or stolen, and used without the knowledge of the Government inspectors.

"Eleventh. The Government inspector in inspecting bolts was deceived by means of false templets or gauges."

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, those were the charges, and the testimony is there to show that every word of them was admitted and confessed before a committee of the House of Representatives, and that House, without a division—because even the Republicans over there dared not face their constituents for reelection and fight the investigation—passed a resolution to have certain plates taken off the vessels of the Navy and have them put through the necessary test to show the frauds and prove them. Mr. Carnegie was fined by the Secretary of the Navy and, by some hokus-pokus, this glorious President of ours, who, God be thanked, goes out of power in two days from now, remitted that fine. The thieves were caught; they confessed that they had robbed the Government; the House of Representatives sent to you a resolution to have certain plates tested upon your new Navy to prove the frauds which had been practiced upon the Government.

That resolution came over here and went to sleep and died without action, and Mr. Carnegie sports his steam yacht and floats back to Scotland to his game preserve, and writes gold-bug literature to tell the American people how they ought to behave themselves.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, we have an armor trust now just as we have had all along, and it is doing business at the same old stands—Bethlehem, Carnegie, Midvale. The war in Europe and the enormous profits made in the manufacture of munitions of war have brought about the absorption of the Midvale Co. by the Bethlehem Co., I hear; and Mr. Schwab, who was Carnegie's foreman when the first fraud was exposed by the House committee in 1894, is now president of and largely owns the Bethlehem Steel Co. (See H. Rept. No. 1468, 53d Cong., 2d sess.)

This is all ancient history, Mr. President, and I am only bringing it forward to point the moral of this argument that I am making for an armor plant right now.

Mr. President, in this connection, I desire to say that to William E. Chandler, formerly a Senator from New Hampshire, credit is due for offering the first resolution in the Senate to reduce the price to be paid for armor. He and I served in the Senate together for many years, and he is now, like myself, old and somewhat feeble. He is not loved in the South, where the older generation was taught to hate him, and all southerners know him as "Old Bill Chandler"; for he was always active and a somewhat pestiferous man in reconstruction days; and besides he had "something to do" with counting Florida for Hayes in 1876. But I desire to say that for loyalty to the Navy and to the United States, and especially to New England, and for ability as a Senator he has been second to no man I have known in Washington. His heart is in the right place, and he is only selfish like the average Yankee. He is not as quick and alert minded—although as quick as lightning—as John C. Spooner, who added to his alertness of mind brilliancy of oratory and the greatest legal ability. It delights me to speak thus of two distinguished Republicans I have served with here, and I take occasion to say also that during my 20 years of service many of my warmest friends have been on the Republican side. They were partisan, as I am and have been always, but that did not hinder recognition of their lovable qualities and great ability.

Before leaving this phase of the subject I wish to say that the critics of the Navy Department under Secretary Daniels have been unusually active and outrageous in their work, not hesitating to even make false statements. One man particularly active in this criticism has been his immediate predecessor, Mr. George von L. Meyer. Mr. Meyer seems to be unconscious of the fact that in indicting the Navy, as he has, under Secretary Daniels, he, in truth, is indicting himself and his Republican predecessors in the Navy Department. The Congress has appropriated enough money, God knows; but it has been squandered, misappropriated, or spent unwisely. If Mr. Meyer should convict Secretary Daniels of gross negligence—which he can not do—he will damn forever, in the estimation of right-thinking men, the Republican Secretaries of the Navy who preceded him. Poor old Massachusetts, how unfortunate in giving birth to such a man as he! The grand old State deserves a better opinion than he has been giving it to the average man. I have known many noble and great men from that State; have associated on this floor with two of her greatest sons, Hoar and LODGE; and I feel sorry that she should be held up to scorn—if such a little and mean man can hold her up to scorn—by the actions of Mr. George von L. Meyer. But let me get back to the manufacture of armor plate.

In spite of all the proof brought to bear by me and others, Congress has continued year after year under Republican control to follow this outrageous policy of paying special interests and pets of the Republican Party enormous sums out of the Public Treasury. Now, it can only be stopped under Democratic administration, as far as the Navy is concerned, by the Government erecting its own armor plant. That is what this bill proposes to do and do at once.

The Government had to pay outrageous prices for smokeless powder for a long while, until it erected its own powder plant, and that plant is a protection against any inordinate profits to the Powder Trust supplying the Government all it needs. It will be the same way about armor and munitions, too. We now know what powder costs per pound and we could find out what the best armor costs per ton in the same way. The plea that sound public policy requires that private parties shall supply the Government all its munitions of war is not tenable at all, because there is no more certain way to encourage unfair dealing and imposition than to be at the mercy of anybody. Men are too selfish.

We simply can not afford in the present straitened circumstances of the Treasury to permit such stealing to go on any longer. To show it is going on now, in addition to the Report No. 1620, to which I have already referred, I quote some sentences from the last report of the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Daniels, showing what difficulties he has had and what conclusions he has reached in regard to existing conditions in the matter of armor.

I ask to have the Secretary read from the report of the Secretary of the Navy which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In the absence of objection, the Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD HAVE AN ARMOR-PLATE PLANT.

While the Navy Department has been able to supply other important needs in markets affording some competition, in the purchase of armor plate it has been restricted to making these large purchases practically without competition. The natural result has been that the makers of armor have fixed the price. There are only three firms which manufacture armor plate and for some years they have practically charged the same price per ton. In my report for 1913 I recounted the fact that when bids were invited for the *Arizona*, all three of these firms made identically the same bid to a cent. They justified this sham of bidding by saying that upon the last award when the newest of the companies underbid the two older ones the department made an award of one-third of the quantity desired to each firm at the lowest figure quoted. Thereafter there was no incentive on the part of the new company to compete in bidding, because when it made a lower price it only received one-third of the contract. All the bids made then were rejected, and when the manufacturers found the department would not pay their price, a reduction of $111,875 was made for the *Arizona's* armor over the price of that charged for the *Pennsylvania*, bought in 1912. The next year, when bids were opened for armor plate for three ships, upon the basis of buying at wholesale, it was natural to expect a material reduction in the price, but the three companies submitted bids for only a trifle less than the price they received for the armor for one ship in the preceding year. All these bids being rejected, upon the second opening of bids the department effected a saving of $738,648. The prices quoted this year for battleships *No. 43* and *No. 44* are practically the same as for the *California, Idaho,* and *Mississippi*.

It has been demonstrated beyond controversy that the prices charged by the armor-plate plants have no reference to competition and little reference to the cost of production. Recently one of these armor-plate factories at Midvale, Pa., the youngest of the three and the one that some years ago underbid the others, has passed into new hands. What effect this change of ownership will have remains to be seen. In the light of past experience there seems to be no hope for better prices for the Government except by the erection of a plant of its own. Under these conditions there is little probability of securing armor plate at a reasonable price from private companies unless the Government itself erects a plant and is able to manufacture armor plate whenever private companies do not fix a fair price. The last session of Congress appointed a committee composed of the chairmen of the Naval Affairs Committees, House and Senate, and the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. This committee made investigations and its report was filed toward the close of the last session of the Sixty-third Congress, but no action was taken upon it, as the committee had been unable to complete its report until a short time before adjournment of Congress. It is to be regretted that when the committee undertook the investigation it had no opportunity to compare the cost of making armor plate in this country with the cost abroad or to make a comparison of the operation of such a factory in various countries.

When the recommendation was first made for an armor-plate factory, it was expected that the committee would secure from other countries much information that would throw light upon the actual cost of a plant and its operation. With no opportunity to make such comparisons or to see any plants in operation except the three in our own country, the committee, with this limited opportunity to ascertain the world facts, made its report. It estimated that if our Government should establish a plant with the capacity of 10,000 tons, armor plate could be manufactured at $262.79 per ton, or a factory with 20,000 tons capacity at $230 per ton. The price charged the Government for the last armor plate purchased was $425 per ton, and the price in 1913 was $454 on contract let March 3, 1913, and $440 per ton on contract let November 17, 1913, and in 1912 (before the 8-hour law became effective) $420 per ton. This shows that a very large saving can be effected if the Congress makes an appropriation in accordance with my recommendation for the erection of an armor-plate plant.

In addition to the saving that could be effected, there is another consideration in favor of such a Government owned and operated plant that is entitled to great weight. The armor plate which we are now using on our ships has depended for improvements largely upon the recommendations of our expert naval officers. Such improvements as the service can suggest accrue to the private companies making the armor plate. As they may also manufacture for foreign Governments, these improvements are open to all the world when they should belong only to the American people. The ability to retain for ourselves all the advantages which the skill and knowledge of naval experts give to private manufacturers ought to belong only to our Navy. This additional reason for the establishment of a Government plant is not to be lightly regarded. Japan has erected its own armor-making plant. All that it learns about the process is kept a strict secret and is not known outside of Japan.

The recommendation I urged in 1913 and again in 1914 for the establishment of an armor-plate plant was not a new proposition. It had been made before. Indeed, the argument was so strong and so convincing that the naval act of June 7, 1900, after authorizing the construction of certain ships, contained the following provision:

"*Provided*, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to procure by contract armor of the best quality for any or all vessels above referred to, provided such contracts can be made at a price which in his judgment is reasonable and equitable; but in case he is unable to make contracts for armor under the above conditions, he is hereby authorized and directed to procure a site for and to erect thereon a factory for the manufacture of armor, and the sum of $4,000,000 is hereby appropriated toward the erection of said factory."

In the next contract after the act of June 7, 1900, for armor plate the price charged the Government was $420 per ton for class A (Krupp) and $400 per ton for class B (Harvey). These prices are exclusive of royalties which the Government had to pay, as follows: Krupp, $21.85 per ton, and Harvey, $11.20 per ton. The Secretary of the Navy evidently, "in his judgment," thought the price "reasonable and equitable," for he took no step to spend the $4,000,000 appropriated toward the erection of a factory for the manufacture of armor, which he was directed to do unless he could secure a "reasonable and equitable" price.

In 1895 the same conditions which forces us to pay the price the manufacturers charge for armor plate caused the then Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Hilary A. Herbert, to make an investigation in this country and abroad. The result of his investigation was to recommend the building of a Government plant. No action was taken, as his report was made only a short time before his term expired. Since the passage of the naval act of June 7, 1900, directing the Secretary of the Navy to erect a factory for the manufacture of armor unless he could make contracts for it "at a price which in his judgment is reasonable and equitable," the Navy Department has spent $76,195,960 for armor for its ships. It is believed that if the intent of Congress in ordering the erection of a factory had been carried out at that time, the Government would have saved enough money on armor plate to own a plant as large as that owned by all three of the private companies, and in the meantime to have supplied the armor plate for its own ships at a less price than it has been compelled to pay.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, I wish to emphasize and call special attention to what the Secretary says about the amount that we could have saved all these years if an armor factory had been authorized long ago.

So, Senators, there are no two sides to this question, no room for discussion—nothing for debate to hang on. Nothing but brazen effrontery and unbridled greed, aided by a revival of corruption in Washington, can delay the passage of this bill, and I hope, as I have said already, that it will become law inside of thirty days.

I once saw an appropriation made in both Houses of Congress, at the opening of the Spanish-American War, of $50,000,000, and it was done inside of two hours. Democrats and Republicans were tumbling over one another in a patriotic effort to give President McKinley full power. Times now are not like they were then, but the danger is even greater. Will Senators rise and do their duty, or will they haggle and discuss and waste words? Time only can tell.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

PREPAREDNESS FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President, a few days ago I gave notice that I would address the Senate on Friday next. I think it is quite likely that the Senate will not desire to remain in session on that day, so I desire to change the time of the notice to Thursday instead of Friday.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. SWANSON. At the request of the junior Senator from Indiana [Mr. KERN], I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After 10 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

DEATH OF EX-SENATOR FRANCIS MARION COCKRELL.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, it is my painful duty to announce to the Senate the death of ex-Senator Francis Marion Cockrell, of the State of Missouri. I feel, in view of his long public service, that some expression of respect ought to be paid by the Senate. It is my purpose, therefore, in a moment, to move that the Senate adjourn out of respect for the memory of ex-Senator Cockrell.

At this time I desire to state that Francis Marion Cockrell was born in Johnson County, Mo., October 1, 1834. He attended the common schools of his county. He was graduated from Chapel Hill College, Lafayette County, Mo., in July, 1853. He studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1855, and practiced at Warrensburg, Mo. He served in the Confederate Army, rising from the rank of captain to that of brigade commander. He was appointed brigadier general July 18, 1863; was captured at Fort Blakely, Ala., April 9, 1865; and was paroled May 14, 1865. At the close of the war he returned to the practice of law; was elected to the United States Senate, and served continuously in this body from 1875 until 1905.

He was appointed interstate commerce commissioner in 1905 and served six years. In 1911 he was appointed commissioner for the United States to reestablish the boundary line between Texas and New Mexico. At the time of his death he was civilian member of the Board of Ordnance, War Department.

He died this morning at 9 o'clock at his home in the Buckingham Hotel, in the city of Washington. His funeral will occur at 2 o'clock p. m., Tuesday, December 14, from the headquarters of the Confederate Veterans of Washington, 1322 Vermont Avenue.

Mr. President, it is not my purpose at this time to undertake to lay before the Senate the facts touching the career of this great Missourian and great American. At the proper time his long and distinguished public service will be reviewed. I move, as a token of respect to his memory, that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Thursday, December 16, 1915, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate December 13, 1915.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

CAVALRY ARM.

Lieut. Col. Thomas B. Dugan, Sixth Cavalry, to be colonel from December 9, 1915, vice Col. Harry C. Benson, unassigned, retired from active service December 8, 1915.

Maj. Selah R. H. Tompkins, Fifth Cavalry, to be lieutenant colonel from December 9, 1915, vice Lieut. Col. Thomas B. Dugan, Sixth Cavalry, promoted.

INFANTRY ARM.

Capt. Howard R. Perry, Infantry, unassigned, to be major from December 5, 1915, vice Maj. Charles C. Clark, unassigned, detailed in the Quartermaster Corps.

First Lieut. Rinaldo R. Wood, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to be captain from December 4, 1915, vice Capt. Milosh R. Hilgard, Fourteenth Infantry, detailed in the Quartermaster Corps.

First Lieut. Leonard H. Cook, Sixth Infantry, to be captain from December 5, 1915, vice Capt. Howard R. Perry, unassigned, promoted.

First Lieut. Horatio I. Lawrance, Ninth Infantry, to be captain from December 6, 1915, vice Capt. Thomas L. Smith, unassigned, retired from active service December 5, 1915.

Second Lieut. George A. Matile, Twenty-sixth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from December 1, 1915; vice First Lieut. Daniel M. Cheston, jr., Seventeenth Infantry, resigned November 30, 1915.

Second Lieut. Walter R. Weaver, Twenty-second Infantry, to be first lieutenant from December 4, 1915, vice First Lieut. Rinaldo R. Wood, Twenty-fourth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Alva Lee, Sixteenth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from December 5, 1915, vice First Lieut. Leonard H. Cook, Sixth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Roy W. Winton, Fourteenth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from December 6, 1915, vice First Lieut. Horatio I. Lawrance, Ninth Infantry, promoted.

CONFIRMATION.

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate December 13, 1915.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Robert Lansing to be Secretary of State.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, *December 14, 1915.*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Infinite Spirit, Author of the universe, Father of all souls, above all, through all, in all, make us conscious of Thy presence and lead us by Thy holy influence to know Thy will, and give us the courage to obey it, that we may prove ourselves worthy sons in thought, word, and deed of the living God, and so fulfill the law and the prophets in the spirit of the Master. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, December 10, 1915, was read and approved.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. PARK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on the subject of rural motor routes and the change brought about by the order of the Postmaster General.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PARK] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the subject of rural motor routes. Is there objection?

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to make a like request as to extending remarks on the question of the United States Government constructing and maintaining rural post roads.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the subject of the United States Government building and maintaining rural post roads. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. If there is no objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PARK], it will be considered granted.

There was no objection.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I want to inquire whether or not it is the practice of the House to permit the introduction of memorials addressed to Congress by the various State legislatures and have them extended in the RECORD?

The SPEAKER. They are briefed and go through the box and are printed by title in the RECORD.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Will the Speaker permit a suggestion? I notice that in another distinguished legislative body they always introduce them and have them extended in the RECORD. While I would not presume to ask to have letters and telegrams and everything else that is sent to legislative Members inserted in the RECORD, it does seem to me that memorials formally submitted on public matters by the legislatures of the various States are entitled to be extended in the RECORD.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Certainly.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman must have noticed also that in another distinguished legislative body, not satisfied with having one Senator introduce a memorial and print it in the RECORD, another Senator from the same State introduces the same memorial, and sometimes on the same page of the RECORD it will be printed twice, and if not on the same page, then on a succeeding page. Having thus been printed twice in the Senate proceedings, does the gentleman think that it is necessary to have it printed 4 or 5 times more in the House proceedings in the case of a memorial from Colorado and 30 or 40 times more in the House proceedings in the case of a memorial, for example, from the Legislature of the State of New York?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Certainly not; and I would not want to ask permission to have printed a memorial that a Member of another distinguished body had already inserted in the RECORD. But where such a memorial has not already been inserted on public matters I would like to have it printed in the RECORD. Or if it is deemed more appropriate for me to ask leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I can do it in that way. But I do not think we ought to deny ourselves the right to have these memorials inserted in the RECORD, the same as is done in another coordinate body.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman himself must know that to one who reads the RECORD the practice followed in another body is perfect nonsense and ought not to be enlarged here.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I am inclined to agree with the gentleman.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state for the information of Members that there must be 300 of these memorials now in the Speaker's office awaiting reference, and it is the invariable habit of these State legislatures when they send a copy of a memorial to one Senator or Representative from their State to send it to all of them.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I think they ought not to be published more than once. But in this case I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting three or four memorials from the Legislature of the State of Colorado.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Colorado [Mr. TAYLOR] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by inserting two or three memorials from the Colorado Legislature. Is there objection?

Mr. BORLAND. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I simply wish to say——

Mr. BARNHART. I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana objects, and that is the end of it.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS.

Mr. KALANIANAOLE, Mr. BRITTEN, Mr. GALLAGHER, and Mr. WATSON of Virginia appeared at the bar of the House and the oath of office was administered to them by the Speaker.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, I ask indefinite leave of absence for my colleague, Mr. HAMLIN, who is at home on account of the serious illness of his mother.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. LLOYD] asks unanimous consent for the indefinite leave of absence of his colleague, Mr. HAMLIN, on account of the serious illness of his mother. Is there objection.

There was no objection.

Mr. LAZARO. Mr. Speaker, I ask leave of absence for my colleague, Mr. MARTIN, for three days, on account of illness in his family.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Louisiana asks unanimous consent for leave of absence for his colleague, Mr. MARTIN, for three days, on account of illness in his family. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BORLAND. Mr. Speaker, I rise to make a similar request for my colleague, Mr. BOOHER, who, I believe is not here this morning. He notified me that he had serious illness in his family and might not be here. If he is not here, I make that request.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BORLAND] asks unanimous consent for indefinite leave of absence for his colleague, Mr. BOOHER, on account of sickness in his family. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS.

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by inserting in the RECORD a letter from a former Member of Congress to myself, and my reply thereto, on the subject of preparedness.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The letters are as follows:

CALVERT, TEX., *November 10, 1915.*

Hon. RUFUS HARDY, *Corsicana, Tex.:*

Permit me to say a few words on the question of national preparedness.

You are in better position to reach right conclusions than I am, but this is what I think: I do not think that there is any such danger threatening us as a Nation as to necessitate or justify so great an increase in our standing Army as proposed, nor do I think that the Navy should be increased much beyond what has already been provided for. Should there be some danger threatening us—which I do not believe—I would rather take the risk and in the emergency rely upon the wonderful resources of our Government than to so change the policy we have acted upon in the past. Should the preparation for war be commenced on the magnitude proposed it will absorb the revenues of the Government and necessitate a high protective tariff and be burdensome to the people. I am inclined to think—notwithstanding my confidence in the President—that this sudden clamor for preparedness is due in part to mercenary and not patriotic motives. While I would be much inclined to support the President in his policies, I regard this matter of too great importance for any intelligent Member of Congress to yield his convictions or change a well-considered judgment. I do not know your views on this question, but I have confidence that you will not be seized with war hysteria and lose sight of the consequences of extravagance and militarism.

Hoping that you may have a pleasant time in Washington this winter and asking to be remembered to my old friends there, I am,

Very truly, your friend,

SCOTT FIELD.

[To the above Judge HARDY made the following interesting response:]

CORSICANA, TEX., *November 12, 1915.*

Hon. SCOTT FIELD, *Calvert, Tex.*

DEAR SIR: I am just in receipt of your comments on the subject of our Army and Navy policy inclosed in your letter on another subject. If you have no objections, I will give it, together with this reply, to the press for publication if they desire to publish it.

Just before opening your letter I had made this memorandum apropos of the same subject: "For the first time in our history we have reached the era of fear, of the preachment of fear as the basis and groundwork of our great national-international policy. The advocacy of a policy of a great Navy and Army for whatever reasons it may in fact be favored can be based and presented to the public on no other grounds."

From this you will see that I entirely agree with your views.

Every year since I have been in Congress, just at the time when the naval appropriation bill was being prepared, we have had a great newspaper agitation attempting to arouse a widespread war scare. Sometimes it was the Japanese, and then again it was the Germans, against whom we must prepare to defend ourselves; but our Nation as a whole was so thoroughly fortified in the knowledge that for a hundred years we had no war except the Spanish War, which we had voluntarily launched ourselves, and that our firm but just treatment of other nations and our perfectly friendly relations with all European countries gave no grounds to fear war with them that the alarmist, the jingoes, and the interests' propagandists made little headway. They would have made even less but for the fact that our war with Spain generated a certain spirit of militarism which aided them, and our possession of the Philippines and racial controversy with the Japanese gave them some ground to preach the possibility of a war with Japan. They not only covered all the ground there was, but imagined and invented far more in order to give scare headlines. One of our jingoes even had the President of the United States practically on his knees to the Emperor of Japan, praying him for God's sake not to invade us and humbling himself in the dust in order to preserve our helpless country from Japanese conquest. Our common sense replied conclusively that we were four or five thousand miles away from Europe with the Atlantic waters between us; that Europe was not dwelling altogether in harmony herself; that none of her nations could afford to send their whole fleet away from home to attack us; and that our Navy was superior to any navy that could be sent against us, except perhaps that of Great Britain, and that not even a jingo could present a possibility of war between us and Great Britain. We replied that as to Japan our Navy was admittedly twice the strength of hers; that she was practically bankrupt; and that even if she desired, she could not finance a war against us. We showed also by naval experts that we did not have anywhere nearly a sufficient force to man and fight the ships we already had, and could not get them, since such a force admittedly must be trained several years to be efficient. We showed that every new battleship launched necessitates the tieing up of some ship already in commission on account of the want of men, and we showed further that our Navy was so unbalanced, so lacking in auxiliary ships, that common sense seemed to dictate that we should suspend building fighting ships until we rounded out our Navy by securing auxiliaries and additional crews and forces, so that we could use the ships we had in case of war. Notwithstanding all this, the agitators succeeded in gradually increasing our naval program and building more and more great battleships until the naval budget has reached the stupendous sum of $152,000,000 per annum, which is many times what we spent on the Navy the last time we had a Democratic administration. In the last 10 years we have spent more on our Navy than Germany and Japan together, yet we are now told our Navy is worthless, and we must increase our Navy and Army budget at the very least by $100,000,000 per annum for the next five years. The agitators do not dare let the public know what this means, and hence they publish that they propose to spend $500,000,000 on the Army and Navy in the next five years.

This does not look so big as it would if they published the truth, to wit, that this $500,000,000 is to be in addition to what we are now spending and that what they really propose is a minimum expenditure on the Army and Navy in the next five years of $1,750,000,000. This, mind you, is their minimum, and when we are launched on their program it will certainly grow, because our very activity in that line, combined with the activity of the private interests that profit by it, will further arouse the spirit of militarism and jingoism and evoke phantoms of war and rumors of war. I am not a "peace at any price" man. That is an odious epithet invented by jingoes and grafters to help destroy the sound argument that would allay the war hysteria which they seek to create and have created. In the mountains of Kentucky, where they drink moonshine whisky and have family feuds with combinations of families having offensive and defensive obligations, there may be some necessity for going armed. If I were a member of one of those families, I might go armed, or if I were daily going out into a community of armed and drunken people I would go armed; but since I do daily walk among sane, sober, and friendly people I do not buy a pistol. European nations have had a family feud, and feud has been fanned into fury by the same influences that are creating our hysteria here.

The European nations when this war is ended will be bankrupt and not anxious nor able to engage in any great war within the next 25 years. If we warred with them we would have to force the war on them. Every sane man in America knows this, and yet because we have read and talked so much about war within the last 15 months, we are more easily subject to war scare and hysteria, and taking advantage of this the interests have literally deluged the country with tons of literature whipping and driving our fear into frenzy. They are spending millions of dollars to do it. Not a mail pouch is opened in a second-class post office that does not carry hundreds of letters, circulars, magazines, and newspapers urging us to hurry up our preparations before the bogie man gets us. Our cities are all in panic, and the people in the interior have ceased to be amazed and begun to half accept as true the fearful warning and threatening so constantly dinned into their ears. Back of all this, in my opinion, is the purpose of the manufacturers of war munitions to sell their plants to the United States or to make them still profitable by selling their products to us after the war in Europe is over. To cap the climax of this campaign for war, just the other day my wife asked me what was the "Woman's Navy League." These fellows are actually beginning to send out special literature to the women in order to pile up dirty dollars for themselves while they stir the world to international slaughter.

Just one thing in conclusion. You speak of the President's position on the question, and of this matter being too important to permit intelligent Members of Congress to yield their convictions or change a well-considered judgment in order to meet the President's views. I think I know the President, and I do not believe he desires any man to violate his conscience, and certainly, while I am his loyal friend, I shall voice my convictions in this matter.

You note I do not discuss the big-army propaganda. It is a whole subject by itself. The policy of our national lifetime is sought to be overturned. The foolish claim is made that we are unable to defend ourselves because our men do not strut in military decoration. You and I know that thousands of young boys are turned out every year from our colleges and schools with military training, and these in time of need—if we had it—could educate the rest. If we adopt this new departure we may, when it is too late, find that we have created a system which is a menace to the liberties of our country.

Just one word more. You refer to the question of revenue. We Democrats have been sweating blood on that question. If we increase our expense by $100,000,000 we must go back to high tariff, and make ourselves a laughing stock, or issue bonds to pay current expenses, or increase the internal-revenue taxes, from all of which the good Lord deliver us.

Very truly, yours,

RUFUS HARDY.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Sundry messages, in writing, from the President of the United States were communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. Sharkey, one of his secretaries.

LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that after the regular business of the House is concluded to-morrow I may be permitted to address the House for one hour on the subject of national defense or preparedness.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. TAVENNER] asks unanimous consent that to-morrow, when the business of the House is disposed of, he be permitted to address the House for one hour on the question of preparedness. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GARDNER] may have an hour to speak in the House after the disposition of the bill relating to the internal-revenue tax.

The SPEAKER. When—to-day?

Mr. MANN. No; it may not be for several days.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] asks unanimous consent that after the revenue bill is disposed of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GARDNER] be per-

mitted to address the House for one hour. Did the gentleman state the subject?

Mr. MANN. I did not state it, but I understand it is national defense.

Mr. ADAMSON. Reserving the right to object, I wish to state that the gentleman from Illinois knows that various gentlemen on both sides of the House have some bridge bills that they think are urgent, that I hope to get before the House, and I hope I may have unanimous consent to pass those bills.

Mr. MANN. I will say to the gentleman from Georgia that if the committee meets and reports these bills it will be very easy to get a call of committees, and it will not be necessary to ask unanimous consent. They will come before the House, and, there being no other business on the calendar, they will be reached at once.

Mr. ADAMSON. I will say to the gentleman that it is desired that they reach the Senate and be passed there also before the holidays. Of course I shall not object to the gentleman from Massachusetts speaking.

Mr. MANN. If this request is granted, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GARDNER] will not speak until after these bills are disposed of, anyhow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN]?

There was no objection.

LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing the address of Edward F. McSweeney, chairman of the directors of the port of Boston, before the Twelfth Annual Convention of the National River and Harbor Congress on the obstacles to waterway and port development and their vital interests to American manufacturers and wage earners, and on the need of an American merchant marine.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GREENE] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by inserting the address which he has described. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

IMPEACHMENT OF H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, by virtue of the power conferred on me by the Constitution of the United States as a Member of this House, and to the end that justice may be restored in the administration of the office of United States district attorney for the southern district of New York, I impeach H. Snowden Marshall, United States district attorney for the southern district of New York, for the following specific offenses:

1. He has corruptly neglected and refused to prosecute gross and notorious violations of law by the most powerful and dangerous criminal trusts and monopolies in the United States within his said judicial district.

2. He has prostituted the great office intrusted to him by the people to the service of the great criminal trusts.

3. He has used the powers of his said office for the purpose of publicly defaming, slandering, and libeling the good name of peaceful and law-abiding citizens of the United States, to their great injury.

4. He has violated persistently the eight-hour laws of the United States and of the State of New York.

5. He has corruptly neglected and refused to prosecute men who have made the port of New York within his said district a naval base for foreign belligerent powers.

6. He has corruptly neglected and refused to prosecute violators of the Federal statutes prohibiting the loading and shipment of explosives on ships carrying passengers.

And for other high crimes and misdemeanors.

Mr. Speaker, I call the attention of this House to the fact that any attempt on the part of this man Marshall's political or financial masters to shield or to whitewash him or to interfere with or obstruct the processes of law and justice in this case will be sufficient to warrant the prompt and drastic action which I shall ask this House to take against all such interference.

Mr. Speaker, I move that this matter be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois moves to refer his charges of impeachment to the Judiciary Committee.

The motion was agreed to.

LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS.

Mr. BRUMBAUGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a speech delivered by the President of the United States on Friday last at Columbus, Ohio, before the Columbus (Ohio) Chamber of Commerce, and also another speech delivered by the President of the United States at Columbus, Ohio, before the Affiliated Rural Churches of America.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent that the two speeches recently made by the President of the United States at Columbus, Ohio, be printed in the RECORD. Is there objection?

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. I object.

LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that after the disposition of the revenue measure and following the gentlemen who have already been granted permission to address the House, I may have the opportunity to address the House for one hour on the subject of preparedness.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wyoming asks unanimous consent that after the revenue bill is disposed of and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GARDNER] and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. TAVENNER] have made their speeches he may address the House for one hour on the subject of preparedness. Is there objection?

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman from Wyoming if that would throw the speech of the gentleman from Massachusetts and the gentleman from Wyoming on the same day?

Mr. MONDELL. I hope that the House may have that delightful privilege. [Laughter.]

Mr. HOWARD. The hope that it would not was the reason that I asked the question. [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

CENTIGRADE AND FAHRENHEIT THERMOMETERS.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing a discussion with reference to the use of the centigrade and Fahrenheit thermometers in scientific work of the United States Government and elsewhere.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Washington asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the subject indicated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

NATIONAL DEFENSE.

Mr. DAVIS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting a petition of the citizens of Hill County, Tex., and my reply thereto, on the question of the national defense.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks by printing a letter which he received from his Hill County constituents and his answer thereto on the subject of national defense. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

REPORT OF THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE (H. DOC. NO. 2).

The SPEAKER laid before the House a report from the Clerk of the House, which was referred to the Committee on Accounts and ordered to be printed.

THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has a letter from the Secretary of State transmitting a copy of a circular issued by the Nobel committee as to the distribution of the Nobel peace prize for the year 1916, and without objection the Chair will have it printed in the RECORD.

There was no objection.

The letter and circular are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 10, 1915.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: At the request of the secretary of the Nobel committee of the Norwegian Parliament, I have the honor to inclose herewith for the information of the House of Representatives a copy of a circular issued by the Nobel committee, furnishing information as to the distribution of the Nobel peace prize for the year 1916.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

ROBERT LANSING.

(Inclosure as above.)

NOBEL PEACE PRIZE.

All proposals of candidates for the Nobel peace prize, which is to be distributed December 10, 1916, must, in order to be taken into consideration, be laid before the Nobel committee of the Norwegian Parliament by a duly qualified person before the 1st of February of the same year.

Any one of the following persons is held to be duly qualified: (a) Members and late members of the Nobel committee of the Norwegian Parliament, as well as the advisers appointed at the Norwegian Nobel Institute; (b) members of Parliament and members of Government of the different States, as well as members of the Interparliamentary Union; (c) members of the International Arbitration Court at The Hague; (d) members of the Commission of the Permanent International Peace Bureau; (e) members and associates of the Institute of International Law; (f) university professors of political science and of law, of history, and of philosophy; and (g) persons who have received the Nobel peace prize.

The Nobel peace prize may also be accorded to institutions or associations.

According to the code of statutes, section 8, the grounds upon which any proposal is made must be stated and handed in along with such papers and other documents as may therein be referred to.

According to section 3 every written work, to qualify for a prize, must have appeared in print.

For particulars qualified persons are requested to apply to the office of the Nobel committee of the Norwegian Parliament, Drammensvei 19, Christiania.

ELECTION OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I move the election of the standing committees of the House, a list of which I send to the Clerk's desk and ask to have read.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina moves the election of members to the various committees, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

Committee on Elections No. 1.—Messrs. Stephens of Mississippi (chairman), Cline, Stone, Burke, McLemore, Wilson of Louisiana, Moores of Indiana, Dallinger, and Swift.

Committee on Elections No. 2.—Messrs. Hamill (chairman), Russell of Missouri, Oglesby, Walker, Shouse, Tillman, Rogers, Ramseyer, and Magee.

Committee on Elections No. 3.—Messrs. Morgan of Louisiana (chairman), Smith of Texas, Watson of Virginia, Phelan, Flynn, Sears, Dowell, Husted, and Ricketts.

Committee on Ways and Means.—Messrs. Kitchin (chairman), Rainey, Dixon, Hull of Tennessee, Garner, Collier, Dickinson, Conry, Oldfield, McGillicuddy, Allen, Crisp, Casey, Helvering, Fordney, Gardner, Moore of Pennsylvania, Green of Iowa, Sloan, Hill, Longworth, and Fairchild.

Committee on Appropriations.—Messrs. Fitzgerald (chairman), Sherley, Page of North Carolina, Rauch, Byrns of Tennessee, Sisson, Borland, McAndrews, Howard, Evans, Eagan, Buchanan of Texas, Gallivan, Gillett, Good, Mondell, Davis of Minnesota, Vare, Cannon, Stafford, and Slemp.

Committee on the Judiciary.—Messrs. Webb (chairman), Carlin, Thomas, Dupré, Taggart, Igoe, Gard, Wm. Elza Williams, Whaley, Dale of New York, Caraway, Neely, Steele of Pennsylvania, Volstead, Nelson, Morgan of Oklahoma, Danforth, Graham, Chandler of New York, Dyer, and Moss of West Virginia.

Committee on Banking and Currency.—Messrs. Glass (chairman), Brown of West Virginia, Patten, Stone, Phelan, Eagle, Wingo, Wilson of Florida, Moss of Indiana, Konop, Hastings, Shouse, Steagall, Hayes, Guernsey, Woods of Iowa, Platt, Smith of Minnesota, Lindbergh, Keister, and McFadden.

Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.—Messrs. Ashbrook (chairman), Slayden, Lazaro, Abercrombie, Murray, Linthicum, Dill, Hilliard, Sears, Mays, Roberts of Nevada, Bacharach, Stiness, Sweet, Emerson, Husted, Reavis, and Kalanianaole.

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.—Messrs. Adamson (chairman), Sims, Cullop, Doremus, O'Shaunessy, Stephens of Nebraska, Barkley, Rayburn, Montague, Decker, Carew, Coady, Dewalt, Esch, Hamilton of Michigan, Parker of New Jersey, Sterling, Winslow, Parker of New York, Sutherland, and Dillon.

Committee on Rivers and Harbors.—Messrs. Sparkman (chairman), Burgess, Humphreys of Mississippi, Edwards, Small, Booher, Gallagher, Driscoll, Scully, Lieb, Kettner, Taylor of Arkansas, Hulbert, Humphrey of Washington, Kennedy of Iowa, Barchfeld, Switzer, Treadway, Frear, Drukker, and Costello.

Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.—Messrs. Alexander (chairman), Hardy, Burke, Saunders, Dooling, Bruckner, Lazaro, Goodwin of Arkansas, Byrnes of South Carolina, Price, Van Dyke, Gray of Alabama, Kincheloe, Greene of Massachusetts, Hinds, Curry, Edmonds, Rodenberg, Loud, Hadley, and Rowe.

Committee on Agriculture.—Messrs. Lever (chairman), Lee, Candler of Mississippi, Heflin, Rubey, Young of Texas, Jacoway, Lesher, Reilly, Doolittle, McDermott, Overmyer, Steele of Iowa, Haugen, McLaughlin, Hawley, Howell, Helgesen, Anderson, Wilson of Illinois, Ward, and Kalanianaole.

Committee on Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Flood (chairman), Cline, Linthicum, Goodwin of Arkansas, Stedman, Harrison, Smith of New York, Walker, Shackleford, Sabath, Ragsdale, Loft, Huddleston, Cooper of Wisconsin, Porter, Rogers, Temple, Foss, Miller of Minnesota, Mott, and Kennedy of Rhode Island.

Committee on Military Affairs.—Messrs. Hay (chairman), Dent, Fields, McKellar, Quin, Gordon, Littlepage, Shallenberger, Farley, Caldwell, Wise, Olney, Nicholls of South Carolina, Kahn, Anthony, McKenzie, Greene of Vermont, Morin, Tilson, Crago, Hull of Iowa, and Wickersham.

Committee on Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Padgett (chairman), Talbott, Estopinal, Riordan, Tribble, Hensley, Buchanan of Illinois, Gray of Indiana, Callaway, Connelly, Hart, Oliver, Liebel, Butler, Roberts of Massachusetts, Browning, Farr, Britten, Kelley, Stephens of California, and Mudd.

Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Moon (chairman), Finley, Bell, Cox, Rouse, Blackmon, Holland, Beakes, Griffin, Tague, Black, Ayres, Randall, Steenerson, Madden, Griest, Copley, Hamilton of New York, Lafean, Paige of Massachusetts, Britt, and Kalanianaole.

Committee on the Public Lands.—Messrs. Ferris (chairman), Taylor of Colorado, Raker, Hayden, Stout, Church, Dill, Mays, Tillman, Gandy, McLemore, McClintic, ———, Lenroot, La Follette, Kent, Sinnott, Smith of Idaho, Cramton, Timberlake, Freeman, and Wickersham.

Committee on Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Stephens of Texas (chairman), Carter of Oklahoma, Konop, Hayden, Morgan of Louisiana, Murray, Church, Stedman, Sears, Dill, Tillman, Gandy, ———, Campbell, Norton, Miller of Pennsylvania, Dempsey, Snyder, Johnson of South Dakota, Ellsworth, Hernandez, and Wickersham.

Committee on the Territories.—Messrs. Houston (chairman), Davenport, Watkins, Ferris, Oglesby, Watson of Virginia, Brumbaugh, Hamlin, Flynn, McLemore, Guernsey, Johnson of Washington, Curry, Dowell, North, Kearns, Kalanianaole, and Wickersham.

Committee on Insular Affairs.—Messrs. Jones (chairman), Garrett, Helm, Morrison, Davenport, Russell of Missouri, Bailey, Brumbaugh, Dooling, Thompson, Loft, Gray of Alabama, Davis of Texas, Towner, Miller of Minnesota, Fess, Young of North Dakota, Peters, Fuller, Austin, McArthur, and Rivera.

Committee on Railways and Canals.—Messrs. Dies (chairman), Bruckner, Brown of West Virginia, Brumbaugh, Mays, Gray of Alabama, Gandy, ———, La Follette, Snell, Carter of Massachusetts, Williams, Wheeler, and Gray of New Jersey.

Committee on Mines and Mining.—Messrs. Foster (chairman), Taylor of Colorado, Hamlin, Moss of Indiana, Brown of West Virginia, Wilson of Florida, Van Dyke, London, Garland, Denison, Cooper of West Virginia, James, Coleman, Ricketts, and Wickersham.

Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.—Messrs. Clark of Florida (chairman), Burnett, Cantrill, Ashbrook, Sumners, Park, Rucker, Barnhart, Phelan, Bruckner, Hood, Austin, Langley, Smith of Michigan, Dunn, Kreider, Mooney, Martin, and Elston.

Committee on Education.—Messrs. Hughes (chairman), Rucker, Doughton, Abercrombie, Stone, Key of Ohio, Sears, Hilliard, Powers, Towner, Platt, Fess, Dallinger, North, and McCracken.

Committee on Labor.—Messrs. Lewis (chairman), Maher, Watson of Virginia, Keating, Houston, Sumners, Almon, Van Dyke, Smith of Michigan, Browne of Wisconsin, Nolan, Cooper of Ohio, Denison, and London.

Committee on Patents.—Messrs. Morrison (chairman), Alexander, Oglesby, Smith of New York, Eagle, Crosser, McClintic, Steagall, Nolan, Carter of Massachusetts, Watson of Pennsylvania, Glynn, Charles, and Beales.

Committee on Invalid Pensions.—Messrs. Sherwood (chairman), Adair, Russell of Missouri, Burke, Saunders, Ashbrook, Oglesby, Shouse, ———, Langley, Kinkaid, Sulloway, Fuller, Hollingsworth, Ramseyer, and Haskell.

Committee on Pensions.—Messrs. Key of Ohio (chairman), Murray, Keating, Vinson, Linthicum, Aswell, Tillman, Huddleston, Sells, Kiess of Pennsylvania, Bacharach, James, Kearns, McArthur, and Schall.

Committee on Claims.—Messrs. Pou (chairman), Dies, Stephens of Mississippi, Price, Sherwood, Foster, Goodwin of Arkansas, Steagall, Flynn, Edmonds, Young of North Dakota, Peters, Swift, Miller of Delaware, Russell of Ohio, and Capstick.

Committee on War Claims.—Messrs. Gregg (chairman), Byrnes of South Carolina, Houston, Lobeck, Lewis, Clark of Florida, Watkins, Maher, Shouse, Focht, Reavis, Snell, Siegel, Cooper of West Virginia, and Hopwood.

Committee on the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Johnson of Kentucky (chairman), Aiken, Crosser, Lloyd, Hamill, Lobeck, Eagle, Ragsdale, Vinson, Dooling, Bailey, Wilson of Florida, Hilliard, Cary, Mapes, Focht, Wheeler, Darrow, Oakey, Gould, and Tinkham.

Committee on Revision of the Laws.—Messrs. Watkins (chairman), Morrison, Henry, Lloyd, Park, Crosser, Mays, Almon, Moores of Indiana, Magee, Hopwood, Scott, and Stiness.

Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.—Messrs. Godwin of North Carolina (chairman), Carter of Oklahoma, Dies, Morgan of Louisiana, Church, Hamill, Stephens of Mississippi, ———, McKinley, Lehlbach, Dale of Vermont, Heaton, and McCulloch.

Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.—Messrs. Rucker (chairman), Gregg, Hughes, Stout, Abercrombie, Murray, Kincheloe, ———, Mapes, Wason, Sanford, King, and Williams of Ohio.

Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.—Messrs. Sabath (chairman), Burnett, Clark of Florida, Godwin of North Carolina, Key of Ohio, Church, Davis of Texas, Smith of Idaho, Norton, and Lehlbach.

Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.—Messrs. Smith of Texas (chairman), Taylor of Colorado, Raker, Hayden, Rucker, Stout, Gandy, Dill, Kinkaid, Roberts of Nevada, Sinnott, Dale of Vermont, Hutchinson, Hernandez, and McCracken.

Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.—Messrs. Burnett (chairman), Sabath, Adair, Slayden, Raker, Key of Ohio, Flynn, Wilson of Louisiana, Hood, Hayes, Johnson of Washington, Powers, Meeker, Siegel, and Schall.

Committee on Expenditures in the State Department.—Messrs. Hamlin (chairman), Brumbaugh, Thompson, ———, Tinkham, Wason, and Nichols of Michigan.

Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department.—Messrs. Lobeck (chairman), Carter of Oklahoma, Burke, Price, Temple, and Garland.

Committee on Expenditures in the War Department.—Messrs. Adair (chairman), Godwin of North Carolina, Dooling, Wingo, Mott, Beales, and Meeker.

Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department.—Messrs. Hardy (chairman), Aiken, Morgan of Louisiana, Walker, Foss, Loud, and Haskell.

Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department.—Messrs. Tavenner (chairman), Russell of Missouri, Keating, Huddleston, Pratt, Emerson, and Hopwood.

Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.—Messrs. Stout (chairman), Hughes, Davis of Texas, Hastings, Kreider, Sweet, and Lehlbach.

Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice.—Messrs. Bailey (chairman), Raker, Wilson of Louisiana, McLemore, Porter, Cramton, and Hollingsworth.

Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture.—Messrs. Doughton (chairman), Aswell, Moss of Indiana, Kincheloe, King, Hutchinson, and Reavis.

Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Commerce.—Messrs. Smith of New York (chairman), Stephens of Texas, Watkins, ———, Thomas S. Williams, Capstick, and Gould.

Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Labor.—Messrs. Maher (chairman), Ferris, Lewis, London, Cooper of Ohio, Coleman, and Charles.

Committee on Expenditures on Public Buildings.—Messrs. Konop (chairman), Garrett, Sabath, McClintic, Rodenberg, Matthews, and Darrow.

Committee on Rules.—Messrs. Henry (chairman), Pou, Garrett, Foster, Cantrill, Harrison, Patten, Campbell, Lenroot, Bennet, and Chiperfield.

Committee on Accounts.—Messrs. Lloyd (chairman), Abercrombie, Loft, Park, Johnson of Kentucky, Konop, Hastings, Miller of Delaware, Sanford, and Heaton.

Committee on Mileage.—Messrs. Byrnes of South Carolina (chairman), Bailey, Maher, Chiperfield, and Elston.

Committee on the Census.—Messrs. Heim (chairman), Houston, Sumners, Aswell, Aiken, Alexander, Cline, Hood, Van Dyke, Hinds, Smith of Minnesota, Nichols of Michigan, McCulloch, Scott, Snell, and Glynn.

Committee on the Library.—Messrs. Slayden (chairman), Clark of Florida, Patten, McKinley, and Gray of New Jersey.
Committee on Printing.—Messrs. Barnhart (chairman), Tavenner, and Kiess of Pennsylvania.
Committee on Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Lazaro (chairman), Wingo, Crosser, Hilliard, Wood of Indiana, Russell of Ohio, and Oakey.
Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.—Messrs. Cantrill (chairman), Jones, Hamlin, Sherwood, Taylor of Colorado, Ragsdale, Davis of Texas, Woods of Iowa, Kent, Scott, Pratt, Matthews, Watson of Pennsylvania, and Nichols of Michigan.
Committee on Roads.—Messrs. Shackleford (chairman), Saunders, Barnhart, Davenport, Byrnes of South Carolina, Stephens of Mississippi, Doughton, Keating, Tavenner, Aswell, Smith of New York, Park, Almon, Dunn, Browne of Wisconsin, Sells, Wood of Indiana, Williams, Scott, Walsh, and Rowland.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KITCHIN] yield me a few minutes?

Mr. KITCHIN. Certainly.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I wish first to express my appreciation of the courtesy of the majority. While they did not give to the minority all of the additional committee places for which I asked, I do not know but that on the whole they were quite as generous as I probably would have been if I had been in their place. When I realize that this side of the House will be the side that grants and does not take in a short time, I am rather glad, after all, that they fixed the proportion which we will assume the next time. [Applause and laughter on the Republican side.] In the main, they granted all of the requests which I made. They have been very courteous in that respect and in respect to giving this side of the House a sufficient time to fairly consider the committee assignments.

I can not hope to have pleased or satisfied all, or perhaps many, on this side of the House. We have an additional number in the minority of 60 Members over the number in the last House. The additional number of committee places which we secured was, I believe, 35, but the difference between 35 and 60 does not represent the number of committee places lacking, because, in the main, the new Members are entitled to places on two committees and have received them. In my recommendations I have simply done the best I could. My office door has never been closed while I was in the office, and I have been there during all of the office hours from the beginning. I was glad to hear a statement made by any Member of the House or by any of his friends. I have packed no committees. I have not asked how Members of the House were determined to vote upon particular propositions, but have endeavored to represent as well as I could the membership on this side of the House.

We have a large number of former Members of the House, distinguished for their services, who have come back to the House. It was quite a question where they should be placed upon the committees. I was very much relieved by the action of one distinguished Member, which aided me in deciding what I would do in all of the other cases. We have one Member of the House who had long presided over the House, who had long presided over the Committee on Appropriations, and who has the respect of all of the Members of the House. I said to my colleague, Mr. CANNON, "You can select your place and have it." [Applause.] With a generosity and an unselfishness which has always characterized him, he said to me, "I would like to go upon the Committee on Appropriations and be placed below those who have been on it in the last House." [Applause.] And that is where he goes.

In order to make a sufficient number of committee assignments it was necessary for me to adopt the rule that as to certain committees Members who were assigned to those committees could not be assigned to any other committees. I made that rule concerning the Committees on Ways and Means, Appropriations, the Judiciary, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Military Affairs, Naval Affairs, Rivers and Harbors, the Post Office and Post Roads, and Agriculture; and a good many Members of the House of former service who were upon these committees and upon some other committees were given the privilege of selecting which committee they would choose. That is the reason some Members have gone off certain committees and retained places on other committees in which they were especially interested or on which they held a higher rank. During all of the time that I have been working on the committees I have been impressed with the generosity and the lack of selfishness on the part of Members who have been to see me. I noticed the other day a cartoon in one of the evening papers representing the Members begging and imploring, grasping and demanding committee assignments. That has not been my experience. From the start the older Members have said to me, "We know the situation; we expect to lose where we have additional committees over our ranking committees," and the new Members have said to me, "We appreciate the situation; we do not expect to receive places on the highest ranking committees in the House."

I wish to thank this side of the House, both Republicans and Progressives, for the generosity, the unselfishness, the kindness which they have shown to all and have exhibited to me. [Applause.]

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I move the election of the committees.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from North Carolina on the election of the persons named in the list as members of the various committees.

The motion was agreed to.

PRINTING AND BINDING.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution which I send to the desk and ask to have read, and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries shall be, and is hereby, authorized during the Sixty-fourth Congress to have such printing and binding done as may be necessary for the transaction of its business.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Indiana rise?

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Speaker, I ask the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. ALEXANDER] to withhold the consideration of his resolution until I have submitted a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Certainly.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Speaker, there are about 58 or 60 standing committees in this House. It has been the custom in the past that each committee should present a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration, that it might have such printing and binding done as it deemed necessary in the transaction of its business. These resolutions have not all been in the same form, and it has been found by the Clerk of the House that some committees have broader privileges under the resolution offered than others. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I desire to inquire if it would be proper to submit one resolution, or if it would be in order to offer one resolution, that would cover the printing and binding for all of these standing committees?

Mr. MANN. I suggest that it can be done by unanimous consent.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the gentleman from Indiana offering one resolution to cover all of the committees?

Mr. MANN. Let the resolution be first submitted.

Mr. BARNHART. I send the resolution to the desk and ask that it be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 58.

Resolved, That each standing committee of the House of Representatives is hereby authorized to have such printing and binding done as may be actually necessary in the transaction of its official business during the Sixty-fourth Congress.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I inquire of the gentleman, my recollection is that in the last House—the gentleman will know—we gave this privilege practically to all committees, including even, I think, the expenditure committees which never had had it before. Is that correct?

Mr. BARNHART. I think 52 of the 58 committees were given this privilege.

Mr. MANN. Fifty-two of the 57, it is probable. The Committee on Disposition of Useless Executive Papers makes 58.

Mr. BARNHART. I think it was 52 of the 57 or 58, whichever it is.

Mr. MANN. Of course, those committees were committees probably like the Committee on Enrolled Bills, which does not require this, but take it anyhow.

Mr. BARNHART. Of course the gentleman from Illinois understands that after all it must be put up to the committees themselves as to what they deem actually necessary for the proper transaction of their business.

Mr. MANN. Oh, I quite appreciate that. I do not think there can be objection to this resolution, since the House under our economical friends on the other side have so extended the original privilege that they granted specially to each committee which never used to be done; but now it has been done, it seems to me it is better to have it uniform by one resolution than by having 57 varieties. [Laughter.]

Mr. BARNHART. Well, the gentleman from Illinois probably forgets that in a previous Congress we asked a specific ruling of the Chair that all of these resolutions be referred to the Committee on Printing and come on the floor in their regular order, and that such an order was made by the Speaker and then the members of the committee and the House proceeded to go along in the old-fashioned way.

Mr. MANN. I understand. I did not have the courage to stand out against the unanimous request for additional pork from that side of the House. [Laughter and applause on the Republican side.]

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I have no objection to the form of the resolution of the gentleman from Indiana, and withdraw my resolution for the present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri withdraws his resolution.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, just a moment. I did not catch the reading of the resolution, and I want to ask the gentleman from Indiana, as I did not catch the full import of it, under the resolution of the gentleman who is to decide as to the necessity for the printing?

Mr. BARNHART. The committee.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. That is all right. I have no objection.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. BRUMBAUGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a speech delivered by the President of the United States before the Columbus Chamber of Commerce, Columbus, Ohio, and his speech delivered before the Affiliated Rural Churches of America, at Columbus, Ohio.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BRUMBAUGH] asks unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD two speeches which the President made at Columbus, Ohio, the other day. Is there objection?

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wish to say that due to my high regard and friendship for the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BRUMBAUGH] I withdraw my objection.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I notice the fine distinction which my colleague makes between his respect for the gentleman from Ohio and the lack of respect for a certain very distinguished individual. I shall not object, and I would not even object if he asked to have printed in the RECORD the speech which the distinguished President made before the Democratic national committee. I hope somebody will make that request.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. If the gentleman will permit, I wish to say——

The SPEAKER. This question is not debatable.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. That I have not stated that I had any disrespect for any gentleman occupying any high official position or otherwise. I just simply exercised my rights as a Member of the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

DISPOSITION OF USELESS EXECUTIVE PAPERS.

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to state that there is a statutory Committee on the Disposition of Useless Executive Papers, a joint committee, and the Chair appoints Mr. TALBOTT of Maryland and Mr. BENNET of New York, with Mr. TALBOTT as chairman.

REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

The SPEAKER. The Chair also desires to state that there are three vacancies in the Regents to the Smithsonian Institution, and the Chair appoints Mr. ROBERTS of Massachusetts and Mr. FERRIS of Oklahoma to succeed themselves and Mr. LLOYD of Missouri to succeed Mr. Connolly of Iowa, who does not return.

COMMITTTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following resolution.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 47.

Resolved, That the Committee on Appropriations, or such subcommittees as it may designate, shall have leave to sit during the sessions of the House during the Sixty-fourth Congress and during the recesses of that Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MOON. Mr. Speaker, is the resolution subject to amendment?

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks so.

Mr. MOON. Then I move to amend it by adding the Committee——

Mr. FITZGERALD. Let the gentleman take care of his own committee.

Mr. MOON (continuing). The Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads; they had just as well go in together.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order on the amendment, and that is this resolution being only for one committee is not subject to amendment by adding another.

The SPEAKER. The point of order is good.

Mr. MOON. Does the gentleman object?

Mr. MANN. Not if you offer a resolution.

Mr. MOON. I withdraw the amendment if the gentleman objects.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the passage of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

SALARIES FOR DECEMBER.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the following resolution, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York offers a resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House joint resolution 61 authorizing payment of the salaries of officers and employees of Congress for December, 1915.

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives are authorized and instructed to pay the officers and employees of the Senate and House, including the Capitol police, their respective salaries for the month of December, 1915, on the day of adjournment of the present session for the holiday recess; and the Clerk of the House is authorized to pay on the same day to Members, Delegates, and Resident Commissioners their allowance for clerk hire for the said month of December.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The joint resolution was passed.

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration in the House, as in the Committee of the Whole, of the following joint resolution, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent that the following resolution shall be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Well, Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, let us have it read first.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 60) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916.

Resolved, etc., That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year 1916, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

For the participation by the Government of the United States in, and to meet the necessary expenses of, the Second Pan American Scientific Congress, whose sessions at Washington have been fixed for December 27, 1915, to January 8, 1916, inclusive, in addition to the sum of $50,000 heretofore appropriated therefor and including the same purposes authorized therein, the further sum of $35,000.

POSTAL SERVICE.

OUT OF THE POSTAL REVENUES.

For mail bags, $100,000.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

PATENT OFFICE.

For printing the weekly issue of patents, designs, trade-marks, and labels, exclusive of illustrations, and for printing, engraving illustrations, and binding the Official Gazette, including weekly, monthly, bimonthly, and annual indices, at the Government Printing Office, $56,444.17.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain briefly the necessity for each of these items?

Mr. FITZGERALD. These are three items that are of such emergency that it is necessary that provision be made for them before Congress takes the holiday recess. Yesterday 10 Members of the House who had been members of the Committee on Appropriations in the last Congress and, in addition, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] met in the Committee on Appropriations and had the representatives of the three departments appear before them in an informal way in order to obtain the information required to justify this action. The Pan American Scientific Congress meets in Washington on the 27th of December and runs to and including January 8, 1916. It has been in existence since 1892, but this Government first participated in the conference in 1908. Provision has been made for the expenditure of $50,000 to pay the expenses of the conference. Since the conference was planned it has taken on a scope

not anticipated. It is expected that between 100 and 200 delegates will be present from Central and South American countries. They are to be accompanied by their wives, and there will be present in Washington about 300 delegates designated from different institutions in the United States. It is expected there will be, all told, about 800 persons in attendance at the congress. In order to make provision for the preliminary work necessary, which includes the preparation of the program and the correspondence regarding it in three different languages, to print the proceedings of the various subdivisions and the congress itself, and to make some provisions for the extension by this Government of some courtesies to those who are to participate, it has been found that at least $85,000 will be necessary.

The Post Office Department's estimate for mail bags for the current year was $480,000, and that sum was included in the Post Office appropriation bill. The bill failed of passage, and the continuing resolution made available the sum of $363,000, which we are informed has been entirely expended. There is very pressing necessity for immediate appropriation in order to obtain the necessary mail sacks for the heavy holiday mail.

Mr. MANN. Does the gentleman mean to say that between now and the rush for Christmas they can expend this $100,000 in making mail bags?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Not entirely; but they require about 200,000 additional mail sacks within the next three or four days.

Mr. MANN. Do they make them or purchase them? Have they already been made by somebody else?

Mr. FITZGERALD. No. But they say they can secure delivery at once in the city of New York of 40,000 a day, and in Chicago of probably a similar amount, and in certain other parts of the country of other quantities.

In the Patent Office, under the provision regulating the expenditure of appropriations for public printing, only one-half of an appropriation can be expended in the first six months of the fiscal year. The Patent Office to-day or to-morrow will have exhausted its 50 per cent allotment, and in order to print the patents that are to be issued prior to the 1st of January the appropriation of $56,000 carried here is essential. If this money be not appropriated, the Patent Office must cease issuing patents between now and the 1st of January.

Mr. MANN. I notice that this is a joint resolution. Of course, the gentleman and I both know that joint resolutions and bills enacted into law have precisely the same effect. But they are not printed in the same way and not put in the same place in the Statutes at Large. The joint resolution is put away where very few people can find it. A law when enacted is in the form of a bill and put in the regular order. What is the object of putting this in the form of a joint resolution instead of in the form of a bill?

Mr. FITZGERALD. There is no special object, except it is customary in a condition such as the present to include these items in a joint resolution.

Mr. MANN. Every once in a while, when I am looking up something in the Statutes at Large, and know something about the dates, the indexes being unsatisfactory to everybody who does not make them up themselves, I run down in the statutes to about a certain date. If it is a law, I find it. Very likely I will not if it is a joint resolution. I might not think of its being a joint resolution, and turn over all the statutes, and after they are all disposed of find a few additional pages in the back end of the book and look there for a joint resolution. I think that would be done by a good many people under this practice.

Mr. FITZGERALD. That might be done by a good many persons, but I do not think it would be done by the gentleman from Illinois. If he really wanted to find something in the Statutes at Large, he would hunt for it in every conceivable place where it would be possible to find it. [Laughter.]

Mr. MANN. I hope hereafter the committee, when they want to make an appropriation, will prepare and report a bill.

Mr. FITZGERALD. The committee will take into careful consideration the suggestion the gentleman makes as to the practice to be followed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I suppose the resolution, under the rule, Mr. Speaker, must be read by paragraphs?

Mr. MANN. For amendment; yes.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Does the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GILLETT] desire time?

Mr. MANN. Does the gentleman want any time?

Mr. FITZGERALD. If not, Mr. Speaker, I ask that the Clerk read.

Mr. GILLETT. I would like to have three or four minutes.

Mr. FITZGERALD. We are under the five-minute rule, and the gentleman can proceed.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GILLETT] is recognized.

Mr. GILLETT. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate that the minority Members yesterday had not even been nominated as members of the committee, but we thought it best to accept the invitation of the chairman and attended the hearings, and I agree substantially to what the chairman says as to the necessity of these appropriations.

But I do think there is a slight distinction. I recognize that the appropriation for the mail bags is an urgent necessity. I recognize the same as to the appropriation for the Patent Office. But as to the third appropriation, for the entertainment of the scientific bodies here, while I think it is a very proper and a very worthy and commendable object and heartily approve it, I do not think that it is like the others, a necessity, and it occurs to me that in the present deplorable condition of the National Treasury, self-denial and the practice of the strictest economy are incumbent upon us. I recognize that the administration does not seem to take that view of it, for I observed that in the long message which the President read to us the other day there was not a single suggestion made or a single word spoken for economy.

Now, I hope the reason is that the administration has some well-defined plan and purpose of providing funds to reestablish our dissolving balance in the Treasury so that we need not be confined to necessities, but can indulge in comforts and in luxuries; and if that is so, it seems to me this third proposition is worthy and commendable and ought to be adopted. But if we are to be left in the future as now, with a Treasury balance shrinking day by day and month by month, it does seem to me that the strictest economy ought to be practiced, and that we should not appropriate for anything except sheer necessities.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, the Government of the United States has invited representatives from every South American and Central American Government to participate in the Pan American Scientific Conference at Washington. There are certain obligations incumbent upon governments, as upon individuals. When a government undertakes to be host to representatives of other nations there are certain ordinary courtesies that must be extended to the visiting guests.

Of course I do not agree with the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GILLETT] in his opinion that the Treasury is in such condition as would necessitate the United States advertising to the world that it can not extend the courtesies customary under such circumstances to the representatives of nations upon this hemisphere. Even if it were, Mr. Speaker, instead of advertising the fact I should be ready to join with others in the Government in denying to myself and the people whom I represent something that they might particularly desire in order that the Government might not be lacking in ordinary and decent hospitality. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

If the gentleman from Massachusetts be so alarmed at the condition of the Treasury of the United States, he will have an opportunity very speedily to join the Democratic side of the House in removing that danger. To-morrow or the day following a joint resolution will be presented by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KITCHIN] extending the present war-revenue act for one year. That will put a certain amount of revenue into the Treasury, which under the law will not be collected unless some such action be taken. I invite the gentleman from Massachusetts and his associates on that side who are alarmed at the condition of the Treasury and who fear perhaps that we might be doing something improper by making provision for the entertainment of those delegates to join this side of the House and pass that joint resolution unanimously, thereby not only appeasing their own consciences, but satisfying the patriotic people of the United States. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. GILLETT. Mr. Speaker, the resolution to which the gentleman refers, that will be offered to-morrow, has not prevented the Treasury balance from shrinking in the last year. Does the gentleman think it is going to be adequate in the coming year?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Yes. I think there will be no trouble. I do not believe we shall need the advice, help, or assistance of the Republicans. We shall demonstrate to the country that the long-continued assertions that the Democrats are incompetent were, like so many other assertions of theirs, simply so many idle vaporings. We shall continue on the triumphant march of prosperity, happiness, and contentment, despite all of the calamity howling that will from time to time emanate from that side of the House. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman yield to the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. FITZGERALD. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MADDEN. I may say that the Democratic Party will incidentally continue to practice reckless and extravagant waste in the expenditure of the public money. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. FITZGERALD. If that is the most damaging shot that can be fired on that side of the House, I suggest that the Clerk read and that we transact the public business. [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. KREIDER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Yes.

Mr. KREIDER. In view of the fact that this bill or joint resolution appropriates money out of the Public Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and in view of the fact of the changed methods of bookkeeping in the Treasury Department, which do not enable us now to say how much money there is in the Treasury not expended for other purposes, is the gentleman in a position to give us a statement of the amount of money in the Treasury now not appropriated for any other purpose?

Mr. FITZGERALD. No. I should not want to encourage the rapaciousness of that side of the House by letting them know just how much they might find in the Treasury. [Applause and laughter on the Democratic side.] I would be glad to state the amount if the Republicans were not so anxious to know just how much there is left for them to squander. [Laughter.]

Mr. KREIDER. I am inclined to think there is not a great deal, because you have given notice of the bringing in of a measure to-morrow to continue to produce revenue for your depleted balance in the Treasury.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the joint resolution for amendment.

The Clerk read the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was accordingly read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. FITZGERALD, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

LEAVE TO WITHDRAW PAPERS.

By unanimous consent, at the request of Mr. ASHBROOK, leave was granted to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, the papers in the case of Sidney Smith (H. R. 18003, 63d Cong.), no adverse report having been made thereon.

By unanimous consent, at the request of Mr. GRAY of New Jersey, leave was granted to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, the papers in the case of Edward Johnston (H. R. 5202, 63d Cong.), no adverse report having been made thereon.

By unanimous consent, Mr. BURKE was granted leave to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, the affidavits filed by him in the Sixty-third Congress in support of H. R. 865.

SALE OF WASTE PAPER (H. DOC. NO. 395).

The SPEAKER laid before the House a letter from the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, transmitting a statement of money received from the sale of waste paper from December 1, 1914, to December 1, 1915, which, with the accompanying document, was referred to the Committee on Accounts and ordered to be printed.

PROPERTY IN CHARGE OF THE DOORKEEPER (H. DOC. NO. 396).

The SPEAKER laid before the House a letter from the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, transmitting an inventory of all property under his charge belonging to the United States, which, with the accompanying document, was referred to the Committee on Accounts and ordered to be printed.

COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. PADGETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report it.

House resolution 49.

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs, or any subcommittee thereof, be authorized to sit during the sessions of the House during the Sixty-fourth Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.

Mr. LEVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following resolution.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 50.

Resolved, That the Committee on Agriculture of the House be granted permission to sit during the sessions of the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE—NATIONAL PARK IN HAWAII.

Mr. LEVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture be discharged from the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 68) to establish a national park in the Territory of Hawaii, and that the same be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection.

There was no objection.

PROPOSED RECESS.

Mr. NOLAN. I ask unanimous consent that the House take a recess for 20 minutes. My object in making this unanimous-consent request is to give two representatives of the Woman's Voters' Convention, that met at San Francisco in September, representing the women voters of the United States, Mrs. Sarah Bard Field, of Oregon, and Miss Frances Jolliffe, an opportunity to address the Members of the House out of session.

Mr. STEPHENS of Nebraska. Where?

Mr. NOLAN. From the floor of the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California asks unanimous consent that the House stand in recess for 20 minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Is there not a rule of the House which prohibits the Chair from entertaining a request to permit anyone not entitled to the floor to come on the floor of the House?

The SPEAKER. There is such a rule, which relates to the sessions of the House. Of course the House can stay in recess as long as it wants to.

Mr. MANN. The only request that is made is to take a recess.

Mr. NOLAN. I made the request that the House take a recess.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I make the point of order that the Speaker can not submit a request to permit anyone except those designated in the rules to come on the floor of the House.

Mr. MANN. That is only while the House is in session.

Mr. FITZGERALD. The House is practically in session during a recess.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman is mistaken about that. The rule prohibits the Speaker entertaining a request for unanimous consent to give anyone the privileges of the floor.

The SPEAKER. That is undoubtedly true.

Mr. MANN. That is all the rule forbids. The Speaker has authority to admit anyone to the floor when the House is not in session. The House can take a recess for any length of time it pleases.

Mr. PAGE of North Carolina. Reserving the right to object, I should like to ask if it is not the purpose to have these addresses delivered on the floor of the House?

Mr. NOLAN. That is the purpose; yes.

Mr. PAGE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I object. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. The Chair will have the rule read so that all Members may have their attention called to it.

The Clerk read as follows:

RULE XXXIII.

OF ADMISSION TO THE FLOOR.

1. The persons hereinafter named, and none other, shall be admitted to the Hall of the House or rooms leading thereto, viz: The President and Vice President of the United States and their private secretaries, judges of the Supreme Court, Members of Congress and Members elect, contestants in election cases during the pendency of their cases in the House, the Secretary and Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, heads of departments, foreign ministers, governors of States, the Superintendent of the Capitol Building and Grounds, the Librarian of Congress and his assistant in charge of the Law Library, the Resident Commissioner to the United States from Porto Rico, such persons as have, by name, received the thanks of Congress, ex-Members of the House of Representatives who are not interested in any claim or directly in any bill pending before Congress, and clerks of committees when business from their committee is under consideration; and it shall not be in order for the Speaker to entertain a request for the suspension of this rule or to present from the chair the request of any Member for unanimous consent.

2. There shall be excluded at all times from the Hall of the House of Representatives and the cloakrooms all persons not entitled to the privilege of the floor during the session, except that until 15 minutes of the hour of the meeting of the House persons employed in its service, accredited members of the press entitled to admission to the press gal-

lery, and other persons on request of Members, by card or in writing, may be admitted.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 41 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until Wednesday, December 15, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1. A letter from the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting twenty-ninth annual report (H. Doc. No. 21); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed.

2. A letter from the Librarian of Congress, transmitting annual report of the Superintendent of the Library Building and Grounds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 34); to the Committee on the Library.

3. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting annual report of the state of the finances for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 359); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

4. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting statements of expenditures made from appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of Labor," for the years 1913, 1914, and to November 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 360); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Labor and ordered to be printed.

5. A letter from the president of Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, transmitting report of the Board of Managers for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 361); to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

6. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting statement of travel performed during the fiscal year 1915 by officers and employees of the Department of Labor (H. Doc. No. 362); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Labor and ordered to be printed.

7. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting schedules and list of papers, documents, etc., on file in this department which are not needed in the transaction of public business and have no permanent value or historical interest (H. Doc. No. 363); to the Committee on the Disposition of Useless Executive Papers and ordered to be printed.

8. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting statement of the proceeds of all sales of old material, condemned stores, supplies, and other public property for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 364); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

9. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting list of congressional cases dismissed by the court May 13, 1914, for want of prosecution (H. Doc. No. 365); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

10. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a list of cases referred to this court by the House of Representatives, which cases were dismissed on orders filed by the court (H. Doc. No. 366); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

11. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a list of cases dismissed by the court on October 12, 1914, for want of prosecution (H. Doc. No. 367); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

12. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting statement of the number of typewriters purchased and exchanged and the cost, etc., for the fiscal year 1915 (H. Doc. No. 368); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

13. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting letter from the Chief of Engineers, with copies of report on preliminary examination and survey of harbor at Fort Henry, N. Y. (H. Doc. No. 369); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

14. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, with copies of reports on preliminary examination and survey, respectively, of West Chester Creek, N. Y. (H. Doc. No. 370); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

15. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting copy of a letter from surgeon in chief of the Freedmen's Hospital, transmitting detailed statement of receipts and expenditures on account of pay patients for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 371); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department and ordered to be printed.

16. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting copy of a letter from the surgeon in chief of Freedmen's Hospital, transmitting detailed statements for professional and other services for fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 372); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department and ordered to be printed.

17. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report by the Acting Quartermaster General of the Army of all receipts and expenditures of contingent fund from nonmilitary residents of Fort Monroe, Va., for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 373); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

18. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting statement showing the number of typewriting machines exchanged by the War Department during the fiscal year 1915 (H. Doc. No. 374); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

19. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, with map, on reexamination of Pultneyville Harbor, N. Y. (H. Doc. No. 375); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

20. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, copy of a report on preliminary examination for harbor of refuge at Tuxie Island, Conn. (H. Doc. No. 376); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

21. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, a report, with map, on preliminary examination of Bayou Foures (Foret), Cameron Parish, La. (H. Doc. No. 377); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

22. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting reports from the Quartermaster General, Surgeon General, Chief of Engineers, Chief of Ordnance, and Chief Signal Officer, United States Army, of typewriters, adding machines, etc., exchanged during the fiscal year 1915 (H. Doc. No. 378); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

23. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting copy of a letter from Superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane submitting financial report, as contemplated in the act of June 4, 1880 (H. Doc. No. 379); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department and ordered to be printed.

24. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report of The Adjutant General of the Army relative to the financial and other affairs of United States Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., Alcatraz Island, Cal., and Governors Island, N. Y., for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 380); to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

25. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting findings of fact and conclusions of law in the French spoliation claims relating to the snow *Mary*, in the case of the President of the Newport Insurance Co. et al. *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 381); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

26. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of a communication from the president of the Civil Service Commission, submitting urgent estimate of deficiencies in appropriations for travel and field examiners for the remainder of the current fiscal year (H. Doc. No. 382); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

27. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting copy of an amendment proposed by the Department of the Navy to a provision in the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government, as found on page 38 of the Book of Estimates of Appropriations for the fiscal year 1917 (H. Doc. No. 383); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

28. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting documents concerning inquiry made by the officers of the Department of Commerce into the facts surrounding the disaster of the steamer *Eastland;* to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

29. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting urgent estimates of deficiencies in appropriations for the service of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916 (H. Doc. No. 385); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

30. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting letter of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army reporting expenditures of the Washington-Alaska military cable and telegraph system (H. Doc. No. 386); to the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department and ordered to be printed.

31. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting statement of expenditures, including the expenses of the Rev-

enue-Cutter Service and the Life-Saving Service as separate organizations from July 1, 1914, to January 28, 1915, the date of approval of Coast Guard act, together with the expenses of the Coast Guard from the date of creation of said act to June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 387); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department and ordered to be printed.

32. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting memorandum of allowances granted, payable from the appropriation for unusual conditions, for the fiscal year 1915 (H. Doc. No. 388); to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads and ordered to be printed.

33. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting report on building four warships of the type, power, and speed which, in his judgment, based on the knowledge gained from the prevailing war in Europe, are best suited for war on the sea, and also the value and uses in naval warfare of aeroplanes, dirigibles, balloons, and submarines (H. Doc. No. 389); to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

34. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, together with copies of reports, with maps, on preliminary examination and survey, respectively, of Rondout Harbor, N. Y. (H. Doc. No. 390); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

35. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, together with a copy of a report, on reexamination of Monroe Harbor, Mich. (H. Doc. No. 391); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

36. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, together with copies of reports on preliminary examination and survey, respectively, of Kalihi Harbor and Channel, Hawaii (H. Doc. No. 392); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

37. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, together with copies of reports, with map, on preliminary examination and survey, respectively, of Brunswick Harbor, Ga. (H. Doc. No. 393); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

38. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting 1,113 reports of inspections of disbursements and transfer by officers of the Army received in the office of the Inspector General during the past fiscal year; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, the Committee on Claims was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3192) for the relief of D. M. Carman, representing the estate of Luis R. Yangco, deceased, and the same was referred to the Committee on War Claims.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 4645) to appropriate $500,000 to aid the Andrew Jackson Memorial Association in the erection of a monument at Nashville, Tenn., to commemorate the life, character, and services of Andrew Jackson; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. MOSS of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 4646) for securing the uniform grading of grain, preventing deception in transactions in grain, and regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. McCLINTIC: A bill (H. R. 4647) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate condemned cannon and balls; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WICKERSHAM: A bill (H. R. 4648) to amend an act of Congress entitled "An act to create a legislative assembly in the Territory of Alaska, to confer legislative power thereon, and for other purposes," approved August 24, 1912; to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4649) to authorize aids to navigation and other works in the Lighthouse Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GREGG: A bill (H. R. 4650) to revive the right of action under the captured and abandoned property act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4651) to repeal section 5 of the act approved March 4, 1915, entitled "An act making appropriation for payment of certain claims in accordance with findings of the Court of Claims, reported under the provisions of the acts approved March 3, 1883, and March 3, 1887, and commonly known as the Bowman and the Tucker Acts, and under the provisions of section No. 151 of the act approved March 3, 1911, commonly known as the Judicial Code"; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4652) to amend an act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, approved March 4, 1911; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4653) to amend the Revised Statutes of the United States by adding thereto section 4547a, to provide for a more efficient remedy for the collection of seamen's wages and to provide fees for officers issuing and serving process; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4654) to establish a marine fish-cultural station in the State of Texas in the vicinity of Galveston; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4655) to provide for the purchase of a site for customhouse at Galveston, Tex.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4656) authorizing the erection of a post-office building at Crockett, Tex.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4657) to provide for the purchase of ground and the erection of a public building thereon for a marine hospital, to be used also in connection with the Immigration Service, in the city of Galveston, Tex.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. STEENERSON: A bill (H. R. 4658) amending section 2 of an act entitled "An act to increase the pension of widows, minor children, etc., of deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War, the War with Mexico, the various Indian wars, etc., and to grant a pension to certain widows of the deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War," approved April 19, 1908; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4659) to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. HAWLEY: A bill (H. R. 4660) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend sections 2291 and 2297 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to homesteads"; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4661) providing that certain soldiers and sailors who served in the United States Army and Navy or Marine Corps during the Civil War, the War with Spain, or the Philippine insurrection for 90 days shall have a preference right in making entry on the public lands of the United States hereafter open to settlement; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4662) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Oregon City, in the State of Oregon; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4663) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Grants Pass, in the State of Oregon; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4664) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Corvallis, in the State of Oregon; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4665) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Ashland, in the State of Oregon; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4666) to authorize the use of the revenues in the Crater Lake National Park in the management of the same and the construction, repair, and improvement of roads, trails, and bridges in the park; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4667) to provide for the sale of fractional block No. 6 in the town of Forest Grove, Oreg., no longer needed for school purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4668) to authorize the establishment of auxiliary or field fish-cultural stations on the Columbia River in the State of Oregon; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4669) to establish a mining experiment station at Grants Pass, in the State of Oregon; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4670) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the sale of certain lands belonging to the Indians of

the Siletz Indian Reservation, in the State of Oregon," approved May 13, 1910; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4671) to provide pensions for the officers and soldiers of the Indian wars of the United States which occurred prior to January 1, 1892; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4672) to regulate the selection of lieu lands by railroads in the State of Oregon; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4673) directing the Secretary of War to pay to the Oregon State Board of Fish and Game Commissioners certain moneys, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4674) making an appropriation for the payment to the State of Oregon of an amount allowed by the Court of Claims in settlement of its claim for expenses incurred in raising volunteers for service in the Indian wars from 1862 to 1867, audited by the Secretary of the Treasury under the act of June 28, 1910; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4675) relating to entries on the public lands; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4676) amending the act approved May 11, 1912, entitled "An act granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers and officers, who served in the Civil War and the War with Mexico"; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SLAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 4677) to provide a tax on high explosives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4678) incorporating the American Academy of Arts and Letters; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH: A bill (H. R. 4679) granting pensions without discrimination to all honorably discharged Union soldiers without reference to whether or not they had been previously enlisted and not regularly discharged; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4680) granting pensions to widows of Union soldiers married to such soldiers after July 27, 1890; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4681) granting pensions to ex-soldiers of the Union Army who honorably served during the Civil War for a period of one year who were not regularly discharged; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HULL of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 4682) to provide for the erection of a public building at Marengo, Iowa; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GALLAGHER: A bill (H. R. 4683) to increase the limit of cost for the new public building site for the west side, Chicago, Ill.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4684) to provide for the construction of a suitable office for the United States custom barge service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH: A bill (H. R. 4685) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Wellsville, in the State of Ohio; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4686) to provide for the erection of an addition to the United States post-office building already provided for at Steubenville, Ohio, and to be constructed in connection therewith and as a part of the same building; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4687) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at East Palestine, in the State of Ohio; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4688) to provide for the erection of a statue to Maj. Gen. George Armstrong Custer at his birthplace in New Rumley, Ohio; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. MORRISON: A bill (H. R. 4689) prohibiting the use of the name of any Member of either House of Congress or of any officer of the Government by any person, firm, or corporation practicing before the Patent Office in advertising his business; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. SPARKMAN: A bill (H. R. 4690) to permit the opening of the ports of Tampa and Key West, Fla., for the admission of cattle for slaughtering purposes from Venezuela, Honduras, Mexico, and Guatemala; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4691) in relation to claims arising under the provisions of the captured and abandoned property acts, and to amend and revive the same; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Texas: A bill (H. R. 4692) giving preference in employment of persons upon public works of the United States and of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Labor.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4693) to repeal section 12 of the Federal act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4694) making appropriation for eradication of scabies in cattle and sheep; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4695) making appropriation for eradication of southern cattle ticks; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HULL of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 4696) to adopt the project and plan of improving the Cumberland River above Nashville in Tennessee and Kentucky as recommended by the Department of Engineers in report made on February 4, 1914; and to authorize the Secretary of War to commence, continue, and complete the locking and damming of said river from Lock No. 7 to Lock No. 21, in accordance with said plan recommended by the Department of Engineers; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. DOOLITTLE: A bill (H. R. 4697) to establish a Government bureau to loan money on agricultural lands as security; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. CARY: A bill (H. R. 4698) to provide for relief of soldiers and sailors who have lost their legs and arms; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CONRY: A bill (H. R. 4699) to make October 12 of each and every year a legal public holiday in the District of Columbia, to be known as Columbus Day; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. LANGLEY: A bill (H. R. 4700) providing for Federal aid to the States in the construction of rural post roads; to the Committee on Roads.

By Mr. SHERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 4701) to establish in the War Department and in the Navy Department, respectively, a roll, designated as "The Army and Navy medal of honor honor roll," and for other purposes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 4702) to establish a fish hatchery and biological station in the sixth congressional district of the State of Tennessee; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4703) to prevent the desecration of the flag of the United States and providing penalties for violation of same; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4704) to provide for the appointment of a district judge in the middle and eastern judicial districts in the State of Tennessee, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4705) to locate, map, and mark field of battle fought near Nashville, Tenn., December 15 and 16, 1864; to construct driveways, etc., and make an appropriation for same; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4706) to provide that the United States shall in certain cases aid the States and civil subdivision thereof in the construction and maintenance of rural post roads; to the Committee on Roads.

By Mr. COLLIER: A bill (H. R. 4707) to provide for a district judge in the northern and southern districts of the State of Mississippi, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4708) to establish a fish-hatching and fish-culture station at a point near the city of Jackson, in the State of Mississippi; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4709) for the erection of a military post at or near the city of Vicksburg, in the State of Mississippi; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4710) to provide for a permanent exhibit of the resources of the States of the Union in or near Washington, D. C.; to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

By Mr. ROBERTS of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 4711) to amend an act to increase the limit of cost of certain public buildings, to authorize the enlargement, extension, remodeling, or improvement of certain public buildings, to authorize the erection and completion of public buildings, to authorize the purchase of sites for public buildings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4712) providing for the purchase of the suit of clothes worn by President Lincoln at the time of his assassination; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. GORDON: A bill (H. R. 4713) authorizing the sale of the marine-hospital reservation in Cleveland, Ohio; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HOWARD: A bill (H. R. 4714) to provide for the establishment, operation, and supervision of a cooperative national farm-land bank system in the United States of America, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. AYRES: A bill (H. R. 4715) to prevent discrimination in prices and to provide for publicity of prices to dealers and to the public; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 4716) to authorize Dunklin County, Mo., and Clay County, Ark., to construct a bridge across St. Francis River; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4717) to authorize Butler County, Mo., to construct a bridge across Black River; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MURRAY: A bill (H. R. 4718) to create an additional judicial district in Oklahoma, to be known as the southern judicial district, and to define the boundaries of the eastern and western judicial districts of Oklahoma, and to provide for holding court in the city of Shawnee, Okla.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FORDNEY: A bill (H. R. 4719) to establish a fish-hatching station on Saginaw River, in the State of Michigan; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. HILL: A bill (H. R. 4720) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Norwalk, in the State of Connecticut; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. FREEMAN: A bill (H. R. 4721) for the improvement of the harbor of New London, Conn.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. TAGUE: A bill (H. R. 4722) to increase the cost of the immigration station at Boston, Mass.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MANN: A bill (H. R. 4723) to create a tariff board; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4724) authorizing the Department of Commerce to make original investigation and research concerning forms and processes of manufacture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STEPHENS of California: A bill (H. R. 4725) to acquire a site and for the erection and completion thereon of a public building in the city of Santa Monica, Cal.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4726) to create a tariff commission; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REAVIS: A bill (H. R. 4727) to extend, reorganize, and classify the rural free-delivery mail service of the United States, to fix salaries of rural carriers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. TIMBERLAKE: A bill (H. R. 4728) authorizing the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to deliver to the Beecher Island Memorial Association, Yuma County, Colo., two condemned bronze or brass cannon or fieldpieces, with their carriages and a suitable outfit of cannon balls; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CLINE: A bill (H. R. 4729) to amend a part of section 22 of the internal-revenue act approved October 22, 1914; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4730) to amend the act of March 2, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 964); to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4731) to prevent flood conditions in the upper Maumee Valley and the Wabash Valley; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4732) to provide for the sale of internal-revenue stamps in all first, second, and third class post offices; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TAGGART: A bill (H. R. 4733) to provide for the erection of a public building at Olathe, Kans.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4734) for the erection of an addition to and for the alteration and repair of the post-office building at Fort Scott, Kans.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4735) for the erection of an addition to the post-office building at Lawrence, Kans.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4736) to provide for the erection of a public building at Garnett, Kans.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4737) to extend the provisions of the pension laws to include the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Regiments Kansas Volunteer Cavalry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4738) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Kincaid, Kans., two obsolete pieces of ordnance, together with their carriages or mountings, and six cannon balls; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HUDDLESTON: A bill (H. R. 4739) to provide for the manufacture of armor plate and projectiles for use in the Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CLARK of Florida: A bill (H. R. 4740) to provide for a survey and estimate of cost of a canal connecting the waters of the Ocklawaha and Withlacoochee Rivers, in the State of Florida; to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

By Mr. BURKE: A bill (H. R. 4741) to amend an act to establish a Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, and to provide for a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States, approved June 29, 1906, as amended in sections 16, 17, and 19 by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1909, and in sections 4 and 13 by the act of Congress approved June 25, 1910; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4742) to amend section 24 of an act entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of Federal reserve banks, to furnish an elastic currency, to afford means of rediscounting commercial papers, to establish a more effective supervision of banking in the United States, and for other purposes," approved December 23, 1913; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4743) to amend an act amending section 8 of an act entitled "An act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1913; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4744) to pension widows and minor and helpless children of officers and enlisted men who served during the War with Spain or the Philippine insurrection or in China between April 21, 1898, and July 4, 1902; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4745) to further increase the efficiency of the Organized Militia of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McARTHUR: A bill (H. R. 4746) granting to the city of Portland, Oreg., for a public park a tract of land within a Government reserve; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. WINGO: A bill (H. R. 4747) to provide for the erection of a public building at Van Buren, Ark.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. O'SHAUNESSY: A bill (H. R. 4748) to fix the compensation of assistant appraisers of merchandise, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GRIEST: A bill (H. R. 4749) to establish an agricultural experiment station in Lancaster County, Pa.; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HINDS (by request): A bill (H. R. 4750) to create and maintain American shipping in the foreign trade; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. LEWIS: A bill (H. R. 4751) to refund to the corporate authorities of Frederick City, Md., the sum of $200,000 exacted of them by the Confederate Army under Gen. Jubal Early, July 9, 1864, under penalty of burning said city; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. KEARNS: A bill (H. R. 4752) to appropriate $50,000 to erect an equestrian statue of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant at Georgetown, in the State of Ohio; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. BORLAND: A bill (H. R. 4753) to provide for the taxation of intangible personal property in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4754) for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Kansas City, Mo.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4755) to be known as the Old Trails act, to provide a national ocean-to-ocean highway over the pioneer trails of the Nation, thus making a continuous trunk-line macadam road from the site of Jamestown, Va., and from the city of New York, N. Y., to the city of Washington, D. C.; thence by way of St. Louis, Mo., to Gardner, Kans., and there to branch, one branch leading through Santa Fe., N. Mex., the other branch leading from Gardner, Kans., through Kearney, Nebr., to Olympia, Wash.; also to aid the States through which the highway herein described as the National Old Trails Road shall run in extending, constructing, rebuilding, and repairing same; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4756) to amend section 1608j of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a code of laws for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901, as amended by the act of Congress approved February 23, 1905; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. GODWIN of North Carolina: A bill (H. R. 4757) providing for the discontinuance of certain noncommissioned grades on the active list of the Army and creating the grade of

warrant officer in lieu thereof; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LEVER: A bill (H. R. 4758) for the relief of employees of the Forest Service injured in fire fighting or other hazardous work; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4759) to provide for the erection of a monument to Maj. Gen. Thomas Sumter; to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4760) to provide for the collection, transcription, and publication of material relating to the educational history of the United States; to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. MORGAN of Oklahoma: A bill (H. R. 4761) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Fairview, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4762) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Cherokee, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4763) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Newkirk, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4764) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Alva, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4765) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Ponca City, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4766) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Perry, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LEVER: A bill (H. R. 4767) authorizing the Director of the Census to collect and publish statistics of cotton seed and cottonseed products; to the Committee on the Census.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4768) to empower certain officers, agents, and employees of the Department of Agriculture to administer and take oaths, affirmations, and affidavits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HERNANDEZ: A bill (H. R. 4769) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to lease allotted or unallotted Indian lands for mining purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. TINKHAM (by request): A bill (H. R. 4770) to provide for the labeling and tagging of furniture and of all articles of design, ornamentation, and decoration intended to be used or offered for sale as furniture or as interior decoration, such as would be used in place of or instead of wood-carving ornamentation, wherein such wood-carving decoration is composed, shaped, pressed, cast, or fashioned, in whole or in part, of any substance or composition and affixed or attached thereto in any way which is other or different from the material of which such furniture or interior decoration purports, appears, or is represented to be made, and to prohibit the simulation or representation of hand wood-carving decoration and ornament by articles composed of any material and formed or fashioned by any device to represent wood hand carving and affixed to furniture or used as interior decoration, intended for sale or offered for sale, which enter into interstate commerce, and to provide penalties for misrepresentation; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 4771) for the classification of all Post Office Department laborers; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. NOLAN: A bill (H. R. 4772) to establish a workers' home board for the purpose of making loans to workers with which to build or buy their homes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4773) for the erection of new buildings for the Golden Gate Life-Saving Station at San Francisco, Cal.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4774) to provide for the admission into soldiers' and sailors' homes of persons who have served in the Army or in the Navy of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 4775) to acquire by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise additional land for the Federal building at Manchester, N. H., and to construct an addition thereon; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: A bill (H. R. 4776) making an appropriation of $10,000 for the purchase of additional land for the United States penitentiary, McNeil Island, State of Washington; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. NEELY: A bill (H. R. 4777) to provide for the erection of a public building at Weston, W. Va.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4778) to provide for the erection of a public building at Mannington, W. Va.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4779) to provide for the erection of a public building at Salem, W. Va.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LENROOT: A bill (H. R. 4780) to amend section 114 of the act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary, approved March 3, 1911, and creating the northern judicial district of Wisconsin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ALEXANDER: A bill (H. R. 4781) to amend section 6464, Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to number of passengers to be stated in certificates of inspection of passenger vessels, and section 4465, Revised Statutes of the United States, prescribing penalty for carrying excessive number of passengers on passenger vessels; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4782) to amend section 4433 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to working steam pressure allowable on boilers in steam vessels, and section 4418 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to hydrostatic test of steam boilers; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4783) to provide for appeals from decisions of boards of local inspectors of steam vessels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4784) to provide for a change in the designation of the Steamboat-Inspection Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4785) to amend section 4464 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4786) to provide for the appointment of certain assistant inspectors, Steamboat-Inspection Service, at ports where they are actually performing duty, but to which they are at present detailed; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4787) to provide for a board of naval architects in the Department of Commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. MOON: A bill (H. R. 4788) to amend section 2 of the act approved April 28, 1904, so as to extend the provisions for accepting certain matter for mailing without stamps affixed, the postage being collected in money; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4789) to increase the limit of weight of first-class mail matter; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4790) to provide for the more economical precancellation of postage stamps; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. SIMS: A bill (H. R. 4791) to erect a post-office building in the city of McKenzie, State of Tennessee; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. OGLESBY: A bill (H. R. 4792) to prevent and punish the desecration, mutilation, or improper use of the flag of the United States of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EDWARDS: A bill (H. R. 4793) to provide for a tax upon all persons, firms, or corporations engaged in interstate mail-order business, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4794) to provide for the erection of a public building at Waynesboro, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4795) providing for the establishment of a weather bureau station at Waynesboro, Ga.; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4796) to appropriate $500,000 for a small-arms cartridge plant at or near Savannah, Ga.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4797) prohibiting fraud upon the public by making or disseminating false statements or assertions concerning any merchandise, commodities, securities, or service, and providing penalties for the violation thereof; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JACOWAY: A bill (H. R. 4798) to establish marketing departments in agricultural colleges in the several States of the United States; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4799) to provide for the improvement of navigation on the Arkansas River; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4800) for the erection of a public building at Conway, Ark.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4801) for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Morrillton, Ark.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4802) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Little Rock, Ark.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4803) appropriating $350,000 for the construction of dredge boats for dredging on the Arkansas River; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. EDWARDS: A bill (H. R. 4804) to establish a game and bird refuge in the State of Georgia; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4805) to establish a fresh-water mussel and fish hatchery on the banks of the Ogeechee River near Millen, Ga.; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 4806) to amend section 24 of the Federal reserve act by increasing the amount that can be loaned by member banks from 25 to 50 per cent of their capital stock and surplus; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4807) to enlarge, extend, remodel, etc., postoffice building at Battle Creek, Mich.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4808) to enlarge, extend, remodel, etc., postoffice building at Kalamazoo, Mich.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. TILLMAN: A bill (H. R. 4809) to provide for a low rate of interest and long-time loans in aid of agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4810) to exclude from the Ozark National Forest all lands within the third congressional district of Arkansas and restore the same to the public domain; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. SMITH of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 4811) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the present Federal building and customs office and site thereon in the city of Minneapolis, Minn., and acquire a new site and contract for the erection of a modern building thereon; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LLOYD: A bill (H. R. 4812) providing for the annual weighing of the mails; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4813) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make an examination of certain claims of the State of Missouri; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 4814) to require common carriers engaged in interstate commerce by railroad to equip all locomotive engines used in interstate traffic in transportation of trains with headlights of not less than 1,500 candlepower, and to provide a penalty for the violation of the same, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4815) to provide a supertax on incomes to meet the cost of naval construction, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4816) to prohibit the sale or gift of intoxicating liquors to minors within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States; to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4817) making appropriation for the construction of a public building at Mancos, Colo., to be used as office and museum for the preservation of prehistoric relics from the Mesa Verde National Park; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HENSLEY: A bill (H. R. 4818) to prohibit the importation and entry of goods, wares, and merchandise made in whole or in part by convict, pauper, or detained labor, or made in whole or in part from materials which have been made in whole or in part or in any manner manipulated by convict or prison labor; to the Committee on Labor.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4819) to prohibit the giving or receiving of gifts, employment, or compensation from certain corporations by Senators, Representatives, Delegates, or Resident Commissioners in Congress of the United States, or Senators, Representatives, Delegates, or Resident Commissioners elect, and the judges of the United States courts, and prescribing penalties therefor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4820) authorizing the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to deliver to certain cities and towns condemned bronze or brass cannon, with their carriages and outfit of cannon balls, etc.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4821) authorizing the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to deliver to certain cities and towns condemned bronze or brass cannon, with their carriages and outfit of cannon balls, etc.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FESS: A bill (H. R. 4822) to create a national university at the seat of the Federal Government; to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. GOODWIN of Arkansas: A bill (H. R. 4823) appropriating money for the improvement of Red River, La. and Ark., from its mouth to Fulton, Ark.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4824) making an appropriation for continuing improvement on the Ouachita and Black Rivers, Ark. and La., and for maintenance of same; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4825) making an appropriation for continuing improvement on the Ouachita River, Ark. and La., and authorizing the construction of Locks and Dams Nos. 5 and 9; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4826) to authorize the construction, maintenance, and operation of a bridge across the Bayou Bartholomew at or near Wilmot, Ark.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4827) to create the Red River commission and to define its duties; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. HERNANDEZ: A bill (H. R. 4828) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire certain right of way near Engle, N. Mex.; to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

By Mr. FREEMAN: A bill (H. R. 4829) to authorize the construction of a bell buoy to locate the passage entrance in Wicopesset Passage, at the easterly end of Fishers Island, N. Y.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KITCHIN: Resolution (H. Res. 46) referring certain portions of the annual message of the President of the United States to committees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CLARK of Florida: Resolution (H. Res. 51) for appointment of special committee to investigate the Plaza Commission; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina: Resolution (H. Res. 52) to appoint a committee to investigate and secure the facts concerning the existence in Washington of a lobby in the interest of the Susan B. Anthony woman suffrage amendment; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GREGG: Resolution (H. Res. 53) providing for the appointment of the clerk to continue digest of claims; to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. BORLAND: Resolution (H. Res. 54) directing that there shall be printed as a House document 1,600 copies of the soil survey of Jackson County, Mo.; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. MADDEN: Resolution (H. Res. 55) to provide a telephone attendant for the use of the House minority; to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. JACOWAY: Resolution (H. Res. 56) requesting the Secretary of Agriculture to report to the House the buildings occupied by the Department of Agriculture, the amount of floor space, the number of employees in each, and other information; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LINTHICUM: Resolution (H. Res. 57) requesting the Interstate Commerce Commission to examine the affairs of the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Co.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KITCHIN: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 59) extending the provisions of the act entitled "An act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes," approved October 22, 1914, to December 31, 1916; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BORLAND: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 62) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. ALEXANDER: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 63) authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to sell skins taken from fur seals killed on the Pribilof Islands for food purposes; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: Memorial by the Legislature of the State of Washington, urging that the diminished Colville Indian Reservation be opened for sale and settlement without further delay; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. FESS: Memorial by the Legislature of the State of Ohio, urging Congress to pass the Palmer-Owen child-labor bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAIR: A bill (H. R. 4830) granting a pension to Edward Hiles; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4831) granting a pension to Charles E. Faux; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4832) granting a pension to George R. Ashley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4833) granting a pension to Henry Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4834) granting a pension to James Edward Dare; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4835) granting a pension to Isaac Goe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4836) granting a pension to Alexander Swisher; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4837) granting a pension to David Kilgore; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4838) granting a pension to John P. Rounds; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4839) granting a pension to Andrew J. Hunter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4840) granting a pension to William Lord; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4841) granting a pension to Harriet Weeks; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4842) granting a pension to Eliza Jane Thompson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4843) granting a pension to Anna H. Parker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4844) granting an increase of pension to George H. Stowell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4845) granting an increase of pension to Martin Waymire; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4846) granting an increase of pension to George W. Poorman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4847) granting an increase of pension to William M. Donovan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4848) granting an increase of pension to John F. Michael; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4849) granting an increase of pension to Eliza J. Thompson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4850) granting an increase of pension to Lovina B. (Shideler) Chase; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4851) granting an increase of pension to Martha Hodson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4852) granting an increase of pension to James Shannon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4853) granting an increase of pension to John H. M. Harrison; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4854) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca Phipps; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4855) granting an increase of pension to George Logan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4856) granting an increase of pension to Otho E. Gepler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4857) granting an increase of pension to William F. Mendenholl; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4858) granting an increase of pension to William H. Hubbard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ALEXANDER: A bill (H. R. 4859) granting a pension to Alfred L. Fann; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4860) granting an increase of pension to Mary Peach; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4861) to muster in and muster out Bradford H. Bennett; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ALLEN: A bill (H. R. 4862) granting a pension to Oscar F. Lutz; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4863) granting an increase of pension to George F. Reddert; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4864) granting an increase of pension to Jennie Galbreath; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4865) granting an increase of pension to Lydia Hawkins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ALMON: A bill (H. R. 4866) for the relief of Julia R. Goodloe; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. ANDERSON: A bill (H. R. 4867) granting a pension to Walter J. Frink; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4868) granting a pension to Ernest B. Brown; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 4869) granting a pension to Lemuel S. Darr; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4870) granting an increase of pension to Rachel Thompson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4871) granting a pension to Anna C. Kreps; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4872) granting a pension to Solomon Morris; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4873) granting a pension to Harry Adelbert Nichols; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4874) granting an increase of pension to Ashfordby W. Wintermute; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4875) granting an increase of pension to Thomas West; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4876) granting pensions to members of the military organization of 1862, known as "Squirrel Hunters"; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4877) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Whitmer Rees; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ASWELL: A bill (H. R. 4878) for the relief of the estate of John H. Ward, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. AYRES: A bill (H. R. 4879) granting an increase of pension to James Stewart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BAILEY: A bill (H. R. 4880) for the relief of James Bookhamer; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4881) to reimburse the postmaster at Kegg, Pa., for money and stamps taken by burglars; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BARNHART: A bill (H. R. 4882) granting a pension to Jonathan T. Ginn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4883) granting an increase of pension to George H. Beeber; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4884) granting an increase of pension to Nelson N. Boydston; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BENNET: A bill (H. R. 4885) for the relief of Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BORLAND: A bill (H. R. 4886) granting a pension to Thomas Glynn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURKE: A bill (H. R. 4887) granting an increase of pension to Corolyn G. Dow; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURNETT: A bill (H. R. 4888) granting a pension to Charles E. Herrin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4889) granting an increase of pension to Ernst H. Neubauer; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BUTLER: A bill (H. R. 4890) for the relief of Lieut. Richard Philip McCullough, United States Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BRUCKNER: A bill (H. R. 4891) granting a pension to Bernard Higgins; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4892) granting a pension to Tina Quinn; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4893) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Zeimer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4894) granting an increase of pension to Mary F. Terwilliger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 4895) granting a pension to Robert M. Smith; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4896) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Wulff; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4897) for the relief of Paul E. Huettner; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4898) for the relief of Kinney, McLaughlin & Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4899) to compensate the Nashville Trust Co., of Nashville, Tenn., trustee under the will of E. W. Cole, deceased, for damages to a building situated on the corner of Union Street and Fourth Avenue north, in Nashville, Tenn., and known as the Cole Building, as a result of a blast in improving the channel of the Cumberland River by a United States Government boat on Monday, August 13, 1912; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CANNON: A bill (H. R. 4900) granting a pension to Adam Ragan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4901) granting a pension to Eva A. Winder; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4902) granting a pension to George L. Kingsland; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4903) granting a pension to Richard I. Welch; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4904) granting a pension to John W. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4905) granting a pension to Eli A. Trickle; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4906) granting a pension to Mary R. Neal; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4907) granting a pension to Michael E. McGrath; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4908) granting a pension to Mary L. Shellman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4909) granting a pension to Alice A. Parratt Gainer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4910) granting a pension to Charles F. Rich; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4911) granting a pension to Jemima Ferguson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4912) granting a pension to Anna M. Haas; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4913) granting a pension to John D. Delker; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4914) granting an increase of pension to Alexander G. Armstrong; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4915) granting an increase of pension to Jacob P. Fishback; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4916) granting an increase of pension to James M. Gibbons; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4917) for the relief of C. L. Walker; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4918) for the relief of Thomas Curneen, alias Thomas Curtis; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4919) to pay John E. Bolden for services rendered the United States Army from April 4, 1865, to and including July 15, 1865; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CANTRILL: A bill (H. R. 4920) granting a pension to John D. Rose; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4921) granting a pension to Ellen Bunch; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4922) granting an increase of pension to Annie Warren; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4923) granting an increase of pension to Aaron Hall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4924) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Dryden; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4925) granting an increase of pension to Tobias C. Willhoite; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CAPSTICK: A bill (H. R. 4926) granting a pension to Jane Gilhooly; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4927) granting a pension to Eleanor Tanner; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CARLIN (by request): A bill (H. R. 4928) to authorize the Court of Claims to reopen, investigate, and determine the facts of a claim filed in said court by Samuel Ceas; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4929) for the relief of Edward B. Fox, administrator of the last surviving partner of the firm of Child, Pratt & Fox; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 4930) for the relief of Fannie C. Dorsett and Archie P. Maddox, administrators of Joseph H. Maddox, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CARY: A bill (H. R. 4931) authorizing the President to reinstate Francis Patrick Regan as a second lieutenant in the United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4932) for the relief of the heirs of Oscar Chrysler; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CLINE: A bill (H. R. 4933) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4934) granting an increase of pension to David K. Swift; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4935) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Quance; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4936) granting an increase of pension to Christopher C. Simon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4937) granting an increase of pension to Mary Scott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4938) granting an increase of pension to Syrena C. Morris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COLLIER: A bill (H. R. 4939) for the relief of the heirs of John Wixon, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4940) for the relief of James Richards, administrator of the estate of William Richards, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4941) for the relief of the legal representatives of James W. Brabston and Roche H. Brabston; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4942) for the relief of J. W. Cain, Morde Fuller, Charles Van Buren, and H. C. Perry; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4943) for the relief of the heirs or estate of William J. Milligan, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4944) for the relief of the estate of W. L. Johnston; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4945) for the relief of the heirs or estate of David S. Sexton, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4946) for the relief of Maria Elizabeth Burnett; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4947) for the relief of the legal representative of Ann D. Halsey, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4948) for the relief of Thomas H. Jett; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4949) for the relief of the heirs of Hariet B. Selma, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4950) for the relief of the heirs of Isaac Whitaker, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4951) for the relief of the estate of John P. Gee; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4952) for the relief of the city of Jackson, Miss.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4953) reinstating Edgar N. Coffey to his former rank and grade in the United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4954) directing the Secretary of War to reconvey a parcel of land to the Anshe Chesed congregation, Vicksburg, Miss.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CONNELLY: A bill (H. R. 4955) granting an increase of pension to George W. Taylor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4956) granting an increase of pension to Henry Pearson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 4957) granting an increase of pension to Lizzie H. Bentley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4958) granting a pension to James J. Held; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4959) granting a pension to Daniel Geyer; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CRAGO: A bill (H. R. 4960) granting a pension to Frederick A. Ebling; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4961) granting an increase of pension to Harry Colpus; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4962) granting an increase of pension to Catharine Ewing; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CURRY: A bill (H. R. 4963) granting a pension to George B. Atherton; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DALLINGER: A bill (H. R. 4964) granting a pension to Mary D. Jenness; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4965) granting a pension to Mary J. Phinney; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4966) granting an increase of pension to Laura J. Chandler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DARROW: A bill (H. R. 4967) granting a pension to Emma C. Davis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4968) granting an increase of pension to Lida B. Elkins; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DICKINSON: A bill (H. R. 4969) for the relief of O. H. P. Burch; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4970) for the relief of the heirs of James M. Brackenridge, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4971) for the relief of the heirs of Elizabeth M. Patterson, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4972) for the relief of Abraham Smith; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. EAGAN: A bill (H. R. 4973) granting a pension to Elijah J. J. Newby; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4974) granting a pension to Nora Fitzgerald; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4975) granting a pension to Catherine Sweeney; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4976) granting a pension to Adeline Temple; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4977) granting a pension to Helen Conrad; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4978) granting a pension to Myra Shine; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4979) granting an increase of pension to James B. Romaine; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4980) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Strauss; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4981) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Schill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4982) granting an increase of pension to Anna Warner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4983) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Hoos; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4984) granting an increase of pension to John Davis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4985) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Dobbs; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4986) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4987) granting an increase of pension to Anna Nau; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4988) granting an increase of pension to George Oberg; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4989) for the relief of Oscar Frommel & Bro.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4990) for the relief of the Stevens Institute of Technology, of Hoboken, N. J.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4991) for the relief of Thomas Nugent; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4992) for the relief of Claus Dentzau; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4993) for the relief of Edward J. Brophy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4994) for the relief of James Danielson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4995) for the relief of Herman Holpp; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4996) for the relief of Michael Mullett; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4997) authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the town of West New York, county of Hudson, State of New Jersey, four condemned bronze or brass cannon, with carriage and suitable outfit of cannon balls; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. EDWARDS: A bill (H. R. 4998) granting a pension to John Meitzler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4999) for the relief of the heirs of H. Stanton, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. EMERSON: A bill (H. R. 5000) granting a pension to Walter S. Caldwell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5001) granting a pension to Henry J. Wing; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5002) granting a pension to Frederick Gaybower; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5003) granting a pension to Margaret A. Hardy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5004) granting a pension to Henry H. Hagan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5005) granting a pension to William Camp; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5006) granting a pension to William Croft; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5007) granting an increase of pension to Samuel D. McElroy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ESCH: A bill (H. R. 5008) granting a pension to Cornelius Stellingware; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5009) granting a pension to Sabrina A. Broadfoot; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5010) granting an increase of pension to Christ Nelson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FESS: A bill (H. R. 5011) granting an increase of pension to Joseph A. Saunier; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOCHT: A bill (H. R. 5012) granting a pension to Isaac Wise; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5013) granting a pension to Anna N. Carson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5014) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Hess; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5015) granting an increase of pension to William B. King; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5016) granting an increase of pension to Luther Detwiler; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FORDNEY: A bill (H. R. 5017) granting a pension to William F. Gross; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5018) granting a pension to Bert D. Kilburn; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5019) granting a pension to Myron Horton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5020) for the reimbursement of Horace M. Blunt for the loss of a horse while hired by the United States Geological Survey; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FOSTER: A bill (H. R. 5021) granting a pension to Robert McConnell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5022) granting a pension to Hector C. Fairfowl; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5023) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Brassie; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5024) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5025) granting an increase of pension to Ludosea Hale; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5026) granting an increase of pension to J. S. Cochenour; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5027) granting an increase of pension to William Dooley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5028) granting an increase of pension to W. H. Pressgrove; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5029) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Herman Kneofler; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. FREAR: A bill (H. R. 5030) for the relief of Joseph Vermilyea; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5031) granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. Marshall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FREEMAN: A bill (H. R. 5032) granting an increase of pension to Lucy F. Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5033) granting a pension to Annie Mullen; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5034) granting a pension to Mary Costello; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5035) granting a pension to Sarah E. Church; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5036) granting an increase of pension to Fannie A. MacNear; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FULLER: A bill (H. R. 5037) granting an increase of pension to Franklin Gorham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5038) granting an increase of pension to Lizzie Hayes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GALLAGHER: A bill (H. R. 5039) granting a pension to America J. Austin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5040) for the relief of John M. Dimmick; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GALLIVAN: A bill (H. R. 5041) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Sullivan; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5042) granting a pension to Simon Whitney; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5043) granting a pension to Eliza K. Leman; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5044) granting a pension to Catherine Conley; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5045) granting a pension to Michael J. Walsh; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5046) granting a pension to James Lynch; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5047) for the relief of Augustus G. Reynolds; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5048) for the relief of Jennie H. Brown; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5049) for the relief of Bridget M. Edwards; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5050) to correct the naval record of Joseph A. Cross; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5051) to correct the military record of Edwin H. Trulan; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5052) for the relief of David F. Turnbull, alias David Turnbull; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. GARD: A bill (H. R. 5053) granting a pension to Frederick G. Oldt; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5054) granting an increase of pension to Michael Dwyer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5055) granting an increase of pension to Moses Goldstein; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5056) granting an increase of pension to Frank Lauderbock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARNER: A bill (H. R. 5057) to reinstate Stephen M. Barlow as second lieutenant in the United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GARRETT: A bill (H. R. 5058) granting an increase of pension to W. J. Ray; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GOOD: A bill (H. R. 5059) granting an increase of pension to Otis W. Shurtliff; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5060) granting an increase of pension to Levi Sanderson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5061) granting an increase of pension to Marquis Kenyon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5062) granting an increase of pension to Andrew W. Hepler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5063) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin J. Harding; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5064) granting an increase of pension to George W. Hadley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5065) granting an increase of pension to John A. Foster; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GOODWIN of Arkansas: A bill (H. R. 5066) for the relief of William C. Barnes; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5067) granting a pension to Duval Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5068) granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Oastler; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GRAY of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 5069) granting an increase of pension to William L. Ford; to the Committee on Invalid pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5070) granting an increase of pension to Leah A. Mullen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GREGG: A bill (H. R. 5071) granting an increase of pension to Nancy A. McQueen; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5072) granting an increase of pension to Julia Ann Teague; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5073) granting an increase of pension to Jennie McC. Harrison; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5074) granting an increase of pension to Mahala A. Payne; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5075) granting an increase of pension to Mary Jane Ragan; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5076) granting an increase of pension to Eliza L. Norwood; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5077) granting an increase of pension to Lucy W. Powell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5078) granting an increase of pension to Margaret English; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5079) for the relief of certain civilian employees of the Engineer Department at Large, United States Army; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5080) for the relief of certain citizens of Brenham, Washington County, Tex.; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5081) for the relief of the legal representatives of Sarah J. Montgomery, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5082) for the relief of J. J. Brooks; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HAMILTON of New York: A bill (H. R. 5083) granting an increase of pension to Hiram D. Stoddard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5084) granting an increase of pension to John Peterson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAWLEY: A bill (H. R. 5085) granting a pension to Louis Southworth; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5086) granting an increase of pension to Leah Hull; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5087) to reimburse Mary E. Myers, widow of Joseph Myers, deceased, for loss of personal property sustained in depredations of Indians on the Snake River, Idaho; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5088) for the relief of the legal representatives of Sydney W. Moss; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5089) for the relief of the legal representatives of Joseph R. Payne; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5090) for the relief of William A. Frater; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5091) for the relief of Preston B. C. Lucas; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5092) for the relief of Orville T. Perkins; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5093) for the relief of George W. Peters; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5094) for the relief of Jonathan J. Totten; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5095) to reimburse Simon Caro; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 5096) for the relief of Nabor and Victoria Leon; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HELM: A bill (H. R. 5097) granting an increase of pension to Delender Brown; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5098) granting an increase of pension to William R. Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HELVERING: A bill (H. R. 5099) granting a pension to Pauline Chase; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5100) granting a pension to Catherine Walker; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5101) granting a pension to Sarah Hicks; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5102) granting a pension to Emily Bashaw; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5103) granting a pension to Athel House; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5104) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Fleagle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5105) granting an increase of pension to Timothy H. Gibson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5106) granting an increase of pension to William Foster; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5107) granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Lauman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5108) granting an increase of pension to Juliet Kimbrough; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5109) granting an increase of pension to Collins Washburn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5110) granting an increase of pension to Noah Poorman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5111) granting an increase of pension to John P. Powell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5112) granting an increase of pension to W. R. Wolbert; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5113) granting an increase of pension to Samuel D. Kerby; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5114) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Collins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5115) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca J. Gist; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5116) granting an increase of pension to W. B. Rutledge; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5117) granting an increase of pension to James L. Giles; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5118) granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Taylor; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HENSLEY: A bill (H. R. 5119) granting an increase of pension to Margaret B. Bradley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5120) granting an increase of pension to William Bogue; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5121) granting an increase of pension to Mary Wishon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5122) granting an increase of pension to Joel K. P. Wood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5123) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Nelson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5124) granting an increase of pension to Frank Schumer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5125) granting an increase of pension to John J. Hahn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5126) granting an increase of pension to Jacob M. Lincoln; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5127) granting an increase of pension to George W. Winfield; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5128) granting an increase of pension to Robert Denby; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5129) granting an increase of pension to Reuben J. Hamilton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HERNANDEZ: A bill (H. R. 5130) to correct the military record of Anastacio Sandoval; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5131) for the relief of Samuel E. Mitchell; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HILL: A bill (H. R. 5132) granting a pension to Bridget L. Gaffney; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5133) granting an increase of pension to William Brant; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5134) granting an increase of pension to Lucretia A. Scott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5135) granting an increase of pension to William P. English; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5136) granting an increase of pension to Helen McKay; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5137) granting an increase of pension to Mary F. Weed; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5138) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Stowe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5139) granting an increase of pension to Jane Ganung; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH: A bill (H. R. 5140) granting a pension to Deborah J. Meek; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5141) granting a pension to Esau Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5142) granting a pension to Charles F. Coss; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5143) granting a pension to Frank Bailey; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5144) granting a pension to Isaac Gossett; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5145) granting a pension to Elizabeth Lucas; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5146) granting a pension to Mary C. Hines; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5147) granting a pension to Mary A. Horning; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5148) granting a pension to Mary C. Hamilton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5149) granting a pension to Nancy E. Davis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5150) granting a pension to P. L. Dawson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5151) granting a pension to Jacob Kopp; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5152) granting an increase of pension to Ross M. Stephens; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5153) granting an increase of pension to Eugene H. Steward; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5154) granting an increase of pension to William N. Stilwell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5155) granting an increase of pension to Joseph A. Pyle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5156) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Mealey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5157) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5158) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo M. Hobbs; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5159) granting an increase of pension to Alfred T. Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5160) granting an increase of pension to Josiah Ketchum; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5161) granting an increase of pension to James B. Wilkinson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5162) granting an increase of pension to George D. McIlroy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5163) granting an increase of pension to Ruth J. McCann; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5164) granting an increase of pension to George W. Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5165) granting an increase of pension to Mason H. Marietta; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5166) granting an increase of pension to Dixon M. Hepburn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5167) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin W. Havner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5168) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Glaspy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5169) granting an increase of pension to A. E. Fortney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5170) granting an increase of pension to Charlotte J. Clark; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5171) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Cochran; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5172) granting an increase of pension to Jesse Davidson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5173) granting an increase of pension to Emanuel Custar; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5174) granting an increase of pension to Amanda W. Clancy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5175) granting an increase of pension to Leasen E. Callen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5176) granting an increase of pension to James T. Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5177) granting an increase of pension to John W. Beckett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5178) granting an increase of pension to George W. Ashton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5179) for the relief of Benjamin R. Buffington; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5180) for the relief of Henry E. Thomas; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5181) for the relief of Jonathan Milburn and granting him a pension; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5182) requiring the Secretary of War to issue an honorable discharge to Benjamin R. Buffington; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOUSTON: A bill (H. R. 5183) for the relief of Charles Cooper Gill; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HOWARD: A bill (H. R. 5184) for the relief of Sam N. Thompson; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5185) for the relief of George H. Hammond; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5186) granting a pension to Joseph Meier; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5187) to authorize the adjudication of the claim of the legal representatives of Cornelius P. Cassin; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JACOWAY: A bill (H. R. 5188) granting a pension to Frank W. Godsey; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5189) granting a pension to William A. Pollard; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5190) granting a pension to George W. Campbell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5191) granting a pension to Mrs. A. M. Hughes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5192) granting a pension to Kate Chance; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5193) granting a pension to Sam Ragsdale; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5194)granting an increase of pension to James R. Power; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5195) granting an increase of pension to George W. Plank; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5196) granting an increase of pension to William H. Edwards; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5197) granting an increase of pension to Edward S. Banister; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5198) granting an increase of pension to Eliza J. Adams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5199) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5200) granting an increase of pension to George W. Burton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5201) granting an increase of pension to William H. Simmons; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5202) for the relief of Finis M. Williams; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5203) for the relief of John W. Fein; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5204) for the relief of the heirs of Lovick Lambeth, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5205) for the relief of James Shook; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5206) for the relief of the heirs of George W. Sleeker; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5207) for the relief of J. C. Hill; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5208) for the relief of Eli G. Collier; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5209) for the relief of Leander Mason and others, heirs of Thomas M. Mason, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5210) for the relief of Patrick O'Kane; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5211) for the relief of the heirs of Jacob Pennington; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5212) for the relief of Edgar Shinn; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5213) for the relief of John Davis; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5214) for the relief of the heirs of Augusta W. Diehl, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5215) for the relief of the legal representatives of Wiley J. Davis, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5216) for the relief of W. M. Middleton; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5217) for the relief of the heirs of Peter Goodman; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5218) for the relief of George W. Beavers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5219) for the relief of Mrs. Herbert Williams; to the Committee on Claims.

Also a bill (H. R. 5220) for the relief of Gillum Smith; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota: A bill (H. R. 5221) for the relief of Thomas E. Philips; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KEARNS: A bill (H. R. 5222) granting a pension to Martha E. Hawkins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5223) granting an increase of pension to Elijah B. Reeves; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5224) granting a pension to Jennie Furrier; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5225) granting a pension to George D. Reynolds; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5226) granting a pension to Laura Ann Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5227) granting a pension to Mary Townsley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5228) granting a pension to Rebecca A. Arthur; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5229) granting an increase of pension to John Black; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5230) granting an increase of pension to John Day; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5231) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Field; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5232) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo Judd; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5233) granting an increase of pension to Augusta A. Lellyett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5234) granting an increase of pension to James Martin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5235) granting an increase of pension to Charles McMath; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5236) granting a pension to William Thomas Mattingley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5237) granting an increase of pension to John T. Myers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5238) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Swap; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5239) granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Moorhead; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5240) granting an increase of pension to Louisa Sebexen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5241) granting an increase of pension to Sarah D. Wood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5242) granting an increase of pension to Silas A. Wardlow; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KEATING: A bill (H. R. 5243) granting a pension to William F. Wahl; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5244) granting a pension to Pablo Garcia; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5245) granting a pension to Margaret Foley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5246) granting an increase of pension to Esther M. Eggleston; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5247) granting an increase of pension to Lemley D. Bloom; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5248) granting an increase of pension to William M. Worley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KELLEY: A bill (H. R. 5249) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Gaylord; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5250) granting a pension to John Woods; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5251) granting an increase of pension to Isaiah Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5252) granting an increase of pension to Marion F. Buck; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5253) granting an increase of pension to Sumner Hartshorn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5254) for the relief of John H. Cowley; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island: A bill (H. R. 5255) granting a pension to Jennie L. Tate; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5256) granting an increase of pension to Susan C. J. Slocum; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KENT: A bill (H. R. 5257) granting a pension to Martha M. Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KETTNER: A bill (H. R. 5258) granting a pension to Lily Danforth Bothwell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5259) granting a pension to Maud E. Pearson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5260) granting a pension to Thomas G. Cockings; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5261) granting an increase of pension to James Garnett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5262) for the relief of John B. Hoover; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5263) for the relief of James F. Smith; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5264) for the relief of Richard Prendergast; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KEY of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 5265) granting a pension to Mayme Hall; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5266) granting a pension to Frances Haverland-Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5267) granting a pension to Alzada Boulton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5268) granting a pension to Mary C. Barnum; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5269) granting a pension to Eliza Longacre; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5270) granting a pension to Cynthia Moffitt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5271) granting a pension to Jacob Opp; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5272) granting a pension to Emaline Powell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5273) granting a pension to Manerva Hedges; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5274) granting a pension to Charles Woesner; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5275) granting a pension to Catharine Reiser; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5276) granting a pension to Nancy V. Norman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5277) granting a pension to Charles O. Woesner; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5278) granting an increase of pension to Alvin D. Mohr; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5279) granting an increase of pension to Thomas B. Bliss; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5280) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin B. Clark; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5281) granting an increase of pension to Henry Wittenmyer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5282) granting an increase of pension to John Wurtsbaugh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5283) granting an increase of pension to James K. Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5284) granting an increase of pension to William H. Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5285) granting an increase of pension to Felix Allbaugh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5286) granting an increase of pension to Lewis Bloom; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5287) granting an increase of pension to William Brady; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5288) granting an increase of pension to Henry Bilsing; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5289) granting an increase of pension to Merritt Hauver; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5290) granting an increase of pension to John Herndon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5291) granting an increase of pension to Philander Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5292) granting an increase of pension to John J. Lee; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5293) granting an increase of pension to George W. Shreckengaust; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5294) granting an increase of pension to Jacob C. Utz; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5295) granting an increase of pension to Williamine M. Van Marter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5296) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Teal; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5297) granting an increase of pension to Cephas P. Taylor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5298) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Taylor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5299) granting an increase of pension to Jeffrey Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5300) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Worthington; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5301) granting an increase of pension to Jonathan Ward; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5302) granting an increase of pension to Israel Walterhouse; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5303) granting an increase of pension to Curtis W. Lyday; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5304) granting an increase of pension to Robert L. Moore; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5305) granting an increase of pension to John F. Myers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5306) granting an increase of pension to John Midlam; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5307) granting an increase of pension to Cornelius McLaughlin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5308) granting an increase of pension to Eber B. Priest; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5309) granting an increase of pension to John Herndon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5310) granting an increase of pension to William Hill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5311) granting an increase of pension to William Bain; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5312) granting an increase of pension to John J. Holland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5313) granting an increase of pension to Arthur Adams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5314) granting an increase of pension to George W. Ovens; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5315) granting an increase of pension to James P. Rush; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5316) granting an increase of pension to Edwin H. Rose; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5317) for the relief of John W. Cupp; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5318) for the relief of Kate Chateau; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5319) for the relief of Robert W. Pool; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5320) to correct the military record of John Bassles; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5321) to correct the military record of Charles Beach; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KIESS of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 5322) to correct the military record of Washington Wineland; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5323) granting a pension to William Hall; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KINKAID: A bill (H. R. 5324) for the relief of Jacob Byers, alias Jacob Myers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LANGLEY: A bill (H. R. 5325) granting a pension to Frank P. Collins; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5326) granting a pension to Orville Fox; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5327) granting a pension to Nancy J. Picklesimer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5328) granting a pension to Louisa Tincher; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5329) granting an increase of pension to Robert McDowell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5330) granting a pension to Robert McCarty; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5331) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Botner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5332) granting an increase of pension to Lizzie Butler, widow of James F. Butler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5333) granting an increase of pension to John P. Simer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5334) granting an increase of pension to Adam Rader; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5335) granting an increase of pension to Louisa Patrick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5336) granting an increase of pension to Charles B. Daniel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5337) granting an increase of pension to John Stepp; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAZARO: A bill (H. R. 5338) granting an increase of pension to Richard S. Harrison; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LESHER: A bill (H. R. 5339) granting a pension to Angeline Kelchner Wolfe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5340) granting a pension to Charles C. Diehl; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5341) granting a pension to Wilson J. Zerby; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5342) granting a pension to Pierce G. Clinger; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5343) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth C. Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5344) granting an increase of pension to Charles P. Harder; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5345) granting an increase of pension to John J. Tobias; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5346) granting an increase of pension to Martha Groner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5347) granting an increase of pension to Eli McK. Trego; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5348) granting a pension to Jacob N. Peifer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5349) granting a pension to Benjamin E. Kneibler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5350) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Haring; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LEVER: A bill (H. R. 5351) granting a pension to Annie I. Rembert; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5352) granting a pension to Mary Kinder; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5353) granting a pension to Andrew E. Younginer; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5354) granting a pension to Margaret Hertel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5355) granting a pension to Stanmore Y. Morris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5356) granting a pension to Wade H. Rucker; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5357) granting a pension to Wade H. Wilson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5358) granting a pension to John B. McCravy; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5359) granting a pension to Woodbine L. McLane; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5360) granting a pension to Thomas H. Rawl; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5361) granting a pension to James V. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5362) granting a pension to Charles G. Sontag; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5363) granting a pension to Hamilton Shuler; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5364) granting a pension to Jesse H. Hutto; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5365) granting a pension to Lucy T. Read; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5366) granting an increase of pension to Simon P. Weed; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5367) for the relief of Selina Adaline Carnes Du Rant; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5368) for the relief of Anna Jane De Lorme; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5369) for the relief of George W. Newman, guardian of Joseph W. Newman; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5370) for the relief of Samuel S. Gardner; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5371) for the relief of the legal representatives of Naloti Biraghi; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5372) for the relief of Hattie C. Derrenbacher; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LEWIS: A bill (H. R. 5373) granting a pension to Charles L. West; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5374) granting a pension to Edgar A. Norris; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5375) granting a pension to Lucretia Coffman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5376) granting an increase of pension to William E. Sands; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5377) granting an increase of pension to Rachel E. Laughlin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5378) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Weber; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5379) granting an increase of pension to John W. Lynch; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5380) granting an increase of pension to Jennie Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5381) for the relief of John T. Walsh; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5382) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of George Patterson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LINTHICUM: A bill (H. R. 5383) granting a pension to Julia M. Connolly; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5384) granting a pension to George F. Parker; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5385) for the relief of William A. Steward; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5386) for the relief of James Campbell; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LLOYD: A bill (H. R. 5387) granting an increase of pension to Lewis W. Chase; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOUD: A bill (H. R. 5388) granting an increase of pension to William Hall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McANDREWS: A bill (H. R. 5389) granting a pension to Laura McIver; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5390) granting a pension to Clara Heartery; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5391) granting an increase of pension to Edward A. Davenport; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5392) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Hartless; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5393) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Eaton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McFADDEN: A bill (H. R. 5394) granting a pension to Jerome Wilsey; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5395) granting a pension to Katherine H. Califf; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5396) granting an increase of pension to Eugene E. Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5397) granting an increase of pension to James Howe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McGILLICUDDY: A bill (H. R. 5398) granting a pension to Loren Lee; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5399) granting a pension to Jennette B. Jordan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5400) granting an increase of pension to Alice E. Holland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5401) granting an increase of pension to Martha J. Hebbard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5402) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Francis G. French, alias Frank Jones; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. McKENZIE: A bill (H. R. 5403) granting a pension to Mary Bymaster; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5404) granting a pension to Margaret Wolfe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5405) granting a pension to Henry A. Rowley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5406) granting an increase of pension to William T. Preston; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5407) granting an increase of pension to Theodore R. Stearns; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McLAUGHLIN: A bill (H. R. 5408) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Triplett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MADDEN: A bill (H. R. 5409) for the relief of Anna O. Brush; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5410) granting an increase of pension to Thomas N. Swain; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MANN: A bill (H. R. 5411) for the relief of Olaf Nelson; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5412) to establish the military record of Marshall M. Pool; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MILLER of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 5413) for the relief of Samuel C. Koonce; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5414) granting an increase of pension to Alma A. Shephard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MONTAGUE: A bill (H. R. 5415) granting an increase of pension to Nellie D. Enright; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5416) for the relief of Ro. N. Northen, sole heir of the late Robert F. Northen; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5417) for the relief of Mrs. Clara L. Cullingworth, sole heir of the late D. C. Dunn; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MOON: A bill (H. R. 5418) for the relief of C. C. Acklin; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5419) for the relief of Albert E. Archer and William Archer; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. MOSS of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 5420) granting a pension to Cora C. O'Neil; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5421) granting a pension to William W. Freeman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5422) granting a pension to Eva Saunders; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5423) granting a pension to Catherine J. Dagg; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5424) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus Traugh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5425) granting an increase of pension to Angeline Battin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5426) for the relief of James A. Showen; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5427) for the relief of James N. Rhyne; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MURRAY: A bill (H. R. 5428) for the relief of the estate of Sophira E. Stalcup; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. NEELY: A bill (H. R. 5429) granting a pension to Caroline Detamore; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5430) granting an increase of pension to James Logsdon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5431) granting an increase of pension to Andrew King; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5432) granting an increase of pension to William W. Echols; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5433) granting an increase of pension to Jonathan Bondy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5434) providing for the relief of the heirs of Samuel Brown Harrison; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5435) for the relief of Amanda W. Koontz; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5436) for the relief of the heirs of E. C. Trimble; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5437) for the relief of William P. McKinley; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5438) for the relief of John E. James; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5439) for the relief of H. E. Street; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5440) for the relief of Daniel M. Main; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5441) for the relief of Samuel Harrison; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5442) for the relief of James H. McGill; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5443) for the relief of Henry Borman; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5444) to amend and correct the military record of Henry H. Willis; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NOLAN: A bill (H. R. 5445) granting a pension to Robert F. Tietz; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5446) granting a pension to Charles A. Lyon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5447) granting a pension to James P. Kennedy; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5448) granting a pension to Mary Curtin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5449) granting a pension to Sarah E. Holton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5450) granting an increase of pension to John McMahon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5451) granting an increase of pension to Jerome McWethy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5452) for the relief of Jasper J. Henry; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5453) for the relief of the State Board of Harbor Commissioners of the State of California; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5454) for the relief of the minor nephews of Owen F. Solomon, first lieutenant, Fourth Regiment United States Artillery; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5455) for the relief of David Walker; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5456) for the relief of Bernhard Bolen; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5457) for the relief of James Ross; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5458) for the relief of George F. Stedman; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5459) for the relief of Patrick Savage; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5460) for the relief of Mary Curtin, widow of Michael Curtin; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NORTH: A bill (H. R. 5461) granting a pension to Ellen Carrier; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5462) granting an increase of pension to Henry Hallman, sr.; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5463) granting a pension to Martin O'Brady; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5464) graning a pension to William R. Baum; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5465) granting an increase of pension to William H. Clouser; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OAKEY: A bill (H. R. 5466) granting a pension to Sheldon S. S. Campbell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5467) granting a pension to Conrad C. Kalber; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5468) granting a pension to Fanny Stewart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5469) granting a pension to F. G. Kasimur; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5470) granting a pension to Maria J. Lantry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5471) granting a pension to Denis J. Morrison; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5472) granting a pension to Sarah Hart North; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5473) granting an increase of pension to Emma M. Nicholson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5474) granting an increase of pension to Fannie Davis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5475) granting an increase of pension to Isaac L. Griswold; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5476) granting an increase of pension to Charles Francis Fisher; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5477) granting an increase of pension to Emma L. Packard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5478) granting an increase of pension to Jennie Recor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5479) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Walker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5480) granting an increase of pension to Constantina E. Pollard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5481) granting an increase of pension to Mary Nelligan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5482) granting an increase of pension to Delia J. McKeon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5483) granting an honorable discharge to Patrick Kennedy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5484) to remove the charge of desertion against John Starkey; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. OGLESBY: A bill (H. R. 5485) granting an increase of pension to Matilda A. Manning; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5486) for the relief of W. A. M. Streeter; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5487) for the relief of the estate of William Wheeler Hubbell; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5488) to correct the military record of Charles W. Johnson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5489) to pay the several sums of money found due certain navy-yard employees by the Court of Claims; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5490) to reappoint Henry Harrison Hall a second lieutenant in the Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. OLDFIELD: A bill (H. R. 5491) for the relief of William Ramsey and others; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5492) granting a pension to Elvis R. Strut; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5493) for the relief of John W. Balch; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. OLNEY: A bill (H. R. 5494) granting a pension to Melinda Hubert; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5495) granting an increase of pension to Edward M. Willis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5496) for the relief of Frederick A. Morse; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. O'SHAUNESSY: A bill (H. R. 5497) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Streeter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5498) granting an increase of pension to Ellen A. Carpenter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5499) granting an increase of pension to Hattie Sheldon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PADGETT: A bill (H. R. 5500) for the relief of Nathaniel F. Cheairs; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5501) for the relief of the estate of Isaac Ivy; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5502) for the relief of the heirs of R. F. Jarrell; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PHELAN: A bill (H. R. 5503) granting a pension to Allan Adie; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5504) granting a pension to Abbie M. Allen; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5505) granting a pension to Sarah E. Campion; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5506) granting a pension to Margaret E. Canty; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5507) granting a pension to Albert Fritz; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5508) granting an increase of pension to Frank A. Pennington; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5509) granting an increase of pension to Gustave Pinksohn; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5510) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. O'Hare; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. POWERS: A bill (H. R. 5511) granting a pension to N. Ellen Peters; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5512) granting a pension to Owen A. Black; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5513) granting a pension to William G. Pennington; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5514) granting a pension to William N. Frost; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5515) granting a pension to Elijah Spurlock; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5516) granting a pension to Isom W. Foley; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5517) granting a pension to George W. Peters; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5518) granting a pension to Robert Strong; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5519) granting a pension to William Pace; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5520) granting a pension to Wiley T. Cook; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5521) granting a pension to James H. Buckner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5522) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Roach; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5523) granting an increase of pension to Jacob G. Robinson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5524) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Amos Bennett; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5525) granting an increase of pension to Nathan Lawson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5526) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of J. W. Hardwick; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PRATT: A bill (H. R. 5527) granting an increase of pension to Jennie Shewman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RAUCH: A bill (H. R. 5528) granting a pension to Daniel B. Davis; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5529) granting a pension to John D. Greene; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5530) granting a pension to Louis K. Rhodes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5531) granting a pension to Clarinda Armstrong; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5532) granting a pension to Harriet E. Stout; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5533) granting an increase of pension to John Clemens; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5534) granting an increase of pension to Joseph M. Thomas; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5535) granting an increase of pension to Oliver H. P. Meek; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5536) granting an increase of pension to John Derf; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5537) granting an increase of pension to Lewis Staley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5538) granting an increase of pension to B. Frank Paris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5539) granting an increase of pension to Buell M. Cobb; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5540) granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. O'Neal; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5541) granting an increase of pension to Lemuel Tate; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5542) granting an increase of pension to George Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5543) granting an increase of pension to Christopher C. Stevenson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REAVIS: A bill (H. R. 5544) granting an increase of pension to Amos E. Evans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REILLY: A bill (H. R. 5545) granting a pension to Oscar G. Rottman; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5546) granting an increase of pension to Christian Christianson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5547) granting an increase of pension to Anna Carroll; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROGERS: A bill (H. R. 5548) granting a pension to Charles E. Brackett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBERTS of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 5549) to authorize the President of the United States to appoint John Q. A. Brett captain in the Quartermaster Corps of the Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5550) granting an increase of pension to Justin B. Lynch; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5551) to pay the balance due depositors in the Freedman's Savings & Trust Co.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. ROBERTS of Nevada: A bill (H. R. 5552) granting an increase of pension to William B. Peppard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROWLAND: A bill (H. R. 5553) granting an increase of pension to George Derr; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 5554) granting a pension to Sarah E. Faught; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5555) granting a pension to Albert Stubbs; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5556) granting an increase of pension to John L. Andrews; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5557) granting an increase of pension to William H. Hampton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5558) granting an increase of pension to Alec Beckwith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUSSELL of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 5559) granting a pension to Julia A. Mannon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5560) granting a pension to Henry M. Agenbroad; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5561) granting a pension to Sarah Isabelle Lowe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5562) granting a pension to Rebecca McLaughlin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5563) granting a pension to Jerome B. Wolfe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5564) granting an increase of pension to Levi Guy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5565) granting an increase of pension to W. L. Groves; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5566) granting an increase of pension to William L. Reece; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5567) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Gagen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5568) granting an increase of pension to George Hedrick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5569) granting an increase of pension to Caleb A. Kelley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5570) granting an increase of pension to Hannah Sellers Langley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5571) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Ferguson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5572) granting an increase of pension to Margaret A. Hageman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5573) granting an increase of pension to Angelcernelles Wetherby; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5574) for the relief of David W. Stockstill; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5575) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of George T. Silvers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5576) to renew and extend certain letters patent; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5577) to renew and extend certain letters patent; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. SCOTT of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 5578) granting a pension to Joseph Becker; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SELLS: A bill (H. R. 5579) granting a pension to Ethel Tilson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5580) granting an increase of pension to William Edington; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5581) granting an increase of pension to Charles Sparger; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5582) granting an increase of pension to William R. Morrell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5583) granting an increase of pension to Archibald Caldwell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHOUSE: A bill (H. R. 5584) granting an increase of pension to Cornelius Cline; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5585) granting an increase of pension to Luther Wing; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5586) granting an increase of pension to William Rose; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5587) granting an increase of pension to Albert Cirtwell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SIMS: A bill (H. R. 5588) for the relief of George R. Sewell; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5589) for the relief of Frank B. Parnell; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SLAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 5590) for the relief of Lamar B. Benavides; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 5591) granting a pension to Florence Monroe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5592) granting a pension to Sara H. Benedict; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5593) granting a pension to Mary A. Tilton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Idaho: A bill (H. R. 5594) granting a pension to Leander McGrew; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5595) granting a pension to Joseph L. Hengel; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5596) granting a pension to Grant H. Hill; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STAFFORD: A bill (H. R. 5597) granting a pension to Asa T. Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5598) granting a pension to Charles J. Meggeson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STEELE of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 5599) granting a pension to Ella G. Roder; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5600) granting an increase of pension to John Brannan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEENERSON: A bill (H. R. 5601) granting an increase of pension to Harriett S. Crooks; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 5602) to cancel the allotment of Davie Skootah on the Lummi Reservation, Wash., and reallot the lands included therein; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5603) for the relief of the heirs of Edwin R. Gaines; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. STEPHENS of California: A bill (H. R. 5604) granting a pension to Viola A. Pancoast; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STONE: A bill (H. R. 5605) granting a pension to Lenore Turner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5606) granting a pension to Lydia Jane Scott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5607) granting a pension to William S. Montgomery; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5608) granting a pension to Agatha Litchfield; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5609) granting a pension to Sarah B. Tompkins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5610) granting an increase of pension to Howard Young; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5611) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Wright; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5612) granting an increase of pension to John Throckmorton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5613) granting an increase of pension to Nelson N. Page; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5614) granting an increase of pension to William Braught; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5615) granting an increase of pension to Sarah McDaniel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 5616) granting an increase of pension to H. Jenness Paul; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: A bill (H. R. 5617) granting an increase of pension to Elijah Coffman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5618) granting an increase of pension to Ellsworth E. Welch; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5619) for the relief of West Virginia State troops; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TAGGART: A bill (H. R. 5620) granting a pension to Robert Berry; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5621) granting a pension to Mary Brown; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5622) granting a pension to Jane Calafer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5623) granting a pension to Elizabeth Campbell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5624) granting a pension to Thomas J. Campbell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5625) granting a pension to Melissa L. Chase; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5626) granting a pension to John P. Chess; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5627) granting a pension to Jesse Dobyns; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5628) granting a pension to William H. Haight; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5629) granting a pension to Mary A. Haines; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5630) granting a pension to Mary E. Hart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5631) granting a pension to Martha E. Hart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5632) granting a pension to Isabel Homan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5633) granting a pension to Rachel Jackson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5634) granting a pension to Frank D. Lukens; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5635) granting a pension to Mary Lake; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5636) granting a pension to Edward H. Lewis; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5637) granting a pension to Sarah J. Manspeaker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5638) granting a pension to Ann Brown Powell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5639) granting a pension to Jennie C. Rathbun; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5640) granting a pension to Catherine J. Stephenson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5641) granting a pension to Margaret J. Verbesky; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5642) granting a pension to William H. Watson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5643) granting a pension to Charles B. Marshall, alias Charles B. Andrus; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5644) granting a pension to Mary E. Bassett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5645) granting a pension to John C. Brewer; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5646) granting a pension of Celinda B. Coon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5647) granting a pension to Lucy A. Hopkins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5648) granting a pension to Rebecca R. Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5649) granting a pension to Minnie Mahler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5650) granting a pension to Alonzo J. Mayo; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5651) granting a pension to Alfred E. Schuster, alias Alfred E. Raymond; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5652) granting a pension to Elizabeth A. White; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5653) granting a pension to Mary White; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5654) granting a pension to George M. Younger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5655) granting an increase of pension to Sherman L. Abbott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5656) granting an increase of pension to Clem B. I. Ambler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5657) granting an increase of pension to Mary Bailey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5658) granting an increase of pension to John W. Ballard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5659) granting an increase of pension to Adam D. Bright; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5660) granting an increase of pension to Burditt A. Clifton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5661) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Foster; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5662) granting an increase of pension to Samuel L. Fox; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5663) granting an increase of pension to Alfred H. Guest; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5664) granting an increase of pension to John Hiet; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5665) granting an increase of pension to Robert Hird; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5666) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Holland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5667) granting an increase of pension to Albert G. Ingraham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5668) granting an increase of pension to George W. Moore; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5669) granting an increase of pension to Abraham Riley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5670) granting an increase of pension to Frank Rupert; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5671) granting an increase of pension to George H. Solifelt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5672) granting an increase of pension to Mary M. Stearns; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5673) granting an increase of pension to William E. Stukey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5674) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth A. Want; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5675) granting an increase of pension to John H. Westenmeyer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5676) granting an increase of pension to George Campbell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5677) granting an increase of pension to Fernando C. Cash; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5678) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Hamilton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5679) granting an increase of pension to Jane Larnay; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5680) granting an increase of pension to William L. McClellan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5681) granting an increase of pension to Wesley B. Reed; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5682) granting an increase of pension to Samuel J. Smock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5683) granting an increase of pension to Agnes White; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5684) for the relief of Albert H. Campbell; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5685) for the relief of David H. Lewis; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5686) for the relief of Frank Hodges; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5687) to correct the military record of Samuel D. Jarman; to the Commitee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5688) to correct the military record of Jesse Dotts; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5689) to correct the military record of Thomas J. Temple; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5690) to correct the military record of Alfred Rebsamen; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5691) to correct the military record of Levi Mott; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5692) to pay the heirs of Jerome Parker Sullivan, deceased, $900, the value of property taken from him by troops of the United States Army; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5693) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of J. A. Church; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5694) granting an increase of pension to William Muer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5695) granting an increase of pension to Caroline Kauffman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5696) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin A. Crouse; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5697) granting an increase of pension to Charles Carver; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5698) granting an increase of pension to Matilda A. Bruner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5699) granting an increase of pension to George R. Ames; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5700) granting an increase of pension to Joseph C. Vance; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5701) granting an increase of pension to Michael Switzer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5702) granting an increase of pension to Peter Tiffany; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5703) granting an increase of pension to Wesley B. Reed; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5704) granting an increase of pension to Samuel W. Pyle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5705) granting an increase of pension to James R. Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5706) granting an increase of pension to Lydia A. Mason; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5707) to correct the military record of Albert L. Krouse; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5708) granting a pension to Elizabeth L. Mills; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5709) granting a pension to Eva Gerber; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5710) granting a pension to Salona Patterson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5711) granting a pension to Florence Fritz; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5712) granting a pension to Albert D. Lewis; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5713) granting a pension to Lizzie Castring; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5714) granting a pension to John P. Chess; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5715) granting a pension to Mary H. Bisbey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5716) granting a pension to Edward H. Lewis; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5717) granting a pension to Edith Peters; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5718) granting a pension to George T. Anderson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5719) granting an increase of pension to Clem B. I. Ambler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5720) granting a pension to Julia Kibby; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5721) granting a pension to Harvey Myers; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5722) granting a pension to Bridget Agnew; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5723) granting a pension to Oscar Haldman; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5724) granting a pension to Sarah A. Walker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5725) granting a pension to Maude Barnett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TAVENNER: A bill (H. R. 5726) for the relief of Austin Mondon; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 5727) granting an increase of pension to Ephriam Bartlett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5728) granting an increase of pension to Estella Z. Godat; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5729) for the relief of Dr. E. E. Johnson; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TILSON: A bill (H. R. 5730) granting an increase of pension to Ellen A. Boland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TIMBERLAKE: A bill (H. R. 5731) granting an increase of pension to James S. Carlton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5732) granting an increase of pension to David A. Camp; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5733) granting a pension to Leroy E. Cuckow; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5734) granting a pension to Hulda Flatt; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5735) granting a pension to Maria Akels; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5736) granting a pension to Morris E. Miller; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5737) for the relief of the heirs of James Roberts, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TREADWAY: A bill (H. R. 5738) granting a pension to Frederick W. Brown; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5739) granting an increase of pension to Wesley Gurney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WARD: A bill (H. R. 5740) granting an increase of pension to Bersheba Wood Logan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WICKERSHAM: A bill (H. R. 5741) for the relief of Henry States; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. THOMAS S. WILLIAMS: A bill (H. R. 5742) granting a pension to Thomas J. Krutsinger; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5743) granting a pension to Frederick Blackledge, jr.; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5744) granting an increase of pension to John W. Gahan; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5745) granting an increase of pension to Emery Bennett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WINSLOW: A bill (H. R. 5746) granting a pension to Josephine M. Shippy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5747) granting a pension to Ray A. Partridge; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5748) granting an increase of pension to Walter S. Hall, alias Walter McLaughlin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOOD of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 5749) granting a pension to William Long; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5750) granting an increase of pension to Charles Hasty; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5751) granting an increase of pension to William Wolf; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5752) granting an increase of pension to William I. Albright; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5753) granting an increase of pension to Ida B. Fuller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5754) granting an increase of pension to Henry W. Wise; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TAGGART: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 64) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to cause settlement of the accounts of Agents Moore, Woodson, and Whitfield under the treaty of 1854 with the Delaware Indians, etc.; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. RAKER: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 65) authorizing and validating certain exchanges of land between the United States and the heirs of S. G. Little; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER (by request): Memorial of Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Franklin, Tenn., urging adoption of the Hobson amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also (by request), memorial of New Orleans Branch of the Navy League, indorsing President's preparedness program; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also (by request), memorial of citizens of San Antonio, Tex., urging the United States to use its good offices in the emancipation of the Jews in Europe; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also (by request), memorial of the Chicago Branch of the National Security League, urging national defense; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Henry Ford and 165 American members of the International Peace Commission, asking support for the peace commission; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ALLEN: Petition of American Neutrality and Peace Convention at San Francisco, in favor of an embargo on arms and ammunition; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of Zion's Evangelical Church Ladies' Aid Society, favoring an appropriation for a national leprosarium; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: Evidence to accompany House bill 3122, for the relief of James L. Weirick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Alexandria and Utica, Ohio, merchants, in favor of the so-called Stevens bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of 98 citizens of Mansfield, Ohio, against a larger Army and Navy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Dayton, Ohio, Women's Anti-Suffrage Association, against woman suffrage; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, evidence to accompany House bill 3119, for the relief of John Rochwell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BAILEY: Memorial of Lucian D. Woodruff Camp, No. 64, United Spanish War Veterans, favoring pension for widows and orphans of Spanish War veterans; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BARNHART: Petition of Western Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends, Plainfield, Ind., opposing increase of armament; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BURKE: Petitions of 20 citizens of the city of Sheboygan, Wis., asking action by Congress limiting exports of wheat, rye, and flour in order that the interests of American consumers may be protected; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolutions adopted by Wisconsin Brewers' Association in annual meeting held December 8, 1915, protesting against the passage of a constitutional amendment providing for national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions adopted by Wisconsin Brewers' Association in annual meeting held December 8, 1915, protesting against the continuance of the extra tax of 50 cents per barrel on malt liquors beyond December 31, 1915; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions adopted by the Wisconsin Retail Liquor Dealers' Protective Association at their meeting in Milwaukee, December 10, 1915, protesting against the continuance of the extra tax on liquor; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions adopted at mass meeting of citizens of Sheboygan, Wis., and vicinity, October 29, 1915, asking for an embargo on all exportations of arms and munitions of war from this country to belligerent nations, and other matters; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolutions adopted by the Northwestern Conference of German-American Baptist Churches, asking for the passage of a law levying an embargo upon all exportations of arms and munitions of war from this country to any belligerent nation, and other matters; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee: Papers to accompany bill granting an increase of pension to Frederick Wulff; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CARY: Memorial of the Wisconsin Brewers' Association, protesting against national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Wisconsin Brewers' Association, protesting against tax on malt liquors; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Milwaukee Retail Liquor Dealers' Protective Association, protesting against extra war tax on liquors; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of Northwestern Conference of German-American Baptist Churches, favoring embargo of shipment of arms, etc.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Milwaukee Branch of Fort Sheridan Military Training Camp Association, favoring preparedness measure; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DALE of New York: Petitions of Arthur B. Marks and others, of New York, in favor of an investigation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Fruit Auction Co., relative to appropriation for citrus growers of Florida; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co., opposing repeal of mixed-flour law; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, relative to purchase of Chesapeake & Delaware Canal; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, memorial of Committee on National Defense to investigate question of country's preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DARROW: Memorial of Sons of the Revolution, State of New York, favoring suitable measure for preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DILLON: Petition of citizens of the following towns of South Dakota: Springfield, Platte, Parkston, Ethan, Emery, Alexandria, Canton, Madison, Egan, Baltic, Flandreau, Carthage, Bridgewater, Stickney, Lennox, Dell Rapids, Lake Andes, Utica, Chester, Loomis, Letcher, Crooks, Lyons, Trent, Mitchell, Armour, Wagner, Geddes, Spencer, Canastota, Salem, and Alcester, asking that legislation be enacted to compel mail-order houses to contribute their share of funds in the development of the local community, county, and State; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of citizens of the following towns of South Dakota: Elk Point, Vermilion, Parker, Hurley, Beresford, Hartford, Esmond, Wentworth, Tyndall, Ravinia, Lesterville, Tabor, Freeman, Platte, Marion, Harrisburg, Hudson, and Montrose, asking that legislation be enacted to compel mail-order houses to contribute their share of funds in the development of the local community, the county, and State; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of citizens of the following towns of South Dakota: Irene, Tripp, Gayville, Fulton, Tea, Farmer, Viborg, Worthing, Davis, Scotland, Mission Hill, Volin, Wakonda, Chancellor, Centerville, Corsica, Delmont, Burbank, Meckling, Avon, Menno, Colman, Rutland, Sioux Falls, and Yankton, asking that legislation be enacted to compel mail-order houses to contribute their share of funds in the development of the local community, county, and State; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ESCH: Affidavits in support of House bill 1426, granting an increase of pension to Hiram P. Lanphere; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, Memorial of Wisconsin Brewers' Association and executive board of the State Retail Liquor Dealers' Protective Association, protesting against tax on liquors; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Leon E. Deveraus and 53 other citizens of Reedsburg, Wis., urging passage of the Burnett immigration bill; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, memorial of Abotsford Woman's Christian Temperance Union, favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 1422, granting an increase of pension to Gustav W. Berg; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence in support of House bill 1424, granting an increase of pension to Clark J. Sturdevant; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence in support of House bill 1425, granting an increase of pension to Liston B. Waller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence in support of House bill 1423, granting an increase of pension to Samuel J. Clark; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EAGAN: Memorial of National Association of Surviving Union Volunteer Officers of the Civil War relative to higher pay for Volunteer officers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Army and Navy Medal of Honor Legion of the United States of America relative to upholding Government of United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FESS: Resolutions adopted by the board of directors of the Commercial Club, of Springfield, Ohio, protesting against passage of any measures which provide for any change in payment for Railway Mail Service unless such plan has the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. FREEMAN: Petition of the Equal Franchise Leagues of Deep River, Putnam, Union and Ashford, Hebron, Woodstock, Norwich, Chester, Plainfield, and Brooklyn, Conn., favoring suffrage amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of Sons of the Revolution of the State of New York, favoring preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of Foresters of America, of Norwich, Conn., favoring pensions for civil-service employees; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, memorial of the Swedish Emanuel Church, of North Grosvenor Dale, Conn., favoring peace; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of Charles L. Burdett Camp, No. 4, State Armory, Hartford, Conn.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FULLER: Papers to accompany a bill granting an increase of pension to Franklin Gorham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, memorial of Streator local of the Illinois State organization of the German-American Alliance, favoring embargo on arms; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany bill granting an increase of pension to Lizzie Hayes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRIEST: Memorial of members of the Army and Navy Medal of Honor Legion of the United States, relative to preparedness program; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of sundry citizens of Pennsylvania, protesting against abridging freedom of speech; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. HELM (by request): Petition of Mrs. James Bennett, in favor of woman suffrage; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH: Papers to accompany bill granting relief to Henry E. Thomas; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany bill granting pension to Isaac Gorsett; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petition of Daughters of Liberty of Ohio, for restriction of immigration; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of H. A. Shultz and 21 others, in favor of printing the report and evidence of the Commission of Industrial Relations; to the Committee on Printing.

Also, papers to accompany bill granting a pension to Mrs. Deborah J. Meek; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill granting an increase of pension to Rose M. Stephens; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill granting pension to Mary C. Hines; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Glaspy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill granting increase of pension to A. E. Fortney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill granting increase of pension to Emanuel Custar; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill granting increase of pension to Leasen E. Callen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill granting an increase of pension to James T. Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill for increase of pension to George W. Ashton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill granting a pension to Jacob Kopp; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota: Memorials of the Political Equality Club of Pierre, S. Dak.; the Franchise League of Codington County; the Equal Franchise League of Hand County, S. Dak.; the Equal Suffrage League of Brookings, S. Dak.; and the Beadle County Franchise League, of Huron, S. Dak., in favor of woman suffrage; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: Petition of various citizens of Elma, Wash., opposing appropriation for increase of the Military and Naval Establishments; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island: Petition of 28 manufacturing concerns of Woonsocket, R. I., favoring removal of embargo on all dyestuffs, etc.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Viking Lodge 52, Order of Vasa, River Point, R. I., asking exportation of arms, etc.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Arnold Bakery, General Bakery Co., of Providence, R. I., against repeal of mixed-flour law; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KIESS of Pennsylvania: Petition of citizens of Lycoming County, Pa., favoring prohibitive Federal tax on alcoholic liquors; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LAFEAN: Petition of manufacturers of Kal-Pheno tooth paste and tooth powder, opposing the emergency-tax act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, relative to purchase of Chesapeake & Delaware Canal, etc.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. LEHLBACH: Petition of Men's Baraca Bible Class, Central Presbyterian Church, of Newark, N. J., in favor of a Federal motion-picture commission to censor motion-picture films; to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. LOUD: Papers to accompany bill granting an increase of pension to William Hall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MORIN: Petition of Meeting of Society of Friends, of Media, Pa., opposing increase of armament; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also (by request), petitions of Crutchfield & Woolfolk, Connolly Fanning Co., and Edward A. Lawrence, of Pittsburgh, Pa., relative to appropriation for citrus growers; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Boro Council, of Homestead, Pa., favoring passage of the Hamill bill (H. R. 5139); to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also (by request), petition of Hafleigh & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., favoring national defense; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of H. E. Tonance, of Pennsylvania, favoring preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MOON: Papers to accompany a bill granting a pension to Ben H. Morrison; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill for relief of C. C. Acklin; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, papers to accompany a bill for the relief of Albert E. Archer and William Archer; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania: Memorial of Presbyterian Ministers' Association of Philadelphia, favoring Federal censorship of motion-picture films; to the Committee on Education.

Also, memorial of Sons of Revolution of New York State, urging passage of preparedness measure; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of Men's Association of St. Matthew's Methodist Episcopal Church, of Philadelphia, favoring passage of the Hamill bill (H. R. 5139); to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. MORGAN of Oklahoma: Petition of United Confederate Veterans, for Congress to repay money alleged to have been illegally levied and collected under act of Congress of July 1, 1862, etc.; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. NEELY: Papers filed in support of House bill for the relief of William W. Echols; to the Committee no Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers filed in support of House bill for the relief of Jonathan Bondy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers filed in support of House bill for the relief of Caroline Ditamore; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NOLAN: Petition of the American Neutrality and Peace Convention, favoring an embargo on arms and ammunition; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolution of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles, Cal., relative to the levy of an appropriate tax upon munitions of war; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of the Sons of the Revolution, favoring legislative action to provide proper and suitable measures of preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolution of the Farmers' Improvement Association, of Montezuma, Colo., favoring an appropriation by Congress for the building of a truck road from Montezuma Valley, across the Navajo Indian Reservation, to Gallup, N. Mex., for the benefit of the Navajo Indians; to the Committee on Roads.

Also, resolutions of the Redlands (Cal.) Chamber of Commerce, the Pomona (Cal.) Chamber of Commerce, and the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, of Los Angeles, Cal., and communications from sundry citizens, petitioning for Federal aid in the elimination of the disease known as citrus canker; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, resolution of the Association of Pacific Coast Fisheries, of Seattle, Wash., for increased appropriations for the fishing interests of the Pacific coast; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. OAKEY: Memorial of Col. Garland N. Whistler Camp, No. 100, United Spanish War Veterans, New York Department, and United Spanish War Veterans of Scranton, Pa., providing for graded retirement of the soldiers, sailors, and marines of the United States Army and Navy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. O'SHAUNESSY: Petition of the Civic League of Newport, R. I., favoring increase of armament in United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PATTEN: Petitions of sundry citizens of New York, favoring military preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petitions of 171 citizens of New York, protesting against increased tax on liquors; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PAIGE of Massachusetts: Evidence in House bill 4489, for pension for Arthur Murphy; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, evidence in House bill 3441, relative to record of Simon W. Tucker; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 3413, granting an increase of pension to Abbie J. Brigham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence in support of House bill 4491, relative to military record of Edward Stanton; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, evidence in support of House bill 4492, relative to military record of George W. Clifford; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, evidence in House bill 4493, relative to record of Albion P. Dyer; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PRATT: Petition of sundry citizens of the State of New York, favoring censorship of moving pictures; to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. RANDALL: Petition of John W. Shenk and others, relative to passage of an act giving them the right to settle upon and purchase from the United States certain lands now held by the Oregon & California Railroad Co.; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. ROBERTS of Nevada: Memorial of Washoe County Medical Society, of Reno, Nev., relative to an increase of medical officers in the Regular Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany bill granting an increase of pension to Gilbert Baldwin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill for relief of James Woods; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany bill granting a pension to Isaiah H. Hunnewell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill granting relief to Rufus H. Hopkins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill for the relief of John Learned Beese; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ROWE: Memorial of Sons of the Revolution, State of New York, favoring suitable preparedness measure; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SCHALL: Petition of C. A. Pearson and others, of Kanabec County, Minn., relative to farm finance; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SCULLY: Petition of N. G. Rutgers, of New Brunswick, N. J., proposing redraft to insurance section of the present war-revenue law; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of C. P. Strong, against enactment of the present war-revenue tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Newark Typographical Union, No. 103, in favor of hearing for the West Virginia miners; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of suffragists of the third congressional district of New Jersey, in favor of woman's suffrage; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of Sons of the Revolution, in favor of preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of William McKinley Camp, No. 33, United Spanish War Veterans, in favor of granting pensions to widows and orphans of the Spanish War, Philippine insurrection, and China relief expedition veterans; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STEPHENS of California: Petition of Nelson A. Miles Camp, No. 10, favoring bill pensioning widows and orphans of Spanish War veterans; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a petition of German-American Alliance, of Los Angeles, Cal., protesting against exportation of munitions, etc.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of California Fruit Growers' Exchange, Los Angeles, Cal., relative to appropriation for fighting citrus canker; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Immanuel Presbyterian Woman's Missionary Society, protesting against polygamy in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Edward G. Buiz, of Los Angeles, Cal., favoring fixed-price bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Association of Pacific Fisheries, favoring bill for protecting and preserving fish; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, memorial of Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, favoring autotruck road from Montezuma Valley across Navajo Indian Reservation; to the Committee on Roads.

Also, petition of Klein Simpson Fruit Co., of Los Angeles, Cal., protesting 1-cent revenue stamp on railroad shipping receipt; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of Palos Verdes Lodge, No. 389, of Free and Accepted Masons, Long Beach, Cal., favoring passage of the Hamill bill; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, petition of Emmett W. Miller, protesting against bills to exclude any publication from the mails; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, memorial of Pomona Chamber of Commerce, favoring resolution to reclaim land in San Bernardino County, Cal.; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, memorial of W. B. Lannis and others, protesting against increased taxation on tobacco; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of Bennington Camp, No. 20, Department of California, United Spanish War Veterans, favoring bill for pensions for widows and orphans; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: Petition of New Hampshire League of National Defense, relative to preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of North Lodge, Daughters of Vasa, of Manchester, N. H., relative to preserving peace; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STINESS: Petitions of the Arnold Bakery and General Baking Co., of Providence, R. I., against the repeal of the so-called mixed-flour law; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Viking Lodge, No. 52, Order of Vasa, of Pontiac, R. I., favoring arbitration of international differences and against the exportation of arms and munitions to belligerents of Europe; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. TAYLOR: Memorial of the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America, against an increase in armaments; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TILSON: Petition of Connecticut delegates to National Rivers and Harbors Congress, for development of New London Harbor; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. TIMBERLAKE: Petition of John Hastings, W. W. Dean, H. W. Stone, Frank Jones, W. A. Chuk, Robert Reddon, E. R. Molaskey, W. L. Leetz, J. J Hughes, A. M. Jrause, M. M. Thompson, J. H. Lutt, J. W. James, W. R. Heggs, E. Y. Penny, T. R. Elliott, Katie C. Bullock, Ollie Paxton, F. W. Gilliland, J. M. Johnson, S. T. Stockham, G. Schaey, S. P. Ashcraft, D. C. Macgirvin, W. E. Bishop, John Markel, F. W. Kaiser, C. J. Kaiser, H. Wilton, A. D. Gunk, G. E. Ballard, Leo Dunham, W. P. Bret, R. Burkholder, A. F. Vance, F. H. Shackley, J. F. Dilley, A. J. Hesson, Lloyd Arhaupt, T. A. Peirce, George Lowrie, Harry Martin, all of Merino, Colo., and vicinity, relative to national defense and the manufacture of military and naval supplies in Government-owned plants; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of Society of Friends of Boulder and Colorado Springs, Colo., opposing increase of armaments; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of Colorado, urging increased national defense; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. O'SHAUNESSY: Petition of Herbert A. Thayer, of Providence, R. I., favoring passage of the Stevens bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorial of the Providence Troop of Cavalry, relative to National militia law or Dick bill to federalize the National Guard; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Arnold Bakery, Providence, R. I., opposing repeal of mixed-flour law; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WASON: Memorial of Society of Friends of Weare, N. H., against armament; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WATSON of Pennsylvania (by request): Petitions of Alcide Reichenbach and 126 other voters of Montgomery County, Pa., protesting against sale of munitions, etc.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also (by request), petition of Monthly Meeting of Society of Friends of Horsham, Wrightstown, Abington, Middletown, Bucks, and Norristown, Pa., against increase of armament; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, *December 15, 1915.*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Lord, our God and our Father, in whose infinite wisdom, power, and love the destiny of men and of nations is involved, let Thy blessing descend copiously upon us to illumine our minds and quicken our hearts that we may resist evil and cleave to that which is good, that the work of the hour may be in accordance with Thy plans and the interests of our Republic furthered, and blessing and honor and praise be Thine, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

CLERKS FOR COMMITTEES.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, I present the following privileged resolution from the Committee on Accounts.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 38 (H. Rept. 1).

Resolved, That the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture, the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Commerce, the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of the Interior, the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Labor, the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department, the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department, the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department, the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, and the Committee on Expenditures on Public Buildings each be allowed a clerk at the rate of $125 per month; that the Committee on Rules be allowed an assistant clerk at the rate of $100 per month; and that the Joint Select Committee on Disposition of Useless Executive Papers be allowed a messenger at the rate of $60 per month during the first session of the Sixty-fourth Congress, the salaries of said clerks, assistant clerk, and messenger to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, this provides for the same clerks to committees on expenditures that were provided for in the resolution adopted in the last Congress.

Mr. MANN. My comparison of the resolutions discloses that they are identically the same with the exception of the number of the Congress.

Mr. LLOYD. That is true.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

JANITORS FOR COMMITTEES.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, I present the following privileged resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 39 (H. Rept. 2).

Resolved, That the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives be, and is hereby, authorized to appoint two janitors for committees located in the Capitol, at the rate of $60 per month each, and an attendant for the ladies' reception room of the House at the rate of $75 per month, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, during the sessions of the Sixty-fourth Congress, beginning on the 6th day of December, 1915.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, this provides for the same employees that were provided for in the last Congress.

Mr. MANN. It was provided in the last Congress by two distinct resolutions.

Mr. LLOYD. Yes.

Mr. MANN. The lady in charge of the ladies' reception room, is that the one out here or the one upstairs?

Mr. LLOYD. The one out here.

Mr. MANN. There is one who thinks she ought to be a permanent employee. Is that this one?

Mr. LLOYD. This is the one.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Sundry messages, in writing, from the President of the United States were communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. Sharkey, one of his secretaries.

ASSIGNMENT OF CLERKS TO COMMITTEES.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 40 (H. Rept. 3).

Resolved, That clerks to committees of the House during the session provided for by the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, be, and they are hereby, assigned for the present session of Congress to the following committees, to wit:

Committee on Education.
Committee on Mines and Mining.
Committee on Railways and Canals.
Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.
Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.
Committee on Invalid Pensions (assistant clerk).
Committee on the Judiciary (additional assistant clerk).
Committee on Enrolled Bills.
Committee on Disposition of Useless Executive Papers.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. MANN. Reserving the right to object, the reason the gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent for the consideration of the resolution, I take it, is because the employees are not paid out of the contingent fund?

Mr. LLOYD. That is true.

Mr. MANN. This, according to my comparison, is identical with the resolution which we passed in the last Congress.

Mr. LLOYD. It is identically the same resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following resolution, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 60.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands, or such subcommittee as may be designated, may be authorized to sit during the sessions of the Sixty-fourth Congress and during the recesses of that Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. MANN. Did the committee have the authority to sit during the recess of the last Congress?

Mr. FERRIS. I am not sure about that. My impression is that it did. The members of the Public Lands Committee are almost all western Members, and we took a poll this morning, and only two or three are going home, and I thought we might get a good deal of work out of the way if we had permission to sit during the recess.

Mr. MANN. Does the gentleman mean by "recess" the holiday recess?

Mr. FERRIS. Yes.

Mr. MANN. That is not strictly a recess. This would cover the long period between the sessions, if this session does not reach into the next session, as I think it will.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

POST OFFICE COMMITTEE—LEAVE TO SIT DURING SESSIONS OF HOUSE.

Mr. MOON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following resolution, which I send to the Clerk's desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 59.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, or such subcommittees as may be designated, shall have leave to sit during the sessions of the House during the Sixty-fourth Congress and during the recesses of that Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

AERONAUTICS (H. DOC. NO. 402).

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States.

The Clerk read as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith, for the consideration of the Congress, the report of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics for the period from March 3, 1915, to June 30, 1915.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *December 15, 1915.*

The SPEAKER. The message will be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and, exclusive of the accompanying documents, ordered printed.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, is that where that message should properly go?

The SPEAKER. It is in response to an appropriation or item that was contained in the last naval appropriation bill. The Chair does not know really who has charge of the matter.

Mr. HAY. Mr. Speaker, I would inquire whether the report is made by the War Department or by the Navy Department?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will ask the gentleman from Virginia, who knows as much about it as anyone else, who has charge of the matter of flying machines?

Mr. HAY. The Committee on Military Affairs has had charge of the question of aeronautics so far as it applies to the Army, and the Committee on Naval Affairs has had charge of it so far as it applies to the Navy. It depends on what department made this report.

The SPEAKER. It seems to be a report from a joint committee. Gen. Scriven is the chairman of it and Naval Constructor Richardson is the secretary.

Mr. HAY. As I stated, Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Military Affairs has had charge of aviation so far as it applies to the Army, and the Committee on Naval Affairs has had charge of it so far as it applies to the Navy.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on the Post Office has had charge of aviation in the Post Office Department. [Laughter.]

Mr. HAY. But the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads has not got very far with it, while we have.

The SPEAKER. Who has had most to do with these matters?

Mr. HAY. The Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I suggest that by unanimous consent so much of the report as relates to aviation in the Navy be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and so much as refers to aviation in the Army be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Perhaps the general proposition should go to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I suggest to the gentleman from Virginia that he move to refer the matter to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HAY. Mr. Speaker, I move to refer the report to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, will that prevent it from going to the Committee on Naval Affairs?

The SPEAKER. If it goes to the Committee on Military Affairs it can not go to the other committee, unless the suggestion of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] be adopted that it be parceled out.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, if it is in order, I move that that part of it which refers to aviation in the Navy be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and that part of it which refers to aviation in the Army be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. It can be printed separately, can it not, for that purpose?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman offer that as a substitute for the motion of the gentleman from Virginia?

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. Yes.

Mr. HAY. I have no objection to that, Mr. Speaker; I think that is all right.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUCHANAN] that the report

be parceled out between the Committee on Naval Affairs and the Committee on Military Affairs.

The motion was agreed to.

EXPENDITURES IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT (H. DOC. NO. 401).

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which, with the accompanying documents, was referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department and, exclusive of the accompanying documents, ordered to be printed:

To the House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a statement by the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, of appropriations, expenditures, and balances of appropriations under the Department of State for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *December 15, 1915.*

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS (H. DOC. NO. 403).

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States.

The Clerk read as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the report of the Commission of Fine Arts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, with accompanying illustrations.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *December 15, 1915.*

The SPEAKER. It will be referred to the Committee on the Library and, with the exception of the accompanying documents, ordered printed.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Does that carry the illustrations?

The SPEAKER. No; it just orders the message printed, and if the Committee on the Library desires the documents printed, together with the illustrations, it can so report.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Speaker, if the Committee on the Library wants to have these illustrations printed, will that come out of their regular appropriation or will it have to be paid out of the congressional printing appropriation?

The SPEAKER. If the House wants these documents printed with the illustrations, it can say so, and the Chair will order it done. I think they had better go without printing until the committee finds out what it wants.

Mr. BARNHART. If the proposition is to print the illustrations, would it not be better, at least, to refer it to some committee, to see whether or not it is necessary to print them?

Mr. MANN. Under the law they can only be printed by order of the House.

Mr. FITZGERALD. This order may carry it.

The SPEAKER. Oh, no. The Speaker stated that it would not carry it.

Mr. BARNHART. Would not the order of the Speaker have that effect?

The SPEAKER. The Speaker ordered the message referred to the Committee on the Library and ordered the message printed, but specifically excepted the documents from being printed.

Mr. BARNHART. That is enough.

ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS, LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, PORTO RICO (S. DOC. NO. 20).

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following letter from the President of the United States.

The Clerk read as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

As required by section 31 of the act of Congress approved April 12, 1900, entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," I transmit herewith copies of the acts and resolutions enacted by the Eighth Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico during its first session (Jan. 11 to Mar. 11, 1915, inclusive).

These acts and resolutions have not previously been transmitted to Congress, and none of them has been printed.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *December 13, 1915.*

The SPEAKER. The message is referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs and ordered to be printed, but the accompanying documents are not ordered to be printed.

LAWS, THIRD PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE (S. DOC. NO. 21).

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President.

The Clerk read as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

As required by section 86 of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, entitled "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," I transmit herewith a set of the laws enacted by the Third Philippine Legislature during its third session, from October 16, 1914, to February 5, 1915, inclusive, together with certain laws enacted by the Philippine Commission.

These acts and resolutions have not been previously transmitted to Congress, and none of them has been printed.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *December 13, 1915.*

The SPEAKER. The message is referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs and ordered printed, but the documents are not ordered printed.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, ought not these laws to be printed? They always have been. These accompanying documents are composed of legislative action on laws passed by the legislative assembly and ought to be printed.

Mr. BARNHART. These departments have an appropriation to do that printing, have they not?

Mr. MANN. Well, that may be; I do not know. We have ordered them printed heretofore.

Mr. BARNHART. I notice the tendency in all of these reports—it seems to be concerted—to require them to be printed, evidently at the expense of Congress.

Mr. MANN. I do not think they care so much, but Members of the House want to know what goes on. It is for legislative information mainly.

Mr. BARNHART. I want to submit to the gentleman if it would not be proper to permit it to go to a committee and let them decide whether it should be printed or not?

Mr. MANN. I do not know; I have no objection.

Mr. BARNHART. A matter comes up like this and nobody knows what they contain. We see nothing but great bundles of papers——

Mr. MANN. We know what it contains. These are acts passed by the Philippine Assembly. I presume the gentleman has examined carefully the acts passed and printed in the last Congress——

Mr. BARNHART. He has not.

Mr. MANN. Oh, he is very careful about such things. I know I did, and many others in the House did.

Mr. BARNHART. All of them?

The SPEAKER. What is the suggestion of the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. MANN. I would like to have them printed, but they will be printed eventually.

The SPEAKER. If there is no objection, the Chair will order them printed. [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

REPORT OF PHILIPPINE COMMISSION, ETC. (S. DOC. NO. 23).

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States.

The Clerk read as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the Report of the Philippine Commission for the period July 1, 1913, to December 31, 1914, together with the reports of the Governor General and the secretaries of the four executive departments of the Philippine government for the same period, and the first annual report of the governor of the department of Mindanao and Sulu for the calendar year 1914.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *December 13, 1915.*

The SPEAKER. The message is referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs and ordered to be printed, but the documents are not ordered to be printed.

FRANCHISES GRANTED BY THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF PORTO RICO (S. DOC. NO. 19).

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States.

The Clerk read as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

As required by section 32 of the act of Congress approved April 12, 1900, entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," I have the honor to transmit herewith certified copies of franchises granted by the Executive Council of Porto Rico, which are

described in the accompanying letter from the Secretary of War transmitting them to me.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *December 13, 1915.*

The SPEAKER. The message is referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs and ordered to be printed, but the documents are not ordered to be printed.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, we provided by the act of Congress that franchises granted by the Porto Rican Legislature should be reported to the President and transmitted to Congress. They mean nothing at all unless those matters are made public. I do not think the expense of printing them will be great, but if we are to keep any control of the question of franchises granted by these various legislative bodies in the insular possessions, I think they ought to be printed so that Members may see what is being done there. I hope this will be done.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the documents are ordered printed. The Chair is of the opinion that it is better to let these committees take them and decide what they wish printed. Unless there is objection, these will be ordered printed.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Speaker, that was my suggestion at the opening of this proposition, namely, that these papers be referred to the committees and that they should decide, or at least agree, as to what ought to be done and report that decision or agreement back to the House if necessary.

Mr. MANN. In matters of this kind, where Congress has taken certain action for the purpose of guarding against improper granting of franchises, the members of the committee may look at the character of documents, but unless those documents are printed they can not examine them, as a matter of fact. These franchises granted in Porto Rico are of interest to the people of the United States in municipalities where they grant franchises.

Mr. BARNHART. Would not the committee to which it was referred decide as to that which was of public interest?

Mr. MANN. Very likely; but we have the same authority to decide it as the committee has. We know it is of public interest.

Mr. BARNHART. But the committees have better facilities, for ascertaining.

Mr. MANN. It would probably be a problem. They would not ever see those copies. They might have them printed as a committee document. They might come to the House and ask to have them printed as a House document, and that would simply double the expense.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, they will be ordered printed.

There was no objection.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO (S. DOC. NO. 22).

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States.

The Clerk read as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, the report of the governor of Porto Rico for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, together with the reports of the heads of the several executive departments of the Porto Rican government for the same period.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *December 13, 1915.*

The SPEAKER. The message is referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs and ordered printed, but the book containing the report, which accompanies the message, is already in type at the War Department. So, without objection, it will not be ordered printed again.

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT, UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION (H. DOC. NO. 30).

The SPEAKER. The Chair also lays before the House the following message from the President of the United States.

The Clerk read as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith, for the consideration of the Congress, the Thirty-second Annual Report of the United States Civil Service Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *December 14, 1915.*

The SPEAKER. The message is referred to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service and the message and the documents ordered printed, because the documents have never been printed.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, the documents should not be printed. The Civil Service Commission has an allotment for printing and should print their annual report out of it. I suggest that they print their own reports and not have Congress do it.

The SPEAKER. The message is referred to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service and ordered printed without the documents.

TYPEWRITING MACHINES FOR STATE DEPARTMENT (H. DOC. NO. 400).

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which, with the accompanying documents, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered printed:

To the House of Representatives:

I inclose herewith a statement submitted by the Secretary of State in compliance with the provisions of section 4 of the legislative act approved July 16, 1914, of typewriting machines purchased and exchanged during the fiscal year 1915.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *December 14, 1915.*

LAWS OF ALASKA (S. DOC. NO. 18).

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which, with the accompanying documents, was referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In compliance with the provisions of section 20 of the act of August 24, 1912, entitled "An act to create a legislative assembly in the Territory of Alaska, to confer legislative power thereon, and for other purposes," I transmit herewith the session laws of Alaska for 1915, containing the acts, regulations, and memorials of the Second Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, which convened on the 1st day of March, 1915, and adjourned the 29th day of April, 1915.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *December 13, 1915.*

ANNUAL REPORT GOVERNOR OF PANAMA CANAL (H. DOC. NO. 23).

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States.

The Clerk read as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the annual report of the governor of the Panama Canal for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *December 15, 1915.*

The SPEAKER. The message is referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered printed, without the accompanying documents being printed.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

Mr. LEHLBACH, by unanimous consent, was granted leave to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, the papers in the case of Frederick W. Duncker, H. R. 30276, Sixty-first Congress, third session, H. R. 16007, Sixty-second Congress, third session, no adverse report having been made thereon.

Mr. MAPES, by unanimous consent, was granted leave to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, the papers in the case of Gerhard Heyboer, H. R. 12029; Francis M. Gustin, H. R. 20073; Maria A. Taylor, H. R. 20170; John J. Waters, H. R. 12025; Francis Sanderson, H. R. 19875, Sixty-third Congress, no adverse report having been made thereon.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. GALLAGHER, by unanimous consent, was granted leave of absence indefinitely, on account of sickness in his family.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to present a privileged report (H. Rept. 5) to accompany House joint resolution 59, extending the emergency act.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina submits a privileged report to accompany joint resolution 59, the title of which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 59) extending the provisions of the act entitled "An act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes," approved October 22, 1914, to December 31, 1916.

The SPEAKER. The report is referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to say to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KITCHIN] that the minority would like a little time in which to file a minority report. Will the gentleman present that report to-morrow?

Mr. KITCHIN. We are going to take it up for consideration to-morrow, but the gentleman can take as much time as he desires with the report.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Does the gentleman from Michigan desire to have the report of the committee on the part of the minority filed before the action of the House or afterwards?

Mr. FORDNEY. We will tell you when we get ready.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I offer House resolution No. 46 (H. Rept. 6), in regard to the distribution of the President's message.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution by title.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution (H. Res. 46) referring certain portions of the annual message of the President of the United States to committees.

The SPEAKER. The resolution is referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union. The Clerk will call the committees.

Mr. TRIBBLE and Mr. CRAMTON rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Michigan rise?

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Mr. CRAMTON. I ask unanimous consent to have the bill (H. R. 3636) to amend section 3646 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as reenacted and amended by the act of February 23, 1909, which was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, taken from that Committee and referred to the Committee on Pensions. It is a matter that does not in any way concern the Postal Service. In the last Congress it was before the Committee on Invalid Pensions and was reported by it and passed the House, and I desire to have it go back to that same committee.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it will be so rereferred.

There was no objection.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.

Mr. TRIBBLE rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Georgia rise?

Mr. TRIBBLE. I rise to a question of personal privilege, on which I wish to speak for just a few moments.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his question of personal privilege.

Mr. TRIBBLE. A document has been sent to my district, purporting to be my record in Congress. It is a misrepresentation of the facts in many instances, and I desire to call attention to a few items in order that I may discredit the whole without taking the time of this House to review the entire document.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may have 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TRIBBLE] may have 10 minutes on a question of personal affairs. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. TRIBBLE. Mr. Speaker, I shall only take up the last two months of my service, and one date previous, and content myself with the disclosures in these few misrepresentations. March 2, 1915, I am reported as not voting "on the passage of the antitrust bill." As a matter of fact, on March 2 last there was no vote on any question. There was a call of the House. I am recorded "present." See CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, March 2, 1915, which I hold in my hand and read therefrom. As a matter of truth, the antitrust bill was passed October 8, 1914. I was present and voted for it, as is shown by the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of that date, and I offer it for inspection.

February 20, 1915, I am reported by that document as being absent on "roll call of House." As a matter of fact there was no call of the House on that date, but there was a vote on the fortification bill. I was present, as is shown by the RECORD, and I voted "nay" on the fortification bill, as shown by the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of that date, and I offer it here for inspection. There were only 4 yeas.

January 25 I am reported as being absent on roll call. There was no "call of the House" on that date. There was a record vote, and I am recorded "yea" on the question pending. See CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, January 25, 1915. The facts are, this alleged record presents me to my constituents as being absent from the House, when the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD shows there was no call of the House and also shows that I was present and voting on pending legislation.

Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Georgia yield to the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. TRIBBLE. Yes.

Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri. I would like to ask whether this misinformation purports to come from any employee of the House?

Mr. TRIBBLE. Yes; this information came from an employee of this House, but I have no desire to injure him. This employee made this alleged record of me and received a large sum of money for doing so; but, knowing this, as I do, my only purpose is to counteract the evil effects of this misinformation and not injure the gentleman who sent it out. If I know myself, I have no desire to cause trouble for any employee though he misrepresents me.

On January 19 I am reported as not being present. The RECORD shows that I was present and so recorded. See CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, January 19, 1915.

On January 4 I am reported as not voting on the passage of a bill providing for the uniform grading of grain. I was present and voted "yea" on the passage of that bill, as shown by the bound CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, January 4, 1915.

Now, Mr. Speaker, just one more item, and then I shall detain the House no further. I am reported on February 27, 1913, as voting "yea" on the following proposition: "On motion to instruct the conferees on the public building bill to agree to the Senate amendment providing that post-office buildings shall not be erected at towns in which the postal receipts are less than $10,000 a year." Mr. Speaker, as a matter of truth——

Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Georgia yield to the gentleman from South Carolina?

Mr. TRIBBLE. Yes; I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina. Does not the gentleman think that in justice to the House, if an employee of this House furnishes to anyone information which is incorrect or unfounded it is due to the House that the gentleman should tell us who that employee is?

Mr. TRIBBLE. I will answer the gentleman as I answered my colleague from Missouri, Mr. RUSSELL. I have no desire in the world to make an attack upon or to injure any employee of this House. I am only defending myself against this alleged record sent to my district, for which a large sum of money was paid.

Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina. Does not the gentleman think the House is entitled to it? And as a Member of the House, does he not think he ought to tell the House what employee is giving that information?

Mr. TRIBBLE. No; I decline to give that information in this public way. I do not desire to injure him.

Mr. Speaker, as to this post-office resolution to which I was directing my attention when my colleague from South Carolina propounded a question, I had in that bill four sites, and there was not a single one of those sites where the receipts amounted to $10,000 a year; and yet I am reported as having voted for the said Senate amendment when the $10,000 issue was squarely drawn.

Mr. Speaker, as the RECORD shows, on that date I was present and voted "nay" instead of "yea." See CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, February 27, 1913.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the only purpose I have in rising to-day is to say this: As every Member in this House knows, I am always present and in my place. There is not a Member upon the floor of this House who can challenge that statement. I do not claim to have any superior record as to attendance on the floor of this House. I do not claim that; but I do claim that there is not a man on the floor of this House who has attended more, and been more in his place, and has been more attentive to his duties than I have been; and I do think it is unfair for such a report as this to be sent to my district, and I do not propose to sit quietly and not defend myself against it. [Applause.]

Mr. O'SHAUNESSY rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Rhode Island rise?

Mr. O'SHAUNESSY. I wanted to ask the gentleman from Georgia a question.

Mr. TRIBBLE. I decline to answer further questions about the name of the employee.

Mr. Speaker, it is very difficult for Members to have every vote recorded and every call of the House show the Member present. There are 435 Members, and often the confusion is great while the roll is being called and difficult for the Clerk to correctly record all the Members. Often there are several Members who rise on the day following the passage of an important bill and have the RECORD corrected when improperly recorded. Furthermore, there are times when of necessity a

Member must be absent. December last I made three trips to Georgia on account of serious illness in my family. I traveled at night as much as possible so as to be present when I could.

Since I was elected to Congress I have given my entire time to the people I represent. I have not practiced my profession of law or engaged in any kind of business. I have spent thousands of dollars of my own money sending my record, literature, publications, and various things to the district. When Congress was not in session during the present year my full time was given to the district, lecturing on national questions and presenting picture views of interest. I would not have made this personal reference, but owing to this effort to show me unfaithful to duty, I feel called upon to give the facts.

Furthermore, Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that the person in my district desiring to assail my record for political purposes could have personally and fairly investigated my public record, which is open to all men for inspection. Why employ a person unknown to the people of the eighth congressional district for a monetary consideration? There are thousands of Georgians who could have given a correct transcript of my record, and many hundreds of deserving Georgians in Washington. And if a person in Washington is supposed to know more about the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD than those not residing there, then why not let one of these Georgians furnish a correct record? I invite any man and all men to investigate my record. It is open to all. My reason for making these remarks is that I have worked so hard to make a good record and good name and I would not be fair to myself, my children, and my district should I sit quietly by and see it misrepresented.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. RAKER rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from California rise?

Mr. RAKER. To propound a unanimous request. I ask unanimous consent that I may have the right of extending in the RECORD a letter received by me some months ago from the American Truth Society and my response thereto.

Mr. BARNHART. What society?

Mr. RAKER. The American Truth Society.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by printing a letter from the American Truth Society and his reply thereto. Is there objection?

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAKER. Yes.

Mr. BARNHART. What is the nature of the letter?

Mr. RAKER. The nature of the letter is that they wanted a statement in advance from me as to how I intended to vote upon national questions, and that if I refused to answer them they would publish me broadcast over the country and send men into my district in the next campaign to defeat me unless I complied with their request.

Mr. SABATH. That is impossible.

Mr. BARNHART. I suppose every Member of the House got the same thing.

Mr. RAKER. I should like to have my constituents know where I stand on that matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois objects. The Clerk will call the committees.

CALL OF COMMITTEES.

The Clerk proceeded to call the committees.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce was called.

BRIDGE ACROSS ST. FRANCIS RIVER, ARK.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, there is reported to this House, but not yet printed, a bill (H. R. 3638) to authorize the construction, maintenance, and operation of a bridge across the St. Francis River at or near St. Francis, Ark. I ask unanimous consent that the printing be dispensed with, as the bill is in the usual form and recommended by the War Department, and that the bill be considered by the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. ADAMSON] asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill which he names, notwithstanding the rule about printing. Is there objection?

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, let it be read.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Let us hear the bill read first.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. I will reserve the right to object until I hear the bill read.

Mr. ADAMSON. I will ask the Clerk to read the substitute reported by the committee.

The SPEAKER. If there be no objection, the Clerk will report the substitute.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the time for commencing and completing the bridge authorized by act of Congress approved October 22, 1914, to be built across the St. Francis River at or near St. Francis, Ark., by the county of Clay, Ark., and the county of Dunklin, Mo., is hereby extended one year and three years, respectively, from date of approval of this act.

"SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved."

Mr. MANN. That seems to be in the usual form.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill, notwithstanding the rule?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wish the chairman of the committee would tell us why an extension of time is desired for the construction of this bridge?

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, I will get the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. CARAWAY] to answer the gentleman's question.

Mr. CARAWAY. The reason is that the finances of the county would not permit them to incur the expense.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. That permits me to ask a question that I think ought always to be answered in these cases: Who wants this bridge built? Is it a county bridge or a railroad bridge?

Mr. CARAWAY. It is to be a free wagon bridge, to be built by the two counties, one in Arkansas and one in Missouri.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. They are not ready to commence building?

Mr. CARAWAY. They are now. They were not at the time of the expiration of the limit fixed in the former bill.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Has any work been done upon the bridge?

Mr. CARAWAY. None whatever.

Mr. ADAMSON. I call attention to the fact that what was read by the Clerk is a substitute for the original bill. The original bill was identical with the old bill. The committee, on recommendation of the War Department, suggested the form which has been read as an extension of the old bill rather than a duplication. The first question is on the adoption of the substitute.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the substitute.

The substitute was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was accordingly read the third time and passed.

By unanimous consent, the title was amended so as to read: "A bill to extend the time for constructing a bridge across the St. Francis River at or near St. Francis, Ark."

On motion of Mr. ADAMSON, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was ordered to lie on the table.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, BURLINGTON, IOWA.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, there is another bill, introduced by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. KENNEDY], about which I make the same request, that it be considered, notwithstanding it has not been printed.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a bill which the Clerk will report, notwithstanding the rule to the contrary.

The Clerk read the bill (H. R. 663) granting the consent of Congress to the Citizens' Bridge Co. to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Burlington, Iowa, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the Citizens' Bridge Co. and its successors and assigns to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Mississippi River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation at or near Burlington, Iowa, in the county of Des Moines, in the State of Iowa, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Reserving the right to object, we are usually pretty careful about bridges across the Mississippi River. Has this bill been to the War Department and been reported upon by that department?

Mr. ADAMSON. Oh, yes; there is a favorable report from the War Department.

Mr. MANN. Stating that this will preserve the interests of navigation?

Mr. ADAMSON. It is favorably reported by the War Department.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. STAFFORD. Reserving the right to object, may I ask if there is any opposition by anyone or any locality to the construction of this bridge?

Mr. ADAMSON. I have never heard of any, but I will ask the gentleman from Iowa to tell the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KENNEDY of Iowa. There is absolutely no objection to it. This is a municipal proposition. The city of Burlington will pay for the construction of the bridge, and there is no opposition of any sort.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was accordingly read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. ADAMSON, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

The Clerk continued the call of committees.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the further call of committees.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina asks unanimous consent to dispense with the further call of committees.

Mr. HAY. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I wish to ask if the further call of the committees is dispensed with will the call rest with the last committee called?

The SPEAKER. It will.

Mr. HAY. Then I object. Let the committees be called through.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia objects.

The Clerk proceeded with and completed the call of committees.

POSTAL SAVINGS.

Mr. MOON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take up House bill 562, and the report thereon, to increase postal savings.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent to take up House bill 562.

Mr. MANN. I think the better way would be to ask unanimous consent to return to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. MOON. Very well.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent to return to the call of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The gentleman asks unanimous consent to take up House bill 562, which the Clerk will report.

Mr. MOON. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. STEENERSON], who is on the committee, desires a little further time to look into it, and I therefore withdraw my request.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.

Mr. WEBB. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following resolution, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 61.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to sit during the sessions of the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

PREPAREDNESS.

The SPEAKER. Under the special order of the House the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. TAVENNER] is recognized for one hour.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Speaker, I am very grateful to the Members of the House for this opportunity to address the House on the subject of "Preparedness." I am speaking by unanimous consent, which means that if any gentleman had objected to my having this opportunity I could not have spoken to-day.

I believe that the House has started in on this question of preparedness in the right way in permitting any Member of this House who has ideas on the subject which he desires to present to express them, whether he is on the side of those who think that if we do not greatly increase our Army and Navy appropriations the Republic will be destroyed from without, or whether he is on the side of those who think that if the appropriations are greatly increased, as desired, we will ultimately destroy the Republic from within. Let all the facts come out; let the people hear fully the arguments on both sides of this question.

I hope and believe that if such a course is taken, when the House finally does settle this proposition, it will settle it in the interest of the American people. [Applause.]

I think we are doing right in approaching this proposition from the viewpoint of nonpartisanship, and I think we ought also to approach it not from the viewpoint of preparing for war, but to resist invasion.

In the first place, I think we ought to consider carefully all the lessons that have been taught us by the European war. According to both French and British authorities the present European war in the first year cost $46,000,000,000, including the value of property destroyed. Forty-six billion dollars is four times all the coin in the world. Twenty-one million men are under arms in Europe to-day, and in the first year, according to the estimates published in the newspapers, 2,000,000 men were killed and 5,000,000 wounded.

But the particular point to which I wish to direct the attention of the House is that although war and preparation for war mean an increased burden of taxes for everyone, and suffering and misery on every hand, it spells stupendous profits to a very few gentlemen, but which few gentlemen are so resourceful and wield so much power in this country that their great profit because of war becomes a menace to peace and therefore to all mankind.

I wish to read to the House from a weekly stock-market letter of a New York stock brokerage firm as to the extent of these profits. This is the stock-market letter of the firm of Gilbert & Elliott Co., of New York. I will not read the full circular but only the headlines. It is dated August 28, 1915. It says:

Winchester arms up 1,000 points. Colt arms up 100 points. Electric boat up 100 points. Canadian explosives up 50 points. Du Pont declares stock dividend of 200 per cent.

This is the stock-market report. Now, Bethlehem Steel stock at the outbreak of the war could have been bought for $40 and as low as $30. Yesterday Bethlehem Steel stock sold for $474. In other words, if you had had an investment of $40 in a share of Bethlehem Steel at the beginning of the war, your profit because of war would have been $434. By this we may obtain some idea as to the staggering profits that accrued to the Wall Street war trust magnates who owned millions and millions of dollars worth of munition stocks.

It is not to the financial interest of these men that the European war shall be brought to a speedy close, but that it shall not be brought to a speedy close. It is not to their financial interest that the United States of America shall not become involved in the European war, but that it shall become involved. In one of these stock-market letters it was stated that should the United States become involved in the European war this stock would be worth even double its present value, and it held out the hope that there was a pretty good chance of the United States becoming involved. What I am advocating is *that the Government take private profit out of war and preparation for war*, so that war will be no more profitable, and therefore no more attractive, to the J. P. Morgans and the other directors of the war trafficking firms than it is to the rest of mankind. I assert that war is altogether too profitable to these few men to be healthy for the rest of us.

To read the large city newspapers one would think that the United States of America has steadily neglected its Army and Navy and that Congress has been very stingy in making appropriations. The truth is that the United States Government has increased its appropriations for war and on account of war faster than any nation on earth has ever increased such appropriations in time of peace. In the last 10 years we have spent for war and on account of war $2,000,000,000—enough to pay off the national debt, dig the Panama Canal, and pay the expense of every church and every school in the United States for an entire year. And of every $100 that we have collected from the American people we have paid $67 out for war and on account of war, and a very large slice of the money that we have appropriated for the Army and Navy has gone to four firms, which up to this time have had a monopoly of the manufacture of armor plate and powder.

Four firms since 1887 have drawn down contracts from the United States Government aggregating about $200,000,000, and I assert that on the average we have paid from 20 to 60 per cent more for these materials than they could have been manufactured for in the Government arsenals and navy yards.

I want to call attention to this fact: These $2,000,000,000 have been contributed not by the rich, but largely by the poor, and I am going to try to make that plain if I can.

Before I can do so I must correct the impression that exists in the mind of the average man that some part of the taxes that he pays his local tax collector is used for defraying the ex-

penses of the National Government, and that if he pays $20 to his local tax collector two or three dollars of it are sent on to Washington to maintain the expenses of the Government and to maintain the Army and the Navy. Local taxes are used exclusively for local township, city, county, and State expenses. The truth is that not a penny of the money that the average citizen pays the local tax collector comes to Washington to be used toward maintaining the Army and the Navy. Where, then, did this $2,000,000,000 come from? It was not picked up out of the streets.

It was raised through two sources; through the internal-revenue offices, where a tax is levied principally upon liquors and tobaccos, and where now we are levying a tax upon incomes, which raises, however, only 9 per cent of the total revenues. The other source from which we are raising the money to maintain the Army and the Navy is the customs tax on the things that the people eat, wear, and use. So the people are paying the cost of the maintenance of the Army and the Navy in the form of the increased cost of living; that is, they pay the tax when they do not know it, and the local merchant collects the tax without knowing that he is really a collector for the Government.

Is it not obvious that since we raise this money almost wholly by taxing the things that the people eat, wear, and use that the more money we spend for the Army and the Navy the higher the cost of living must be? The fact is *that the cost of living has been increasing just about in proportion to the increase in the cost of the Army and Navy*, and it is bound to continue to do that unless we change our present system of taxation. So I believe that the greatest menace in this proposal to greatly increase the appropriations for the Army and Navy is that it will add burdens upon the taxpayers of this country in the form of increased cost of living.

Already, on the average, for every year since 1897, the cost of living has been going up much faster than the increase in wages. If it continues to do that, and if we increase greatly the appropriations for the Army and the Navy, there is going to come a time when, the cost of living increasing year after year faster than wages, the average working man in this country will be unable to support his family. It is an arithmetical proposition; you can figure it out with pencil and paper. I consider *that such a condition as I have described would be a greater danger to this Republic than any danger from abroad.*

I believe that if this Republic is in danger, it is in danger not from the peoples beyond the seas, but from a clique of men within this country who would tax the people until their backs break, simply that they might make profit supplying battleships, armor, and guns.

Mr. MILLER of Delaware. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. TAVENNER. I have so much material here that it is going to take all of my time to present it, and I prefer not to yield.

Mr. MILLER of Delaware. Will the gentleman yield for a moment for a question?

Mr. TAVENNER. Very well.

Mr. MILLER of Delaware. The gentleman is speaking of additional taxation to be placed on the people on account of the expenditure for the Army and Navy. He has introduced into this Congress five bills, which, if enacted into law, would add an additional expenditure of $1,165,000, with respect to the Rock Island Arsenal in his own district.

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes.

Mr. MILLER of Delaware. May I ask him in that connection if the War Department or the General Staff has asked for any of this or whether it has been recommended in any report?

Mr. TAVENNER. No. I will answer that by saying that the War Department would rather give contracts to the J. P. Morgan controlled war trust, although at the Rock Island Arsenal we have manufactured certain materials 54 per cent cheaper than the prices we were paying the private manufacturers. If you were going to buy $20,000,000 worth of an article, would you pay 54 per cent more for that article than you could manufacture it for yourself?

Mr. MILLER of Delaware. Mr. Speaker, I have risen to ask the gentleman a question, and I will answer that in my own time. I would like to say this, that the statement he has made about the War Department is absolutely unfounded on the facts. It is all right for home consumption, but it will not go throughout the country at large. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. TAVENNER. Two hundred and forty million dollars, raised by taxing the American people, have annually been expended on the Army and Navy under the general assumption that in return for this colossal expenditure the Nation was being reasonably "prepared." But it is now asserted, even by men occupying high and authoritative places in public life and in a position to know what they are talking about, that our country is "pitifully and hopelessly unprepared" and that "if war were to break out to-day it would be found that our coast defenses have not sufficient ammunition for an hour's fight." Surely to any thinking person this state of affairs must suggest an indictment of the policy of giving the bulk of Army and Navy contracts to private munition and shipbuilding concerns. If we are not prepared as we should be, it is not because the people have not paid in taxes the price of adequate preparation, but because too much of the money appropriated for preparedness has gone into the pockets of the stockholders of the war trafficking firms, some of which stockholders are men occupying high positions in official life.

At least a hint as to what has become of the staggering sums appropriated for preparedness is to be found in the fact that four firms which have enjoyed practically a monopoly of the large Army and Navy contracts have received since 1887 orders aggregating $200,000,000, and have been paid for their wares from 20 to 60 per cent more than the same could have been manufactured for in Government arsenals and navy yards.

It is possible to give definite and specific information as to the economy of Government manufacture. The War Department in 1913 purchased 7,000 4.7-inch shrapnel from the ammunition ring, paying $25.26 each therefor. At the same time precisely the same article was being manufactured in a Government plant at a cost of $15.45. The War Department paid the ring $17.50 for a 3.8-inch common shrapnel, when it can manufacture the identical article for $7.94. The Government has manufactured at the Rock Island Arsenal caissons for gun carriages at a cost of $1,128.67, for which private manufacturers had been paid $1,744.10, which is 54.6 per cent greater than the arsenal cost. Take powder. The Government has purchased $25,000,000 worth of powder from the Powder Trust since 1905, paying therefor all the way from 53 cents to 80 cents per pound. We are manufacturing powder in Government plants for 34 cents per pound, and the officers in charge state that the more we manufacture the cheaper we can produce it. A hundred similar illustrations could be cited if time permitted.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes.

Mr. SABATH. Where are these ammunition materials being manufactured? Is it not a fact they are mostly manufactured in the State of the gentleman who interrupted the gentleman from Illinois a moment ago—in the State of Delaware? [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. MILLER of Delaware. Mr. Speaker——

Mr. TAVENNER. Of course, it is not "pork" when it goes to the Morgan-controlled war trust.

Mr. MILLER of Delaware. Mr. Speaker——

Mr. TAVENNER. I can not yield to the gentleman. I am anxious for the gentleman to have an hour or any other amount of time he desires to answer me in his own time.

Mr. MILLER of Delaware. I should like to reply to the question of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH].

Mr. CALDWELL. May I ask the gentleman if the arsenal costs include the overhead charges?

Mr. TAVENNER. All overhead charges are included—even some that should not be charged. Of course, it is a very strange thing, but the Army officers do not want it to appear that they are manufacturing things too cheaply at the Government arsenals, because they want to give as much business as possible to private manufacturers.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker——

Mr. TAVENNER. I can not yield any more.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman declines to yield.

Mr. TAVENNER. The illustrations given of the economy of Government manufacture are not exceptions, but the general rule, as may be shown by the fact that on a contract covering a wide variety of war materials, valued at $1,900,064, the Government saved, by doing the work itself, $979,840; or, in other words, the Government saved approximately $1,000,000 on a $2,000,000 contract, as compared with what it would cost had that order been given the private contractors.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels in his annual report for 1914 called attention to the economy of Government manufacture by saying that, "contrary to popular idea, the Navy Depart-

ment in what it manufactures does so, from a superdreadnaught to a gallon of paint or a pound of powder, cheaper than the same can be purchased. This is particularly true of the most expensive instruments of war, but it is equally true of gasoline engines, electrical supplies, engines for dreadnaughts, shrapnel, clothing for marines and sailors, accouterments, and a multitude of other articles required for the fleet and shore stations."

Government manufacture will mean that the workmen who perform the labor of actually making the munitions will receive higher wages and better working conditions than if the contracts for war materials are awarded the private munition firms, among which are numbered the most bitter enemies of organized labor in the United States.

Right at this point I want to read something from the report of an official Government investigation as to the working conditions at one of the plants receiving a large part of the Government business—the Bethlehem Steel Co.

Thanks to an investigation of the Bethlehem Steel Co.'s strike in 1910, information is available as to conditions of labor in that armor-making concern's plants.

The inquiry was made by the United States Bureau of Labor in 1910, under the direction of Ethelbert Stewart, a special agent of the Labor Bureau at the time, who bore the reputation of being one of the most experienced economic investigators in the country.

When this strike began there were no labor organizations in the plant; the company would not permit them. It was the higher-grade workers who led off in the strike. Many of the highest-grade men had approximately a 10½-hour day; but they were frequently being required to work overtime on weekdays and to do additional work on Sundays. Fearing that the encroachments of overtime and Sunday work were leading to a 12-hour and 7-day schedule for the whole force, they therefore protested. Therefore the protesting committee was discharged; therefore the strike.

The Government investigation revealed this:

That out of every 100 men 29 were working 7 days every week.

That out of every 100 men 43, including these 29, were working some Sundays in the month.

That out of every 100 men 51 were working 12 hours a day.

That out of every 100 men 25 were working 12 hours a day 7 days a week.

That out of every 100 men 46 were earning less than $2 a day.

These are the grim figures which the United States Bureau of Labor gives us of the working shifts of the Bethlehem Steel Co. as drawn from the company's own time books. This is the manner in which the concerns that have drawn down $175,000,000 of the people's money were treating their employees in 1910. Since that time considerable 8-hour-day legislation has been passed, and there is no record of the number of 12-hour shifts now in force.

Workingmen of the Nation, are you willing that your Government shall continue to give contracts running into millions annually to firms that have mistreated and underpaid their employees as have these great war-trafficking concerns? If you are not willing, then protest against it. But let me assure you at the outset that one protest will not be sufficient. The chances are you will have to speak loud and often before your voice will be heard in far-off Washington.

DEMAND FOR GOVERNMENT MANUFACTURE IS GROWING.

Practically all of the peace societies of the world which do not have on their boards of directors or in their memberships stockholders in the private war-trafficking firms, have declared in favor of the nationalization of the manufacture of munitions of war, on the theory that if private profit and private graft are taken out of militarism the incentive for at least that portion of the systematic agitation for increased military appropriations inaugurated by those who directly or indirectly profit from the sale of war materials will have been removed and an important step taken in the direction of peace. Government manufacture of war materials was also indorsed by the American Federation of Labor at its convention in Philadelphia in 1914.

Nationalization of the manufacture of war paraphernalia offers a program on which all save those directly or indirectly interested in private war-trafficking concerns may unite. Whether in favor of disarmament, vastly increased armament, or maintaining the present armament, all can meet on a common ground. Those who desire a greater armament can obtain it through Government manufacture without placing increased burdens upon the taxpayers.

If those who demand such a large Army and Navy are wholly sincere, and if their only desire is that we shall have the strongest possible Army and Navy, why should they not want us to obtain the maximum defensive power or the maximum striking power for every dollar we appropriate, instead of only about 65 cents worth of fighting strength for every dollar appropriated?

By manufacturing armor, munitions, submarines, aeroplanes, and so forth, in its own plants the Government will be able to keep for its own use any improvements in such vehicles of war. Under the present policy of giving the major part of military contracts to private concerns it has been impossible to do this. "Even now," says Secretary of the Navy Daniels, "the improvements in armor and the designs worked out by the Navy have been embodied in the warship of another nation recently finished by the Bethlehem Steel Co. and put into commission. This is not an argument lightly to be disregarded in favor of a Government armor plant, nor has it been overlooked, for instance, by Japan, which has erected its own armor-making plant and surrounded it with such secrecy that none of the other nations is able to tell whether or not at this minute the Japanese armor may not be superior to any other in existence."

Mr. FOCHT. Mr. Speaker——

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Speaker, I must refuse to yield. Under the present system the Government is at the mercy of a few concerns having a monopoly of the manufacture of the materials of war, who appear to have a gentlemen's agreement to divide the Government contracts between themselves and between whom there is no competition worthy of the name. "I do not see how it is possible for Congress to justify to the people a refusal to erect a Government plant," said Secretary Daniels to Congress, "nor how it can answer the charge that will invariably be brought up—that the same mysterious providence which saved this profitable business to the steel companies three times in the past, even after money for a Government plant had actually been appropriated, is not still at work exercising its beneficent protection over these lusty specimens of infant industries, who are even now under Government investigation as violators of the antitrust law."

It is argued by some who oppose Government manufacture as a policy that the Government should give to private manufacturers contracts in time of peace in order that they may be relied upon for patriotic cooperation in time of war.

But what are the facts? When war with Spain was imminent the three concerns in this country which have a monopoly of the manufacture of armor plate got together and practically issued an ultimatum to their own Government, the United States Government, that they would not manufacture a single piece of armor plate unless we should agree to pay them $100 a ton more than the price fixed by Congress after an investigation as to a fair price. But their patriotism did not prevent them from selling armor plate to the Russian Government for $249 a ton while they were asking of their own Government $616 a ton. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. DAVIS of Texas. Amen.

Mr. TAVENNER. The present European war has demonstrated that private plants not in the business of manufacturing war materials, can make the necessary alterations to manufacture such supplies in a remarkably short space of time. By enlarging the Government plants and operating them in time of peace, the Government could have on hand sufficient ammunition, guns, and so forth, to equip the most powerful army ever organized and keep it in the field a long time after private plants, not engaged in the manufacture of war materials, would have been able to reorganize their shops and be turning out ammunition and other supplies. In the event that private manufacturers should not respond to the necessity of the occasion, the Government could itself take over such industrial plants as it might need just as England has done.

Now, I want to go a little further into the patriotism of some of the firms that have a monoply of the manufacture of war materials in this country and to take up particularly the singleness of the patriotism of the Du Pont Powder Co.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker——

Mr. TAVENNER. I refuse to yield.

Mr. TILSON. Before the gentleman passes from that point——

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman declines to yield.

Mr. TILSON. I am trying to ask that the gentleman's time be extended——

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois refuses to yield, and the gentleman from Connecticut will take his seat and be in order.

Mr. TAVENNER. The policy of taking profit out of war and preparation for war, by having the Government manufacture its own battleships, armor, ammunition, and so forth, is a nonpartisan proposition, and there are a number of Republican Members working for Government manufacture, just as there are Democrats. The American people are under the greatest debt of

gratitude to the Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, who is the first Secretary of the Navy I can find any trace of who has refused to allow the armor-plate makers to put their hands in the United States Treasury and help themselves almost at will. Also the country is indebted to Mr. HAY, of Virginia, the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House. [Applause on the Democratic side.] In the last Congress the Army appropriation bill, for the first time in the history of the Government, provided that practically 90 per cent of the money appropriated in that bill should be expended for the manufacture of munitions of war in Government plants. The country's gratitude is also due to Mr. SHERLEY, of Kentucky, who put a similar provision in the sundry civil bill making appropriations for powder and field artillery materials of various kinds.

As to the Du Pont powder trust, it has practically always had a monopoly of the sale of powder to the Government of the United States. They themselves claim that they have been selling powder to the United States Government ever since the Civil War. I want to show you how patriotic the Du Pont powder trust has been in the past to the Government of the United States, and what I will read is from the records of the circuit court of the United States. I sent over to the Congressional Library and got the official records of the circuit court of the United States, showing evidence used by the Government in its suit against the Du Pont powder trust.

For a great many years, until the Government began to erect its own factories, the Du Pont Co. had the Government wholly at its mercy. That was the situation, unless the United States Government should have sent abroad in order to buy its powder. So what the Du Pont Co. did was to go into an agreement with foreign manufacturers by which it was agreed that if the United States Government should try to buy powder from the powder concerns of one of the foreign countries, the powder makers in that country were bound by the terms of this agreement to first write to the Du Pont Powder Co. in this country and find out what price the Du Ponts had submitted. Then they were bound not to submit any lower price. And if one of the foreign Governments should try to escape from their local Powder Trust and write to the Du Ponts, the Du Ponts were bound first to write to the Powder Trusts in those countries and find what bid they had put in, and not submit a lower one.

Now, I am going to read to you from this contract which was placed in the records of the Supreme Court. I will not ask you to take my word for it, but the words of the contract itself.

Here are two paragraphs in the world agreement entered into in 1897, which agreement was used by the Government in its suit against the Du Pont trust:

Whenever the American factories receive an inquiry for any Government other than their own, either directly or indirectly, they are to communicate with the European factories through the chairman appointed, as hereinafter set forth, and by that means to ascertain the price at which the European factories are quoting or have fixed, and they shall be bound not to quote or sell at any lower figure than the price at which the European factories are quoting or have fixed. Should the European factories receive an inquiry from the Government of the United States of North America or decide to quote for delivery for that Government, either directly or indirectly, they shall first in like manner ascertain the price quoted or fixed by the American factories and shall be bound not to quote or sell below that figure.

* * * * * * *

The American factories are to abstain from manufacturing, selling, or quoting, directly or indirectly, in or for consumption in any of the European territory, and the Europeans are to abstain in like manner from manufacturing, selling, or quoting, directly or indirectly, in or for consumption in any of the countries of the American territory. With regard to the syndicated territory, neither party is to erect works there, except by a mutual understanding, and the trade there is to be carried on for joint account in the manner hereinafter defined.

Now, that is bad enough, but that is not the worst. However, I can not find among my notes here the particular thing I allude to as being worse, just now, but I probably will later, and will return to it.

Mr. HARDY. Just give us the substance of it and put it in the RECORD later.

Mr. TAVENNER. It is here somewhere, and I will put it in the RECORD later.

Now, a few words as to the plan which has been submitted to raise the money with which to defray the proposed tremendous increases in appropriations for the Army and Navy.

SHALL PREPAREDNESS BE PAID BY LABOR?

It is proposed to meet the cost of "preparedness" by taxes on sugar, on gasoline, and by other direct taxes which bear heavily upon labor. It is also proposed to continue the present indirect taxes on the things people use, which yield $620,000,000 a year. It is proposed to burden the worker and farmer by taxes on the things they consume, and spend the proceeds on armament, with colossal profits to the armament ring, for an Army and Navy to protect principally the things that privilege owns.

WHY TAX LABOR?

First. Why tax labor when, according to the report of the Commission on Industrial Relations, from between one-third and one-fourth of the male workers 18 years of age and over in factories and mines earn less than $10 per week, while from two-thirds to three-fourths earn less than $15 per week; when 2 per cent of the people own 60 per cent of the wealth, and 65 per cent own only 5 per cent of the wealth.

Why not compel 2 per cent of the people to pay 60 per cent of the taxes instead of making the great mass of the people, who own 5 per cent, pay 95 per cent of the taxes?

Second. Why tax labor when war-munition stocks have increased in value in one year by $866,000,000?

Third. Why tax incomes in America but $80,000,000, when incomes in Great Britain, even before the war, paid $236,245,000? England contains less than one-half our population and wealth.

All told, England taxed wealth, incomes, and inheritances to the extent of $380,115,000, and collected 45 per cent of her total revenues from these sources. Democratic America collected 9 per cent of its revenues from wealth, incomes, and inheritances.

Fourth. Why tax labor on its necessities, on the things it needs to merely live, when inheritances have not as yet been taxed a penny by the Federal Government?

Fifth. Great Britain taxes incomes up to 33⅓ per cent for war purposes; Germany levies taxes for imperial purposes, for state purposes, and for municipal purposes as well; the combined rate running often to 15 per cent or 20 per cent. Democratic America taxes incomes from 1 per cent to 7 per cent, the maximum up to $100,000 being but 4 per cent.

A tax of $10 to the wage earner means giving up clothes, food from his table, possibly the doctor for his children. A tax of $10,000 to a man with an income of $100,000, or $100,000 to a man enjoying an income of $500,000 means no sacrifice whatever.

Sixth. Why tax labor, when an additional tax of 1 per cent on the gross earnings of railroads, public-service corporations, mines, and other public utilities would yield $50,000,000. It could be easily collected. It could not be escaped. In most instances it could not be passed on to the consumer.

Seventh. Preparations for war should call for equal sacrifices. Defense should not mean sacrifice for the millions, and only profits for the few. Preparations for war mean profits to the railroads, to mine owners, munition factories, banks; it means speculative values for the stock brokers and speculators. It means that the bended backs of labor will carry the Army and the Navy, *which, if the emergency arises, will be used against labor at home and for the protection of over-seas investments abroad.*

Mr. BORLAND. Mr. Speaker, does the gentleman care to be interrupted?

Mr. TAVENNER. I prefer not to be, because I wish to go on with my argument. I have some more important material here.

Mr. BORLAND. I just wanted to put in the RECORD at that point the statement that the Democratic Party is sponsor for the income tax.

Mr. TAVENNER. I know it; and certainly it is the greatest thing for the masses that has ever been brought about, and I want to see the tax on incomes in excess of $10,000 greatly increased, and I want to see a tax on inheritances.

Mr. BORLAND. We all agree to take the tax off of labor and put it on inherited wealth.

THE DISINTERESTED PATRIOTISM OF THE NAVY LEAGUE.

Mr. TAVENNER. I believe in giving credit to whom credit is due. For instance, the gentlemen back of the Navy League, in my opinion, deserve full credit for the sentiment that has at last been developed in many quarters of the United States for increased appropriations for the Army and Navy. They deserve full credit for the sentiment that has been aroused in the large manufacturing centers and other parts of the United States for the proposed $500,000,000 bond issue for battleships that the Navy League has been advocating. I am in favor of giving the Navy League full credit and also full responsibility.

On November 19 I made the statement, publicly, that I intended to introduce in Congress a resolution to investigate the Navy League and to require J. P. Morgan, one of the directors of the league, to take the responsibility of testifying under oath as to whether he is interested in war-trafficking firms.

Mr. HENSLEY. Will the gentleman yield right there? Is it not a fact that J. P. Morgan, the head of the Morgan banking house of New York as well as the controlling factor in many of these munition plants in this country, is the accredited British agent in all munition matters? And is he not receiving from the British Government 2 per cent commissions on all sales of this kind to the warring nations?

Mr. TAVENNER. He is minister of munitions to the Court of St. James. That is his title. [Applause and laughter.]

Mr. HENSLEY. The sales of munitions already made, it is said, amount to two billions of dollars, and 2 per cent profits would represent forty millions of profits up to date.

Mr. MILLER of Delaware. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Delaware rise?

Mr. MILLER of Delaware. I would like to ask just one short question.

Mr. TAVENNER. I refuse to yield.

Mr. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the gentleman's time be extended one hour, so that he may have opportunity to yield to both sides.

Mr. TAVENNER. After I have finished I will be willing to yield so long as I have time.

Mr. NORTON. I ask unanimous consent——

The SPEAKER. But the gentleman has not the floor for that purpose.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Speaker, how much time have I remaining?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has 22 minutes left.

Mr. TAVENNER. In a letter sent to Members of Congress, dated January 13, 1914, A. H. Dadmun, secretary of the Navy League, said:

Certain Congressmen have insinuated that the league is supported by people who are interested in the sale of war materials to the Navy. They are entirely mistaken.

A. H. Dadmun, the secretary, in a letter dated December 19, 1914, said:

The Navy League is not supported by sellers of war munitions to the Government, but is supported by membership fees and voluntary contributions.

Mr. Dadmun, in a letter published in the January, 1916, issue of Pearson's Magazine, reiterates that the men back of the Navy League "*are men who will not profit by the results of the league's propaganda.*"

What is this Navy League? Who founded it, and who are its directors? I hold in my hand the bound Navy League Journal for 1904. In the opening number is the statement that this is "the official organ of the Navy League of the United States."

I turn now to page 32 of the issue of February, 1904, where I find a list of 19 men who are named as the "founders" of the Navy League. Now, then, let us see who they are.

I note in the list of founders the name of the Midvale Steel Co. The United States Government since 1903 has bought from the Midvale Steel Co. 48,399 tons of armor, and we have paid for it an average of $420 a ton, or in all $20,375,858 for the single item of armor plate alone, not to say anything about other millions of dollars' worth of contracts that have been given to the Midvale Steel Co. for other things used by the Army and the Navy; and if the Navy League's proposed $500,000,000 bond issue goes through, Midvale will stand to draw down some more millions.

Let us see if there are any more war traffickers here. Is Charles M. Schwab, whom I see listed as one of the founders, a war trafficker? Well, he is president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, and we have bought from Bethlehem 95,007 tons of armor at an average rate of $445 a ton, and have paid Bethlehem for armor plate alone $42,344,937. That is the second member of the armor ring.

Now, there is another member of the armor ring, and that is the Carnegie Steel Co. Let us see if we find them also among the founders of the Navy League. Yes; I see here the name of J. P. Morgan. The late J. P. Morgan was the organizer and a director of the United States Steel Corporation, which controls, according to Moody's Manual, the Carnegie Steel Co. We have bought from the Carnegie Steel Co. 89,933 tons of armor plate, paying an average of $442 a ton, or a total of $39,783,497 for the single item of armor plate; and if the Navy League's proposed $500,000,000 bond issue for battleships goes through they will receive still larger contracts. So that you see the three firms which have a monopoly of the manufacture of armor in this country are all founders of the Navy League; they are all represented as the founders of the Navy League, and we have bought from them 233,339 tons of armor plate, paying for it an average of $439 a ton, or a total of $102,504,292.

Mr. FARR. For how long?

Mr. TAVENNER. Since 1887. Remember that figure, $439! There have been 10 official estimates by Government officials as to the cost of armor plate in a Government factory, and the average of those estimates is $251 a ton; and had we manufactured this armor in a Government factory, which the Navy League has cold shouldered, I think I am well within the bounds of conservatism when I say we could have saved to the American taxpayers at the very least $35,000,000.

The Harvey Steel Co., which owned the patent on a process for hardening steel which compelled all manufacturers of armor plate to pay it a royalty, was in on the ground floor at the organization of the Navy League, in the persons of S. S. Palmer, its president, and Benjamin F. Tracy, ex-Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Tracy was the counsel for the Harvey Co. and the Carnegie Steel Co. after leaving the Navy Department. Both Palmer and Tracy were also among the 19 founders. Albert B. Boardman, Mr. Tracy's law partner, whose address at that time was 35 Wall Street, New York, became a contributing member of the Navy League, and James R. Soley, also connected with Mr. Tracy's firm, was induced to enter the Navy League both as an honorary vice president and contributing member.

Throughout the existence of the Navy League there have been several distinct groups represented, made up of officers, directors, attorneys, and employees. The most important of these are the J. P. Morgan group, the Bethlehem Steel group, the Carnegie Steel group, the Midvale Steel group, the Harvey Steel group, and last, but not least, Col. Thompson's International Nickel Co. group. These groups will be found well represented in the league's officers, directorates, contributors, and vice presidents for each and every year since the birth of the Navy League in 1902.

There are 19 men in the list of founders, and of those 19 the majority were connected with concerns and establishments which, through interlocking directorates, connect in turn with manufacturers of war materials and things which go into war materials. I have carefully compiled a list of the directors of the Navy League for every year from the day it was organized down to date. Always a predominant number on the board of directors are war traffickers or persons connected, through interlocking directorates, with the war-trust manufacturers. The interests that are back of the Navy League are exactly the same interests that are back of the war-trafficking firms, and the group of individuals who are back of the war traffickers are the same men who are back of the great railroad companies of the United States, the great steamship companies, the great insurance companies, the telegraph companies, the express companies, and the great Wall Street banks, and even the Beef Trust is represented.

I am not now going to go into all of it, but I have all the details worked out, showing that the presidents of banks and steel companies and copper companies and steamship companies are all boosting for staggering increases in the appropriations for the Army and the Navy. For instance, the three dominant figures in the copper industry in this country are the Guggenheims, who are represented among the contributors to the Navy League; W. A. Clark, the copper king of Montana, who is an active director of the Navy League; and Cleveland H. Dodge, who is a vice president of the Navy League. They are all represented here.

Now I come down to the officers of the Navy League to-day. The president of the league, Col. Robert M. Thompson, the gentleman who was unkind enough to threaten to sue me but not kind enough to do it [applause on the Democratic side], is chairman of the board of directors of the International Nickel Co., the business of which, according to the Wall Street Journal, has been very much improved by the war.

The directorate of the International Nickel Co. interlocks with that of the United States Steel Corporation, Edmund C. Converse sitting as a director on both concerns. United States Steel controls the bulk of the steel industry in this country, and is capitalized for $1,512,000,000, while International Nickel controls the greater part of the nickel lands of the North American Continent, and is capitalized at $47,000,000.

Col. Thompson, as president of the Navy League, was a happy selection indeed, because the steel, nickel, and copper interests, all of which will profit handsomely through war and preparation for war, interlock beautifully through him and his International Nickel Co. W. A. Clark, the Montana "copper king," is president of the Waclark Wire Co. and Col. Thompson is one of his directors on that corporation. Then, too, Col. Thompson is president of the New York Metal Exchange.

Col. Thompson's International Nickel Co. also interlocks with the Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co., W. E. Corey being a director of International Nickel and president and director of the new Midvale corporation, which was organized recently for $100,000,000 especially to handle the growing war-trafficking trade, and is one of the largest war-trading firms in the United States. Mr. Corey only recently retired from the presidency of the Carnegie Steel Co. and from the board of directors of United States Steel. One of the underlying concerns of the new Mid-

vale company is the Remington Arms Co., which has a contract to manufacture 2,000,000 Enfield rifles for the British Government.

The International Nickel Co. also interlocks with the Midvale concern through Ambrose Monell, who is president of the International Nickel Co. and a director of the Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co.

Seward Prosser, another director of International Nickel, is one of the contributors to the funds of the Navy League which have been used to banquet Secretaries of the Navy and Members of Congress, hire speakers, and carry on the elaborate campaign for "preparedness" which the Navy League has been carrying on most earnestly for the last 13 years, and which promises now to bear fruit in the form of staggering increases in Army and Navy appropriations.

International Nickel also interlocks directly with the United States Navy Department, through W. H. Brownson, retired rear admiral, who is a director of the International Nickel Co. and on the pay roll of the Government at a salary of $6,000 a year, which is three-fourths full pay. "Who's Who" for 1914–15 gives Admiral Brownson's address as "Navy Department, Washington, D. C." Admiral Brownson is, no doubt, of more value to the International Nickel Co. in Washington, where he comes into intimate contact with fellow naval officers, than he would be any place else.

Are there any reasons, other than purely patriotic ones, why officers and directors of the Nickel Trust might be urging, through the Navy League, a $500,000,000 bond issue for battleships, and so forth? Light may be had on this subject by referring to a table to be found on page 5259 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, last session. The table in question is headed "Metal per ton of armor," and is a part of the report of Senator TILLMAN, Representative PADGETT, and Admiral Strauss, of the Navy Department, as to the cost of manufacturing armor plate.

This table states that of every $5,274 worth of metal used in the manufacture of armor plate $2,953 represents the value of the nickel scrap and $1,466 represents the value of the metallic nickel used in the manufacture of armor.

Information is not given as to the amount of metallic nickel in nickel scrap, but I understand that the value of metallic nickel in a ton of nickel scrap is approximately 50 per cent of the value of nickel scrap. This would mean that $2,942 represents the value of the nickel in every $5,274 worth of metal used in the manufacture of armor.

The 1914 hearings of the House Naval Affairs Committee also contains (p. 522) an estimate on "Cost of ingot," which states that in every $3,028 worth of metal used $753 represents the value of the nickel in scrap, $840 the nickel in plaquettes, and $447 the nickel-chrome scrap, nickel turnings, and nickel-chrome rails. Estimating that the nickel in the latter three items represents approximately one-third of the whole value, it would mean, under this estimate, that $1,742 represents the value of the nickel in every $3,028 worth of metal used in the manufacture of armor.

The International Nickel Co. does not sell directly to the Government but to the various concerns that produce the finished article.

Nor is the use of nickel confined to armor plate. It goes into ammunition hoists, communication tubes and turrets, deck, hull, and ship plates, guns and gun shields, rifles and small arms, torpedo air reservoirs, marine straight-line shafting, crank shafts, piston rods, and other marine-engine forgings. This is all stated in the following advertisement of the Orford Copper Co., which concern is wholly owned by Col. Thompson's International Nickel Co., the advertisement appearing repeatedly in the Navy League Journal:

Nickel steel for armor plate, ammunition hoists, communication tubes and turrets, deck, hull, and ship plate, guns and gun shields, rifles and small arms, torpedo air reservoirs, marine straight-line shafting, crank shafts, piston rods, and other marine-engine forgings.

Annealed nickel steel castings have higher physical properties and resist abrasion better than low-carbon steel forgings.

The addition of nickel to steel (a) increases the proportional elastic limit; (b) adds to the ductility of the steel; (c) increases its resistance to compression; (d) increases its resistance to abrasion; (e) increases its resistance to shock; (f) increases its toughness.

Nickel steel is therefore a safer material than carbon steel.

The Orford Copper Co., nickel refiners, 43 Exchange Place, New York.

Col. Thompson is a director of the Costa Rica Development Co., the Massey Station Mining Co., and a member of the firm of S. H. P. Pell & Co., 43 Exchange Place, New York City. Mr. Pell, the head of this firm, was a director of the American Mines Development Co., International Nickel Co., Massey Station Mining Co., North Butte Mountain Copper Co., and 10 other corporations.

The International Nickel Co. was created through a consolidation of the International Nickel Co. and the Colonial Nickel Co., and is credited with controlling the nickel market of the world. The corporation owns all the shares of the Canadian Copper Co., and of the Societe Miniere Caledonienne (New Caledonia), and the controlling interest in the Nickel Corporation (Ltd.), of Great Britain. The International Nickel Co. acquired all the assets of the Orford Copper Co., and the extensive refining works at Bayonne, N. J., are now operated under the name of the Orford Works. The properties owned by the Canadian Copper Co. include large deposits of nickel in the Sudbury, Ontario, mining district, with large smelting plants at Copper Cliff, Ontario, and extensive water-power plants at High Falls, Ontario, the title to the power plant being vested in the Huronian Co. (Ltd.). The company and its subsidiaries are engaged in mining, smelting, and refining nickel and copper ores and selling same in the form of ingot, shot, and electrolytic; also manufacture nickel salts. The company controls the process of manufacture of what is called "Monel metal," a natural alloy of nickel and copper, produced from its Canadian ores. This metal combines the very high tensile strength of steel with the ductility of copper, and is noncorrosive. This metal is supplied to the trade as castings, rods, sheets, and so forth.

As to whether the International Nickel Co. is a war trafficker, the Wall Street Journal, March 23, 1915, has the following to say:

As a result of the demand for cartridges and shells, the International Nickel Co. is receiving unusually large orders for nickel. The metal is necessary in the manufacture of the various kinds of ammunition, and the various manufacturers of munitions, such as Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Remington Arms, and Union Metallic Cartridge Co., have found it necessary to increase their supply of nickel.

Still referring to the firm of which the president of the Navy League is the head, the Wall Street Journal, April 6, 1915, said:

As a result of increase in orders received recently by the International Nickel Co. earnings on the common stock in the current fiscal year begun this month are expected to set a new high record at 12 per cent or better. Part of this great demand for nickel is due to the introduction of a cartridge projectile made exclusively of copper and nickel. Inquiries were recently made for the placing of a trial order for 5,000,000 such bullets.

The Wall Street Journal of May 22 reported that the business of the Nickel Trust was soaring higher and higher, and that the "increase in business was mainly due to the war."

International Nickel advanced nine points in one day. The Standard Corporation Service report for July 15, 1915, commenting on this advance, said:

The company's business continues to increase from month to month, with June being the best month on record, and the quarter ended June 30 showing earnings at the rate of more than 20 per cent per annum.

The rapid increase in the company's business is indirectly due to the war, which has caused an abnormal demand for munitions and automobiles, in both of which nickel is used extensively. In addition to this the record high prices for copper, of which metal the company produces millions of pounds annually, have served to increase earnings.

Nickel is used in the manufacture of submarines to a considerable extent. It is made use of, according to the Wall Street Journal, in the new electric batteries for submarines, invented by Thomas A. Edison, which will prevent the generation of chlorine gas. In this instance the nickel supplants lead. Another source of increased revenue is the high price of copper. The company's ore recovery is estimated to be about 70 per cent nickel and 30 per cent copper. The company owns the most extensive known existing nickel ore deposits. Its patented nickel lands in Ontario, Canada, cover 100,000 acres, and in addition to this the company owns the town of Copper Cliff. It also owns the shares of the Societe Miniere Caledonienne of New Caledonia, which company owns extensive nickel lands. These lands, it is estimated, will furnish the company with at least 60 years' ore supply. Earnings during the months of June, July, and August, according to well-informed interests, were at the rate of between 25 per cent and 30 per cent a year on the common stock.

Thus it will be seen that the head of the Navy League has the nickel, plenty of it, enough to last for 60 years. All that remains to be done is to get Uncle Samuel to buy it. If Col. Thompson can manage to put through the Navy League's proposed $500,000,000 bond issue for battleships, and so forth, perhaps the Nickel Trust will be able to pay even 50 per cent or 60 per cent on its common stock. If there is any more profitable way for the head of the Nickel Trust to spend his time than in Washington pointing out to the Senators and Congressmen the frightful insecurity of the Nation, it would be interesting to know how he could do it. It need not be said that he is not a great patriot, and it can not be said that he is not a great business man. It is not every man who can make patriotism a business and make it pay 20 per cent or 30 per cent!

CONNECTING LINKS BETWEEN THE NAVY LEAGUE AND THE HOUSE OF J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

The Navy League upon close examination would appear to be little more than a branch office of the house of J. P. Morgan & Co. and a general sales promotion bureau for the various armor and munition makers and the steel, nickel, copper, and zinc interests. At least, they are all represented among the directors, officers, founders, or life members of or contributors to the Navy League.

Especially are all forms of big business represented, and big business invariably heads in at 23 Wall Street, New York.

J. P. Morgan was formerly treasurer of the Navy League and is now a director and contributor. He is a director also of the United States Steel Corporation and many other corporations.

Herbert L. Satterlee, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy Department and a brother-in-law of J. P. Morgan, was one of the incorporators and founders of the Navy League and is the present general counsel of the league.

The late J. P. Morgan was one of the founders and principal contributors to the Navy League, and as late as June 10, 1915, $2,000 was subscribed on behalf of the Morgan estate.

Edward T. Stotesbury, a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. and a director of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and until recently a director of Cambria Steel Co., Phoenix Iron Co., Riverside Metal Co., Temple Iron Co., Wm. Cramp & Sons Ship & Engine Building Co., and 54 other corporations, banks, and trust companies, is one of the honorary vice presidents of the Navy League. The Wall Street Journal on July 26, 1915, reported that the Baldwin Locomotive Works had received a war order for $80,000,000 worth of shells and other munitions.

Robert Bacon, former Secretary of State and partner of J. P. Morgan & Co. and first director of the United States Steel Corporation, is a director of the Navy League.

Henry C. Frick, a fellow director of J. P. Morgan on both the United States Steel Corporation and the National City Bank of New York, is an honorary vice president of the Navy League.

Jacob H. Schiff, a director with J. P. Morgan on the National City Bank of New York, contributed $1,000 to the Navy League June 10, 1915.

J. Ogden Armour, a director with J. P. Morgan on the National City Bank of New York, was one of a committee which, under the auspices of the National Security League, issued a statement certifying as to the patriotism of the Navy League.

Cleveland H. Dodge, a director with J. P. Morgan on the National City Bank of New York and a director of the American Brass Co., Commercial Mining Co., Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Co., Detroit Copper Mining Co. of Arizona, Lackawanna Iron & Coal Co., Montezuma Copper Co., and the United Globe Mines, is a life member of the Navy League. Marcellus H. Dodge, a nephew of Cleveland H. Dodge, is a director on the boards of the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co. and the Remington Arms & Ammunition Co. Cleveland H. Dodge is vice president of Phelps, Dodge & Co. (Ltd.), a $45,000,000 corporation, which is one of the leading factors in the copper industry in the United States. Although the millions of Cleveland H. Dodge have been multiplied through the increased value of his copper holdings as a result of the European war, his firms appear unwilling to share their prosperity with their miners in Arizona. Some 5,000 copper miners are now on strike, and because Gov. Hunt, of Arizona, has dared to protect them against an invasion of lawless thugs and strikebreakers, the mine owners are circulating petitions for his recall. The leading corporation involved in the Clifton-Morenci strike is Phelps, Dodge & Co., of which Cleveland H. Dodge is vice president. The company in 1912 earned 23 per cent on its capital of $45,000,000 and paid a 15 per cent dividend. To-day copper is higher than at any time in nine years, yet the company refuses to grant its men a wage increase or to make any concession. The principal property of the company at Clifton paid in 1912 a dividend of 146½ per cent on a capital of $1,000,000.

Joseph P. Grace, a director with J. P. Morgan on the National City Bank of New York, is one of the contributors to the funds of the Navy League.

George F. Baker, jr., a director of the First National Bank of New York and a son of a director of the United States Steel Corporation, contributed $1,000 to the Navy League June 10, 1915.

Allan A. Ryan, a director of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, is a contributor to the Navy League, and George R. Sheldon, another director of the Bethlehem Corporation and also a director of the American Locomotive Co., both of which concerns have profited hugely from European war orders, is an honorary vice president of the Navy League. Considering that Charles M. Schwab, the president of Bethlehem, is one of the founders of the Navy League, it would appear that this war-trafficking firm has full representation in this organization. And it always has been well represented. Robert H. Sayre, a former general manager of Bethlehem, was a life member of the Navy League, and Lieut. J. F. Meigs, who left the Navy Department to go into the employ of Bethlehem, was also a life member.

Beekman Winthrop, a former Assistant Secretary of the Navy and now a director of the Lackawanna Steel Co., is a director of the Navy League.

Former United States Senator W. A. Clark, the "copper king of Montana," is a director of the Navy League and a director of the W. A. Clark Titanite Explosive Co., Colusa-Parrot Mining & Smelting Co., Equator Mining & Smelting Co., Henry-Bonnard Bronze Co., Mayflower Consolidated Mining Co., Moulton Mining Co., Ophir Hill Consolidated Mining Co., Original Consolidated Mining Co., Sunset Mining Co., United Verde Copper Co., and 26 other corporations.

Charles F. Brooker, honorary vice president of the Navy League, is president and director of the American Brass Co. and a director of the United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Co., Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Mechanics & Metals National Bank of the city of New York, and 15 other banks, trust companies, and corporations. On April 10, 1915, Mr. Brooker also owned 474 shares of Bethlehem Steel, which was worth $40 a share previous to the outbreak of the European war, and went as high as $600 on October 22, 1915.

Lewis L. Clarke, treasurer of the Navy League, is a director of the American Locomotive Co. The Standard Corporation Service on May 3, 1915, reported that the American Locomotive Co. had concluded negotiations with the British Government for the manufacture of 5,000,000 shrapnel shells to cost $66,250,000.

A Barton Hepburn, honorary vice president of the Navy League, is a director of the American Car & Foundry Co., which has received large munitions contracts from the allies.

Henry B. Joy, vice president of the Navy League, who opposes Government manufacture of war munitions, is president of the Packard Motor Car Co., which has received large orders from the allies.

T. Coleman du Pont, president of the Du Pont de Nemours Powder Co., was formerly a vice president of the Navy League. The du Ponts have managed to maintain a monopoly of the sale of smokeless powder to the United States Government, and have received some $25,000,000 worth of contracts in the last 10 years.

I do not desire to make the charge that President Thompson and Secretary Dadmun, of the Navy League, are deliberately falsifying in insisting that this purely patriotic organization is backed by "men who will not profit by the league's propaganda," because it is possible that they have reiterated this view so often that they have come to actually believe it themselves. *I doubt*, however, *whether they can convince the American people that they have not been imposed upon.*

Now, in closing, Mr. Speaker, all I desire to say is that if we can ever take the profit out of war and preparation for war, there will be no difficulty in solving this problem of national defense. Then we will know that people are not advocating it because they are making big profits out of it, but because they really want to see the Republic safe from invasion, and I hope *that before this Congress comes to a close we shall have passed legislation looking toward the Government manufacture of all munitions of war*, so that war will be no more attractive to Mr. Morgan and his friends than it is to the rest of us, and I feel confident that I express the opinion of all present when I say that to us war is not attractive at all!

I thank you for your kind attention. [Applause.]

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Connecticut rise?

Mr. TILSON. I wish to ask the gentleman a question, if he will permit.

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes. But first, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to revise and extend his remarks. Is there objection?

Mr. TILSON. Reserving the right to object, I wish to ask the gentleman if he is willing to let me propound a question which he so discourteously refused me earlier in his remarks?

Mr. TAVENNER. I will yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MANN. Reserving the right to object, gentlemen have gotten into the practice in the last year or so of asking to "revise and extend" their remarks. The request never used to be made in that form. The extension of remarks is one thing; the privilege of cutting out things is another.

Mr. TAVENNER. I want to put in. I do not want to cut out.

Mr. MANN. I understand. I have no doubt that is the case. I hope the gentleman will make his request to extend.

Mr. TAVENNER. Will the gentleman take the same attitude toward all similar requests?

Mr. MANN. I will do as I please about it.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. TAVENNER] asks unanimous consent to revise and extend his remarks. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois objects. Now, the gentleman from Connecticut——

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman a question which I propounded earlier in the course of his remarks, and which at that time he did not feel disposed to answer?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. TAVENNER] yield to the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. TILSON]?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes.

Mr. TILSON. Earlier in the gentleman's remarks he said something like this:

> It is a very strange thing that the Army officers do not want it to appear that they are manufacturing things too cheaply in Government arsenals, because they want to give as much as possible to private manufacturers.

In connection with that statement the gentleman referred to armament rings, armor rings, war traffickers, and so on, making, in my mind, a very clear implication that these Army officers were either corrupt, or at least did not have very high ideals of their duty, in preferring to make the Government pay dearly for its ammunition and armor purchased from private parties rather than manufacture them more cheaply in Government plants. Does the gentleman wish to create the impression that that is true?

Mr. TAVENNER. That is my intention, to create that impression, that certain of our Army and Navy officials have wasted the taxpayers' money as if it were water. I ask unanimous consent to have my time extended half an hour. I am going to answer the gentleman and give specific facts.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent that his time be extended half an hour so that he can answer the question.

Mr. TILSON. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker [laughter on the Democratic side], I wish the gentleman to have time, provided he will yield for reasonable questioning.

Mr. TAVENNER. I will.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. Speaker, I have been very much interested in the gentleman's discussion of the origin and make-up of the Navy League. There is also a National Security League. Has the gentleman investigated that?

Mr. TAVENNER. The most of the gentlemen back of the National Security League live in Western States, and I have never looked them up. I do not know anything about the National Security League.

The SPEAKER. Let us settle this question of the extension of time. Is there objection to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. TAVENNER] having 30 minutes more? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The gentleman has 6 minutes left of his old hour, and that gives him 36 minutes.

Mr. TAVENNER. I charge that the Chief of Ordnance, who awards these contracts for the Army, has awarded contracts running into millions of dollars annually, and he has paid private manufacturers, and particularly the Bethlehem Steel Co., from 20 to 60 per cent more than these supplies would have cost if manufactured in Government plants. The man who awards these contracts, Gen. Crozier, was formerly in partnership with the Bethlehem Steel Co. He took out a patent on what is known as the Buffington-Crozier disappearing gun carriage, and he and another Army officer, who was, by the way, the preceding Chief of Ordnance of the Army, sold that patent to the Bethlehem Steel Co. for $10,000; and he went into a contract with the Bethlehem Steel Co. by which he was to receive royalties on all of these disappearing gun carriages that should be sold to foreign nations.

Why, gentlemen, the other day I saw where some American, who was not even in the employ of the Government, was said to have made a great invention, and he was reported as saying, "I will not sell my invention to any foreign country. The result of my brains in making this invention will be kept for my own country." [Applause.] But here was an Army officer, who was educated at the expense of the American people, who took his invention, which was perfected in Government workshops at the expense of the American people, going into a contract with the Bethlehem Steel Co. under which he was to receive $1,000 royalty on every gun of a certain bore, $1,500 royalty on every gun of a different bore, and $2,300 on every gun of another bore that should be sold to foreign countries.

What would happen if the United States should become involved in a war with one of the countries which might have bought the invention upon which this American Army officer received a royalty? That same Army officer might have been leading a company, and his own men shot down by the guns perfected at the expense of the American people, simply in order that he might have a royalty on each gun. [Applause.] I want an investigation, and I want him to produce a copy of that contract.

Mr. HENSLEY. Will the gentleman yield?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Illinois yield to the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes.

Mr. HENSLEY. Is it not a fact that some of these munition concerns have at their head or employed in some capacity men who have been educated at Annapolis or West Point?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes; and some are now on the pay roll of the Government. If you want to get in touch with the Du Pont Powder Co. go out to the telephone booth and call up the Du Pont Powder Co., and the man who will answer that call will be Gen. Humphrey, a man to-day on the pay roll of the United States Government, receiving $6,000 a year, and yet serving the Du Pont powder trust. [Applause.] "Who's Who" gives the address of this Du Pont employee as "War Department, Washington, D. C."

Mr. MILLER of Delaware. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TAVENNER. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Delaware. The gentleman from Illinois has seen fit to attack Gen. Humphrey by name. I only know him by sight and have seen him but a few times at that.

Mr. TAVENNER. Is the gentleman from Delaware making a speech or asking a question?

Mr. MILLER of Delaware. I simply want to ask a question. Does the gentleman think that it is fair to criticize a man who in the course of his service has been retired by law by reason of his age and yet is in the position to make an additional sum necessary for his support? Does the gentleman think he ought to criticize him?

Mr. TAVENNER. I not only think it is fair to criticize him but I consider that it is my duty. When I see a man on the pay roll of the Government serving those who have exploited and betrayed the Government, I think it is my duty to point them out and ask the American people to look at them. [Applause.]

Mr. MILLER of Delaware. I will take the opportunity to contradict some of the misstatements which the gentleman has made.

Mr. TAVENNER. If you want to know more about the Du Pont Powder Co. I will go a little further.

The Du Ponts and the Government have been in the habit of exchanging secrets in the manufacture of powder. Government chemists and Government officers are continually experimenting to improve the quality of powder, and full information is furnished the Du Ponts.

And the Du Ponts were at one time—they are not now—in an agreement with a German firm—the United Rheinisch Westphalian Gunpowder Mills—to keep it informed of all improvements in the processes of powder making.

Here is the actual wording of the contract:

> Tenth. That any and every improvement upon said processes or either of them made by either of the parties hereto at any time hereafter shall forthwith be imparted to the other of the parties hereto.

And even this is not all. The Du Ponts agreed to keep the German concern informed at all times of all powder furnished to the United States Government, stating in detail its quality and characteristics, and even the quantity, making themselves, to all practical ends, paid informers of a foreign Government.

Here is the exact language:

> Thirteenth. That the parties of the second part [the Du Ponts] will, as soon as possible, inform the party of the first part [the German concern] of each and every contract for brown powder or nitrate of ammonia powder received by the parties of the second part from the Government of the United States or any other contracting party or parties, stating in detail quantity, price, time of delivery, and all of the requirements that the powder called for in such contract has to fulfill.

As the German Government maintains a strict supervision over German military manufacturing concerns, there can be little doubt but that the German Government knew of every pound of powder we purchased during the life of this agreement, its exact quality, and exactly the extent of our reserve supply.

I quote the following from an article by Charles Johnson Post, in Harper's Weekly for May 9, 1914:

> Do you recall the friction with Germany in 1898 over the German naval squadron in Manila Bay? A German admiral brought on a situation that might have held momentous consequences. And Germany

knew to a pound what our powder reserves were and what their qualities were.

The names attached to the German contract were Eugene du Pont, Francis G. du Pont, H. A. du Pont, William du Pont, trading as the E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Co.

Now, one of the men whose name is signed to this contract has been sitting as chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. I say it is a crying shame that one of these men should be allowed to have anything to do with any part of the Government that makes appropriations for the Army or for the Navy. [Applause.]

Mr. MILLER of Delaware. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Delaware will please take his seat.

Mr. MILLER of Delaware. I was going to raise a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will take care of that. The Chair admonishes the gentleman from Illinois that it is against the rules of the House to drag into debate the action of Senators in another body.

Mr. TAVENNER. May not the Member do it if it is in a public document?

The SPEAKER. The rules of the House provide that the acts of the Senate or Senators shall not be criticized by Members of the House.

Mr. TAVENNER. Then, Mr. Speaker, I desire to withdraw what I said about the Senator, because I do not wish to violate any rule of the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois withdraws his remark about Senator DU PONT.

Mr. BORLAND. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes.

Mr. BORLAND. I do not know whether the gentleman has stated, but I assume he has, where the Du Pont Powder Co. is located, in what State and in what congressional district?

Mr. TAVENNER. It is in the State of Delaware.

Mr. MANN. If the gentleman from Missouri does not know, tell him, for he seems to be ignorant on lots of subjects.

The SPEAKER. Part of it is in my own district. [Laughter.]

Mr. GOOD. It is a New Jersey organization.

Mr. MILLER of Delaware. I would like to ask if the gentleman from Illinois has used all of his time?

The SPEAKER. He has not.

Mr. MILLER of Delaware. Will he permit me to ask him a few questions?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state to the gentleman from Delaware that a Member does not have to use all of his time.

Mr. MILLER of Delaware. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Illinois yield the floor or yield for a question?

Mr. TAVENNER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MILLER of Delaware. For a question?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes.

Mr. MILLER of Delaware. The remarks you made were approximately the same remarks contained in your speech in the last Congress, were they not?

Mr. TAVENNER. Some of them.

Mr. MILLER of Delaware. You stated there practically the same that you have read here to-day from your manuscript, and you quoted from an article by Mr. Post written in the Harper's Weekly, did you not?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes; which article was answered, and after which it was unnecessary to change the dotting of an "i" or the crossing of a "t." It was answered by the vice president of the Du Pont powder trust, and, after saying that there was no Du Pont lobby or anything like it in Washington, he himself admitted that he employed an ex-Army officer and an ex-Member of Congress to represent the Du Pont powder trust in the National Capital.

Mr. MILLER of Delaware. It was not my intention to cause the gentleman to use so much of his time in reply to that question. [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER. When one gentleman asks a question of another he must submit to an answer.

Mr. MILLER of Delaware. Do you know the date of the contract about which you are trying to draw unfounded insinuations?

Mr. TAVENNER. I do not know. I have not given the date here.

Mr. MILLER of Delaware. Well, you had better be prepared to get your knowledge straight when you talk that way.

Mr. TAVENNER. H. A. du Pont is the same du Pont whose signature is attached to that contract, and I say that anyone whose signature is attached to an agreement of that kind should not be trusted with any Government secrets, because he betrayed the confidence of the American people and his own country, simply in order that he could make profits.

Mr. MILLER of Delaware. Will the gentleman permit me to enlighten him in his own time as to this contract?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois will please give heed to the gentleman from Delaware.

Mr. TAVENNER. Very well.

Mr. MILLER of Delaware. I know that you do not want to put out a lot of insinuations that are not backed up by the facts.

Mr. TAVENNER. I have endeavored to state the facts exactly and specifically.

Mr. MILLER of Delaware. You did not state them in connection with the German contract you referred to.

Mr. TAVENNER. I gave the name of the firm.

Mr. MILLER of Delaware. That may be true. I can not give the names of firms in as good German as you can.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state to the gentleman from Delaware that it is against the rules and practice of the House to address another Member, using the words "you" or "thou."

Mr. MILLER of Delaware. I regret, Mr. Speaker, that we have both infringed the rules of the House.

The SPEAKER. Members generally learn the rules gradually. Does the gentleman from Illinois yield the floor?

Mr. TAVENNER. I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

IT IS NOT A CRIME, BUT A FACT, THAT THE MUNITIONS PATRIOTS FOUNDED THE NAVY LEAGUE.

Mr. TAVENNER. The purpose for which I requested unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD was to go into the personnel of the Navy League and show the amazing extent to which men affiliated with concerns or industries which stand to profit from "preparedness" are connected with the Navy League.

I desire to preface my remarks with the assurance that I am not charging, and have never asserted, that it is a crime of any kind for stockholders of war-trafficking concerns to be the founders and principal backers of the Navy League. I am simply stating that it is a fact that they are; the officers of the Navy League have been insisting that it was not the fact. Col. Thompson, president of the Navy League, and A. H. Dadmun, secretary, would have the innocent Navy League members and the American public believe that all those who have intimated that their organization is connected directly or remotely with the Wall Street controlled War Trust are anti-patriots. The Navy League, according to Col. Thompson and Secretary Dadmun, is backed by "men who will not profit by the result of the League's propaganda."

And it is fortunate, indeed, that it is not a crime for men who own stock in war-trafficking firms to be affiliated with the Navy League, for if it were nearly every one of the great war-trafficking firms of the United States would have one of its directors or stockholders in the penitentiary.

I am not contending that the powder, armor, and munitions firms have no right to encourage Uncle Sam to buy their wares. I am merely insisting that they shall do it in their true capacity as armor and munitions merchants and not by working alternately on the fears and patriotism of the American people, making patriotism the means and private profit and private graft the end.

I am not opposing the program of the Navy League because it is advocating "preparedness," but because of the kind of preparedness it is advocating. The Navy League is advocating a $500,000,000 bond issue for battleships, and so forth, but it is not advocating that the taxpayers should receive a dollar's worth of battleship for every dollar appropriated, or that the amount of increased naval appropriations should be raised by a tax on incomes or inheritances. The Navy League would have us believe this Nation needs every additional ounce of fighting force it can possibly obtain, yet it does not advocate that the people should be permitted to have a maximum striking force or a maximum resisting power for every dollar spent, instead of only 60 cents' worth, as they have been receiving. No; President Thompson, chairman of the board of directors of the International Nickel Co., has never called together J. P. Morgan, director of the United States Steel Corporation; Robert Bacon, director of United States Steel; Beekman Winthrop, director of the Lackawanna Steel Co., and the rest of the present directors of the Navy League, to consider the advisability of going on record in favor of taking private profit out of war and preparation for war by having the Government manufacture its own war material.

And it is not because the matter has not been called to the attention of the league. It is nearly two years now since I

addressed, on January 16, 1914, a letter to the secretary of the League, in part, saying:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, together with inclosures as to why a powerful Navy is needed.

Assuming that you are in good faith in this agitation and really desire the largest possible Navy for patriotic reasons, I am going to take the liberty of suggesting to you that if you will inaugurate a movement for the Government manufacture of all munitions of war, including all battleships, your campaign will strike a much more responsive chord with both Members of Congress and the people.

In other words, if the Government is to do all of the manufacturing of munitions of war, including battleships, the point can not then be successfully raised that the agitation is for the benefit of the armor ring, the ammunition ring, and the Shipbuilding Trust.

But if you do not advocate the Government manufacture of all munitions of war, including battleships, you can not successfully deny that you are carrying on a propaganda which means millions and millions of dollars of extortionate profits to the above-mentioned interests.

No action, however, has been taken by the League. I believe that if Congress should decide to manufacture all of its battleships, submarines, armor, guns, and munitions and place the burden of the cost of the Army and Navy upon incomes and inheritances, where it should be placed, the Navy League would forthwith close the doors of its lobby in the National Capital and its backers would be the loudest to protest against an annual expenditure of $250,000,000 for war in time of peace.

I am not contending that our great financiers who own stock in war-trafficking firms and cry out to heaven through the Navy League for preparation for war have no patriotism, but I do assert that it is a very difficult matter to figure out what proportion of their preparedness agitation is due to love of country and what proportion to love of dividends.

Morgan and business associates of Morgan appear to have always been in control of the Navy League, although there have at all times been numbered among the officers, directors, and honorary vice presidents men whose disinterested patriotism is beyond question. And the members of the League as a whole can at the very outset be absolved of any suspicion of taint, as it is probable that for the most part they joined the organization in the belief its backers were prompted by considerations wholly and purely patriotic and that the inspirations of its founders were not in any sense directly or remotely associated with the business of making and selling armor and cannon.

Nothing is further from my desire than to be understood as in the slightest degree criticizing the action of any Secretary of the Navy or Member of Congress in participating in the Navy League banquets. They did not know that these banquets were conducted largely as business ventures, nor were they, in my opinion, aware of the interests back of the Navy League. Had they been aware of this fact, I doubt whether the attendance would have been so large.

ARMOR-PLATE MAKERS ARE THE MOST PATRIOTIC PATRIOTS ON EARTH.

There are but three firms in the United States that manufacture armor plate—Midvale, Bethlehem, and Carnegie companies—and each of them is represented in the list of 19 men who, according to the official journal of the Navy League, were the founders of the organization.

At the time this particular list of 19 founders of the Navy League was published there were some 80,000,000 or 90,000,000 ordinary individuals and thousands of directors of corporations in the United States.

Is it not a rather peculiar coincidence that among those 19 patriots who stepped forth from all the millions of American citizens to save the Republic by advocating larger appropriations for battleships, every armor-making concern in the United States should be represented? And that the greater half of the 19 patriots were connected with firms that would directly profit from such propaganda? And that most of those who were not directly concerned with such firms were connected in some manner with individuals or firms that would profit? To expect the intelligent men and women of this country to agree with the Navy League officials that this was not a peculiar coincidence is to assume that the American people are fools.

Or can it be that we are mistaken, and that the explanation of the presence of so many war traffickers among the founders of the Navy League is that patriotism just naturally runs to armor-plate makers? If the personnel of the Navy League is a thermometer registering the quantity and quality of the patriotism of an individual, then it can not be successfully denied that patriotism does run to the armor-plate makers.

And standing shoulder to shoulder in patriotism with the directors and stockholders of armor-plate-making concerns are the directors and stockholders of steel, and then of nickel, and copper, and zinc, and so on down the line. As we proceed to analyze the various groups of founders, life members, honorary vice presidents, and contributors to the Navy League covering its entire existence of 13 years the conviction will be gradually driven home to us that patriotism runs to metal, and that the Navy League is the magnet which draws together the men who make money handling metal in some form or other and who want to make more money. After these basic facts are clearly established in our minds it will not appear strange, but quite the logical thing, that our friend, Col. Robert M. Thompson, the president of the New York Metal Exchange, should be the president of the Navy League.

It is logic indisputable that since patriotism runs to metal the head of the greatest metal exchange in the world should be the king bee of the greatest and only, real, bona fide, simon-pure patriotic organization in the United States.

The chairman of the board of directors of the International Nickel Co. and the president of the New York Metal Exchange discovered that the United States was without a Navy away back in 1903. Col. Thompson might have been a founder of an Army league, or a State militia league, or a national militia league, but he was not. He is the chairman of the board of directors of the Nickel Trust, and nickel is the most important and most expensive metal that goes into armor plate, and armor plate is one of the most important and most expensive things that go into a dreadnaught, and Col. Thompson became a founder of the Navy League. He has been one of the most active heads of the Navy League ever since. By a coincidence that is almost weird, nickel, that valuable metal which is so indispensable in war trafficking, has also always been well to the forefront in the makeup of the Navy League of Great Britain. For many years Sir Alfred Mond, chairman of the Mond Nickel Co. of London, has been the vice-president of the British Navy League.

NAVY LEAGUE OF UNITED STATES COPIED FOREIGN NAVY LEAGUES.

The armor, munition, steel, copper, and nickel interests in this country are proceeding to make new business in the same manner that these interests have operated in other countries. The idea of a "navy league" did not originate in this country, but was copied from Germany and Great Britain. In both countries the moving spirits behind such organizations have been shown to be the individuals who would profit from the increased appropriations for navalism.

There also are navy leagues in France, Italy, Belgium, Portugal, and Spain. Those who manufacture guns, armor, and battleships realize that there is no better way to agitate for increased armaments than by making use of the patriotism of the masses. And the munitions patriots find that the most practical way to turn patriotism into private profits is to create the impression that a certain power is a menace. The more definite and immediate the "menace" can be pictured the larger and quicker the response and the greater the profits.

THE "ROUND ROBIN" OF THE NAVY LEAGUES.

Strange to say, the various navy leagues have been on the most friendly terms with one another and have cooperated, eulogized, and encouraged each other in the most brotherly fashion. This is decidedly armoresque.

The navy leagues of the various powers cooperate with one another just as the armament interests do, and there is a reason. They *are* the armament interests, with large memberships of sincere, patriotic men and women and many of the most prominent citizens roped in through false pretense.

It may be asked how it is to the interest of the armament concerns of one country to see another nation enlarging its naval building program. It should be remembered that the leading nations of the world fix their building programs in proportion to the size of the programs of the other powers. If one power increases the size of its fleet by two or three dreadnaughts the other powers feel that they must do the same. Thus it works as an endless chain, and there is no limit save the ultimate physical inability of the peoples of the earth to bear the burdens of taxation, which in this country are felt in the form of increase in the cost of living.

Admiral Dewey, for instance, says that the fleet of the United States should be larger than that of Great Britain by 1925. But by 1925 the fleet of Great Britain may be twice its present size. If it is a good policy for the United States to have a larger fleet than that of Great Britain it is a good thing for Great Britain to have a larger fleet than that of the United States. And so on.

The armament interests of one nation, therefore, like nothing better than to see a rival nation greatly increase its navy. And the navy leagues, being in reality the armament interests, do not look with disapproval upon the efforts of foreign navy leagues.

Let us analyze this fraternal spirit which exists among navy leagues—and which I endeavored to show existed so extensively between powder and armor manufacturers of the world in my remarks published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

on February 15, 1915—and see if we can make head or tail out of it. One would think that if the Navy League of the United States was wholly sincere in its fear that this country, because of its alleged inadequate Navy, is in real danger of destruction at the hands of Germany or some other foreign power that the last thing that the navy league officers would want to see would be a propaganda in Germany to greatly increase the naval forces of that country.

Yet the Navy League of the United States, through its official organ, the Navy League Journal, has enthusiastically lauded the work and the spirit and the results of the propaganda carried on by the British Navy League, the Deutscher Flooten-Verein (the German Navy League), Ligue Maritime Française (the French Navy League), Lega Navale Italiana (the Italian Navy League), Ligue Maritime Belge (the Belgian Navy League), Liga Naval Portugueza (the Portuguese Navy League), and Liga Maritima Española (the Spanish Navy League). And I have no doubt there are Japanese and Chinese navy leagues, too, if I could but find some one to interpret the contents of their newspapers and navy journals. As between themselves the navy leagues are most brotherly and Christian-like.

Upon the death of Gen. Henry H. Boyce, secretary of the Navy League of the United States, in 1903, the league received the following condolences from the German Navy League:

BUSINESS HEADQUARTERS OF THE GERMAN NAVY LEAGUE,
Berlin, October 20, 1903.

To the NAVY LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES,
32 Broadway, New York City:

We have seen in the newspaper, with sincere sympathy, that your business chairman, Herr Gen. Henry H. Boyce, has lost his life through an accident. We regret that this energetic gentleman, who labored for your cause with such real zeal and ability, has been taken away from you. Requiescat in pace.

We trust that the successor of Herr Boyce may be equally as kindly disposed toward our German Navy League, and that he will also observe the motto, "May peace ever be maintained between the United States and Germany."

With the greatest respect,

MENGES,
Major General in Active Service and
Business Chairman of the German Navy League.

You will notice from this missive that navy leagues have "business headquarters" and that the "business chairman" of the German Navy League hopes that the new business secretary of the Navy League of the United States will be as "kindly disposed toward the German Navy League" as Gen. Boyce had been.

The Navy League Journal, the official organ of the Navy League of the United States, time and again points admiringly to the work of the German Navy League. The German Navy League helped to bring about the present German Navy.

While its officers do not say so in so many words, the Navy League of the United States would now have us believe that we are in the greatest danger from the German Navy, and that we ought to rush through Congress a $500,000,000 bond issue for battleships, and so forth.

The Navy League Journal for December, 1903, referred to the work of the German Navy League in a spirit of profound admiration, concluding as follows:

Without exaggeration it may be asserted that to the German Navy League, more than to every other influence besides, is due the fast and wholesome growth of the German Navy.

The Navy League Journal might have added for the benefit of the American war-trading gentry:

See what the German Navy League has done in the way of making business and profit for the German armor and munitions makers. Come along, gentlemen, with your contributions to the Navy League of the United States. It will bring the same results for you that the German Navy League brought for the German armor and munitions makers.

In the Navy League Journal of July, 1903, the first issue of the league's official organ ever published, I find the following:

To-day Germany, thanks to enlightened statesmanship and the support of the public, but most of all on account of the efforts of the Flotten-Verein, or Navy League, whose astounding results we shall strive to emulate in this country, may be looked upon as the fourth sea power in the world.

What better inducement could have been offered our armor-plate makers, our powder and gun manufacturers, and our battleship builders to make liberal contributions to the Navy League of the United States than this promise "to emulate in this country" the "astounding results" of the German Navy League?

The American munitions makers saw the point, and within the year following the first appearance of the Navy League Journal the Schwabs and the J. P. Morgans, the Thompsons and the Astors, the Cleveland H. Dodges, and the Midvale Steel companies, stepped forward as true patriots and enrolled themselves as founders and life members, directors and contributing members, ordinary members and honorary vice presidents, their patriotism fired by the hope and expectation that the Navy League of the United States would bring them as large profits as the German Navy League had brought their brother war traders in Germany.

For 13 years the Navy League of the United States has been pushing its "emulation" of the parent navy league just as fast as the sentiment in a democracy would permit, and it may be said that the results now bid fair to be "astounding." The profits to the munitions patriots will in all probability be equally "astounding."

But is not this "round robin" of the navy leagues a most impressive picture of the failure of our boasted civilization to really civilize? It has been said that "there is no politics in business," and this "business" of the navy leagues of the "civilized" world is the supreme exhibition of the truth of this old saying that there is no principle in greedy trade. Think for a moment of these British, French, German, Italian, and Spanish navy leagues thus clasping hands around the world to stimulate armies and navies so that they may be able at the least provocation to destroy the tens of thousands of innocent, thoughtless people who are actually believing in and supporting these organizations as their protectors!

Instead of encouraging and stimulating each other to work for an annual increase of death-dealing machinery and armament, why do they not adopt the reverse effort and suggest to each nation an annual reduction of the armament which leads to that infamous business of war, by which millions are destroyed and ruined in order that a few thousands may wickedly live on ill-gotten riches and power?

And the only answer the backers of the Navy League will make to us, if they make it truthfully, will be: "It does not pay."

FROM WALL STREET TO THE PRESIDENT'S CABINET AND BACK AGAIN.

In tracing the business connections of the men behind the Navy League one can not avoid being impressed by the number of instances in recent years in which those identified with the steel and armor making concerns find their way into the official life of the Navy Department, the Department of Justice, and even the Department of State.

And the frequency with which ex-officials of these departments find their way into the employment of the steel and armor plate makers is no less impressive.

There is, in fact, a well-beaten path between the armor and steel makers and the executive departments enumerated, each of which plays such an important part in molding the policies of the Government and in the long run the destiny of the Republic.

At least two recent Secretaries of State were affiliated with steel and armor plate concerns, either before or after their service in the Cabinet of the President of the United States. Their portraits hang in the gorgeous reception room at the State Department, and each is twice the size of that of Thomas Jefferson, which occupies a less-conspicuous space near by.

It is not my purpose to comment either favorably or adversely, but to present facts—facts which I consider important enough to call to the attention of the American people; otherwise I would not present them.

One of the portraits to which I have reference is that of Robert Bacon, who is now a director of the United States Steel Corporation, which controls the armor-making Carnegie Steel Co. Mr. Bacon is also a director of the Navy League. J. P. Morgan is his fellow director on both the Navy League and United States Steel. For 10 years previous to his appointment as Assistant Secretary of State Mr. Bacon was a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York. Mr. Bacon was Assistant Secretary of State under Elihu Root, from 1905 to 1909, excepting for the period between January 27 and March 6, 1909, when he was Secretary of State, succeeding Mr. Root, who had been elected to the Senate. In addition to his present connection with United States Steel, Mr. Bacon is a director of the Fulton Chain Railway Co., Fulton Navigation Co., Nassau Light & Power Co., Racquette Lake Railway Co., and a trustee of the Bank for Savings in the city of New York. Before and after his service in the State Department Mr. Bacon was a director of the Northern Securities Co., which was organized in 1901 with a capitalization of $395,400,000 to invest in and hold securities of other corporations. The primary purpose of its organization, however, was to act as "holding company" for the stocks of the Northern Pacific Railway Co., but in March, 1904, the United States Supreme Court declared the company to be a combination in violation of the antitrust act, and in 1904 the stockholders voted to reduce the capital stock to $3,954,000.

The second portrait to which I refer is that of Philander C. Knox, which hangs by that of Elihu Root.

In 1900, and for the 10 years previous, Mr. Knox was the attorney for the Carnegie Steel Co., one of the three firms comprising the armor ring in the United States. On April 9, 1901, Mr. Knox became Attorney General of the United States. His appointment had been recommended to President McKinley by Andrew Carnegie. The United States Steel Corporation was formed at almost the very date Mr. Knox became Attorney General. No prosecution was ever started against the steel corporation as long as Mr. Knox was Attorney General. It is fair to say that the prosecution against the Steel Trust that was started after he left the office of Attorney General was not sustained in the courts.

This information was extracted from Andrew Carnegie with the greatest difficulty while he was testifying before the Stanley steel investigating committee on January 11, 1912. Much of this information, little as it is, would probably not have been obtained had not Mr. Carnegie's memory been refreshed by his counsel, Judge Reed.

The following extracts from Mr. Carnegie's testimony are of interest:

Mr. MCGILLICUDDY. I understood you to say yesterday that you did not know the effects or the scope of the antitrust law that was passed in 1890. That is true, isn't it?

Mr. CARNEGIE. Certainly it is. A more ignorant man never lived upon that.

Mr. Carnegie took the attitude he knew little or nothing about the existence of the Sherman antitrust law. He said he thought it applied to railroads. Mr. Carnegie parried most of the questions put to him, and apparently desired the committee to get the impression that he considered his appearance before the committee as something in the nature of a lark.

Mr. MCGILLICUDDY, one of the members of the investigating committee, at one point sharply reprimanded Mr. Carnegie, warning him to desist from further "nonsense." Mr. MCGILLICUDDY thought it strange that Mr. Carnegie's counsel had not informed him of so important an antitrust measure as the Sherman law, and pursued the point over several pages of the printed testimony of the hearings.

Mr. MCGILLICUDDY. Was Philander C. Knox one of the attorneys of the Carnegie Co. from 1890 to 1900?

Mr. CARNEGIE (turning to his counsel, Judge Reed). Was he, Judge?

Judge REED. Yes.

Mr. CARNEGIE. His partner, Judge Reed, tells me so.

Mr. MCGILLICUDDY. The partner you speak of is the attorney who appears for you now to-day, Judge Reed?

Mr. CARNEGIE. Yes; Judge Reed.

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Mr. MCGILLICUDDY. During all that time did any of the members of that firm (KNOX & Reed) advise you with reference to the antitrust law of 1890?

Mr. CARNEGIE. I never heard a word from any of them.

* * * * * * *

Mr. MCGILLICUDDY. Did you recommend that same attorney, Philander C. KNOX, for appointment as Attorney General of the United States later on?

Mr. CARNEGIE. I never did——

Judge REED. Yes; you did, Mr. Carnegie; pardon me.

Mr. CARNEGIE. Did I? [Laughter.]

Judge REED. Certainly. You wrote a letter for him to President McKinley.

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Mr. MCGILLICUDDY. At the same time that Mr. Knox went into the Cabinet of the President of the United States, did Mr. Reed, the other partner, go into the directorate of the United States Steel Co.?

Mr. CARNEGIE. I am unable to answer that.

Mr. MCGILLICUDDY. You may consult with Mr. Reed.

Judge REED. Yes.

Mr. MCGILLICUDDY. That is true, is it?

Judge REED. Certainly.

Mr. MCGILLICUDDY. Then the two attorneys that your company had for these 10 years, from 1890 to 1900, one of them went into the Cabinet of the President of the United States and the other went into the directorate of the United States Steel Co. Is that right?

Mr. CARNEGIE. So the Judge says.

Mr. MCGILLICUDDY. You have no doubt that is true?

Mr. CARNEGIE. Anything he says is true.

Mr. MCGILLICUDDY. After that corporation (United States Steel) was formed, during the entire McKinley administration, while Mr. Knox was Attorney General, no prosecution of any kind was instituted against the United States Steel Corporation that you know of? That is true?

Mr. CARNEGIE. I suppose it is. I never heard of any.

Mr. Knox was Attorney General from April 9, 1901, to June 30, 1904, was elected to the United States Senate in 1905, resigning in 1909 to become Secretary of State.

Herbert L. Satterlee, a brother-in-law of J. P. Morgan, director United States Steel, and general counsel for the Navy League, was formerly an Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Beekman Winthrop, director of the Navy League, left the position of Assistant Secretary of the Navy and became a director of the Lackawanna Steel Co. Lackawanna has greatly profited from the European war. The Wall Street Journal on August 24, 1915, stated that the concern's earnings for the year should be around $10,000,000. Large orders for rails from Russia and shrapnel bars from France were reported to have been received. The stock has advanced from 28 early in 1915 to 80 on January 3, 1916.

W. H. Brownson, retired rear admiral, now drawing $6,000 a year from the Government, is a director of the International Nickel Co.

Charles F. Humphrey, who receives $6,000 a year from the Government as retired major general, is an employee of the Du Pont Powder Co. E. G. Buckner, vice president of the Du Pont Co., testified before a committee of Congress that he employed Gen. Humphrey at Washington to "look after such little details as getting information from all of the departments."

WAR TRAFFICKERS FIND EMPLOYMENT OF NAVY OFFICERS A GOOD INVESTMENT.

Whenever there has been an investigation by Congress of the Navy Department—and there has not been one for a good many years—the investigators incidentally turned up information showing that Navy officers were secretly connected with the armor-making concerns.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs of the Fifty-fourth Congress in 1897 was doing a little investigating into the reasonableness of the cost of armor and discovered that 8 or 10 naval officers were on the pay rolls of armor and steel companies and at the same time on the pay roll of the Government.

When an officer received an offer to go into the employment of a private firm having dealings with the Navy Department, it was the custom to obtain leave of absence with what was known as waiting-orders pay, which amounted to $2,300 a year, the officer at the same time receiving a salary usually of $5,000 or $6,000 a year in addition from the war trading firm with which he had taken employment. Lieut. C. A. Stone, even after having retired from the Navy and taken employment with the Carnegie Steel Co., for a time kept his desk in the Bureau of Ordnance at the Navy Department. Lieut. J. F. Meigs resigned from the Navy and went into the employment of the Bethlehem Iron Co.

The most deeply involved of all was Commander William M. Folger, former Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. He was many times in the employment of the armor and projectile concerns, receiving both salary and blocks of stock. He was employed by the Gatling Gun Co. as their European agent for two years on a salary; by the Simonds Rolling Machine Co. for about six months, in London, his expenses being paid and an interest in the business given him in the shape of stock in the company, which was profitable and paid good dividends. He was also mechanical adviser, on a salary, for the American Projectile Co.

Commander Folger's connection with the Harvey Steel Co. was severely criticized. After assisting and advising the Harvey Steel Co. in many ways while Chief of Ordnance and negotiating contracts as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance with the Harvey Co., Commander Folger resigned as Chief of Ordnance and became an employee of the Harvey Steel Co., meanwhile, however, also receiving a salary of $2,300 from the Government. Folger's salary from the Harvey Co. was to be $5,000 a year, and he was given $20,000 worth of stock in the Harvey Co., which stock paid 20 per cent dividends from its receipts from the United States Government alone.

Commander Folger testified that while he was Chief of Ordnance he had many offers to go into the employment of the steel and armor companies, including offers from the Carnegie Steel Co. and the Bethlehem Iron Co., the only two firms manufacturing armor at that time.

In accepting the following offer from the Harvey Steel Co. Commander Folger accepted the offer of the firm to which he had given the most valuable service while Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance.

HARVEY STEEL CO.,
No. 52 Wall Street, New York, December 28, 1892.

Commander WM. M. FOLGER.

MY DEAR SIR: I am instructed by the board of directors of this company to invite you to accept the office of consulting engineer to our company on ordnance and armor plate and such other matters as may come under our patents whenever you are at liberty to so act.

We shall be happy to meet you then and arrange the terms with you.

Yours, very truly,

H. A. HARVEY,
President of the Harvey Steel Co.

When Hilary A. Herbert became Secretary of the Navy and heard of Folger's connection with the Harvey Co. he recalled him to active service. Commander Folger was retired as rear admiral June 30, 1905, and therefore is now, and has been for the last 10 years, receiving $6,000 a year from the Government as a retired rear admiral.

Relative to the custom of Army and Navy officials to take employment with private firms Commander Folger testified as follows (54th Cong., S. Rept. 1453, p. 338, hearings):

Senator MCMILLAN. Was it not and is it not customary in the Navy for officers to obtain leave of absence and to take employment from companies outside?

Mr. FOLGER. Very generally so.

Senator MCMILLAN. And so it is in the Army?

Mr. FOLGER. So it has been in the Army.

Senator MCMILLAN. I have known several cases of that kind.

Mr. FOLGER. They are so employed very often.

In these same hearings (p. 454) Charles M. Schwab, then vice president and general manager of the Carnegie Steel Co., now president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, gave some illuminating testimony on the subject of the absence of honest competition between the only two armor concerns in the United States at that time—Carnegie and Bethlehem:

Senator BLACKBURN. Is there any competition in the price of armor in this country as between yourselves and the Bethlehem Co.?

Mr. SCHWAB. No, sir; assuredly not. We have always had an understanding in that matter. We (Carnegie) never take a contract that we do not consult with the Bethlehem about it.

Senator BLACKBURN. I asked if there is competition?

Mr. SCHWAB. No, sir; there is no competition. I want to be quite fair on that point.

These same hearings (pp. 155 and 353) brought out the fact that former Secretary of the Navy B. F. Tracy, after having made a large contract as Secretary of the Navy with the Carnegie Co., without advertisement or any attempt to obtain competitive bidding, entered the employ of both the Carnegie Co. and the Harvey Co. as counsel.

BIG EXODUS OF ARMY OFFICERS TO MUNITIONS PLANTS SINCE OUTBREAK OF EUROPEAN WAR.

I do not pretend to know the number of ex Army and Navy officers now connected with munitions manufacturers. There are more of such instances to-day, I believe, than at any time in the history of the Government. A very considerable amount of the munitions that are going to the allies from the United States is being made under the supervision of ex-officers of the American Army and Navy, who have resigned their official positions to take employment at two, three, four, or more times their former salaries.

This exodus from the ranks of the best-trained officers of the Army was permitted by the War Department, the officials of which take the ground that it is to the interest of the Government to have highly trained men in the plants of the private manufacturers which may be called upon in the emergency of war, but which, however, also have dealings with the Government in time of peace.

The policy of the War Department is in a measure in conflict with the opinion of the report of the United States Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, which in 1896-97 investigated the armor industry and found so many retired naval officials in the employ of the armor manufacturers.

The naval bill which became a law June 10, 1896, prohibited any naval officer on the active or retired list from taking employment with concerns having dealings with the Government. The provision reads as follows:

And provided further, That hereafter no payment shall be made from appropriations made by Congress to any officer in the Navy or Marine Corps, on the active or retired list, while such officer is employed, after June 30, 1897, by any person or company furnishing naval supplies or war material to the Government; and such employment is hereby made unlawful after said date.

There is, however, no similar legislation with reference to Army officers, the absence of which makes possible instances like that of Gen. Humphrey, who is on the pay roll of both the Du Pont Powder Co. and the Government.

On the subject of retired naval officers taking employment with concerns having dealings with the Government, the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, following its discovery of a great deal of this practice in 1896-97, had the following to say in its report made to the Senate on February 11, 1897 (S. Rept. 1453, 54th Cong., 2d sess.):

No man can well serve two masters, and if contractors having large dealings with a department of the Government can take into their employment, with no limit as to compensation, officials of that department, and through them learn the secrets and the purposes of the department, and, moreover, insidiously influence its action, great injury may result to the public service. The fundamental principle upon which all legitimate business is transacted—that each side shall be represented solely by persons wholly devoted to its own interests—is viciously violated by a custom which allows one side to take into its pecuniary employment a representative of the other side.

An effort was made in the debate to draw a distinction between officers on the active list and officers on the retired list. The committee deny that any well-founded distinction exists which ought to influence the decision of the question. Retired officers of the Navy remain officers to all intents and purposes, with an important exception. Section 1462 of the Revised Statutes provides that "no officer on the retired list of the Navy shall be employed on active duty except in time of war."

But notwithstanding this statute exempts retired officers from all obligation to render any service for the liberal retired pay which they receive for life, amounting usually to three-fourths of their active duty pay, yet they remain a part of the Navy of the United States, available in any emergency of war. They are entitled to wear their uniforms on public occasions and are allowed free access to every bureau of the Navy Department, on the theory that they are still ready to serve the interests of the Government by fidelity, sound advice, and an earnest spirit of devotion to public duty. It is quite enough to allow such officers to enter into ordinary private employment for compensation. To permit them to take sides against the Government and to enter into the employ of contractors having dealings with the Government reaching to millions of dollars will certainly, if the custom continues, become most pernicious and injurious to the public interests. Proclaim that such officers may be so employed by repealing the clause which has now become a law, and a bold and wealthy contractor, willing to spend enough money to take into his employ a sufficient number of naval officers on the active and retired list, would be able thoroughly to weaken the department in its dealings with such contractor and to put the Government at his mercy in making bargains, which would be substantially entered into with the representatives of one side alone conducting all the negotiations.

Personally I do not believe that either the War or Navy Departments should accept the resignations of officers who desire to enter employment with concerns having dealings with the Government. Army and Navy officers are but human, and if they know that by winning the favor of private war trafficking firms they may be taken into their employment at two, three, or four times their present salaries they are not likely to be as insistent upon holding out for all that the public is entitled to as they would otherwise be. In a few words, this policy places a premium upon serving the interest of the war trading firms instead of serving the interest of their employers, the American taxpayers, who have paid for their special training and are entitled to the full benefit thereof.

Furthermore, the basis of the policy of accepting resignations under the conditions noted is the assumption that the Government is going to continue to give the maximum amount of contracts for war materials to private plants and manufacture the minimum amount in Government arsenals, navy yards, and shipbuilding plants.

I believe this assumption is entirely erroneous. I realize full well, however, that the great majority of the Army and Navy officials view the proposition of complete Government manufacture of war materials with derision and contempt and that this view is fully shared by those Army and Navy journals that rely upon the advertising of the great war trafficking firms for their principal revenue. But unless I mistake the temper of the American people, the days of the war traffickers are numbered. That great giant, public sentiment, is slow to act, but if I read the signs aright, the giant has already begun to stir. Once aroused, the sentiment of the American people is bigger and stronger even than the forces of the war traffickers, and these forces are strong, for they have behind them every last ounce of the strength of big business and special privilege. In fact, the war traffickers are big business and special privilege combined, supported by the sentiment of the naval and military aristocracy.

Government manufacture of war munitions is coming—coming with a seven-league-boot stride, and gaining impetus every hour. This movement was slow in starting, but it will ultimately bowl over all the obstructions and obstructionists that are in its path. The masses are long suffering. Already they have suffered too long, and their temper now will not permit of long delay. Unless this Nation should be plunged in war and attention diverted, the policy of Government manufacture is not far away, so let us retain our Army and Navy officers who have been specially trained in the manufacture of munitions of war to take charge of Government plants.

GOVERNMENT BY WAR TRAFFICKERS FOR WAR TRAFFICKERS.

I believe that as long as the American people permit private profit and private graft to remain in the war-trafficking industry there is bound to be more or less *government by the war traders*. No matter how vigilant the people may be, and the people as a mass are not at all vigilant in matters of this kind, the war traders will manage to get their friends into those offices which come into direct or indirect contact with the war-trading business. There is no practical way of knowing whether an official does or does not own stock in war-trafficking firms. He may hold stock in the name of a relative or a friend.

The Army and Navy Journal, which is read chiefly by Army and Navy officers, regularly carries advertisements of stock-brokerage firms which make a specialty of powder, munitions, and ordnance stocks. Here is a sample which I clipped from the Army and Navy Journal, August 7, 1915, page 1572:

Our 56-Page Booklet on
ORDNANCE STOCKS
containing complete statistical data on all the powder and munition companies' securities now ready for distribution.
Ask for Booklet No. 123.
GILBERT ELIOTT & CO.,
SPECIALISTS.
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210.

Is it reasonable that the stock brokers would pay to have an advertisement of this character published week after week if

there were no returns? One broker advertised that he made "a specialty of handling the Army and Navy trade."

Where there are huge private profits on one side and only principle on the other, as in this case, private profits will, in most cases, take the precedence. If the people wish to insure themselves against all form of government by armor plate, cannon, and munitions makers, there is but one way they can do it, and that is by *taking private profit out of war and preparation for war by having the Government manufacture its own materials for the Army and Navy.*

The profits of the munitions trade are greatest in war, and therefore it is to their interest to have nations at war. The more war, the more profits.

Behind the war trust is the most powerful group of men in the United States, if not in the world. Its control is in the hands of the same group of money kings that rule the insurance companies, the great banks, express companies, telegraph companies, railroads, and steamship lines. To realize the colossal power of the capitalists behind the steel, armor, ammunition, and shipbuilding companies and recall the desperate ends to which more than one investigation has revealed they will go to satisfy their sordid greed for gold, and then to contemplate that the United States in war means more in dollars to this group than the United States in peace, is enough to justify the most optimistic man to tremble for the peace of this patriotic and Christian people.

And if war should come, what a monstrous proposition it would be which would require one group of citizens to go to war and sacrifice their lives for the State while another and smaller group—the war traffickers principally responsible for the war—remained at home becoming immensely rich.

Nationalization of the manufacture of munitions would undoubtedly have prevented the present strained relations with Germany. The cause of the strained relations is that Germany is sinking ships. Germany has been sinking ships principally to prevent American-made ammunition from reaching her enemies. Thus, in order that a comparatively few may make private profit, the peace of 100,000,000 is placed in jeopardy.

It is to the interest of only the few to leave profit in war and preparation for war, while it is to the interest of the entire earth's population to take it out.

STEEL.

The following are the steel companies which have representation in the Navy League:

1. United States Steel Corporation, represented through J. P. Morgan, director of Navy League and United States Steel; Robert Bacon, director of Navy League and United States Steel; Elbert H. Gary, contributor to Navy League and chairman of the board of directors and chairman finance committee United States Steel; Henry C. Frick, honorary vice president Navy League and director United States Steel; George F. Baker, jr., contributor to Navy League and son of director of United States Steel. The late J. P. Morgan was a founder, contributor, and director of the Navy League and the organizer and a director of United States Steel. Charles M. Schwab, who is shown in Moody's Manual for 1903 as then president of United States Steel, is shown by the official journal of the Navy League for 1903 to have been one of the founders of the league in July of the same year.

2. Bethlehem Steel Corporation, represented through Charles M. Schwab, one of the founders of the Navy League and president of Bethlehem, which controls the San Francisco Dry Dock Co., the Union Iron Works Dry Dock Co. of San Francisco, the Fore River Shipbuilding Co., Harlan & Hollingsworth Corporation, and the Titusville Forge Co. Bethlehem is also represented in the Navy League through Allan A. Ryan, contributor to the Navy League and director of Bethlehem; George R. Sheldon, honorary vice president of the Navy League and director of Bethlehem; Charles F. Brooker, a former honorary vice president of the Navy League and stockholder of Bethlehem. The above held stock in Bethlehem on September 27, 1915, as follows: Charles M. Schwab, 38,451 shares; Allan A. Ryan & Co., 13,910. Charles F. Brooker held 474 shares on April 10, 1915. Robert H. Sayre, a former general manager of Bethlehem, was a life member of the Navy League, and Lieut. J. F. Meigs, resigned, an employee of Bethlehem, was a life member.

3. Carnegie Steel Co., represented through those connected with the United States Steel Corporation, of which it is an underlying company, and was also represented before its connection with United States Steel through ex-Secretary of the Navy Benjamin F. Tracy, attorney for the Carnegie Co. and one of the founders of the Navy League, and indirectly through Albert B. Boardman and James R. Soley, who were associated with Mr. Tracy.

4. Harvey Steel Co., represented through S. S. Palmer, one of the founders of the Navy League and president of the Harvey Co., and through ex-Secretary Tracy, who was also the attorney for Harvey Co. The Harvey Co. was therefore also indirectly represented through Mr. Boardman and Mr. Soley.

5. Lackawanna Steel Co., represented through Beekman Winthrop, director of Lackawanna and director of the Navy League, and through Ogden L. Mills, contributor to the Navy League and director of Lackawanna. James Speyer, life member of Navy League, was until recently a director of Lackawanna.

6. Cambria Steel Co., represented until recently by E. T. Stotesbury, of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. Mr. Stotesbury was a director of Cambria and honorary vice president of the Navy League.

7. Midvale Steel Co., one of the founders of the Navy League.

8. Eastern Steel Co., represented through Harry Payne Whitney, one of the founders of the Navy League and director of Eastern Steel.

9. Pennsylvania Steel Co., represented through E. T. Stotesbury, member of firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., honorary vice president of the Navy League, and director of Pennsylvania Steel.

10. Pacific Hardware & Steel Co., represented through D. H. Kane, life member of Navy League and formerly director Pacific Hardware & Steel Co.

11. Federal Steel Co., represented through E. H. Gary, contributor to Navy League and president and director of Federal Steel.

12. Illinois Steel Co., represented through E. H. Gary, contributor to Navy League and director of Illinois Steel.

13. Minnesota Steel Co., represented through E. H. Gary, contributor to Navy League and director of Minnesota Steel.

14. Union Steel Co., represented through E. H. Gary, contributor to Navy League and director of Union Steel.

15. American Steel & Wire Co., New Jersey, underlying property of United States Steel Corporation. (See United States Steel.)

16. Union Steel Co., underlying property of United States Steel Corporation. (See United States Steel.)

17. National Steel Co., underlying property of United States Steel Corporation. (See United States Steel.)

18. National Tube Co., underlying property of United States Steel Corporation. (See United States Steel.)

19. American Tin Plate Co., underlying property of United States Steel Corporation. (See United States Steel.)

20. American Sheet Steel Co., underlying property of United States Steel Corporation. (See United States Steel.)

21. Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines Co., underlying property of United States Steel Corporation. (See United States Steel.)

22. Shelby Steel Tube Co., underlying property of United States Steel Corporation. (See United States Steel.)

23. Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., underlying property of United States Steel Corporation. (See United States Steel.)

COPPER.

Robert M. Thompson, founder, honorary vice president 1903–1909, director 1904–1914, chairman executive committee 1913–14, president Navy League 1915: President Orford Copper Co.

Andrew Fletcher, jr., member W. & A. Fletcher Co., life members Navy League: Director Union Copper Co.

Rodolphe Agassiz, honorary vice president Navy League 1915: Director La Salle Copper Co.; director Superior Copper Co.; director Centennial Copper Mining Co.; president and director Isle Royale Copper Co.; vice president and director White Pine Copper Co.

William A. Clark, director Navy League 1914–15: President and director United Verde Copper Co.

Cleveland H. Dodge, life member Navy League: Director Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Co.; vice president and director Detroit Copper Mining Co.; director Moctezuma Copper Co.; vice president Phelps, Dodge & Co.

J. H. Harding, contributor to Navy League: Director Amalgamated Copper Co.

A. C. James, life member Navy League: Vice president and director Burro Mountain Copper Co.; vice president and director Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Co.; vice president and director Moctezuma Copper Co.; director Detroit Copper Mining Co. of Arizona.

E. Meyer, jr., contributor to Navy League: Director Braden Copper Mines Co.; director Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co.; director Utah Copper Co.

ZINC, LEAD, AND BRASS.

E. T. Stotesbury, honorary vice president Navy League 1915: Director Riverside Metal Co.

W. J. Matheson, contributor to Navy League: President and director Matheson Lead Co.

A. C. James, life member: Director American Brass Co.

Charles F. Brooker, honorary vice president 1909: President and director American Brass Co.

Rodolphe Agassiz, honorary vice president 1915: Director United Zinc & Chemical Co.

S. S. Palmer, founder: President and director Empire Zinc Co.; treasurer and director Mineral Point Zinc Co.; president and director New Jersey Zinc Co.

H. W. Hayden, contributing member: President and director Manhattan Brass Co.

Myron T. Herrick, honorary vice president 1903–1909, 1915: Director United Zinc & Chemical Co.

Cleveland H. Dodge, life member of Navy League: Director American Brass Co.

NICKEL.

Seward Prosser, contributor to Navy League: Director International Nickel Co.

Robert M. Thompson, president Navy League 1915, founder, honorary vice president 1903–1909, director 1904–1914: Chairman board International Nickel Co.

COAL AND MINING.

Benjamin F. Tracy, founder; president, 1903–4; director, 1903–1907; honorary vice president, 1907: Director Cornucopia Mines of Oregon, director Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.

Allen S. Apgar, life member; treasurer, 1903–4; director, 1903–4: Director Oatka Mining Co.

Robert M. Thompson, president 1915; contributed $1,000 June 10, 1915; founder; honorary vice president, 1903–1909; director, 1904–1914: Director Massey Station Mining Co.

Charles M. Schwab, founder of Navy League: Director American Mining Co., director Minnesota Iron Co., director Montgomery-Shoshone Consolidated Mining Co.

Harry Payne Whitney, founder of Navy League: Director Western Mining Co.

Levi P. Morton, life member, honorary vice president, 1909: Director Panama Coal Co.

E. D. Morgan, life member: President and director Candelaria Mining Co., director Phillipsburg Coal & Land Co.

Thomas H. Hubbard, life member, honorary vice president 1909: Director Acadia Coal Co., vice president and director Lookout Fuel Co.

Frederic deP. Foster, life member: President and director Miller Mining & Smelting Co.

W. & A. Fletcher Co., life members: W. Fletcher is treasurer and director Consolidated Iron Works, A. Fletcher is vice president and director Consolidated Iron Works.

W. R. Addicks, contributing member; director, 1912–1914: Director National Coal & Coke Co.

Thomas W. Stiles, contributing member: Director Low Moor Iron Co. of Virginia.

Timothy L. Woodruff, founder: Treasurer and director Oatka Mining Co.

S. S. Palmer, founder: Director Bertha Mineral Co., president and director McDonald Land & Mining Co.

George W. Young, life member: Director Buffalo Hump Mining Co., director Clarksburg Fuel Co., director Federal Mining & Smelting Co., director Trinity County Gold Mining Co., director C. K. Davis Coal Co., director Wellston Coal Co.

Rodolphe Agassiz, honorary vice president 1915: Vice president and director Calumet & Hecla Mining Co.; director Gratiot Mining Co.; director Ashburton Mining Co.; director Smuggler Union Mining Co.; director Allouez Mining Co.; president and director Ahmeek Mining Co.; director Lake Milling, Smelting & Refining Co.; president and director Lake Superior Smelting Co.; vice president and director Laurium Mining Co.; president and director Osceola Consolidated Mining Co.; president and director Seneca Mining Co.; president and director Tamarack Mining Co.

Albert B. Boardman, contributing member: Director Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.

Charles T. Barney, honorary vice president 1905–1907: Director Chihuahua Mining Co.; director Helena Mining Co.

August Belmont, honorary vice president 1909, 1915: Director Golden Reward Consolidated Gold Mining & Milling Co.

Charles F. Brooker, honorary vice president 1909: Director International Refining & Smelting Co.; director United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Co.

G. F. Baker, jr., contributed $1,000 June 10, 1915: Director Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Co.

William A. Clark, director 1914–15: President and director Colusa-Parrot Mining & Smelting Co.; president and director Equator Mining & Smelting Co.; director Mayflower Consolidated Mining Co.; president and director Moulton Mining Co.; president and director Ophir Hill Consolidated Mining Co.; president and director Original Consolidated Mining Co.; director Pyrenees Gold & Silver Co.; president and director Sunset Mining Co.; director West Mayflower Mining Co.

L. L. Clarke, contributed $250 June 10, 1915: First vice president and director New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Co.

Cleveland H. Dodge, life member: Director Commercial Mining Co.; director Dawson Railway & Coal Co.; director Lackawanna Iron & Coal Co.; director New Mexico Railway & Coal Co.; vice president and director United Globe Mines.

THE NINETEEN FOUNDERS.

I have already called attention to the fact that on page 32 of the February, 1904, issue of the Navy League Journal, the "official organ of the Navy League," 19 names are published as being those of the "founders" of the league. The names there listed are as follows:

Herbert L. Satterlee.
J. W. Miller.
J. Pierpont Morgan.
Benjamin F. Tracy.
Seth Low.
Clement A. Griscom.
Thomas Lowry.
Timothy L. Woodruff.
Midvale Steel Co.
Anson Phelps Stokes.
George Westinghouse.
R. S. Sloan.
John J. Astor.
R. M. Thompson.
Charles M. Schwab.
John J. McCook.
Harry Payne Whitney.
George B. Satterlee.
S. S. Palmer.

MIDVALE STEEL SHOULD BE DESIGNATED PATRIOT NO. 1.

In lists of "founders" subsequently published in the Navy League's publications from time to time the name of the Midvale Steel Co. was omitted. Perhaps such prominent mention was embarrassing.

As to whether "preparedness" has been profitable to this particular founder of the Navy League, and as to whether the Navy League's proposed $500,000,000 bond issue for battleships, and so forth, would be increasingly profitable the official records of the Navy Department itself will be submitted.

The following is a complete record of the Midvale Co.'s sales of armor plate to Uncle Sam since 1902, but does not include other materials sold to the Army and Navy:

Year.	Tons.	Cost.	Average per ton.
1903	6,180	$2,453,422	$396.99
1905	1,041	411,972	395.74
1906	3,690	1,276,363	345.89
1907	2,259	941,020	416.56
1909	3,128	1,312,706	419.66
1909	3,786	1,597,756	422.02
1911	2,274	970,349	426.71
1911	2,202	957,985	435.05
1912	5,189	2,218,656	427.57
1913	2,723	1,262,645	463.70
1913	7,739	3,462,760	447.44
1914	8,128	3,487,664	429.09
1915	60	22,560	376.00
	48,399	20,375,858	420.99

NOTE.—The average cost per ton given is average of the prices per ton of the various classes of armor and not the price per ton of any one class.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB, PATRIOT NO. 2.

Another name in this list that smacks of war trafficking is that of Charles M. Schwab. Mr. Schwab was named as one of the founders of the Navy League in the first issue of the Navy League Journal ever published, the issue for July, 1903. Mr. Schwab was at that time president of the United States Steel Corporation, owner of the Carnegie Steel Co. Some of his fellow directors of the steel corporation at that time were J. Pierpont Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, Henry H. Rogers, Henry C. Frick, and Elbert H. Gary. Previous to the formation of the United States Steel Corporation Mr. Carnegie had been president of the Carnegie Steel Co.

Mr. Schwab also became connected as indicated with the following concerns:

Director American Mining Co.
Director American Steel & Wire Co.
Director Bethlehem Steel Co.
President and chairman board of directors Bethlehem Steel Corporation.
Director Carnegie Steel Co.
Director Chicago, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad.
Director Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.
Director Duluth & Iron Range Railroad Co.
Director Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railroad Co.
Director H. C. Frick Coke Co.

Director Huron Water Co.
Director Illinois Steel Co.
Director Masontown & New Salem Railroad.
Director Minnesota Iron Co.
Director Mount Pleasant Water Co.
Director National Tube Co., Ohio.
Director National Tube Works Co.
Trustee New York Trust Co.
Director Southwest Connecting Railway.
Director Trotter Water Co.
Director United States Coal & Coke Co.
Director United States Realty & Improvement Co.
Director Youghiogheny Northern Railway Co.
Director Youghiogheny Water Co.
Director American Locomotive Co.
Director American Universal Mill Co.
Director Empire Trust Co.
Director Lehigh Valley Transit Co.
Director Montgomery-Shoshone Consolidated Mining Co.

Mr. Schwab is now president and chairman of the board of directors of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, one of the largest war-trafficking firms in the world, the common stock of which, as a result of war orders, jumped from $40 at the outbreak of the European war to nearly $600. The Bethlehem Corporation controls the San Francisco Dry Dock Co. and the Union Iron Works Dry Dock Co. of San Francisco, the Fore River Shipbuilding Co., Harlan & Hollingsworth Corporation, and the Titusville Forge Co.

Bethlehem has obtained more contracts for armor plate from the United States Government than any other firm, a complete record of its orders for the single item of armor plate being as follows:

Year.	Tons.	Cost.	Average per ton.
1887	6,891	$4,168,000	$604.85
1893	3,882	2,510,000	646.41
1896	2,800	1,534,272	547.96
1898	3,965	1,586,000	400.00
1899	1,142	456,800	400.00
1900	18,588	7,684,700	413.42
1903	5,798	2,386,440	411.60
1903	5,372	2,239,640	416.91
1905	4,959	2,038,780	411.13
1908	1,824	630,813	345.84
1907	3,579	1,493,240	417.22
1909	3,137	1,324,502	422.22
1909	4,594	1,959,643	426.57
1911	2,257	977,221	432.97
1911	2,212	952,573	430.64
1912	5,022	2,160,384	430.18
1913	2,669	1,242,901	465.68
1914	16,256	6,975,328	429.09
1915	60	23,700	395.00
	95,007	42,344,937	445.70

NOTE.—The average cost per ton given is average of the prices per ton of the various classes of armor and not the price per ton of any one class.

ARMOR BLOWHOLE FRAUDS PERPETRATED ON THE GOVERNMENT BY THE CARNEGIE CO.

Becoming a founder of the Navy League is not the only way in which Charles M. Schwab has demonstrated the quality of his "patriotism." His devotion to his Government is described at considerable length in a certain musty Government document stored away in the archives of Congress. It is styled "Violation of Armor Plate Contracts," and is known as House of Representatives Report No. 1468, Fifty-third Congress, second session.

The report followed an investigation in 1894 by the House Committee on Naval Affairs of charges against the Carnegie Steel Co., then Carnegie, Phipps & Co. The evidence of fraud upon the Government by the Carnegie company was large and convincing. The testimony showed that armor plates containing "blowholes" were palmed off on the Government and later used on battleships of the American Navy; that these cavities were secretly "plugged" and kept "concealed" from the Government inspectors.

Mr. Schwab, one of the founders of the Navy League, was general superintendent of the Carnegie company when this fraudulent work was done. When questioned concerning the plugging of blowholes, Mr. Schwab said (p. 647):

Q. Do you know whether the company did really conceal the fact of blowholes in the plate?—A. I think likely that was done.

Asked if he gave orders that the defects in the plates be concealed from the Government inspectors, Mr. Schwab replied that he did not give orders that the defects be concealed, but added:

I certainly gave orders that blowholes should not reject the plate.

Again (p. 649), Mr. Schwab testified:

Q. Do you know of any case where they were plugged and filled without the knowledge of the Government inspector?—A. I do not, but I believe it was done.

Another superintendent of the works, W. A. Cline, testified that he almost invariably changed the figures so that false reports of the treatment of the plates were systematically made to the Government inspectors; that he discharged some of the workmen because they told the truth about this fraudulent work.

William E. Corey, now president of the Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co. and a director of Col. Thompson's International Nickel Co., was shown to be in charge of the armor plant in which the frauds were committed. He testified that the tensile strength of each plate was stretched so as to increase their apparent tensile strength without the knowledge of the inspectors of the Government; that he knew false specimens were substituted for the plates selected by the Government inspectors, but he considered it "a matter of small importance"; that plates selected by the Government inspectors for physical and ballistic tests were retreated before the tests were made and without the knowledge of the Government inspectors. This fraud led the inspectors to believe all the armor was as good as the specially treated plates secretly made after they had been selected for making tests.

Here is an extract from the testimony of the then Superintendent Corey:

Q. Did you ever know of plugging being done without the knowledge of any of the inspectors?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. Can you specify the time and what plate it was?—A. No; I can not; I did not keep a record of it.

Mr. T. F. Van Kirk, a workman, testified that on April 11 and 12, 1892, a plate, x-9, 13 inches, was—

plugged and hammered up. Forty holes in top and bottom of plate. This plate was afterwards finished, stamped x-8, 13 inches, April 23 and 24, 1892. Holes in top of plate run in wire 4 feet or more. The material in this plate was very bad, and in trying to plug the plugs would fall in, but we finally doctored it up and it passed inspection.

In an affidavit Samuel Sheriff says:

The plugging and doctoring of plates was generally done at night, when no inspectors were about, but I seen one fixed one day at noon.

Mr. T. F. Farley, another workman, testified in an affidavit that—

the plates were frequently imperfect, were full of deep holes and defects; frequently taken off the planer in the daytime and hidden or covered up until night so as not to be seen by the inspectors, and then worked upon in the nighttime. I have seen these defective plates passed, inspected, and shipped from the works to their destination.

Mr. G. W. Kountz says in his affidavit:

I have known of heavy plates being plugged of holes from 4 to 6 inches, unknown to the Government inspectors. This fraud has been practiced upon the Government since long before November, 1892, and since September, 1893.

Mr. T. F. Farley says in his testimony:

When I first went there they were plugged by taking cuttings from the same plates, * * * hammering them in with a punch, and placing more and more in the hole until it was level, until it could stand no more plugging. I have run wires in to the depth of 18 inches into these plates, and I know that plates that I run a wire in 18 inches passed and is now somewhere.

The documents pertaining to the investigation, as well as the testimony, indicate that it was believed by the officials that Mr. Schwab was in a large measure responsible for the frauds against the Government.

When Superintendent Corey was testifying he was asked (p. 559):

Q. Did anybody above you—did any superior officer—know that you were doing this thing?—A. Yes, sir.
Q. Who was it?—A. Mr. Schwab knew about it in a general way.
Q. Did anybody else?—A. No, sir.

Following the discovery of the frauds the management of the armor-plate factory was removed from the jurisdiction of Schwab.

Secretary of the Navy H. A. Herbert considered this action of such importance that he mentioned it in a report made to Congress on March 26, 1894, covering the frauds, as follows:

The department is informed that Superintendent Schwab has, since the transactions complained of, been removed from all connection and authority over the armor department at Homestead, except so far as concerns the erection of new plant.

Testifying on July 6, 1894, Schwab stated he no longer had jurisdiction over the armor plant.

Q. Was your position changed at your own request?—A. No.

In making its report of the investigation the House Committee on Naval Affairs stated that "the fraud has been traced home to their general superintendent, himself a stockholder in the company."

The "general superintendent" was Charles M. Schwab.

The report then proceeded, as follows, to take the measure of the patriotism of those responsible for the fraud:

CRIMINALITY OF THE CARNEGIE COMPANY.

If the criminality of a wrongful act is to be measured by the deliberation with which it is committed, the magnitude of the evils likely to result from its perpetration, and the want of provocation with which it is done, the frauds which your committee have found are worthy to be called crimes. The servants of the Carnegie Steel Co. (whether with or without the knowledge of the company), to increase their gains, deliberately continued for many months to commit acts whose natural and probable consequence would be the sacrifice of the lives of our seamen in time of war, and with them, perhaps, the dearest interests of the Nation.

The company were hired to make the best possible armor plate and paid an enormous price for so doing. They were hired to make an armor that would stand the shots of an enemy and upon which the Nation might rely in time of need. They were paid between $500 and $700 a ton and thousands of dollars a plate for so doing. Resting under these obligations the company or its servants have perpetrated manifold frauds, the natural tendency of which was to palm off upon the Government an inferior armor, whose inferiority might perchance appear only in the shock of battle and with incalculable damage to the country.

No fine or mere money compensation is an adequate atonement for such wrongs. The commission of such frauds is a moral crime of the gravest character. Your committee do not consider it as within their province to draft a criminal statute; but they do feel under obligation to call the attention of the House to the importance of protecting in the future the interests of the Treasury, the lives of our seamen, and the safety of the Nation by appropriate legislation, denouncing as crimes all such acts of fraud and deception practiced upon the Government in connection with armor plate and other material of war, and making such acts severally punishable in all persons who commit them or aid and abet their commission.

Philander C. Knox, general counsel for the Carnegie Steel Co., who later became Attorney General of the United States, and later Secretary of State, vigorously protested to President Cleveland against the assessment of any damages. Secretary of the Navy Herbert reported to Congress that "it was strenuously and ingenuously argued by the counsel for the Carnegie Co." that no right to exact penalties existed.

President Cleveland assessed damages of $140,000 against the Carnegie Co., which were immediately paid. The fact that the Carnegie Co. defrauded the Government did not appear to impair in the least its standing with the Navy Department.

Although the armor-plate factory had been taken from the jurisdiction of Mr. Schwab the armor-plate scandal itself evidently did not impair the confidence of the directors of the Carnegie Co. in Mr. Schwab, for he was made president of the Carnegie Co. Then the Carnegie Co. was absorbed by the United States Steel Corporation, and Mr. Schwab became president of this corporation. Then he went over to the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, and since he has been president of the latter concern it has been charged by workmen in the Bethlehem plant that frauds were being perpetrated upon the Government, just as they were when Mr. Schwab was general superintendent of the Carnegie Co.

FRAUDS CONTINUE TO PRESENT TIME, IS BELIEF.

Representative HENRY T. RAINEY, of Illinois, one of the best-known and most courageous Members of the House, has devoted considerable time to the subject of defective gun forgings palmed off on the Government by the ammunition ring. He expresses the conviction that these frauds are being perpetrated upon the Government even to this day. I quote from his speech delivered in the Sixty-first Congress:

In order to show that the frauds continue to this day I have original affidavits made within the last few months up here at Bethlehem, and I send them to the Clerk's desk and ask that they be read now in my time.

The following are the affidavits referred to:

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA., *April 26, 1910.*

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the following information is an absolute fact, as I have been an employee of the Bethlehem Steel Co. in the treatment department for a period of one and one-half years.

After official tests on 12-inch liners, tubes, and long propeller shafts for U. S. S. *Florida* there was a heat treatment given above forgings while the inspectors were at home at night; for instance, if a tube, liner, or shaft passes test to-day, instead of shipping same forging into the machine shop for machining they put forging into a wood furnace and heat it at 860°, which is equal to 1,000° or more in oil furnace, thereby softening the forging, and the following morning have same piece ready for machine shop after straightening (which should have been done before official test bars were taken). This was not, of course, done with all tubes, liners, and shafts, but it was done in cases where the company needed any individual forging to complete a set of gun forgings in order to get out a certain amount of work to reach their tonnage basis, so as to make their annual bonus. One of the most prominent features of the superintendents and overseers of the company is to produce as much tonnage as possible, regardless of whether or not work is accomplished in a manner which gave the Government an inferior product.

The United States Government specifications require all treatment reports to be forwarded to the Army and Navy office at works where work is being done, but this rule was not lived up to on the part of the company, as I myself was instructed by the superintendent to withhold the report of tubes, liners, and shafts from the Army and Navy office; therefore the inspectors never knew about the treatment that was given after the official test.

I also wish to state that during the month of December, 1909, there was more of this defective work done than any month previous, to the best of my knowledge.

The records that were supposed to be open for public inspection were always so fixed that they would not show the fraudulent treatments that were given forgings, and the reports that I got about treatments on tubes, liners, and shafts were withheld from the public records that were supposed to be open for scrutiny of Army and Navy inspectors.

WILLIAM JULIAN.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 26th day of April, 1910.

[SEAL.] JOSEPH H. MCGEE,
Justice of the Peace.

My commission expires first Monday in May, 1912.

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SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA., *April 29, 1910.*

This is to certify that I know there was work done in No. 2 machine shop for the United States Government that was not up to specifications. I myself have deceived the inspector many a time.

On the last lot of 5-inch mounts that were made here a number of patches were placed on the brackets, to cover up a mistake in machining. These were put on in such a way that under ordinary inspection they could not be detected.

I know of a slide for a 12-inch gun that was being machined when a blowhole was discovered. The yoke was taken off the machine and at night the hole was filled up with metal and the yoke put back on the machine, the inspector not discovering the trick. I know of a track for a 12-inch turret which, while being machined, was found to be cracked.

I closed the crack by hammering the crack shut and finished machining it.

FRANCIS J. GILLESPIE.

COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON, *State of Pennsylvania, ss:*

Francis J. Gillespie, the subscriber, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that the foregoing statement is true and correct as he verily believes.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 29th day of April, 1910.

[SEAL.] JOSEPH H. MCGEE,
Justice of the Peace.

My commission expires first Monday in May, 1912.

—

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, *April 29, 1910.*

In a brief submitted to President Taft on April 6 by the committee of striking employees of the Bethlehem Steel Co. we charged that during the night, when Government inspectors were not present, workmen were compelled to treat, patch, and weld inferior work so that work could be forced to be accepted by the Government.

In a letter from Mr. G. von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy, to the President, under date of April 21, 1910, of which I have a copy, he states that our charge has been investigated. In his letter he states that "it appears that no evidence in support of this can be obtained, and the inspectors claim that should defective work be treated in this manner it would subsequently be detected on inspection and test, and reports indicate that the Government is fully safeguarded by the daily routine inspection."

He also states: "In general, it is believed that the character of the work accepted upon inspection by the Government fully meets the requirements of the Government, and through the system of inspection now in vogue the interests of the Government are well protected."

Regardless of this report, work was treated at night, and men were not allowed to tell the inspector, and after the work was treated if there was any chance of the inspector being deceived into accepting the work as being up to specifications it was submitted to him. I know that on an order of 5-inch sights for the Navy, about three years ago, that some of these sights were found out of alignment during the company shop test, and that the steel castings were hammered with a sledge to bend them so they would line up. The recoil of the guns, when these sights were used, must have sprung these castings back to their old shape, and thereby made it impossible for our sailors to shoot straight. I offer as witnesses Horace Klinesmith and Robert Johnson, former employees of No. 4 machine shop.

During the building of the 12-inch ammunition hoists for the battleships *North Dakota* and *Delaware* a number of buffers, to be used as cushions to take the weight off the lower cars, were found to be not strong enough. The inspector (J. C. Farrall) refused to accept them on the ground that the springs were not firm enough. The foreman (Harry Lynn) promised to put new springs in. The real trouble was that the bore was out of round in the bottom of the castings, and when inspector was home to dinner these buffers were taken apart and filled with thick vaseline, which stopped up the leak and made it appear as though new springs had been put in, and were accepted by the inspector.

I was working as assistant to the inspector, and know this to be a fact. On the same job there were several levers welded by electricity to fill up dirt holes, and were in bad shape, and I put the inspector next to it, and was asked by Foreman George Meyer, of the second floor: "Who the hell told him that?" These levers were thrown out by Inspector Farrall. At the present time there are under construction twenty-four 6-inch howitzer gun carriages and twenty-four 6-inch howitzer limbers upon which much inferior work was done, and up to the time of strike was hid from the inspector. Parts have been broken in flanging and welded with acetylene gas; axles have been machined wrong and patched; other parts machined wrong and doctored up to make it pass inspection. In fact, the idea in the shop is to make the work "appear" as though it is up to specifications, or, in other words, get it past the inspector by fair or foul means. I offer as witnesses Horace Klinesmith, George Stegmair, George Miller, Robert Johnson, Ralph Otto, John Wendling, Henry Doyle, and William Everett. Also, on shells for the Navy, if the center has been drilled too deep, leaving a hole in the nose of the shell instead of a point, the hole is drilled deeper and a pointed plug put in. As this was done when inspector was home, I am sure it was not allowed by inspector. This shell job was kept very secret in shop, and should be thoroughly investigated, as there was a large bonus paid for getting these shells out in a certain time, which acted as an incentive for the men to deceive the inspector. In fact, in No. 4 machine shop the practice of treating inferior workmanship was so common that nothing was thought of it. An investigation where men could be placed on oath would bring to light a great many things which I haven't mentioned. I do not blame the inspectors

for this, as it would be impossible for an inspector to detect some of these operations. When it is known that Mr. Everett, a skilled jeweler, is used on some of this work, the impossibility of detecting these things by ordinary inspection is apparent.

DAVID WILLIAMS.

COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON, *State of Pennsylvania, ss:*

Personally appeared before me, a justice of the peace in and for the aforesaid county, David Williams, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing statements are true and correct, as he verily believes.

Sworn to before me this 29th day of April, A. D. 1910.

[SEAL.] JOSEPH H. MCGEE,
Justice of the Peace.

My commission expires first Monday in May, 1912.

The fact of the continuance of these frauds is evidenced by the frequency with which guns explode on our battleships and on land, killing and maiming men; by the frequency with which boilers on our ships blow up with such awful results to human life.

Guns while being tested by other great nations of the world, do not explode with disastrous results. We do not read in the papers that boilers frequently explode on the war vessels of England or Germany or any other nation. The very large number of these accidents in our own Navy and in tests made by our Army officers leads to the irresistible conclusion that there are defects in the castings of the guns, and in the castings for the steel tubes and boilers furnished by our steel companies. Castings for guns are not made by the Government. They are made at Bethlehem, at Midvale, at the plant of the Carnegie Co., and some of the smaller castings are made by companies not so large as the companies I have mentioned. In our Government arsenals here at Washington and up at Watervliet we simply assemble these castings. I desire to insert here in my speech a chronological record of the more important accidents of this character as recorded in the news items of our metropolitan papers.

DISASTERS CAUSED BY EXPLOSIONS, BURSTING GUNS, FAULTY BREECH BLOCKS, ETC.

1902, February 2. Battleship *Kearsarge,* West Indian waters; gun burst, killing 5.

1903, January 17. Battleship *Massachusetts;* gun explosion off Culebra Islands; 6 killed.

1903, April 9. Battleship *Iowa;* explosion of gun; 3 killed, 5 wounded.

1904, April 13. Battleship *Missouri,* off Pensacola, Fla.; explosion; 32 killed.

1904, December 14. Battleship *Massachusetts,* at Philadelphia; explosion in firerooms; 3 killed, 4 scalded.

1905, July 21. Gunboat *Bennington,* San Diego, Cal.; boiler explosion: 34 killed, 66 injured.

1906, January 10. Battleship *Massachusetts;* gun explosion; 9 killed.

1906, April 13. Battleship *Kearsarge,* in Caribbean Sea; explosion; 6 killed.

1907, July 15. Battleship *Georgia,* Massachusetts Bay; explosion; 6 killed, 15 injured.

1908, June 5. In California waters, Cruiser *Tennessee;* bursting of boiler tube; 6 killed.

——— ———. Torpedo-boat destroyer *Hopkins,* California waters; exploding boiler; 1 killed, 5 wounded.

1910, March 28. Cruiser *Charleston,* in Philippine waters; gun explosion, alleged faulty breech block; 8 killed, 7 or 8 wounded.

1910, July 21. Explosion of gun, Fort Monroe; 12 killed.

1910, September 9. Battleship *North Dakota;* explosion, Hampton Roads; 3 killed.

1910, November 19. Explosion of gun, Indianhead; 4 killed.

1911, January 13. Cruiser *Washington;* cylinder head blown out. Also about this time three similar accidents to vessels in Admiral Schroeder's fleet; no one killed.

1911, January 17. Battleship *Delaware;* boilers exploded; 9 killed; just outside Hampton Roads.

Total killed in nine years, 147.

Total maimed in nine years, 102.

As a result of the accidents I have enumerated, and there have been others, in nine years 147 men have been killed and 102 maimed for life. In other words, by these accidents, in nine years of profound peace, we have killed or maimed for life more of our men than were killed in action in the Spanish-American War.

J. P. MORGAN, FOUNDER NO. 3.

The Carnegie Steel Co. also had representation in the list of 19 founders above alluded to in the person of the late J. P. Morgan, who was the organizer and a director of United States Steel, which controls the Carnegie Co.

Concerns with which Mr. Morgan was affiliated follow:

Director General Electric Co.
Director United States Steel Corporation.
Director Ætna Insurance Co.
Director Carthage & Adirondack Railway.
Director Central New England Railway Co.
Director Clearwater & Raquette Lake Railroad.
Director Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.
Director Columbus, Hope & Greensburg Railroad.
Director First National Bank of City of New York.
Director Fulton Chain Railway Co.
Director Fulton Navigation Co.
Director Harlem River & Portchester Railroad.
Director Hartford & Connecticut Western Railroad Co.
Director Jersey City & Bayonne Railroad Co.
Director Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co.
Director Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Co.
Director Madison Square Garden Co.
Director Metropolitan Opera & Real Estate Co.
Director Mexican Telegraph Co.
Director Michigan Central Railroad Co.
Director Mohawk & Malone Railroad Co.
Director National Bank of Commerce.
Director Naugatuck Railroad Co.
Director New England Railroad Co.
Director New Haven & Derby Railroad Co.
Director New Jersey Junction Railroad Co.
Director New Jersey Shore Line Railroad Co.
Director New York & Harlem Railroad Co.
Director New York & Ottawa Railroad Co.
Director New York & Putnam Railroad Co.
Director New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.
Director New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.
Director New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.
Director New York, Ontario & Western Railroad.
Director New York State Realty & Terminal Co.
Director Niagara Falls Branch Railroad.
Director Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad.
Director Poughkeepsie Bridge Railroad.
Director Pullman Co.
Director Racquette Lake Railroad.
Director Rutland Railroad Co.
Director St. Lawrence & Adirondack Railroad Co.
Director Wallkill Valley Railroad Co.
Director West Shore Railroad.
Director Western Union Telegraph Co.
Director Carthage, Watertown & Sacketts Harbor Railroad Co.
Director Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley & Pittsburgh Railroad Co.
Director Ellenville & Kingston Railroad Co.
Director First Security Co. of City of New York.
Director Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad Co.
Director New England Navigation Co.
Director Newport Trust Co.
Director New York & Northern Railway Co.
Director Ontario, Carbondale & Scranton Railway Co.
Director Port Jervis, Monticello & Summitville Railroad Co.
Director Rhode Island Co. (electric line).
Director Syracuse, Geneva & Corning Railway Co.
Director Terminal Railway of Buffalo.

The Carnegie Steel Co., which had representation in the 1904 list of founders of the Navy League, and is represented now among the directors, life members, and contributors to the Navy League perhaps more than any other one concern, obtained contracts from the Government for armor plate during the last year aggregating $6,829,100. Since 1890 the Carnegie Co. has received orders from the Government for armor plate alone as follows:

Year.	Tons.	Cost.	Average per ton.
1890	6,054	$3,475,000	$574.00
1893	3,120	2,094,000	671.15
1896	3,073	1,697,808	552.50
1898	3,712	1,484,800	400.00
1899	1,134	453,600	400.00
1900	18,588	7,684,700	413.42
1903	5,666	2,333,640	411.87
1904	5,258	2,194,040	417.28
1905	1,921	772,660	402.22
1906	1,865	645,206	345.95
1907	3,538	1,475,140	416.94
1908	3,153	1,333,095	422.80
1909	4,604	1,936,065	420.52
1910	2,207	952,180	431.44
1911	2,323	991,200	426.69
1912	5,132	2,194,572	427.63
1913	2,684	1,238,671	460.76
1915	15,901	6,829,100	429.47
	89,933	39,783,497	442.36

NOTE.—The average cost per ton given is average of the prices per ton of the various classes of armor and not the price per ton of any one class.

In all, the three firms which comprise the armor ring in this country, and all of which are represented among the founders of the Navy League, have drawn down contracts for 233,339 tons of armor plate from the Government, and have charged an average of $439 a ton for it.

If this armor had been manufactured in a Government armor-plate factory, which the Navy League has persistently cold-shouldered, but which logically it should have advocated if wholly sincere in its demands for the largest possible Navy, it is entirely within the bounds of conservatism to say that at least $35,000,000 could have been saved to the American taxpayers. Or, stating it in another way, we could have had for the same expenditure two or three more battleships than we now have.

There have been 10 official estimates as to the cost of armor in a Government plant. The average estimate is $251 a ton.

Here is a table reviewing the various estimates.

Year.	Estimator.	Estimated cost.	
		"Production cost," or cost in a Government plant.	"Full cost," or cost in outside plants, with private profit added.
1896	Lieut. Commander Rodgers	$297.54	$391.86
	Ensign McVay	243.73	337.29
	Rohrer Board	223.43	324.36
	Secretary of Navy Herbert	224.42	324.41
	Average	247.28	344.48
1906	Commander Rohrbacher	193.08	223.16
	Commander Dieffenbach	241.76	277.73
	Lieut. Galbraith	242.33	298.77
	Investigating board of 1906	244.27	295.89
	Average	230.36	273.89
1914	Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss (3 per cent interest on cost of plant included)	[1] 300.16	[2]
1915	Tillman committee, composed of Senator B. R. Tillman, Representative L. P. Padgett, and Joseph Strauss, Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department	[1] 230.11	[2]
	General average	251.97	309.18

[1] Estimate based on cost in plant 20,000 tons yearly capacity. Other estimates based on cost in plant 6,000 tons capacity.
[2] No estimate.

The three armor companies which have a monopoly of the manufacture of armor in the United States, and which concerns are all represented among the 19 founders of the Navy League, are the same concerns to which Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels referred in his report for 1913, as follows:

Without an armor plant of its own the Government in time of war or impending war would be entirely at the mercy of these three manufacturers and obliged to pay practically whatever price they asked. History does not warrant an assumption that the patriotism of these companies would prove superior to their desire for profit, inasmuch as during the time that war with Spain was imminent these companies refused to accept the prices fixed by Congress, after investigation, as a just rate, and declined to manufacture any armor until they got their own price of $100 a ton more than that which Congress had determined on. The love of country possessed by these companies did not prevent them from furnishing armor to Russia, as reported to Congress, in 1894 at $249, while they were charging the United States $616 a ton.

CLEMENT A. GRISCOM.

So far I have mentioned the business connections of but 3 of the 19 founders. Of the others, several of whom are now deceased, I will merely call attention to their business connections at the time of their affiliation with the Navy League.

Clement A. Griscom was a fellow director with J. P. Morgan of the United States Steel Corporation, which controlled the armor-making Carnegie Steel Co. He was also a director of the Wm. Cramp Ship & Engine Building Co. and the Electric Boat Co., both of which are war traders. Mr. Griscom was also a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Electric Co. of America, Fidelity Trust Co., Bank of North America, Commercial Trust Co., Fourth Street National Bank, Mercantile Trust Co., Long Island Railroad Co., National Transit Co. of New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad, United Gas Improvement Co., Western Savings Fund Society, and trustee of Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co. He also owned practically all the stock of the Red Star Line, a Belgian corporation; of the International Navigation Co. (Ltd.), of Liverpool, England; and of the Empire Transportation Co., Seattle. Later the name of the International Navigation Co. was changed to the International Mercantile Marine Co., a J. P. Morgan transaction. Capital was increased to $120,000,000 in order to provide means to acquire fleets of the White Star Line, Atlantic Transport Line, Leyland Line, and Dominion Line. Died in 1912.

HERBERT L. SATTERLEE, PATRIOT NO. 5.

Herbert L. Satterlee is a brother-in-law of J. P. Morgan. He was formerly an Assistant Secretary of the Navy. He has been identified with the Navy League in an active way during its entire existence. He was one of the incorporators of the league, founder, and at different times has been director, honorary vice president, chairman executive committee, and at the present time is general counsel of the league. Mr. Satterlee at the time he became a founder of the Navy League was a director of the India Rubber & Gutta-Percha Insulating Co., which manufactures signal cables and submarine, mine, torpedo, and other underground wires and cables, for all of which "preparedness" would create a heavy demand. Mr. Satterlee is now a member of the firm of Satterlee, Canfield & Stone, 49 Wall Street, New York, and is a director of the Marine Safety Appliance Corporation and a trustee of the Habirshaw Wire Co.

GEORGE B. SATTERLEE.

George B. Satterlee, another Navy League founder, died soon after the formation of the league.

COL. ROBERT M. THOMPSON.

Col. Robert M. Thompson has been connected with the Navy League throughout its existence. He has, in addition to being one of the founders, been a director, honorary vice president, chairman of the executive board, and is now the president. He was one of those who contributed $1,000 on June 10, 1915. Col. Thompson is chairman of the board of directors of the International Nickel Co. and president of the New York Metal Exchange, as previously stated.

HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY.

Harry Payne Whitney, at the time he became one of the 19 founders of the Navy League, was a fellow director of the late J. P. Morgan on the National Bank of Commerce, on the Clearwater & Racquette Lake Railroad, on the Fulton Chain Railway, on the Fulton Navigation Co., on the Racquette Lake Railroad Co., and the Newport Trust Co. He was also a director of Electric Storage Battery Co., the Western Mining Co., and the Guggenheim Exploration Co. He married a daughter of Cornelius Vanderbilt. Mr. Whitney is now a director of the Guaranty Trust Co., which is the transfer agent for the Westinghouse, American Car & Foundry Co., Atlas Powder Co., and other war-munitions concerns. Henry P. Davison and Thomas W. Lamont, members of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, are fellow directors of Mr. Whitney on the Guaranty Trust Co. Mr. Whitney is also connected in the manner indicated with the following concerns:

Director the Eastern Steel Co.
Director Guggenheim Exploration Co.
Director the Cuba Co.
First vice president and director Long Island Motor Parkway (Inc.).
Director Nassau County Trust Co., of Mineola, N. Y.
Director Nassau Light & Power Co.
President and director Whitney Realty Co.
Director National Bank of Commerce of New York.

BENJAMIN F. TRACY.

Benjamin F. Tracy, another of the 19 founders, was Secretary of the Navy from 1889 to 1893. As Secretary of the Navy Mr. Tracy made contracts with the Carnegie Co. and the Harvey Steel Co., and after his term expired became the attorney for both concerns. Mr. Tracy was a director of the Cornucopia Mines of Oregon and the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. Died in 1915.

S. S. PALMER.

S. S. Palmer, 55 Wall Street, New York, another of the 19 founders of the Navy League, was interested in many concerns which would profit from "preparedness." He was president and director of the Harvey Steel Co., a recipient of royalties from all armor plate manufactured here and abroad; president and director of the Empire Zinc Co., Mineral Point Zinc Co., New Jersey Zinc Co., Empire Zinc Co. of Colorado, New Jersey Zinc Co. of Pennsylvania, and a director of the Lackawanna Steel Co., which has received enormous orders from the allies, and the Empire Zinc Co. of Missouri.

Mr. Palmer was also connected with other firms, as follows:
Vice president and director Bertha Mineral Co.
Director Empire Zinc Co. of Missouri.
Trustee Franklin Safe Deposit Co.
Secretary, treasurer, and director Cayuga & Susquehanna Railroad.
Vice president and director Colonial Assurance Co.
Trustee Consolidated Gas Co. of New York.
Vice president and director Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern Railroad.
Director East River Gas Co., of Long Island City.
Director Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
Director Fort Wayne & Jackson Railroad.
President and director Green Bay & Western Railroad.
President and director Iola & Northern Railway.
President and director Kewaunee, Green Bay & Western Railroad.
President and director McDonald Land & Mining Co.
Director National City Bank of New York.
Director New York Edison Co.
Director New York Mutual Gas Light Co.

President and director Palmer Land Co.
President and director Palmer Water Co.
President and director Prime Western Spelter Co.
Director Princeton Bank.
Director Robins Conveying Belt Co.
President and director St. Louis & Hannibal Railway.
Director Tefft Weller Co.
Director United States Improvement Co.
Director Valley Railroad Co.
Died in 1913.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

John Jacob Astor was a fellow director of J. P. Morgan on the Western Union Telegraph Co. at the time he became one of the founders of the Navy League. He was connected with other concerns, as follows:
Director Astor National Bank.
Member board of managers Delaware & Hudson Co.
Director Equitable Life Assurance Society of United States.
Director Illinois Central Railroad Co.
Director Mercantile Trust Co.
Director Morton Trust Co.
Director Mutual Bank.
Director National Park Bank.
Trustee New York Life Insurance & Trust Co.
Director Niagara Development Co.
Director Niagara Falls Power Co.
Director Niagara Junction Railroad.
Director Plaza Bank.
Trustee Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
Director Astor Trust Co.
Director Long Island Motor Parkway (Inc.).
Died April 15, 1912.

COL. JOHN J. M'COOK.

Col. John J. McCook, another of the 19 founders, was the senior member of the firm of Alexander & Green, 120 Broadway, New York, counsel for large railroad, financial, insurance, and other corporations. Died in 1911.

GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE.

George Westinghouse, another of the founders of the Navy League, was president of 30 corporations with an aggregate capital of $120,000,000. He was connected with the following concerns:
President and director Cooper-Hewitt Electric Co.
Director Electric Power Securities Co. of Niagara Falls.
Director Electric Properties Co.
President and director Nernst Lamp Co.
President and director Pittsburgh Meter Co.
President and director Security Investment Co.
Chairman board of directors British Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.
President and director Canadian Westinghouse Co.
Director Consolidated Car Heating Co.
President and director East Pittsburgh Improvement Co.
Director Lackawanna & Wyoming Valley Rapid Transit Co.
President and director Sawyer-Man Electric Co.
Chairman board of directors Societe Anonyme Westinghouse.
President and director Union Switch & Signal Co.
President and director Westinghouse Air Brake Co.
Director Westinghouse Brake Co. (Ltd.), London.
Director Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co.
Director Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.
Director Westinghouse Foundry Co.
Director Westinghouse Machine Co.
President and director Westinghouse Traction Brake Co.
President and director Societa Italiana Westinghouse.
President and director Societe Anonyme Westinghouse, St. Petersburg.
Director Traction & Power Securities Co. (Ltd.), London.
President and director Westinghouse Air Spring Co.
President and director Westinghouse Brake Co. (Ltd.), London.
President and director the Westinghouse Co.
Director Westinghouse Foundry Co.
Mr. Westinghouse died March 12, 1914.

The Westinghouse corporations have profited enormously from war orders. Financial America on August 2, 1915, said:

Actual orders on the books of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. now total between $65,000,000 and $70,000,000, and the company also has options on sufficient additional orders to bring the amount up to over $100,000,000.

TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF.

Timothy L. Woodruff was president and director of the Smith Premier Typewriting Co., and later a director of the Remington Typewriter Co., treasurer and director of the Oatka Mining Co., vice president and director of the Baldwin-Lester Co., trustee of the Hamilton Trust Co., director of the Merchants Exchange National Bank, the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York, and the Preferred Accident Insurance Co., chairman of the board of directors of J. White Co. (Ltd.), London, president and director of the Knapp Extract Co., president and director of the Maltine Co., treasurer and director of the Worcester Salt Co., president and director of the Jamaica Estates, and director of the Garden City Estates. Died in 1913.

THOMAS LOWRY.

Thomas Lowry was a financier of Minneapolis, holding large corporate interests which extended in various directions. He at one time owned the entire street railway systems of St. Paul and Minneapolis, later merged as the Twin City Rapid Transit Co., of which he become president; was also president of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad, an underlying property of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. Died in 1909.

SETH LOW.

Seth Low was a mayor of New York, 1902–3; trustee Carnegie Institution, Washington; president National Civic Federation; member American Philosophical Society, New York Academy of Sciences, New York Academy Political Science, and similar organizations.

JACOB W. MILLER.

Jacob W. Miller, another of the 19 Navy League founders, was at that time the general manager of the Marion district of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., on the board of directors of which sat J. P. Morgan. Mr. Miller is also president of the Costa Rica Development Co., of which Col. Thompson, president of the Navy League, is a director.

ROBERT S. SLOAN.

Robert S. Sloan is a trustee of the American Surety Co., 100 Broadway, New York, and has as one of his fellow trustees William Nelson Cromwell, who is also a director of Col. Thompson's International Nickel Co. R. A. C. Smith, another trustee of the American Surety Co., is a contributor to the Navy League. Mr. Sloan is also president and director of the Fitzgibbons Boiler Co., of Oswego, N. Y.

ANSON PHELPS STOKES.

Anson Phelps Stokes was a partner in the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., merchants with large copper mining interests. This firm is now one of the largest copper mining concerns in the United States and is well represented on the Navy League. Mr. Stokes was afterwards a partner in the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., bankers; also trustee of the United States Trust Co., chairman of the board of directors of Woodbridge Co., chairman of the board of directors of Haynes Co., and a director of the Ansonia Clock Co. Died in 1913. Anson Phelps Stokes, son of this founder of the Navy League, who is secretary of Yale University, is vigorously opposing the propaganda of the Navy League.

NAVY LEAGUE HAS BEEN MENTIONED BEFORE.

During the Sixty-second Congress the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. HENSLEY] charged on the floor of the House that the munition people of the country were behind the agitation for exorbitant naval extensions; he asserted that the officers of the Navy League were composed of persons who were directly or indirectly interested in the manufacture and sale of munitions of war; and in that connection, as the RECORD will show, he mentioned the fact that J. P. Morgan was at that time treasurer of the Navy League; that Herbert L. Satterlee, a brother-in-law of Mr. Morgan, was general counsel of the Navy League. He gave also the names of other directors of the Navy League who were connected with munitions plants.

WHY NOT PERMIT THE PUBLIC TO KNOW THE IDENTITY OF THE PATRIOTS BEHIND THE WAR TRUST?

When the naval bill was before the House last year I offered the following amendment:

Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy shall not consider any bid for the supplying of the armor or armament herein provided for unless such bid is accompanied by a sworn list of stockholders and bondholders of the corporation submitting such bid, such list of stockholders and bondholders to be taken from the books of said corporation as of date of July 1, 1914: *And it is further provided*, That such list of stockholders and bondholders shall be transmitted to Congress in a separate report by the Secretary of the Navy.

This amendment went to its grave on a point of order made by the chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee.

My purpose in offering the amendment was to ascertain the names of the shareholders of the war trust, the names of the men who profit from the manufacture of war munitions by private construction. Those who are advocating the taking of profit out of war and preparation for war by having all Army and Navy equipment manufactured in Government plants can make a more intelligent fight if they know exactly who they are

fighting. Until the identity of the stockholders of the war trust can be established it might, perhaps, even though unpleasant, be logical to assume that those patriots who cry out in anguish every time the Government manufacture of war munitions is mentioned have been struck in the region of the pocketbook, an exceedingly tender part of the anatomy.

Comparisons are odious, but in 1909 the Investors' Review of London examined the stockholders' lists of several British war-trafficking concerns and it found in the list of one company alone (Armstrong, Whitworth) the names of:

Sixty noblemen, their wives, sons, or daughters.
Fifteen baronets.
Twenty knights.
Eight members of Parliament.
Twenty military and navy officers.
Eight journalists.

Later lists revealed a marked connection between stock holding in armor and munition companies and active membership of "purely patriotic" organizations, such as the British Navy League.

GOVERNMENT MANUFACTURE OF POWDER IS ECONOMICAL.

Relative to the Du Pont powder concern, which has had representation on the Navy League in the person of T. C. du Pont, the Government has been paying this firm all the way from 53 to 80 cents a pound for smokeless powder. The Government will soon be manufacturing nearly all of its powder at a cost of approximately 25 cents a pound, overhead charges not included, according to Secretary of the Navy Daniels. Representative JAMES W. GOOD, of Iowa, is one of the Members of Congress who has taken a special interest in the prices paid the Du Ponts for powder, and as a member of the House Committee on Appropriations in 1912 brought out much valuable and interesting testimony. As a result of the information developed before a subcommittee, of which Mr. SHERLEY, of Kentucky, was chairman and of which Mr. GOOD and Mr. RAUCH, of Indiana, were members, legislation was enacted providing that the Government should not pay in excess of 53 cents a pound. This resulted in a saving of a considerable sum to the Government. In the meantime the cost of producing powder in Government factories has been gradually reduced. It is probable that the cost of manufacturing powder in Government plants is to-day not much in excess of 32 cents a pound, all overhead charges included.

I have stated elsewhere in these remarks that the navy leagues of the various nations have a fraternalism of their own, much as that which has existed between the armor makers. Relative to the manner in which the armor makers have cooperated, I will quote the following from my remarks published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of February 15, 1915:

ARMOR PLATE PATRIOTISM IS WORLD-WIDE.

There appears to be no real competition between the armor manufacturers of the various countries. Once, in 1893, the American armor ring made a noise like competition, when it sold armor to Russia for $249, while charging the United States $616, and for a time great consternation prevailed in the ranks of the war trusts of the various nations.

But during this period the armor manufacturers of the world met in Paris, and since then there has been little or no competition worthy of the name. The armor manufacturers asked themselves why they should cut each others' throats and why it would not be to their advantage to receive $500 or 600 a ton instead of $200 or $300.

In the naval hearings for 1914, page 621, the present Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, used the following language in referring to an advertisement for bids for armor plate for the dreadnaught *Pennsylvania:*

"When we came to the armor we rejected all the bids, and were then absolutely in a situation from which it appeared there was no relief. Though you can not establish it in black and white, there is no doubt of an Armor Plate Trust all over the world. That is to say, the people abroad who make armor plate will not come here and submit bids, because they know if they do our manufacturers will go abroad and submit bids. They have divided the world, like Gaul, into three parts."

For more definite evidence of the tremendous syndication and wide sympathies of armor-plate patriotism, an examination of the Harvey United Steel Co., of London, is instructive and entertaining.

The Harvey United Steel Co. (see British Stock Exchange Yearbook, 1912, p. 1211) "was registered July 16, 1901, to amalgamate or control four other companies bolding the rights of the Harvey patents for treating steel, including the Harvey Steel Co. of Great Britain (Ltd.) and the Harvey Continental Steel Co. (Ltd.)."

They were also licensors for the Krupp and Charpy processes of hardening armor plate.

The Harvey Co. in a few months effected a world-wide organization for preparation for war which surpasses anything in the nature of an international alliance for peace that all of the peace societies of the world have been able to accomplish in a century of labor. Although paying handsome dividends, it is claimed that this company has been voluntarily wound up during the last year, after the decisions of two extraordinary general meetings held on July 15 and 31, 1912, but it is very difficult to feel sure that this international association of patriots for profit is really dead and that it has not been resurrected in some less discoverable form.

These are the firms which, banded together, were known as the Harvey Steel Co.:

GREAT BRITAIN.

Vickers (Ltd.) Albert Vickers, chairman of the great English war-trafficking firm that bears his name, not only held 2,697 shares in the Harvey Steel Co., but was its managing director, and was one of the two persons intrusted with its alleged winding up.

Wm. Beardmore & Co. (Ltd.). William Beardmore, chairman of this company, was a director of the Harvey Co.

W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. (Ltd.). J. M. Falkner, a director of this firm, was also on the board of the Harvey Co.

John Brown & Co. (Ltd.), the Coventry Ordnance Co. (Ltd.), and Thos. Firth & Co. (Ltd.) were all represented by C. E. Ellis, with a holding of 7,438 shares.

The Fairfield Shipbuilding Co. (Ltd.), and Messrs. Cammell, Laird & Co. (Ltd.), are, of course, largely interested in the Coventry Ordnance Co. (Ltd.), and are both in alliance with John Brown & Co. (Ltd.); with the last of whom are connected also the Projectile Co. (Ltd.); Messrs. Palmer's Shipbuilding & Iron Co., and the Hadfield Foundry Co. (Ltd.).

UNITED STATES.

The Bethlehem Steel Co. (Ltd.) held 4,301 shares in the Harvey Co. With the Bethlehem Co. was at this time joined Harlan & Hollingsworth, of Wilmington; Union Iron Works, of San Francisco; and Samuel L. Moore & Son, at Elizabeth. Mr. Schwab, the power behind the Bethlehem corporation, had also a $10,000,000 subcontract for armor and gun mountings of two Argentine dreadnaughts building by the Fore River Shipbuilding Co., which he has acquired, and by the New York Shipbuilding Co.

FRANCE.

Schneider & Co. held 9,862 shares in the Harvey Co., while La Cie. des Forges et Acieries de la Marine et d'Homécourt held another 150. The Harvey Steel Co. had four French directors, two of whom held 2,000 shares each.

ITALY.

Societa degli Alti Forni Fondiere ed Acciaiene di Terni held 8,000 shares, and was represented by Raffaele Bettini. This firm is in alliance with Vickers (Ltd.) as Vickers-Terni, with a gigantic arsenal, and Vickers are also allied with Messrs. Odero and Messrs. Orlando.

Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. hold the shares of Armstrong-Pozzuoli (Ltd.), whose arsenal is "the chief supply of war material to the Italian Navy," and Ansaldo-Armstrong & Co. (Ltd.), of Genoa, is in the same group.

GERMANY.

Actien Gesellschaft der Dillingér Huttinwirke. In alliance with the patriot firms of England and France this company held no fewer than 2,731 shares, and was represented on the board by Fritz Saeftel, of Dillingen, Saad, Germany.

Friedrich Krupp, of the famous Krupp factories, held 4,731 shares, and was represented by Heinrish Vielhaber and Emil Ehrensberger.

Krupps are related to the Skoda Co., of Austria; Schneider & Co., who make the Creusot gun, have interests in Russia; while the Dillinger firm is owned by Deutsche Waffen & Munitions Fabrik, which has holdings in Belgium and in the Mauser Co., in addition to its huge munition factory in Germany.

METHODS OF THE WAR TRAFFICKERS IN KEEPING UP BUSINESS.

There are tricks in all trades. If the peoples of the several powers can be incited to mutual distrust, suspicion, and hatred, for instance, it means increased dividends for the stockholders of the war traffickers in each country.

The several leading powers aim to increase their naval strength in the same proportion. If one of the powers can be induced to take on an additional superdreadnaught, it is used as an argument as to why the other leading powers should do the same. It works as an endless chain, with the war burden ever and ever increasing on the backs of the taxpayers of the world.

If a new design can be worked out, that, too, means more grist for the shipbuilders. It calls for the speedy "scrapping" of the vessels already on hand as "obsolete." "Scrapping" means throwing on the scrap heap as old junk. So the life of the battleship is ever lessening.

Another trick in the trade of the war traders which is obviously profitable, otherwise it would not be continued, is the hiring of retired Army and Navy officials and ex-Members of Congress by the powder, armor, and shipbuilding concerns. These ex-officials know the inner workings of the military branches of the Government, know the personnel in an intimate way, and by private conversation, by correspondence, and in various ways are in a position to obtain much useful information. They know how to go about things for results. Through these ex-officials the War Trust has become thoroughly at home in Washington.

There seems to be no limit to the extremes to which the war traders are willing to go for business.

Although scarcely believeable, it is the proven fact that British and German war trusts many years ago actually set about to represent to their respective home Governments that their rivals were planning to build and building great armadas of giant fighting craft, which have since been proven absolutely to have been figments of the imagination pure and simple. The same character of campaigns has been going on between France and Germany, between the countries in the triple alliance and the triple entente, and it is yet to be established whether the United States of America has not also been the victim of a similar brand of commercialism, in which patriotism is the means and profit the end.

Misrepresentation as to the building programs of Great Britain and Germany were carried on to such an extent that the papers became full of it, and the suspicion of the people toward each other grew and grew. It was inevitable that there could be but one end to such proceedings, and that end war.

Specific information, replete with details, is available to show just how the work was carried on.

Briefly, this is the story: Beginning in 1906, Mr. H. H. Mulliner, managing director of the Coventry Ordnance Co., of England, one of the great British war-trafficking concerns, gave himself to the work of propagating the myth of a gigantic expansion of Krupp's works in particular and German military acceleration in general.

It was an underground campaign, but subsequent letters and speeches (Mulliner's communications to London Times, Aug. 2 and 16, Sept. 21, Dec. 14 and 17, 1909; Jan. 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 12, 15, and 18, 1910, etc.) indicate that Mr. Mulliner's "information," sent first to the war office in May, 1906, was "passed on to the Admiralty," "was discussed by them with several outsiders" and then "passed from hand to hand so that hundreds have read it."

Of this "information" it need only be added that as soon as it became public it was contradicted by Messrs. Krupp, through Hon. John Leyland, member of Parliament, in England, and other correspondents. After some years it was practically admitted by the British Govern-

ment to have been false. Time has proved that it never had any real basis.

But the "information" had its effect, the effect that Managing Director Mulliner, of the Coventry Ordnance Co., desired that it should have. The "information," becoming public, swept Great Britain off its feet. The people took up and repeated the war traders' slogan: "We want eight, and we won't wait," meaning battleships.

Ten days after Mr. Mulliner presented his "information" to the supreme governing body of the British Empire the statement explanatory of the navy estimates was made. It showed a total of $170,793,522 for 1909–10, an increase of $13,720,752; new construction accounting for an increase of $6,512,400.

As a result of the "tip" furnished by the managing director of the war-munition firm the British Government foretold that Germany would have 17 dreadnaught battleships by March, 1912, and Leader Balfour, still more impressed by the fake "scare," declared Germany would have 25, or, in any case, 21 dreadnaughts in March, 1912.

On almost the same day the predicting was going on in England the German admiral, Von Tirpitz, told the budget committee of the German Reichstag that the German Navy would have only 13 dreadnaughts in the autumn of 1912.

Germany had, in fact, according to the British Naval Annual, only 9 dreadnaught battleships and cruisers on March 31, 1912, and only 14 on March 31, 1913.

GERMANY AND FRANCE EXPLOITED BY ARMAMENT FIRMS.

Germany, too, has had its scandal on account of the war-trust octopus. In his speech in the Reichstag on April 18, 1913, Herr Liebknecht made exposures and revelations which created a profound sensation throughout the world. I will call attention briefly to the remarkable conditions of affairs revealed by him:

The German Arms and Ammunition Factory, one of the greatest ordnance establishments in the world, employing an agent—Brandt by name—whose special duty it was to corrupt and keep in his pay officials of the military departments of the German Government.

Government documents of the most confidential nature finding their way by mysterious channels into the safes of Herr von Dewitz, one of the managers of Krupp Works.

A great illustrated journal of Leipzig preparing, with the open cooperation of the Government and the armament firms, a special number designed to smooth the passage of the military and naval appropriations.

Herr von Gontard, director of the German Arms and Ammunition Factory, inspiring in the Pan-German organ, Die Post, the most violent diatribes against France; giving orders to have a French newspaper publish articles representing that the French war department was increasing its number of machine guns, when it was doing nothing of the kind, first exciting French opinion by provocative matter in the German press and then instigating a German demand for armaments by means of bellicose utterances in the French press.

Here is a letter published in Vorwarts, a German newspaper, which affords an inside glance of the business methods of a war-trafficking firm:

PERSONAL DOCUMENTS.

(Sheet 15.)

Mr. ———— ————, *Paris:*

(G. No. 8236. Geheim-registratur, i. e., number in register of secret documents.)

We have just wired you: "Please await in Paris our letter sent today."

The reason for this message was that we should be glad for you to get an article into one of the most widely-read French newspapers—the Figaro, if possible—to the following effect:

"The French ministry of war has decided to accelerate considerably the provision of new-pattern machine guns and to order double the quantity at first intended."

Please do your utmost to secure the acceptance of an article on these lines.

Yours, faithfully, VON GONTARD, *Posegarten,*
(For the German Arms and Ammunition Factory).

To explain this missive—if, indeed, any explanation is necessary—it may be suggested that the Waffenfabrik, a German ammunition firm, desiring to obtain an order for machine guns, which the Reichstag did not seem disposed to agree to, sought to obtain the insertion of a news item in the Figaro, one of the great dailies of Paris, to the effect that France was doubling the quantity of its machine guns. It can readily be conceived how such a clipping from a leading Paris newspaper would be an effective exhibit to accompany a request to the Reichstag for an order for more machine guns for Germany. Such is armor-plate patriotism.

JAPAN HAS RECENTLY HAD BIG NAVAL SCANDALS.

The war trust does not confine its operations to the Christian nations, but gathers the pagan governments into its net as well. The arm of the war trust is long. It has reached across the Pacific and laid hold of Japan. In the last year and a half Japan has had army and naval scandals that have shaken it to the core. There have been arrests, courts-martial, convictions, imprisonments, and attempted suicides of high military officers, all due to the fact that profit has not been taken out of war and preparation for war.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, does anyone on the other side desire to speak now in reply to the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. MANN. Is it the intention of the gentleman from North Carolina to bring up the joint resolution concerning the extension of the war-revenue tax to-morrow?

Mr. KITCHIN. Yes. Does anyone on the gentleman's side desire to make any remarks now in reply to the gentleman from Illinois? If so, I shall withhold my motion to adjourn.

Mr. LINDBERGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD upon this same subject of preparedness.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD upon the same subject about which the gentleman from Illinois has spoken. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HARDY. I would like to know if it would be construed as revising remarks if the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. TAVENNER] should undertake to correct any little defect in grammar or the form of expression?

Mr. MANN. Oh, certainly not.

The SPEAKER. Oh, no.

Mr. HARDY. I thought that was not intended.

The SPEAKER. It is the intention of the rule that a Member shall not make one speech here and publish another, either in whole or in part.

Mr. MANN. Until the last Congress, or the Congress before that, I do not think the request was ever made to revise and extend the remarks. It was always to extend the remarks. Ordinary revision has always been made by everyone in the House except myself.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I wish to ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the subject of a bill for pensioning veterans of the Indian wars.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Colorado asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks on the subject of pensioning veterans of the Indian wars. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. GOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by publishing a speech delivered by D. W. Norris, jr., on the subject of good roads, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in October, 1915.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GOOD] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks by printing a speech made by D. W. Norris, jr., on the subject of good roads. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I will not object to this first request, but if it becomes very soon the practice of Members of the House to make requests for extension of remarks by inserting speeches made by gentlemen from their districts throughout the country I shall then object to padding the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 13 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned to meet to-morrow, Thursday, December 16, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of communication of the Secretary of State, submitting amendments to the estimate of appropriations for the Department of State proper and for foreign intercourse, as printed in the Annual Book of Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917 (H. Doc. No. 398); to the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

2. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting report of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service for the fiscal year 1916 (H. Doc. No. 32); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed.

3. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting report of expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, under the appropriations, "Miscellaneous expenses, Department of Agriculture, 1915," and "Miscellaneous expenses, Department of Agriculture, 1915–16" (H. Doc. No. 399); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. MOON, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 562) to amend the act approved June 25, 1910, authorizing a Postal Savings System, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 7), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. CANTRILL, from the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions, to which was referred the House joint resolution (H. J. Res. 3) to transfer the Government exhibit from the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to the Panama-California Exposition, and for other purposes, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 9), which said House joint resolution and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. HERNANDEZ: A bill (H. R. 5755) to authorize the payment of $2,000 to the widow of the late Tranquilino Luna in full for his contest expenses in the contested-eletcion case of Manzanares against Luna; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. TAGUE: A bill (H. R. 5756) to extend the provisions of the bond and warehouse statement to merchandise free of duty; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HAMILL: A bill (H. R. 5757) to provide for the retirement of employees in the civil service; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. STEDMAN: A bill (H. R. 5758) for the reduction of postage on first-class mail matter; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. CARY: A bill (H. R. 5759) for the establishment of a uniform system of weights and measures in the United States; to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5760) to license chauffeurs, conductors, and motormen in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington: A bill (H. R. 5761) extending the time for accepting the provisions of an act entitled "An act extending the period of payment under reclamation projects, and for other purposes," approved August 13, 1914; to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

By Mr. HENRY: A bill (H. R. 5762) for the purchase of additional land for the use of a Federal building at Waco, Tex.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. RANDALL: A bill (H. R. 5763) to provide that 45 minutes' night work performed by clerks and carriers in first and second class post offices shall be computed the same as one hour day work; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. TOWNER: A bill (H. R. 5764) providing for the payment of pensions monthly; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5765) to prevent postmasters who were soldiers of the Civil and Spanish Wars from being discharged without cause or on account of age, and to exempt them from civil-service examinations; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. HOWELL: A bill (H. R. 5766) pensioning the surviving officers and enlisted men of the Utah volunteers employed in the defense of the frontier settlements of the Territory of Utah against Indian depredations during the years from 1865 to 1868, inclusive, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SCHALL: A bill (H. R. 5767) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River between Anoka and Hennepin Counties, in the State of Minnesota; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WHEELER: A bill (H. R. 5768) for the erection of a public building at Carlinville, Ill., and appropriating money therefor; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5769) for the erection of a public building at Hillsboro, Ill., and appropriating money therefor; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GOOD: A bill (H. R. 5770) providing for the erection of a public building at Marion, Iowa; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SPARKMAN: A bill (H. R. 5771) providing for the marking and protection of the battle field known as Dade's massacre, in Sumter County, Fla., and for the erection of a monument thereon; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. NEELY: A bill (H. R. 5772) to extend aid to the several States in the building of public highways by authorizing the working of certain Federal convicts thereon or in the preparation of road materials; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAWLEY: A bill (H. R. 5773) to provide for the sale of fractional block No. 6 in the town of Forest Grove, Oreg., no longer needed for school purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. LENROOT: A bill (H. R. 5774) for the relief of the St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 5775) to provide that the United States shall in certain cases aid the State and the civil subdivisions thereof in the construction and maintenance of rural post roads; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5776) to prevent the use of the mails and of the telegraph and telephone in furtherance of fraudulent and harmful transactions on stock exchanges; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MORGAN of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 5777) to provide for the establishment of a national leprosarium; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. NEELY: A bill (H. R. 5778) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Weston, W. Va., two brass cannon or fieldpieces and a suitable outfit of cannon balls for the use of the Morris Post, Grand Army of the Republic; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 5779) to establish a fish-hatching and fish-cultural station in the State of Arizona; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 5780) to amend the national banking laws; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5781) to fix the mileage of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress; to the Committee on Mileage.

By Mr. PAGE of North Carolina: A bill (H. R. 5782) to amend the act entitled "An act to regulate the business of loaning money on security of any kind by persons, firms, and corporations other than national banks, licensed bankers, trust companies, savings banks, building and loan associations, and real estate brokers in the District of Columbia," approved February 4, 1913; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. NOLAN: A bill (H. R. 5783) to provide for the establishment of a national employment bureau in the Department of Labor; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. LITTLEPAGE: A bill (H. R. 5784) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Logan, in the State of West Virginia; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LINTHICUM: A bill (H. R. 5785) to regulate the interstate transportation of fish or products or compounds thereof when intended to be used for fertilizer or oil or in the manufacture of fertilizer or oil; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5786) to protect fish not remaining the entire year within the waters of any State or Territory, and authorizing the Department of Commerce to define the seasons and regulate the manner and conditions under which they may be taken or destroyed; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. TREADWAY: A bill (H. R. 5787) to provide for a site and public building at Great Barrington, Mass.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CARLIN: A bill (H. R. 5788) to create two additional associate justices of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STAFFORD: A bill (H. R. 5789) to amend the act approved June 25, 1910, authorizing a Postal Savings System; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. DIES: A bill (H. R. 5790) to authorize the purchase of a site for a public building at Jacksonville, Tex.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GARRETT: A bill (H. R. 5791) to amend an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LOBECK: A bill (H. R. 5792) providing for the classification of salaries of veterinary inspectors, lay inspectors (grades 1 and 2), and clerks employed in the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5793) to provide for paving with a proper material the Fort Crook military boulevard from Fort Crook Military Reservation to the south city limits of Omaha, Nebr., so as to perfect a continuous paved highway from Fort Crook Military Reservation to Fort Omaha Military Reservation; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CALLAWAY: A bill (H. R. 5794) to provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Fort Worth, Tex., and for the remodeling, altering, etc., of the

present post-office building; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MILLER of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 5795) to amend section 5 of the motor-boat act of June 9, 1915; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. EDWARDS: A bill (H. R. 5796) granting pensions to Confederate veterans and widows of Confederate veterans at the rate of $30 per month; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5797) to segregate Government employees of the white race from those of African blood or descent; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5798) to stop payment of back-salary accumulations to Members of Congress and others; to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. DIES: A bill (H. R. 5799) to make Beaumont, Tex., a subport of entry; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5800) to make Orange, Tex., a subport of entry; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5801) to authorize the purchase of a site for a public building at Lufkin, Tex.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. EDMONDS: A bill (H. R. 5802) to provide for a commission to codify and suggest amendments to the general mining laws; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. DAVENPORT: A bill (H. R. 5803) to provide for the erection of a public building at Nowata, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5804) to provide for the erection of a public building at Pawnee, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5805) to provide for the erection of a public building at Pawhuska, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 5806) to provide for the construction of the San Juan Railway in Colorado and New Mexico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

By Mr. EDWARDS: Resolution (H. Res. 62) requesting information to be furnished by the Committee on War Claims showing war claims favorably passed upon by the Court of Claims and not appropriated for; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. KINKAID: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 66) providing for a reappraisement of the lands of the former Fort Niobrara Military Reservation, Nebr.; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. EDMONDS: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 67) instructing the Isthmian Canal Commission to keep strictly to the act of August 24, 1912; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HOWELL: Memorial of the governor and the Legislature of the State of Utah, urging a more liberal policy on the part of Congress in the control and disposition of public lands; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a memorial of the governor and the Legislature of the State of Utah, asking an appropriation of $300,000 for the extermination of predatory animals; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a memorial of the governor and the Legislature of the State of Utah, in favor of the establishment of mining-experiment stations; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Also, a memorial from the governor and the Legislature of the State of Utah, asking that certain Indian lands in Wasatch, Uinta, and Duchesne Counties be included and made a part of the Ashley National Forest; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. WICKERSHAM: Memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, praying for fuller Territorial rights; to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, a memorial from the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, praying for the establishment of a mining-experiment station to be located at the city of Juneau, Alaska; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Also, a memorial from the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, praying the extension of postal savings banks be made to include the Territory of Alaska; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a memorial from the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, praying for laws providing for rights of way over all public lands, both reserved and unreserved, for electrical plants, poles, and lines for the generation and distribution of electrical power, and for telephone and telegraph purposes, and for canals, ditches, pipes and pipe lines, flumes, tunnels, or other water conduits for water plants, dams, and reservoirs used to promote irrigation, etc.; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a memorial from the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, praying that the system of zones as applied to the parcel-post system within the United States be established in the parts of that Territory where communication by water is continuous throughout the entire year with a distributing point at Juneau; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a memorial from the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, praying the repeal of an act entitled "An act extending the homestead laws, etc., to Alaska," approved May 14, 1898, and the act amendatory thereof, approved March 3, 1903, in certain sections and the amending thereof; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a memorial from the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, praying for the erection of the necessary breakwater to protect the town of Nome against the waves of Bering Sea; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a memorial from the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, praying for an appropriation of sufficient funds or directing the expenditure of any unused portion of the $35,000,000 now appropriated for railroad construction in Alaska for the purpose of providing railroad transportation facilities from tidewater of Bering Sea to the town of Taylor, Kongarok; to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, a memorial from the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, praying for the deeding of certain public lands for school purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a memorial from the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, praying that the laws in Alaska relating to game and fur-bearing animals be placed directly under the control of the Territorial legislature; to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, praying for an appropriation of at least $125,000 for the establishment of well-equipped hospitals in each division of the Territory, and thus provide a medical service for the natives of Alaska, somewhat similar to the relief furnished to Indians of other sections of the United States; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, praying for the enactment of such legislation as will render possible segregation of surveys of native villages in Alaska whenever such action is advisable; to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, praying for the consideration and favorable action upon an appropriation for the Alaska semicentennial exposition; to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, that the legislature of said Territory be given jurisdiction of schools in that Territory; that the legislature be given the authority to alter, amend, modify, and repeal the laws providing for taxes on business and trades in the Territory; and that the moneys composing the "Alaska fund" be paid by the clerks of the district courts into the treasury of the Territory of Alaska, to be disbursed under the direction of the Territorial legislature; to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, praying that full control and regulating of its fisheries be granted to the Territorial Legislature of Alaska, etc.; to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, congratulating the President and his advisers and the Congress of the United States, and thanking them for their great efforts in behalf of the Territory of Alaska; to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, praying for necessary appropriation and immediate construction ordered for a capitol building of Alaska, at Juneau, for the accommodation of the Territorial legislature and all Federal and Territorial officers, except Federal courts; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAIR: A bill (H. R. 5807) to correct the military record of John Smith; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5808) granting a pension to Rankin H. Andrews; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ALLEN: A bill (H. R. 5809) granting a pension to William C. Wittfelt; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5810) granting an increase of pension to Millie Rowe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5811) granting an increase of pension to Victoria Goepfert; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5812) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca D. Stewart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5813) granting an increase of pension to William F. Doran; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5814) granting an increase of pension to Anna M. Goeller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ANTHONY: A bill (H. R. 5815) granting a pension to Rebecca J. Billingslea; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5816) granting a pension to John R. Martin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5817) granting a pension to William P. Tierney; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5818) granting a pension to Jacob Schwagler; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5819) granting a pension to Harriet A. Carter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5820) granting a pension to E. E. Harding; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5821) granting a pension to Charles F. Pelkey; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5822) granting a pension to Rosa Fanning; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5823) granting a pension to Carl S. Jones; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5824) granting a pension to Lydia Ripley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5825) granting an increase of pension to William T. Mahan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5826) granting an increase of pension to Pleasant Fraction; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5827) granting an increase of pension to William Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5828) granting an increase of pension to Frank McFadden; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5829) granting an increase of pension to William A. Peterson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5830) for the relief of John Hoffman; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5831) for the relief of Dr. W. M. Stephens; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5832) for the relief of Mrs. James W. Morgan; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5833) for the relief of Hugh Cameron; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5834) for the relief of Peter Carroll and others, lately laborers employed by the United States military authorities in and about Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5835) for the relief of James Stanton; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5836) for the relief of Francis M. Terry; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5837) for the relief of John W. Healey; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5838) to reinstate Frederick J. Birkett as third lieutenant in the United States Revenue-Cutter Service; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 5839) granting a pension to Nancy J. Debolt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5840) granting a pension to Frank O. Padgett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5841) granting a pension to Frank Klingler; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5842) granting an increase of pension to William A. Armstrong; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5843) granting an increase of pension to Silenus A. Simons; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5844) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5845) granting an increase of pension to George W. McCurdy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5846) granting a pension to Joanna Garvey Dowling; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5847) to correct the military record of Israel Fogle; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5848) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Jacob Miller; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 5849) granting a pension to Cornelius J. Hurley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5850) granting a pension to P. T. Christensen; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 5851) for the relief of J. C. Dickson, administrator of the estate of Daniel Mills, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CANNON: A bill (H. R. 5852) granting an increase of pension to Morris Garrett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5853) for the relief of David D. Mitchell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CARY: A bill (H. R. 5854) for the relief of Patrick Powers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5855) granting a pension to George S. Frankenfield; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5856) granting an increase of pension to Peter W. Flood; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5857) granting an increase of pension to Michael McCormick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5858) granting a pension to Elizabeth Muller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 5859) granting a pension to Eva Muller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5860) granting a pension to John P. McElroy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COX: A bill (H. R. 5861) granting an increase of pension to John S. Barnett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DICKINSON: A bill (H. R. 5862) granting a pension to George W. Shafer; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5863) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Bothwell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DILLON: A bill (H. R. 5864) for the relief of Thomas P. Sorkilmo; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DOWELL: A bill (H. R. 5865) granting an increase of pension to Jacob W. Mallett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5866) granting an increase of pension to Nathan Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5867) granting an increase of pension to Jessie S. Clark; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DUPRÉ: A bill (H. R. 5868) for the relief of Eva G. Bond and Daisy E. Jackson, sole heirs of the late Warren F. Jackson; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5869) for the relief of Charles A. Pardue and Clara A. Pardue, sole heirs of the late Morris A. Pardue; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. EDMONDS: A bill (H. R. 5870) granting a pension to Mary Pierce; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EDWARDS: A bill (H. R. 5871) granting a pension to Fannie A. Mahoney; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5872) granting a pension to Mrs. Robert S. Mell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5873) granting a pension to W. J. Massey; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5874) granting a pension to M. B. Cavanaugh; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5875) granting a pension to Catherine Werner; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5876) granting a pension to Griffin E. Beach; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5877) granting an increase of pension to George Bath; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5878) granting an increase of pension to James C. Wildes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5879) granting an increase of pension to Lydia A. Smiley; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5880) for the relief of R. L. Horne; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5881) for the relief of James M. Griner; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5882) to defray expenses of L. K. Meldrim in certain litigation; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. EVANS: A bill (H. R. 5883) granting an increase of pension to John Grady; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5884) for the relief of Mary L. Boehnert; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FULLER: A bill (H. R. 5885) granting a pension to Alice A. Wing; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5886) granting an increase of pension to Christian Schlosser; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HASTINGS: A bill (H. R. 5887) for the relief of Daniel D. Stocton; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH: A bill (H. R. 5888) granting a pension to William H. H. Bennett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5889) granting a pension to Anna Bell O'Neal; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5890) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Morrow; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5891) granting an increase of pension to W. H. Norris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5892) for the relief of William H. H. Bennett; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5893) for the relief of W. H. Norris; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5894) for the relief of Anna Bell O'Neal, widow of George E. O'Neal, deceased; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOWELL: A bill (H. R. 5895) granting an increase of pension to Erasmus W. Tatlock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington: A bill (H. R. 5896) granting an increase of pension to Malcolm J. McNeill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5897) granting a pension to George W. McMillin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5898) granting a pension to John W. Munsell; to the Committee on Pensions

Also, a bill (H R. 5899) granting an increase of pension to Theodore A. Cox; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5900) for the relief of Samuel Deschamps; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. IGOE: A bill (H. R. 5901) granting a pension to August Gruenwald; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5902) granting a pension to Melissa A. Coulson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. KIESS of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 5903) granting an increase of pension to Harry A. Merrill; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5904) for the relief of Bernhard Steuber; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KONOP: A bill (H. R. 5905) for the relief of Elsie J. Angier and others; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LEHLBACH: A bill (H. R. 5906) for the relief of Frederick W. Duncker; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LITTLEPAGE: A bill (H. R. 5907) granting a pension to Lena Griffee; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5908) granting a pension to Ada H. Atkins; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5909) granting an increase of pension to Silas Hunley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5910) granting an increase of pension to John Holley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5911) granting an increase of pension to Alex H. Howren; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5912) for the relief of Aaron Angle; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LOUD: A bill (H. R. 5913) granting an increase of pension to Ira H. Phillips; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAPES: A bill (H. R. 5914) granting a pension to Archie H. Wright; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5915) granting a pension to Adeline Lampman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5916) granting a pension to Elizabeth Jane Alguire; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5917) granting a pension to Dora A. Kilts; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5918) granting a pension to Emma R. Walters; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5919) granting a pension to Anna Youngs; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5920) granting a pension to Hattie Stout; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5921) granting a pension to Frank Hiler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5922) granting a pension to Mary J. Shoemaker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5923) granting a pension to Francis M. Guskin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5924) granting a pension to Maria A. Taylor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5925) granting a pension to Alexander A. Leishman; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5926) granting a pension to Anna C. Hughes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5927) granting a pension to Mary Van Roy; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5928) granting a pension to Fred M. Weeks; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5929) granting a pension to Anna M. Benson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5930) granting an increase of pension to Joseph N. Murray; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5931) granting an increase of pension to Alexander McGuire; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5932) granting an increase of pension to Elias Hall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5933) granting an increase of pension to Francis Sanderson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5934) for the relief of Gerhard Heyboer; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5935) for the relief of Chauncey Boyce; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5936) for the relief of John J. Waters; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5937) for the relief of William H. Estabrook; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MEEKER: A bill (H. R. 5938) granting an increase of pension to William Wells; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MILLER of Delaware: A bill (H. R. 5939) for the relief of Edward H. Dennison; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. MILLER of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 5940) granting a pension to Eli Guedonwicz; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5941) granting an increase of pension to Amos S. Daniels; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5942) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Clark; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOON: A bill (H. R. 5943) for the relief of Mary E. Coppinger; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MOORES of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 5944) granting a pension to Sarah C. Rawlins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5945) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Peirce; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MORRISON: A bill (H. R. 5946) for the relief of Silas Quackenbush; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5947) for the relief of Thomas J. Gardner; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NEELY: A bill (H. R. 5948) for the relief of Hays Gaskill; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NORTH: A bill (H. R. 5949) granting an increase of pension to Laura W. Adams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5950) for the relief of John Purdy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. OAKEY: A bill (H. R. 5951) granting a pension to Bridget Kenney; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. OVERMYER: A bill (H. R. 5952) granting a pension to Harvey Shimer; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5953) granting a pension to Effie B. Saxby; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5954) granting a pension to George J. Krebs; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PETERS: A bill (H. R. 5955) granting a pension to Edward J. Glennon; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PARKER of New York: A bill (H. R. 5956) granting a pension to Willard Carpenter; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5957) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth O. Sawyer; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5958) granting an increase of pension to Ransom W. Dwyer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5959) granting an increase of pension to Alvah K. Palmer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5960) granting an increase of pension to Henry Snyder; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5961) granting an increase of pension to Lemuel R. Wilcox; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5962) granting an increase of pension to George E. Doty; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5963) granting an increase of pension to Nelson L. Gravlin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5964) granting an increase of pension to Alanson D. Simpson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PLATT: A bill (H. R. 5965) granting a pension to Oscar Smith; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PRATT: A bill (H. R. 5966) granting an increase of pension to George F. Baxter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RAINEY: A bill (H. R. 5967) granting a pension to John E. Seeger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5968) granting a pension to Mary A. Long; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5969) granting a pension to Hannah M. Lansing; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5970) granting a pension to Mattie Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5971) granting a pension to T. K. Mains; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5972) granting an increase of pension to John T. Temple; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBERTS of Nevada: A bill (H. R. 5973) granting an increase of pension to Charles Hatton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUCKER: A bill (H. R. 5974) granting an increase of pension to Nancy C. Cooley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHOUSE: A bill (H. R. 5975) granting a pension to Martha L. Manley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5976) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Steele; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SLAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 5977) granting an increase of pension to William S. Tomey; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5978) granting an increase of pension to Matilda Lipok; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5979) for the relief of Sallie Grossenbacher; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5980) for the relief of John T. Hardy; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of New York: A bill (H. R. 5981) granting a pension to Clark E. Semark; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5982) granting a pension to Eliza M. Baxter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEPHENS of California: A bill (H. R. 5983) granting a pension to Harriet F. Kidd; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 5984) granting a pension to Rosa Carter; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5985) for the relief of the estate of H. G. Barbee; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5986) for the relief of the heirs of the late Peter Deel; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5987) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the Presbyterian Church, of Batesville, Panola County, Miss.; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 5988) granting an increase of pension to Almeron Cross; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: A bill (H. R. 5989) granting an increase of pension to George W. Sine; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5990) to reimburse S. S. Buzzerd, postmaster at Berkeley Springs, Morgan County, W. Va., for cash stolen; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. SWITZER: A bill (H. R. 5991) granting a pension to Marjorie Baker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5992) granting a pension to Alice L. Self; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5993) granting a pension to Edmund Ralph; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5994) granting a pension to James H. Layne; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5995) granting an increase of pension to John W. Grover; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5996) granting an increase of pension to Charles J. Chick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5997) granting an increase of pension to J. R. Cowgill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5998) granting an increase of pension to John Maguet; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5999) granting an increase of pension to Alexander R. Cating; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TAGUE: A bill (H. R. 6000) for the relief of the heirs of Edmund M. Phelan; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TALBOTT: A bill (H. R. 6001) for the relief of the heirs of Ann Gregory, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Arkansas: A bill (H. R. 6002) granting an increase of pension to Ernest J. Patton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TILLMAN: A bill (H. R. 6003) granting an increase of pension to Harriet A. Voelz; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TOWNER: A bill (H. R. 6004) granting an increase of pension to Norman H. Watson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TREADWAY: A bill (H. R. 6005) granting a pension to Mary J. Clow; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6006) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Jeffers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6007) granting an increase of pension to Daniel L. Hartley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6008) for the relief of James B. Burke; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WILSON of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 6009) for the relief of the estate of L. H. Thurmon; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6010) for the relief of the estate of Fountain L. Campbell; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6011) for the relief of the estate of John H. Gillispie; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6012) for the relief of the estate of George W. Gibson; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6013) for the relief of the estate of W. B. Taylor; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6014) for the relief of the estate of Henry T. Earle; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6015) for the relief of the estate of M. S. Osborn; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6016) for the relief of the estate of John W. Graves; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WATSON of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 6017) granting a pension to Christianna F. Childs; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6018) for the relief of Franklin W. Hilt, alias Franklin W. Righter; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6019) granting an honorable discharge to Paschall C. Hibbs; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WHEELER: A bill (H. R. 6020) granting a pension to Elizabeth Moncravie; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOODS of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 6021) granting a pension to George Duryea; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota: A bill (H. R. 6022) conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment in claims of the Sisseton and Wahpeton Bands of Sioux Indians against the United States; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER (by request): Petitions of Methodist Church of Mount Vernon, Iowa; Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Libby, Mont.; 30 citizens of Preston County, Iowa; and Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Sparta, Tenn., urging national prohibition amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also (by request), petitions of West End Citizens' Association, of Washington, D. C., and Summit (N. J.) branch of the National Security League, urging national defense; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ADAMSON: Petition of employees in cotton mills at Carrollton, Ga., protesting against passage of the Palmer-Owen bill—child labor; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. ANTHONY: Petition of Mrs. Emily V. Tripp and other residents of Jackson County, Kans., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BAILEY: Petition of William J. Berkley and others, in favor of a retirement bill of Government employees; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CARY: Petition of billiard and bowling-alley owners of Milwaukee, Wis., protesting against war tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DALE of New York: Petition of Sharp & Dohme, New York City, N. Y., relative to destruction of the citrus canker; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, memorial of sundry American citizens, relative to question of disloyalty to the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ESCH: Petition of R. V. Swab and 23 other citizens, of Wisconsin, urging passage of the Burnett immigration bill; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. FULLER: Petition of Ottawa Local of the Illinois State organization of German-American Alliance, favoring embargo on munitions of war; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany a bill granting a pension to Alice A. Wing; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany a bill granting an increase of pension to Christian Schlosser; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GORDON: Resolution of David Lane and 730 other citizens of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, protesting against any additional increase of special taxes now imposed upon the brewery and liquor industries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GRIFFIN: Petition of the American Independence Union, favoring embargo on munitions; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOWELL: Memorial of Rotary Club and Commercial Club of Salt Lake City; Commercial Boosters' Club of Logan, Utah; and Utah Manufacturing Society and Utah Chapter of the American Mining Congress in favor of a general revision of mining laws; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Also, memorial of Chamber of Commerce, San Diego, Cal., urging establishment of a naval base in southern California; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, memorial of Western States Water Power Conference, Portland, Oreg., relative to development of natural resources of the country, etc.; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, memorial of Sons of the Revolution, State of New York, in favor of national preparedness; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. KETTNER: Resolutions and petitions requesting Federal aid in exterminating the citrus canker, from chambers of commerce at Highland, Pomona, Santa Ana, and Redlands, Cal., from fruit growers' exchanges and associations, and from private growers throughout southern California; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LAFEAN: Memorial of Pennsylvania Bar Association, to modernize and make uniform the procedure of the courts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Sons of the Revolution of the State of New York, favoring suitable measure of preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies, proposing redraft of insurance section of the Federal stamp-tax act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LOUD: Papers to accompany bill granting an increase of pension to George H. Phillips; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MEEKER: Petition of Sommer Fruit Co., of St. Louis, Mo., protesting against an extra war tax of 1 cent on every shipment made by commission merchants; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MOON: Papers to accompany bill for increase in pension to Leonard E. Griffith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NEELY: Papers filed in support of bill for the relief of Hays Gaskill; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, paper to accompany the bill H. R. 4413, for the relief of Oliver C. Stringer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany H. R. 2063, for the relief of Jess Musgrave; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers filed in support of bill for the relief of Hannah Griffin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NORTON: Petition of American Neutrality and Peace Convention at San Francisco, Cal., 2,500 delegates, representing over 316 American societies and lodges of the Western States, all voters, favoring embargo on arms and munitions; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. OAKEY: Memorial of Connecticut delegates to the Twelfth Annual Convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, relative to completion of terminal facilities for ocean-going vessels at New London, Conn.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, memorial of Connecticut Chamber of Commerce, favoring just and fair pay by the Government to the railroads for transportation; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PARKER of New York: Papers to accompany bill granting a pension to Willard Carpenter; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. POWERS: Papers to accompany H. R. 5524, to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Amos Bennett; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany H. R. 5525, granting an increase of pension to Nathan Lawson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany H. R. 5520, granting a pension to Wiley T. Cook; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RAINEY: Petition of Ethel Lindsay and 24 other citizens of Mason County, Ill., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: Petition of the Herpicide Co., of Detroit, Mich., protesting against reenactment of the emergency tax on toilet goods; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: Petition and proof of Ellsworth E. Welch for special act; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota: Memorial of North Dakota Pharmaceutical Association, relative to distribution of the war tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, *December 16, 1915.*

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we thank Thee that Thou hast so related us in the marvelous oneness of human interests that if we are true to ourselves we can not be false to any man. Our interest lies far beyond our thought of self to-day. Great world issues press themselves upon us. Vast tracts lie in feverish excitement and in mortal agony. Yet we turn our thoughts in prayer to Thee in the assurance that if we are right with Thy law we will be able to find the way of the general good. Teach us the divine wisdom of attesting all issues in the holiest place of our own hearts where truth in fullness lies. For Christ's sake. Amen.

The VICE PRESIDENT resumed the chair.

The Journal of the proceedings of Monday last was read and approved.

REPORT OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE (H. DOC. NO. 32).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service for the fiscal year 1915, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine and ordered to be printed.

DISPOSITION OF USELESS PAPERS.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, schedules of papers on file in the Treasury Department which are useless and of no permanent value or historical interest. The communication and accompanying paper will be referred to the Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Useless Papers in the Executive Departments, and the Chair appoints the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES] and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. LANE] the committee on the part of the Senate. The Secretary will notify the House of Representatives of the appointment thereof.

BUILDING OF WARSHIPS (H. DOC. NO. 389).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the building of four warships of a type, power, and speed best suited to the United States, together with a report on the value and uses in naval warfare of aeroplanes, dirigibles, balloons, and submarines as revealed by the European war, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL (S. DOC. NO. 24).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a letter from the Superintendent of the Capitol Building and Grounds, stating that the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum is ready for occupancy and has been turned over to the custody of the proper officer of the hospital until such legislation is enacted touching the custodianship of the building, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

ENLARGEMENT OF CAPITOL GROUNDS (S. DOC. NO. 25).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, an itemized statement relative to the rental of properties to be removed for the enlargement of the Capitol Grounds, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

EXPENDITURES OF AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT (H. DOC. NO. 399).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, under the appropriations "Miscellaneous expenses," which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE OF TYPEWRITERS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Civil Service Commission, transmitting a statement showing the purchase of typewriters used in that department

during the fiscal year 1915 (H. Doc. No. 10), which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting a statement showing the exchange during the fiscal year 1915 of typewriters, office machines, and other labor-saving devices in that department (H. Doc. No. 16), which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Interstate Commerce Commission transmitting a statement relative to the purchase of typewriters for use in that department during the fiscal year 1915 (H. Doc. No. 17), which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a statement showing the purchase of typewriters used in that department during the fiscal year 1915 (H. Doc. No. 18), which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a statement showing the exchange during the fiscal year 1915 of typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices used in that department (H. Doc. No. 19), which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a statement showing the purchase of typewriters used in that department during the fiscal year 1915 (H. Doc. No. 7), which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a statement showing the exchange during the fiscal year 1915 of typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices used in that department (H. Doc. No. 6), which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Civil Service Commission, transmitting a statement showing the exchange during the fiscal year 1915 of typewriters, office machines, and other labor-saving devices used in that department (H. Doc. No. 11), which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia, transmitting a statement relative to the purchase and exchange of typewriters used in that office during the fiscal year 1915 (H. Doc. No. 5), which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the superintendent of the building and grounds, Library of Congress, transmitting a statement showing the purchase and exchange of typewriters used in that department during the fiscal year 1915 (H. Doc. No. 15), which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

TRAVEL OF DEPARTMENTAL EMPLOYEES.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a statement showing in detail the travel of officers and employees from Washington to points outside of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1915 (H. Doc. No. 113), which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a statement showing in detail the travel of officers and employees from Washington to points outside the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1915 (H. Doc. No. 155), which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting a statement showing in detail the travel of officers and employees from Washington to points outside the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1915 (H. Doc. No. 108), which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate the report of the superintendent of the building and grounds, Library of Congress, showing in detail the travel of officers and employees from Washington to points outside of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1915 (H. Doc. No. 53), which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Librarian of Congress, transmitting a statement showing in detail the travel of officers and employees from Washington to points outside the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1915 (H. Doc. No. 129), which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by D. K. Hempstead, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolutions, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

H. R. 663. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Citizens' Bridge Co. to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Burlington, Iowa;

H. R. 3638. An act to extend the time for constructing a bridge across the St. Francis River at or near St. Francis, Ark.;

H. J. Res. 60. A joint resolution making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916; and

H. J. Res. 61. A joint resolution authorizing payment of the salaries of officers and employees of Congress for December, 1915.

The message also transmitted to the Senate resolutions on the death of Hon. JOSEPH A. GOULDEN, late a Representative from the State of New York.

The message further transmitted to the Senate resolutions on the death of Hon. SAMUEL ANDREW WITHERSPOON, late a Representative from the State of Mississippi.

The message also announced that the Speaker had appointed as a part of the Joint Committee on the Disposition of Useless Papers, on the part of the House, Mr. TALBOTT, of Maryland, and Mr. BENNET, of New York.

HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

H. R. 3638. An act to extend the time for constructing a bridge across the St. Francis River at or near St. Francis, Ark., was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The following joint resolutions were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

H. J. Res. 60. A joint resolution making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916; and

H. J. Res. 61. A joint resolution authorizing payment of the salaries of officers and employees of Congress for December, 1915.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I present a memorial received by myself and my colleagues of Oregon from the American Neutrality League of that State, to which are attached about 6,000 names of our citizens, protesting against the shipment of arms and munitions to any of the belligerents. I shall not ask that the names be printed, but I do ask that the body of the memorial itself be printed in the RECORD. I take pleasure in doing this at the request of the signers, all of whom are citizens of Oregon.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The memorial is as follows:

To GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN, United States Senator; HARRY LANE, United States Senator; W. C. HAWLEY, Congressman; N. J. SINNOTT, Congressman; and C. N. MCARTHUR, Congressman:

We, the undersigned citizens and voters of Oregon, are absolutely opposed to the exportation of arms and ammunition to any and all nations at war, and, for humanitarian reasons, we request you to vote for and support at the next session of Congress a resolution investing the President with the power to place an embargo upon the shipment of all arms and ammunition.

We maintain that the shipment of arms and ammunition is wrong and that we, as a sovereign Nation, have a right to prohibit, at any time, the exportation of arms and ammunition. We base our claims on international law and precedent, as follows:

Woolsey on International Law: "If the neutral, instead of wheat should send powder or balls, cannon or rifles, this would be a direct encouragement of the war, and so a departure from the neutral position.

"On January 23, 1871, long after the Franco-Prussian War had begun, President Grant signed an embargo on arms. The result of this was that the war was settled within a few months and the shedding of much blood was prevented.

"President Taft in 1912 issued a proclamation forbidding the export of arms and munitions to Mexico, and in 1913, while war was in progress, President Wilson placed an embargo on munitions of war to Mexico.

"The British Government has a law on its statute books conferring discretionary power on the King of England to forbid the export of arms and ammunition. On April 23, 1898, at the time of the Spanish-American War, that Government warned British subjects against unneutral acts, among which were enumerated the supplying of arms, ammunition, military stores, or materials.

"During the Spanish-American War, upon the mere protest of our ambassador, Andrew D. White, the German Government stopped the sale of arms and munitions of war to Spain."

At this time every neutral country, except the United States, has placed an embargo on munitions of war.

In addition to the above, we have the following declarations of President Wilson:

"We must be neutral in fact as well as in name, and we must put a curb on every transaction which might give preference to one party in the struggle over another.

"We should not extend or withhold aid to or from either if actual circumstances were such that both parties are not equally befriended."

Aside from the above, we are convinced that the building up of the enormous industry in arms and ammunition is a serious and positive menace to our safety and economic welfare.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The memorial will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. I have a letter, in the form of a petition, which I desire to present, and I ask that it be printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the petition was ordered to be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Commerce, as follows:

ELIZABETH BOARD OF TRADE,
Elizabeth, N. J., December 14, 1915.

Hon. JAMES E. MARTINE,
The Burlington, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: At the meeting of the Elizabeth Board of Trade on Thursday evening, December 9, the following resolutions, passed by the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association at its convention at Savannah, were approved:

"*Resolved*, That we request of Congress the immediate acquisition, by purchase or condemnation, of the existing Chesapeake and Delaware Canal and the improvement thereof to a free sea-level waterway, as recommended by the Chief of Engineers.

"*Resolved*, That we request of Congress the immediate adoption of the project for a modern waterway across the State of New Jersey, connecting the Delaware River with Raritan Bay, and the enactment of such provisions as will insure the early acquisition of the right of way from the State, as recommended by the Chief of Engineers and pledged by the State statute."

This organization has always been interested in the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association's project, and your support of measures which will make the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal and the canal across New Jersey links in this intracoastal system will be appreciated.

Yours, truly,

ALEXIS J. COLMAN,
Secretary.

Mr. PITTMAN. I present a petition prepared by the Nevada Indian Association, signed by 5,000 citizens, relative to home sites for the nonreservation Indians in the State of Nevada. I do not ask that the names be printed; but, as the petition is very short, I ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the petition was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, and it was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, as follows:

THE NEVADA INDIAN ASSOCIATION,
July 1, 1915.

Hon. FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS and Hon. KEY PITTMAN, United States Senators from Nevada, and Hon. E. E. ROBERTS, United States Representative from Nevada:

We, the undersigned citizens and residents of the State of Nevada, respectfully represent and petition as follows:

There are about 5,000 Indians now residing within the State of Nevada. Of this number approximately 2,000 are living upon reservations which are maintained by and under the direct supervision of the Government of the United States, while the remaining 3,000 are homeless, without support, and have never received any gratuities from the Government, living in hovels, under insanitary conditions which menace not only their health but the health of the communities in which they live, and leading a precarious existence. Many of these 3,000 Indians are squatting upon land from which they are liable at any time to be ejected; no encouragement is now given them to support themselves or to improve their present distressing condition. There are no available public lands for their use, and the present Indian reservations are inadequate for a larger number than those who are already being provided for. We believe that many of these homeless Indians, with proper instruction in home making and agriculture and with some financial assistance from the Government, will make useful residents.

And we respectfully petition your active support of an appropriation by Congress of the sum of $100,000 for the purpose of procuring home sites with adequate water rights and providing agricultural instruction for the nonreservation Indians of the State of Nevada, to the end that they may become self-supporting and more useful residents of this State.

Mr. THOMPSON presented memorials of the Society of Friends, of Northbranch; the Society of Friends, of Hesper; the Society of Friends, of La Fayette; the Society of Friends, of Haviland; the Society of Friends, of Rose Hill; the Society of Friends, of Rose Valley; Local Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America, of Blaine; Local Union No. 562, Farmers' Union, of Erie; Local Union No. 823, Farmers' Union, of Stark; Hurricane Grange, No. 359, Patrons of Husbandry, of Overbrook; sundry citizens of Liberal and North Branch; and of the congregation of the Church of the Brethren, of Larned, all in the State of Kansas, remonstrating against an increase in armaments, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Army and Navy Medal of Honor Legion of the United States of America, of Washington, D. C., pledging aid to the President and Congress to maintain the honor of our country and the rights of her citizens, which was referred to the Cimmittee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MYERS. I present a letter from Hon. S. V. Stewart, governor of Montana, regarding the Flathead reclamation project, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

There being no objection, the letter was referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Helena, Mont., December 1, 1915.

Hon. HENRY L. MYERS,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: Herewith I am sending a letter that has just been received from Mr. James Harbert, chairman of the irrigation committee of the Polson Chamber of Commerce, in which he asks my assistance in the campaign for a million dollar appropriation for the Flathead irrigation project.

I am glad, indeed, to add my voice to the cause, and would rejoice to know that the energetic efforts of yourself and the other members of the Montana delegation had borne fruit in the shape of an adequate appropriation for this exceedingly important work. It seems to me that the parent Government in control of these projects owes it to itself and to the settlers upon the projects to exert every effort possible to bring its plans to a workable conclusion.

In view of your intimate knowledge of the details of this stupendous project, it is not necessary for me to particularize. It is apparent, however, that since the project is only 25 per cent completed after a lapse of five years, the duty of the Federal Government is plain in the premises. If the Government means to keep faith with the settlers who have gone and those who would go upon this great domain, it should give an earnest of its purpose. This can not be done by a niggardly appropriation. The setting apart of a liberal sum for the prosecution of the work would inspire all those interested with fresh hope and give notice to all our people that the Government was in all earnest when the project was undertaken and that it proposes to do its full share to bring about a realization of the hopes of the people in that splendid section of Montana.

I sincerely trust that the Government may be brought to see and discharge its duty with regard to the Flathead project.

Very truly, yours,

S. V. STEWART, *Governor.*

Mr. MYERS presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of Montana, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House joint memorial 10. (Introduced by MacDonald, of Flathead.)

Whereas the Glacier National Park, situated in the counties of Flathead and Teton, in the State of Montana, is wholly under the supervision of the Government of the United States, is divided by a high mountain range over which there is no means of travel other than by railroad; and

Whereas the various counties in the State of Montana both east and west of the Glacier National Park have constructed and do maintain wholly at their expense highways which are now open for through travel from the east boundary of the State to the said Glacier National Park and from the west boundary of the State to the west entrance of said park, which said highways connect with highways which are now open for travel from the Great Lakes to the Pacific coast, leaving an unconstructed link through the Glacier National Park which should be completed at the earliest possible moment; and

Whereas under present conditions it is impossible for tourists and travelers to go through said park except by pack horses and under very adverse conditions: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana, That the Government of the United States be urged to make an appropriation and to start the construction of a roadway through the park from east to west; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives from Montana.

GEORGE L. RAMSEY,
Speaker of the House.
W. W. MCDOWELL,
President of the Senate.

Approved March 8, 1915.

S. V. STEWART, *Governor.*

Filed March 8, 1915, at 2.05 o'clock p. m.

A. M. ALDERSON,
Secretary of State.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *State of Montana, ss:*

I, A. M. Alderson, secretary of state of the State of Montana, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of House joint memorial No. 10, praying the Federal Government to construct a roadway from east to west through Glacier National Park, enacted by the fourteenth session of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana, and approved by S. V. Stewart, governor of said State, on the 8th day of March, 1915.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of said State.

Done at the city of Helena, the capital of said State, this 1st day of April, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.]

A. M. ALDERSON,
Secretary of State.

Mr. MYERS presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of Montana, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House joint memorial 8. (By Burnett.)

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Montana, in legislative session assembled, do most respectfully represent and petition—

Whereas, in order to secure the exploration and development of coal, oil, and gas resources, it is necessary that leases be executed by the State of Montana, granting authority to its lessees to explore such coal, oil, and gas resources and to extract the same from its lands, and to use so much of the surface as may be necessary therefor, upon the payment of a proper rental or royalty; and

Whereas, by the terms of the act of Congress approved February 22, 1889, providing for the formation of constitutions and State governments for the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington, and the admission thereof into the Union, and making donations of public lands to such States, it was provided that the lands so donated and granted may be leased for periods of not more than five years, in quantities not exceeding one section, to any one person or company: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Montana do request the Congress of the United States to so amend the aforesaid act of February 22, 1889, as to permit the said several States, including the State of Montana, by its proper officers, to execute leases for the exploration and extraction of the aforesaid minerals which may be contained upon or beneath the surface of any of said granted lands, together with the right to use so much of the surface of said lands as may be necessary therefor, and for such periods of time as may be determined by or under the legislative authority of said States.

Resolved, That a copy of this memorial be forthwith transmitted to the presiding officer of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the chairman of the Senate and House Committees on Public Lands, the Secretary of the Interior, and to each Member of the Montana delegation in Congress.

GEORGE L. RAMSEY,
Speaker of the House.
W. W. MCDOWELL,
President of the Senate.

Approved March 8, 1915.

S. V. STEWART, *Governor.*

Filed March 8, 1915, at 2.05 o'clock p. m.

A. M. ALDERSON,
Secretary of State.

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *State of Montana, ss:*

I, A. M. Alderson, secretary of state of the State of Montana, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of House joint memorial No. 8, memorializing Congress to amend the act of February 22, 1889, regarding the leasing of public lands for periods of not more than five years, enacted by the fourteenth session of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana, and approved by S. V. Stewart, governor of said State, on the 8th day of March, 1915.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of said State.

Done at the city of Helena, the capital of said State, this 1st day of April, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.]

A. M. ALDERSON,
Secretary of State.

Mr. MYERS presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of Montana, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House joint memorial 7. (Introduced by Coburn.)

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Whereas the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, situated in the northwestern portion of the State of Montana, comprising an area of approximately 1,500,000 acres, the major portion of which is of great agricultural value and capable of producing cereals and other farm products in great abundance, is now reserved for the use of the Piegan Indian Tribe; and

Whereas the total membership of said Indian tribe is less than 2,489 persons, including men, women, and children; and

Whereas there has been allotted in severalty to each member of said tribe valuable lands, sufficient under a proper administration of their affairs to sustain said Indians in comfort and assure them the means of an independent livelihood; and

Whereas but a very small portion of said Indian reservation is ever used by any of said Indian tribe for any purpose whatsoever, the same being leased to large cattle owners and flock masters at a rental insignificant by comparison with the agricultural possibilities thereof; and

Whereas practically all of the valuable homestead lands of northwestern Montana have been claimed and occupied under the homestead laws of the United States; and

Whereas it is physically impossible for this number of Indians to occupy and use this vast area of valuable farm land, even though said Indians were possessed of the average ability of our white citizens in the management of agricultural pursuits; and

Whereas it would result in the great betterment of the industrial, financial, and moral conditions of the Indians themselves if they were compelled to occupy, use, and manage, under proper supervision, the lands already allotted to them, large areas of which have been irrigated by the Government at great expense and are now almost wholly unused: Therefore be it

Resolved (the senate concurring), That we, the Fourteenth Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana, do hereby petition the Congress of the United States for the passage of necessary legislation to open for settlement at as early a date as practicable the land embraced within the Blackfeet Indian Reservation situated in the northwestern portion of the State of Montana.

Resolved further, That a copy of this memorial be forwarded to the Secretary of State, to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with the request that they use every effort within their power to bring about the early opening to homestead settlement or otherwise of said Blackfeet Indian Reservation.

W. W. MCDOWELL,
President of the Senate.
GEORGE L. RAMSEY,
Speaker of the House.

Approved March 8, 1915.

S. V. STEWART,
Governor.

Filed March 8, 1915, at 2.05 o'clock p. m.

A. M. ALDERSON,
Secretary of State.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *State of Montana, ss:*

I, A. M. Alderson, secretary of state of the State of Montana, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of house joint memorial No. 7, memorializing Congress to pass the necessary legislation for the opening of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation enacted by the fourteenth session of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana and approved by S. V. Stewart, governor of said State, on the 8th day of March, 1915.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of said State.

Done at the city of Helena, the capital of said State, this 1st day of April, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.]

A. M. ALDERSON,
Secretary of State.

Mr. MYERS presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of Montana, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House joint resolution 5. (Introduced by Gladden.)

A resolution memorializing Congress for the building of one steel bridge jointly with Sanders County across the Flathead River on the Flathead Indian Reservation.

Whereas the lands lying west of the Flathead River in the Flathead Indian Reservation in Sanders County are populated by about one-third of the white and Indian residents of the county;

Whereas the agency buildings and one of the chief marketing and commercial centers of said district, the town of Dixon, are situated on the east side of said Flathead River;

Whereas there are no means of communication from the Government lands of the Flathead Indian Reservation, lying west of the Flathead River, and the agency located at the town of Dixon, except by a long, devious route, necessitating the travel of 100 miles or more;

Whereas the lands embraced within said district have been thrown open to settlement under the land laws of the United States;

Whereas there is no bridge across said Flathead River, and the same is not fordable, at the said town of Dixon, and ferry boats can not operate thereon except during a limited period of time in the summer months: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Fourteenth Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana (the Senate concurring herein), That we petition the Congress of the United States for the necessary funds to be taken out of the moneys belonging to the Flathead Indians to enable the joint construction with the County of Sanders, Mont., under the supervision of the Board of County Commissioners of Sanders County, of one steel highway bridge across the Flathead River, opposite the agency buildings, at Dixon, Mont., one-half of the expense of the construction of said bridge to be paid out of the funds belonging to the Flathead Indians and the other half of said expense to be paid out of the road and bridge fund of Sanders County, under an agreement to be entered into between the proper Federal officers and the county commissioners of Sanders County.

Resolved, That a copy hereof be transmitted to the secretary of state of the State of Montana, to the Senators and Representatives in Congress of the State of Montana, with the request that they use every effort within their power to bring about speedy action for the accomplishment of the ends and purposes herein indicated.

GEORGE L. RAMSEY,
Speaker of the House.
W. W. MCDOWELL,
President of the Senate.

Approved March 8, 1915.

S. V. STEWART, *Governor.*

Filed March 8, 1915, at 2.05 o'clock p. m.

A. M. ALDERSON,
Secretary of State.

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *State of Montana, ss:*

I, A. M. Alderson, secretary of state of the State of Montana, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of joint house resolution No. 5, a resolution memorializing Congress for the building of one steel bridge jointly with Sanders County across the Flathead River on the Flathead Indian Reservation, enacted by the fourteenth session of the Legislature Assembly of the State of Montana and approved by S. V. Stewart, governor of said State, on the 8th day of March, 1915.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of said State.

Done at the city of Helena, the capital of said State, this 1st day of April, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.]

A. M. ALDERSON,
Secretary of State.

Mr. MYERS presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of Montana, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate joint resolution 10. (Introduced by Byrnes.)

Whereas soon after the commencement of the war which is now being waged in Europe certain of the belligerent nations began and continued the seizure of ships sailing under American and other neutral flags carrying copper from America to European nations not involved in the war, which seizures resulted in almost the entire cessation of copper shipments to neutral countries, and such narrowing of the legitimate foreign markets with the restricted demand in this country threatened to make impossible the continuance of the copper production in this country, even at the then curtailed rate, thus most seriously crippling one of the main industries of Montana and bringing further disaster to our people; and

Whereas largely through the prompt, energetic, and able protests of Montana's Senators and Representatives in Congress, the Hon. HENRY L. MYERS, the Hon. THOMAS J. WALSH, the Hon. TOM STOUT, and the Hon. JOHN M. EVANS, and their clear exposition of the injustice and indefensibility of such action of the warring nations in interfering with commerce under neutral flags and between neutral nations, the State Department of the United States made emphatic protests against such conduct and notified the offending nation that such interference with our commerce would no longer be tolerated, which protest has resulted in at least partial, and promises in the near future full, relief from such situation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana does hereby emphatically commend the action of and the assitance rendered by Montana Senators and Representatives and does hereby express the indebtedness of the people of our State to them, and does hereby commend the Department of State of the United States for the firm stand taken by it upon a matter so vital to Montana's interest, and does further urge that continued vigilance be exercised, to the end that there be no further interference of this character with commerce in the products of Montana's industries: Be it further

Resolved, That a copy hereof be transmitted by the secretary of state of the State of Montana to Montana Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Department of State of the United States.

W. W. McDOWELL,
President of the Senate.
GEORGE L. RAMSEY,
Speaker of the House.

Approved March 5, 1915.

S. V. STEWART,
Governor.

Filed March 5, 1915, at 2.45 o'clock p. m.

A. M. ALDERSON,
Secretary of State.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *State of Montana, ss:*

I, A. M. Alderson, secretary of state of the State of Montana, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of senate resolution No. 10, commending the action of Montana Senators and Representatives in bringing about relief from seizure of United States ships by belligerent nations enacted by the fourteenth session of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana and approved by S. V. Stewart, governor of said State, on the 5th day of March, 1915.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of said State.

Done at the city of Helena, the capital of said State, this 1st day of April, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.]

A. M. ALDERSON,
Secretary of State.

Mr. MYERS. I present petitions from the Chamber of Commerce of Kalispell, the public schools of Polson, of sundry homesteaders residing in the Little Bitter Root Valley, and of sundry citizens, all in the State of Montana, and also a petition from the Chamber of Commerce of Spokane, Wash., praying for an increased appropriation for the Flathead Indian reclamation project. I ask that the petitions may be printed in the RECORD, with the name of the first signer and the words "and many others," if there be more than one signer.

There being no objection, the petitions were referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

KALISPELL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Kalispell, Mont., November 12, 1915.

To the President and Congress of the United States:

The Flathead reclamation project, embraced in the counties of Flathead and Missoula, is one of the largest and most valuable reclamation projects in the United States, embracing approximately 152,000 acres of land, involving the ownership of Indian allotments and lands belonging to white settlers, taken under the homestead act. The estimated cost of this project is $6,500,000.

More than five years have passed since work first commenced upon this project, less than $2,000,000 having been actually expended up to date, there being only about 25 per cent of the project completed at the present time, and it has been estimated that it will require at least 25 years, at the present rate of progress, to complete this project.

A great many people who are holding homesteads upon this land have already been in this country for more than 25 years and have spent the best part of their lives in opening up and developing a new region, formerly turning their attention to stock raising.

This land was taken in good faith by the settlers, believing that the Government would carry out its expressed and implied pledge in placing water upon their land.

The record up to date shows that the Government has been negligent and manifestly unfair in the tardiness of its proceedings and dealings with the people.

It is estimated that 50 per cent of the people have become discouraged and have lost faith in the General Government and are leaving their claims after having spent all the money they had in partial development of same.

It occurs to us that there is an obligation on the part of the Government toward the people who have come hundreds of miles and located on this land, spending all their earnings for years and years upon the foundation of a home, and it is up to the Government of the United States to make good their implied and sacred promise to the people.

There is probably nowhere in the United States a region possessing a more beautiful climate or of more scenic attractiveness, or a soil that will respond with greater returns to irrigation than this Flathead project.

In view of the foregoing we respectfully urge that immediate action be taken looking toward the development of this Flathead irrigation project by the present session of Congress.

W. H. GRIFFIN, *President.*
P. N. BERNARD, *Secretary.*

POLSON PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
Polson, Mont., December 7, 1915.

To the President and Congress of the United States:

The Flathead reclamation project, embraced in the counties of Flathead and Missoula, is one of the largest and most valuable reclamation projects in the United States, embracing approximately 152,000 acres of land, involving the ownership of Indian allotments and lands belonging to white settlers, taken under the homestead act. The estimated cost of this project is $6,500,000.

More than five years have passed since work first commenced upon this project, less than $2,000,000 having been actually expended up to date, there being only about 25 per cent of the project completed at the present time, and it has been estimated that it will require at least 25 years, at the present rate of progress, to complete this project.

A great many people who are holding homesteads upon this land have already been in this country for more than 25 years and have spent the best part of their lives in opening up and developing a new region, formerly turning their attention to stock raising.

This land was taken in good faith by the settlers, believing that the Government would carry out its expressed and implied pledges in placing water upon their land.

The record up to date shows that the Government has been negligent and manifestly unfair in the tardiness of its proceedings and dealings with the people.

It is estimated that 50 per cent of the people have become discouraged and have lost faith in the General Government and are leaving their claims, after having spent all the money they had in partial development of same.

It occurs to us that there is an obligation on the part of the Government toward the people who have come hundreds of miles and located on this land, spending all their earnings for years and years upon the foundation of a home, and it is up to the Government of the United States to make good their implied and sacred promise to the people.

There is probably nowhere in the United States a region possessing a more beautiful climate or of more scenic attractiveness, or a soil that will respond with greater returns to irrigation, than this Flathead project.

In view of the foregoing facts, we, the pupils of the Polson public and high schools, do respectfully request that Congress grant an appropriation of not less than $1,000,000 for construction work on this project for the ensuing year.

Respectfully submitted.

IRVING JOHNSON
(And many others).

POLSON PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
Polson, Mont., December 7, 1915.

To the President and Congress of the United States:

We, the teachers of the Polson public schools, realizing the urgent need of an appropriation sufficiently large to insure the early completion of the Flathead reclamation project, do respectfully request your sincere consideration of the petition "A million for the Flathead."

MAURICE D. PACE
(And many others).

LONE PINE, MONT., *October 1, 1915.*

To the President and Congress of the United States:

We, the undersigned, whose names are hereunto subscribed, respectfully represent that we are homesteaders in the Little Bitter Root Valley, under the Flathead irrigation project, on the Flathead Indian Reservation, in the State of Montana. The Little Bitter Root Valley, in which we live, along with other parts of the Flathead Reservation, was thrown open to settlement five years ago, and people were invited by the Government to come in here and settle and purchase land from the Government at the appraised valuation of from $1 to $7 per acre. It is not a free gift of Government land. We pay for all the land we get, at the appraised valuation thereof.

The Government intended this for an irrigated settlement. The land is dry land, unfit for dry-land farming. It must be irrigated in order to produce crops. The Government divided the land into homestead units of 40 and 80 acres, intended for irrigated lands; entirely too small for dry-land farming, even if the land were adapted thereto. The Government gave the people to understand that their lands would be irrigated, and the settlers agreed to pay back to the Government the cost of putting water on their lands. The Government authorized and started the Flathead reclamation project. The settlers were justified in assuming that work thereon would be prosecuted with due diligence and that it would be completed in a reasonable time.

Settlers came into the Little Bitter Root Valley five years ago and erected improvements and began cultivation of their lands, putting their all therein and staking everything they had thereon, supposing they would get water within a reasonable time.

Five years have passed and nothing has been done; no start has been made toward putting water on the lands of the Little Bitter Root Valley. For four years the settlers struggled and starved, those who could remain. Two-thirds or three-fourths of them have been compelled to abandon the struggle and leave their homes. Most of those who have remained have expended all of their means. This year unusual rains have produced good crops and has shown of what the land is capable with water on it. There has not been another such year in 25 years, and there may not be one again in 25 years more.

The settlers are in a desperate situation. They feel they have not been treated right. They feel the Government has not kept good faith with them. We appeal most earnestly to you for an adequate appropriation by Congress for the Flathead reclamation project for next year, sufficient to use a part thereof for starting reclamation work in the Little Bitter Root Valley, which is a legitimate part of the Flathead reclamation project, and should no longer be overlooked. We earnestly pray to you to heed our prayer for relief. We are American citizens and bear our share in keeping up the Government, and we ask for justice at your hands. With great respect,

GEO. G. O'NEAL
(And many others).

To the President and Congress of the United States, Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: As one of the unit holders, occupying land within the Flathead project, I desire to submit for your consideration the following:

At the invitation of the Government I entered upon an irrigable unit embraced in the Flathead project, under promise by the Government that my land would be irrigated either in whole or in part, and after more than five years of watchful and patient waiting this project is now about 25 per cent completed, and as a result of the Government's failure to carry out its express and implied pledges made to us at the time we made entry, many of the unit holders have been compelled to temporarily or permanently abandon their homes.

We maintain that the treatment accorded to us has been unfair and not in harmony with the promises made us when we settled upon these arid lands, and we can see no good reason for the Government's procrastinating methods in dealing with this project up to this time. It is to the interest of both the Indian and white man that this project be prosecuted more vigorously, and the lands will amply stand for all construction and maintenance charges, provided the work is carried on in an economical and businesslike manner.

All funds expended in connection with the project are reimbursable either to the Indian or the Government, and the sooner this reclamation scheme is completed the sooner the Indian will be reimbursed for the money he has invested on account of same.

In view of the foregoing facts I respectfully request that Congress grant an appropriation for at least a million dollars for construction work on this project during the ensuing year.

Respectfully submitted.

NIELS A. CHRISTENSEN
(And many others).

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To the President and Congress of the United States.

GENTLEMEN: This joint communication from the Chambers of Commerce of Kalispell, Whitefish, and Columbia Falls, Mont., is directed to you for the purpose of securing remedial legislation for the Indian allottees and farm-unit holders occupying lands under the Flathead reclamation project, situate in Flathead and Missoula Counties, in Montana.

This project embraces the reclamation of 152,000 acres of the finest lands of the former Flathead Indian Reserve, the ownership of which is about equally divided between the Indian and white man, and is the largest and most comprehensive Indian irrigation scheme ever undertaken in the United States.

The estimated cost of the project is $6,500,000, but after five years has elapsed since construction work was begun, less than 25 per cent of the project is completed, and the sole reason for this delay is that Congress appropriated less than $2,000,000 for the work during the period. It is evident that at this rate of appropriation it will require 25 years to finish the undertaking.

The Indian and white man alike entered these lands under the implied promise and pledge from the Government to have water available for these lands within a reasonable time. It has woefully failed to keep its obligation, and so flagrant a violation of agreement by an individual rather than the Government would doubtless be open to speedy redress in the courts.

There is not the slightest element of charity entering into an appropriation by Congress for the Flathead project; all of the funds used in construction are reimbursable either to the Government or to the Indian fund, depending from which source received, and this obligation for repayment stands as a first lien upon all the lands within the project.

The towns of Kalispell, Whitefish, and Columbia Falls, Mont., are directly contiguous to the territory included in this project, and our merchants and manufacturers serve the settlers upon these lands. Our interest in urging the speedy completion of the project is as great as theirs, which completion means everything to the development of this fertile section of the Northwest, and consequently to the prosperity of its people.

We therefore request that an appropriation sufficiently large, looking toward the speedy completion of the Flathead irrigation project, be passed at the coming session of Congress.

Respectfully submitted.

KALISPELL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
W. H. GRIFFIN, *President;*
P. N. BERNARD, *Secretary.*
WHITEFISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
J. F. WELDE, *President;*
FRED S. PERRY, *Secretary.*
COLUMBIA FALLS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
R. W. MAIN, *President;*
WILLIAM L. FITZSIMMONS, *Secretary.*

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SPOKANE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Spokane, November 23, 1915.

To the President and Congress of the United States.

GENTLEMEN: This communication is addressed to you for the purpose of securing remedial legislation for the allottees and unit holders occupying lands within the Flathead project, situate in Flathead and Missoula Counties, in Montana.

If we are correctly informed, this project is the largest and most comprehensive Indian irrigation scheme ever undertaken in this country and involves the reclamation of approximately 152,000 acres of land, the ownership of same being about equally divided between the Indian and the white man.

We are advised that the completed cost of this project will be about $6,500,000, and after more than five years of construction work less than $2,000,000 has been actually expended. The project is now about 25 per cent completed and at the present rate appropriations are being made will require 25 years to complete this project.

The Indian and white man alike went upon these lands in good faith expecting the Government to carry out its express and implied pledges and promises made to them at the time they made entry. We maintain that the treatment accorded to the settlers under this project has been manifestly unfair, and inasmuch as the irrigation scheme has been properly authorized by law it is clearly the duty of the Government to push this work to a speedy completion and make the water available at the very earliest possible moment.

All the funds used in connection with the construction of this project are reimbursable either to the Indian or to the Government. The settlers have pledged their lands and very lives for all construction and maintenance charges, and we would like you to especially bear in mind the fact that no gratuitous appropriations have been made in connection with the Flathead project. The lands will amply stand for the expenditure providing the work is carried forth in a businesslike, expeditious, and economical manner.

The people of Spokane are particularly interested in the speedy completion of this project, as this district is within a 250-mile radius of the city and is a part of the great inland empire of which Spokane is the logical and geographical center. Our jobbers and manufacturers are serving the merchants on this project, and there is therefore a large community of interest between us and our relations are reciprocal to the last degree.

In view of the foregoing we respectfully request that an appropriation sufficiently large, looking toward the speedy development of the Flathead irrigation project, be passed by the next session of Congress.

Respectfully submitted.

JAS. S. RAMAGE, *President.*
G. C. CORBALEY, *Secretary.*

Mr. MYERS. I present a petition of sundry citizens of Fort Peck, Mont., praying for the opening of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation. I ask that the petition be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolutions.

Whereas the opening and settlement of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation has been a pronounced failure, we, citizens of the United States and members of the Fort Peck Settlement Association, in meeting assembled for the purpose of inducing the honorable Secretary of the Interior of the United States and the Congress of the United States to so alter the laws and regulations as to the settlement of the reservation that the same may be quickly settled and cultivated into fertile fields; and

Whereas the Government's attempt to settle this reservation has been a failure in that only approximately 500 entrymen have filed thereon, out of a possible 6,000, on the very fertile land of this reservation; and

Whereas the increased size of the unit of land has been no stimulus to the number of settlers on the reservation; and

Whereas the hardships in the settling of this reservation imposed by the present laws has caused settlers to seek other lands in the United States public domain and in the fertile lands of the Dominion of Canada; and

Whereas the present settlers upon the Fort Peck Reservation find the burden of meeting their payments under the present appraisement so great that many of them are unable to meet their payments thereon and to support their families, let alone improve their lands; and

Whereas the present method of appraisement has been a loss to the Indians, in that the lands have not been settled and the settlers now thereon have from necessity become delinquent in their payments, all tending toward the loss of anticipated funds to the Indians: And therefore be it

Resolved and respectfully suggested to the honorable Secretary of the Interior and the Congress of the United States, as follows, to wit:

1. That the appraisement as made of the land of the Fort Peck Reservation be removed and a reappraisement be made in lieu thereof.

2. That the payment of the appraised price of the land be extended over a period of 10 years.

3. That all settlers who have filed on 160-acre tracts be allowed to take additional 160-acre tracts on the reservation, although the same be not contiguous as now required by the homestead laws.

Respectfully submitted.

FORT PECK SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION,
C. F. BLAICH, *President.*
J. P. MURPHY, *Secretary.*

Mr. MYERS. I present a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Olympia, Wash., praying for the establishment of summer homesteads in national forests. I ask that the petition be referred to the Committee on Public Lands and printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolution favoring a Federal law providing for summer homesteads in national forests.

Whereas the vast area of public land, national forests, State school lands, and Indian lands in the Northwest States, in many counties amounting to 50 and as high as 75 per cent of their area, that are not subject to taxation for the maintenance of local government and general local development; and

Whereas the national forests of the Northwest States of Montana, Idaho, and Washington cover an area of approximately 44,000,000 acres, covering one of the most remarkable scenic and climatic regions in the world; and

Whereas this vast scenic region has been made accessible to the tourist through the completion of the National Parks Transcontinental Highway, reaching from the Great Lakes to Puget Sound, and passing through the great national forests over one continuous natural park highway of more than a thousand miles; and

Whereas hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent by local communities in building lateral highways to beautiful local scenic attractions, lakes, canyons, and glaciers, making accessible a vast panorama of scenic wonderland; and

Whereas it has been estimated that in 1910 $350,000,000 of money was spent by American tourists in foreign lands, and in 1914 it is estimated that $500,000,000 was thus spent by our people; and

Whereas a recent Washington, D. C., dispatch, emanating from the Interior Department, says, "Reports made public to-night show that more than twice as many persons visited the national parks of the west in the season just closed than last year. Yellowstone Park recorded 51,820 tourists, compared with 20,250 in 1914. Mr. Lane said that the policy first inaugurated two years ago by permitting automobiles to enter the parks had been a success, and would be continued"; and

Whereas hundreds of tourists from Eastern and Southern States in automobiles made their first trip over the National Parks Transcontinental Highway in 1915, and declared it superior to the Lincoln Highway; and

Whereas at a Government sale of villa sites on Flathead Lake, Mont., August, 1915, every lot offered at public auction, comprising over 900, was sold to purchasers from different States of the Union, who purchased them for summer homes, proving conclusively that the people want summer homes in the Northwest; and

Whereas there are thousands of beautiful lakes, accessible by modern automobile roads, canyons, and deep forests along beautiful mountain streams, in the great national forests, offering beautiful summer homes to thousands of people of the arid and humid States of the East and South; and

Whereas there is an insistent and growing demand for summer homes in the great park regions of the Northwest, and to own them in fee simple: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we favor the enactment of a Federal law providing for summer homesteads in the national forests of 10 acres each, residence of three months during three successive years, with such improvements as the General Government might deem advisable, and at end of three years patent shall issue to the entryman.

THE OLYMPIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
J. L. PETERS, *President.*
H. L. WHITING, *Secretary.*

OLYMPIA, WASH., *December 8, 1915.*

Mr. SHEPPARD. I present the following telegram from the president of the Texas Farmers' Union and the Association of State Presidents of Farmers' Unions and ask that it be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

The telegram was read and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, as follows:

FORT WORTH, TEX., *December 14, 1915.*

Hon. MORRIS SHEPPARD,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

General belief among leading southern farmers and business men that bear cliques operating illegal combination purpose of depressing cotton prices. Bulls prosecuted heretofore by Government for boosting prices. Let Government take vigorous and effective action against bears. We have shortest crop in 16 years; largest consumption. Your prompt action will assist.

HENRY N. POPE.
President Farmers' Union of Texas and Association of State Presidents Farmers' Unions.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I wish to state that I have called the attention of the Federal Trade Commission and the Attorney General to this matter, and both authorities have promised to give it immediate and vigorous investigation.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. I have a telegram bearing upon the so-called deficiency tax bill. I send it to the Clerk's desk and ask that it may be read for the information of the Senate.

There being no objection, the telegram was read and referred to the Committee on Finance, as follows:

DETROIT, MICH., *December 14, 1915.*

Senator WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH,
Washington, D. C.:

We want to protest as earnestly as we can against the reenactment of the emergency tax on toilet goods. We do not object to the users of face powder and lip rouge paying the Government for their vanity, but the emergency tax placed a theoretical penalty upon cleanliness, because $10 are spent for tooth and mouth cleaning substances, dandruff remedies, baby powders, etc., to $1 that is spent for actual vanity. The reason that cleanly people escaped this penalty is because retailers would not pass the tax along to consumers. The result is that the consumer escapes the 2½ per cent tax and the manufacturer, who passes it, contributes a 5 to 20 per cent tax on his business. If luxuries are to be taxed, jewelry, silks, satins, laces, feminine headwear in excess of $10 each, etc., could be named, but this would cause such a storm of protest that the proposers of the tax would abandon it, just as the gasoline auto tax was abandoned. Foreign manufacturers of toilet goods have been long established and are fostered and encouraged by their home governments. The American toilet-goods industry has had a hard row to hoe. It bears an excessive portion of the internal revenue. It may be almost put out of business because of the war, and now it would seem, on account of its weakness, it is to be again Belgianized with as hastily planned, expensively executed, and unjust a tax as has ever been imposed in this country. Please look into this carefully and oppose it if you think we are right.

THE HERPICIDE CO.

Mr. GRONNA. I present a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of North Dakota, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I, Thomas Hall, secretary of state of the State of North Dakota, and keeper of the great seal thereof, hereby certify that the attached is a true and correct copy of a certain concurrent resolution adopted by the Fourteenth Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota, and the whole of such resolution.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State, at the capitol, in the city of Bismarck, this 15th day of March, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.] THOMAS HALL,
Secretary of State.

A concurrent resolution. (Lathrop Committee.)

Whereas by chapter 6 of the laws of the State of North Dakota, of 1891, entitled "An act designating and appropriating section 36 in township 140 north, range 49 west, in the county of Cass, for the use of the State agricultural college as a site for that institution," there was appropriated, with the consent of the Congress of the United States, out of the lands granted to the State of North Dakota by the United States for the use of the common schools, section 36, in township 140 north, range 49 west, in Cass County, N. Dak., for the use of the said agricultural college as a site for that institution; and

Whereas the common-school fund has been thereby decreased; and

Whereas it is for the best interest of such common schools in the State that such section of land so appropriated be replaced and a new section granted in lieu thereof; and

Whereas Federal legislation is necessary for that purpose: Therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of North Dakota (the Senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States be, and it hereby is, respectfully petitioned and requested to grant and set apart from the unappropriated Government lands within the State of North Dakota a section of land to be selected by the said State of North Dakota, in lieu of the foregoing section 36, in township 140, range 49, for the use of the common-school fund of said State; be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of state be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to the Senators and Representatives of the State of North Dakota in Congress.

A. P. HANSON,
Speaker of the House.
ALBERT N. WOLD,
Chief Clerk of the House.
J. H. FRAINE,
President of the Senate.
M. J. GEORGE,
Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. GRONNA. I present a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of North Dakota, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I, Thomas Hall, secretary of state of the State of North Dakota, and keeper of the great seal thereof, hereby certify that the attached is a true and correct copy of a certain concurrent resolution adopted by the Fourteenth Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota and the whole of such resolution.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State, at the capitol, in the city of Bismarck, this 15th day of March, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.] THOMAS HALL,
Secretary of State.

A concurrent resolution. (Everson.)

Whereas the United States should maintain an attitude of impartial neutrality toward all the warring nations of Europe; and

Whereas the shipment of arms and munitions of war to any of said warring nations is not consistent with the purpose and policy of the United States to be strictly and impartially neutral; and

Whereas the shipment of arms and munitions of war has the effect of prolonging the conflict now raging in Europe: Therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of North Dakota (the Senate concurring), That we view the present war as a crime and travesty on civilization and read with horror its daily record of destruction and death; that we earnestly urge Congress to prohibit the shipment of arms and munitions of war from the United States to any of the nations engaged in this war in order to consistently maintain a fair and impartial neutrality toward all such nations.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to the Secretary of State of the United States, and to the President of the United States.

A. P. HANSON,
Speaker of the House.
ALBERT N. WOLD,
Chief Clerk of the House.
J. H. FRAINE,
President of the Senate.
M. J. GEORGE,
Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. GRONNA. I present a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of North Dakota, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

I, Thomas Hall, secretary of State of the State of North Dakota and keeper of the great seal thereof, hereby certify that the attached is a true and correct copy of a certain concurrent resolution adopted by the Fourteenth Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota and the whole of such resolution.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State, at the capitol, in the city of Bismarck, this 15th day of March, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.] THOMAS HALL,
Secretary of State.

A concurrent resolution (Gibbens) relating to national inspection and grading of grain.

Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of North Dakota (the House of Representatives concurring) That—

Whereas there is being considered by the Congress of the United States an act providing for the uniform grading of grain and the proper inspection thereof; and

Whereas this act provides for an appeal being made to some higher authority than a local State board of grain appeals, thus giving to the producers and shippers of grain of North Dakota a right of review of the findings of such board of grain appeals: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we urge our representatives in Congress to support this principle enacted into law, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to each of such representatives in Congress.

J. H. FRAINE,
President of the Senate.
M. J. GEORGE,
Secretary of the Senate.
A. P. HANSON,
Speaker of the House.
ALBERT N. WOLD,
Chief Clerk of the House.

Mr. GRONNA presented a petition of the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Lisbon, N. Dak., praying for national prohibition, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Jamestown, N. Dak., praying for national censorship of motion pictures, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented petitions of the congregation of the Reformed Church of the United States of York, Nebr., and of sundry citizens of Morton County, N. Dak., praying for the placing of an embargo on munitions of war, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of McLean County and Oliver County, in the State of North Dakota, praying for the placing of a prohibitive tax on intoxicating liquors, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. NELSON. I present a petition, numerously signed, in favor of additional taxes on intoxicating liquors not used for medicinal purposes. I ask that it be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That action will be taken.

Mr. BRYAN. I present a resolution adopted by the Legislature of Florida and request that it be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Industrial Expositions and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolution adopted by the Legislature of Florida June 1, 1915.

Concurrent resolution relating to holding of an exposition in the city of Pensacola to celebrate the cession of Florida by Spain to the United States.

Whereas the territory comprising the State of Florida was purchased by the United States in the year 1819; and

Whereas said purchase was ratified in the year 1821; and

Whereas the blessings, prosperity, and happiness accruing to said territory, its inhabitants, their descendants, and to the many people now inhabiting the State of Florida are cause for the most profound gratitude and thanksgiving; and

Whereas the immeasurable value, captivating beauty, the extraordinary healthfulness, and the exquisite climate of Florida are unknown and unappreciated by the millions who have never enjoyed its hospitality; and

Whereas the city of Pensacola and its vicinity was the scene of the greatest events which led to the cession of Florida by Spain to the United States; and

Whereas the first American government in Florida was established at Pensacola by the heroism and patriotism of the great soldier and Democratic statesman, Andrew Jackson; and

Whereas the first legislative council for the Territory of Florida was held at Pensacola, and the first statutory laws of Florida were enacted at Pensacola in 1822; and

Whereas the city of Pensacola affords the best and most interesting evidence of the historic past and of the superiority and beneficence of American government in Florida; and

Whereas the people of Pensacola and of west Florida are desirous of holding an exposition at Pensacola for the purpose of celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the cession of Florida by Spain to the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Florida, That the governor of Florida is hereby authorized and requested to appoint five commissioners from the State at large to confer with the commissioners of the city of Pensacola and committees representing the people of said city and other cities and the counties of west Florida for the purpose of ascertaining and determining and reporting to the legislature at its next session the manner and means in and by which the State can most appropriately lend its aid and cooperation to the city of Pensacola in the holding of an exposition in the year 1919 or 1921 for the purpose of commemorating and celebrating the cession of Florida by Spain to the United States.

Mr. BRYAN. I wish to announce in connection with the resolution that it is the purpose of the people of the city of Pensacola to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the cession of Florida by Spain to the United States, and that at a later period Congress will be asked to take appropriate steps to join in making the celebration a success.

Mr. WEEKS presented a memorial of the Society of Friends of Somerset, Mass., remonstrating against any increase in armaments, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Baptist Church of Mattapan, Mass., praying for the establishment of a national leprosarium, which was referred to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine.

He also submitted sundry papers to accompany the bill (S. 551) granting a pension to Carl A. Shafer, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. POINDEXTER presented a memorial of the Single Tax League and the People's Forum, of Spokane, Wash., remonstrating against an increase of armaments, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. McCUMBER presented petitions of sundry citizens of North Dakota, praying for national prohibition, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the District Medical Society, of Grand Forks, N. Dak., praying for the enlargement of the Medical Corps of the Army, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. O'GORMAN presented a memorial of the Society of Friends of New York City, N. Y., remonstrating against an increase of armaments, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CURTIS presented memorials of Local Union No. 850, Farmers' Union, of Erie; of members of the Hurricane Grange, of Overbrook; of the Ladies' Centennial Missionary Society, of McPherson; of Topeka Lodge, International Order of American Machinists, of Topeka; of Local Union No. 823, Farmers' Union, of Stark; of Local Union No. 546, Farmers' Union, of Greenleaf; of Local Union No. 1267, Farmers' Union, of Windom; and of sundry citizens of Parsons, Dwight, Kensington, Glen Elder, and Elk River, all in the State of Kansas, remonstrating against an increase of armaments, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Whiting and Ionia, in the State of Kansas, praying for national prohibition, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Ellsworth and Greenleaf, in the State of Kansas, praying for the placing of an embargo on munitions of war, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented petitions of members of the Grand Army of the Republic of Parsons and of the Women's Relief Corps of Clay Center, in the State of Kansas, praying for an increase in the pensions granted to widows of Civil War veterans, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented petitions of McAllister Lodge, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, of Wellington, and of the Central Labor Union of Coffeyville, in the State of Kansas, praying for the printing of the report of the Commission on Industrial Relations as a public document, which were referred to the Committee on Printing.

He also presented memorials of sundry citizens of Greeley County and Cherryvale, in the State of Kansas, remonstrating against any limitation being placed on the freedom of the press, which were referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Topeka, Kans., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Pastors' Union of Beloit, Kans., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide a day of rest in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. TOWNSEND presented a petition of sundry citizens of Clare, Mich., praying for the creation of a system of rural credits, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

He also presented the petition of Homer L. Boyle, of Lansing, Mich., praying for international peace and setting forth a proposed method for settling international disputes, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. SMITH of Maryland presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Maryland, remonstrating against an increase in armaments, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. McLEAN presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Connecticut, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House joint resolution 93.

Resolution memorializing Congress regarding the dumping of dredged material.

Resolved by this assembly, That—

Whereas the dumping in Long Island Sound of dredged material from the rivers and harbors of this State by those acting under the authority of the Federal Government results in fouling the shores, damaging oyster beds, upon which vast qantities of shellfish are in a state of growth and development; and

Whereas in many cases the material so dumped, being soft mud, is carried back by the tides again to become an obstruction to navigation; and

Whereas such material is much needed to fill in the lowlands of our coastal cities and towns, thereby in many cases resulting in benefiting the health of many communities, to say nothing of making land to be added to the taxable valuation of the State: Be it therefore

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be requested and remorialized to so amend the law that in all cases where practicable the War Department, in making specifications for such work, provide that it be done by the pumping or hydraulic method only; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this memorial be sent to each United States Senator and Representative in Congress from this State.

State of Connecticut, house of representatives, March 17, 1915. Passed.

JOHN BUCKLEY, *Clerk*.

State of Connecticut, senate, March 24, 1915. Passed.

SABIN S. RUSSELL, *Clerk*.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, *Office of the Secretary, ss:*

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of record in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said State, at Hartford, this 29th day of March, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.] CHAS. D. BURNES,
Secretary.

Mr. McLEAN presented petitions of Charles L. Burdett Camp, No. 1, United Spanish War Veterans, of Hartford, and of sundry citizens of Bethel and Danbury, all in the State of Connecticut, praying for an increase of armaments, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Hartford, Conn., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide just compensation to the railroads for transportation of the mails, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Court City of Norwich, Foresters of America, of Norwich, Conn., praying for the enactment of legislation to grant pensions to civil-service employees, which was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (S. 706) to amend section 260 of an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911, reported it without amendment and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. WALSH, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, to which was referred the bill (S. 52) to provide for a commission to codify and suggest amendments to the general mining laws, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 2) thereon.

Mr. OVERMAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (S. 1541) to regulate control over all navigable waters and estuaries thereof, asked to be discharged from its further consideration and that it be referred to the Committee on Commerce, which was agreed to.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 46) to amend section c, of article 9, of the act of Congress approved June 7, 1897, with respect to lights required upon certain classes of fishing vessels, asked to be discharged from its further consideration and that it be referred to the Committee on Fisheries, which was agreed to.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.

Mr. LEA of Tennessee, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to which was referred Senate resolution 24 submitted by Mr. VARDAMAN on the 13th instant, reported it without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce, or any subcommittee thereof, be, and the same are hereby, authorized, during the Sixty-fourth Congress, to send for books and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a price not to exceed $1 per printed page, and to employ such assistants as may be required to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be pending before the said committee or under investigation or examination thereby; that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that such committee or subcommittee thereof may sit, during the sessions of the Senate or during the vacation of the Senate, at any place in the United States.

ALLEGHENY RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. From the Committee on Commerce I report back favorably with amendments the bill (S. 696) authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Allegheny River at Oil City, Venango County, Pa., and I ask for its immediate consideration.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The amendments were, on page 1, line 7, after the word "River" and the comma, to strike out the word "from" and insert the word "at"; in the same line, after the word "point," to strike out all down to and including the words "Petroleum Bridge" and the comma in line 11 and insert "suitable to the interests of navigation," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., a railroad corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, be, and it is hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Allegheny River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, in Oil City, county of Venango, and State of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

TRANSFER OF GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. On behalf of the Committee on Industrial Expositions I report back the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 38) to transfer the Government exhibit from the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to the Panama-California Exposition, and for other purposes, and I ask for immediate action thereon. The purpose is to give authority to transfer the Government exhibit now at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco to the exposition at San Diego. It is quite necessary that action should be taken at once. I ask for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution.

Mr. SMOOT. Let it be read.

The Secretary read the joint resolution, as follows:

Senate joint resolution 38.

Resolved, etc., That all laws and parts of laws relating to foreign exhibits at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, including importations of the same, and of material necessary for buildings, or otherwise, for their proper exhibit are made applicable to the Panama-California International Exposition now in operation at San Diego, Cal., during the remainder of the year 1916, or during the continuance of the latter exposition during said period.

SEC. 2. That the Government exhibit at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, or such portion thereof as may be determined by the President is advisable, is transferred to the Panama-California International Exposition during its continuance at San Diego, Cal., and until not later than December 31, 1916. And any unexpended balance of the appropriation of $500,000 made in the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year 1914 is reappropriated and made available for expenses attending the transfer and maintenance of said Government exhibit during said period ending not later than the close of the year 1916; and all laws or parts of laws relating to said Government exhibit and constituting a Government exhibit board and authorizing the detail of civilians and Army and Navy officers of the United States in connection with said Government exhibit at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition are continued and made applicable so far as the same may be applicable to the Panama-California International Exposition at San Diego, Cal., during its said continuance.

SEC. 3. That in the passage of this act the United States does not assume any liability of any kind whatever, and does not become responsible in any manner for any bond, debt, contract, expenditure, expense, or liability of the said Panama-California International Exposition, its officers, agents, servants, or employees, or incident to or growing out of the said exposition beyond the reappropriation of the unexpended balance of the appropriation heretofore made in connection with the said Government exhibit.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New Jersey for the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, as well as I could judge from the reading, the joint resolution appears to be carefully drawn, but I should like to ask whether it involves any additional charge on the Treasury?

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. It does not, sir. It requires no additional charge; it carries no additional appropriation. The buildings referred to in the joint resolution are now being cleared from the exposition grounds in San Francisco, and it is desirable that the Government exhibits should be sheltered. The city of San Diego and the exposition authorities there are very anxious to house them.

Mr. LODGE. The joint resolution does not commit the Government to anything that will involve future appropriations?

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. None whatever, as I understand.

Mr. LODGE. Of course, it reappropriates an unexpended balance?

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. That is all. I do not know just what that unexpended sum is, but the joint resolution makes no additional appropriation whatever.

Mr. LODGE. And does not commit the United States to anything which will hereinafter involve an additional appropriation?

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. No, sir. I so understand.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

Mr. JAMES. I report back favorably, without amendment, from the Committee on Patents the bill (S. 900) amending sections 476, 477, and 440 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, submit a report (No. 3) thereon, and I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill.

I wish to state that this bill was passed by the House of Representatives and by the Senate at the last session, but after it passed the Senate it was lost between here and the other

House and did not obtain the signature of the Speaker or the President, and for that reason it did not become a law. It was reported unanimously in both Houses of Congress and was passed unanimously at the last session.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Kentucky yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. JAMES. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. SMOOT. I will say to the Senator from Kentucky that I have just sent for a copy of the bill which was passed at the last session and also for the report. If the Senator will simply withhold his request for a few moments until I can get the bill and report and compare them with this bill—or can the Senator say that he has made that examination and that the bills are identical?

Mr. JAMES. The bill I have just reported is the identical bill which passed the Senate at the last session. I have the bill and the report from the committee, if the Senator desires to see them, and it is just the same as that which I reported to the Senate a moment ago. It is the identical bill which passed the Senate and the House at the last session.

Mr. SMOOT. Then, upon the statement of the Senator from Kentucky, I shall not object.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, my attention was diverted for a moment, and I desire to ask the Senator from Kentucky a question. Has this bill been reported from a committee?

Mr. JAMES. It has been reported from the Committee on Patents.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Let us first hear the bill read, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the bill.

The Secretary read the bill (S. 900) amending sections 476, 477, and 440 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 476 of the Revised Statutes be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 476. There shall be in the Patent Office a Commissioner of Patents, one first assistant commissioner, one assistant commissioner, and five examiners in chief, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The first assistant commissioner and the assistant commissioner shall perform such duties pertaining to the office of commissioner as may be assigned to them, respectively, from time to time by the Commissioner of Patents. All other officers, clerks, and employees authorized by law for the office shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior upon the nomination of the Commissioner of Patents."

SEC. 2. That section 477 of the Revised Statutes be amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 477. The salaries of the officers mentioned in the preceding section shall be as follows:

"The Commissioner of Patents, $5,000 a year.

"The First Assistant Commissioner of Patents, $4,500 a year.

"The Assistant Commissioner of Patents, $3,500 a year.

"Five examiners in chief, $3,500 a year each."

SEC. 3. That so much of section 440 of the Revised Statutes as follows the words "In the Patent Office," and refers to said office only, be amended to read as follows:

"One chief clerk, who shall be qualified to act as a principal examiner.

"One librarian, who shall be qualified to act as an assistant examiner.

"Five law examiners.

"One examiner of classification.

"One examiner of interferences.

"One examiner of trade-marks and designs.

"One first assistant examiner of trade-marks and designs.

"Six assistant examiners of trade-marks and designs.

"Forty-three principal examiners.

"Eighty-six first assistant examiners.

"Eighty-six second assistant examiners.

"Eighty-six third assistant examiners.

"Eighty-six fourth assistant examiners; and such other examiners and assistant examiners in the various grades as the Congress shall from time to time provide for."

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, as I understand the bill as it has just been read, it does away with the appointment of clerks and examiners from the civil-service list and leaves their appointment entirely in the hands of the Secretary of the Interior. It abolishes the requirements of the civil-service law to that extent, if I understood the bill correctly.

Mr. JAMES. Mr. President, the Senator is mistaken about that. I have a letter from the Commissioner of Patents, in which he states:

This bill carries only 10 additional assistant examiners, 3 additional law examiners, and 2 additional examiners in chief over what have been in the office for some years. All of the additional men will come on through the Civil Service Commission, excepting the two additional examiners in chief, who will be presidential appointees.

Mr. LODGE. But there is a further clause in the bill which provides:

All other officers, clerks, and employees authorized by law for the office shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior upon the nomination of the Commissioner of Patents.

At present under the law they are appointed from the lists of the Civil Service Commission after examination.

Mr. JAMES. They have to be experts and they have to be appointed from the civil service.

Mr. LODGE. I think the bill had better go over so as to give us a chance to look at it.

Mr. JAMES. This bill, I will state to the Senator, has had very thorough consideration at the hands of two committees, one in the House and one in the Senate, and was heretofore passed unanimously by both Houses. As I have stated, the only reason it did not become a law at the last session was because of the negligence of some one in not getting it in proper time to the Speaker for his signature, and to the President.

There is no desire or effort on my part and no intention to try to get anybody appointed in the Patent Office who is not under the civil service. However, I am not much in love with the civil service; but the commissioner himself sets out specifically that this bill does not provide for the appointment of anyone outside civil-service rules, except the two men specified, who are to be appointed by the President of the United States.

Mr. LODGE. I have the greatest reverence, Mr. President, for the opinion of committees, but I should like a chance, for my own personal satisfaction, to see exactly how that clause works in connection with the present law, and so I think I must object to the present consideration of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection being made, the bill will go to the calendar.

PAY OF EMPLOYEES.

Mr. OVERMAN. From the Committee on Appropriations I report back favorably without amendment the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 61) authorizing payment of the salaries of officers and employees of Congress for December, 1915, and I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The Secretary read the joint resolution, and there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration. It authorizes the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives to pay the officers and employees of the Senate and House, including the Capitol police, their respective salaries for the month of December, 1915, on the day of adjournment of the present session for the holiday recess; and the Clerk of the House is authorized to pay on the same day to Members, Delegates, and Resident Commissioners their allowance for clerk hire for the said month of December.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. OVERMAN. From the Committee on Appropriations I report back favorably with an amendment the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 60) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

Mr. GALLINGER. Let the joint resolution be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the joint resolution.

The Secretary read the joint resolution, as follows:

That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year 1916, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

For the participation by the Government of the United States in, and to meet the necessary expenses of, the Second Pan American Scientific Congress, whose sessions at Washington have been fixed for December 27, 1915, to January 8, 1916, inclusive, in addition to the sum of $50,000 heretofore appropriated therefor and including the same purpose authorized therein, the further sum of $35,000.

POSTAL SERVICE.

OUT OF THE POSTAL REVENUES.

For mail bags, $100,000.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

PATENT OFFICE.

For printing the weekly issue of patents, designs, trade-marks, and labels, exclusive of illustrations; and for printing, engraving illustrations, and binding the Official Gazette, including weekly, monthly, bimonthly, and annual indices, at the Government Printing Office, $56,444.17.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution. The amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was to add at the end of the joint resolution the following:

LEGISLATIVE.

CAPITOL POLICE.

For 16 additional privates, at the rate of $720 per annum each, from December 16, 1915, to June 30, 1916, both dates inclusive, one half of said privates to be selected by the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate and one half by the Sergeant at Arms of the House, $6,240, one half to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and the other half to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President, I do not desire to oppose the resolution, but I should like to make an inquiry of the chairman of the committee. Was not the force of policemen in and about the Capitol, at both ends of the Capitol, reduced in the last Congress?

Mr. OVERMAN. No. It was reduced about four years ago from 89 to 52.

Mr. PENROSE. As I recall, the force was reduced when both branches of Congress organized at the beginning of the last Congress.

Mr. OVERMAN. No; it was not reduced at the last Congress. It was reduced prior to that time. The last Congress increased it somewhat.

Mr. PENROSE. Then the reduction was the result of Republican efforts at economy and not Democratic efforts?

Mr. OVERMAN. I am not sure about that, Mr. President. I think it was a Democratic House that sent it over to the Senate.

Mr. PENROSE. My recollection is that this reduction was made in a spasmodic era of economy, characterizing the deliberations of the Democratic majority when they assumed control of the House of Representatives.

Mr. OVERMAN. It was done by the House.

Mr. PENROSE. Then the Senator is a little incorrect in the period. It was only a little over two years ago.

Mr. OVERMAN. About two years ago.

Mr. PENROSE. And I can only draw the conclusion that that reduction is now found to have been ill-advised.

Mr. OVERMAN. Why, I think it was, Mr. President. I think it was ill-advised to make that reduction. We have not restored the force to the full number; but the Senator knows, without going into a discussion of the matter here, that we have some troubles now that we have to guard against.

Mr. PENROSE. The original effort, two years ago, seems to have been in the nature of false economy.

Mr. OVERMAN. I do not know whether it was false economy or not. I was opposed to it, and made a speech against it on the floor of the Senate; but we did economize. Even now, when we adopt this amendment, the action of the House is economy, because we are not restoring the number that was employed under the Republican administration.

Mr. PENROSE. This, of course, is not the only instance of false economy which will be demonstrated at this session of Congress. This is rather a trivial matter; but I do want to call the attention of the Senate to what seemed to me at the time to be a most cheeseparing effort at economy, in line with the efforts in other directions in and around the Capitol under the auspices of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. In this particular case, at least, the majority is found to be in the wrong. I believe there should be adequate police protection for the Capitol; but I know of no reason prevailing now which did not prevail then.

I should like to make a further inquiry of the Senator. What is the reason why we are called upon to appropriate some $30,000 more for the congress which meets next month?

Mr. OVERMAN. That, as I understand, is recommended to the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee by the department. We have invited these people here to a great congress; and upon ascertaining the number of people who are coming here, and what is to be done for them, we find that the amount originally appropriated is insufficient. This resolution only asks for $35,000 additional to entertain these Pan American scientific people.

Mr. PENROSE. I do not oppose the item; but while it is only $30,000, it is over 50 per cent of the original amount estimated for, and is another instance where the expenditures exceed the estimates.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the joint resolution to be read a third time.

The joint resolution was read the third time and passed.

ST. FRANCIS RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I am directed by the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 3638) to extend the time for constructing a bridge across the St. Francis River at or near St. Francis, Ark., to report it without amendment. I call the attention of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON] to the report. (S. Rept. 1.)

Mr. ROBINSON. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection?

Mr. GALLINGER. Let the bill be read, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the bill.

The Secretary read the bill.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, do I understand that this is a bill that has just come over from the House and has not been referred to a committee?

Mr. ROBINSON. It has been referred to the Committee on Commerce, and has just been reported by the Senator from Texas.

Mr. GALLINGER. Then I have no objection to its consideration.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER BRIDGE.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a bill from the House of Representatives.

The bill (H. R. 663) granting the consent of Congress to the Citizens' Bridge Co. to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Burlington, Iowa, was read twice by its title.

Mr. KENYON. I desire to ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill. It is rather an emergent matter. The Committee on Commerce of the Senate have considered the bill and have authorized me to ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania?

Mr. KENYON. I do.

Mr. PENROSE. I merely rise to make an inquiry. Has the bill been reported from the Committee on Commerce?

Mr. KENYON. It has not been reported.

Mr. PENROSE. Then I must object, Mr. President, if the bill has not been reported.

Mr. KENYON. Mr. President, I wish the Senator from Pennsylvania would hear me before he interposes an objection.

Mr. PENROSE. Certainly.

Mr. KENYON. The War Department has reported on this bill. It is a bill in the usual form, granting to this company the right to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River at Burlington. This company has the optional contract for the steel to be used in the construction of the bridge, which expires on the 1st of January. If Congress were not to adjourn for the holidays, then this would not be such an emergent matter, but I repeat that the expiration of the options for the structural steel will cost this company, they say, from 40 to 50 per cent additional.

The Committee on Commerce considered this bill this morning, and, under the circumstances, authorized me to make this statement on the floor of the Senate, to ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill and to say that the Committee on Commerce favor its passage.

I hope the Senator from Pennsylvania, under these circumstances, will not object to the consideration of the bill. I repeat, if Congress were to be in session next week I should not ask for its immediate consideration.

Mr. PENROSE. Under the statement made by the Senator from Iowa and with the information that the Committee on Commerce have considered the bill this morning, I will withdraw the objection, but I certainly am only fulfilling my duty in calling attention to the infraction of the rule—and a very important rule in my opinion—that no bill should be considered unless it has been reported from a committee. I withdraw my objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any further objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, may I inquire of the Senator from Iowa the name of the company desiring to construct this bridge?

Mr. KENYON. It is the Citizens' Bridge Co., which is a municipal corporation. The Citizens' Bridge Co. consists of trustees.

Mr. THOMAS. Is it a bridge for miscellaneous vehicles?

Mr. KENYON. Yes.

Mr. THOMAS. And not a railroad bridge?

Mr. KENYON. It is not a railroad bridge. There is a railroad bridge across the Mississippi River at that point, but this is a bridge for vehicles and foot passengers.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota:

A bill (S. 2195) granting an increase of pension to Gabriel Anderson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2196) granting an increase of pension to Henry Sparman (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2197) granting an increase of pension to Carl J. Nelson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2198) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Lappier (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2199) granting an increase of pension to Samuel M. Terry (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 2200) for the relief of F. C. X. Boucher (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. SWANSON:

A bill (S. 2201) authorizing the purchase of certain lands on the battle fields of Bull Run; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 2202) to authorize aids to navigation and other works in the Lighthouse Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 2203) to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction and maintenance of rural post roads; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. SMITH of Georgia (by request):

A bill (S. 2204) to create a new division of the Bureau of Education to be known as the Federal motion-picture commission, and defining its powers and duties; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BANKHEAD:

A bill (S. 2205) to increase the limit of weight of first-class mail matter; and

A bill (S. 2206) to provide for the more economical precancellation of postage stamps; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. THOMAS:

A bill (S. 2207) to appoint certain officers on the retired list with the rank of colonel to the rank of brigadier general on such list; and

A bill (S. 2208) to reimburse William Mathews, of Denver, Colo., for certain coal furnished by him to the Government of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 2209) for the relief of the heirs of John J. and Mary S. Englebright; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2210) granting a pension to Blanche F. Nash; and

A bill (S. 2211) granting an increase of pension to Jeanie G. Lyles; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RANSDELL:

A bill (S. 2212) to amend the act to regulate commerce as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 2213) to foster commerce between the United States and foreign countries by facilitating the reexportation in bond from ports of the United States of goods imported into the United States duly entered for warehousing and stored in bonded warehouses; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 2214) appropriating $500,000 for the use of the United States Public Health Service in encouraging rural sanitation, with special reference to the prevention and suppression of malaria and typhoid fever; and

A bill (S. 2215) to provide divisions of mental hygiene and rural sanitation in the United States Public Health Service; to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine.

A bill (S. 2216) providing for an increase of salaries of the United States attorneys and the United States marshals for the eastern and western districts of Louisiana; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 2217) for the relief of the legal representatives of Lapene & Ferre;

A bill (S. 2218) for the relief of the legal representative of George E. Payne, deceased;

A bill (S. 2219) for the relief of the legal representatives of Patrick Wood and Margaret Wood Delany, deceased; and

A bill (S. 2220) for the relief of James M. Morgan; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2221) making appropriation for the construction of a roadway and walks leading to and around the Chalmette Monument, Chalmette, La.; and

A bill (S. 2222) for the relief of the heirs of Antoine Bayard; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. POMERENE:

A bill (S. 2223) for the prevention of the manufacture, sale, or transportation of such edible alimentary pastes as macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, and noodles containing any added artificial coloring matter, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Manufactures.

A bill (S. 2224) to authorize the disposal of clothing or uniforms which have become unserviceable or unsuitable; and

A bill (S. 2225) to amend section 1225, Revised Statutes, as amended by act approved September 26, 1888, etc.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 2226) to amend section 5 of the motor-boat law, approved June 9, 1910; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 2227) to amend section 41 of the national-bank act, being renumbered as section 5144 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A bill (S. 2228) to amend section 985 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 2229) to provide for the construction of sanitary dwellings at a low rental for unskilled wage earners in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SMITH of Maryland:

A bill (S. 2230) to authorize the President to appoint Col. Rogers Birnie a brigadier general and place him on the retired list; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 2231) for the relief of Alice H. Gilson;

A bill (S. 2232) for the relief of the heirs of Ann Gregory, deceased; and

A bill (S. 2233) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the Sanford & Brooks Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2234) granting an increase of pension to Louisa Gaither; and

A bill (S. 2235) granting an increase of pension to John Wiebel (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Maine:

A bill (S. 2236) providing for the erection of a statue to the memory of Gen. John Sullivan; to the Committee on the Library.

A bill (S. 2237) for the relief of Effie M. Rowse; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2238) granting an increase of pension to Caroline Heywood;

A bill (S. 2239) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Hurley;

A bill (S. 2240) granting a pension to Melissa J. Chandler;

A bill (S. 2241) granting an increase of pension to William H. Durham;

A bill (S. 2242) granting a pension to Clara A. Perry Estes;

A bill (S. 2243) granting an increase of pension to Enoch F. Anderson;

A bill (S. 2244) granting a pension to Lilian A. Doten;

A bill (S. 2245) granting a pension to Elander *R. Grant;*

A bill (S. 2246) granting an increase of pension to Maria Sarage (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2247) granting a pension to Milford W. Oxley (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2248) granting an increase of pension to Francis H. Bailey (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2249) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Wentworth (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2250) granting an increase of pension to Edward A. Savage (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2251) granting an increase of pension to Marrietta Fowler (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2252) granting an increase of pension to William O. Freeman (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2253) granting an increase of pension to Henry S. Moulton (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2254) granting a pension to Ida McLaughlin (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2255) granting an increase of pension to Samuel I. Scammon (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2256) granting an increase of pension to Zadoc McFarland, alias Samuel G. West (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2257) granting an increase of pension to Michael Hickey (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Maine (for Mr. BURLEIGH):

A bill (S. 2258) granting an increase of pension to Thomas F. Green;

A bill (S. 2259) granting an increase of pension to Henrietta L. Beckwith;
A bill (S. 2260) granting an increase of pension to Samuel F. Davey;
A bill (S. 2261) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Clifford;
A bill (S. 2262) granting a pension to Henrietta R. Young;
A bill (S. 2263) granting a pension to Mary K. Bragdon; and
A bill (S. 2264) granting an increase of pension to Amanda M. Ricker; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WALSH:

A bill (S. 2265) granting a pension to John A. Avirett (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. REED:

A bill (S. 2266) to authorize the appointment of Duncan Grant Richart to the grade of lieutenant in the Army; and
A bill (S. 2267) to correct the military record of J. W. Metler; to the Committee on Military Affairs.
A bill (S. 2268) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the claim of Mary Clerkin; to the Committee on Claims.
A bill (S. 2269) granting a pension to John B. Lucas;
A bill (S. 2270) granting a pension to Laura E. Eby;
A bill (S. 2271) granting a pension to Walker Eubanks (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2272) granting an increase of pension to John M. Davis (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2273) granting a pension to Daniel Wootan (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2274) granting an increase of pension to Julius Cohn (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2275) granting an increase of pension to A. S. Leach;
A bill (S. 2276) granting an increase of pension to Robert R. Ferris;
A bill (S. 2277) granting a pension to Sarah E. Davis;
A bill (S. 2278) granting an increase of pension to Samuel S. Householder (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2279) granting an increase of pension to John S. Miles (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2280) granting an increase of pension to John Mayfield (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2281) granting a pension to Ethel M. Kurfiss;
A bill (S. 2282) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Carlyle (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2283) granting a pension to Dr. Francis B. Nofsinger (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2284) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Houlihan;
A bill (S. 2285) granting an increase of pension to Frank Morgan (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2286) granting an increase of pension to Annie A. Weegar (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2287) granting a pension to Charles H. Bunge (with accompanying papers); and
A bill (S. 2288) granting a pension to W. S. Moulton (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SAULSBURY:

A bill (S. 2289) for the relief of George E. Megee; to the Committee on Claims.
A bill (S. 2290) authorizing the health officer of the District of Columbia to issue a permit for the removal of the remains of the late Elsie McCaulley from Glenwood Cemetery, District of Columbia, to Philadelphia, Pa.; and
A bill (S. 2291) to make October 12 of each and every year a public holiday in the District of Columbia, to be known as Columbus Day; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.
A bill (S. 2292) to acquire the manuscript of Charles Chaillé-Long containing an account of the unveiling of the McClellan Statue; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. SHAFROTH:

A bill (S. 2293) concerning water-power plants hereafter located upon the public lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.
A bill (S. 2294) granting an increase of pension to John Alexander;
A bill (S. 2295) granting a pension to Emma Baird and two minor children;
A bill (S. 2296) granting an increase of pension to William C. Banks;
A bill (S. 2297) granting an increase of pension to Emma J. Beal;
A bill (S. 2298) granting an increase of pension to James Benton;
A bill (S. 2299) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Bense;
A bill (S. 2300) granting a pension to Mary J. Boen;
A bill (S. 2301) granting a pension to Palmyra Johnson;
A bill (S. 2302) granting an increase of pension to John Kemmer;
A bill (S. 2303) granting a pension to Frank Boren;
A bill (S. 2304) granting an increase of pension to Margaret A. Brelsford;
A bill (S. 2305) granting an increase of pension to Dovey E. Campbell;
A bill (S. 2306) granting an increase of pension to Jacob A. Carter;
A bill (S. 2307) granting an increase of pension to Kate M. King;
A bill (S. 2308) granting a pension to Mary C. Christensen;
A bill (S. 2309) granting a pension to Mary Coakley;
A bill (S. 2310) granting an increase of pension to Ida Critchell;
A bill (S. 2311) granting an increase of pension to Michael Devine;
A bill (S. 2312) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Knowlton;
A bill (S. 2313) granting an increase of pension to Mary Jane Drew;
A bill (S. 2314) granting a pension to George W. Durand;
A bill (S. 2315) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Estes;
A bill (S. 2316) granting a pension to Mary A. Frank;
A bill (S. 2317) granting an increase of pension to Jacob S. Fritz;
A bill (S. 2318) granting a pension to Almira Graham;
A bill (S. 2319) granting an increase of pension to Sarah C. Greenfield;
A bill (S. 2320) granting a pension to Alexander Haffner;
A bill (S. 2321) granting an increase of pension to Henry Hegwer;
A bill (S. 2322) granting a pension to Lydia A. Henley;
A bill (S. 2323) granting a pension to Elizabeth Dunn Howe;
A bill (S. 2324) granting an increase of pension to Ellen A. Paine;
A bill (S. 2325) granting a pension to Lillie J. Pagett;
A bill (S. 2326) granting an increase of pension to George Osten;
A bill (S. 2327) granting a pension to Mary Nolan;
A bill (S. 2328) granting a pension to Ella Nickerson;
A bill (S. 2329) granting an increase of pension to Clara E. Munroe;
A bill (S. 2330) granting an increase of pension to James H. Moser;
A bill (S. 2331) granting an increase of pension to Isaiah Mitchell;
A bill (S. 2332) granting a pension to Grace L. Messler;
A bill (S. 2333) granting an increase of pension to Enoch M. Martin;
A bill (S. 2334) granting a pension to Sarah E. Marsh;
A bill (S. 2335) granting an increase of pension to Adelia C. Macauley;
A bill (S. 2336) granting a pension to Lucy J. Lindsey;
A bill (S. 2337) granting a pension to Emma C. Lake;
A bill (S. 2338) granting an increase of pension to Shephard Goodwin Patrick;
A bill (S. 2339) granting an increase of pension to Leonard L. Redfield;
A bill (S. 2340) granting an increase of pension to Amos Reynolds;
A bill (S. 2341) granting an increase of pension to Barney Sancomb;
A bill (S. 2342) granting an increase of pension to Florence M. Saunders;
A bill (S. 2343) granting a pension to Serilda J. Shire;
A bill (S. 2344) granting an increase of pension to Martha A. Shute;
A bill (S. 2345) granting an increase of pension to George E. Smith;
A bill (S. 2346) granting an increase of pension to John S. Stanger;
A bill (S. 2347) granting an increase of pension to Henry Stewart;
A bill (S. 2348) granting a pension to Alice B. Stowe;
A bill (S. 2349) granting a pension to Carrie Sweet;
A bill (S. 2350) granting an increase of pension to Gardner B. Taylor;
A bill (S. 2351) granting a pension to Mary A. Tracht;
A bill (S. 2352) granting a pension to Martha J. Tumbleson;
A bill (S. 2353) granting a pension to Maggie Turner;
A bill (S. 2354) granting a pension to Sarah A. Van Note;

A bill (S. 2355) granting an increase of pension to John Wade;
A bill (S. 2356) granting an increase of pension to David Walker;
A bill (S. 2357) granting a pension to Joseph Walser;
A bill (S. 2358) granting a pension to George Washington;
A bill (S. 2359) granting an increase of pension to Asa D. Whitmore; and
A bill (S. 2360) to pension the survivors of certain Indian wars from 1865 to January, 1891, inclusive, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Pensions.
A bill (S. 2361) for the relief of Samuel Charles Hampton; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.
A bill (S. 2362) for the relief of John Doyle, alias John Geary;
A bill (S. 2363) to correct the military record of Orcelas Evans;
A bill (S. 2364) for the relief of William Slater; and
A bill (S. 2365) to authorize the President to appoint A. C. G. Williams-Foote, late first lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts, to the grade of first lieutenant in the United States Army, and place him on the retired list; to the Committee on Military Affairs.
A bill (S. 2366) for the relief of the heirs of Benjamin Spencer, deceased; to the Committee on Public Lands.
A bill (S. 2367) for the relief of Dennis Sexton;
A bill (S. 2368) for the relief of Ellen Sexton;
A bill (S. 2369) for the relief of the heirs of Mary A. Ragsdale, deceased;
A bill (S. 2370) to carry into effect the findings of the military board of officers in the case of George Ivers, administrator;
A bill (S. 2371) to authorize the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claims against the United States of the heirs of Andrew D. Huff, deceased;
A bill (S. 2372) for the relief of William A. Erskine;
A bill (S. 2373) for the relief of Boon, Bostwick & Co.;
A bill (S. 2374) to pay Edward Booth $200 back bounty; and
A bill (S. 2375) for the relief of Sarah T. Chamberlain; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

A bill (S. 2376) for the establishment of two additional weather stations on the Gulf coast west of New Orleans; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.
A bill (S. 2377) for the establishment of a medium-power radio station at Galveston, Tex.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. MYERS:

A bill (S. 2378) for the opening and settlement of a part of the Crow Indian Reservation in the State of Montana; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.
A bill (S. 2379) for the establishment of a fish-cultural station in the State of Montana, near the city of Hamilton, and appropriating money therefor; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.
A bill (S. 2380) to amend the act entitled "An act to amend sections 2275 and 2276 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, providing for the selection of lands for educational purposes in lieu of those appropriated," and to authorize an exchange of land between the United States and the several States;
A bill (S. 2381) granting to various States public lands for the construction, repair, and maintenance of public roads;
A bill (S. 2382) for the relief of William G. Williams, sr.; and
A bill (S. 2383) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend sections 2291 and 2297 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to homesteads"; to the Committee on Public Lands.
A bill (S. 2384) for the relief of Henry J. Davis;
A bill (S. 2385) for the relief of Minor Berry;
A bill (S. 2386) for the relief of William O. Mallahan;
A bill (S. 2387) to place certain ex-acting assistant surgeons of the United States Army on the retired list of the United States Army; and
A bill (S. 2388) for the relief of Orion Mathews; to the Committee on Military Affairs.
A bill (S. 2389) to promote the safety of employees and passengers on railroads engaged in interstate or foreign commerce; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.
A bill (S. 2390) to provide for the purchase of ground and the erection of a weather bureau observatory building at or near the Montana State University, at Missoula, Mont.; and
A bill (S. 2391) to provide for the purchase of ground and the erection of a weather bureau observatory building at Billings, Mont.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.
A bill (S. 2392) for the relief of Robert F. Scott;
A bill (S. 2393) for the relief of George A. Robertson;
A bill (S. 2394) for the relief of John F. Niklaus; and
A bill (S. 2395) for the relief of Joseph C. Cosley; to the Committee on Claims.
A bill (S. 2396) granting a pension to Kizziah Morris;
A bill (S. 2397) granting a pension to Augusta Costello;
A bill (S. 2398) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Williamson;
A bill (S. 2399) granting a pension to Edward J. Gainan; and
A bill (S. 2400) granting an increase of pension to Agnes E. Tooker; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. THOMPSON:

A bill (S. 2401) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate the Pawnee Rock State Park, Pawnee Rock, Kans., two cannon or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.
A bill (S. 2402) for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Oswego, Kans.; and
A bill (S. 2403) for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Seneca, Kans.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.
A bill (S. 2404) granting an increase of pension to Henry Miller (with accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 2405) granting a pension to Elizabeth Page (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHIELDS:

A bill (S. 2406) to amend section 162 of the act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary, approved March 3, 1911; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GORE:

A bill (S. 2407) for securing the uniform grading of grain, preventing deception in transactions in grain, and regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.
A bill (S. 2408) to prevent usury, provide penalties for its violation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHILTON:

A bill (S. 2409) to authorize the Ohio-West Virginia Bridge Co. to construct a bridge across the Ohio River at the city of Steubenville, Jefferson County, Ohio; to the Committee on Commerce.
A bill (S. 2410) for the relief of the heirs of Dennis C. Snook; to the Committee on Claims.
A bill (S. 2411) granting a pension to Wilber S. Chapman;
A bill (S. 2412) granting a pension to Michael Ohlinger;
A bill (S. 2413) granting a pension to Richard McNeeley;
A bill (S. 2414) granting a pension to William C. Robinson;
A bill (S. 2415) granting a pension to Meredith M. Rutherford;
A bill (S. 2416) granting a pension to Mrs. J. A. Vaughan;
A bill (S. 2417) granting a pension to Henry Le. Tolle;
A bill (S. 2418) granting a pension to Simon C. Slaton, jr.;
A bill (S. 2419) granting a pension to Eugene H. Jones;
A bill (S. 2420) granting a pension to Mary E. Osburn;
A bill (S. 2421) granting a pension to David A. Cochran;
A bill (S. 2422) granting a pension to James H. Deamer;
A bill (S. 2423) granting a pension to William M. Cheuvront;
A bill (S. 2424) granting a pension to Harry L. Dye;
A bill (S. 2425) granting a pension to John B. Connolly;
A bill (S. 2426) granting a pension to Ira Dillon;
A bill (S. 2427) granting a pension to Henry A. King;
A bill (S. 2428) granting a pension to John D. Collins;
A bill (S. 2429) granting a pension to Matilda Parsons;
A bill (S. 2430) granting a pension to Silas Hunley;
A bill (S. 2431) granting a pension to Martha Wilson;
A bill (S. 2432) granting a pension to William S. Wilmott;
A bill (S. 2433) granting a pension to Samuel Wheeler;
A bill (S. 2434) granting a pension to Mrs. W. H. Dunceford;
A bill (S. 2435) granting a pension to Mrs. H. B. Crow;
A bill (S. 2436) granting a pension to Joseph L. Buckley;
A bill (S. 2437) granting a pension to George W. James;
A bill (S. 2438) granting a pension to Arch Linthicum;
A bill (S. 2439) granting a pension to Francis M. Lynch;
A bill (S. 2440) granting a pension to Mary Belle Magers;
A bill (S. 2441) granting a pension to John D. Sullivan;
A bill (S. 2442) granting a pension to W. A. Savage;
A bill (S. 2443) granting a pension to Rosabelle A. Pierce;
A bill (S. 2444) granting a pension to Walter S. Payne;
A bill (S. 2445) granting a pension to William A. Withrow;
A bill (S. 2446) granting a pension to Lucie Angeline Thompson;
A bill (S. 2447) granting a pension to Nancy E. Stone;
A bill (S. 2448) granting a pension to Greene B. Caywood;
A bill (S. 2449) granting a pension to Martha W. Welch (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2450) granting a pension to Martha E. Moore (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2451) granting a pension to John D. Hood (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2452) granting a pension to Anderson Crum (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2453) granting a pension to Nettie J. Moore (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2454) granting a pension to John H. Snyder (with accompanying papers); and
A bill (S. 2455) granting a pension to Mrs. Martha Wilson (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CLAPP:

A bill (S. 2456) for the reduction of the rate of postage chargeable on first-class mail matter for local delivery; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. JONES:

A bill (S. 2457) granting to the Portland, Vancouver & Northern Railway Co., its successors or assigns a right of way for an electric railroad, telephone, telegraph, and electric transmission lines across the Vancouver Barracks Military Reservation, in Vancouver, State of Washington, and repealing an act entitled "An act granting to the Washington-Oregon Corporation a right for an electric railway and for telephone, telegraph, and electric transmission lines across the Vancouver Military Reservation, in the State of Washington," approved August 9, 1912; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 2458) authorizing the Cowlitz Tribe of Indians, residing in the State of Washington, to submit claims to the Court of Claims; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. KENYON:

A bill (S. 2459) to extend, reorganize, and classify the Rural Free Delivery Mail Service of the United States, to fix salaries of rural carriers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 2460) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Harlan Post, No. 197, Grand Army of the Republic, Harlan, Iowa, two brass or bronze cannon or fieldpieces, with their carriages, and a suitable outfit of cannon balls; and

A bill (S. 2461) for the reinstatement of Dr. B. R. Huntington in the Medical Corps of the United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs;

A bill (S. 2462) granting an increase of pension to Andrew A. Holmes; and

A bill (S. 2463) granting an increase of pension to William P. Nelson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CURTIS:

A bill (S. 2464) providing for the inspection, grading, and weighing of interstate shipments of grain and hay, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to appoint inspectors for such purposes, and to fix grades for grain and hay, and to make rules and regulations for putting same into effect; making the violations of this act a crime and fixing the punishment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will inquire of the Senator from Kansas whether this bill ought not to go to the Committee on Interstate Commerce, rather than to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry?

Mr. CURTIS. That reference is perfectly satisfactory to me; but I think a reading of the bill will show that it deals with agricultural products, and therefore ought to go to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. I do not care, however, to which committee it goes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be referred to the any committee the Senator desires to have it referred.

Mr. CURTIS. Then, I should think the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry would be the proper committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. CURTIS:

A bill (S. 2465) to correct the military record of James Anderson (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 2466) for the relief of V. E. Schemerhorn, E. C. Caley, G. W. Campbell, and Philip Hudspeth; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2467) to pension the survivors of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Kansas United States Volunteer Cavalry, who served in the Indian wars in 1867, 1868, and 1869;

A bill (S. 2468) granting a pension to Annie Kennedy (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2469) granting a pension to Rosalee Gardenhire (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2470) granting a pension to George A. Noblet (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2471) granting a pension to Francis Sullivan (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2472) granting a pension to George W. Williams (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2473) granting a pension to Robert E. Longbothom (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2474) granting a pension to Elizabeth Leahman (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2475) granting a pension to Henry Scott (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2476) granting a pension to John P. Todd (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2477) granting a pension to Julia J. Bischoff (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2478) granting a pension to Lydia A. Muma (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2479) granting a pension to Nelson Haggerty (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2480) granting a pension to William M. Hiett (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2481) granting an increase of pension to George S. Gregory (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2482) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Wright (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2483) granting an increase of pension to David Hood (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2484) granting a pension to Nancy Epple (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2485) granting an increase of pension to Isabel Bailey (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2486) granting an increase of pension to Christopher C. Blake (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2487) granting an increase of pension to Joseph M. Abeles (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2488) granting an increase of pension to Minnie Mahler (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2489) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus S. Bowman (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2490) granting a pension to John W. Hill (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2491) granting a pension to Luticia Barnes (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2492) granting an increase of pension to Susan Lynch (with accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 2493) granting a pension to Ellen B. Coffland (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McCUMBER:

A bill (S. 2494) granting an increase of pension to Annie T. McCreary (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2495) granting an increase of pension to James A. Lucas (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2496) granting a pension to John R. Aull (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NELSON:

A bill (S. 2497) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River between Anoka and Hennepin Counties in the State of Minnesota; and

A bill (S. 2498) to extend the time for constructing a dam by Rainy River Improvement Co. across the outlet of Namakan Lake at Kettle Falls, in St. Louis County, Minn.; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 2499) granting an increase of pension to Ebenezer Watson (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ASHURST:

A bill (S. 2500) authorizing the adjustment of rights of settlers on the Moqui and Navajo Indian Reservations in the State of Arizona; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. CUMMINS:

A bill (S. 2501) granting an increase of pension to David R. Edmonds;

A bill (S. 2502) granting an increase of pension to Jessie S. Clark; and

A bill (S. 2503) granting an increase of pension to Ivan S. Ford (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND:

A bill (S. 2504) granting an increase of pension to Sallie H. G. Johnson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FALL:

A bill (S. 2505) to amend that portion of the act of March 4, 1907, providing for the carrying out of the convention between the United States and Mexico relative to the construction of a dam and reservoir on the Rio Grande, and the delivery of waters therefrom to Mexican users, etc.; and

A bill (S. 2506) to provide compensation for the owners of property injured or destroyed by overflow caused by the Gov-

ernment works at Lake McMillan, a part of the Carlsbad project in New Mexico; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

A bill (S. 2507) granting public lands in the State of New Mexico for the prevention of overflow and for drainage of the Rio Grande between White Rock Canyon and the boundary line of Texas and New Mexico;

A bill (S. 2508) to create the Rio Grande National Park in New Mexico;

A bill (S. 2509) granting public lands to the State of New Mexico for the construction of public roads and bridges; and

A bill (S. 2510) granting the public lands within the State of New Mexico to said State and regulating the disposition thereof; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 2511) for the relief of Capt. H. C. Smith; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GOFF:

A bill (S. 2512) to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the southern district of West Virginia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 2513) for the relief of the county courts of Marion and Monongalia Counties, W. Va.; and

A bill (S. 2514) for the relief of James A. Showen; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2515) granting a pension to Della Smith (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2516) granting an increase of pension to Amanda Phillips (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BRANDEGEE:

A bill (S. 2517) for the relief of Edward W. Whitaker; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NORRIS:

A bill (S. 2518) placing certain positions in the Post Office Department in the competitive classified service and changing the salaries of postmasters of first and second class post offices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. PITTMAN:

A bill (S. 2519) to encourage the reclamation of certain arid lands in the State of Nevada, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 2520) granting to the State of Nevada 7,000,000 acres of land in said State for the use and benefit of the public schools of Nevada and the State University of the State of Nevada; and

A bill (S. 2521) legalizing certain conveyances heretofore made by the Central Pacific Railroad Co. and others within the State of Nevada; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. GALLINGER:

A bill (S. 2522) granting a pension to James L. Dawson; and

A bill (S. 2523) granting an increase of pension to Ellen L. Webster (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

A bill (S. 2524) authorizing the issuance of arms to rifle clubs, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 2525) to place Bernard A. Schaaf on the retired list of the Army (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2526) appropriately designating, fixing the status of, and granting an increase of pay to certain clerks employed with the Army at headquarters of departments, divisions, brigades, districts, Army service schools, service boards, and posts commanded by general officers, and heretofore known as headquarters clerks; and

A bill (S. 2527) to increase the efficiency of the Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, and to correct inequalities and irregularities therein; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 2528) to grant certain lands to the State of Oregon as a public park, for the benefit and enjoyment of the people (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 2529) ratifying the compact and agreement between the States of Oregon and Washington regarding concurrent jurisdiction over the waters of the Columbia River and its tributaries in connection with regulating, protecting, and preserving fish (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Fisheries.

By Mr. STONE:

A bill (S. 2530) for the relief of the Buffalo River Zinc Mining Co.; and

A bill (S. 2531) for the relief of Walter E. Holden; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2532) granting an increase of pension to James Enloe;

A bill (S. 2533) granting a pension to Lina Bleeck and two minor children (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2534) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Warneck (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2535) granting an increase of pension to William C. Wilkins (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. O'GORMAN:

A bill (S. 2536) granting a pension to Seymour McDonough; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 2537) for erecting a suitable memorial to John Ericsson; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. WEEKS:

A bill (S. 2538) making an appropriation for the improvement of Weymouth Fore River, Mass., and the removal of the small shoal south of the west end of Peddocks Island; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 2539) granting a pension to Henrietta Buswell Brown (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2540) granting a pension to Hepsie O. Holway (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CATRON:

A bill (S. 2541) to provide for stock-raising homesteads, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 2542) creating the National Park of the Cliff Cities; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. BECKHAM:

A bill (S. 2543) for the relief of the State of Kentucky; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LODGE:

A bill (S. 2544) to authorize the President of the United States to appoint John Q. A. Brett captain in the Quartermaster Corps of the Army (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOLLIS:

A bill (S. 2545) for the relief of John Chick; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 2546) granting a pension to Frank McCabe;

A bill (S. 2547) granting an increase of pension to True W. Lovering;

A bill (S. 2548) granting an increase of pension to William O. White; and

A bill (S. 2549) granting a pension to Dennis Ryng; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TOWNSEND:

A bill (S. 2550) for the relief of the heirs of George C. Lull, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2551) granting an increase of pension to Miles Gary (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2552) granting a pension to Clara M. Hackett (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHERMAN:

A bill (S. 2553) granting an increase of pension to William Green;

A bill (S. 2554) granting an increase of pension to Marion Hilbourn;

A bill (S. 2555) granting a pension to Rebecca F. Cullison;

A bill (S. 2556) granting an increase of pension to Albert J. Sprinkle; and

A bill (S. 2557) granting a pension to Gustav Mensinger; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 2558) for the relief of Bruce C. Payne; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHIELDS:

A bill (S. 2559) granting a pension to Robert L. Zell (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2560) granting an increase of pension to Hugh Wright (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2561) granting a pension to Annie E. Nave (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2562) granting an increase of pension to Thomas M. Woods (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2563) granting a pension to Minnie Jeffers (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan:

A bill (S. 2564) correcting the military record of Abram H. Johnson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 2565) granting an increase of pension to Clara A. Irish (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2566) granting a pension to William R. Dority;

A bill (S. 2567) granting an increase of pension to Ella L. Le Suer (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2568) granting an increase of pension to Rose Scott (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2569) granting a pension to Mary Barton (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2570) granting a pension to Delia E. Smith; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JAMES:

A bill (S. 2571) granting an increase of pension to W. W. Prine (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2572) granting an increase of pension to John H. Jarrett (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2573) granting a pension to Joshua E. Howard (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SMOOT:

A bill (S. 2574) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Schmidt (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2575) granting a pension to John H. Kidd (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LIPPITT:

A bill (S. 2576) granting an increase of pension to James Watson;

A bill (S. 2577) granting an increase of pension to Maria J. Mahon;

A bill (S. 2578) granting an increase of pension to Josephine Taylor; and

A bill (S. 2579) granting an increase of pension to Eliza J. Spencer; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McLEAN:

A bill (S. 2580) to correct the military record of Walter H. Hutchinson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 2581) for the relief of the heirs of Adam and Noah Brown; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2582) granting a pension to Harriet L. Whiton (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2583) granting an increase of pension to Sigmund Bauer (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2584) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Frazier (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JONES:

A bill (S. 2585) granting an increase of pension to Alfa V. Freeman (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2586) granting an increase of pension to Asa Gatton;

A bill (S. 2587) granting a pension to John Simonsen;

A bill (S. 2588) granting a pension to Augustus S. Hall;

A bill (S. 2589) granting an increase of pension to Thomas O. Oliver (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2590) granting a pension to Clark E. Messenger (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2591) granting an increase of pension to Zeruah A. Newell (with accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 2592) granting a pension to James S. Huntington; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

A bill (S. 2593) for the relief of George W. Mellinger; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 2594) granting a pension to Frances W. Wood (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2595) granting a pension to Peter McVay (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2596) granting an increase of pension to Grant E. Getchell (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2597) granting an increase of pension to Samuel McCord (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2598) granting an increase of pension to Matthew Farley (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2599) granting a pension to Fonetta Scott (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2600) granting an increase of pension to Henry S. Fargo (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2601) granting an increase of pension to Clifford T. Cheek (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2602) granting an increase of pension to Charles B. Sutton (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2603) granting an increase of pension to Amy M. Stratton (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2604) granting an increase of pension to John P. Hicks (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2605) granting an increase of pension to William W. Bishop (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2606) granting an increase of pension to William A. Custer (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2607) granting an increase of pension to Joseph P. Sullivan (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2608) granting an increase of pension to K. Shannon Taylor (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2609) granting an increase of pension to James F. Miller (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KERN:

A bill (S. 2610) granting an increase of pension to Alvin Jones (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2611) granting an increase of pension to William R. Winter (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2612) granting a pension to Marshall E. Shutters (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2613) granting a pension to Roscoe C. Kinsey (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2614) granting a pension to Annie B. Buell (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2615) granting an increase of pension to Enoch Van Pelt (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2616) granting an increase of pension to William Richey (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2617) granting a pension to John McClintic (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2618) granting a pension to Julius Lynch (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2619) granting a pension to Mary King (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2620) granting an increase of pension to Thomas White (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2621) granting an increase of pension to Harry W. Swank (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2622) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Bristow (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2623) granting an increase of pension to Abraham Swango (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2624) granting an increase of pension to Henry J. Lane (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2625) granting an increase of pension to William A. Sutton (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2626) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Jane Marlett (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2627) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. McCain (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2628) granting an increase of pension to Peter Egan (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2629) granting an increase of pension to Robert B. Armstrong (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2630) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Wilson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2631) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Tibbets (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2632) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Allen (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2633) granting an increase of pension to George H. Cartwright (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2634) granting a pension to Arry J. Vare (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2635) granting an increase of pension to Louisa Moore (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2636) granting an increase of pension to Fred Miller (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2637) granting a pension to Sarah L. Dowell (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2638) granting an increase of pension to John Martin (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2639) granting an increase of pension to James S. Meek (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2640) granting an increase of pension to John Harrigan (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2641) granting an increase of pension to William Burge (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2642) granting an increase of pension to Daniel W. Duke (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2643) granting an increase of pension to George A. Bertels (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2644) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Barngrover (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2645) granting an increase of pension to Adrian J. Hayward (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2646) granting an increase of pension to John West (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2647) granting an increase of pension to William L. Heiskell; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CHILTON:

A bill (S. 2648) to amend the military record in relation to William M. Cheuvront; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 2649) granting a pension to Oakaley Randall (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHIVELY:

A bill (S. 2650) granting an increase of pension to Abraham Keasling (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2651) granting an increase of pension to Thomas F. Stockton (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2652) granting an increase of pension to Robert O. Jones;

A bill (S. 2653) granting an increase of pension to Orlando A. Newton (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2654) granting a pension to Edgar C. Harris (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2655) granting an increase of pension to Martin B. Worrell (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2656) granting an increase of pension to Johnson White (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2657) granting an increase of pension to Isaiah Griner;

A bill (S. 2658) granting an increase of pension to George W. Griffey;

A bill (S. 2659) granting an increase of pension to Simon P. Kuhns (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2660) granting an increase of pension to Edward J. Cuzzort (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2661) granting a pension to Richard F. Sherard;

A bill (S. 2662) granting an increase of pension to John W. Bishop (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2663) granting an increase of pension to Thomas B. Thompson;

A bill (S. 2664) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Edwards (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2665) granting an increase of pension to George W. Kimball (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2666) granting an increase of pension to William McCorkhill (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2667) granting an increase of pension to William H. Norris (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2668) granting an increase of pension to William J. Cottrell;

A bill (S. 2669) granting an increase of pension to William C. Phares (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2670) granting an increase of pension to Michael Demuth (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2671) granting an increase of pension to William G. Lail (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2672) granting an increase of pension to Martha Beard (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2673) granting an increase of pension to James M. Hughes (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2674) granting an increase of pension to George A. Collins (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2675) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Little (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2676) granting an increase of pension to George P. T. Douglas (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2677) granting an increase of pension to Stinson Brooks;

A bill (S. 2678) granting an increase of pension to Eli W. Adams;

A bill (S. 2679) granting an increase of pension to James A. McAllister; and

A bill (S. 2680) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Simpson (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BANKHEAD:

A bill (S. 2681) to amend section 2 of the act approved April 28, 1904, so as to extend the provision for accepting certain matter for mailing without stamps affixed, the postage being collected in money; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. WORKS:

A bill (S. 2682) granting a pension to Jefferson L. Smith (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2683) granting a pension to Paul Henricksen (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MYERS:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 50) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell the coal deposits in and under certain public lands to the Republic Coal Co., a corporation; and

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 51) appropriating money for the payment of certain claims on account of labor, supplies, materials, and cash furnished in the construction of the Corbett Tunnel; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. JONES:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 52) to convey the thanks of Congress to Capt. Thomas Moore, master of the Alaska Steamship Co.'s steamer *Cordova*, and to the officers and crew, and also to the officers and crew of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer *Patterson* for the prompt and heroic services rendered by them in rescuing the survivors of the United States revenue cutter *Tahoma;* to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. POMERENE:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 53) to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to investigate the condition of trade in China, for the purpose of determining the desirability of establishing there a permanent exposition of the products of the United States of America; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. SHAFROTH:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 54) declaring the purpose of the United States to cease exercising sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and to establish an independent republic therein, and requesting the President to endeavor to obtain the cooperation of the principal nations of the world; to the Committee on the Philippines.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 55) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

DISTRICT FISCAL RELATIONS.

Mr. CHILTON. Mr. President, by the act of March 3, 1915, there was appointed a joint committee of the two Houses to report upon the fiscal relations between the Government and the District of Columbia. That committee was required by the act to report by the 1st day of January, 1916. Owing to some delay in the printing of the testimony and also by the witnesses wishing to revise their statements, the committee may require additional time. I therefore introduce a joint resolution giving the committee a few days further in which to make its report. I ask for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the joint resolution.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 56) extending the time for filing the report of the Joint Committee of Congress on the Fiscal Relations between the District of Columbia and the United States was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the joint committee of the two Houses of Congress, appointed pursuant to the act of Congress approved March 3, 1915, is hereby given until the 1st day of February, 1916, in which to file the report required by the said act.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PROPOSED WATERWAYS COMMISSION.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. President, I should like to call the attention of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CLARKE] to a bill which I introduced for the creation of a waterways commission in relation to rivers, and so forth. I ask that it may be printed and lie on the table. It is my desire to have the bill referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce, and I should like to confer with the chairman of the Committee on Commerce in regard to it.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. The Chairman of the Committee on Commerce will take due notice of the statement made by the Senator from Nevada, and will be very glad to confer with him on any subject.

The bill (S. 2685) to create a waterways commission and a board of river regulation to promote interstate commerce by the development and improvement of the rivers and waterways and water resources of the United States and the coordination of and cooperation between rail and water routes, and by providing a fund for the regulation and control of the flow of rivers and for the maintenance at all seasons of a navigable stage of water in waterways and for the connection of rivers and waterways with the Great Lakes and with each other, and, as a means to that end, to provide for flood prevention and protection and for water storage and for the beneficial use of flood waters for irrigation and water power and for the conservation and use of water in agriculture and for the protection of watersheds from denudation and erosion and from forest fires, and for the cooperation in such work of Government services and bureaus with each other and with States, municipalities, and other local agencies, was read twice by its title.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will lie on the table.

AMENDMENT TO INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. PITTMAN submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate $100,000 for procuring homesteads with adequate water

rights and providing agricultural instruction for the nonreservation Indians of the State of Nevada, intended to be proposed by him to the Indian appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS—CHARLES F. LANE.

On motion of Mr. HITCHCOCK, it was

Ordered, That leave be granted for the withdrawal from the files of the Senate the papers in the pension case of Charles F. Lane, no adverse report having been made thereon.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. HITCHCOCK submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 37), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Philippines, or any subcommittee thereof, be authorized during the Sixty-fourth Congress to subpœna witnesses, to send for books and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a price not to exceed $1 per printed page, to report such hearings as may be had or have been held in connection with any subject which may be pending before the said committee; that the committee may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate; and the expense thereof shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Mr. STONE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 36), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations, or any subcommittee thereof, be authorized during the Sixty-fourth Congress to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a price not to exceed $1 per printed page, to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be pending before the said committee; that the committee may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate; and the expenses thereof shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

AFFAIRS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. SMITH of Maryland submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 33), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the authority heretofore vested in the Committee on the District of Columbia by Senate resolution of February 20, 1909, directing the said committee to examine into matters relating to the District of Columbia, is hereby continued, and the said committee is hereby directed to pursue its investigation during the Sixty-fourth Congress.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. SMITH of Maryland submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 34), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia, or any subcommittee thereof, be authorized to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be pending before said committee; that the committee may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate, and that the expense thereof be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

PRINTING FOR DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

Mr. SMITH of Maryland submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 35), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That authority is granted to print and bind, for the use of the Committee on the District of Columbia, such papers and documents as may be deemed necessary in connection with subjects heretofore considered or to be considered by said committee during the Sixty-fourth Congress.

THE JUDICIAL CODE.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, this morning I reported from the Judiciary Committee Senate bill 706, to amend section 260 of an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911. Since reporting it I have learned that there are one or two Senators who were not present at the meeting of the Judiciary Committee who would like an opportunity to present to the committee some views with reference to a portion of the bill. While I am very anxious to press the bill to action, in deference to their wishes I ask leave to withdraw the report and to have the bill recommitted to the committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection? The Chair hears none, and leave is granted.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The VICE PRESIDENT. While it is the recollection of the Chair that at the last session of Congress it was ruled that resolutions coming over from a preceding day should be called up by the Senators submitting them, this morning the Chair will lay before the Senate the following resolutions which come over from a preceding day.

The Secretary read Senate resolution numbered 10, submitted by Mr. FLETCHER on the 7th instant, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of Commerce be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish to the Senate information regarding the value of imports, exports, and import duties under the present and the two preceding tariff acts, with a special statement for the period from the enactment of the existing tariff act to the outbreak of the European war, compared with a corresponding period of the previous year; the value of imports, compared with the value of domestic production, and the expenditure for wages in each industry before the outbreak of the European war; and the imports and exports of leading manufacturing countries during recent years.

Mr. SMOOT. The Senator from Florida [Mr. FLETCHER] is absent from the Chamber. I wish to ask him a number of questions in relation to the subject of the resolution, and I therefore ask that it may go over to-day without prejudice.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none. The resolution goes over without prejudice.

OCCUPATION OF VERA CRUZ.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate Senate resolution No. 15, submitted by the Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS].

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, the Senate is quite familiar with that resolution. I intended when I presented it the other day to ask that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. We discussed it at the last session, and it is the result of the debate in the Senate. I have no desire to have another one at this moment.

Mr. PENROSE. Does the Senator object to having the resolution read?

Mr. CUMMINS. Oh, no; I simply wanted to say that I am quite willing that it shall be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania desire to have the resolution read?

Mr. PENROSE. Yes; I should like to have it read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the resolution.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. CUMMINS on the 10th instant, as follows:

Resolved, That the President is requested to inform the Senate, if compatible with the public interest, with respect to the following matters, to wit:

First. As to the amount of money collected by the United States at the port of Vera Cruz, Mexico, during the occupation of that city by our military forces as import duties or other taxes or imports laid under the laws of Mexico.

Second. Whether the duties, imposts, or taxes so collected by the United States had been pledged in any form to secure or insure the payment of obligations issued by any Government, or alleged Government, of the Republic of Mexico, or one of the States thereof.

Third. As to the ownership of such obligations at the time the military forces of the United States occupied Vera Cruz, and such ownership at the present time.

Fourth. As to any claims which have been made upon the United States for the payment or transfer of the money so collected, and the names of the persons making such demands.

Fifth. As to the deposit of the money so collected in the Treasury of the United States and the account to which it was deposited.

Sixth. Whether it is the intention of the executive department of the Government to pay out or otherwise dispose of the money so collected without action or authority on the part of Congress.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the resolution will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SOURCES OF REVENUE.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from a preceding day, which will be read.

The Secretary read Senate resolution 21, submitted by Mr. GORE on the 13th instant, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to submit to the Senate an estimate of the probable revenue to be derived from the following duties and excise taxes, to wit:

First. A duty of 10 cents per pound on tea.

Second. A duty of 1.5 cents per pound on sugar.

Third. An excise tax of 1.2 cents per pound on sugar produced in the United States and its island possessions, to be paid at the factory or refinery, a portion of the latter tax equal to seven-tenths of 1 cent per pound to be suspended by presidential proclamation upon the signing of a protocol looking to the establishment of peace among the nations of Europe now at war.

Fourth. An excise tax of 25 cents per horsepower on the production of automobiles, to be paid by the manufacturer, such tax to be suspended by presidential proclamation at the end of six months after the signing of a protocol looking to the establishment of peace among the nations of Europe now at war.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, the resolution contains several clauses that are not essential to securing the information. They were simply included in order to indicate a policy. I therefore ask leave to perfect the resolution by offering the following substitute.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The proposed substitute will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to submit to the Senate an estimate of the probable revenue to be derived from the following duties and excise taxes, to wit:

First. A duty of 10 cents per pound on tea.

Second. A duty of 1½ cents per pound on sugar.

Third. An excise tax of 1 cent per pound on sugar produced in the United States and its island possessions.

Fourth. An excise tax of 25 cents per horsepower on the production of automobiles, to be paid by the manufacturer.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. Do I understand that this is simply a matter of inquiry?

Mr. GORE. Yes, sir.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. It is not an effort to enact it into law?

Mr. GORE. It is not.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. I will say to the Senator that I would be utterly opposed to increasing the duty on tea. I am opposed to doing that, and I think I can say further that I shall be opposed to burdening sugar longer.

Mr. GORE. I simply offer the resolution for information.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the substitute submitted by the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. PENROSE. Would it delay this matter unduly if it was referred to the Committee on Finance?

Mr. GORE. It would require it to go over until after the holidays. I will say to the Senator that, as he knows, it is not customary to refer resolutions which simply call for information. This resolution is limited to that purpose alone.

Mr. PENROSE. I think, Mr. President, it is usual. It certainly is an excellent custom to be followed anyhow, to refer a resolution of inquiry to a committee so as to prevent the introduction of idle, impertinent, and useless resolutions of inquiry. I do not mean for a moment to say that this resolution comes within that description, but being firmly convinced that it is innocuous I shall not make any objection to it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the substitute. It will be agreed to without objection. The question is on agreeing to the resolution as amended.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The morning business is closed.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from California.

PREPAREDNESS FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE.

WHY SHOULD WE STRENGTHEN OUR NATIONAL DEFENSES?—POSSIBILITY OF WAR WITH OTHER NATIONS.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President, an increase of the Army and Navy forces has practically been agreed upon. The people have been made to believe that it is necessary. This sentiment of better preparedness for war has been aroused and propagated largely by interested parties seeking to serve their personal interests; but there are many people who sincerely believe such a course to be necessary to protect the country in case of war with some other nation. Usually the advocates of a larger standing army and an increased naval force put it on the ground that it is necessary to preserve peace. Let us not deceive ourselves. If we increase our military and naval forces, it will be for the purpose of war, not of peace. Placing arms in the hands of a large number of our people will not insure peace. Rather it is a preparation for and an invitation to war.

So, Mr. President, it may be well for us, surrounded as we are by influences of all kinds, selfish and sinister as well as sincere and patriotic, demanding an increase of our military defenses, to ask why this is necessary or wise, and if it is how it may best be done in the interest of the American people.

I do not believe we are in the slightest danger of war with any nation, in the near future at least. We are probably in less danger of such a conflict now than for many years past. The nations of Europe, big and little, with few exceptions, are now engaged in the greatest, most bloody, and devastating war in the history of the world. Let us hope they are having enough of war for many years to come. The war has presented grave problems to our own Nation. But so far they have been easily solved. Others may, and doubtless will, present themselves before the conflict is ended. None will confront us that can not be settled by peaceful means.

But, sir, granting all this, it must be admitted that war between nations is always possible and may happen at any time, as do quarrels and conflicts between men who compose nations. So long as human nature remains as it is, subject to be controlled by selfish and evil passions, men and nations will disagree and endeavor to settle their disputes by force. We need not go to savage or to other highly civilized nations for proof of this fact. Only a few months ago our own country gave convincing proof of what I have just said. A friendly nation, our neighbor, torn with internal strife and warfare, wrecked and disabled by the conflict within her own borders, was invaded by our forces, one of her cities bombarded, her people slaughtered, her customhouses seized, and an army quartered on her soil. And what for? Only because a man, assuming to be President of the Republic, but regarded and treated by this Nation as an usurper without power or authority, had refused on the demand of one of our admirals to salute the American flag, because, as alleged, his troops had insulted it. The President had called Congress to approve of an effort to force the salute that the Admiral had demanded, and while this body was deliberating upon it and before it had reached a conclusion the bombardment had commenced, Mexican territory had been invaded by a warlike force, Mexican citizens, some of them innocent women and children, had been shot down and 18 of our own sailors had lost their lives. Who can say after this exhibition of ungovernable passion, after this slaughter of the innocent citizens of another nation and the forcible invasion of its territory for so trivial a cause, that this Nation does not need to prepare for war? If Mexico had not been weak from internal conflict among her own people, we would then have been at war with a foreign nation, for our forcible entry upon her territory was itself a declaration and an act of war. So long as we have officers in our Navy with so little judgment and discretion as to precipitate or invite a conflict for so trivial a cause, and so long as the Nation itself lacks the moral courage to refuse to enforce or attempt to enforce his demands, we may reasonably expect war and be prepared to maintain it. When such a conflict can come from a civilized and boasted peace-loving Nation like ours, what can we expect—what hope can we have of the settlement of disputes between nations by peaceful means?

It may be taken for granted in any discussion of this question of better preparedness that we are in no danger of war with any European nation if only we are wise, prudent, and patient in dealing with the problems that have and will arise out of the present war. But when the prospect of war is mentioned the specter of Japan rises up to terrorize some of our worthy people. In their estimation we have been on the eve of war with Japan every day for lo these many years. This leads me to comment upon our relations with that country, the conditions that might lead to war with Japan, the result likely to follow the beginning of such a conflict if Japan were the aggressor, and what we should do for our protection in such an event.

Our relations with Japan have for many years been friendly, and there is no substantial reason why they should not continue to be so. But Japan has her problems that in an indirect way, at least, affect her relations with this country. Her population is increasing and her territory is limited. She naturally feels that room for her surplus population must be found somewhere. Her subjects in this emergency are looking for homes elsewhere on their individual account. Thousands of them have found their way to this country and located mostly on the Pacific coast. This is not at all to be wondered at. The millions of uncultivated and unoccupied lands of the United States are a constant temptation to men who at home are confined to a meager spot of land on account of the overcrowded condition of their native country, and many of them can have none at all. They, in the beginning, find employment with others in many lines of industry, but eventually their natural longing for property and a home of their own leads them to investments in real estate on their own account. They are an intelligent, industrious, and frugal race. They have the disposition to save and accumulate. An American who comes in competition with them in any industry that calls for manual labor is at a disadvantage. For this reason and not because of any animosity or antagonism against the Japanese as a race or as a nation, but mainly as a protection against destructive competition on unequal terms, strenuous efforts have been made to exclude, from the Pacific Coast States particularly, not only the Japanese but the Chinese as well. This, as a natural consequence, has brought friction and some delicate situations as between the two nations. It is natural that Japan should look upon this effort at exclusion as a discrimination against her people as a race and because of race prejudice. And this feeling of the Japanese nation is not without foundation. We are admitting into this country many immigrants, and admitting them to citizenship, who are worse in many respects, more degrading and detrimental to the moral and social conditions that prevail in this country, than the Japanese.

As a means of preventing an excessive influx of Chinese and Japanese subjects into this country, laws have been enacted by Congress intended to exclude all laborers coming from those countries, especially from China, and their exclusion has been provided for by treaties between those nations and our own. In the last treaty with Japan no direct provision was made for the exclusion of her subjects, but we had her promise that she would use all proper means to prevent the emigration to the United States of such of her subjects; and so far as I have been able to learn she has kept that promise with strict fidelity.

Besides the Federal laws I have mentioned, State laws have been enacted forbidding Japanese to hold and own real estate. As might well have been expected, this was resented by the Japanese nation and has led to diplomatic correspondence and complications. But however distasteful such legislation may be to Japan, it is absolutely necessary as a defense against an influx of a horde of foreign immigrants that would, as it already has done in some localities in California, crowd out native laborers and landowners who can not live as they live or compete with them in the intensive farming and gardening in which they engage. It is evident that some amicable agreement adjusting this delicate and important matter should be reached by the two nations.

Notwithstanding all precautionary measures taken to prevent the coming into the United States of Japanese laborers, they have come in large numbers and are still here. In walking the streets of my home city of Los Angeles you will see these little brown men on all sides attending the yards and gardens of the residents of the city. You will see a dozen Japanese engaged in this work to one of all other nationalities. They like work of this kind and are peculiarly fitted for it. They seem to be natural gardeners. But we find them in all lines of industry—on the ranch, in farm work, in the hotels as waiters and in other capacities, in the banks and other business houses as porters and men of all work, and in homes as domestic servants. They are rarely seen as clerks in stores except of their own or in any clerical occupation. They are quick, vigorous, and energetic, small of stature but stocky, strong, and virile men. As such they are most desirable servants and employees and are very generally sought after. Indeed, the people of this country are themselves largely responsible for the incoming of the Japanese. They are more than willing to exploit them and profit by their labors, but are unwilling to accept them as citizens or privileged to hold lands of their own.

One of the greatest evils this country has to contend with is commercialism—the exploitation of men, women, and children, especially immigrants from other countries, land, and property for gain. It has brought thousands of criminals, paupers, and other objectionable foreigners to this country who have increased crime, taxed our charitable institutions, peopled the slums with criminals and incompetents, and demoralized and degraded our citizenship. Amongst other things it has brought to this country thousands of Asiatics who are not allowed to become citizens, who are not accepted on an equality with our own people because of their race. They are encouraged to come here for purely mercenary purposes, and nothing else, and are exploited by our own people because more of their labor can be had for less money than that of our own people. They are thus put in competition with home labor, and honest labor degraded until the native or naturalized citizen must bring himself down to their standard and mode of living and labor as they labor or be driven out of employment altogether. It tends to landlordism in this country—large tracts of land held by a few to the exclusion of the many with Asiatics as tenants or farm hands.

In view of the fact that we are looking at this condition of things with the object of determining whether additional provision shall be made by Congress against war with other nations, let us stop a moment to consider what number of Japanese are in this country, how they might be used if we should be unfortunate enough to be brought into war with that nation, and what their presence here would mean in that case.

I take from the census of 1910 the following statement: Total number of Japanese in the United States in 1910, 72,157.

Geographic divisions.

New England	272
Middle Atlantic	1,643
East North Central	482
West North Central	1,000
South Atlantic	156
East South Central	26
West South Central	428
Mountain	10,447
Pacific	57,703
	72,157

Pacific comprises—

Washington	12,929
Oregon	3,418
California	41,356
	57,703

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. President, may I interrupt the Senator a moment?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. WORKS. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Can the Senator state how many, if any, of those along the Pacific coast are men who have served in the Japanese Army, whether they are reservists or whether they are of the male population?

Mr. WORKS. No, Mr. President, I am not able to answer that question. The statement I am still reading from shows how many of them are of military age; but I also refer to the fact that my attention has been called to the conditions and to the statement made that a large proportion of the Japanese in this country are veterans of former wars of Japan. I shall come to that in a moment.

Japanese constitute 1.7 per cent of the total population of the United States.

California.

Males	35,116
Females	6,240
	41,356
Number in cities	18,612
Number in country	22,744
	41,356
Voting age—21 and over	30,942
Militia age—18–44	30,658

This statement of conditions shows the presence in this country in 1910 of 72,157 Japanese, of whom 57,703 were in the three Pacific Coast States—Washington, Oregon, and California—and 41,356 in the State of California alone. In my State there were 35,116 male Japanese, 30,942 of whom were over the age of 21 years and 30,658 of military age, between 18 and 44 years. The Immigration Bureau gives me the following information as to the incoming of Japanese since 1910:

In 1911 to continent	4,282
In 1912 to continent	5,358
In 1913 to continent	6,771
In 1914 to continent	8,462
In 1915 to continent	9,029
	33,902
In 1911 to Hawaii	2,159
In 1912 to Hawaii	3,231
In 1913 to Hawaii	4,901
In 1914 to Hawaii	4,554
In 1915 to Hawaii	3,208
	18,053

It must not be overlooked, however, that the number is constantly fluctuating as they come and go. So, for the purposes of this discussion, we may safely take the census figures. Claims of much larger numbers are made.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. May I interrupt the Senator once more?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from California yield further to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. WORKS. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. The Senator speaks of the number of Japanese who have come to Hawaii. Does the Senator know what proportion of the population there are Japanese and what proportion white?

Mr. WORKS. I am not able to say. I have not taken up that phase of the question at all.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Has the Senator ascertained what is the number of Japanese in the Philippine Islands?

Mr. WORKS. No; I have not.

In his interesting and rather startling book, The Valor of Ignorance, Homer Lea gives the following figures as to the Japanese immigration to the Hawaiian Islands:

> Japanese immigration into the Hawaiian Islands from 1900 to 1908 has been 65,708. The departures during this period were 42,313. The military unfit have in this manner been supplanted by the veterans of a great war, and the military occupation of Hawaii tentatively accomplished.
>
> In these islands at the present time the number of Japanese who have completed their active term of service in the imperial armies, a part of whom are veterans of the Russian War, exceeds the entire field army of the United States.

And, then, to the mainland of the United States:

Immigration by political periods.

1891–1900	24,806
1901–1905	64,102
1905–6	14,243
1906–7	30,226
Total	133,377

And Mr. George H. Maxwell, in his book, Our National Defense—The Patriotism of Peace, has this to say on the subject:

> The foregoing rapidly increasing tide of Asiatic immigration forced attention to the subject, and in 1908 the Japanese Government agreed voluntarily with the United States that in future passports should not be issued by the Japanese Government to laborers desiring to emigrate from Japan to the United States. This temporarily checked this class of immigration, and in the year ending June 30, 1908, the total immigration fell to 16,418; the year ending June 30, 1909, to 3,275; the year ending June 30, 1910, to 2,798.

But note the steady increase since then! Year ending June 30, 1911, 4,575; year ending June 30, 1912, 6,172; year ending June 30, 1913, 8,302; year ending June 30, 1914, 8,941.

Now, sir, taking the census figures, these thirty thousand and more men within the borders of our State would in themselves constitute no mean army. They are strong, virile men, seasoned by outdoor work and exposure. It is believed by some who have carefully looked into the situation that many of them are trained soldiers and veterans of previous Japanese wars and that they are organized and prepared to respond to any call to military duty in this country by their own Government. I believe information of this astounding fact—if it be a fact—has been called to the attention of the War Department. I know it has been reported to me as an existing condition more than once.

I shall in the course of my remarks have occasion more than once to refer to Mr. Maxwell's book, above mentioned, and to make some quotations from it bearing on the question.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. May I interrupt the Senator once more?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey in the chair). Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. WORKS. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. The Senator has just quoted the remarkable statement that the number of Japanese in this country who are capable of military service is as large as the field Army of the United States. Is the Senator going to discuss the number of reservists of other countries who are within our borders?

Mr. WORKS. I am not going generally into that phase of the subject.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. The Senator knows, of course, that there are several foreign countries that have reservists here in very large numbers, and I had hoped the Senator might discuss that feature of the question.

Mr. WORKS. I am not going to discuss that phase of it.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. WORKS. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. BORAH. The Senator from Oregon says that other countries have their reservists here. He does not mean that other nations as Governments have sent their reservists into this country?

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Oh, no; I did not mean to suggest that at all. I simply meant that there are trained soldiers in this country who are not citizens of the United States, but who are citizens of other countries. They came here on peaceful missions, of course, and are good people, but they never have become citizens of the United States. The Senator will remember that in the case of some of the countries now involved in the European war their reservists tried to get back, but could not, after the breaking out of the war.

Mr. WORKS. I have no doubt of that condition existing here, but to what extent I have not investigated and am not able to say.

I have known Mr. Maxwell for more than 20 years. He has studied the features of this important question that I am about to bring to the attention of the Senate for many years. He is familiar with the situation in every detail. What he says about the condition and the remedy for it is worthy of careful consideration. Respecting the perils of the present conditions, he says:

> No one who has watched the steady increase of Japanese population in Hawaii and in our Pacific Coast States can fail to realize this danger. It is a danger that is already threatening us. It exists today, and will continue to exist every day in the future. It can not be pushed aside. We can not remove it by ignoring it.
>
> Some unexpected incident may at any time start excitement and cause an explosion that would precipitate a national conflict. In such an event either Japan or the United States might be forced into war by an irresistible upheaval of public sentiment. We had that experience in the case of the blowing up of the Maine.
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> There is very little doubt that the majority of the Japanese on the Pacific coast are soldiers, veterans of the Japanese wars, and that in case of war Japan could mobilize on our territory between the Pacific Ocean and the inaccessible mountains constituting the Cascade and Sierra Nevada Ranges more Japanese soldiers who are right now in that territory than we have United States troops in the whole mainland territory of the United States or will have when our Army is enlisted up to its full strength of 100,000 men.
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> Japan to-day has the most efficient military system of any nation in the world. This statement refers to the system. Other nations may have larger armies, but Japan's military system, like that of Switzerland, is fitted into and matches with her whole social, commercial, and economic system. It is a part of the very fiber of her national being and not an excrescence, as is our standing army.

But, sir, the peril is not alone within our own borders. Mexico is open to the entry of the Japanese. There is no law to prevent their coming. Once in Mexico it is but a step across an invisible international line from Mexico into the United States. Their crossing the line can not be wholly prevented, however strict may be our exclusion laws or the efforts of Japan under her promise to deny to her own people the right to emigrate to this country. There are Japanese veterans enough in California at this very moment to man and destroy every line of transportation from the East, thus isolating California and other Pacific Coast States, depriving them of all aid in troops or munitions of war from other portions of the country. This would, of course, do Japan no lasting good. The territory she could invade in this way would be limited, but it is a rich and prosperous part of the United States that would afford booty of untold wealth, which would be ruthlessly ravaged and destroyed, as is common in time of war. Japan would soon be driven from our shores, but the mark of an invading army, deep and lasting, would remain.

Bear in mind, Mr. President, I am pointing out not what I believe will ever happen but what might and what would inevitably happen if this Nation should be so unfortunate as to come to war with Japan, and the Senate and the country should be reminded that the proposal of better preparedness for defense rests wholly upon the assumption that war with some foreign nation may reasonably be expected. Otherwise, no additions to our military, naval, or reserve forces would be at all necessary. It is for this reason and not because I myself believe we are in danger of war that I am discussing it from the point of view of those who believe the probabilities or possibilities of war are sufficient to call for defensive measures.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. WORKS. I yield to the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. BORAH. Why should we assume that the presence of the Japanese in this country is any more dangerous as a war proposition than the coming of foreigners from other countries? There is no more reason to assume that we are going to have trouble with Japan than that we are going to have trouble with any other country, is there?

Mr. WORKS. I think there is, at the present time. I will say to the Senator, however, that I am not assuming that there is any reason why Japan should be singled out respecting the number of her people who are in this country and the kind of people they are. I am taking that simply as an illustration of what might occur if we should engage in war with that nation, and I am addressing myself mainly to the conditions on the Pacific coast.

Mr. BORAH. So far as the economic question is concerned, I think I agree with the Senator as to the situation; but it occurred to me that we might lay too much stress upon the menace from a military standpoint.

Mr. WORKS. That is quite possible, Mr. President. It is for that very reason that I have said and repeated that I do not believe that danger exists. The Senator will bear in mind, however, as I have said the Senate should do, that we are discussing this question from the point of view of people who are seeking to increase the strength of the Army and the Navy upon the ground that it is necessary in order to meet some invading force.

Mr. BORAH. I had understood that it was by way of preparation for peace.

Mr. WORKS. I said in the beginning—I think probably the Senator was not here——

Mr. BORAH. I came into the Senate Chamber after the Senator had begun his remarks, but as soon as I learned he was speaking.

Mr. WORKS. I said in the beginning that we need not deceive ourselves; that what we are providing for, if we increase our Army, is for war and not for peace.

WILL AN INCREASED STANDING ARMY AND ENLARGED NAVY CONSTITUTE AN EFFICIENT MEANS OF DEFENSE?

Mr. President, what is the remedy proposed for our alleged unpreparedness? Of course, as is natural, the friends of better preparedness do not all agree entirely, but they do seem to agree that we must increase, probably double, our standing army, add materially to our coast defenses, and build more ships of war and other war vessels. In addition to this, there seems to be a disposition to strengthen the National Guard and State militia, and in some way educate the youths of the country in the arts of war, to stand as an additional reserve force to be called upon in case of need.

Now, sir, there is not one of these that is not an offense to the peace-loving people of this free Republic. A large standing army is bitterly and justly opposed. It means militarism, so abhorrent to a free people. It means the building up of a mili-

tary caste, of which we already have too much, and the final subjection of the civil to the military forces. Whenever the citizens of this Republic reach the point where they are willing to submit to such a condition of things we shall cease to be a free country. Our liberties will be surrendered to military despotism. Thank God we have not fallen to that depth yet. I know it is said that we are not proposing to establish a large standing army, but it is proposed to double the size of the standing army we have. It is a dangerous step in the wrong direction that will lead to others. If we add a hundred thousand men to our present standing army, we are altogether too apt to follow it up by adding other hundred thousands as time goes on, because, as I shall attempt to show, the increase of our standing army by that much would be wholly insufficient as a defense in time of war and add useless additions to our burdens of taxation. Such an army would not avail for a day to defend the State of California alone against a Japanese invasion. It would find great difficulty in maintaining itself against the Japanese already in the State. So we must, if we are going to be consistent, either put our Army on a war footing of at least a million men or turn our attention to a better and more efficient means of defense and one less dangerous to the liberties of the people.

If we turn to a consideration of the proposed increase of our naval strength, we find much the same condition. If we make the increase proposed, our Navy will still be on a peace footing. It would be wholly insufficient in time of war to cope with any first-class nation such as either England or Japan. Besides, the attempt to provide such a naval force as would afford adequate protection to our long coast line on the Atlantic and the Pacific is out of the question.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. WORKS. I yield to the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. VARDAMAN. The Senator stated a moment ago that our Navy was not equal to that of Japan. Does the Senator think our Navy is not as strong as that of Japan?

Mr. WORKS. I think it is not.

Mr. VARDAMAN. I will not enter into a discussion of that matter now, but I think it is very much stronger.

With a thousand miles of ocean front in California alone where an invading army could be landed at almost any point, a naval fleet sufficient to defend against that condition would call for an unbearable expenditure of money. Submarines would be useful as a means of defense. Some ships of war should be provided, but no such fleet as would protect a coast line of even that length could be provided without enormous prohibitive expense. The same may be said of coast defenses. Money expended for coast defenses is bound to be almost entirely wasted. We can not make continuous coast defenses for thousands of miles of our coast lines. It would cost billions of dollars. And with coast-defense works only here and there where troops can be landed almost anywhere, they would be of no avail as against foreign invasion.

Holden A. Evans, formerly naval constructor, United States Navy, in an article in the Sunset Magazine of February, 1915, has this to say on the subject:

CAN THE PACIFIC COAST BE MADE SAFE?

The coast defenses will prevent the invasion of the enemy from the sea only when every harbor, every inlet, and every beach where landing is possible is protected by fortifications. With 1,500 miles of coast line indented with harbors, inlets, and beaches where a landing can easily be effected, it is out of the question to attempt to secure protection by coast defenses. The cost of such protection for our entire coast line would be stupendous.

* * * * * * *

The present coast defenses will protect the coast if the enemy is sufficiently obliging to attempt to land at the few places where we have fortifications, and in no other way. It is almost a certainty that in time of war the great guns that are mounted at the important ports will not fire a shot. The enemy will know the exact location of each fort, of every gun, and will take good care that none of his ships comes within range of these guns. He well knows that a naval attack on land fortifications is hopeless, and he will take no risks when he knows that he can land unopposed a few miles away. When a landing has been effected every fortification can be captured by a small force attacking it in the rear.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. President, may I interrupt the Senator?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. WORKS. I yield.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. In the article by Admiral Evans, from which the Senator quotes, was he not urging that it was very much more economical to maintain a Navy and to increase the Navy than to undertake to increase the coast fortifications?

Mr. WORKS. In that immediate connection I think he was, by comparison; yes.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. And that a navy was a necessity in order to prevent the landing of which the Senator speaks?

Mr. WORKS. Yes; I think he took that position. He is a naval officer.

Gen. Story, recently Chief of Artillery of the Army, has stated regarding coast defenses: "The sole function of such fortifications is to defend a port against direct naval attack. Against an enemy powerful enough to land, the coast fort has no defensive value and may even prove an element of weakness as did Port Arthur to Russia."

Troops could land elsewhere and devastate the region all around them. The men that command them might, for a time, defend themselves, the fortifications, and the small territory within the range of their guns, but that would be all.

Then we would have a handful of regular soldiers, because, if the Army force were doubled, we could have no more than that, and the militia. I say it with deference to the good people who compose it, but I regard the State or National Militia as a very poor arm of defense in time of war. It consists mainly of men engaged in commercial pursuits, clerks, business men, and once in a while a lawyer, doctor, and other professional men, many of them good people, but wholly unfit for the strenuous life in the Army and on the battle field. In the trenches, so common in modern warfare, these worthy gentlemen would do little more than add to the number to be slaughtered and take up the room that should be occupied by men thoroughly accustomed to outdoor exposure and trained and hardened for the work. George Washington expressed his want of confidence in these feather-bed soldiers. He says:

Regular troops alone are equal to the exigencies of modern war, as well for defense as offense, and when a substitute is attempted it must prove illusory and ruinous.

No militia will ever acquire the habits necessary to resist a regular force. The firmness requisite for the real business of fighting is only to be attained by constant course of discipline and service.

I have never yet been a witness to a single instance that can justify a different opinion, and it is most earnestly to be wished that the liberties of America may no longer be trusted, in a material degree, to so precarious a defense.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. President, may I interrupt the Senator again?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from California further yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. WORKS. I yield.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Is it not true that the militia of which Washington spoke was composed simply of volunteers that were picked up? They were not trained at all, as I understand.

Mr. WORKS. That may be. No doubt they were not as thoroughly trained as they are now.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. They were men who simply enlisted for short periods, from 30 to 60 or 90 days, or sometimes until the end of the war.

Mr. WORKS. Certainly; and the men who are in the militia now are not trained men. They engage in other pursuits.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. But the Senator must admit that they are better trained men than those who enlisted in either the Revolution or the War of 1812.

Mr. WORKS. I think that is quite possible.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. They gave a pretty good account of themselves in the Spanish-American War.

As to what will be necessary to meet an invasion on the Pacific coast by a foreign foe, Mr. Evans, in the article to which I have referred, has this further to say:

To prevent invasion by means of an army will require a force at least equal to the invading force in the Washington-Oregon district, and the same in both the San Francisco and Los Angeles districts. This will require a trained army of not less than 450,000 men. At the present time there are but about 8,000 regular troops in all the Pacific Coast States. The Organized Militia numbers about 5,000. Therefore, a total of 13,000 men will be available on the coast to repel invasion. An enemy can, within five weeks of a declaration of war, land 150,000 trained men. In six months' time after the declaration of war this country can not mobolize sufficient men on the Pacific coast to prevent the landing of 150,000 men. By the time that such a force can be mobilized the whole Pacific territory from San Diego to Seattle will be in the hands of the enemy, and it will take years, thousands of lives, and hundreds of millions of dollars to regain that which we have so easily lost.

It is also proposed to call into short military service, say for two years, men who shall thereafter be a reserve force in case of war. This would serve no better than to educate them partially in the manual of arms, maneuvers, and the like, but the continuous outdoor training, so necessary to season men for service and make them good soldiers, would be lacking. They would be no better, probably not so good, as the State militia.

Then we have the suggestion that the youth of the country be given a military education and training in the schools. This would be good as far as it goes. It would furnish an excellent

physical training that every young man should have. But the trouble is that behind this physical training is the inculcation of the martial spirit, the very foundation stone of militarism. You educate the boy not for his physical well-being but with the thought instilled into his mind that he is being educated and trained as a soldier, the ultimate object of which is that he shall go to war. While I like the idea of a military training as a means of physical growth, I abhor the idea of filling the minds of our boys with the war spirit and thus laying the foundations of militarism and military caste that will put this Nation on the road to military despotism.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. President, may I interrupt the Senator again?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from California further yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. WORKS. I yield.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I will ask the Senator if it is not true that that spirit has not been cultivated either in Switzerland or in Australia, where the system is in vogue?

Mr. WORKS. I am coming to the Swiss system of defense.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Switzerland does not maintain any standing army at all, and yet all of her young men are trained.

Mr. WORKS. Yes; and all of them, I suppose, are imbued with that spirit.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I think the Senator will find that they are imbued with the duty they owe to their country rather than with any spirit which would lead them to attack any other country, and that is why they have proven themselves useful in every emergency.

Mr. WORKS. There is no doubt but that reserves trained in that way are useful in time of war. I am not contending against that fact.

Mr. President, the outlook to me is not a pleasing one. It will not be a pleasing one to the American people. It is fraught with dangers that may sometime threaten and eventually destroy our free institutions. The Army we have is essentially a large body of idlers under the influence and control of military despotism exercised through military officers that make the life of a private soldier very little better than slavery. Some years ago I was called upon to defend a young soldier against whom charges were made by a superior officer and brought to a court-martial. The court was, of course, composed of military officers, and the boy was prosecuted by an officer. He was, of necessity, perhaps, denied the much-valued right of a trial by his peers or his equals. I remember that one of the charges was that this young fellow, a mere boy, had entered a saloon, and seeing an officer there, had not immediately retired. I, in my zeal, denounced as un-American and outrageous, any such subjection of one American citizen to the will and presence of another. But the members of the court held it to be a punishable offense, and my client was convicted and punished. I asked if this rule that a private soldier should retire from a public place immediately upon seeing an officer present applied to all places and was informed that it did. I suggested that in this instance, the place being a saloon, the officer might have set a good example to the young private soldier by himself retiring on the soldier's entrance, but this did not seem to meet with favor by the court. This was 30 years ago. I do not know whether this rule still prevails or not. Probably it does. It is only one instance of the humiliating thraldom of an American private soldier. It was no offense for this one to visit a saloon, but for remaining there when he discovered an officer present he was punished.

Mr. President, I shrink from the contemplation of an extension or enlargement of such a military oligarchy. There is nothing elevating morally, socially, or in any other way, except the physical training, in the life of a private soldier. Just the contrary. As I have said, they are essentially idlers. They are fed and clothed at the public expense and add nothing to the public benefit morally, physically, or otherwise. They are in no sense a constructive force. We seem to need them as guards, and sometimes for the suppression of internal disturbances. But being handy, not of much use for anything else, they are altogether too often used in such cases and are to that extent a violent infringement of the liberties of the people. I must say, Mr. President, that while I realize the necessity of maintaining some defensive force in this country and that a limited standing army as the nucleus of a larger force in time of war seems to be necessary, I look with no little apprehension upon the proposal to add materially to our standing military force. Can we not find a better, a safer, and a less expensive way of guarding this country? In a moment I am going to suggest another way of making our future sure, for which I ask the unbiased and patient consideration of the Senate. But, before I do that, let me say a word about the cost of the Army it is proposed to increase so largely. If such a movement is necessary to the preservation and protection of the country, the question of proper expense should receive but little consideration; but if this increase of military power is not necessary, or the need for better preparedness can be met in another less objectionable and less expensive way, then its cost is worthy of careful consideration. I am not going into the subject extensively or at length. It will be sufficient, I think, to quote from one who has studied the question of cost and is much better qualified than I am to speak. Hon. JAMES HAY, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, in a newspaper article published January 10, 1915, has this to say on the subject:

> But, in order to make more evident what Congress has given to the Army and the consequent results that must have been obtained therefrom, let me call attention to the fact that during the last 10 years the appropriations for the support of the military establishments of this country have amounted to the grand total of $1,007,410,270.48, almost as much as is required to pay all the other expenses of the Government, all the salaries, all the executive machinery, all the judiciary, everything, for an entire year.
>
> Thus, during this period, the Army appropriations have annually been from $70,000,000 to $101,000,000; the Military Academy appropriations, from $673,000 to $2,500,000 a year; for fortifications, from $4,000,000 to $9,300,000; for armories and arsenals, from $330,000 to $860,000; for military posts, from $320,000 to $4,380,000; by deficiency acts, Military Establishment, from $657,000 to $5,300,000; and for Pacific railroads' transportation and the enlisted men's deposit fund, a total for the 10 years of $11,999,271.

The totals for the 10 fiscal years 1905 to 1915 have been as follows:

Permanent appropriations (including Pacific railroads' transportation and enlisted men's deposit fund)	$11,999,271.00
Fortification acts, armories and arsenals, and military posts in sundry civil acts, and deficiencies for military establishment in deficiency acts	113,071,133.17
Army appropriation acts	868,536,993.31
Military Academy acts	13,802,873.00
Total	1,007,410,270.48

> However, in spite of this showing of the great expense of maintaining a small army, the militarists keep up their clamor—particularly at such a time as this, and again whenever a military appropriation bill is up for consideration in the House—that this country be saddled with a great standing army. There is not the slightest need of such an establishment. But, if there were some slight indication of trouble with a fully equipped great power, would the people of this country be ready to embark on a policy that would mean the permanent maintenance of a regular standing army of 500,000 men? It would cost this country, at a conservative estimate, $600,000,000 a year to go through with such an undertaking.

The people of this country, I imagine, have but little conception of the enormous cost of our military establishment. This statement of Mr. HAY should set them thinking and lead them to consider whether we need any more of it. I leave this branch of the subject to rest on Mr. HAY's very clear and able presentation of it and without further comment from me. It needs none. But one thing should be done to remove from this question of increasing our armament—selfish influences that are aiding to force upon the country a larger standing army and an increased navy. All arms and munitions of war for our own use should be manufactured by the Government, and it should be made a criminal offense for any person or corporation to manufacture or sell such arms and munitions for use by any foreign nation.

WHAT IS THE BETTER WAY?

Mr. President, I have suggested that if we must, as a means of self-preservation, increase our military forces, there is a better way of doing it than by increasing our standing army. I proceed to a discussion of that question. This problem of national defense is one that has received attention by other nations than our own in times past and different systems have been evolved. The military and reserve system of Switzerland is pointed to as one of the best and least objectionable yet devised. The Australian system has evidently been copied from that of Switzerland. The latter is thus described by Capt. J. W. Neisigh, Commonwealth military forces (retired), in an article published in Army and Navy News, of San Francisco, of date September, 1915:

> It requires that every boy, when 12 years old, shall commence a course of approved physical training in the schools; at 14 years of age he has to register for service and then becomes a "senior cadet" and is taught elementary drill and the principles of discipline; at 18 years he passes into the recruit stage of the "citizen forces," where he remains for 12 months, learning the more advanced work of the soldier or sailor, as the case may be; and at 19 he becomes a member of the citizen forces—the fighting force in case of need. He remains on the roll then until he is 25 years old, after which he is required, in the twenty-sixth year, to attend only a muster parade, and afterwards passes into the reserves.
>
> That is how the force is constituted. The training is so arranged for that it shall not interfere to any greater extent than is absolutely necessary with the private pursuit of a civil occupation. Generally speaking, the attendance required for training is approximately only 68 hours a year, divided up into evening parades of 1 hour duration, afternoon parades of about 2 hours, and what are called whole-day parades of about 4 hours. This training is supplemented by volun-

tary parades and frequently by voluntary camps. With the citizen army—that is, those over 18 years of age—a portion of the training is continuous for 10 days in camp, as regards infantry and cavalry, or, as we call it, "light horse," and 21 days for scientific corps.

Under this system it was estimated that a fighting force of between 80,000 and 90,000 troops would be established and maintained, supplemented, as the trainees reached maturity, by an ever-increasing reserve of men who had been through the ranks and passed out of them at the age of 26. This estimate of numbers proved to be exceptionally conservative and is, of course, always subject to the influence of increasing population and the consequent creation of additional training areas under conditions which I will presently explain.

The plan of organization is that each of the six States shall be under the control and direction of a district commandant who is responsible to the minister of defense and the military board at the Federal headquarters. Each State, in turn, is divided into brigade areas and the brigade areas into battalion areas, which again are divided into training areas. In each training area there is an area officer, generally a smart young lieutenant or captain, but sometimes of higher rank. This officer is assisted by one or two noncommissioned officers of the permanent administrative and instructional staff. The battalion command is exercised in the ordinary way, and, of course, the brigade command, which is held by a permanently employed officer of the staff, follows in the usual course.

The relative commands are exercised upon lines laid down at headquarters and are strictly systematized throughout the Commonwealth, every training area being held responsible for the strict observance of the law and the regulations made under it.

The command of battalions and companies is with officers who have either transferred from the previously existing militia or who have, in the first stages, been specially appointed; but it is intended that, subsequently, as the scheme develops, all commissions shall be filled by promotion from the ranks and entirely upon the qualification of merit.

This system, as thus outlined, is much to be commended as compared with other systems. Its one chief merit is that it makes a large standing army unnecessary and provides a reserve force of men who give but a small portion of each year to military training and preparation for efficient service in case of war, thus leaving them free at all other times to engage in useful industries and civil pursuits. Here we have not a body of men whose energies are confined entirely to military training without any constructive force or usefulness, but a large force of industrial workers fitted also for military service by the necessary training and service. But even this system, infinitely better, as it is, than a large standing army, has its serious objectionable features that the people of this country will not overlook nor willingly accept. It, in effect, makes all able-bodied men between certain ages subject to military service whether they will it or not—compulsory, and for that reason objectionable. The people of this country, in my opinion, would not submit willingly or patiently to compulsory military service in any form, although I am informed that there is little complaint against it in the countries where it prevails. But, sir, can we not in this great Nation devise and put in operation a system containing the best elements of those I have mentioned and improve upon it in a way that will make it less objectionable, or without objection, to our own people and more effective, not only for national defense but for national improvement in other important respects, at the same time? I sincerely believe we can, and I am going to tell the Senate how I believe it can be done.

We have more than one evil and need that should receive the attention of Congress. One is unpreparedness for war, another a like unpreparedness for defense against the forces of nature, storms and floods that inundate our valleys, devastate our homes and our fields, and destroy untold millions of dollars' worth of property and hundreds of lives every year; another is our unpreparedness to protect our forests and reclaim the millions of acres of arid lands now barren and worthless, but which may by a proper expenditure of money and an efficient force of workers under Government control be made to blossom as the rose and maintain a population of millions of people where desolation now reigns; and last, but not least, unpreparedness to depopulate the slums and tenement houses and send their unfortunate and criminal occupants out into the healthful and moral influences of the open country.

If we can organize a reserve force that can be so used as to remedy or even ameliorate all of these evils and destroying conditions at the same time and by the same force and at far less expense than the increase of the standing army would entail, and without endangering the liberties of the people or our principles of government, would it not be much better?

Mr. President, let me consider very briefly these several objectionable conditions and their deleterious effects upon the Nation and then I will try to point out a system by which they can be remedied.

I have said enough about the dangers of war and the proposed remedies for it. I pass, then, to the others in their order. The danger of war is speculative, and I believe very remote. The others are not only imminent, they are actually upon us now and need to be remedied. The first is the continual and ever-present danger of storms from which we suffer every year in different parts of the country. The great Mississippi Valley, one of the most fertile sections in the world, and which might furnish homes for millions of happy, contented, and prosperous people, is almost every year covered with a sea of water, its homes devastated, its crops and its flocks destroyed, and often lives lost. The Government has spent millions of dollars, much of it worse than wasted, in the vain effort to stay the floods, keep them in bounds, and protect lives and property. It has been a dismal failure and will continue to be so under the present system. What is true in Mississippi and other States bordering on the lower Mississippi River is true in many other sections of the country subject to overflow in time of storm. This is a condition that should not be allowed to continue.

Admittedly one of the great causes of these devastating overflows of cultivated lands is the destruction of our forests along the upper reaches of the streams that contribute to the great floods. Our mountains and hills have already been denuded of their forests, thus allowing the storm waters of the streams a free, sudden, and precipitous flow, resulting in swelling streams and disastrous overflows that could be easily prevented by reforestation and storage reservoirs to hold back the storm waters that go to swell the Mississippi to such enormous and disastrous proportions. A reserve force that could do this work would be worth infinitely more to the country than a standing army or a big navy. But, sir, while some sections of the country, notably the Mississippi Valley, are the victims of floods resulting from annual storms, there are millions of acres of semiarid lands that, if they could be supplied with the storm waters that are allowed to go to waste, would be made the most valuable and habitable land in all the world. Now they are a barren and desert waste. The storage and use of the storm waters by the erection of such reservoirs as I have mentioned as a means of preventing the storms and overflowing streams which periodically devastate large sections of the country, would, while it prevents such overflows, at the same time, by the same means, and by the same reserve force, furnish irrigation to millions of acres of land now uninhabitable. Would it not be better for the country to provide such a reserve force, constructive in its nature, than to raise and maintain a larger standing army in idleness?

Let us look at it from another point of view. For the purposes I have mentioned an army of a million men could be organized and used with profit and wonderful gain and advantage not only to the localities that are special sufferers from the conditions I have pointed out, but to the whole Nation. The slums and tenement houses of the great cities are the cesspools of the Nation. They are the breeding places of moral and physical degeneracy, disease, and crime. Their inhabitants are a dead weight on the body politic and the source of enormous expense. The effort is constantly being made to get the unfortunate inhabitants out of these places and locate them in the country. Every year immigrants from other countries, many of them the making of good American citizens, are dumped into these places of degeneracy and crime, where they are made in time, by their environment and associations, the worst of criminals. This is the disease that is poisoning the blood of the Nation. These great cities are rotten at the core. There is no remedy for this fearful condition but the clearing out of the abiding places of these degenerates and criminals. What we want is to open up the waste and vacant places where the air is pure and uncontaminated by disease or vice and locate these people there. We must do it or suffer the fearful consequences. Many of the immigrants that come here are farmers and gardeners. Located on a farm or given a garden to attend they would become happy, contented, and useful citizens. Instead the commercialized greed that rules the country has forced them into the cities, into the mines, the manufactories, on the railroads, crowded into insanitary tenement houses or worse, poorly fed, poorly clad, without sanitary protection, and made sullen, dissatisfied lawbreakers, who hate our country and its institutions and defy its laws. Thus are criminals, anarchists, and dynamiters made of men who come to us with good intentions and affording material for good and useful citizens. Would it not be a humanitarian thing, a practically good thing, in the interest of the general welfare to enlist such men in the reserve constructive army that I have mentioned?

Mr. President, I am going to submit for the consideration of the Senate a system of reserves that will not only serve for national defense in time of war, but will, at the same time, furnish a reserve force that will restore and preserve our forests, make our attempt to reclaim the arid lands of the country effective through a practical efficient working body; do the work necessary to protect our lowlands from destructive floods; settle our public lands and bring them under cultivation and make country homes for many inhabitants of the slums and the tenement

houses of the big cities. The plan is not mine. It has been worked out theoretically by others interested in all of these needed improvements. It has been brought prominently before the public by lectures and by the publication of Mr. Maxwell's book, Our National Defense—The Patriotism of Peace, to which I have already referred and from which I shall quote at some length.

He says in the beginning:

This national construction reserve must be an organized force of men regularly enlisted for a term in the service of the National Government. The men in the reserve must be under civil control when engaged in construction service and under military control when in military service in time of war. Those enlisted in the reserve would labor for their country in construction service in time of peace, building great works of internal improvement and constructive national development, with exactly the same spirit of patriotic service that they would fight under the flag and dig trenches or build fortifications in time of war.

We must organize this national construction reserve for a conflict to conquer, subjugate, and hold in strong control the forces of nature. We must organize our national forces and expend our national revenues for that conflict instead of organizing them for devastation and human slaughter. We must organize a national system that will create, not destroy; that will conserve, not waste, human life and homes and the country's resources.

We must plan to enlist our national forces in a great conflict with nature, to save life and property, instead of enlisting them in conflicts with other nations to destroy life and property. We must develop a patriotism that will be as active in constructive work in time of peace as in destructive work in time of war. We must enlist a national construction reserve that will put forth in time of peace for constructive human advancement the same extraordinary energy and invincible determination that war arouses.

It will be borne in mind that the first consideration in the organization is civic and constructive in its nature. Its military character is secondary.

He says further:

The duty of the men enlisted in the national construction reserve would be not only to do the work allotted to them, but to do it in such a way as to dignify labor in all the works of peace. It should show the patriotic spirit with which work in the public service can be done to protect the country from nature's devastations. It should demonstrate that such work can be done in time of peace with the same energy and enthusiasm that prevail in time of war.

But in case of war the national construction reserve must be so organized that it can be instantly transformed into an army of trained and seasoned soldiers—soldiers that can beat their plowshares into swords at a day's notice, and as quickly beat the swords back into plowshares when weapons are no longer needed.

Every man employed in that service should be enlisted for a term of from three to five years and trained in every way necessary to fit him to perform the duties of a soldier and to endure the hardships of a soldier's life in the event of war.

* * * * * * *

In this one great interrelated and interdependent work of forest and water conservation; of reclaiming land by irrigation, drainage, and protection from overflow; of regulating and developing the flow of rivers for power development and navigation; and doing everything necessary for the protection of every flood-menaced community and valley, enough men should be enlisted in the different services through which the work is to be done to do this work with all the expedition required by the welfare of the people at large of this generation.

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It will be argued against this plan for an enlisted national construction reserve that the men would have no military training in the event that the need should instantly arise for utilizing them as soldiers. That objection should be removed by applying to the entire construction service, the Swiss system of military training for a fixed period during each year, long enough to train a man for the work of a soldier, but not long enough to demoralize or ruin him as a man or as a citizen by the life of the barracks or the camp.

* * * * * * *

A system of national defense would fail of its purpose if it crippled the industries of the country by depriving them of the labor necessary to their operation. In the United States one of the most urgent reasons for having an automatically acting system of national defense perfectly organized in advance and ready in case of emergency is to insure the continuance of the industries of the country without interruption, and to prevent any industrial depression or interference with the prosperity of the country. A system of national defense would fail of its purpose if it crippled industries by drawing away their labor.

The system proposed includes what Mr. Maxwell denominates a homecroft reserve—that is, a reserve force of men fitted for military service and able to perform the kind of labor already pointed out, each man to be provided by the Government with an acre of land—I think it should be 5 acres—and a house upon it for a home for himself and his family and the means of making a living for them, thus making an industrious producer of something worth while, a settler on public land devoting himself and his family to useful and constructive pursuits as well as a capable and efficient soldier in reserve who shall be required to submit himself to military training during a part of each year and to pay rent for the house and land the Government provides for him. Of this he says:

There would thus be brought into existence something rare among American institutions—an independent and self-sustaining community of a million men of military age with families from whom the mainstay of every family would be available for military service without interference with complex, commercial, or industrial conditions, and without in the slightest degree subjecting the family to possible privation from lack of food, shelter, or raiment.

* * * * * * *

A citizen soldiery undoubtedly is what we must have in this country, but it must be a citizen soldiery trained and inured at all times in advance to the real hardships of war. They must have the physical stamina necessary to endure such hardships. They must be kept at all times physically fit by the labor of their daily life and the occupations whereby they earn their bread. They must be trained thoroughly and well in time of peace, as it is contemplated they shall be trained under the military system of Switzerland and Australia.

Mr. President, it is an alluring prospect with immense possibilities. It is worthy of most careful and conscientious consideration. The contemplation of it is an inspiration. Let us consider briefly the probability of making this theoretical system a living practical force for the common good. What should be its principal and most important objects and purposes? First, and above all others, to locate upon our vacant lands a body of capable, efficient, self-reliant American citizens with homes of their own. Second, to educate, train, and use that same force, in the first instance, as a power for civic betterment, protection of the people and property of the Nation from the devastating effect of storm and flood; the extension of the work of reclamation and conservation of our natural resources until land, suffering either from too much or too little water, is reclaimed and put under cultivation; the reforestation of our hills and mountains and the protection and preservation of the forests we have; and, third, the training of this great civic and constructive body of men for military duty, thus making them a powerful and every-ready military force in time of war.

Some will be ready to say that the proposed system is impracticable and never can be carried out successfully. It will be urged that we have not land enough to supply homes for so large a body of men and their families; that men will not enlist for such a service; that a man can not live and support a family on 5 acres of land; and that the whole scheme is wholly visionary and unworkable.

Now, Mr. President, let us look just for a moment to these objections that upon a casual consideration will readily arise in the mind of most anyone. The scheme worked out to the full is so extensive and so far-reaching as to make one hesitate; but it need not be, it can not, all be worked out at once. It may take many years to bring it to full fruition. That, however, is the better reason for commencing it without further delay. The senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. NEWLANDS] has for a long time been urging a system of annual river and harbor improvements and the expenditure of $50,000,000 a year for this purpose. Such a law could be made the foundation, the beginning, of the greater and more extensive work I have in mind. The millions we propose to spend for a larger standing army would be amply sufficient to finance the system. It is intended, as I have shown, that this constructive reserve force will be self-supporting. Its members will be supplied with homes, but for these they must pay rent. The Government must also pay them for work they do for it, as it is doing now for reclamation and forestry service. The Government must also equip and train these men for military service, supplying military officers for the purpose.

Mr. President, there is nothing impossible, nothing impracticable about all this.

Referring now to the small amount of land furnished to the men, it will be hard to convince a man in New England that 5 acres of land will support a family. But there are millions of acres of land in the Western States and in other places in this country upon which a family can live in comfort from what an acre will produce. This has been proved and is being proved every day. Supply an acre of such land to a Japanese or Chinese gardener or agriculturist and he will produce a living for his family and lay up money. It is just the opportunity that the Japanese are seeking and which has resulted in legislation in California to prevent their ownership of land.

The Government would not have all the lands needed, but it could easily acquire them. The States in which it may seem best to locate the reservists will be only too glad to cooperate in the effort to reclaim and settle the vacant lands within their borders. There need be no fear about that.

Mr. President, this would only be a beginning of the work that could and should be done by and for the Government in different parts of the country. The increase of our standing army by 100,000 men would cost the people of this country $100,000,000 a year. The establishment of the same number of men as a combined constructive and military reserve, under the system proposed, would enlarge the military forces to the same number of men, not idlers living in barracks, but men engaged in useful and productive labor and at the same time as good soldiers, probably better, than those of the standing Army, and in the end cost the Government practically nothing.

There need be no fear that recruits for this service can not be had. There are too many homeless families, too many good

men seeking employment and a home, to leave us in doubt on that subject. Opportunities to enlist in the work will be eagerly sought and good and capable men can be selected from the number.

Dr. James A. B. Scherer, president of Throop College of Technology, Pasadena, Cal., one of the leading educators of the country, had this to say on this important subject in an address entitled "The Moral Equivalent of War":

Even Bernhardi is sound when he says that military service not only educates nations in warlike capacity but it develops the intellectual and moral qualities generally for the occupation of peace. It educates a man to the full mastery of his body, to the exercise and improvement of his muscles; it develops his mental powers, his self-reliance and readiness of decision; it accustoms him to order and subordination for a common end; it elevates his self-respect and courage, and thus his capacity for every kind of work. What we have got to do is to conserve the virility and discipline and the unselfish subordination of this kind of training and turn it all in a new direction, so that it will work for welfare instead of warfare, inflaming the civic temper hereafter instead of the military temper as heretofore, but ready, when necessary, for defense.

For my part I can not blind my eyes to the fact that as a Nation we are practically undefended—waiting passively, like some fat oyster, for the possible covetous fork, yet spending $250,000,000 a year in the upkeep of an inadequate system, which is as heartily despised by the militarists as it is earnestly denounced by some pacificists, so that we may reasonably conclude it is no better than it should be.

Nor am I blind to the fact that we are constantly suffering enormous losses from the invasion of nature's forces and that these losses are largely preventable. As a Nation we are eating into our capital at a fearful rate, and unless we begin to conserve our resources there is no more reason to expect our prosperous survival than there is to anticipate the resuscitation of Mesopotamia and North Africa, which were once fertile and populous but have been obliterated as human habitations by the destructive forces of nature, for wherever the natural resources are destroyed the human race becomes extinct.

Forest fires, which could be stopped at an expense of one-fifth the value of the merchantable timber burned, cost us $50,000,000 a year, to say nothing of the fact that our lumbering is so unintelligent that of each 1,000 feet we cut 680 are wasted. Damage from floods is preventable, and yet since 1900 the direct yearly injury from them has increased steadily from $45,000,000 to over $238,000,000. We utilize $62,000,000 worth of natural gas every year, the most perfect fuel known, and permit an equal amount to escape into the air, and our supply of petroleum can not be expected to last beyond the middle of the century. Our spendthrift agriculture is indicated by the fact that our average yield of wheat is 14 bushels an acre, as against 28 bushels in Germany and 32 bushels in England. It is the same with our personal vitality. There are constantly about 3,000,000 people seriously ill in the United States, but more than half of this illness is easily preventable, and if we only used our knowledge we could at once add 15 years to the average length of American life.

Here, then, we have two sets of serious conditions confronting us as students—actual but wholly needless invasion by the destructive forces of nature and a possible invasion by a powerful military foe in the face of inadequate defenses. As students, what are we going to do about it in a way that will make for both safety and peace?

I don't believe in a larger standing army. I believe in a great new working army to supplement our present force and to give a new direction to its controlling ideas. We have been spending enough on a standing army of 50,000 men to support, according to the more intelligent methods used by Japan, an army of a million men on a peace footing, or to enable Europe to maintain an efficient army half that large, together with reserves of regulars varying from 2,000,000 to 5,000,000, whereas we have no reserves of regulars whatsoever. We are no more efficient in Army managements than we are in conservation. As to the Navy, Admiral Fletcher recently testified that a foe could land at any time on almost any foot of our 2,000 miles of coast line for anything the Navy could do to prevent it.

I believe in a working army. Make the present Army and Navy efficient, and then take a leaf from the wise little book of economical Switzerland. Under the civil control of the Government why should we not organize upon the slopes of our mountains, in the wastes of the desert, and along the flood-threatened valleys great camps of a constructive army of peace, trained to the conservation of resources, inured to wholesome hardship, and drilled also sufficiently in military tactics, so that they would find a noble moral substitute for war in saving life and husbanding the bounty of nature, thus serving the State as "soldiers of the common good," yet ready also for defense whenever defense may be required? Not a dollar of their pay would be wasted, but every cent permanently invested. The hardihood of our fiber would be toned up, the loss of billions averted, the pressure of unemployment alleviated, and a peaceful army of a million men gradually built up, inspired not with military ambition but with the joy of creative achievement in the service of the State, and therefore, because they have put their own bone and muscle and blood into it, all the more ready in time of national peril to stand like a stone wall against the threatened invasion.

If Cervera slipped into Santiago when nearly the whole American Navy was watching for him, can we depend upon a greater navy for national immunity? If England can not protect 200 miles of seacoast from the raids of German battleships, can we protect 2,000? But a trained and toughened citizen soldiery standing sure-footed and clear-eyed on their native soil would be our bulwark in war as in peace. Use the present military posts as training schools for officers, convert your new army of experienced engineers into a great band of reservists after a limited service, substituting an earned home on reclaimed lands for a pension, and you have gone far toward solving our twofold national problem of conservation and defense.

Mr. President, I have presented this plan in its broad and comprehensive scope and as applicable to all parts of the country. It can hardly be expected that it will be accepted or put in operation by Congress to that extent. While the principle involved and the motives that should actuate us are the same in all parts of the Nation, the plan is not as easily applied in some parts of the country as in others. It is peculiarly applicable, more easily and less expensive of operation, and greatly more needed for defense against foreign invasion, conservation of natural resources, development and settlement of uncultivated and unreclaimed lands on the Pacific coast than in any other part of the country. The Pacific Coast States are isolated and unprotected by the military and naval forces, and will continue to be so if the proposed increase of Army and Navy is provided for. They are separated by mountain ranges and deserts from other portions of the country. Communication by rail could be cut off in a day. Even with an open Panama Canal succor from ships in Atlantic waters could not reach us in time to prevent a disastrous invasion of our territory and great loss of life and property. As I see the situation, the Pacific Coast States are in much greater danger of invasion by a foreign army than any other section of the country. The increase of national defenses now proposed would be no protection whatever to the people of the Pacific Coast States. If an enemy should gain a foothold there, it would take a long and bloody war to dislodge them, protected as they would be from land forces by mountains and deserts. There is every reason why the Pacific coast should have a large reserve force of its own sufficient to prevent such an invasion at once. What better way to provide this defensive force than the one I have outlined? It would be of immense value as a constructive force and at the same time constitute a most efficient military force if, unfortunately, one should ever be needed.

If the establishment of such a force should prove successful, it could be extended to other Western and Southern States as fast as might seem advisable. It could not be so successfully planned and executed in the Northern and New England States. Lands suited for settlement in small tracts would not be as available or as well adapted to the purpose, but experience in other and more available localities may prove that even there the plan will be practically workable.

Mr. President, I appeal to the Congress of the United States, I appeal to the American people to consider seriously and without bias this proposed plan of national defense, with all of its beneficial possibilities, in order that the Nation may be spared the dangerous influences of an increased standing army, with its enormous burden of expense and taxation.

Now, Mr. President, in connection with what I have said, out of order I should like to introduce a bill covering some of the suggestions that I have made, and ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, that course will be pursued.

The bill (S. 2684) to provide a constructive and military reserve force, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A bill (S. 2684) to provide a constructive and military reserve force, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby created and established as a part of the public service a body of men to be known and designated as the mobile land force and military reserve for national defense on the Pacific coast, to be composed of 200,000 men, to be chosen and enlisted as hereinafter provided, which force may be increased from time to time as Congress may provide.

SEC. 2. That such force shall consist of men capable and efficient and fitted to take lands furnished for their use as herein provided for and to perform manual labor in the forestry and reclamation or other public works, and military service when called upon to do so. They shall be enlisted for the service for a term of five years under rules and regulations to be prepared by the Secretary of the Interior, and may be reenlisted, and while engaged in the civil service, as hereinafter provided, shall be a branch of the Interior Department and under its supervision and control.

SEC. 3. That when such force is called upon, as hereinafter provided, to undergo military training or service, it shall be under the supervision and control of the War Department under rules and regulations to be provided by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 4. That each of the members of such force shall, by the Secretary of the Interior, be provided with a garden farm of not more than 5 acres of land in the States of California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, and Arizona suitable for cultivation and provided with water for domestic use and irrigation when needed, at a cost in each case of not exceeding $2,000, upon which such member shall be required to make a home for himself and family, and cultivate the same when not engaged for the Government, and for which he shall be required to pay a reasonable monthly rental not exceeding 4 per cent of the cost of the same, title thereto to be retained by the Government. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to devote any of the lands owned by the Government, suitable for the purpose, to settlement by such members, to acquire by condemnation or purchase such other lands in said States as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act and to acquire or construct any water rights and water systems necessary to supply such lands with water for domestic use and irrigation: *Provided*, That such garden farms shall be so located as to establish not less than an entire regiment of such force in one community on adjacent homes.

SEC. 5. That as a constructive force, the Secretary of the Interior shall, except for such time as they are required to render military service as hereinafter provided for, if they so desire, employ the members of such force wherever he may direct in the forestry, reclamation, and other public works, and shall construct storage and service reservoirs for the protection of lands from overflow, for the drainage of submerged lands, the irrigation of arid or semiarid lands needing irri-

gation in order to be successfully cultivated, and generally for the protection, reclamation, and cultivation of lands and works necessary for the improvement of the rivers and harbors of the country and such other public works as the said Secretary shall elect for which Congress may make appropriations.

SEC. 6. That members of said force while thus employed in the public service as constructive workers shall be paid a reasonable compensation, to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, and they shall be employed to the exclusion of all other persons whenever practicable.

SEC. 7. That for one month of each year, or two months in any one year, if the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of War shall mutually so determine, the said force shall undergo such military training as may be provided for by the Secretary of War, under rules and regulations prescribed by him, at such place or places as he may direct; and he shall provide all necessary officers and equipment for such training.

SEC. 8. That such force shall constitute a reserve military force and be subject to military service whenever called upon by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 9. That whenever the members of such force shall be under military training, preliminary or annual, or in actual military service in the event of war or anticipation thereof, they shall constitute a part of the United States Army and shall be exclusively under the direction and control of the War Department, in all respects the same as any part of the regular standing Army of the United States. The officers of said reserve shall be appointed and shall rank the same as officers in the regular standing Army.

SEC. 10. That there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $50,000,000 annually, for 10 years, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purpose of carrying out the terms and provisions of this act.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

Mr. JAMES. Mr. President, this morning, from the Committee on Patents, I reported favorably the bill (S. 900) amending sections 476, 477, and 440 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. At that time I asked unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill, to which request objection was raised by the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE].

I now desire to ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill, and I will state to the Senate that I have talked with the Senator from Massachusetts and with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS], and I shall offer an amendment that will meet their objections.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kentucky for the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (S. 900) amending sections 476, 477, and 440 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary informs the Chair that the bill was read this morning.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, this is the bill to which the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] referred this morning, and it is the bill to which I submitted a proposed amendment a little later, and which is now on the table. I may say that the amendment which is about to be offered by the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. JAMES] is the equivalent of the amendment which I intended to propose, and I am also authorized to say that it is entirely satisfactory to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. JAMES. The amendment, Mr. President, which I desire to offer is at the end of section 1 to add the words "in accordance with existing law."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 2, line 4, after the word "patents," it is proposed to strike out the period and insert a comma and the words "in accordance with existing law," so as to read:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 476 of the Revised Statutes be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 476. There shall be in the Patent Office a Commissioner of Patents, one first assistant commissioner, one assistant commissioner, and five examiners in chief, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The first assistant commissioner and the assistant commissioner shall perform such duties pertaining to the office of commissioner as may be assigned to them, respectively, from time to time by the Commissioner of Patents. All other officers, clerks, and employees authorized by law for the office shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior upon the nomination of the Commissioner of Patents in accordance with existing law."

Mr. JAMES. Mr. President, I desire to say that the Commissioner of Patents states that in the original draft of the bill he merely followed the existing law, which has been upon the statute books for the last 40 or 50 years; and while he believes that the bill as originally drawn meant exactly the same thing that it will mean after the proposed amendment is adopted, yet in order to meet all objections I propose that amendment and ask that it be adopted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Kentucky.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. JAMES. I ask that the report accompanying the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, that order will be made.

The report this day submitted by Mr. JAMES is as follows:

Mr. JAMES, from the Committee on Patents, submitted the following report, to accompany S. 900:

The Committee on Patents, to whom was referred the bill (S. 900) amending sections 476, 477, and 440 of the Revised Statutes, having considered the same, report it back to the Senate with the recommendation that the bill be passed.

The bill comes from the Commissioner of Patents, and the reasons for desiring its passage are clearly set forth in a letter to the chairman of the Committee on Patents, which is hereto attached, from the Commissioner of Patents; also a letter of like import addressed to Hon. WILLIAM A. OLDFIELD, which is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 24, 1914.

Hon. WILLIAM A. OLDFIELD,
Chairman House Committee on Patents.

DEAR SIR: House bill No. 18031, which you have introduced, proposes to amend sections 476, 477, and 440 of the Revised Statutes of the United States so as to put into the Revised Statutes certain provisions which have been carried in appropriation bills, and to make other changes, all specifically pointed out below.

The bill make no change of salary over the salaries carried by the appropriation bills for some years past and creates no new office, but, as will be indicated, changes the number of employees.

The greatest and most important change proposed is to equalize the number of first, second, third, and fourth assistant examiners. At present there are 110 fourth assistants, 88 thirds, 73 seconds, and 63 firsts. This is objectionable for the following reasons:

Each primary examiner has to supervise the work of twice as many assistants as was the case 30 years ago.

It is not practicable to increase the number of primary examiners, because it splits up the classes to an inadvisable extent, and the only relief for an excessive number of assistants relatively to the number of primary examiners is to have more assistants of higher grades and therefore better trained in their work and with better knowledge of their classes. There are on an average 2½ fourth assistants and 1½ first assistants to each division. I am proposing to equalize this and to have 2 for each division in each grade.

The proposed change will also tend to keep the assistants longer in the office, because of the increase of the rate of promotion. During the first two or three years the assistants are of comparatively slight value. The present minimum salary is necessary to get the class of men we need, but it is only by keeping them here for 8 or 10 years that the average quality of service that is required can be secured. The increase in the appropriation per annum by reason of the equalization of the number of assistants is less than $23,000, and as the total appropriations for salaries for the whole number of assistants is more than $600,000, this slight increase in salary of the assistants will be far outweighed by the percentage of increase of efficiency.

There are a number of other changes, which are enumerated as follows:

First. The bill provides specifically for the post of first assistant commissioner, an office created by the appropriation act of 1909, and fixes his salary at $4,500, which has been the salary since the office was established.

Second. It states what are the duties of the two assistant commissioners.

Third. It increases the number of examiners in chief from three to five. The reason for this amendment is that the board passes upon appeals aggregating about 1,100 per year. This is more than three men can properly pass upon. The delay and inadequate consideration of cases which naturally follow create unnecessary further appeals, with consequent expense and loss of time to applicants and a diversion of the attention of the commissioner from other useful work. Moreover, as there is no provision of the statute by which anyone other than the members of the board itself can be assigned to sit upon it, the protracted illness of one member of the board would seriously cripple its work, and the concurrent protracted illness of two members would stop the hearing of appeals.

Fourth. For a number of years the appropriation act has provided that the chief clerk shall be qualified to act as principal examiner, and this qualification is put into the Revised Statutes. This is very important, because an enormous amount of mail reaching the office contains inquiries which can be answered by the chief clerk if he is thoroughly familiar with the work of the office, but would otherwise have to be sent to the examiners or commissioner for reply.

Fifth. The librarian should be qualified to act as an assistant examiner, because the library is primarily intended for use in making searches.

Sixth. There are at present two law examiners, who are both assigned to supervising initiation of interferences. I am asking that the number be increased to five, the other three men being needed to do similar supervisory work with a view to making the work in the 43 different divisions of the office more nearly uniform. This work can not be done properly by the commissioner, because in doing it he would have to pass upon many questions which would normally come before him on appeal, and he should not commit himself before hearing the appeals. The work could not be done by assistant examiners, because the primary examiners would not defer to their judgment, but the law examiners are recognized as equal in standing with the principal examiners; in fact, receiving slightly larger salary so that they can do supervisory work with advantage.

Seventh. The post of examiner in charge of classification work was established by the appropriation act of 1909 and has been continued ever since. There is no work of the office that is more difficult, and it is a continuing work, since the classification must always be under revision.

Eighth. The changes of salary indicated are all merely fixing salaries which have been in the appropriation acts for a number of years.

Ninth. The omission of the provision that two of the second assistant examiners shall be women is not intended to exclude them, but to remove the possible limitation upon the commissioner. Women make excellent assistant examiners and are appointed whenever opportunity arises.

Tenth. The grades of first, second, third, and fourth assistant examiners, heretofore made a part of the appropriation act, but for several years omitted, the difference being indicated only by the differences of salary, are reestablished, and the grade of fourth assistant examiner will, for the first time, be placed in the Revised Statutes, it having so far been carried in the appropriation acts only.

Eleventh. The number in each of the grades of assistant examiner is made 86. Since the time that there were 24, as indicated in section 440, the number has been gradually increased until at the present time there are 110 fourth assistant examiners, 88 third assistants, and 73 second assistants, and 63 first assistants. The total number of assistants is 334. The increase by reason of making 96 in each grade would be 10 assistants, or a total of 344.

The total number of increases in the force by the foregoing bill is 15, and the total annual increase of salary due to this increase in the members of the force and reorganization of the assistant examiners, if given effect by the Congress, will be slightly more than $61,000.

In conclusion, I wish to say that I can not too strongly urge the need of this reorgauization and increase of the force. The business of the office to-day is larger than it has ever been. The number of applications filed and the labor of examining each application increases steadily with the growth of the literature of the various arts, so that the office force is less adequate to do the work which it has to do than it was 10 years ago.

It is the function of the office to prevent the granting of patents which should not be granted, and the insufficiency of provision for its work results inevitably in improperly granting patents, with consequent burden upon the public.

Respectfully,

THOMAS EWING, *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, PATENT OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 8, 1915.

Hon. OLLIE M. JAMES,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR JAMES: This bill carries only 10 additional assistant examiners, 3 additional law examiners, and 2 additional examiners in chief over what have been in the office for some years. All of the additional men will come on through the Civil Service Commission, excepting the 2 additional examiners in chief, who will be presidential appointees.

The bill further equalizes the number of assistant examiners in the 4 classes. At present there are 110 fourth assistant examiners, 88 thirds, 73 seconds, and 63 firsts. The bill provides for 86 men in each class.

The effect of making the number the same in each class is to increase the average salary of assistant examiners from about $1,880 a year, as at present, to $1,950 a year, an increase of $70 per examiner.

The total increase in salaries would be slightly more than $61,000. The office turned in last year a surplus of $240,000, and will turn in this year a much larger surplus.

The new law examiners are important to aid in carrying out administrative reforms which have been recently instituted looking to the unification of practice in the Patent Office, and to more rapid and satisfactory disposition of the business of the office.

The new examiners in chief are necessary partly because the work is too heavy at present and partly because the general speeding up of the work in the office is certain to increase the labors of the examiners in chief.

Finally, the additional assistant examiners are needed to aid in the more rapid disposition of the business, there being such an accumulation of the work in a number of the divisions that applicants are obliged to wait six months or longer before their applications are reached for action.

The number of applications for patents is substantially the same this year as last, differing only by about 300. The number of trade-mark applications, however, has increased in one year by 20 per cent, and the number of design applications has more than doubled in four years, so that the work this year is larger than it ever was, and is steadily growing.

Owing to the slow promotions because of the small number of first and second assistant examiners, 50 per cent of the resignations are by third assistant examiners. After we have trained them and made them useful they resign and go into practice. I am fully convinced that if we could induce the assistants who resign to remain a few years longer in the office than they now do the efficiency of the force would be increased out of all proportion to the increased appropriation now required. The object of unifying the number of men in the different grades is to induce the assistants to remain longer in the office.

Respectfully,

THOMAS EWING, *Commissioner.*

THE PANAMA CANAL (H. DOC NO. 23).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Interoceanic Canals and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, the annual report of the Governor of the Panama Canal for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *December 15, 1915.*

THE PHILIPPINES (H. DOC. NO. 422).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on the Philippines and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I submit herewith act No. 2403 of the Philippine Commission entitled: "An act making applicable to that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes certain acts of the Philippine Legislature."

Among the acts of the legislature extended to that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes is act No. 2325, which is amendatory of the Philippine public land act, and which, under the provisions of section 13 of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, may not go into effect or have the force of law until approved by the President and the Congress.

Act No. 2325 was duly approved, as required by law, and I recommend that the accompanying act of the Philippine Commission be also approved. I transmit herewith a letter of the Secretary of War which explains the necessity for the enactment of this law.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *December 16, 1915.*

REPORT OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION (H. DOC. NO. 30).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith, for the consideration of the Congress, the Thirty-second Annual Report of the United States Civil Service Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *December 15, 1915.*

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS (H. DOC. NO. 402).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress the report of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics for the period from March 3, 1915, to June 30, 1915.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *December 15, 1915.*

REPORT OF COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS (H. DOC. NO. 403).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on the Library and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the report of the Commission of Fine Arts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, with accompanying illustrations.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *December 15, 1915.*

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. STONE. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After 52 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened and (at 3 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, December 17, 1915, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate December 16, 1915.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSIONER.

C. C. McChord, of Kentucky, to be an Interstate Commerce Commissioner for the term of seven years from January 1, 1916. (Reappointment.)

SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Otto Praeger, of Texas, to be Second Assistant Postmaster General, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Joseph Stewart, resigned.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. James J. Mayes, Infantry, unassigned, to be judge advocate, with the rank of major, from December 10, 1915, vice Maj. Henry M. Morrow, promoted June 22, 1915.

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

To be first lieutenants, with rank from December 9, 1915.

Colvin Layfayette Cooper, of Missouri.
John Arthur Franklin Pfeiffer, of the District of Columbia.
Paul Dudley White, of Massachusetts.
Orville Forrest Rogers, jr., of Massachusetts.
Henry Sage Dunning, of New York.
Homer Fordyce Swift, of New York.
William Post Herrick, of New York.
Ernest Gustav Tillmanns, of California.

Louie Felger, of California.
James Howard Means, of Massachusetts.
Otto Kerr Snyder, of Wyoming.
Charles Edward Lawrence, of Georgia.
Roy Edward Fox, of Ohio.
Walter Sidders Lay, of Connecticut.
Robert Emmet Seibels, of South Carolina.
Carl Dinsmore Gray, of Maine.
Robert Monroe Funkhouser, of Missouri.
Hugh McDowell Beebe, of Michigan.
Harry Hunt Towler, of Arkansas.
John Martin Bradley, of Missouri.
Clifford William Andrews, of Wisconsin.
Bascom Franklin Morris, of Arizona.
Jeremiah Herman Metzger, of Arizona.
Edward Raymond Northrop, of Washington.
Walter Conway Johnson, of Texas.
Arthur Maxwell Alden, of the Canal Zone.
Linwood Major Kelley, of Vermont.
Bacil Augustine Warren, of Arizona.
Nathaniel Niles Morse, of Massachusetts.
Charles Patterson Stahr, of Pennsylvania.
Doyle Lee Eastland, of Texas.
Edwin Burchett, of Iowa.
William Ernest Kramer, of Pennsylvania.
William John McConnell, of Pennsylvania.
Bender Zelotes Cashman, of Pennsylvania.
Richard Lynn Ivins, of Nebraska.
Thomas Richmond Boggs, of Maryland.
Heinrich Stern, of New York.
Frank Albert King, of New York.
Robert Thomas Irvine, of New York.
John Mumford Swan, of New York.

Frank Whipple Snow, of Massachusetts, late first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps. (Resigned June 30, 1915.)

Charles Allen Betts, of Washington, late first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps. (Resigned Jan. 16, 1915.)

Edward Bailey, of Washington, late first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps. (Resigned Sept. 8, 1912.)

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Maj. Charles W. Kutz, Corps of Engineers, to be lieutenant colonel from December 11, 1915, vice Lieut. Col. Charles S. Bromwell, who died December 10, 1915.

Capt. Douglas MacArthur, Corps of Engineers, to be major from December 11, 1915, vice Maj. Charles W. Kutz, promoted.

First Lieut. Edwin H. Marks, Corps of Engineers, to be captain from December 11, 1915, vice Capt. Douglas MacArthur, promoted.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

Asst. Surg. Robert H. Heterick to be passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health Service, to take effect from November 22, 1915.

Asst. Surg. John A. Watkins to be passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health Service, to take effect from October 21, 1915.

Dr. Edward C. Ernst to be assistant surgeon in the Public Health Service, to take effect from date of oath. (New office.)

Dr. Peter J. Gorman to be assistant surgeon in the Public Health Service, to take effect from date of oath. (New office.)

POSTMASTERS.

ALABAMA.

James F. Hodge to be postmaster at Carrollton, Ala., in place of John E. McGee, deceased.

ALASKA.

William E. Root to be postmaster at Seward, Alaska, in place of P. J. Hickey, jr., resigned.

ARIZONA.

William Schuckmann to be postmaster at Nogales, Ariz., in place of Charles L. Fowler. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

ARKANSAS.

J. H. Garison to be postmaster at El Dorado, Ark., in place of R. Monroe Deason. Incumbent's commission expires January 24, 1916.

W. L. Jarman to be postmaster at Helena, Ark., in place of W. G. Williamson, deceased.

CALIFORNIA.

Richard L. Dixon to be postmaster at Newman, Cal., in place of Nels A. Thompson. Incumbent's commission expires January 11, 1916.

W. H. Kelly to be postmaster at Palo Alto, Cal., in place of C. H. Dobbel. Incumbent's commission expires January 11, 1916.

A. T. Kimbell to be postmaster at Perris, Cal., in place of Ella E. Morrison. Incumbent's commission expired January 26, 1914.

John E. King to be postmaster at Hemet, Cal., in place of Claude O. Gillett. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1915.

Fleming J. Mathews to be postmaster at Fort Jones, Cal., in place of Anne C. Mahan, removed.

George B. Morgridge to be postmaster at Sierra Madre, Cal., in place of John C. Dickson. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1915.

E. F. Orwig to be postmaster at Oilfields, Cal., in place of H. P. Moffitt, resigned.

Mary S. Rutherford to be postmaster at Truckee, Cal., in place of Mary S. Rutherford. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1915.

E. H. Shoemaker to be postmaster at Sausalito, Cal., in place of P. J. Elliott. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1915.

Joseph S. Todd to be postmaster at Whittier, Cal., in place of Clyde F. Baldwin. Incumbent's commission expired February 17, 1915.

COLORADO.

Charles S. Logan to be postmaster at Buena Vista, Colo., in place of Charles T. Wade. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

William D. Newton to be postmaster at Palisades, Colo., in place of David F. Strain. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

Andreita M. Vigil to be postmaster at Trinidad, Colo., in place of J. U. Vigil, deceased.

CONNECTICUT.

Clarence L. Clark to be postmaster at Lyme, Conn. Office became presidential July 1, 1913.

William W. Fagan to be postmaster at Kensington, Conn., in place of Marjorie Moore. Incumbent's commissioned expires December 19, 1915.

George W. Fairgrieve to be postmaster at Bantam, Conn., in place of George W. Fairgrieve. Incumbent's commission expires December 18, 1915.

Willis S. Gilbert to be postmaster at Ridgefield, Conn., in place of G. L. Rockwell. Incumbent's commission expires January 18, 1916.

William A. Hayes to be postmaster at Bristol, Conn., in place of George A. Warner. Incumbent's commission expires December 19, 1915.

James F. Holden to be postmaster at Forestville, Conn., in place of James F. Holden. Incumbent's commission expires December 19, 1915.

Daniel J. Kelley to be postmaster at Deep River, Conn., in place of Frank A. Hefflon. Incumbent's commission expires January 11, 1916.

George M. Pilling to be postmaster at Danielson, Conn., in place of Charles A. Potter. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Edward B. Sullivan to be postmaster at Guilford, Conn., in place of L. O. Chittenden. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

DELAWARE.

William Carter to be postmaster at Edgemoor, Del., in place of O. B. Wingate. Incumbent's commission expires January 11, 1916.

FLORIDA.

George J. Dykes to be postmaster at Eustis, Fla., in place of Mary B. Bishop. Incumbent's commission expired February 17, 1915.

J. B. Reed to be postmaster at Daytona Beach, Fla., in place of Wesley Herrick. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

GEORGIA.

Walter R. Cannon to be postmaster at Clayton, Ga. Office became presidential October 1, 1914.

John B. Crawford to be postmaster at Cairo, Ga., in place of John B. Crawford. Incumbent's commission expires December 19, 1915.

R. P. Hicks to be postmaster at Wrightsville, Ga., in place of Jewell F. Renfroe. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1914.

Joseph C. McKenzie to be postmaster at East Point, Ga., in place of Fred J. Allen, resigned.

L. S. Marlin to be postmaster at Doerun, Ga., in place of P. L. Cooke. Incumbent's commission expired June 15, 1915.

Mary A. Rudisill to be postmaster at Forsyth, Ga., in place of Mattie H. Hanson, name changed by marriage.

F. M. Smith to be postmaster at Lyons, Ga., in place of Sallie M. Aaron. Incumbent's commission expired May 16, 1915.

Albert C. Sweat to be postmaster at Nashville, Ga., in place of Rilton S. Turner. Incumbent's commission expires January 22, 1916.

John C. Thomas to be postmaster at Maysville, Ga., in place of William W. Wade. Incumbent's commission expired February 16, 1915.

George E. Youmans to be postmaster at Adrian, Ga., in place of Abbie B. Youmans. Incumbent's commission expired June 15, 1915.

HAWAII.

L. D. Simmons to be postmaster at Lihue, Hawaii, in place of Frank Crawford. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1915.

IDAHO.

Jesse Beasley to be postmaster at Wardner, Idaho, in place of S. S. Bonham. Incumbent's commission expires January 18, 1916.

D. O. Castaler to be postmaster at Parma, Idaho, in place of Waller E. Babcock. Incumbent's commission expires December 18, 1915.

Josephine Erwin to be postmaster at Mullan, Idaho, in place of Stalker Clubb, resigned.

J. C. Ford to be postmaster at Caldwell, Idaho, in place of Jake Horn. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1915.

Don C. D. Moore to be postmaster at Sandpoint, Idaho, in place of Charles W. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expires January 15, 1916.

R. L. Pennell to be postmaster at Lewiston, Idaho, in place of C. D. McEachron. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1915.

Samuel D. Riggs to be postmaster at Emmett, Idaho, in place of Edward Waring. Incumbent's commission expires January 4, 1916.

Willis M. Sears to be postmaster at Albion, Idaho, in place of Samuel Perrins. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1915.

M. P. Strecker to be postmaster at Stites, Idaho. Office became Presidential July 1, 1915.

ILLINOIS.

John F. Bushmeyer to be postmaster at Colchester, Ill., in place of Isaac Newland. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

George H. Hart to be postmaster at Nauvoo, Ill., in place of August J. Beger. Incumbent's commission expires December 19, 1915.

Thomas J. Hopkins to be postmaster at Wenona, Ill., in place of Charles M. Turner. Incumbent's commission expires January 18, 1916.

O. H. Johnson to be postmaster at Bowen, Ill., in place of Mary F. Marsh. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

Max H. Prill to be postmaster at Centralia, Ill., in place of Edwin L. Welton, resigned.

Louis W. Richter to be postmaster at Melrose Park, Ill., in place of John C. Carson. Incumbent's commission expires December 19, 1915.

Robert Sherrard to be postmaster at Oak Park, Ill., in place of W. A. Hutchinson. Incumbent's commission expires December 19, 1915.

H. Bruce Shroyer to be postmaster at New Windsor, Ill., in place of John W. Allen. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

James H. Spiker to be postmaster at Bushnell, Ill., in place of Charles A. Duntley. Incumbent's commission expires January 11, 1916.

INDIANA.

Frank W. Boren to be postmaster at Owensville, Ind., in place of Rufus H. Barnett. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Edward S. Edger to be postmaster at Winchester, Ind., in place of Seward S. Watson. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1915.

Charles V. Hirt to be postmaster at Batesville, Ind., in place of Donald McCallum, removed.

William H. Johnston to be postmaster at Crawfordsville, Ind., in place of Arthur A. McCain. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Ralph W. McConnell to be postmaster at Oxford, Ind., in place of James Pickering, resigned.

William T. Newton to be postmaster at Rosedale, Ind., in place of David H. Williams. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

John C. Ring to be postmaster at Frankton, Ind., in place of John W. Foland, resigned.

Joseph T. Stahl to be postmaster at Kendallville, Ind., in place of C. C. Weingart. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

IOWA.

A. L. Anderson to be postmaster at Ringsted, Iowa. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

Frank M. Beymer to be postmaster at Avoca, Iowa, in place of Charles H. Read. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

H. E. Button to be postmaster at Alden, Iowa, in place of W. M. Cousins. Incumbent's commission expires January 24, 1916.

Edward M. Carr to be postmaster at Manchester, Iowa, in place of Howard L. Rann, removed.

W. J. Casey to be postmaster at Knoxville, Iowa, in place of J. F. Mentzer. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1914.

W. D. Cromie to be postmaster at Woodbine, Iowa, in place of Bruce R. Mills. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

Lee E. Evans to be postmaster at Mystic, Iowa, in place of John H. Luse. Incumbent's commission expired April 24, 1915.

Oscar M. Farb to be postmaster at Albert City, Iowa. Office becomes presidential January 1, 1916.

P. J. Grace to be postmaster at Adair, Iowa, in place of Leroy D. Curtis. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

John R. Herron to be postmaster at Boone, Iowa, in place of S. G. Goldthwaite. Incumbent's commission expired January 21, 1915.

G. A. Huffman to be postmaster at Des Moines, Iowa, in place of Louis C. Kurtz. Incumbent's commission expired May 1, 1915.

Amos Ingalls to be postmaster at Greene, Iowa, in place of W. A. McClure. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1914.

Fred H. Jamison to be postmaster at Oelwein, Iowa, in place of W. B. Collinson, removed.

C. J. Kinney to be postmaster at Elliott, Iowa, in place of C. H. Westrope. Incumbent's commission expired February 10, 1915.

C. P. Luther to be postmaster at Guttenberg, Iowa, in place of Jennie Schroeder. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

Gladys H. McDowell to be postmaster at Emerson, Iowa, in place of C. G. Graham. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

John A. McNerney to be postmaster at Mount Ayr, Iowa, in place of James Beard. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

Everett T. McShane to be postmaster at Springville, Iowa, in place of Frank McShane, resigned.

S. E. Magner to be postmaster at Lorimor, Iowa, in place of Henry S. Ferris. Incumbent's commission expired April 17, 1915.

M. B. Maring to be postmaster at Centerville, Iowa, in place of E. C. Haynes. Incumbent's commission expired June 22, 1915.

W. H. May to be postmaster at Exira, Iowa, in place of Frank Kreamer. Incumbent's commission expired July 17, 1915.

Lemuel O'Bryant to be postmaster at Batavia, Iowa, in place of W. S. Campbell. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1914.

J. C. Palmer to be postmaster at Clear Lake, Iowa, in place of J. C. Davenport. Incumbent's commission expired April 17, 1915.

Eugene B. Peck to be postmaster at Hartley, Iowa, in place of J. E. Wheelock. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1915.

A. B. Peters to be postmaster at Hawkeye, Iowa, in place of Albert H. Brooks. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1915.

Dennis A. Ray to be postmaster at Humboldt, Iowa, in place of G. T. Clevidence. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1915.

Clyde E. Rich to be postmaster at Glidden, Iowa, in place of James C. Scott. Incumbent's commission expired January 26, 1915.

Caroline Y. Smith to be postmaster at Leon, Iowa, in place of M. F. Stookey. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1914.

George F. Smith to be postmaster at Keosauqua, Iowa, in place of Oscar McCrary. Incumbent's commission expired February 14, 1915.

F. H. Soll to be postmaster at Elkader, Iowa, in place of Vellas L. Gilje. Incumbent's commission expired January 18, 1915.

James Steele to be postmaster at Clearfield, Iowa, in place of O. C. Hill. Incumbent's commission expired May 1, 1915.

Isaac T. Street to be postmaster at Center Point, Iowa, in place of John J. Hawley. Incumbent's commission expired April 17, 1915.

Curran F. Swift to be postmaster at Harlan, Iowa, in place of C. A. Reynolds. Incumbent's commission expires January 8, 1916.

Ezekiel S. Thompson to be postmaster at Eldora, Iowa, in place of W. H. Sheakley. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1914.

KANSAS.

Frederic C. Herdman to be postmaster at Le Roy, Kans., in place of Esther E. Abbott. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

J. E. Leach to be postmaster at Randolph, Kans., in place of Thomas Leach, resigned.

J. C. McConnaughhay to be postmaster at Larned, Kans., in place of F. W. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expires January 15, 1916.

Alexander Niernberger to be postmaster at Ellis, Kans., in place of G. H. Leisenring. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

Rodney Torrey to be postmaster at La Crosse, Kans., in place of A. W. Robinson, removed.

KENTUCKY.

R. T. Huffman to be postmaster at Pikeville, Ky., in place of E. E. Trivette, resigned.

Thomas J. Kelly to be postmaster at Hawesville, Ky., in place of Eugene C. Vance, removed.

E. Thurston Royse to be postmaster at Salt Lick, Ky., in place of Sherman Gullett. Incumbent's commission expires December 18, 1915.

LOUISIANA.

J. T. Bryant to be postmaster at Monroe, La., in place of John B. Hays, jr. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

J. P. Harrell to be postmaster at Arcadia, La., in place of Burnside Capers, deceased.

Monroe Jarrell to be postmaster at Columbia, La., in place of Henry W. Blanks, resigned.

Lucy Rochel to be postmaster at Patterson, La., in place of Gaston Gonsoulin, resigned.

MAINE.

John H. Cooper to be postmaster at Kennebunk, Me., in place of E. A. Fairfield. Incumbent's commission expires January 18, 1916.

Josiah F. Davis to be postmaster at Milo, Me., in place of Frank E. Monroe. Incumbent's commission expires December 18, 1915.

John Durgan to be postmaster at Lubec, Me., in place of Irving W. Case. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Isaiah C. Elder to be postmaster at Brunswick, Me., in place of G. L. Thompson. Incumbent's commission expires January 8, 1916.

Irvin H. Ellis to be postmaster at North Anson, Me., in place of George L. Hovey. Incumbent's commission expires January 25, 1916.

William K. Footer to be postmaster at South Windham, Me., in place of Hans N. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired June 30, 1915.

Mark P. Hamilton to be postmaster at Corinna, Me., in place of William I. Wood. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Carroll E. Herrick to be postmaster at Brownville, Me., in place of Charles H. Dunning. Incumbent's commission expires December 18, 1915.

George H. McIntosh to be postmaster at Lisbon Falls, Me., in place of George R. Foster. Incumbent's commission expires December 18, 1915.

George C. Mayo to be postmaster at Greenville, Me., in place of M. B. Folsom. Incumbent's commission expires December 18, 1915.

H. Clair Miller to be postmaster at Winthrop, Me., in place of E. W. Wentworth. Incumbent's commission expires December 18, 1915.

Henry S. Perkins to be postmaster at Boothbay Harbor, Me., in place of Watson M. Simpson. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Joseph W. Small to be postmaster at Northeast Harbor, Me., in place of Everett W. Ober. Incumbent's commission expires December 18, 1915.

Carroll N. Staples to be postmaster at Norridgewock, Me., in place of George O. Carr. Incumbent's commission expires December 18, 1915.

MARYLAND.

Oscar S. Barrick to be postmaster at Woodsboro, Md., in place of W. B. Cutshall. Incumbent's commission expires December 18, 1915.

Eugene A. Lankford to be postmaster at Marion Station, Md. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

Joseph Reading to be postmaster at Rockville, Md., in place of Winfred E. Berry, removed.

G. Walter Wright to be postmaster at Cambridge, Md., in place of W. H. Medford, resigned.

MASSACHUSETTS.

James F. Carens to be postmaster at Newburyport, Mass., in place of William C. Coffin. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Charles T. Farrell to be postmaster at Stoughton, Mass., in place of George A. Wales. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

James H. Hoar to be postmaster at Fall River, Mass., in place of George T. Durfee. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Joseph L. McGrath to be postmaster at Sharon, Mass., in place of Edgar H. Andrews. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Joseph F. McManus to be postmaster at Norwood, Mass., in place of Frank A. Fales. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Michael F. Manning to be postmaster at Bedford, Mass., in place of Harriet M. Mudge, resigned.

Martin Ratigan to be postmaster at Whitman, Mass., in place of R. J. Considine. Incumbent's commission expires December 18, 1915.

James Sheehan to be postmaster at Millis, Mass., in place of Jeremiah B. Daniels, deceased.

John F. Williams to be postmaster at Marblehead, Mass., in place of Frank W. Goodwin. Incumbent's commission expires December 18, 1915.

MICHIGAN.

Charles L. Bennett to be postmaster at Thompsonville, Mich., in place of Peter Johnson. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

David R. Brown to be postmaster at Deckerville, Mich., in place of Robert J. West. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

Edson C. Brown to be postmaster at Tecumseh, Mich., in place of Charles Bidwell, jr. Incumbent's commission expires December 19, 1915.

Stephen B. Coddington to be postmaster at Capac, Mich., in place of William Hunter. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Fred Gibbs to be postmaster at White Cloud, Mich., in place of James W. Milne. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

Roy P. Hallock to be postmaster at Almont, Mich., in place of Ralph D. Harris. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

Archie D. Himebaugh to be postmaster at Hesperia, Mich., in place of Thomas McLaren. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

Charles H. Hudkins to be postmaster at East Jordan, Mich., in place of Harry E. Potter. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

Charles Hunter to be postmaster at Marlette, Mich., in place of H. A. Macklem. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Frank D. McCaren to be postmaster at Carsonville, Mich., in place of Colin C. McGregor. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

John O'Meara to be postmaster at Escanaba, Mich., in place of Michael Doherty, resigned.

Coleman P. Morgan to be postmaster at Montrose, Mich., in place of A. V. Hiscock. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Carl Pickert to be postmaster at Arcadia, Mich. Office became presidential April 1, 1915.

F. W. Richter to be postmaster at Niles, Mich., in place of Thomas C. Hance. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

A. F. Skarritt to be postmaster at Edmore, Mich., in place of James K. Train. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

MINNESOTA.

Ennis N. Brandon to be postmaster at Annandale, Minn., in place of William H. Towle. Incumbent's commission expires December 21, 1915.

John M. Brown to be postmaster at Ely, Minn., in place of Peter Schaefer. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

Charles E. Gravel to be postmaster at Pierz, Minn., in place of Jacob M. Blake, removed.

B. H. Holte to be postmaster at Starbuck, Minn., in place of B. H. Holte. Incumbent's commission expired May 25, 1915.

A. J. Irwin to be postmaster at Belleplaine, Minn., in place of Patrick A. Gaffney, removed.

John K. Jasper to be postmaster at Bovey, Minn., in place of Thomas Kingston. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

R. F. Lamb to be postmaster at Slayton, Minn., in place of Ole O. Holmen. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Ludvig Jenson to be postmaster at Battle Lake, Minn., in place of Henry Olson. Incumbent's commission expires December 21, 1915.

Sadie A. Lane to be postmaster at Sherburn, Minn., in place of E. E. Lane, resigned.

Emil Lipp to be postmaster at Waconia, Minn. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

Frank Tillmans to be postmaster at Aurora, Minn., in place of Louis Tillmans, deceased.

MISSISSIPPI.

Mary Eliza Luster to be postmaster at Edwards, Miss., in place of C. W. Montgomery, removed.

G. S. Neal to be postmaster at Clinton, Miss., in place of William L. Rice. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

MISSOURI.

Arthur Aull to be postmaster at Lamar, Mo., in place of Patti B. McAdow. Incumbent's commission expired August 1, 1915.

Frank H. Caughell to be postmaster at Hermann, Mo., in place of Henry Grass. Incumbent's commission expired February 16, 1915.

Leonidas P. Driskill to be postmaster at Oran, Mo., in place of Frank C. Miller. Incumbent's commission expires January 15, 1916.

W. A. Hendon to be postmaster at Granby, Mo., in place of W. W. Hamilton, deceased.

N. C. Hickcox to be postmaster at California, Mo., in place of A. L. Howard. Incumbent's commission expires January 15, 1916.

William H. Johnson to be postmaster at La Plata, Mo., in place of A. P. Mairens. Incumbent's commission expires January 15, 1916.

William A. Roberts to be postmaster at Belton, Mo., in place of Charles Casper. Incumbent's commission expires January 15, 1916.

B. H. Rucker to be postmaster at Rolla, Mo., in place of Elizabeth Cornwall. Incumbent's commission expires January 15, 1916.

MONTANA.

Nathaniel P. Evans to be postmaster at Bozeman, Mont., in place of Allan Cameron. Incumbent's commission expired June 20, 1915.

Philip B. C. Goodwin to be postmaster at Butte, Mont., in place of Malcolm Gillis. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Fred B. Hedge to be postmaster at Grassrange, Mont., in place of Tena M. Sanderson, removed.

Joseph A. Lemire to be postmaster at Ronan, Mont., in place of A. McL. Sterling. Incumbent's commission expires January 11, 1916.

J. Cliff Tipton to be postmaster at White Sulphur Springs, Mont., in place of George W. Harden. Incumbent's commission expires December 18, 1915.

NEBRASKA.

James C. Badger to be postmaster at Arlington, Nebr., in place of Edgar F. Fassett. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Carl Carlson to be postmaster at Valparaiso, Nebr., in place of Max Lawton. Incumbent's commission expired January 20, 1915.

A. N. Conklin to be postmaster at St. Paul, Nebr., in place of Charles F. Leetham. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1912.

William D. Day to be postmaster at Ulysses, Nebr., in place of E. B. Richardson. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1914.

C. C. Davis to be postmaster at Falls City, Nebr., in place of Aaron W. Loucks. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1915.

M. G. Doering to be postmaster at Battle Creek, Nebr., in place of Webster L. Whitla. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Charles F. Gilbert to be postmaster at York, Nebr., in place of George W. Schreck. Incumbent's commission expired February 1, 1915.

E. O. Harshman to be postmaster at Minatare, Nebr., in place of W. B. Swindell, resigned.

Anton B. Helms to be postmaster at Randolph, Nebr., in place of H. L. Peck. Incumbent's commission expires December 19, 1915.

Thomas J. Hinds to be postmaster at David City, Nebr., in place of Edward G. Hall. Incumbent's commission expired February 14, 1915.

Samuel G. Hudson to be postmaster at Lincoln, Nebr., in place of Francis W. Brown, deceased.

Leslie J. Hummel to be postmaster at Burwell, Nebr., in place of Joseph J. Meyers, resigned.

E. J. Kaltenborn to be postmaster at Waco, Nebr., in place of Frank M. Cox. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1915.

Daniel Kavanaugh to be postmaster at Fairbury, Nebr., in place of Lew E. Shelley. Incumbent's commission expired February 14, 1915.

Daniel Z. Kochendarfer to be postmaster at Exeter, Nebr., in place of W. J. Hildreth, resigned.

Thomas J. Lane to be postmaster at Bloomington, Nebr., in place of Herbert M. Crane. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

O. S. Larson to be postmaster at Shickley, Nebr., in place of N. Pearson, deceased.

Nelson J. Ludi to be postmaster at Wahoo, Nebr., in place of William T. Mauck. Incumbent's commission expired February 1, 1915.

J. J. McCarthy to be postmaster at Ogallala, Nebr., in place of Wesley Tressler. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1915.

M. H. McCarthy to be postmaster at O'Neill, Nebr., in place of Robert J. Marsh, removed.

P. H. McEvoy to be postmaster at North Platte, Nebr., in place of E. S. Davis. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1915.

D. E. Michael to be postmaster at Liberty, Nebr. Office became presidential January 1, 1913.

Paul C. Morgan to be postmaster at Hay Springs, Nebr., in place of Anton Kadlecek. Incumbent's commission expired March 8, 1914.

Otis L. Newkirk to be postmaster at Stapleton, Nebr. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

William F. Nick to be postmaster at Cedar Bluffs, Nebr., in place of John Fenstermacher, jr. Incumbent's commission expired August 19, 1915.

George W. Nicholas to be postmaster at De Witt, Nebr., in place of Frank R. Wild. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1915.

David D. O'Kane to be postmaster at Wood River, Nebr., in place of Seth W. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

Charles A. Payne to be postmaster at Clearwater, Nebr., in place of Julian F. Fannon. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Ellis S. Potter to be postmaster at Crete, Nebr., in place of Lucius H. Denison. Incumbent's commission expired January 27, 1915.

William C. Rusmisell to be postmaster at Mason City, Nebr., in place of James W. Fairfield. Incumbent's commission expired January 14, 1913.

George M. Sandusky to be postmaster at Sterling, Nebr., in place of D. H. Kuhlman, resigned.

Fred W. Shively to be postmaster at Oakdale, Nebr., in place of Asbury T. Rowe. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Earnest D. Smith to be postmaster at Mitchell, Nebr., in place of Frank M. Elliott. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1914.

Oscar E. Swanson to be postmaster at Oakland, Nebr., in place of Ethel Hopkins. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

Francis A. Thompson to be postmaster at Clay Center, Nebr., in place of George A. Allen. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

S. A. Tobey to be postmaster at Gresham, Nebr., in place of Alonzo A. Hawley, resigned.

Frederick J. Waugh to be postmaster at Ewing, Nebr., in place of John A. Wood, removed.

Xander Y. Zuhlke to be postmaster at Bancroft, Nebr., in place of Edward H. Mack. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Edwin M. Allen to be postmaster at Canaan, N. H., in place of Lilla B. Sargent. Incumbent's commission expires January 8, 1916.

William H. Benson to be postmaster at Derry, N. H., in place of Clarence N. Garvin. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

James A. Brahaney to be postmaster at Milford, N. H., in place of G. A. McIntire. Incumbent's commission expires January 11, 1916.

Gardner Grant to be postmaster at Salmon Falls, N. H., in place of E. R. Roberts. Incumbent's commission expires January 11, 1916.

Charles P. Johnson to be postmaster at Warner, N. H., in place of Andrew J. Hook. Incumbent's commission expires December 18, 1915.

Albert H. McLain to be postmaster at Conway, N. H., in place of Alice M. Sloane. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Myrtle M. Marsh to be postmaster at Greenville, N. H., in place of Myrtle M. Marsh. Incumbent's commission expires January 18, 1916.

Frank R. Marston to be postmaster at Farmington, N. H., in place of Natt F. Roberts. Incumbent's commission expires January 11, 1916.

Duncan P. Noyes to be postmaster at Henniker, N. H., in place of Henry E. Merrick. Incumbent's commission expires January 11, 1916.

Fred E. Sanborn to be postmaster at Hampton, N. H., in place of Ernest G. Cole. Incumbent's commission expires January 11, 1916.

George F. Sanborn to be postmaster at Meredith, N. H., in place of James F. Estes, resigned.

George H. Sherry to be postmaster at Dover, N. H., in place of John T. Welch. Incumbent's commission expired March 14, 1914.

John E. Sullivan to be postmaster at Somersworth, N. H., in place of A. L. Faunce. Incumbent's commission expires December 18, 1915.

NEW JERSEY.

Edward W. Bovers to be postmaster at West Hoboken, N. J., in place of Charles Eichorn. Incumbent's commission expired July 17, 1915.

James Degnan to be postmaster at High Bridge, N. J., in place of Elmer B. Ramsey. Incumbent's commission expired July 24, 1915.

Charles L. Kent to be postmaster at Hamburg, N. J., in place of Henry W. Edsall. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

NEW YORK.

Sanford W. Abbey to be postmaster at Canandaigua, N. Y., in place of John Raines, jr. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1914.

George E. Barry to be postmaster at Clifton Springs, N. Y., in place of John H. Stephens, resigned.

Irving D. Blowers to be postmaster at Morrisville, N. Y., in place of John H. Broad. Incumbent's commission expired June 6, 1914.

Frank J. Brady to be postmaster at Cape Vincent, N. Y., in place of Thomas A. Gibson. Incumbent's commission expired January 16, 1915.

Fred Burns to be postmaster at Walden, N. Y., in place of Thomas B. Gibson, resigned.

Clayton I. Burch to be postmaster at Earlville, N. Y., in place of Sidney B. Cloyes. Incumbent's commission expired January 16, 1915.

George H. Carley to be postmaster at Cooperstown, N. Y., in place of G. M. Wedderspoon. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1915.

Rudolph F. Chappuis to be postmaster at Dryden, N. Y., in place of Daniel R. Montgomery. Incumbent's commission expires December 18, 1915.

Edward Coady to be postmaster at Holley, N. Y., in place of Fred A. Edwards. Incumbent's commission expires January 11, 1916.

Norman Cooper to be postmaster at Athens, N. Y., in place of Harrold R. Every. Incumbent's commission expired April 24, 1915.

Timothy Crough to be postmaster at Canajoharie, N. Y., in place of William H. Bain. Incumbent's commission expires December 18, 1915.

Edward J. Conley to be postmaster at Red Hook, N. Y., in place of Herbert J. Curtis. Incumbent's commission expired February 6, 1915.

A. Raymond Cornwall to be postmaster at Watertown, N. Y., in place of Bruce F. Martin. Incumbent's commission expired April 24, 1915.

Sylvester Curry to be postmaster at Richmond, N. Y., in place of George D. Sharpe. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1914.

John B. Duignan to be postmaster at Canastota, N. Y., in place of Judson Field. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1915.

Thomas J. Gallagher to be postmaster at Geneva, N. Y., in place of Abram R. Wyckoff. Incumbent's commission expired December 21, 1913.

Dominick W. Gilligan to be postmaster at Shortsville, N. Y., in place of Charles M. Sisco. Incumbent's commission expired March 30, 1914.

Leonard A. Govern to be postmaster at Stamford, N. Y., in place of George H. Hager. Incumbent's commission expires December 18, 1915.

Fay P. Greene to be postmaster at Franklinville, N. Y., in place of Blanche M. Smith. Incumbent's commission expires December 21, 1915.

Henry Guenther to be postmaster at Jamestown, N. Y., in place of Augustus F. Allen. Incumbent's commission expired January 18, 1915.

John M. Ham to be postmaster at Millbrook, N. Y., in place of Henry H. Tripp, declined.

Charles M. Hodges to be postmaster at Marion, N. Y., in place of Warren H. Curtis. Incumbent's commission expired May 18, 1914.

George A. Hoffman to be postmaster at Floral Park, N. Y., in place of Walter N. Pike. Incumbent's commission expires December 18, 1915.

Samuel H. Hunt to be postmaster at Palmyra, N. Y., in place of Robert H. Bareham. Incumbent's commission expired May 18, 1914.

J. M. Kennedy to be postmaster at Johnson City (late Lestershire), N. Y., in place of J. M. Kennedy, to change name of office.

Charles H. Kinne to be postmaster at Ovid, N. Y., in place of William H. Kinne, removed.

C. B. L'Amoreaux to be postmaster at Schoharie, N. Y., in place of Charles H. Deitz. Incumbent's commission expired February 1, 1915.

Charles B. McGruer to be postmaster at De Kalb Junction, N. Y., in place of Allerton C. Farr, resigned.

L. D. MacWethy to be postmaster at St. Johnsville, N. Y., in place of Timothy Dinneen. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1912.

Jerry B. Martin to be postmaster at Fonda, N. Y., in place of James A. Snell. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1915.

John H. Meehan to be postmaster at Penn Yan, N. Y., in place of George R. Cornwell. Incumbent's commission expired February 6, 1915.

J. Arthur Moore to be postmaster at Hammondsport, N. Y., in place of George H. Keeler. Incumbent's commission expired February 8, 1915.

Arthur C. Moyer to be postmaster at Phoenix, N. Y., in place of Arthur E. Russ, resigned.

George W. Niece to be postmaster at Port Leyden, N. Y., in place of Reuben Kline, resigned.

Henry F. Pembleton to be postmaster at Central Valley, N. Y., in place of Henry D. Ford, removed.

Dennis Quinn to be postmaster at Salem, N. Y., in place of N. Austin Baker. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1912.

George A. Ross to be postmaster at Chautauqua, N. Y., in place of Frank M. Potter. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1915.

George W. Salisbury to be postmaster at Phelps, N. Y., in place of W. L. Crothers. Incumbent's commission expired January 25, 1914.

John J. Shea to be postmaster at Frankfort, N. Y., in place of Samuel H. Williams. Incumbent's commission expires January 22, 1916.

David J. Sheridan to be postmaster at Cambridge, N. Y., in place of John G. Ward. Incumbent's commission expires January 29, 1916.

Addison L. Slate to be postmaster at Marathon, N. Y., in place of De Witt C. Lynde, deceased.

Edward N. Skinner to be postmaster at Westfield, N. Y., in place of J. Robert Douglas. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1914.

Eugene J. Smith to be postmaster at Lyons, N. Y., in place of Edward Sautter. Incumbent's commission expired March 25 1913.

Scott B. Smith to be postmaster at Warrensburg, N. Y., in place of Robert Murray. Incumbent's commission expired February 8, 1915.

George Staplin, jr., to be postmaster at Mannsville, N. Y., in place of Harman S. Clark. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1914.

Daniel B. Sweeney to be postmaster at Middletown, N. Y., in place of James F. Moore. Incumbent's commission expired January 20, 1914.

Frank C. Sweeny to be postmaster at Valhalla, N. Y., in place of A. W. Southard. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1914.

John Toole to be postmaster at Hudson Falls, N. Y., in place of John Dwyer. Incumbent's commission expired March 5, 1914.

Isaac W. Turner to be postmaster at Mount Kisco, N. Y., in place of Lillian B. Davis. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1914.

John E. Townsend to be postmaster at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in place of Robert H. Hunter. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1913.

Ralph E. Wilder to be postmaster at Newark, N. Y., in place of James M. Pitkin. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1914.

NEW MEXICO.

Bertha M. Bartlett to be postmaster at Maxwell, N. Mex. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

John B. Harvey to be postmaster at Carlsbad, N. Mex., in place of John T. Bolton. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Joseph C. Swain to be postmaster at Wagon Mound, N. Mex., in place of Piedad Medina, removed.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A. Wayland Cooke to be postmaster at Greensboro, N. C., in place of Robert D. Douglas. Incumbent's commission expires January 24, 1916.

R. F. Crooks to be postmaster at Murphy, N. C., in place of Frank D. Dickey. Incumbent's commission expired April 27, 1915.

J. J. Gray to be postmaster at Sylva, N. C. Office became presidential October 1, 1914.

F. R. Mease to be postmaster at Canton, N. C., in place of D. J. Kerr, resigned.

Nannie McIlwaine Moore to be postmaster at Warrenton, N. C., in place of John B. Powell. Incumbent's commission expired May 24, 1915.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Edward L. Dougherty to be postmaster at Sherwood, N. Dak., in place of B. M. Harvey, resigned.

J. R. Krueger to be postmaster at Flasher, N. Dak. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Margaret L. McCullen to be postmaster at Underwood, N. Dak., in place of Otis Beardsley. Incumbent's commission expired July 31, 1915.

John McPike to be postmaster at Cando, N. Dak., in place of Lewis J. Ransier. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

John O'Keefe to be postmaster at Cavalier, N. Dak., in place of Harry Leighton. Incumbent's commission expires February 20, 1916.

Perry Roath to be postmaster at Maddock, N. Dak., in place of G. O. Haugen. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

H. K. O. Schilling to be postmaster at Drake, N. Dak., in place of Charles H. Burch, resigned.

Caroline Sprafka to be postmaster at Minto, N. Dak., in place of W. G. Mitchell. Incumbent's commission expires January 29, 1916.

W. S. Town to be postmaster at Flaxton, N. Dak., in place of John S. Gee. Incumbent's commission expires January 25, 1916.

Iver K. Vick to be postmaster at Sheyenne, N. Dak., in place of Louis G. Soderholm. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1915.

OHIO.

James A. Angus to be postmaster at Genoa, Ohio, in place of Amos H. Hassan. Incumbent's commission expires January 15, 1916.

James B. Beard to be postmaster at Newton Falls, Ohio, in place of Charles E. Fenton. Incumbent's commission expires January 24, 1916.

James Connor to be postmaster at Toronto, Ohio, in place of Robert C. Stewart. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

Frank G. Davis to be postmaster at Tippecanoe, Ohio, in place of Uriah J. Favorite. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1915.

Thomas M. Duncan to be postmaster at Bridgeport, Ohio, in place of A. C. Branum. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

Sol Fischer to be postmaster at Corning, Ohio, in place of Samuel Eichenbaum, resigned.

Sherman A. Murry to be postmaster at Washington Court House, Ohio, in place of John H. Culhan. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

James M. Phillips to be postmaster at Bethesda, Ohio, in place of Charles C. Laws. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

Harry E. Rice to be postmaster at Xenia, Ohio, in place of John F. Orr. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

Cleon K. Rockwell to be postmaster at North Baltimore, Ohio, in place of John W. Beckett. Incumbent's commission expired April 17, 1915.

George D. Smith to be postmaster at Oakharbor, Ohio, in place of Ralph M. Harrison. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Henry W. Streb to be postmaster at Dover (late Canal Dover), Ohio, in place of Henry W. Streb, to change name of office.

James L. Vanarnam to be postmaster at Wellington, Ohio, in place of Leon H. Wadsworth. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

OKLAHOMA.

J. L. Burke to be postmaster at Hobart, Okla., in place of John D. Appleby, resigned.

James M. Loper to be postmaster at Tishomingo, Okla., in place of H. P. Warfield, resigned.

B. F. Suter to be postmaster at Randlett, Okla., in place of James P. Officer, declined.

Jessie A. Tucker to be postmaster at Comanche, Okla., in place of P. W. Tucker, deceased.

Louie T. Tucker to be postmaster at Eldorado, Okla., in place of Rolland D. Barnes, resigned.

Otis B. Weaver to be postmaster at Shawnee, Okla., in place of C. M. Cade, jr. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1915.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Harvey M. Bard to be postmaster at Denver, Pa., in place of H. W. Marburger. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

Roscoe H. Brunstetter to be postmaster at Clairton, Pa., in place of W. A. Terrill. Incumbent's commission expired April 28, 1915.

Warren S. Buch to be postmaster at Lititz, Pa., in place of A. T. Litch. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

Walter M. Clevenstine to be postmaster at Spring City, Pa., in place of G. Clinton Williams. Incumbent's commission expired May 9, 1915.

A. D. Colegrove to be postmaster at Corry, Pa., in place of John F. Austin. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1915.

Ira F. Cutshall to be postmaster at Tarentum, Pa., in place of Emil C. Starke. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

Denny D. Goshorn to be postmaster at Cambridge Springs, Pa., in place of Clark D. Eckles. Incumbent's commission expired May 1, 1915.

William C. Harvey to be postmaster at East Pittsburgh, Pa., in place of Frank R. Cyphers. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

A. S. Knepp to be postmaster at North East, Pa., in place of Norris S. Woodruff, removed.

Louis W. Kopp to be postmaster at Tremont, Pa., in place of William E. Moody. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1915.

Robert H. Krebs to be postmaster at Norwich, Pa., in place of T. W. Gilroy, resigned.

John J. McCormick to be postmaster at Bridgeport, Pa., in place of Samuel S. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expires January 11, 1916.

Thomas McCobb to be postmaster at Cochranton, Pa., in place of Elizabeth J. Beatty. Incumbent's commission expired June 24, 1914.

John M. Ebling to be postmaster at Schuylkill Haven, Pa., in place of Fred B. Reed. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

John D. May to be postmaster at Lapark, Pa., in place of Thomas A. Keller. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

Andrew J. Palm to be postmaster at Meadville, Pa., in place of Henry M. Dickson. Incumbent's commission expired April 26, 1914.

James A. Platt to be postmaster at Spartansburg, Pa., in place of Herbert L. Bowen, removed.

George H. Powelson to be postmaster at Midway, Pa., in place of Thomas E. McLaughlin. Incumbent's commission expired May 16, 1915.

Clarence Reisinger to be postmaster at Sewickley, Pa., in place of William W. Scott. Incumbent's commission expired February 16, 1915.

P. E. Sheidy to be postmaster at Pine Grove, Pa., in place of Daniel J. Gensemer. Incumbent's commission expired April 13, 1915.

Francis B. Smeltzer to be postmaster at Avonmore, Pa., in place of E. C. Pearce. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1915.

Fred H. Smith to be postmaster at Athens, Pa., in place of James B. Maney. Incumbent's commission expired December 7, 1915.

J. Landis Strickler to be postmaster at Hummelstown, Pa., in place of Edgar C. Hummel. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1915.

Edwin J. Wieder, jr., to be postmaster at Pennsburg, Pa., in place of David S. Kern. Incumbent's commission expires January 11, 1916.

Oliver F. Wolf to be postmaster at Telford, Pa., in place of Harry Z. Wampole. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

George W. Yost to be postmaster at Collegeville, Pa., in place of Joseph W. Culbert. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

PORTO RICO.

E. W. Keith to be postmaster at San Juan, P. R., in place of Walter K. Landis, removed.

RHODE ISLAND.

Emory H. Desilets to be postmaster at Manville, R. I., in place of Jonathan Bateman. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1914.

John A. Farrell to be postmaster at Westerly, R. I., in place of Charles J. Butler. Incumbent's commission expired June 24, 1914.

Frank P. Lamb to be postmaster at Natick, R. I., in place of Harry E. Tennant. Incumbent's commission expires December 21, 1915.

John McPike to be postmaster at Warren, R. I., in place of Benjamin B. Martin, deceased.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

William Laughlin to be postmaster at Anderson, S. C., in place of J. R. Cochran, jr. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1914.

J. W. Little to be postmaster at Simpsonville, S. C. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

Manton B. McCutchen to be postmaster at Bishopville, S. C., in place of James E. Stuckey. Incumbent's commission expires January 11, 1916.

David B. Traxler to be postmaster at Greenville, S. C., in place of J. F. Richardson. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1915.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

John W. Martin to be postmaster at Watertown, S. Dak., in place of C. B. Williamson. Incumbent's commission expired February 6, 1915.

Lydia Oldewurtel to be postmaster at Freeman, S. Dak., in place of Carl Oldewurtel, deceased.

George A. Poe to be postmaster at Hitchcock, S. Dak., in place of F. M. Webb. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1914.

H. K. Sanborn to be postmaster at Hurley, S. Dak., in place of J. A. Churchill, resigned.

James S. Slaughter to be postmaster at Herrick, S. Dak. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

John A. Stromme to be postmaster at Garretson, S. Dak., in place of A. H. Rudd. Incumbent's commission expired January 25, 1914.

TENNESSEE.

Luther A. Cross to be postmaster at Oliver Springs, Tenn., in place of J. R. Richards. Incumbent's commission expired May 15, 1915.

H. H. Gouchenour to be postmaster at Greeneville, Tenn., in place of H. F. Shaun. Incumbent's commission expired June 15, 1915.

Thomas M. Huddleston to be postmaster at Centerville, Tenn., in place of H. F. Ferguson. Incumbent's commission expired July 14, 1915.

C. M. Reed to be postmaster at Athens, Tenn., in place of L. H. Lasater, resigned.

TEXAS.

H. C. Bailey to be postmaster at Detroit, Tex., in place of W. D. McCaslin. Incumbent's commission expired May 1, 1915.

Z. T. Bundy to be postmaster at Milford, Tex., in place of G. H. Griffin. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

James G. Burleson, jr., to be postmaster at Lockhart, Tex., in place of James G. Burleson, resigned.

John L. Brunner to be postmaster at Taylor, Tex., in place of Frank S. Way, removed.

M. P. Daniel to be postmaster at Dayton, Tex., in place of J. H. Carson. Incumbent's commission expired May 1, 1915.

W. A. Daugherty to be postmaster at Van Horn, Tex., in place of L. E. Lockhart, resigned.

Lela Evans to be postmaster at Spur, Tex., in place of N. A. Baker. Incumbent's commission expired July 22, 1915.

William A. Fields to be postmaster at Hillsboro, Tex., in place of J. J. Cypert. Incumbent's commission expired February 6, 1915.

Rudolph Flach, jr., to be postmaster at Comfort, Tex., in place of H. Ingenhuett. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1914.

Mark Hardin to be postmaster at Post, Tex., in place of W. T. Mann. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

W. D. Holman to be postmaster at Hutto, Tex., in place of Lillie Wilson. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Ed Howard to be postmaster at Wichita Falls, Tex., in place of O. T. Bacon. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Charles J. January, jr., to be postmaster at McAllen, Tex., in place of F. E. Osborn. Incumbent's commission expired April 24, 1915.

W. A. Kerr to be postmaster at Cotulla, Tex., in place of B. Wildenthal, jr., resigned.

J. W. Longley to be postmaster at San Saba, Tex., in place of John Kelley, deceased.

Charles B. McCollum to be postmaster at Waco, Tex., in place of W. H. Hoffman. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

M. J. Norrell to be postmaster at Santa Anna, Tex., in place of Laura M. Poe, resigned.

Godfrey Petersen to be postmaster at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., in place of Lola Weand. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1914.

Walter N. Ramsay to be postmaster at Eldorado, Tex., in place of A. Lohmann. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

H. L. Piner to be postmaster at Denison, Tex., in place of W. J. Scott. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

John C. Sims to be postmaster at Lewisville, Tex., in place of J. O. Cowan. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Percy L. Walker to be postmaster at Luling, Tex., in place of B. R. Miles. Incumbent's commission expired July 22, 1915.

V. T. Williams to be postmaster at Thornton, Tex., in place of William Gilford. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

Claude Warren to be postmaster at Matador, Tex., in place of Joe H. Campbell, resigned.

Steve B. Wright to be postmaster at Round Rock, Tex., in place of John A. Hyland. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Charles P. Zapalac to be postmaster at West, Tex., in place of James W. Griffin. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

UTAH.

J. M. Blair to be postmaster at Logan, Utah, in place of Joseph Odell. Incumbent's commission expires January 18, 1916.

David R. Forsha to be postmaster at St. George, Utah, in place of Samuel Judd. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

A. Robert Larson to be postmaster at Sandy, Utah, in place of W. W. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expired June 27, 1915.

W. F. Olson to be postmaster at Price, Utah, in place of H. C. Smith, resigned.

L. C. Sargent to be postmaster at Panguitch, Utah. Office became presidential April 1, 1915.

William Zowe to be postmaster at Myton, Utah. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

VERMONT.

A. B. Anderson to be postmaster at Swanton, Vt., in place of Charles E. Hall. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Frank H. Clark to be postmaster at Windsor, Vt., in place of Stanley R. Bryant. Incumbent's commission expired February 8, 1915.

C. L. Gates to be postmaster at Morrisville, Vt., in place of Henry J. Fisher. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

J. B. Kimball to be postmaster at Enosburg Falls, Vt., in place of Edward J. Taylor. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Michael J. Moran to be postmaster at Brattleboro, Vt., in place of Kittredge Haskins. Incumbent's commission expired January 21, 1915.

John Noble to be postmaster at Bethel, Vt., in place of M. W. Arnold. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

VIRGINIA.

Isaac H. Adams, jr., to be postmaster at Lynchburg, Va., in place of J. M. McLaughlin. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1915.

J. L. Hart to be postmaster at Farmville, Va., in place of Robert W. Garnett. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1915.

Alexander T. Hull to be postmaster at Glade Spring, Va. Office became presidential April 1, 1915.

C. M. Kennedy to be postmaster at St. Paul, Va., in place of Charles C. Bolton. Incumbent's commission expired June 7, 1915.

John A. Lesner to be postmaster at Norfolk, Va., in place of Clinton L. Wright. Incumbent's commission expired June 7, 1915.

George H. Levi to be postmaster at Berryville, Va., in place of Benjamin F. Foley, deceased.

W. C. Spencer to be postmaster at Victoria, Va., in place of James T. Waddill. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1915.

WASHINGTON.

Charles F. Bensel to be postmaster at Colfax, Wash., in place of J. H. Sherfey. Incumbent's commission expires January 25, 1916.

T. Earl Brittain to be postmaster at Tonasket, Wash. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

J. C. Crane to be postmaster at St. John, Wash., in place of Peter N. Johnson, resigned.

Henry C. Dahlby to be postmaster at Kirkland, Wash. Office became presidential April 1, 1915.

G. A. B. Dovell to be postmaster at Buckley, Wash., in place of Sherman E. Huntley, resigned.

Antoine Faucher to be postmaster at Ritzville, Wash., in place of W. D. Smith, resigned.

J. H. Gill to be postmaster at Washtucna, Wash., in place of Maude Volz. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

Grover C. Houtchens to be postmaster at Waitsburg, Wash., in place of Anna Arnold. Incumbent's commission expired December 21, 1915.

Wilson Howe to be postmaster at Tenino, Wash., in place of J. F. Canon, deceased.

T. H. McCleary to be postmaster at Centralia, Wash., in place of J. M. Benedict, jr. Incumbent's commission expired February 1, 1915.

J. M. McGifford to be postmaster at Lacrosse, Wash. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

George B. Ragsdale to be postmaster at Sedro Woolley, Wash., in place of Hiram Hammer. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1915.

S. A. Stanfield to be postmaster at Odessa, Wash., in place of Lewis C. Weik, resigned.

Alice Sullivan to be postmaster at Spangle, Wash. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

Harvey L. Tibbals to be postmaster at Port Townsend, Wash., in place of A. F. Learned. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1915.

E. J. Tramill to be postmaster at Oakesdale, Wash., in place of Fred W. Miller, resigned.

C. M. Vaupel to be postmaster at Tekoa, Wash., in place of Sarah E. Truax. Incumbent's commission expires January 18, 1916.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Zackwell M. Ayers to be postmaster at Cass, W. Va. Office became presidential April 1, 1915.

J. H. S. Barlow to be postmaster at Grafton, W. Va., in place of Ernest L. Love. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1915.

Thomas E. Hodges to be postmaster at Morgantown, W. Va., in place of Frank L. Bowman. Incumbent's commission expired May 25, 1915.

W. Jack Hunter to be postmaster at Berkeley Springs, W. Va., in place of Simeon S. Buzzard. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

Philip H. Keys to be postmaster at Keyser, W. Va., in place of Thad T. Huffman. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1915.

Edgar J. Loy to be postmaster at Romney, W. Va., in place of Thomas E. Pownall. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1915.

S. C. Young to be postmaster at Charles Town, W. Va., in place of Henry N. Bradley. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1915.

WISCONSIN.

John S. Barry to be postmaster at Phillips, Wis., in place of Herman Anderson, resigned.

A. J. Bolger to be postmaster at Minocqua, Wis. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

Lawrence Clancey to be postmaster at East Troy, Wis., in place of B. F. Schwartz. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

Jens Davidson to be postmaster at Westby, Wis., in place of Ole Fredrickson. Incumbent's commission expired December 15, 1914.

A. J. Dopp to be postmaster at Waukesha, Wis., in place of Henry E. Blair. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1915.

William H. Dunn to be postmaster at Rice Lake, Wis., in place of Peter E. Olsen. Incumbent's commission expired August 18, 1915.

Peter P. Dugal to be postmaster at Cadott, Wis., in place of Charles Marriner, removed.

Henry H. Gleason to be postmaster at Glenwood City, Wis., in place of C. P. Peterson. Incumbent's commission expired December 15, 1914.

Alois Goebel to be postmaster at Mount Horeb, Wis., in place of Henry C. Gier. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

William Huntley to be postmaster at Neillsville, Wis., in place of Arthur E. Dudley. Incumbent's commission expired May 23, 1914.

Hans J. Jensen to be postmaster at Luck, Wis. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

John B. Kerrigan to be postmaster at Norwalk, Wis. Office became presidential October 1, 1914.

Charles J. Knilans to be postmaster at Sharon, Wis., in place of Frank C. Densmore. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1914.

Herman Lindow to be postmaster at Manawa, Wis., in place of John C. Kinsman. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

P. J. Love to be postmaster at Coleman, Wis. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

W. C. McMahon to be postmaster at Cumberland, Wis., in place of Herbert A. Pease. Incumbent's commission expired February 17, 1915.

Frank Mischo to be postmaster at Wabeno, Wis. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

P. T. Moore to be postmaster at Brodhead, Wis., in place of Alfred B. Kildow. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1915.

James O'Hora to be postmaster at Mazomanie, Wis., in place of Arline Parkin. Incumbent's commission expired January 20, 1915.

Paul A. Paulsen to be postmaster at Withee, Wis., in place of Mildred Smith. Incumbent's commission expired February 17, 1915.

Elmer A. Peterson to be postmaster at Walworth, Wis., in place of Nathan D. Maxon. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1914.

George I. Richmond to be postmaster at Lodi, Wis., in place of Samuel W. Everson. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

W. W. Sanders to be postmaster at Osceola, Wis., in place of Robert Downend. Incumbent's commission expired February 17, 1915.

John J. Scanlan to be postmaster at Fennimore, Wis., in place of C. P. Brechler. Incumbent's commission expired January 20, 1915.

Henry R. Schumann to be postmaster at Kohler, Wis. Office became presidential April 1, 1915.

Clare L. Shearer to be postmaster at Eagle, Wis. Office became presidential October 1, 1914.

William Shenkenberg to be postmaster at Waterford, Wis., in place of Alfred J. Topp. Incumbent's commission expired February 6, 1915.

Charles W. Steele to be postmaster at Beloit, Wis., in place of D. B. Worthington. Incumbent's commission expired February 17, 1915.

Ray C. Stewart to be postmaster at Clinton, Wis., in place of Fred R. Helmer. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1915.

C. M. Tallman to be postmaster at Delevan, Wis., in place of Edward Morrissey. Incumbent's commission expired August 21, 1915.

William Wagner to be postmaster at Thorp, Wis., in place of George Burke, resigned.

Thomas Walsh to be postmaster at Oregon, Wis., in place of Donald H. McGill. Incumbent's commission expired December 15, 1914.

Carl Whitaker to be postmaster at Chetek, Wis., in place of John W. Bell. Incumbent's commission expired February 17, 1915.

Henry E. Zimmermann to be postmaster at Burlington, Wis., in place of P. M. Jacobson. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1915.

John A. Zimpelmann to be postmaster at Eagle River, Wis., in place of Fred G. McIntyre, removed.

WYOMING.

Mary Isabelle Crilly to be postmaster at Hanna, Wyo., in place of Perle R. Harrin, resigned.

Signa E. Gilkey to be postmaster at Buffalo, Wyo., in place of Wilbur P. Keayes. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

James L. Masters to be postmaster at Torrington, Wyo., in place of William E. Landau, resigned.

C. E. Russell to be postmaster at Moorcroft, Wyo., in place of Icy S. Green, resigned.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 16, 1915.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSIONER.

C. C. McChord, of Kentucky, to be an Interstate Commerce Commissioner.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Samuel Iredell, of Bridgeton, to be collector of internal revenue for the first district of New Jersey.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Roscoe M. Drumheller to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 30.

STEAMBOAT-INSPECTION SERVICE.

George W. Harney to be supervising inspector for the third district in the Steamboat-Inspection Service, Department of Commerce.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

Ernest Lester Jones to be Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce.

CONSUL GENERAL.

CLASS 5.

William H. Gale to be a consul general of class 5.

POSTMASTERS.

ALABAMA.

R. E. Blackburn, jr., Uniontown.
J. Richard Coleman, Sheffield.
Robert M. Crump, Collinsville.
John L. Dickinson, Brundidge.
Margie Gardner, Aliceville.
Moses A. George, jr., Florala.
Harry C. Howze, Marion.
William V. Jacoway, Fort Payne.
J. William Roberts, Headland.
Clyde Oldshue, Sulligent.
R. B. Smyer, Birmingham.
R. F. Wheeler, Winfield.
Agnew S. Wilson, Fulton.

ARIZONA.

Thomas A. Feeney, Miama.
Henry C. Lowdermilk, Wilcox.
Selim J. Michelson, Phoenix.
James A. Pitts, Seligman.
Solomon H. Snider, Winkelman.

ARKANSAS.

Philip N. Buchanan, Cotter.
Fount G. Hollabaugh, Marshall.
Claude Mann, Malvern.
James K. Sartain, Blytheville.
Abbie Shearer, Bearden.
George M. Walter, Judsonia.

COLORADO.

John T. Adkins, Holly.
Harry R. Aikin, Gunnison.
William H. Bloom, Limon.
Ralph A. Cable, Windsor.
John A. Cross, Loveland.
Asa P. Dickson, Westcliffe.
James E. Hanley, Cripple Creek.
Hester E. House, Haxtum.
W. J. McDonald, Fowler.
Walter S. Kemmer, Steamboat Springs.
Serena B. Pollock, Rifle.
Fred H. Sanderson, Hotchkiss.
M. J. Scanlon, Lyons.
William B. Tallant, Estes Park.

CONNECTICUT.

James Bride, jr., East Haddam.
Daniel J. Carrington, Beacon Falls.
Clifford E. Chapman, Niantic.
William F. Delaney, New Britain.
Charles Harrington, Essex.
Henry Kelley, New Canaan.
B. F. Mahan, New London.
Egbert A. Morehouse, Kent.
John O'Rourke, Willimantic.
Frederick A. Reiner, Sandy Hook.
Patrick Riley, Killingly.
William J. Wood, Westport.

DELAWARE.

Levi K. Bowen, Newark.

HAWAII.

John G. Lewis, Waipahu.
Arthur V. Lloyd, Lahaina.

IDAHO.

Arno Albrecht, Bovill.
E. T. Bowman, Payette.
Mae G. Burr, Genesee.
J. C. De La Mare, Oakley.
Frederick J. Hill, Cambridge.
Earl J. Kidd, Ashton.
C. A. Miller, Wendell.
John L. Rettig, Elk River.
W. P. Shinn, Filer.
M. A. Stronk, Twin Falls.
Georgia Toner, Aberdeen.
Homer W. Woodall, Soda Springs.

INDIANA.

Robert J. Barkley, Moores Hill.
Charlie E. Clark, Knightstown.
Harry S. Fickle, Galveston.
L. G. Harley, Plymouth.
James B. James, Charlestown.
Cleo E. Keckler, Parker.
Henry W. Key, Marengo.
Leonard B. McCarty, Carthage.
Joseph H. McFarland, Farmland.
Clarence E. Magers, Newport.
Emery A. Metz, Wolcottville.
Edward C. Miller, Fort Wayne.
J. A. Misner, La Fontaine.
James W. Payne, Shelburn.
William J. Richardson, Winslow.
Seymour A. Thompson, Kirklin.
George H. Weninger, Hamlet.

IOWA.

Theodore A. Berry, Cumberland.
George J. Boitnott, Maxwell.
Stephen W. Burroughs, Allison.
Patrick Doran, Coon Rapids.
W. F. Garrison, Swea City.
C. H. Hamilton, Wapello.
W. J. Hoebel, Blairstown.
George W. Hughes, Cedar Falls.
Alva Humeston, Humeston.
A. J. Johnson, Brighton.
James E. Kelley, Le Mars.
A. J. Killmer, Mason City.
John R. Lane, Cascade.
Earle D. Lovell, Luverne.
James E. Lowrie, Lehigh.
J. S. McLuen, Guthrie Center.
Fred H. Moss, Osage.
D. W. Mugan, Jefferson.
A. D. Ocheltree, Bayard.
George T. Porter, Afton.
Ambrose B. Robinson, Clarinda.
Joseph M. Rosse, Lohrville.
J. M. Schollian, Sheffield.
E. H. Schilling, State Center.
John J. Sloan, Williams.
Osmond O. Stole, Roland.
Martin D. Swenning, Doon.
Jacob Wenger, Wayland.

KANSAS.

Harry S. Bearg, Robinson.
David F. Bruner, Norton.
H. D. Burke, Severy.
W. A. Caldwell, Arcadia.
Albert B. Carney, Concordia.
Francis J. Castle, Norcatur.
Josiah Crosby, St. Francis.
L. B. Davis, Elk City.
William J. Dehler, Sylvan Grove.
Robert Durst, Moundridge.
James W. Frazier, Lenora.
Cecil L. Hinds, Mound Valley.
L. W. Knight, Burlington.
Reuben M. Long, Barnard.
Fred G. Meyer, Hoisington.
Lee Oldham, Leoti.
Abraham Peters, Mullinville.
William C. Polley, Republic.
James H. Rice, Kensington.
L. T. Smith, Argonia.
Adna D. White, Louisburg.
John W. Willham, Clearwater.
Charles G. Williams, Preston.

KENTUCKY.

W. F. Amis, Barbourville.
J. L. Chadwick, Vanceburg.
Ottis Conyers, Dry Ridge.
William W. Garrott, Pembroke.
Lorenzo E. Morris, Patesville.
Jesse Olive, Marion.
Martin L. Price, jr., Van Lear.
E. E. Pritchard, Williamsburg.
Zula D. Spradlin, Prestonsburg.
R. E. Wallace, Greenville.
William A. Ward, Paintsville.
Nehemiah M. Webb, Whitesburg.
Henry Whelan, Bardstown.
James B. Yates, Cave City.

MAINE.

Harry S. Bates, Phillips.
Forrest G. Coffin, Harrington.
Harry A. Greenwood, Ashland.
Elmer E. Harris, Springvale.
Natt R. Hubbard, Kittery.
Edwards A. Matthews, Union.
Thomas Quinn, Millinocket.
Hiram W. Ricker, South Poland.
William D. Stuart, National Soldiers Home.
E. A. Webber, Hartland.
Frederic R. Young, Wilton.

MISSISSIPPI.

Emile J. Adam, Pass Christian.
Lillie B. Carr, Sumner.
John B. Collier, Leland.
Daisy M. Fisher, Friar Point.
R. N. Harris, Clarksdale.
William J. James, Lyman.
M. A. McMichael, Poplarville.
Susan R. T. Perry, Tchula.
Emma Morris Ray, Ittabena.
Myrtle A. Tanner, Pelahatchee.
Margaret S. Walker, Houlka.
Rachel Corley Wood, Hazlehurst.

MISSOURI.

Olive De Lisle, Portageville.
Hugh G. Harsha, Oregon.
Joseph J. Hoeken, Hillsboro.
William J. Jackson, Bourbon.
John E. Layne, Elvins.
Solon McDaniel, Urich.
Harry P. Mason, Fayette.
Charles E. Mayhall, Laddonia.
W. F. Mayhall, Bowling Green.
Charles W. Mulinex, La Belle.
Louis O. Nelson, Bunceton.
Elmer Ogden, Oronogo.
John F. Patton, Albany.
Andrew Poe, Belle.
Jeremiah F. Poston, Leadwood.
E. L. Potter, Advance.
George D. Reavis, Lamonte.
James Robinson, Chamois.
John C. Sanders, Carterville.
Webb Watkins, Dexter.

MONTANA.

Burton S. Adams, Sidney.
Frederick A. Barney, Roy.
John B. Farrell, Joliet.
Helen A. Hedrix, Gilman.
A. B. Horstmann, Whitefish.
Wade J. Hubbell, Poplar.
Peter J. Meloy, Townsend.
A. N. Smith, Columbia Falls.
Thomas J. Waddell, Stanford.
I. T. Whistler, Browning.

NEW JERSEY.

William K. Blodgett, Point Pleasant.
Francis A. Bonville, Cliffside.
James J. Conor, Ridgefield.
Alexander R. Corbet, Linden.
William E. Kastendike, Haworth.
James V. Ludlow, Tuckerton.
Helen G. Miller, Andover.
George W. Roe, Branchville.
Albert A. Sickley, Springfield.
George C. Valentine, Stanhope.

NEVADA.

Harry H. Mayer, Elko.

NORTH CAROLINA.

J. H. Aiken, Hickory.
N. A. Brown, Red Springs.
Samuel W. Finch, Lexington.

H. E. Garrison, North Charlotte.
William C. Graham, Tabor.
John L. Miller, Concord.
Lula E. Parker, West Raleigh.
Norman O. Smoak, Wilkesboro.
D. P. Stowe, Belmont.
Sallie F. Troy, Bolton.
J. B. Underwood, Fayetteville.
George R. Upchurch, Norwood.
Olive B. Webster, Siler City.

NORTH DAKOTA.

O. F. Leedy, Goodrich.
J. N. McGogy, Ashley.
Margaret Reese, Max.

OKLAHOMA.

Ada L. Andrews, Poteau.
Cora S. Brown, Waukomis.
Loddie W. Brodie, Skiatook.
John A. Burch, Paden.
Dora V. Burton, Stroud.
Dorothy A. Collen, Avant.
Laurence L. Dunlap, New Wilson.
Joseph H. English, Walter.
W. M. Erwin, Pauls Valley.
T. E. Futrell, Porum.
William A. Jenkins, Beggs.
Herbert E. Malone, Dewar.
R. R. Morris, Coweta.
Frank Olsmith, Guthrie.
John C. Puryear, Wetumka.
Mary Alleen Quarles, Fairfax.
John E. Reasonover, Bixby.
James N. Ross, Talihina.
Luther B. Smith, Marietta.
H. F. Turner, Vian.
David W. Wells, Mountain View.
W. B. Williamson, Okmulgee.

OREGON.

John J. Cooke, Oregon City.
John H. Brooks, Silverton.
Andrew J. Flynn, Sheridan.
Kenneth B. Grimm, Hubbard.
William D. Hardesty, Freewater.
Orrin A. Kirby, Myrtle Creek.
John M. Parry, Moro.
Ross A. Pickering, Pilot Rock.
T. A. Reavis, Hood River.
David S. Young, Dufur.

PORTO RICO.

Mario S. Belaval, Ponce.
Eugenio C. Manautou, Caguas.
Jose Mayol Alcover, Utuado.
Juan Padovani, Guayama.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Levi S. Bowers, Prosperity.
W. S. Hite, Batesburg.
George I. Hutchinson, Summerville.
James C. Jennings, Pickens.
Joseph P. Ouzts, Edgefield.
Malcolm J. Stanley, Hampton.
Andrew A. Stuart, McCormick.

TEXAS.

Frank P. Bell, Richmond.
P. D. Chapman, Henderson.
J. D. Cooper, Brookshire.
J. J. Crockett, Chapel Hill.
Harvey C. Dorton, Freeport.
Lula Ezell, Timpson.
J. F. Faulkner, McLean.
W. N. Fields, Ganado.
Lizzie Earle Halloway, Ferris.
Newton W. Graham, Ozona.
Mary Harrell, Waelder.
Ella D. Harris, Angleton.
Charles F. Hoff, Yorktown.
J. W. A. Jackson, Canadian.
Florence F. Kellogg, Carrizo Springs.
D. S. Lankford, Mineola.
A. L. McDonald, Rising Star.
W. H. Lankford, Sherman.
Stephen D. Ratcliff, Ratcliff.
Gustave Reininger, New Braunfels.
Hugo E. Schuchard, Menard.
Walter A. Thompson, Edinburg.
A. A. Weeks, Bellevue.
Claude Wiley, Oakwood.

UTAH.

L. M. Olson, Ephraim.

VIRGINIA.

J. S. Agnew, Burkeville.
Waverly S. Barrett, Dendron.
Lillie L. Davis, National Soldiers' Home.
John T. Dickenson, Castlewood.
Zachariah C. Gold, Basic.
John B. Hanes, Dillwyn.
Joseph W. Haydon, Irvington.
Pierce M. Kilmartin, Waverly.
John E. Lewis, Bluemont.
J. R. Perfater, Saltville.
J. B. Richardson, Marion.
John Peter Saul, Salem.
William W. Wood, Clarksville.

WASHINGTON.

R. P. Hoskyn, Oroville.
H. T. Jones, Riverside.
Elmer Thackston, Ione.

WEST VIRGINIA.

W. Jack Hunter, Berkeley Springs.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, *December 16, 1915.*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father in heaven, give us a larger, a deeper faith in Thee and our fellow men; a hope that shall lead us upward and onward to larger life and nobler living; a love so profound and far-reaching that it may go out in sympathy and good will to all mankind. The past is gone, the future is a sealed book; the present alone is ours. May we meet the duties and responsibilities of to-day with courage and fidelity and be the better prepared to meet the duties and responsibilities of to-morrow, that we may pass on our way rejoicing in life and its far-reaching purposes, leaving the results to Thee who knoweth the beginning and the end. For Thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory forever. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. MANN. To correct the Journal. I notice that it states in two places, where bills were called up on call of the committees and considered by unanimous consent at the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. ADAMSON], "no prior report having been made." They were considered by unanimous consent notwithstanding they had not been printed as reported. The Journal ought not to show that unanimous consent was given and the request made because no prior report had been made, because a prior report would not be made in any case.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the correction will be made. [There was no objection.] Without objection, the Journal as amended will be agreed to. [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. GALLIVAN, by unanimous consent, was granted leave of absence indefinitely, on account of illness.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A message, in writing, from the President of the United States was communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. Sharkey, one of his secretaries.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of House joint resolution No. 59.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina moves that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to consider House joint resolution No. 59.

Mr. KITCHIN. And pending that motion, I would like to ask the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] if there is any chance of our agreeing on a time for general debate?

Mr. MANN. This is the beginning of the session, and it is a very important proposition. We have had a great many requests on this side for time, which I think would take, reasonably granted, at least 12 hours.

Mr. KITCHIN. Does not the gentleman consider it mighty important that this resolution should pass and go to the Senate to-day?

Mr. MANN. I think it is more important it should be properly considered.

Mr. KITCHIN. I would like to say to the gentleman that we are perfectly willing, if it is satisfactory to him, to give his side 3 hours and we take an hour and 15 minutes.

Mr. MANN. I can understand why that side of the House does not want to discuss such a nefarious proposition, but this side of the House would like to discuss a lot of the items included in this law proposed to be extended that are utterly unjust. I can not consent to that arrangement for time.

Mr. KITCHIN. Question, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KITCHIN] that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of House joint resolution No. 59, "Extending the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes,' approved October 22, 1914, to December 31, 1916," with Mr. FITZGERALD in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of House joint resolution No. 59, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House joint resolution (H. J. Res. 59) extending the provisions of the act entitled "An act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes," approved October 22, 1914, to December 31, 1916.

Resolved, etc., That the provisions of the act entitled "An act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes," approved October 22, 1914 (Stat. L., vol. 38, pp. 745–764), are continued in full force and effect until and including December 31, 1916.

SEC. 2. That the appropriation for salaries and expenses of collectors of internal revenue, deputy collectors, surveyors, clerks, messengers, and janitors in internal-revenue offices for the fiscal year 1916 is made available for all expenses arising under the provisions of this joint resolution during the last half of the fiscal year 1916, including not exceeding $6,050 for payment of necessary personal services in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in the District of Columbia.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KITCHIN] is recognized for one hour. [Applause.]

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Chairman, I desire to make a brief statement as to the necessity for this bill. When it was passed the House considered that the European war would last only, or not as long as, a year, and we therefore limited the operation of the bill to one year—that is, to December 31, 1915. But the war has continued and has no prospect of an early conclusion, and your committee thought it was necessary, and, in fact, we absolutely know it is necessary, to reenact this bill. According to the customs receipts while the Underwood law was in operation before the European war began, we lost from revenues at least $59,000,000 in the last fiscal year. We have also lost about $26,000,000 from the internal revenue on distilled spirits, fermented liquors, and tobacco, making at least $85,000,000.

Now, this revenue bill produces about $80,000,000 a year. The next half of the fiscal year 1916 it is estimated that it will collect, if extended, $41,000,000. If not extended, there will be a deficit in the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year of $81,525,000. It is absolutely necessary that Congress shall provide some way in which to raise that amount of revenue. Even if we extend this act, and even if we later extend the sugar clause—that is, strike out the free-list sugar clause of the Underwood tariff bill—we will then have a deficit of about $6,000,000 a month for the remainder of the fiscal year; but if we do not extend this act and do not strike out the free-list clause in the sugar act, we will have a deficit of $81,525,000.

We Democrats know, of course, that this bill is unpopular. We know that no tax is popular in times of peace. It is difficult to write a tax bill that will appeal to the judgment and gain the approval of any man, but the country placed this Government and its finances in the control of the Democratic Party. The necessity exists to raise a certain amount of revenue. The deficits are there, and I believe that we would be unworthy of the record of the Democrats under this administration if we did not have the courage and the patriotism to do the unpopular thing and arrange sufficient revenues to meet the absolute necessities of the Government.

We think that it is absolutely necessary that this joint resolution should be passed to-day. Gentlemen here and at the other end of the Capitol wish to go home and have a recess by Saturday, and this resolution should be passed before the expiration of the life of the emergency tax law of October 22, 1914. It expires December 31, 1915. If we should fail to pass it now, then it would take after the holidays, I think, from two to three months to pass any bill to supply any deficits.

Mr. GARNER. And in that case there will not be any holidays.

Mr. KITCHIN. And it is probable, as my friend from Texas [Mr. GARNER] suggests, that if we do not pass it there will not be any holidays. But, as I say, it is absolutely necessary to pass it before December 31, 1915. Otherwise we would be thrown into the necessity of going to the expense, when we did pass such a bill hereafter, of completely reorganizing the whole internal-revenue force, and I do ask and appeal to every Democrat here to vote for this joint resolution, because it is absolutely necessary, unpopular as it may be.

I desire now to reserve the balance of my time, and I shall discuss the matter at length in closing the debate. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman reserve his time?

Mr. KITCHIN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORDNEY] is recognized for one hour.

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KITCHIN] said that they, the Democrats, were now moved to do the unpopular but patriotic thing in passing this law. They are forced to pass this law in order to save the Treasury of the United States from bankruptcy. [Applause on the Republican side.]

My Democratic friends, you and I disagree politically; in no other way. Under the Underwood tariff law the free-sugar clause, so called, places sugar on the free list on the 1st day of May next. Under that law sugar has yielded to this Government in customs receipts for nine months of this calendar year $45,000,000, and if for the remaining three months sugar yields a proportionate amount of revenue, the customs receipts on sugar this year will amount to $60,000,000. The total customs receipts for the calendar year 1915 will yield a fraction less than $200,000,000. Sixty million dollars, as I have said, from imported sugar. You are compelled, in order to save your Treasury from a deficit, to extend this law and to repeal the free-sugar clause in the Underwood Tariff Act, not because you want to, but because you are obliged to.

During the last seven months prior to the war in Europe, at which time the Underwood Tariff Act was in effect, imports which were made were more than $100,000,000 greater than in any corresponding month in any previous year in all our history, and customs receipts during that period averaged about $22,200,000 a month, or an average of about $5,000,000 per month less than was collected under the Payne Tariff Act. For the last eight months of this calendar year, to the 1st day of November, the foreign imports, notwithstanding the war in Europe, exceeded the imports for the same period under the Payne tariff law in 1913 by $56,000,000, and the customs receipts were $77,000,000 less.

It is not due to the war in Europe that the condition of the Treasury of the United States to-day is chaotic. It is due to your tariff law. [Applause on the Republican side.] If you were to have extended the Republican tariff laws upon the statute books when you came into power, you would collect more money than the Treasury of the United States under judicious management would have used during this administration. I say, my friends, that notwithstanding the fact that we have had war in Europe all those months since the 3d day of August, 1914, the revenues of this Government, based upon the ad valorem rates in the Payne tariff law, would have yielded to this country sufficient revenues to pay the running expenses of this Government. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Your Treasury to-day is in a chaotic condition. Your Treasurer has changed the manner of bookkeeping in the United States Treasury; and if there were a national bank within the limits of the United States to-day that would adopt the manner of bookkeeping such as has been adopted in the Treasury of the United States, the bank examiner, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, would have every man connected

with that bank in jail within 24 hours. [Laughter and applause on the Republican side.] And justly so. To carry as a net balance in the Treasury of the United States the money that is there to redeem outstanding warrants, and to show it as a net balance, is a kind of bookkeeping that I was never taught to be correct, as little as I have been taught on bookkeeping.

My friends, I will not occupy a great length of time, for the reason that there are many other men on this side of the House who wish to discuss this question. But first let me say that the Democratic administration is boasting to-day of excessive exports, a great balance of trade, such as this country never before has shown. My friends, I have selected from the exports, as furnished by the Government in the summary, a list of articles that have been sent abroad because of this war in foreign countries, and for a period of nine months of this year there has been an increased exportation of $765,000,000 of war material and a falling off of $60,000,000 in that time of ordinary exports. And yet you boast of that ungodly gain made, my friends, by the people of this country in producing something to place in the hands of one man in Europe to take the life of another. It is a deplorable profit, a deplorable balance of trade, and yet some boast of our grand balance of trade.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time. [Applause on the Republican side.]

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KITCHIN] desire to use some time?

Mr. KITCHIN. No. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. FITZGERALD, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee, having had under consideration House joint resolution 59, extending the provisions of the war-revenue act, had come to no resolution thereon.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of House joint resolution 59; and, pending that motion, I move that general debate close in two hours and a half; and on that I demand the previous question.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina moves that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of House joint resolution 59, and pending that he moves that general debate be limited to two hours and a half, and on that he demands the previous question.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MANN) there were—ayes 164, noes 173.

Mr. KITCHIN. I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 208, nays 191, answered "present" 3, not voting 30, as follows:

YEAS—208.

Abercrombie	Coady	Garner	Kitchin
Adamson	Collier	Garrett	Konop
Aiken	Connelly	Glass	Lazaro
Alexander	Conry	Godwin, N. C.	Lee
Allen	Cox	Goodwin, Ark.	Lesher
Almon	Crisp	Gordon	Lever
Ashbrook	Crosser	Gray, Ind.	Lewis
Aswell	Cullop	Gregg	Liebel
Ayres	Dale, N. Y.	Griffin	Linthicum
Bailey	Davis, Tex.	Hamill	Littlepage
Barkley	Decker	Hardy	Lloyd
Barnhart	Dent	Harrison	Lobeck
Beakes	Dewalt	Hart	London
Bell	Dickinson	Hastings	McAndrews
Black	Dies	Hay	McClintic
Blackmon	Dill	Hayden	McDermott
Borland	Dixon	Heflin	McGillicuddy
Brown, W. Va.	Dooling	Helm	McLemore
Bruckner	Doolittle	Helvering	Mays
Brumbaugh	Doremus	Henry	Montague
Buchanan, Ill.	Doughton	Hensley	Moon
Buchanan, Tex.	Driscoll	Holland	Morgan, La.
Burgess	Dupré	Hood	Morrison
Burke	Eagan	Houston	Moss, Ind.
Burnett	Eagle	Howard	Murray
Byrnes, S. C.	Edwards	Huddleston	Neely
Byrns, Tenn.	Estopinal	Hughes	Nicholls, S. C.
Candler, Miss.	Evans	Hulbert	Oglesby
Cantrill	Farley	Hull, Tenn.	Oldfield
Caraway	Ferris	Humphreys, Miss.	Oliver
Carew	Finley	Igoe	Olney
Carlin	Fitzgerald	Jacoway	O'Shaunessy
Carter, Okla.	Flood	Johnson, Ky.	Overmyer
Casey	Flynn	Jones	Page, N. C.
Church	Foster	Kettner	Park
Clark, Fla.	Gandy	Key, Ohio	Patten
Cline	Gard	Kincheloe	Pou
Price	Sears	Steele, Pa.	Tillman
Quin	Shackleford	Stephens, Miss.	Tribble
Ragsdale	Shallenberger	Stephens, Nebr.	Van Dyke
Rainey	Sherley	Stephens, Tex.	Vinson
Raker	Sherwood	Stone	Walker
Randall	Shouse	Stout	Watkins
Rauch	Sims	Sumners	Watson, Va.
Rayburn	Sisson	Taggart	Webb
Reilly	Slayden	Tague	Whaley
Rouse	Small	Talbott	Williams, W. E.
Rubey	Smith, Tex.	Tavenner	Wilson, Fla.
Rucker	Sparkman	Taylor, Ark.	Wilson, La.
Russell, Mo.	Steagall	Taylor, Colo.	Wingo
Sabath	Stedman	Thomas	Wise
Saunders	Steele, Iowa	Thompson	Young, Tex.

NAYS—191.

Anderson	Frear	Kreider	Reavis
Anthony	Freeman	Lafean	Ricketts
Bacharach	Fuller	La Follette	Roberts, Nev.
Beales	Gardner	Lehlbach	Rodenberg
Britt	Garland	Lenroot	Rogers
Britten	Gillett	Lindbergh	Rowe
Browne, Wis.	Glynn	Longworth	Russell, Ohio
Browning	Good	Loud	Schall
Butler	Gould	McArthur	Scott, Mich.
Callaway	Graham	McCracken	Sells
Campbell	Gray, N. J.	McCulloch	Siegel
Cannon	Green, Iowa	McFadden	Sinnott
Capstick	Greene, Mass.	McKenzie	Slemp
Carter, Mass.	Greene, Vt.	McKinley	Sloan
Cary	Griest	McLaughlin	Smith, Idaho
Chandler, N. Y.	Guernsey	Madden	Smith, Mich.
Charles	Hadley	Magee	Smith, Minn.
Chiperfield	Hamilton, Mich.	Mann	Snell
Coleman	Haskell	Mapes	Snyder
Cooper, Ohio	Haugen	Martin	Stafford
Cooper, W. Va.	Hawley	Matthews	Steenerson
Cooper, Wis.	Hayes	Meeker	Stephens, Cal.
Copley	Heaton	Miller, Del.	Sterling
Costello	Helgesen	Miller, Pa.	Stiness
Crago	Hernandez	Mondell	Sulloway
Cramton	Hill	Mooney	Sutherland
Curry	Hilliard	Moore, Pa.	Sweet
Dale, Vt.	Hinds	Moores, Ind.	Swift
Dallinger	Hollingsworth	Morgan, Okla.	Temple
Danforth	Hopwood	Morin	Tilson
Darrow	Howell	Moss, W. Va.	Timberlake
Davis, Minn.	Hull, Iowa	Mott	Tinkham
Dempsey	Humphrey, Wash.	Mudd	Towner
Dillon	Husted	Nelson	Treadway
Dowell	Hutchinson	Nichols, Mich.	Vare
Drukker	James	Nolan	Volstead
Dunn	Johnson, S. Dak.	North	Walsh
Dyer	Johnson, Wash.	Norton	Ward
Edmonds	Kahn	Oakey	Wason
Ellsworth	Kearns	Paige, Mass.	Watson, Pa.
Elston	Keating	Parker, N. J.	Wheeler
Emerson	Keister	Parker, N. Y.	Williams, T. S.
Esch	Kelley	Peters	Williams, Ohio
Fairchild	Kennedy, Iowa	Platt	Wilson, Ill.
Farr	Kennedy, R. I.	Porter	Wood, Ind.
Focht	Kiess, Pa.	Powers	Woods, Iowa
Fordney	King	Pratt	Young, N. Dak.
Foss	Kinkaid	Ramseyer	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—3.

Austin	Roberts, Mass.	Switzer

NOT VOTING—30.

Adair	Fields	Lieb	Rowland
Barchfeld	Gallagher	Loft	Sanford
Bennet	Gallivan	McKellar	Scott, Pa.
Booher	Gray, Ala.	Maher	Scully
Caldwell	Hamilton, N. Y.	Miller, Minn.	Smith, N. Y.
Davenport	Hamlin	Padgett	Winslow
Denison	Kent	Phelan	
Fess	Langley	Riordan	

So the previous question was ordered.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Until further notice:

Mr. MCKELLAR with Mr. AUSTIN.

Mr. BOOHER with Mr. FESS.

Mr. DAVENPORT with Mr. MILLER of Minnesota.

Mr. GALLAGHER with Mr. HAMILTON of New York.

Mr. FIELDS with Mr. LANGLEY.

Mr. HAMLIN with Mr. SANFORD.

Mr. PHELAN with Mr. SCOTT of Pennsylvania.

Mr. GALLIVAN with Mr. BARCHFELD.

Mr. SCULLY with Mr. ROWLAND.

Mr. PADGETT with Mr. ROBERTS of Massachusetts.

Mr. RIORDAN with Mr. BENNET.

Mr. ADAIR with Mr. WINSLOW.

Mr. LIEB with Mr. SWITZER.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to withdraw my vote and to answer "present." I am paired with my colleague, Mr. MCKELLAR.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The previous question is ordered, and the question is on limiting debate to two hours and a half.

Mr. MANN. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 212, nays 191, answered "present" 3, not voting 26, as follows:

YEAS—212.

Abercrombie	Dickinson	Humphreys, Miss.	Reilly
Adamson	Dies	Igoe	Riordan
Aiken	Dill	Jacoway	Rouse
Alexander	Dixon	Johnson, Ky.	Rubey
Allen	Dooling	Jones	Rucker
Almon	Doolittle	Kettner	Russell, Mo.
Ashbrook	Doremus	Key, Ohio	Sabath
Aswell	Doughton	Kincheloe	Saunders
Ayres	Driscoll	Kitchin	Sears
Bailey	Dupré	Konop	Shackleford
Barkley	Eagan	Lazaro	Shallenberger
Barnhart	Eagle	Lee	Sherley
Beakes	Edwards	Lesher	Sherwood
Bell	Estopinal	Lever	Shouse
Black	Evans	Lewis	Sims
Blackmon	Farley	Liebel	Sisson
Booher	Ferris	Linthicum	Slayden
Borland	Finley	Littlepage	Small
Brown, W. Va.	Fitzgerald	Lloyd	Smith, Tex.
Bruckner	Flood	Lobeck	Sparkman
Brumbaugh	Flynn	London	Steagall
Buchanan, Ill.	Foster	McAndrews	Stedman
Buchanan, Tex.	Gandy	McClintic	Steele, Iowa
Burgess	Gard	McDermott	Steele, Pa.
Burke	Garner	McGillicuddy	Stephens, Miss.
Burnett	Garrett	McLemore	Stephens, Nebr.
Byrnes, S. C.	Glass	Mays	Stephens, Tex.
Byrns, Tenn.	Godwin, N. C.	Montague	Stone
Caldwell	Goodwin, Ark.	Moon	Stout
Candler, Miss.	Gordon	Morgan, La.	Sumners
Cantrill	Gray, Ind.	Morrison	Taggart
Caraway	Gregg	Moss, Ind.	Tague
Carew	Griffin	Murray	Talbott
Carlin	Hamill	Neely	Tavenner
Carter, Okla.	Hardy	Nicholls, S. C.	Taylor, Ark.
Casey	Harrison	Oglesby	Taylor, Colo.
Church	Hart	Oldfield	Thomas
Clark, Fla.	Hastings	Oliver	Thompson
Cline	Hay	Olney	Tillman
Coady	Hayden	O'Shaunessy	Tribble
Collier	Heflin	Overmyer	Van Dyke
Connelly	Helm	Page, N. C.	Vinson
Conry	Helvering	Park	Walker
Cox	Henry	Patten	Watkins
Crisp	Hensley	Pou	Watson, Va.
Crosser	Holland	Price	Webb
Cullop	Hood	Quin	Whaley
Dale, N. Y.	Houston	Ragsdale	Williams, W. E.
Davenport	Howard	Rainey	Wilson, Fla.
Davis, Tex.	Huddleston	Raker	Wilson, La.
Decker	Hughes	Randall	Wingo
Dent	Hulbert	Rauch	Wise
Dewalt	Hull, Tenn.	Rayburn	Young, Tex.

NAYS—191.

Anderson	Foss	Kreider	Reavis
Anthony	Frear	Lafean	Ricketts
Bacharach	Freeman	La Follette	Roberts, Nev.
Beales	Fuller	Lehlbach	Rodenberg
Britt	Gardner	Lenroot	Rogers
Britten	Gillett	Lindbergh	Rowe
Browne, Wis.	Glynn	Longworth	Russell, Ohio
Browning	Good	Loud	Schall
Butler	Gould	McArthur	Scott, Mich.
Callaway	Graham	McCracken	Sells
Campbell	Gray, N. J.	McCulloch	Siegel
Cannon	Green, Iowa	McFadden	Sinnott
Capstick	Greene, Mass.	McKenzie	Slemp
Carter, Mass.	Greene, Vt.	McKinley	Sloan
Cary	Griest	McLaughlin	Smith, Idaho
Chandler, N. Y.	Guernsey	Madden	Smith, Mich.
Charles	Hadley	Magee	Smith, Minn.
Chiperfield	Hamilton, Mich.	Mann	Snell
Coleman	Haskell	Mapes	Snyder
Cooper, Ohio	Haugen	Martin	Stafford
Cooper, W. Va.	Hawley	Matthews	Steenerson
Cooper, Wis.	Hayes	Meeker	Stephens, Cal.
Copley	Héaton	Miller, Del.	Sterling
Costello	Helgesen	Miller, Minn.	Stiness
Crago	Hernandez	Miller, Pa.	Sullowav
Cramton	Hill	Mondell	Sutherland
Curry	Hilliard	Mooney	Sweet
Dale, Vt.	Hinds	Moore, Pa.	Swift
Dallinger	Hollingsworth	Moores, Ind.	Temple
Danforth	Hopwood	Morgan, Okla.	Tilson
Darrow	Howell	Morin	Timberlake
Davis, Minn.	Hull, Iowa	Moss, W. Va.	Tinkham
Dempsey	Humphrey, Wash.	Mott	Towner
Denison	Husted	Mudd	Treadway
Dillon	Hutchinson	Nelson	Vare
Dowell	James	Nichols, Mich.	Volstead
Drukker	Johnson, S. Dak.	Nolan	Walsh
Dunn	Johnson, Wash.	North	Ward
Dyer	Kahn	Norton	Wason
Edmonds	Kearns	Oakey	Watson, Pa.
Ellsworth	Keating	Paige, Mass.	Wheeler
Elston	Keister	Parker, N. J.	Williams, T. S.
Emerson	Kelley	Parker, N. Y.	Williams, Ohio
Esch	Kennedy, Iowa	Peters	Wilson, Ill.
Fairchild	Kennedy, R. I.	Platt	Wood, Ind.
Farr	Kiess, Pa.	Powers	Woods, Iowa
Focht	King	Pratt	Young, N. Dak.
Fordney	Kinkaid	Ramseyer	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—3.

Austin	Roberts, Mass.	Switzer

NOT VOTING—26.

Adair	Garland	Loft	Sanford
Barchfeld	Gray, Ala.	McKellar	Scott, Pa.
Bennet	Hamilton, N. Y.	Maher	Scully
Fess	Hamlin	Padgett	Smith, N. Y.
Fields	Kent	Phelan	Winslow
Gallagher	Langley	Porter	
Gallivan	Lieb	Rowland	

So the motion was agreed to.

The following additional pairs were announced:

Until further notice:

Mr. MAHER with Mr. FESS.

Mr. LOFT with Mr. BENNET.

Mr. SMITH of New York with Mr. PORTER.

The SPEAKER. On this question there are 212 yeas and 191 nays. The motion is agreed to.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of House joint resolution 59; and, pending that, I ask unanimous consent that I control an hour and a quarter of the time and the gentleman from Michigan, Mr. FORDNEY, control an hour and a quarter.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina asks unanimous consent that he control one half of the time and the gentleman from Michigan, Mr. FORDNEY, the other half. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from North Carolina to go into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, with Mr. FITZGERALD in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is now in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of House joint resolution 59, extending the provisions of the act entitled "An act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes," approved October 22, 1914, to December 31, 1916, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the provisions of the act entitled "An act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes," approved October 22, 1914 (Stat. L., vol. 38, pp. 745–764, inclusive), are continued in full force and effect until and including December 31, 1916.

SEC. 2. That the appropriation for salaries and expenses of collectors of internal revenue, deputy collectors, surveyors, clerks, messengers, and janitors in internal-revenue offices for the fiscal year 1916 is made available for all expenses arising under the provisions of this joint resolution during the last half of the fiscal year 1916, including not exceeding $6,050 for payment of necessary personal services in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in the District of Columbia.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. HULL].

Mr. HULL of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, the necessities, as well as the merits of the pending resolution, were fully discussed and considered by this House in September of last year. The conditions imperatively necessitating the continuance of the present emergency tax law are even more apparent now than they were then. I had no intention of consuming any of the time, therefore, in the further discussion of this measure, and except for the strange and unexpected and unfair attitude assumed by gentlemen on the other side I should have remained silent.

We are confronted by a Republican minority which seems to be disappointed, desperate, and mad. They seem to be mad because their wonderful prophecies of dire calamity that would sweep over this country under a Democratic administration and a Democratic tariff law have been blown to atoms and have proven false in every particular. They appear to be desperate because under this administration and under the present tariff law we did not have a recurrence of those awful calamitous conditions that visited this country under the panic of 1907, when the Dingley high-protective tariff law was in operation.

Mr. DAVIS of Texas. Amen. [Applause.]

Mr. HULL of Tennessee. And of similar and even worse conditions that came upon this country in the early nineties, when the McKinley high-protective tariff law was in operation, and of still worse conditions which visited this country in 1873, when the Morrill high-protective tariff law was in operation, which was supposed and known to be a high-protective tariff law.

What is our situation, Mr. Chairman? I had assumed that in this great body of intelligent and supposedly patriotic gentlemen a mere reading of the committee's report recommending the passage of the pending resolution would have satisfied any man who would be inclined to respond to the dictates of public duty and public patriotism. But not so. We are at once confronted

by gentlemen on the other side in the most narrow, vindictive, and bigoted spirit of partisanship, attempting at this critical time in the affairs of the country and the affairs of the world to haggle over the precise method, the particular details, by which Congress, in response to the request of the President and the Treasury Department, shall meet a most serious emergency due to war conditions. Why, Mr. Chairman, there is not a country on this planet to-day that has not had this precise question, this precise situation, as to emergency taxes, to deal with during the past few months. I here and now challenge any gentleman on the other side to name a single country that has not had this precise emergency revenue situation to deal with during the past few months. And yet gentlemen on the other side, in feigned astonishment and for the sole purpose of playing politics, rise here and undertake to impede the passage of this measure, which every citizen in this country at all intelligent knows is absolutely urgent and necessary. Canada over here lost 28 per cent of her customs revenues during the first few months of the war and levied a stamp tax on everything that could be found to meet the deficiency. Japan lost $41,000,000 of her customs revenue during the first four months, and has been busy, as we have, undertaking to replenish the deficiency.

Every South American Republic lost on an average 50 per cent of its imports during the first few months of the war, and they were obliged to issue bonds, to borrow money, to declare a general state of moratorium, and still, in the face of these facts and in the face of the further facts that Spain, the Scandinavian countries, Switzerland, Holland, and every other peace country on earth has had to deal with this emergency treasury situation, we are not permitted, without the injection of narrow, hide-bound partisanship, to pass a little tax resolution, the necessity for which is apparent to everyone. Over in the Canadian Parliament, in the South American legislative bodies, and in parliaments of Europe, where these emergency revenue matters have arisen during the war, the members, without respect to partisanship, but in the spirit of the highest patriotism, have risen as one man and voted through such legislation as was necessary to tide over the situation. [Applause on the Democratic side.] I must confess, Mr. Chairman, that this is a new kind of patriotism which some of our friends on the other side are undertaking to bring into notice. It seems to be a political patriotism, a patriotism that places politics far above a high public duty and love of country. It would appear to be a kind of hyphenated patriotism. [Laughter and applause on Democratic side.]

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORDNEY], to my deep regret and disappointment, undertook, in a spirit as venomous and vicious as it was ignorant, to criticize the Treasury Department for having corrected, in accordance with a piece of Republican legislation, the daily publication showing the exact and accurate condition of the Treasury. He says that the Treasury Department would have been imprisoned if they had been in the same category as national banks for having made these changes, which every expert accountant in the United States will say are accurate and true.

In 1890, under the administration of President Harrison, there was a deficit confronting the administration. Hon. John Sherman drew and secured the passage of a measure under the terms of which money deposited in the National Treasury to redeem national-bank notes should go into the general fund under the head of miscellaneous, and that the notes directed to be retired should be classed as a part of the public debt. Complying with the exact letter of that law, one part of the change, which the gentleman from Michigan so viciously condemned, was made to conform to it. Again, the gentleman from Michigan seems to set the pace of those on his side of the House, which is, on every occasion during the coming session and the coming year, to undertake to hinder and impede the efforts of the majority to deal with the important legislative questions of the country. So far as I am concerned, Mr. Chairman, I want to notify the gentleman from Michigan now that I do not on my part as one Democrat among several millions intend to assume the defensive, in view of the wonderful record of honesty in the administration of every department of this Government, with its absolute freedom from scandal in every respect, with a record of constructive achievement that challenges the comparison of any former administration; and I want to say to the gentleman that during this session and during next year, so far as I am concerned, I propose to go out with other Democrats in an aggressive manner, without explanation or apology, standing flat-footed upon this record of honesty and constructive ability on the part of the present administration, and to meet them in the open field of battle. I do not propose to assume the defensive, to be dodging, to be evading, to be halting, or hesitating whenever some gentleman, purely for partisan purposes, undertakes to impede legislation or to thwart the purposes of the majority. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Chairman, I wish to show, as I conceive it, the utter inconsistency and utter lack of patriotism on the other side. When the Spanish-American War came on and they were in the majority, they made no suggestion or offer to attempt a general overhauling of the tariff law, although the Dingley tariff of that year was yielding only $147,000,000, as against $176,000,000 for the previous year under the Wilson bill. No; their attention was not on that subject at that time, as it seems to be now. The first thing they did was to issue $199,000,000 of bonds and throw their proceeds into the National Treasury. They had a general balance of $118,000,000 in the Treasury. The next thing they did was to call upon their colleagues in Congress to aid in passing a comprehensive emergency tax law, from which the present law was identically taken. They did that, and within 12 months' time, although the danger then was not so great as the danger and the necessity is now, they thus threw into the National Treasury more than $300,000,000. But on this present occasion, when they are called upon in a spirit of nonpartisanship and of earnest patriotism to perform a duty that is as plain as it is urgent, we are confronted only by an exhibition of narrow, blind, stand-pat partisanship. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The committee informally rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, a message from the Senate, by Mr. Tulley, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a joint resolution and bills of the following titles:

H. J. Res. 61. Joint resolution authorizing payment of the salaries of officers and employees of Congress for December, 1915;

H. R. 663. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Citizens' Bridge Co. to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Burlington Iowa; and

H. R. 3638. An act to extend the time for constructing a bridge across the St. Francis River at or near St. Francis, Ark.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed joint resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

S. J. Res. 38. Joint resolution to transfer the Government exhibit from the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to the Panama-California Exposition, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Vice President had appointed Mr. JONES and Mr. LANE members of the joint committee on the part of the Senate as provided for in the act of February 16, 1889, as amended by the act of March 2, 1895, entitled "An act to authorize and provide for the disposition of useless papers in the executive departments," for the disposition of useless papers in the Treasury Department.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The committee resumed its session.

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GREEN].

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, when a great political party introduces a measure imposing $80,000,000 in taxes and presents it for immediate passage without affording any opportunity for correcting its conceded injustice and imperfections, it becomes the duty of the leaders of that party to frankly confess that an emergency exists which brooks no delay and to frankly and clearly set forth the condition of the national finances. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KITCHIN], the distinguished leader of the majority, has accepted this duty and has performed it on his part; but the administration, whose announcements have been heralded abroad by the press, not only has refused to admit the existence of the emergency but has carefully concealed the condition of the Treasury, and the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. HULL], who has just spoken, has followed the administration regardless of where it led him.

On the second day of this session the President of the United States addressed Congress on the condition of the state of the Union in general, and, among other things, on the condition and state of the Treasury. It had been announced beforehand that he would recommend enlargements of the Army and Navy, which would enormously increase our annual expenditures. These expenditures had in the last fiscal year heavily exceeded the receipts, and the balance in the Treasury continued to shrink as each day went by. I hoped, therefore, that when the President called upon Congress to furnish additional revenue that a full

and accurate statement of the condition of the Treasury and of the demands which were likely to be made upon it would be set forth in his message. I knew, of course, that in these seasons of shrinkage in revenue and increase of deficits, the inevitable attributes of a Democratic administration, such a statement would be somewhat humiliating and anything but pleasant reading for the American people. [Applause on the Republican side.] It necessarily involved a confession of failure on the part of the Democratic Party to properly manage the finances of the country, but unless it was made the country would not understand how nearly exhausted the Treasury was and what it would need in the future. The administration not only owed such a statement to this House for the proper consideration of this bill, but it owed it to the Nation, and probably the mass of the people thought they received it, but they did not. The fatal faculty of our Democratic friends for mixing their imagination with their mathematics was everywhere manifest [laughter], and the statement which was furnished was misleading and incorrect to an astonishing degree.

Let me emphasize at this point that I am not holding the President responsible for the figures he gave in his message, which, of course, were furnished under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. I would not want to make that kind of a charge against the Chief Executive. It is too serious. Besides it was unnecessary for him to make computations when he had a calculator in his family; and what reason, indeed, could be given why he should not rely on the Secretary of the Treasury for any figures that he should give out? If, then, we wish to obtain an explanation of the surprising figures found in the message, we must turn to the source of his information.

For myself, I wished to learn particularly how and where the President had discovered that on June 30 last there was a balance in the Treasury of $104,170,105.78. On that date I had received a statement, issued by the Treasury Department, stating that the balance was $82,025,716.03. This difference of $22,000,000, while it may seem small in comparison with some other changes, I thought was worth looking after in interest of the public. At this point I recalled that the Secretary of the Treasury had recently given the press a statement in which the conditions of the Treasury was set forth in glowing colors. You may remember that this statement was published in the newspapers, and that it not only represented that there was now a large balance on hand, but also that there would be the comfortable surplus of $76,000,000 in the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year of 1916, if the present taxes were continued. As this statement appears to be the one upon which the President based the figures used in his message, and is repeated in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury it becomes necessary to analyze it.

It is not often that one can introduce a flavor of romance into cold figures, but Mr. McAdoo has done it. [Laughter.] The statement of the condition of our national finances which he gave to the press is one of the most interesting of the recent works of fiction, although probably not one of the "best sellers." [Laughter.] After examining it, I was irresistibly reminded of one of the famous characters in Dickens's works—Mr. Micawber, in the novel "David Copperfield." Mr. Micawber was the originator of the celebrated maxim—"Annual income £20, annual expenses £19 6s.; result, happiness; annual income £20, annual expenses £20 6s.; result, misery"—an expression peculiarly adapted to the condition of the National Treasury under the present Democratic régime. But Mr. Micawber was an optimist, and, like the Secretary of the Treasury, present deficits did not occupy his mind so much as visions of a large surplus in the future. Dickens's famous character has often been considered an exaggeration, but Mr. Micawber's peculiar characteristics are portrayed in this statement of the Secretary of the Treasury. Let us see what the real facts are with reference to the condition of the Treasury, and compare them with the statement of Mr. McAdoo and the outline presented by the President's message.

On June 1 of last year the balance in the Treasury was less than $15,000,000, according to the daily statement. At that time nearly $30,000,000 of the resources of the Treasury consisted of subsidiary silver and other minor coins. It was obvious that if the Government was called upon to meet its demand obligations it would have to dip into this fund of nickels, dimes, quarters, and so forth, and the balance in the Treasury began to look like "thirty cents," indeed. [Laughter.]

Mr. TOWNER. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman from Iowa yield to his colleague?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. I will.

Mr. TOWNER. I notice that the President said in his address that this is an "available balance." Will the gentleman be kind enough to give the House what is meant by "available balance" in the Treasury?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. I can not state what is meant by an "available balance" in the Treasury as understood by the President, but I will give the House my opinion of what an available balance is later on.

About this time the Treasury, through the collectors of internal revenue, began to send out frantic calls for help, requesting everyone to send in their income tax as soon as possible, and the balance began to rise. On the last day of June $44,000,000 was paid in and it reached $82,000,000, including silver bullion, subsidiary silver, minor coins, and so forth, and everything else that could then be thought of.

Do you ask how this $82,000,000 could be changed to $104,000,000? Of course the change should not surprise you, as changes are always in order with this administration. The message that contained these interesting figures announced a very important change of policy with reference to the Army and Navy which would affect the Treasury. Prior to this time the form of the daily statement had been changed and the summary of the receipts and disbursements for the year given in the daily statement of June 30 last is different from that given by the Secretary in his report recently received by Congress. A still more surprising change in the Treasury accounts will be found later. Everyone has heard of the postmaster who said that the administration could not change quicker than he could, but he was referring to a different administration—he had never held office under Mr. Wilson. If he tried to keep up with this administration, he would find himself hopelessly distanced on the first quarter of the track.

Evidently this balance of $82,000,000 in the Treasury on June 30 as then made up did not seem large enough to Mr. McAdoo [laughter], as he added to it over $19,000,000 from the national bank note redemption fund and over $2,000,000 cash deposits that he said were included in the revised details, although not received by the Treasury until after that date. [Laughter.] In this way he succeeded in bringing the balance up to a little over $104,000,000, as before stated. His excuse for including the amount due of the bank note redemption fund in the assets is that it was made by law a part of the public debt and was included therein; but it was a current liability, changing from day to day, payable on demand, which could not properly be part of a working balance. As to the cash deposits, as a matter of course they had never been counted except on the day they were received. An interesting fact in relation to this two million and odd dollars of cash deposits which the Secretary counts as of June 30, although not received until July 1, is that the balance in the Treasury on July 1 dropped to $76,157,831.33, including the selfsame cash deposits which Mr. McAdoo now counts in with those of the day before. Apparently the Treasury officials had been doing some "window dressing" by withholding large payments until after the fiscal year. This would not matter so much if Mr. McAdoo had not taken this same balance of June 30, which he had raised $22,000,000, and in his press statement made the amount of the balance the same for July 1 as for June 30, namely, $104,170,105.78, when the daily statement for July 1 showed that there was in fact only a little over $76,000,000 on that day. Even if we include the amount of the redemption fund for July 1, which was $19,484,788, Mr. McAdoo's press statement would be over $8,000,000 in error for July 1. These changes aptly exemplify Mr. McAdoo's financial genius. We have had some great Secretaries of the Treasury, but never before one who could succeed in having the same deposit credited on two different days or who could change a liability into an asset.

However remarkable the statement prepared by Mr. McAdoo and used by the President may seem, it is modest compared to some of the figures created by the Secretary.

After June 1 for the next three months the balance shrunk over $35,000,000, or nearly $12,000,000 per month. The excess of disbursements was larger than for the same months of 1914, and at the same rate for three months more would have found the Treasury practically empty. The balance in the Treasury as found in the daily statement of September 30 last was $40,898,894.97. The situation was somewhat alarming, but Mr. McAdoo promptly arose to the occasion. In fact, he took a Zeppelin excursion into the clouds and marked the balance up overnight to $128,063,545.23. Webster said Hamilton smote the rock of the public resources and abundant streams of revenue gushed forth, but Hamilton never achieved such a stroke as this. [Applause on the Republican side.] With such a Secretary it is evident that our Treasury never can become bankrupt, no matter how much the disbursements may exceed the receipts. But do you ask how the Secretary arrived at these figures? Easy enough. He not only put in the amount of the redemption

fund before referred to, but included $61,089,225.97 which had been placed to the credit of disbursing officers with which to meet various debts of the Government. It was very simple, but somehow no one had ever thought of it before, and consequently disbursing officers' balances after being taken out of the Treasury were not counted as if they were still in it.

What I have said does not present a complete view of the statement given to the press by the Secretary of the Treasury. In it he hopefully predicted that the disbursements for the ensuing fiscal year would be less than for the previous year. At the outset I had a distinct reluctance to accept his prophecies, remembering his predictions for the year before, and that when June 1 came the disbursements had exceeded the receipts by $64,165,416.78, according to the daily statement to which I always adhere. These figures, of course, have been changed also and are now given differently in the report of the Secretary and in the President's message. The excess of disbursements over receipts as given in the Secretary's report is $57,442,509.75. I pass this over, as one who is reviewing the changes in the reports can hardly afford to pay attention to little discrepancies of six or seven millions.

I have not time to take up in detail the estimates made for the fiscal year of 1916, but why should the Secretary of the Treasury estimate the disbursements for 1916 at $7,000,000 less for this fiscal year than for 1915? Instead of being less, it is extremely likely that they will need many millions more, as it will take at least $10,000,000 to make up the deficiency in the Post Office revenues alone. According to the Secretary's own estimates, the disbursements will exceed the receipts by $27,000,000, even if the war tax and sugar duties are continued. How serious the situation is can best be understood by considering the condition of the Treasury for the last month, in which there were many days when, if the amount of subsidiary silver coin, minor coin, silver bullion, bank-note redemption fund, and disbursing officers' credits were deducted, the balance would actually be on the wrong side. The President told us quite properly that there should be a working balance of $50,000,000 in the Treasury. This bill will not satisfy the needs of the Treasury. There will be no such working balance in the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year unless additional taxes are laid above those provided by the bill and now in force. The working balance and the McAdoo balance are two very different things.

When we consider the necessities of the Treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, we are informed by Mr. FITZGERALD, the very able chairman of the Appropriations Committee, that at least $137,000,000 of additional revenue will be required for the increase asked for by the War and Navy Departments. Then there are other large items which must be included—at least $5,000,000 for railroads in Alaska, to say nothing of any appropriations for rivers and harbors, public buildings, Reclamation Service, and $40,000,000 for the ship-purchase bill. How, under these conditions, it can be considered that it will be sufficient for the next fiscal year, 1917, to obtain $112,000,000 of new revenue, as stated in the President's message, is beyond me. It would seem that $150,000,000 or $200,000,000 additional would be nearer the amount required, which, of course, can not be definitely determined until the appropriation bills are made up.

Whatever may be thought with reference to the additional revenue needed, it is quite plain that the administration has brought the Treasury dangerously near bankruptcy, and by twisting and shifting its methods of bookkeeping has sought to conceal the real situation. The burdensome and vexatious direct taxes which have been levied in times of peace are clearly insufficient to maintain a reasonable working balance in the Treasury, but the prospect is that the American people will have still more stamps to moisten, in view of the need of the Treasury for additional revenue and the disposition of the administration to put the burden of its failure upon those who ought not to bear it. The Micawber of the Treasury will doubtless continue to exploit his visions, but out of all these masses of contradictory figures, in spite of the fog with which they have been covered, the people will understand that the National Treasury no longer has a real working balance.

Mr. Speaker, much will be said at this session with reference to proper preparation for defense, and we will be told that war may come suddenly and unexpectedly, like a bolt from a clear sky. Such being the situation, the first preparation that we should make is to create in the Treasury a free fund of at least $50,000,000, which could be used for any emergency which might arise overnight. Until the Treasury is so supplied we will not be prepared for war, nor even for the incidents of peace. This bill is insufficient for that purpose and will not create such a fund, which will only be supplied by a protective tariff under a Republican administration. [Long applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. LONGWORTH].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. LONGWORTH] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose this resolution, not on account of the resolution itself so much as because it seeks to fasten for another year upon the American people a tax that I believe to be essentially wrong in principle, because it is a tax burdensome and oppressive, and imposed on objects and ordinary transactions of business never before taxed in the history of this country except in time of war.

I realize, however, the condition that confronts us, and therefore I shall content myself with merely recording my name against the passage of this resolution and not attempting to block it either by obstruction or by amendment, much as it needs amendment.

The situation simply is—and it was brought out in the strenuously enthusiastic speech of the leader of the majority an hour ago [laughter on the Republican side]—that if we do not pass this resolution before the Christmas adjournment or recess the Treasury will be bankrupt.

It is useless to attempt to conceal the true state of affairs, either by wit or sophistry or financial legerdemain. To anyone who has at all followed the history of the Treasury balance for the past year the situation to-day is obvious. The fiscal year of 1915 started with a balance in the Treasury of $145,835,502.10. On the 11th of the following June the balance had shrunk to $17,780,831.39, a loss of more than $127,000,000, or an average loss of more than $10,000,000 a month. In the last few days of June, however, a windfall came; the screws had been turned and twisted to exact the last pound of flesh out of the payers of the income tax, and the balance rose on the 30th of June to $82,025,716.03; not $104,000,000, but to about $82,000,000. Again the process of erosion set in, to such an extent that on the 30th of September the balance had fallen to $40,898,894.26, a loss of more than $41,000,000, or an average loss per month of more than $13,000,000. Then, marvelous to relate, we awoke the next morning to find that the balance in the Treasury was announced to be $128,063,545.23.

Was this another windfall, such as had come in the closing days of June? Had any money come into the Treasury? Had $88,000,000, like manna from heaven, fallen into the Treasury? Not at all. There was actually less money in the Treasury on the 1st of October than there was on the day previous. We were told that the reason for it was that the Treasury Department had adopted a new method of bookkeeping; that the old method hitherto pursued by the administration had become antiquated, and a newer and more enlightened method had been adopted instead. As a matter of fact, Mr. Chairman, there is nothing new about this method. It is as old as the hills. It has been going on ever since figures were invented. It is simply the process of padding figures to give to those interested a roseate, but an entirely false, view of the situation. [Applause on the Republican side.]

You have done, gentlemen, what you would have been the first to condemn if it had been done by any others. I shall refer to only one of the items that you have included in your Treasury available cash balance. Suppose a railroad company, for instance, in its statement to the public should include as a part of its available cash sums that have been appropriated for specific purposes only. What would you call it? I venture to believe that you gentlemen on the other side of this House would have called that "high finance" of the most pernicious kind, and you would have been right. You may call this system modern finance. I call it jugglery. But even these new and enlightened methods have not prevented the process of erosion of your Treasury balance from going on. Your $128,000,000 had shrunk on the opening day of this Congress, December 6, to $116,871,284.79. Yesterday morning it was $107,600,970.35. You had lost over $20,000,000 from the 1st of October, and you have lost over $9,000,000 since this Congress has been in session. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Now, there is a perfectly easy way to find out what the Treasury balance is to-day. Subtract $88,000,000, the amount you padded it with in October, from the present balance of $107,000,000, and what is the answer? About $20,000,000.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD], now presiding over this House, need give himself no concern that the knowledge on this side of the House of the true state of affairs will encourage our rapacity. On the contrary, I will say to the gentleman from New York that it simply inspires in us only feelings of grave concern for the future of this country, so long as the

Democratic administration shall remain in power. [Applause on the Republican side.]

The fact is that our condition to-day is substantially the same as it was about the middle of last June, but we have not any windfall to look forward to, such as took place then. We have got to wait six months before the returns of the income tax come in, when we had then to wait only a week; and this paltry $20,000,000 that to-day represents the real balance in the Treasury, when we consider that we have been losing about a million dollars a day since this Congress went into session, is apt right speedily, like the voyagers in the "Hunting of the Snark," "to softly and suddenly vanish away and never be heard from again." [Laughter and applause on the Republican side.]

You are right in one thing. There is urgent necessity, under your revenue system, of passing this resolution. We on this side have no disposition to prevent you, although we have been called unpatriotic. But we do not propose to stultify ourselves by voting to perpetuate even for a year a system of taxation odious and unjustifiable in time of peace in this country. [Applause on the Republican side.] That it is necessary now is only because your tariff law has proved itself not only destructive of industry, but impotent to raise the revenue necessary for the maintenance of this Government, war or no war. [Applause on the Republican side.]

The American people are patriotic. They are willing to pay their share of the expenses of Government, and they are willing to pay heavily of their treasure in time of stress and danger. But you will find that they do not like to pay emergency taxes when no emergency exists. You will find that they do not like to pay war taxes when there is no war. There would never have been any necessity for the taxes you are about to continue if you had not destroyed—deliberately destroyed—a large part of the revenue formerly collected at the customhouses of this country. [Applause on the Republican side.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. FORDNEY. I yield five minutes more to the gentleman.

Mr. LONGWORTH. You can not substantiate the claim that the European war is in any real degree responsible. Your deficit was growing before the war started or was even dreamed of, in spite of the fact that importations of enormous proportions have continued to flow and are to-day flowing into this country. It is not the quantity of the imports, but the duties imposed and collected upon them, that have made the deficit and played hob with your revenue.

As a discourager of American industry your tariff is a brilliant success. As a producer of revenue it is a sorry failure. The history of this administration abundantly illustrates the essential difference between the rival revenue policies of the Republican and Democratic Parties. Under our method stimulated trade and industry go hand in hand with adequate revenue. Under yours inadequate revenue walks over prostrate industry. [Applause on the Republican side.]

You may reply that to-day prosperity prevails in the land. Of course it does, but it is a sporadic prosperity, due almost entirely to our prodigious export trade, with which you have nothing whatever to do, and based upon the greatest calamity of the ages. Woe to American industry, I say, if this war shall cease and competitive conditions be restored before the Underwood law is repealed. [Applause on the Republican side.] Heaven protect American labor if this thing happens before protective duties are restored. [Applause on the Republican side.]

You say that this is but the beginning of the imposition of other and far-reaching direct taxes. If you are sincere, as we are on this side of the House, in your desire for adequate preparedness, you will need them, unless you are willing to adopt our method of raising revenue.

But this is not the time for the discussion of these questions. That will come later. In the meantime, we will not seek to prevent the prolongation for a year of your present method of direct taxation, but we suggest to you that in the future you may not find it so easy. We are for preparedness and we are willing to pay for it, but we propose to have something to say about the method by which necessary revenue shall be raised.

I now yield back the remainder of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman used two minutes and yields back three minutes to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. FORDNEY. Will the gentleman from North Carolina use some of his time now?

Mr. KITCHIN. We shall have but one more speech on this side, which will close the debate.

Mr. FORDNEY. I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. SLOAN].

Mr. SLOAN. Mr. Chairman, the approaching holiday season, with all its various festivities, is anticipated by all of us. There are special celebrations of events, important to some and observed with interest by all. In other times and other seasons great rulers and statesmen, on festal occasions like those now approaching, would undoubtedly have extended to the common people of the Nation the hand of generosity; but to-day this Congress, with the infliction of this burden of taxation, lands on the American people with the clenched fist of oppression. [Applause on the Republican side.]

The time is short, but I deem it a duty to protest against this burdensome, offensive, and repugnant tax.

But we are advised that we should not resent it, that we should not wince, and perhaps that is true; for to-day the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KITCHIN] is punishing the American people with a whip for their indiscretion in 1912, while from yonder platform on the 7th of December the President of the United States announced that later on we would be punished with a scorpion in the form of a bill that will add to the terms of this burdensome law.

But the people are patient. The people are long-suffering. I presume they will bend under the load and punishment of that indiscretion which turned the control of this Government over to cunning contrivers of taxes. But it seems to me that they will be warranted in being patient; because, looking forward, they know that there must come an end of all things, and that among the days that are to come, March 4, 1917, looms up in the distance. Were not the elections of last November to the party in control an emphatic notice to quit? [Applause on the Republican side.]

The leader of the majority in his speech presenting this resolution said it was thought when this bill was presented last year that the war would have closed by the 1st of January, 1916. If that was true, then the bill was not drawn with reference to that thought, because the bill that was presented in this House and voted upon in this House fixed no limitation to the life of the tax law, save and except the stamp tax. It was so cunningly arranged that the bill would not only outlast the European war, but so far as this administration is concerned it would be a perpetual tax. Although I called this fact to the attention of the majority of this House in that Congress—a great deal larger majority, by the way, than the present one—no attention was paid to it, and it remained for the Senate to take up the feature of limitation and place upon the bill the limitation which we find in the present law.

I am sorry that the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. HULL] saw fit to impugn and attack the patriotism of this side of the House. Yet my sorrow is diminished a great deal when I remember that if from any source on earth the great body of people represented by those on this side of the House would have their patriotism impugned, it would be by the gentleman from Tennessee. [Applause on the Republican side.] The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. HULL] said that in the next campaign he would "go out and stand flat-footed"—I would like to see the gentleman standing flat-footed—upon the Baltimore platform, with its bending, warping, breaking, vanishing planks. A moving picture of that spectacle sold to advantage would finance the next campaign of almost any anti-Democratic Party to victory. [Applause on the Republican side.]

The gentleman said that we had a panic in 1907 and would charge it to Republican policies. I say this to the gentleman from Tennessee, that during the first calendar year in which the Underwood tariff law was in operation there were more failures in the United States, carrying a larger excess of liabilities over assets, than in 1907, 1908, or any other year in the history of this Nation. [Applause on the Republican side.]

I submit a record of the number of failures and the excess of liabilities over assets for certain record calendar years in our recent history.

Year.	Number.	Excess of liabilities over assets.
1914	16,759	$162,313,407
1913	14,553	134,800,000
1908	14,044	127,500,000
1907	10,265	95,800,000
1896	15,094	99,100,000
1893	15,508	150,600,000

This shows 1914 as having 1,251 more failures than the next highest year in our history. It shows the excess of liability over assets for 1914, $11,713,407 more than in 1893 and $66,513,407 over 1907.

And during 1914, which had seven months of the Underwood tariff law—and there was no war going in Europe—there was a greater shrinkage in values of sound and stable properties and securities, more idle freight cars, and more laborers thrown out of employment than in any other year in our national history.

I oppose this bill because it is founded on two definite wrongs. One is that if the party in power had lived up to their pledge solemnly made in Baltimore, for that economy for which the chairman of this committee so vainly pleaded, there would be money in the Treasury now to run this Government. Further than that, if the Underwood tariff law had been fair to all the industries of this country, and if it had been drawn in line with its pledge for the raising of revenue, and had not been a rank discrimination between industries and between sections, there would still be considerable money in the Treasury to run this Government and this infamous tax need not have been extended.

Ah, but the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. HULL] said that on a former occasion, when this side of the House presented a revenue bill of similar character, that side—the Democratic—of the House, substantially to a man, patriotically supported it. I have before me the record of the votes on that bill. The bill was passed April 29, 1898. As I read that list I find that not only on the passage of that bill but when it came back from the Senate and House conferees the vote was Republicans for the bill and Democrats against it, with a few marked exceptions on either side. I find that Mr. Cummings, of New York, and Gen. Joseph Wheeler stood almost alone on their side of the House supporting the bill, while the great mass of their partisans voted against the bill, although this Nation was then actually involved in a great war.

I note among those voting against that bill, not to reflect upon them, but to refute the statement of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. HULL], the following, who are still in public life: ADAMSON, BROUSSARD, CLARK, HENRY, LLOYD, MOON, SHAFROTH, SIMS, SLAYDEN, SPARKMAN, STEPHENS, SWANSON, TALBOTT, and UNDERWOOD.

I recently reread, Mr. Chairman, that matchless lecture of Wendell Phillips on "The Lost Arts." I was interested in the manner in which he read into the record of the ancient ruins and writings, the inventions, discoveries, and appliances that we call our modern arts. But in all the list presented in his matchless manner and eloquence I found not the art of bookkeeping. That noble art seems not to have been rediscovered by the ingenious and eloquent Wendell. A reference might be found to it in the writings of the recording angel; but whatever there was anciently to that profession it never reached the perfection of modern official application.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska two minutes more.

Mr. SLOAN. We who in our homes from day to day during vacation saw the falling column of cash in the National Treasury with grave apprehension, wondered what soon must occur. On the last day of September or the first of October, or in the witching hour between the months when "graveyards yawn," that a magician in the Treasury waved his wand, and suddenly debts became credits, liabilities became assets, and obligations became resources. It exemplified what old Si Smith in our country said after he failed in business. When he was asked what he was going to do, he said: "I am going to live on the interest of my debts." So it is expected that the Treasury of the United States will prosper and grow on what it owes. [Laughter.]

The people object to this expense, because if they have a magician in the Treasury who can by the waving of a wand, or the exercise of a decree or fiat, breathe into or wish $80,000,000 into the Treasury, what is the use of the tax? Why McAdoo about it? [Laughter.] Wave the wand and do away with the tax, or else what is the use of having a magician in the Treasury.

I was at Leavenworth a few years ago, taking depositions in the institution down there belonging to the Government, where the long-term guests of the United States are housed, fed, and worked. My attention was called to a group called "the bankers squad." I asked one of them why he was not in his bank. He said: "Well, I evolved a new system of bookkeeping, which I followed for a couple of years until the authorities uncovered it, and that is why I am not in the bank." [Laughter.]

That is one reason why the bookkeeper at the end of the Avenue will not be long retained by the people of the United States. If there is one important fact established from the authoritative statements of the majority leader in the preference of his party for taxes upon persons, business, and industries of Americans, rather than upon the foreign products, I believe, Mr. Chairman, that the foreign producers who would enjoy the American market, which heretofore was and hereafter is to be the best in the world, should pay a large share of the American taxes, and not the American laborers, farmers, and business men. [Applause.]

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON]. [Applause.]

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, in five minutes' time I can not undertake to exhaustively talk about this bill or the condition of the Treasury. In that five minutes of time, however, I desire to be entirely practical and entirely nonpartisan. [Laughter.] Gentlemen on the other side laugh, all right. The proof of the pudding is in the eating of it. I am an American citizen; I am a Republican. I disagree with the other side of the House touching taxation, in many other respects, but especially from an economic standpoint. They had full power to put their policy on the statute book. Probably they were bound to do it. I guess they were, under their platform, and they kept it in that respect. We have had a trial of it. You say on account of the war there is a deficit; we say the deficit happened before the war.

But what I say and what you say does not make it correct. I have not the time to discuss what the fact is, but it is absolutely certain that, as an American citizen and a Representative, it is my duty to contribute to the welfare of the Republic, and I am ready to do it. And yet I must be allowed the poor privilege of saying how you might have done it better, not only for public sentiment, but for the Treasury and the well-being of all the people.

Here is a revenue law called a war-revenue tax law that will expire the last day of this year. You want to extend it. Your President, when he addressed the House a few days ago, to which address I listened with great attention, said that to continue this law would not be sufficient; that you have large amounts of money to gather into the Treasury from taxation, and he recommended how that should be done. I do not agree with his recommendations. I am for appropriating money where the public welfare requires and for providing money to pay the appropriations. Now, I put it to that side of the House in all fairness. You gave notice and your President has given notice that this is only a starter; that later on in this session, between this and the close of the fiscal year on the 30th of June, you are again to bring in revenue bills that will increase taxation. Do you not think that when you pass this bill you might limit it to three months or six months, or, perchance, to the end of this session of Congress? It seems to me that it ought to be so limited, and then when you bring in other tax bills you can include this bill and we can take the dose all at one time.

There is another way to get revenue. The President is not pleased with it. There are $222,000,000 of Panama bonds in the Treasury. We proposed when we authorized that work to build it by bonds, but lo and behold, under a Republican policy, with constantly increasing expenses, the Treasury was filled and filled until we paid all the expenditures, and then, lo and behold, there were $222,000,000 of these bonds that we did not use, because we paid all of the expenses out of the Treasury, money that came in under the Republican policy. [Applause.] These bonds can be, under the law, issued by the President at any time and the proceeds placed in the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield two minutes more to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, during this Congress I hope to ease my mind and have an hour, and possibly, if I could get a good start, an hour and a half [laughter]; but that is in the future. Oh, you say, we do not want to increase the debt—get the money by internal taxation. That is what the President said. Great heavens! Under Republican policies we paid substantially three billions of dollars of debt that was made to preserve the Union, and since that time we have paid five billions of dollars, under Republican policies, without borrowing to pay the pensions, and the expenses of the Government mounted up and doubled again and again, and you the first year you came into power increased appropriations so that the aggregate appropriated was greater than ever made to carry on the Government. As an American citizens, I stand to-day ready to do my duty. Oh, memory! Mr. Chairman, I had the honor of being the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations when Mr. Reed was in the Speaker's chair at the beginning of the Spanish War. We made at that time a revenue bill. You would

not vote for it. You offered a substitute, and the present honored Speaker of this House, if my recollection does not play me false, at that time said as to a man who has since crossed over—the gentleman from New York, Mr. Cummings, possibly applying it to four or five other Democrats—that he was a traitor to his party.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has again expired.

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE].

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, as I shall not be able to say what I desire in 10 minutes, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, if I were a cartoonist I would draw two pictures which I think would adequately describe the predicament in which the Democratic Party finds itself on the revenue question. First, I would depict a happy home in the country, labeled "1912," with everything bright and cheerful, and the children jumping into the family wagon, on their way to school. I would have the young teacher, who had just arrived from the city, offer his services as driver, with a query floating up from the old farmer as to whether he knew how to drive, and a monosyllabic "Sure" emerging from the lips of the theoretical young man. In the second picture, labeled "1915," I would have the farmer and his friends rushing to the scene of a disaster along the roadside, where the horse, wagon, and children had all been dumped into the ditch. I would picture the young schoolmaster whistling on high ground. When the farmer and his friends come upon the scene inquiring as to the reason for the upset, I would have the young man ejaculate something about "the European war" [laughter on the Republican side], and if this did not appease the irate parent, I would have him answer in honeyed phrases, "It is only psychological, my dear man, and therefore easy of adjustment. If you and your friends will erect a derrick and apply a little of your valuable time to our new system of bookkeeping efficiency it will be perfectly easy for me to continue to guide the footsteps of your children in the pathway of knowledge." [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. Chairman, we all ought to sympathize keenly and deeply with our friends on the other side this afternoon. The eloquent speech of the brilliant leader of the Democratic majority, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KITCHIN], is worth treasuring in our memory for many years, because it went so thoroughly into details as to the reasons why the Democratic Party dumped our apple cart over in the roadside and as to why that party is now appealing to us to kindly erect a derrick to help it out.

I do not believe I have ever heard the gentleman more convincing, more zealous, or more earnest in the cause of the administration than he was this morning when he presented his resolution. [Laughter.]

And the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. HULL]. How he did lambaste the Republicans for their indifference to this proposition! He intimated even that we were unresponsive and "mad." The gentleman from Tennessee seemed to think our tempers to-day were uncontrollable and that we were intensely unpatriotic. But the gentleman from Tennessee entirely overshot the mark.

There are some of us on this side of the House, most of us, I am confident, who are in a most delightful frame of mind to-day. We understand now exactly how deep is the hole into which the Democratic Party has sunk. They dug that hole for themselves, and we observe how anxious they are that we shall join them in helping to get them out of that hole. [Applause and laughter on the Republican side.]

Do the new Members of the House who have come in this session recall reading any of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORDS prior to 1912? If not, I commend to them some of the powerful utterances of gentlemen on the other side, who charged that all we said about prosperity under the protective tariff in the United States was moonshine.

Now when they have got control and have had a chance to put into effect their theories and policies there is a change over the surface of the moon. We can not help making note of it.

Do any of you Members who sat in the House and listened in former years to denunciations of Republican policies and prosperity—do any of you recall how unpatriotic then were those who stood for a protective tariff? Do you recall that the men who established industries were crooks and criminals? Do you remember how the trusts that were supposed to control the Government then were to be dethroned when the Democratic Party came into power? Do you recall the platform of the Baltimore convention and those fierce denunciations of the party in power? Do you remember how the appeal for economy welled up from the hearts of the people's champions on the other side, and how they were going to afford the people relief from the burdens of taxation "placed upon them by Republican prosperity," and how everything would be lovely and the goose would honk high when they came into power? Well, it is all over. [Applause.] It was all the result of a split in the Republican Party, enabling a minority party to slip into power.

Do you remember also how the distinguished gentleman [Mr. FITZGERALD] who ornaments the chair at the present time rose in his place as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and in one of his most eloquent speeches undertook from his own side to show the utter incompetency of the Democratic Party to manage anything, appealing in the name of high heaven, as it were, that those who were seeking loot from the Government, who were undertaking to obtain positions from the Government, should be held in check lest the Democratic Party should go down in disgrace? Well, it all comes back to us now. And the remarks, also, of the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. SISSON], who said that he did not care if the Republican Members did make capital of his utterances. Why, in the light of all these incidents, should Republicans go "mad" in contemplating the predicament of our Democratic friends?

And who does not recall the first message of the President of the United States when, following the lead that has not been followed since the days of Thomas Jefferson, he mounted the throne yonder, and told us that the industries of the United States were to be overthrown if there was anything in them in the nature of artificial protection? Do you recall how we were told that the manufacturers, those who employed labor in the United States, must "match their wits against the wits of the world"? How, in effect, they must go out and pay $3 a day for labor in the United States and compete with Germany, paying $1 a day, and other countries paying less? Do you recall how in the six months following that pronunciamento from "the throne" yonder the entire country felt the effects of Democratic rule, and how in six months the importations piled up in the customhouses and the revenues steadily decreased? Yes; the revenues went down as the imports increased; the mills in the United States stopped running, and our purchasing power went over to the foreigner. The foreigner, you remember, got our business; wages and profits made under a Republican administration were dispelled, and still there was no war.

Then, do you remember how they destroyed the trusts? I wish you would look over the lists they presented us and tell us whether they destroyed the Sugar Trust when they took the duty off, or promised to, proposing to pass into the pockets of the great importers more than $50,000,000 per annum that had formerly gone into the Treasury to the relief of the consumers of sugar in the United States. I wish, also, you would consider how they reduced the cost of living. Yesterday, from the rostrum there, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. TAVENNER], a sturdy young Democrat, received intense and thunderous applause when he told us how the cost of living had raised higher and higher during the period the Democrats had been in power. He evidently did not intend to——

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to quote briefly from a speech made by me on the war-tax question September 21, 1914, when the Underwood low-tariff law had been in effect for more than 11 months and when the European war had been under way for only about 7 weeks. The statement therein made is in full accord with the report of the minority of the Ways and Means Committee, which insists that the effect of the low-tariff law has been to decrease revenue and to increase imports, and that an extension of the war tax is inexcusable.

On September 14, prior to the passage of the original war-tax law, I said:

TERRIFIC LOSSES TO AMERICANS.

From January 1, 1914, to the end of July, 1914, the loss of revenue under the Underwood law, as compared with the Republican Payne law, was upward of $23,000,000. In the same seven months the damage done to the country by the same Democratic law was pointedly shown in relation to articles manufactured for consumption and crude materials entering into their manufacture. Nothing could better illustrate the effect of a low tariff upon American labor, perhaps, than these particular statistics. Of manufactured articles made by foreign labor and sent over to the United States ready for consumption, there was a gain in imports under the Democratic law of more than $39,000,000. In imports of materials for further use in manufacturing such as workmen might have made in the United States there was a decrease of

approximately $27,000,000. In other words, the low tariff in these respects gave the work to the foreigner and took it away from the workmen in the United States. Carrying the illustration further, it developed that the balance of export trade in our favor under the Payne law in 1913 was $308,000,000, while under the Democratic law in 1914 it was $60,000,000, or a falling off of more than $248,000,000. While we were buying from the foreigner and giving him additional work to do for us we were selling him less of our goods and depriving ourselves of work that American workmen would have enjoyed, and all this in the very few months the Democratic law was on trial.

Figures like these do not sustain the Democratic contention that the war in Europe is the basic cause of the disarrangement of our Government finances. Nor do they entertain this view who have experienced the disturbance of business and the loss of labor from month to month as the Democratic tariff proceeded along its deadly course.

DOES NOT LOOK LIKE A WAR BURDEN.

The accident of the war does not explain the continued increase of imports in certain of our ports, for the month of August during the war, nor the continued decrease of exports upon which under Republican conditions we would now be deriving a return of foreign gold.

Figures quoted by the Public Ledger, of Philadelphia, indicate that the imports at that port in August were practically "the same in value as in the corresponding month last year, and that the duties collected decreased $959,000; also that while Boston imports increased $3,700,000 in August the duties collected decreased $682,000. Here is a falling off in revenue of $1,641,000 in two cities notwithstanding an increase in imports. The business done at the customhouse in New York gives only slight justification to the claim that the total August decrease of $10,000,000 in revenues is due to the war, for the value of imports fell off $15,000,000 and the amount of duty collected decreased $7,000,000. But the average rate of duty in New York in August last year was 25 per cent and this year it was 19.8 per cent. If the same rate of duty had been collected this year as last the decrease would have been less than $4,000,000 instead of $7,000,000, and if the same rate of duties had been collected in Philadelphia and in Boston the decrease in revenues at the customhouses in these three cities would have been only $3,800,000 instead of $8,641,000.

"Nearly $5,000,000 of the decrease in revenues at the three ports is traceable directly to the changes made in the tariff by the Underwood law. The present Congress is responsible for this deficit and the country will be persuaded of that fact before the congressional campaign is many weeks older."

THE DEMOCRATIC LAW IN OPERATION.

Figures showing duties collected from customs, with increases and decreases under the Payne and Underwood laws, respectively, as I have been able to get them from the Department of Commerce, are as follows:

Duties collected from customs.

	Payne law, 1912-13.	Underwood law, 1913-14.	Increase (+) or decrease (−).
October	$30,216,824.02	$50,138,049.37	+$19,921,225.35
November	25,666,353.25	21,173,627.85	− 4,492,725.40
December	24,248,161.30	21,510,139.99	− 2,738,021.31
January	20,334,124.09	23,528,079.83	− 5,806,044.26
February	27,605,115.83	17,609,603.70	− 9,995,512.13
March	27,457,489.20	25,927,212.90	− 1,530,276.30
April	23,693,966.76	22,232,766.57	− 1,461,200.19
May	20,434,749.21	20,800,573.25	+ 365,824.04
June	23,668,598.63	23,553,447.58	− 115,151.05
July	27,806,654.54	22,988,465.04	− 4,818,189.50
August	30,934,952.44	19,431,362.52	− 11,503,589.92
Total	291,066,989.27	268,893,328.60	− 22,173,660.67

WE ARE NOT MAD.

In other words, Mr. Chairman, deficiencies were inevitable under the low-tariff law, apart from the fearful consequences to labor and business which our friends upon the other side are now prone to forget, because the European war has given them an excuse to talk about prosperity.

Why should we be "mad," as the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. HULL] has indicated, when the whole Republican case has been proven, and when even the President of the United States in his proper person has been obliged to admit the Democratic financial delinquency to the Members of Congress? Gentlemen upon the other side persist in saying that the European war is responsible for their dilemma. With equal facility they point to the European war as the cause of the prosperity which they contend the country now enjoys. For one I do not like to forget the stress that was laid upon the "iniquity" of protection during the campaign of 1912. The Democratic platform of Baltimore was filled with denunciation of this wholesome Republican policy, and during his campaign the President stood upon that platform, contending that it was not "molasses to catch flies."

DENOUNCING THE TARIFF SYSTEM.

The President talked then as the Democratic leaders generally talked. They were all against the Republican doctrine. As they saw it, and as they made others believe, protection was the "breeder of trusts"; it was the cruel agency of monopoly; it was the handmaiden of the capitalistic class. A glossary of the hideous adjectives applied to the protective system in the campaign of 1912 would fill a book, and the President did not go back on this plank of the platform in his first message to Congress. He said we should not protect those things that were artificial, but should get "back to nature." We should "whet our wits against the wits of the world." There was no war cloud visible in the European sky when this declaration was made, so that the President and his followers had a free foot to work out their theory and to abide by the result. It is only recalling history to observe that the first six months of the new system were months of uncertainty, unemployment, and business loss. That the new law would produce sufficient revenue to run the Government on "the tariff for revenue" basis was soon disproven.

THE WILD HORSES UNRESTRAINED.

That the Democratic Party could or would practice economy was not to be tolerated. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating of it," and having the pudding, the hungry wild horses of Democracy were not to be kept from the trough. Witness the eloquent utterances of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. SISSON] a member of the Appropriations Committee of the Democratic Congress now in complete control of the revenues of the Nation. In the second session of the Sixty-third Congress, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, page 178, Mr. SISSON said:

You all recall that some years ago, within the recollection of every man on the floor of this House, the newspapers headlined a billion-dollar Congress, and it was like a fire bell at night. Mr. Reed was Speaker, and we were spending a billion dollars in one Congress, or $500,000,000 a year. You Republicans will remember how the charges were rung then over all the country against you. You will remember Mr. Reed's laconic reply, to the effect that we had a billion-dollar Government. That was the only answer that could be made to the proposition. Now the Democrats are in power, and I am afraid, gentlemen of the House, that we will expend more money this year than has ever been expended in the history of this Government before in any one year. Perhaps it may be necessary and the people may be demanding it, but if that is true, we have wrongfully criticized the Republican Party, and we ought to apologize to them for charging them with spending money and being criminally extravagant in the administration of the affairs of this Government.

EXTRAVAGANCE RUNNING RAMPANT.

Later on, April 3, 1914, struggling to stem the tide of extravagance in which the Democratic Congress was indulging, Mr. SISSON again dared to speak the truth.

Principle—

He said—

has gone to the four winds of the earth, and we are writing ourselves down in the history of the country as being the most outrageously and most criminally extravagant Congress that ever sat on the American Continent * * *. I said that in a speech before, in the last session, and when I made that speech Members of the Democratic House came to me and asked me not to put it into the RECORD, because it would be used by the Republicans in their campaign book. Let them use it. * * * You may use the statement now, gentlemen, because when Democrats get to be so violently extravagant that it makes its own record look bad as compared to the very marked record of the Republicans, I must apologize to you Republicans for having ever used the words "criminally extravagant" in criticizing the appropriations that you made, for if that expression "criminally extravagant" was proper to apply to you, my God! the English language has never found an adjective strong enough to apply to Democratic extravagance.

EASIER TO SPEND THAN EARN.

But the gentleman from Mississippi was not the only Member upon the other side of the House who gave conscientious expression to his innermost thoughts. We have another witness, than whom no other more expert in the finances of the Government can be summoned. It was the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations himself, the distinguished Representative from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD]. Not once but often did the chairman of the Appropriations Committee sound warnings of the rocks ahead of the administration. Coming from a great community, which is often the subject of criticism because of the bigness of its commercial and financial transactions, the gentleman from New York knew the difference between raising funds for the maintenance of the Government and the spending of them. He knew from practical experience that while it is easy to spend money it is not so easy to earn it. And so by reason of the exactions of those sections of the country which are ever ready to spend more money than they contribute to the common fund, we find him saying (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 3d sess., 62d Cong., Feb. 11, 1913):

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADMONITION.

I believe that there is in the contingent fund of the House to-day, or there was about a week ago, $100, and there are requests pending for $100,000 to supply the deficiencies for the balance of this fiscal year.

The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] has not overexaggerated the picture as to what is likely to happen at this session of Congress. No one can tell just how much the appropriations at this session will be, but I think it is a conservative estimate to say, Mr. Speaker, that they will far exceed the appropriations that have been made at any session in the history of the Government.

I have done my part and have done my best in some way to curtail the expenditures; not to interfere with the legitimate functions and services of the Government, but to stop the expenditure of public moneys to gratify every whim and to please every fancy, either of in-

dividuals or of Members. Everyone seems possessed, however, of a determination to obtain moneys to maintain and extend that particular branch of the public service in which he or his constituents is particularly interested and then to make fragmentary, spasmodic efforts to save in some other direction in which neither he nor his constituents will be affected.

Such a condition can not long continue. I understand that the bills reported at this session of Congress will probably provide for the expenditure of the $100,000,000 which it is anticipated will be raised by an income tax. It reminds me somewhat of an incident that occurred in the Committee on Appropriations when $27,000 was requested for a certain public service in anticipation of the enactment of some legislation at the next session of Congress.

I want to say, Mr. Speaker, that unless this side of the House wakes up to a sense of its responsibility, not only will the appropriations be grossly extravagant, but they will amount to so much that talk of a revision downward of the tariff will be the most hollow mockery.

LAVISH IN PROMISE; SCANT ON PERFORMANCE.

Prior to all this the Democratic Party, at Baltimore, in its platform of 1912, after denouncing the Republican tariff and charging to it responsibility for the high cost of living, made this deliberate but now seemingly ridiculous pronouncement to a credulous world:

We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation through the lavish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses, which have kept taxes high and reduced the purchasing power of the people's toil. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befits a democratic government and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

Lavish in promise, but scant on performance. "The profligate waste" which the Democrats were going to correct was made to exceed anything that has ever occurred in the way of extravagance in the history of the Nation. That part of the Baltimore platform which promised to check waste was as sticky as molasses only, in that it did fool many of the people.

And as to the charge that "recent Republican Congresses" "have kept taxes high and reduced the purchasing power of the people's toil," we have these deplorable evidences of the saccharine quality of the Baltimore platform. Taxes were not reduced; they were increased. The loss of tariff revenue obliged the party to impose an income tax, which is likely to grow more burdensome, and a war tax of $100,000,000 in time of peace. All this the people are directly bound to pay.

A MEDLEY OF BROKEN PROMISES.

The extension of this unnecessary and burdensome war tax, as contemplated by the existing resolution, is a confession of Democratic inadequacy to the task of raising revenue to run the Government. The sugary provision about "the purchasing power of the people's toil" was almost a sacrilege in view of the unemployment and distress that prevailed immediately after the Democratic Party came into power. As for "simplicity and economy which befits a democratic government," inquiring minds are referred to the luminous remarks of the gentleman from Mississippi and the gentleman from New York. There has been no "simplicity," nor has there been any "economy" under the new régime. "A reduction in the number of useless offices" was a promise which has been responded to by a constantly increasing demand to provide for "deserving Democrats" in continental United States, throughout our colonial possessions, and wherever the ramifications of our diplomatic and consular services extend.

"Simplicity and economy" are terms which, carried to the immortal Jefferson in the silent shade of Monticello, would cause him to turn in his grave.

A QUESTION OF MONEY; THAT IS ALL.

And the administration does not deny it. Leading Democrats do not deny it. Thinking men, like former Gov. Colquitt, of Texas, assert it. The able Secretary of the Treasury, who shaped up our Federal reserve act for the distribution of public funds to the four corners of the earth, and who devised the ship-purchase bill to still further increase the volume of Democratic expenditures, has given us statements from day to day which attempt to convince Congress that we are still in funds, while his official reports indicate that we are steadily falling behind not only in revenue collections through the customhouses but in internal revenue collected from liquors and tobacco. And it is noteworthy that liquor and tobacco are in the nature of luxuries that have borne heavily of our taxes, and if rumor be true are to serve further as burden bearers in that capacity.

In the closing pages of his report the Secretary of the Treasury of an administration that was to conduct the Government on a tariff-for-revenue basis, that was to destroy the Republican tariff, dissolve the trusts, reduce the cost of living, and practice economy, tells us in the mildest possible language that it will be necessary to raise at least $112,000,000 for the fiscal year 1917 over and above all that we are now raising, plus the customs revenue, plus the internal revenue, plus the income and corporation taxes, and plus the burdensome war tax.

BACK TO THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

It is evident—

Says the Secretary—

that the emergency revenue measure and the existing duty on raw sugars can be continued with advantage.

Horrors! Are we to accept the Republican doctrine on sugars for the protection of the planters of Louisiana and of the Hawaiian Islands. "If we are so soon to be done for," we tariff-for-revenue Democrats, "what were we ever begun for?"

This being done—

Continues the Secretary—

we now have to consider the new forms of taxation which must be resorted to for the purpose of providing the additional revenues required, the major part of which is needed to carry out the enlarged program for national defense. The total amount so required for the year 1917 is $112,806,394.22.

SOME MORE THINGS TO TAX.

The Secretary does not like the idea of issuing Panama Canal bonds, but he thinks additional funds to save the Nation's credit "can easily be raised by internal taxation without appreciable burdens upon the American people."

Then suggesting that more money may be obtained by extending the income tax and by imposing a tax on "such products as gasoline, crude and refined oils, horsepower of automobiles and other internal-combustion engines, and various other things."

He will "be glad to place at the disposal of the Congress all information in the possession of the department which may be useful to the Congress" to put this program over on the people.

Here is the pleasant job that the Democratic administration is putting up to a Democratic Congress, and the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. HULL] may be assured that the Republican Members are not so "mad" about it as are some of their brethren upon the Democratic side. The hole was not dug by Republicans. It was the inevitable consequence of the sugar-coated platform which the Baltimore convention passed along to the voters of the country, who occasionally have a sweet tooth.

THE PRESIDENT STANDS BY.

But to the credit of the President of the United States be it said that he stands by his Secretary of the Treasury. In his address to both branches of Congress December 7, 1915, the President told us of the influence of the European war upon our revenues. Prosperity was returning, but the revenues were shy. When the President disposed of the other questions confronting the Nation and took up for discussion the condition of the Treasury he said:

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

On the 30th of June last there was an available balance in the general fund of the Treasury of $104,170,105.78. The total estimated receipts for the year 1916, on the assumption that the emergency revenue measure passed by the last Congress will not be extended beyond its present limit, the 31st of December, 1915, and that the present duty of 1 cent per pound on sugar will be discontinued after the 1st of May, 1916, will be $670,365,500. The balance of June last and these estimated revenues come, therefore, to a grand total of $774,535,605.78. The total estimated disbursements for the present fiscal year, including $25,000,000 for the Panama Canal, $12,000,000 for probable deficiency appropriations, and $50,000 for miscellaneous debt redemptions, will be $753,891,000; and the balance in the general fund of the Treasury will be reduced to $20,644,605.78. The emergency revenue act, if continued beyond its present time limitation, would produce, during the half year then remaining, about $41,000,000. The duty of 1 cent per pound on sugar, if continued, would produce during the two months of the fiscal year remaining after the 1st of May, about $15,000,000. These two sums, amounting together to $56,000,000, if added to the revenues of the second half of the fiscal year, would yield the Treasury at the end of the year an available balance of $76,644,605.78.

FINANCES FOR 1917.

The additional revenues required to carry out the program of military and naval preparation of which I have spoken would, as at present estimated, be for the fiscal year 1917, $93,800,000. Those figures, taken with the figures for the present fiscal year, which I have already given, disclose our financial problem for the year 1917. Assuming that the taxes imposed by the emergency-revenue act and the present duty on sugar are to be discontinued, and that the balance at the close of the present fiscal year will be only $20,644,605.78, that the disbursements for the Panama Canal will again be about $25,000,000, and that the additional expenditures for the Army and Navy are authorized by the Congress, the deficit in the general fund of the Treasurry on the 30th of June, 1917, will be nearly $235,000,000. To this sum at least $50,000,000 should be added to represent a safe working balance for the Treasury, and $12,000,000 to include the usual deficiency estimates in 1917; and these additions would make a total deficit of some $297,000,000. If the present taxes should be continued throughout this year and the next, however, there would be a balance in the Treasury of some $76,500,000 at the end of the present fiscal year, and a deficit at the end of the next year of only some $50,000,000, or, reckoning in $62,000,000 for deficiency appropriations and a safe Treasury balance at the end of the year, a total deficit of some $112,000,000. The obvious moral of the figures is that it is a plain counsel of prudence to continue all of the present taxes or their equivalents, and confine

ourselves to the problem of providing $112,000,000 of new revenue rather than $297,000,000.

SOURCES OF EXTRA REVENUE.

How shall we obtain the new revenues? We are frequently reminded that there are many millions of bonds which the Treasury is authorized under existing law to sell to reimburse the sums paid out of current revenues for the construction of the Panama Canal; and it is true that bonds to the amount of approximately $222,000,000 are now available for that purpose. Prior to 1913 $134,631,980 of these bonds had actually been sold to recoup the expenditures at the Isthmus and now constitute a considerable item of the public debt. But I for one do not believe that the people of this country approve of postponing the payment of their bills. Borrowing money is short-sighted finance. It can be justified only when permanent things are to be accomplished which many generations will certainly benefit by and which it seems hardly fair that a single generation should pay for. The objects we are now proposing to spend money for can not be so classified, except in the sense that everything wisely done may be said to be done in the interest of posterity as well as in our own. It seems to me a clear dictate of prudent statesmanship and frank finance that in what we are now, I hope, about to undertake we should pay as we go. The people of the country are entitled to know just what burdens of taxation they are to carry, and to know from the outset, now. The new bills should be paid by internal taxation.

EXTEND INCOME TAX.

To what sources, then, shall we turn? This is so peculiarly a question which the gentlemen of the House of Representatives are expected under the Constitution to propose an answer to that you will hardly expect me to do more than discuss it in very general terms. We should be following an almost universal example of modern governments if we were to draw the greater part or even the whole of the revenues we need from the income taxes. By somewhat lowering the present limits of exemption and the figure at which the surtax shall begin to be imposed, and by increasing, step by step throughout the present graduation, the surtax itself, the income taxes as at present apportioned would yield sums sufficient to balance the books of the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year 1917 without anywhere making the burden unreasonably or oppressively heavy. The precise reckonings are fully and accurately set out in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which will be immediately laid before you.

And there are many additional sources of revenue which can justly be resorted to without hampering the industries of the country or putting any too great charge upon individual expenditure. A tax of 1 cent per gallon on gasoline and naphtha would yield, at the present estimated production, $10,000,000; a tax of 50 cents per horsepower on automobiles and internal explosion engines, $15,000,000; a stamp tax on bank checks, probably $18,000,000; a tax of 25 cents per ton on pig iron, $10,000,000; a tax of 25 cents per ton on fabricated iron and steel, probably $10,000,000. In a country of great industries like this it ought to be easy to distribute the burdens of taxation without making them anywhere bear too heavily or too exclusively upon any one set of persons or undertakings. What is clear is that the industry of this generation should pay the bills of this generation.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, we are no longer in doubt as to the situation. It is no longer a question of the iniquitous tariff or of grinding trusts and corporations, of increased cost of living, or of Republican extravagance—the one sole and absorbing problem of the administration is deficiency, a Democratic deficiency in the place of a Republican surplus, a deficiency that must continue to grow, with increasing taxes and burdens upon the people, through no fault of the Republican Party, but in spite of all its admonitions and warnings. The Democratic platform at Baltimore may not have been a platform with which to "catch flies," but it was sufficient to prove the utter inefficiency of the pet Democratic theories. Look at it as we may, the cold, hard facts stare us in the face. The Government is in financial distress, the people are unduly burdened now, and unless and until a just and equitable protective-tariff system is restored no remedy is in sight.

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield seven minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN]. [Applause.]

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I read a squib in a newspaper the other day to this effect: An Italian appeared before a court to make application for naturalization papers, and in the course of the examination the judge inquired of him if he belonged to any society that was inimical to the interests of the United States, and he said that he was a Democrat. [Laughter and applause on the Republican side.] And I think that no society that could be organized anywhere within the boundaries of the United States could have done more harm to the American people than the Democrats have done since the inauguration of President Wilson to the Presidency.

They have opened the ports of America to the markets of the world. They have closed the factories and the workshops and thrown all the American workmen out of employment. [Laughter on the Democratic side.] They have taxed them beyond every hope and reason, and to-day we pay every kind of a tax under the sun.

They came into power on the promise of an economical expenditure of the public money. They have been most recklessly extravagant in that respect of any party that ever existed. During the last Congress they spent $166,000,000 more than the greatest expenditure during any Republican Congress in the history of America. If you had kept yourselves within reasonable bounds of expenditure, you would not be called upon to tax the people under this iniquitous law that is before us to-day. If by any chance some frugal man during prosperous times in this country was able to accumulate money enough to buy a home, and he bought it at any time since the enactment of this law, he would find himself compelled to pay into the Treasury of the United States 50 cents on every $500 of the purchase price. And if by some unfortunate chance he was thrown out of employment since the Democratic Party came into power and he had a little home which he had been able to buy before that, but was obliged because of his idleness to put a mortgage on it, he would feel himself obliged to pay 50 cents on every $500 of the mortgage as a result of this law.

The people throughout the land everywhere are protesting against the iniquity of this law. They do not want it renewed. It ought not to be. It ought never to have been enacted. It was enacted at the request of the President of the United States, in the name of war in days of peace. It was enacted because of the necessity for funds. It was enacted because of the reckless extravagance of your administration and your utter disregard of the necessities of the American people. And I want, as one citizen of America, to file my protest against the reenactment of this law. We are patriotic. No man can wrest away the patriotism of the men on this side of the House, and, least of all, can it be done by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. HULL]. We resent the imputation of unpatriotic action on this side. We speak for the best thought of the American people. We speak in the name of economy, of decency, of good government, of honest expenditure of the public money, and we protest against the reckless extravagance of the Democratic Party and against the reenactment of this iniquitous law. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Chairman, how much time have I left?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has 18 minutes remaining.

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield one minute to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JOHNSON].

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I have a number of nonpartisan and important letters protesting against the extension for another year of this so-called war tax, one, in particular, a protest against the continuation of the stamp tax on conveyances in connection with mortgages which have become necessary in western Washington largely on account of the workings of the Underwood Tariff Act. Another man writes a protest against the unjust discrimination of this act against jobbers and wholesalers in fruits, vegetables, and other farm products, which, roughly speaking, is five to ten times as much as the corporation income tax.

This letter says:

Hon. ALBERT JOHNSON, *Member of Congress.*

DEAR SIR: Press dispatches indicate that the present administration will endeavor to have the so-called war tax, which expires by limitation December 31, reenacted for an indefinite period.

We desire to call your attention to the unjust discrimination of this act to jobbers and wholesalers of fruits, vegetables, and other farm products. The tax is so burdensome that it makes it class legislation as applied to these lines of business. Roughly speaking, it is from five to ten times as much as the corporation income tax. Some of the signers of this letter are paying $50 and upward per month under this stamp tax. This is equal to ten times a 1 per cent tax on a net profit of $5,000 per year, or 5 per cent on a net profit of $10,000.

We are taxed under the income-tax law on our net profits; we are further taxed under the corporation-tax law on our net profits; and now we are unduly taxed under the stamp act of the so-called war tax.

We hope you will use all the force at your command to secure such amendments to the so-called war tax as will relieve us of some of this triple burden.

It seems to us there should be a limit somewhere to the continual taxation of brains and industry.

Yours, very respectfully,

E. S. GILL, *Secretary.*

Not only does this war-tax extension which is being shoved over to-day continue a tax which catches the small shipments of produce, but it is actually proposed, when the act is revamped after the holiday, to increase that tax to 3 cents from 1 cent. I have a letter from W. H. Paulhamus, president of the Puyallup and Sumner Fruit Growers' Association, as follows:

Hon. ALBERT JOHNSON, *Member of Congress.*

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: Permit me to call your attention to the fact that Congress will undoubtedly be taking up the matter of obtaining revenue to cover Government expenses, and it is my understanding that an effort will be made to increase the revenue stamps of 1 cent now required on bills of lading to 3 cents. This will be an extreme hardship on jobbers, wholesalers, grocers, brokers, and manufacturers in this State, who are very extensive users of bills of lading, and to increase the Government revenue 200 per cent will be rather heavy. I trust that we will have your assistance in giving this matter serious consideration.

With kind personal regards,

W. H. PAULHAMUS, *President.*

I am glad of the opportunity to present these, even if given very brief time, and I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Washington asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. The man who complains about the excess of stamps on conveyances, which have resulted from shingle mill, lumber mill, and other failures, also complains of the tax on other legal papers which have been necessary by the hardships the low tariff act of Mr. UNDERWOOD have imposed upon our great Northwest. He concludes his letter with the sentence:

It may be necessary that the stamp tax be reenacted to prevent a national deficit but the burdens of the present administration are certainly a sufficient handicap on business up to date.

He says further:

The issuance of stock certificates under the laws of this State does not represent any business done whatever. It merely represents the change of the property owned by persons into corporation form, and is not in any sense a tax on business because no business is done. If it were a tax on the sales of stock in which money was received it would be far less objectionable because some benefit would be received. But, as you know, under the laws of this State, the stock is issued usually in consideration of the turning over of the business or the plant which is thus given corporate form merely, or the stock is issued to the persons who subscribe out of the payment of any money or the turning over of the property, and does not in any sense represent any business actually done. Namely, to illustrate:

In Mr. Hyde's case he turns over his patents to the corporation in order to do business as a corporation. No real sale is made; the value is largely speculative and is the amount of business energy that is put into the business in the future that will make it succeed. The tax on the stock to be issued for the patent, merely makes a wet blanket on the business and on his ability to make the stock of value.

Mr. Chairman, I am told that a lively exchange of words occurred in the Democratic caucus Monday night when the vote to extend this "war" tax was sewed up. One Democrat wanted to know why there was necessity for it. The southern Democrat who was leading the fight for it said that it was a long story—too long to be explained. The inquiring western Democrat insisted on knowing why the "war" tax had to be renewed. "Well, I'll tell you," was the reply. "Mr. UNDERWOOD and his Democratic colleagues on the committee wrote a tariff measure which they thought would raise enough revenue to keep the country going. Mr. UNDERWOOD took their bill to President Wilson. The latter objected. Mr. UNDERWOOD wrote another bill and took it to the White House. That was turned down. Then the President wrote his own ideas into the bill, and the deficit is the result."

That, Mr. Chairman, is one explanation for this ill-considered and ill-balanced measure, which is about to be extended for a year, and which before the year is up will be, so the President has said, made stiffer; or, in other words, more odious and more oppressive.

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CAMPBELL].

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Chairman, it has always been a mystery to me why the Democratic Party prefers to tax the American people when they want to raise revenue to putting a tax on importations that came into the United States. That mystery has not been solved. There is an opportunity here to-day to impose taxes on importations that would raise revenues to the amount of $77,000,000 if you simply taxed the importations that are coming in now, as they were taxed under the act of 1909. But you prefer to tax the people of the United States. The man who borrows must pay a tax upon the note he gives. You tax telephone and telegraph messages. You tax everybody in the United States rather than tax the foreigner for the privilege of selling in this market. [Applause on the Republican side.] You are proposing to plaster the people of the United States all over with stamp taxes.

I promised many men in my district, and some of them Democrats, that I would vote at the earliest opportunity to get rid of these stamp taxes, and venture that more than the two Democrats who have admitted it publicly in Washington made the same promise to their constituents.

What are you Democrats going to do to-day? Vote to continue these stamp taxes, contrary to the expectations of your constituents, omitting the opportunity of imposing taxes on foreign producers who are selling in the American market to-day? Goods were sold to the amount of $56,000,000 more in eight months of 1915 than in a corresponding eight months' period in 1913 under the Payne law. Your revenues have not fallen off because of a falling off of importations, but because of your reduction in the tax imposed upon foreigners for the privilege of selling in this country. [Applause on the Republican side.] But you are just beginning to impose special taxes. If you raise all the money asked to be appropriated by the President in his annual address a few days ago, there will not be room on the American people for stamp taxes. They will be so thoroughly plastered over that you will have to put one stamp on top of another. You backed up on putting sugar on the free list. Why do you not back up on wool? Why do you not back up on corn, on wheat, on cattle, horses, hogs? Why do you not back up on a dozen other things that are produced by the American people? Why do you not back up on hay, on eggs, on butter, on cheese? You can raise revenue in abundance if you will without imposing taxes on industry, taxes on the people who have to borrow money, taxes on the people every time they turn around. This is not a war tax, because our country is not at war. [Applause on the Republican side.]

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. SHERLEY). The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN]. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I think we are all agreed, so long as we have extravagant appropriations made by a Democratic Congress, that we shall need to raise additional revenue over that now provided for by law. We differ as to the means of raising the revenue. The Democrats are in a majority in the House and in the Senate, and have the Presidency. They believe in raising revenue by applying internal taxes against the people rather than in imposing additional duties upon imports from abroad, which additional duties might in some way give protection to American industries. They have the right to their belief. They have the power to enact it into law.

They passed the present law, which expires on the 31st of this month, somewhat in haste, obtaining votes on the Democratic side of the House by the plea that it was only for a short time, and that while it might contain inconsistencies, while it might contain oppressive features, they would not last long; and having obtained votes on that side of the House by that method, what is now proposed? Well, there is more than one way of skinning a cat. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Instead of coming into the House and proposing to extend even this bad law until it could be revised, they propose to extend it over the next presidential election, and then, if they should by accident be successful, they would make it permanent. If we should win they would be glad to leave a deficit in the Treasury.

Why do you not revise the law? Gentlemen on that side of the House have told constituent after constituent that they never would vote to retain certain unjust features in that law. It is oppressive, unfairly oppressive, upon certain industries of the country. It has ruined more than one manufacturer in the country. It is unfair in many of its provisions, and you would not dare as a new proposition to reenact it as it stands. But, unwilling to be courageous, you propose to do that indirectly which you are not willing to do directly. [Applause on the Republican side.]

I leave it to you to answer to your constituents. There is a large number of people in the United States unjustly and unfairly oppressed by many of the provisions of this act who will remember what you do. The original act did not take effect until after the congressional elections of 1914. You extend this for one year. It will be the last time for many years when you will have any power whatever over any revenue proposition. [Applause on the Republican side.]

You have the responsibility, and those of you who have promised your constituents never to vote for the oppressive features of this law can answer to your constituents. We will call it to their attention. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield four minutes to the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] is recognized for four minutes.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, in the good old days—in the good old Republican days—Uncle Sam, proud, dignified, prosperous, sat in the place of customs and from the goods and wares offered there in competition with the labor and industry of our country collected goodly sums without burden to our people, which met abundantly the public needs. But to-day Uncle Sam, worried, abashed, apologetic, stands hat in hand, begging pennies at the telephone booths [laughter on the Republican side], levying tribute on little children and sweet girl graduates in the tax on gum. [Laughter.]

Even the chastened joy with which we pay our debts by giving a new note is chilled and dampened by the shadow of the clutching fingers of the Treasury taking its toll of our hard-earned promises to pay. [Laughter.] Whether we buy or sell or borrow, the Democratic administration stands at our shoulders, a beggar of picayunes, while sleek, fat, well-fed publicans in the

form of Democratic tax gatherers take a large toll from the dimes and pennies wrung from a burdened people ere they fling the limited remainder into the yawning vaults of an empty Treasury. [Applause and laughter on the Republican side.]

The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KITCHIN] called on you to perform what he was pleased to call a patriotic and unpopular duty. If he will move to strike out the word "patriotic," I will guarantee him a unanimous agreement to his proposition swelling from the Atlantic to the Pacific. [Applause on the Republican side.]

If this legislation were the only means for the rehabilitation of a bankrupt Treasury, we would join you in passing it; but you all know it is not. You all know that instead of thus burdening our people and leaving the foreigner to bring here his wares untaxed while our factories and mills remain idle, all the funds necessary could be obtained by a slight increase of even a few tariff schedules. Your Treasury deficit is not due to decreased imports, but to reduced duties on the goods we do import. A reasonable duty on wool and the old duty on sugar would alone, on the basis of our imports under the Underwood bill, have brought more into the Treasury than all the receipts from the war-revenue tax.

What we should do is to protect our labor and tax the foreign importer rather than burden labor with taxes and give the foreigner our market untaxed.

If our Democratic friends learned anything by experience or heeded the rising tide of popular dissatisfaction this tax, as unnecessary as it is unpopular, would give way to a measure providing for revenue and protection at the customhouses. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Chairman, if I am correct, I have three minutes remaining.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has three minutes remaining.

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Chairman, I am sorry that my friend from Tennessee [Mr. HULL] should speak so unkindly to me. He said that my statements were saturated with unkindness and ignorance. When I speak truthfully but unkindly to my wife, that is exactly the way she answers me. [Laughter.] However, later on she comes back and apologizes, just as this gentleman will do.

I want to say to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. HULL] and the gentlemen on that side of the House that so far as the measure that is being discussed here to-day, the interest in this bill and other matters pertaining to the tariff are concerned, which the President says will be the only thing we will have to talk about, we will meet you in this Congress, on the floor of this House, and on the platform throughout the country in the coming campaign, and you will fly before us as grasshoppers will squirm and fly before a road roller. [Laughter on the Republican side.] I know what I am talking about when I say that if the manner of bookkeeping practiced in the Treasury statement were to be practiced by a national bank in this country, to show a net balance of money in the bank, a portion of which is there to take care of drafts issued prior to that date, the bank examiner would put every man connected with that kind of bookkeeping in that bank in jail. That is the statement I made, and I have nothing to retract in it. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Chairman, in doing my duty to my district and to the country I shall record my vote against this measure. [Applause on the Republican side.]

[Mr. KITCHIN rose and was recognized for one hour, amid applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Chairman, I am not surprised and I am sure no intelligent man is surprised to see the Republicans in the House to a man oppose this measure. Every dollar collected from the people under this act goes directly from the people into the Federal Treasury and not a dollar goes into the pockets of any favorite of the Republican Party. [Applause on the Democratic side.] In the last 14 years since I have been a member of this House it has been my observation that nothing makes a Republican so mad as when an honest dollar collected from the people goes, where it properly belongs, into the Treasury for the benefit of the Government and of all the people, and nothing makes a Republican so happy as when a dollar collected from the people through a protective tariff goes, not into the Treasury, where it honestly belongs, but into the pockets of the tariff-fattened favorites of the Republican Party. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Of course they are against this bill. My friend from Michigan [Mr. FORDNEY] says that if any national banker kept his books as the Secretary of the Treasury keeps his as to the financial condition of the Treasury he would be put into the penitentiary. What is the offense of the Secretary of the Treasury? It is that he puts down every single item of receipts and disbursements, so that every man, woman, and child in this broad land can understand it. In other words, he puts down the truth with candor and clearness, and they want to penalize the Secretary of the Treasury for his candor and his truth. I want to say to my distinguished friend that if it was a penitentiary offense to make—I will not say a deliberately false statement—an absolutely false statement on this floor in regard to the Democratic tariff and the so-called Democratic extravagance not a Republican who has spoken here to-day could be kept out of the penitentiary, if properly prosecuted. [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.]

I am sorry that the Republicans are so sensitive as to take offense at the words of the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. HULL]. Of course he said you are not patriots. Now, between us, whoever said you were patriots except yourselves? [Laughter on the Democratic side.] I think you are patriots from your standpoint. Patriotism is love for and loyalty to one's country. The real difference between you and the gentleman from Tennessee is the meaning of "country." You think just a few little manufacturers in New England and Pennsylvania constitute the whole country, while the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. HULL] thinks that the whole United States, with its hundred million people, constitute the country. [Applause on the Democratic side.] You are loyal and loving and devoted and submissive to that which you think is the country, and so is the gentleman from Tennessee loyal and devoted to what he believes to be the country. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

It has been charged in this debate by several Members on that side, and they were but repeating the charges made daily for the last two years by the Republican press throughout the country, that the present administration and the last Democratic Congress were recklessly extravagant; that the Underwood Act was a failure as a revenue producer; that it, together with Democratic extravagance, had caused large deficits in the Treasury; that it had greatly reduced the amount of the general surplus fund; that it had drained the Treasury of its gold. I here and now challenge the truth of every one of these charges and propose to show their absolute falsity in every particular. [Applause on the Democratic side.] I do not pretend to say that the Republicans deliberately make misstatements and misrepresentations on the floor of the House in respect to Democratic legislation, the Democratic tariff, and the so-called Democratic extravagance. But I do say this, that if they are not deliberate and willful you are the most ignorant set of men that ever got together in this world. [Laughter on the Democratic side.] Let me here give you a little illustration of that ignorance. There is not a better or more patriotic or more faithful Representative in this House than my friend from Washington [Mr. JOHNSON], and in his charges against us he is perfectly sincere as he is perfectly ignorant. In his speech a few moments ago he denounced the stamp tax on the poor man's mortgage, which he declared the Democrats put on in the emergency act. He read a petition from his constituents protesting indignantly against the continuation of such a stamp tax on mortgages. The truth is, my friend, that the emergency act expressly exempts mortgages from the stamp tax, and so there is no stamp tax on mortgages. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Let me read to you the act:

Provided, That nothing contained in this paragraph shall be so construed as to impose a tax upon any instrument given to secure a debt, etc.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KITCHIN. For a question.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I desire information only. Is a tax placed on notes that accompany mortgages?

Mr. KITCHIN. Yes; on notes that accompany mortgages and on those that do not accompany mortgages.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Oh, well, what is the difference? Your tariff act and your stamp act have placed great burdens on the far Northwest. We have had collapses of business, many failures, and we are trying to bring the business back, but we find ourselves confronted with a promise of more so-called war taxes. [Applause on the Republican side.] Our people out there are not deceived, and will stand it only until they can make a change.

Mr. KITCHIN. And you can not bring business back because of the stamp tax on mortgages which does not exist. I want my friend from Washington to tell his petitioners that there is no tax on mortgages. I want him to let them know another truth. Let them know that the Republican act of 1898 taxed notes and taxed mortgages, while the Democratic act exempts mortgages. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. MANN. But we repealed it. [Laughter.]

Mr. KITCHIN. Yes; after nearly three years.

Mr. KREIDER. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. KITCHIN. Yes; for a question; but make it short and easy, because I have but an hour.

Mr. KREIDER. The tax on notes is 2 cents for every $100, is it not?

Mr. KITCHIN. Yes; we followed the old Republican stamp act in respect to notes.

Mr. KREIDER. What is the tax on a $500 debt secured by mortgage?

Mr. KITCHIN. Ten cents on the note, whether secured by mortgage or not; but nothing on the mortgage. Having answered the gentleman's question, I wish to proceed.

Gentlemen have charged Wilson's administration and the Democratic Congress with being extravagant. Four Republican speakers, including the leader of the minority, said that the reason that we have deficits in the Treasury is because of the reckless extravagance of the Democratic Party since it has been in power, and the new Republican Members loudly applauded every statement. The old Republican Members remained silent, because they knew how absolutely false it was; that there was not a word of truth in it. Let me make to you new Republican Members a little friendly suggestion, which may be of profit to you. If you are going to applaud every time you hear an untruth or a misrepresentation from an old-time Republican on this floor, you are going to wear out your hands or else you will have to get you some hand pads. [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman permit an interruption?

Mr. KITCHIN. Yes.

Mr. MANN. We expect to wear out our hands on this side of the House with applause because here is where the enthusiasm is. There is not much enthusiasm over there.

Mr. KITCHIN. What I want you to do is to say something that will make these old Republicans applaud and bruise up their hands a little and not impose all the burden on the new Members. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. MANN. This side of the House has never acquired the habit of relying upon untruths to gain applause. That pertains to the other side.

Mr. KITCHIN. Now, Mr. Chairman, I am going to show that there is not one word of truth in the charge of Democratic extravagance. I do not believe that a Republican would get up in the House and willfully and knowingly make a false statement. While you gentlemen state on this floor many palpable untruths, I do not attribute it so much to design as I do to the force of habit on your part. [Laughter and applause.]

Now, as to the charge of extravagance. The fact is that, exclusive of the Post Office appropriation—and this is always excluded, because, when we appropriate for the Post Office Department, it comes back in post-office receipts—the Wilson administration and Democratic Congress appropriated for its first year $17,258,000 less than the last year of the Taft administration and for the last year—this fiscal year—over $10,000,000 less.

Mr. GILLETT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KITCHIN. Yes.

Mr. GILLETT. Who had control of the House the last year of the Taft administration?

Mr. KITCHIN. We had control of the House, we have control of it now, and we will have control of it in the next Congress. [Applause on the Democratic side.] I ask you who had the majority in and control of the Senate? Who had control of the White House? If the Democrats of the House passed a dollar of appropriation that was not right, or not in the interest of the Government and the people, why did not the Republican majority in the Senate defeat it? Who was in the White House? If there was a single dollar of needless appropriation, if there was a wrongful or extravagant dollar in any appropriation passed by the Democratic House, why did not your Republican President, Mr. Taft, veto the bill? [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. SLOAN. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. KITCHIN. I will be glad to yield to the gentleman, or any other, if my time can be extended.

Mr. SLOAN. Yes. This is just one question.

Mr. KITCHIN. All right, just one.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. KITCHIN. Yes.

Mr. SLOAN. The gentleman from North Carolina said that I made misstatements about the Democratic Party in this House. I may be wrong; and, if so, I want to be corrected.

Mr. KITCHIN. I am correcting you now. [Laughter.]

Mr. SLOAN. The authority that I have is the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD], and the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. SISSON]. Does the gentleman question that authority?

Mr. KITCHIN. Yes. [Laughter.] I want to say here that Republicans have never been able to sustain themselves respectably in any way except by quoting Democrats as authority. [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania rose.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from North Carolina yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

Mr. KITCHIN. Let me say this before I yield: Now, gentlemen, you know that I do not object to any Republican or Democrat interrupting me at any time, but I have some important things to say that will, I hope, enlighten the Republicans here, especially the new ones, and unless you are going to extend my time I shall have to ask you all to wait until I get through, and then I will be pleased to answer any question anyone may ask.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. The gentleman has an hour and I had only 10 minutes.

Mr. KITCHIN. And nobody interrupted the gentleman.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. But the gentleman from North Carolina has referred to some of us by name, incorrectly under the rules.

Mr. KITCHIN. Well, it is almost unparliamentary to refer to the gentleman by name in this House. [Laughter on the Democratic side.] If you have a real good and wise question, it will keep. Now, I will ask the gentleman to take his seat, and when I get through and if he will consent to an extension of time, I will answer ever question that he or anyone will ask.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. The gentleman does not want to have the record quoted?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman declines to yield.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Very well.

Mr. KITCHIN. I will yield when I get through. Let me return to this alleged Democratic extravagance, the appropriations for which the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GILLETT] reminds us were made in a Democratic House. It is true that the Democrats had control of the House. It is equally true that the Republicans had control of the Senate and a Republican President was in the White House. Before proceeding further I wish to remind the House and the country that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GILLETT], the minority ranking member of the Appropriations Committee, who now complains of Democratic extravagance, voted for every dollar of the $1,109,000,000 that that Democratic House appropriated. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. GILLETT. Oh, I deny that statement.

Mr. KITCHIN. How can the gentleman deny it when his record shows it?

Mr. GILLETT. But my record will not show it.

Mr. KITCHIN. Very well; let us see. The gentleman was on the Appropriations Committee?

Mr. GILLETT. Yes.

Mr. KITCHIN. And of course if there was anything wrong on that committee he would know about it. He is the ranking member on the committee. He had six Republicans with him, did he not?

Mr. GILLETT. Yes.

Mr. KITCHIN. Now, gentlemen, in all fairness, he sat there for months and months——

Mr. GILLETT. And 14 Democrats——

Mr. KITCHIN. Helping to frame those bills, and he knew every item in every one of the bills. Members of the House not on the committee have not time to look into all the details of the bills. Now, my friend, if there was a single dollar in those appropriations that ought not to have been expended why did you not file a minority report and come in on this floor and warn the House and the country against it? [Applause on the Democratic side.] But the gentleman did not. He came in and voted for every one of the bills that came from his committee, and if he shows me a single vote on record where he or any other Republican on the Appropriations Committee voted against a single item, then I will vote against this resolution. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. GILLETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KITCHIN. Yes.

Mr. GILLETT. If the gentleman will consult the RECORD he will find a great many arguments which I made against the appropriations.

Mr. KITCHIN. Oh, arguments! [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.] Arguments! Why, gentlemen, I have heard Republicans argue against this and that, and then go and vote right squarely against their arguments. [Applause on the

Democratic side.] No doubt you did, but I do not recall it, because your arguments will go back to your people for political purposes; but what I am talking about is the vote—your vote.

Mr. GILLETT. I have always voted the way I have argued.

Mr. KITCHIN. Then the gentleman did not argue against these bills, because I have looked up the votes of every one of you. There is another thing I desire to ask the gentleman. Did he file a minority report against a single item in the bills?

Mr. GILLETT. I do not remember.

Mr. KITCHIN. The gentleman does not remember. I do—I know. [Applause and laughter on the Democratic side.] And he did not. Why, gentlemen, I know more about Republicans—these old Members—than they do themselves, and I am going to teach you young Members something before I get through. [Laughter.] We have other committees that make appropriations. On every committee in this House there are Republican Members. There were seven Republican Members in the last Congress on every committee that made appropriations, and if there was a dishonest, needless, extravagant dollar in any one of the bills reported to the House, it was their duty as Representatives, it was their duty as honest men, to come into this House and file a minority report against it and call attention of the House and country to it; but not a minority report by a Republican against a single dollar recommended by any appropriation committee.

Instead of being more extravagant, we were $17,258,000 more economical than the Republicans were. But if we were extravagant, you Republicans are estopped from protest or complaint because you approved and voted for such extravagance. Your charge that we appropriated more money under Wilson than you did under Taft, if true, coupled with the fact that you voted for the appropriation under Wilson, is a splendid tribute you pay to the patriotism and integrity and wisdom of Woodrow Wilson and his administration. If more money was appropriated, it was needed when Taft was President as well as when Wilson was President. Did you withhold it from Taft because you did not have the confidence in the patriotism and integrity of the Taft administration? And did you grant it to Wilson because you had such confidence in the patriotism and integrity of his administration that you knew that every dollar put into its hands would be expended for the Government's needs and the public good? [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Now, as to the repeated assertion by Republicans that the Underwood Act is a failure as a revenue producer—why, Uncle JOE, I apologize; it is unparliamentary, but I wish to say that these gentlemen over here on the Republican side have gotten so keen and shrewd that they even fool you about this revenue business and got you to talking about the Underwood Act being a failure. [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

To the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORDNEY], the ranking Republican Member on our committee; the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. SLOAN]; the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE]; and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. LONGWORTH]; and other Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee, all of whom have declared that the Underwood Act was a failure as a revenue producer, I am going to lay down this proposition, and I will give you and all other Republicans from now until Congress adjourns to refute it.

Instead of the Underwood Act being a revenue-producing failure, the fact is, that from the time it went upon the statute books, October 3, 1913, to August 1, 1914, the date of the breaking out of the European war, the Underwood Act produced $10,889,000 more than the Payne Act for the same months in the preceding year did. [Loud applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. MANN. It is not so.

Mr. KITCHIN. It is not so from a Republican standpoint, but I am talking from the standpoint of truth and facts. [Loud laughter and applause on the Democratic side.] In the last four years every answer a Republican has been able to make against a sound argument and a plain fact is, "'Tain't so." [Laughter on the Democratic side.] All right. Let us see if it is not so. The Underwood bill became a law on October 3, 1913. I repeat, from October 3, 1913, to August 1, 1914, the day the European war began, the Underwood Act produced $10,889,000 more than the Payne Act for the identical months of the preceding year—its last year.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. KITCHIN. I will.

Mr. MANN. Are those import duties?

Mr. KITCHIN. Import duties and income tax. [Laughter and cries of "Oh!" on the Republican side.]

Mr. MANN. How candid my friend was to the House! [Laughter.]

Mr. KITCHIN. I said the Underwood Act—not the tariff provision of it, but the whole act, and compared it with the Payne Act, not the tariff provision of it, but the whole act. The Payne Act was not all an import act, was it? You recognized, and it was so stated on the floor by Mr. Payne during the pendency of the Payne bill, that to make up the deficit in customs receipts it was necessary for you to put a corporation tax into that bill, and you did it. [Applause on the Democratic side.] So the Payne Act was not all an import tariff act. It included the corporation tax. This was as much a part of the act as the tariff provision. We declared expressly on this floor during the pendency of the Underwood bill that what we lacked in custom receipts we would make up with the income tax, which is as much a part of the act as the tariff provision of it. We knew, as you know, that the late Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, a loyal, staunch Republican, was right when he said that under the standpat Republican protective tariff for every dollar that went into the Treasury $5 went into the pockets of the protected manufacturers and monopolists. We resolved that that outrage on the American people and that robbery of them should not be tolerated, and we largely reduced the tariff tax. [Applause on the Democratic side.] We put into the act an income tax which raised $80,000,000 and every dollar of that went directly into the Treasury for the benefit of the people. To collect that amount under a Republican protective tariff—the Payne Act—the people would have to pay $480,000,000—$80,000,000 to the Treasury and $400,000,000 to the protected interests. I will now give the revenue figures. From October 3, 1913, to August 1, 1914, we collected under the Underwood Act $306,776,000, while for the same identical month under the Payne Act, the year before—its last year—we collected only $295,887,000, making a difference in favor of the Underwood Act over the Payne Act, as stated before, of $10,889,000.

But it may be said—and I think so claimed in the minority report on this bill at the last session—that this is not a fair comparison, for the reason that wool did not go to the free list until December 1 and that woolen goods did not go to a lower rate until January 1, and that, therefore, in those figures I take a part of the revenue under the Payne-Aldrich Act.

Well, let us take the period when the Underwood Act was in full operation. It was in full and unhampered operation from January 1, 1914, to the breaking out of the war in Europe—that is, to August 1, 1914—except as to the little matter of $2,000,000 from sugar, to which the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORDNEY] is about to allude, as to which the act did not go into effect until March 1, 1914. How did it stand in comparison with the Payne Act, with the corporation tax in it, for the same seven months of the previous year?

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from North Carolina yield to the gentleman from Michigan?

Mr. KITCHIN. Yes; I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. FORDNEY. For five months during that time, for the first time in 40 years, our imports exceeded our exports. That was in 1914, in April, May, June, and July. Our imports exceeded our exports for those months. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. KITCHIN. All right; young Members, be careful about applauding that, because he has put himself right into a hole, and will drag you in before you know it. [Laughter.] The gentleman says that for the months of April, May, June, and July, four months, during the first year's operation of the Underwood Act, our imports exceeded our exports. This is true. But he does not tell you, which is equally true, that for the two months of February and March in the first year's operation of the Payne Act the imports exceeded the exports by over $24,000,000; that the excess of imports over exports for only two months under the Payne Act was over $4,000,000 more than the excess of imports over exports for the four months of April, May, June, and July under the Underwood Act. [Loud applause on the Democratic side.]

Gentlemen, it is a natural thing for the young Members to applaud a statement like that made by the gentleman from Michigan; but I suggest to you to save your hands until you get the whole truth. [Laughter.] To be more exact, from April, May, June, and July, the four months to which the gentleman refers in the first year of the Underwood Act, there was a balance of trade against us of $20,500,000, while in the two months, February and March, of the first year of the Payne Act, there was a balance of trade against us of $24,901,000; and yet he has the audacity to interrupt a gentleman about such a little thing as that when he is trying to enlighten the House. [Laughter.]

All right. Let us return to a comparison of the revenue-producing virtues of the Payne and Underwood Acts. From January 1 to August 1, 1914, the seven months in which the Underwood Act had its full, free operation, unhandicapped by the European war, it produced revenue to the amount of $233,954,641, while the Payne Act for the same seven months of the preceding year produced only $215,756,042. The Underwood Act, therefore, produced for the seven months, from January 1, 1914, to August 1, 1914, the beginning of the European war, $18,198,599 more revenue than the Payne Act did for the same seven months the year previous. [Loud applause on the Democratic side.] Did you catch those figures, Brother FORDNEY? [Laughter.]

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I hope the gentleman hereafter will comply with the rules of the House. He is one of the oldest Members of the House and the leader of the majority side of the House, so that at least by his example the young Member will not be led astray. [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will be in order.

Mr. MANN. I rise to a point of order, Mr. Chairman. I hope the gentleman will observe the rules.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state the point of order.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman from North Carolina is constantly referring to Members, out of order, by name; constantly doing it. I did not desire to do anything more than to make a friendly suggestion. If the gentlemen on that side of the House do not know how to be courteous, it would be unfortunate. Except to make a friendly suggestion I would not have mentioned it.

Mr. KITCHIN. I will be courteous. [Laughter.]

Mr. MANN. It will set to new Members a bad example.

Mr. KITCHIN. I assure the gentleman I would not set a bad example.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will admonish gentlemen that gentlemen must be addressed in the third person. The Chair also wishes to suggest to gentlemen of the committee that it is a breach of order for gentlemen to sit in their seats and interrupt the Member who has the floor. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. KITCHIN. Now, Mr. Chairman, indulge me in just a little apology. If I had thought about it, I would not have violated any rule in that respect. I may have done so, but I was not conscious of it. But I do not see why it should be out of order to address the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORDNEY] as "Brother FORDNEY." [Laughter.] But maybe it is. Another thing, I just felt so sorry for these gentlemen who had made such rash misstatements, and, getting caught, looked so humiliated and penitent, that I naturally addressed them in the affectionate term of "brother" without thinking. [Laughter and applause.]

I wish to impress upon the House some further facts with respect to the revenue during the operation of the Underwood Act before the commencement of the European war. From October 1, 1913, to August 1, 1914, we raised from all sources, including the Underwood Act and internal revenue, $20,743,893 more than was raised for same period the preceding year from the Payne Act and all other sources. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

From January 1, 1914, to August 1, 1914, when the Underwood Act was in full operation, we raised from all sources $27,240,127 more than was raised for the same months the preceding year by the Payne Act and all other revenue sources. [Applause on the Democratic side.] That is not all. Comparing same months from October 1 to August 1 of Underwood Act and other sources of revenue with Payne Act and other revenues for 1912, the excess of the Underwood Act period over the Payne Act period is over $40,000,000. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

In face of these facts I want to ask you seriously this question: Would it be honest or fair or right for any of you Republicans to ever again get up on the floor of this House or elsewhere and talk about the Underwood Act being a failure as a revenue producer? Do not do it any more, gentlemen. You know better now. [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

If I can proceed without interruption for a few minutes, I propose to refute the oft-repeated charges by Republicans on this floor and elsewhere that the Underwood Act had caused large deficits in the Treasury. I at once remind the House and the country that August 1, 1914—the date of the outbreak of the European war—under Woodrow Wilson's administration and the Underwood Act, was the first August 1 in five years when the books of the Treasury Department showed an actual surplus of ordinary receipts over ordinary disbursements. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Every single August 1 in the four years of Taft's administration and the Payne Act showed a deficit. [Loud applause on the Democratic side.] Gentlemen, let us see about these deficits. Just take a pencil, you gentlemen of the minority, and make a note of the truth about deficits! Let us take conditions on August 1. I do not arbitrarily fix that date. The European war fixes that date. Up to August 1, 1914, the Wilson administration and Underwood Act was unhampered by war. Now note: On August 1, 1913, the last year of the Payne Act, there was a deficit of ordinary disbursements over ordinary receipts of $9,563,000. That is one year. On August 1, 1912, there was a deficit of $292,000. That is two years. On August 1, 1911, there was a deficit of $15,524,000. That is three years. Now here comes the first year of the Payne Act, the year with which we can more properly compare ours: On August 1, 1910, the deficit was $10,055,000. On the first August 1 after Taft was inaugurated as President the deficit amounted to $14,000,000.

But on the first August 1—1914—after the Underwood Tariff Act had been in force 10 months, under Woodrow Wilson as President, for the first time in five years the deficit was turned into a surplus, and that surplus was $1,500,000. [Loud applause on the Democratic side.]

Let me also remind the House and the country that, excluding the Civil War period, the three largest deficits in the history of this Government before the outbreak of the European war occurred when Republican tariff bills were on the statute books. Under the McKinley Act, at the close of the fiscal year of 1894, there was a deficit of $69,000,000. In 1899, under the Dingley Act, there was a deficit of $89,000,000; and in 1909, again under the Dingley Act, and Taft as President, there was a deficit of $58,000,000. There never had been another time, except during the Civil War—not even during Taft's administration—until the European war, when a fiscal-year deficit ever reached any of those figures.

Mr. LENROOT. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. KITCHIN. Yes.

Mr. LENROOT. I should like to have the gentleman inform us of the expenditures for the Panama Canal during those years.

Mr. KITCHIN. All right; and I will take 1911 and 1912. The Republican administration issued $50,000,000 of bonds to help swell the surplus fund and prevent deficits. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. LENROOT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KITCHIN. I want to answer your question.

Mr. LENROOT. That is what I want.

Mr. KITCHIN. In 1911 Taft issued $33,000,000 of Panama Canal bonds, and put that amount into the general surplus. Again in 1912 he issued $18,000,000 more of canal bonds, and put that into the general surplus.

Mr. FORDNEY. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. KITCHIN. Yes.

Mr. FORDNEY. Is it not a fact that over $300,000,000 had been spent by the Treasury for the Panama Canal and only $134,000,000 obtained by the sale of bonds, and is it not fair for the gentleman from North Carolina to state that?

Mr. KITCHIN. No; it would not be fair, because it would not be so, for the Taft administration never spent $300,000,000 on the canal, and you have got the figures wrong. Please sit down one minute. [Applause on the Democratic side.] The Republicans saw that they were going to get into a hole in 1911, and they sold $33,000,000 of Panama Canal bonds to put that money back in the general surplus fund to swell it, and in 1912, when their campaign was coming on, they issued $18,000,000 of bonds to add to the general surplus fund. But we Democrats have spent more than $40,000,000 on the Panama Canal out of current funds, and we have not issued a bond to help out the general surplus fund. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

At this point I will answer, once for all, the Republican persistent charge that Wilson's administration and the Underwood Act had caused the general surplus fund to dwindle away or to be largely reduced.

I make bold this statement, and I challenge you to dispute it. Exclusive of the proceeds of Panama Canal bonds, on the 1st day of August, 1914, after the Underwood bill had had seven months of untrammeled operation, we had a larger surplus fund on hand in the Federal Treasury by over $15,000,000 than you had on the 1st day of August in any year of the four years of Taft's administration. [Loud applause on the Democratic side.] When the Underwood bill passed on October 3, 1913, up to which time all the revenues had been collected under Republican statutes and all money expended under Republican appropriation acts, we found in the Treasury only $123,000,000 of the general surplus fund, but under the operations of Woodrow Wilson's administration and the Underwood Tariff Act we in-

creased that surplus until on August 1, 1914, on the breaking out of the European war, we had the magnificent surplus of $158,384,000, the highest figure that it had reached on any 1st day of August in any of the four preceding Republican years. [Loud applause on the Democratic side.] I want these Republican gentlemen who are continually denouncing—without a shadow of fact on which to base such denunciation—the administration and the Underwood Act for destroying or reducing the general surplus fund to take a pencil and note these facts:

On August 1, 1913, there was a surplus of $131,454,000.

On August 1, 1912, less canal bonds, there was a surplus of $138,485,000.

On August 1, 1911, less canal bonds, there was $135,054,000.

In 1910, the first year of the Payne-Aldrich Act, the surplus was only $91,999,000.

But on August 1, 1914, under the Wilson administration and Underwood Tariff Act, the surplus reached the amount of $158,384,000, or $66,000,000 more than under the first year of your blessed Payne Act [applause on the Democratic side], and $20,000,000 more than the best year of the Payne Act and Taft administration. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Do you get that? [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. FORDNEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KITCHIN. Just a little while.

Mr. FORDNEY. Just to correct a statement.

Mr. KITCHIN. I will yield to any Republican to correct any statement made by a Democrat, if he can, because it would be such an unusual thing—almost a phenomenon. [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. FORDNEY. A Democratic document shows that the total expenditures to December 14, 1915, on the Panama Canal, some of them under this administration, were $375,200,000 and the receipts from the sale of bonds were $134,631,000, so, therefore, I was right in my question a minute ago.

Mr. KITCHIN. I was right in my statement that every dollar received for a canal bond was received under a Republican administration. Wilson's administration never issued any canal bonds to recoup the amount paid out for construction of the canal.

Mr. FORDNEY. I do not deny that. [Applause on the Democratic side.] But there has been but a small amount of money expended under Democratic administration in proportion to the amount that was expended under the Republican administration for the construction of the Panama Canal.

Mr. KITCHIN. I understood the gentleman to say that the Republican or Taft administration, as we were discussing the surplus under Taft's administration, had expended over $300,000,000 for Panama Canal construction.

Mr. FORDNEY. Will the gentleman permit me to correct him. I said that over $300,000,000 had been spent in the construction of the Panama Canal, and that only $134,000,000 of that money had been obtained by the sale of Panama Canal bonds.

Mr. KITCHIN. The gentleman is right; but I did not so understand him in his first statement. I thought he referred to the amount paid out by the Taft administration as we were discussing that administration.

Mr. FORDNEY. I beg the gentleman's pardon, but that is not what he said at all.

Mr. KITCHIN. Republicans charge that the Underwood Act drained the Treasury of gold. Let us now ascertain the truth about this.

On August 1, 1910, a year after the Payne Act had passed, the gold surplus (over the $150,000,000 legal reserve) in the Treasury was $78,421,000.

On August 1, 1911, another year of the Payne Act, the gold surplus was $112,780,000.

On August 1, 1912, another year of the Payne Act, it was $118,747,000.

But on August 1, 1914, under Woodrow Wilson's administration and the Underwood Act, the gold surplus was more than $130,000,000. [Applause on the Democratic side.] In other words, instead of causing the Treasury to lose gold, Wilson's administration and the Underwood Act in its first year up to August 1 put $52,000,000 more gold into the Federal Treasury for the people of the United States than was there at the same time the first year of the Payne Act and $18,000,000 more than was there on August 1 of the best year of the Taft administration. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KITCHIN. Yes.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. As I understand it, the gentleman regards the Underwood tariff law as a complete success as a revenue raiser.

Mr. KITCHIN. I do not regard it so—I know it is.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Then, why was it necessary to impose an income tax and a war-revenue tax?

Mr. KITCHIN. Why was it necessary for the Republican Party to enact a corporation tax? I will tell you why it was necessary to impose an income tax. It was because we felt and believed, with the late Senator Dolliver, that when you raise revenue by a protective tariff, your method, for every dollar that goes into the Federal Treasury five go into the pockets of the protected interests in and out of your State; but when revenue is raised by an income tax, every dollar collected goes to the Treasury and not a dollar to the special interests. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

In other words, if you raised $80,000,000—as we did by the income tax—by the gentleman's plan we would have to tax the people $400,000,000 more, not for the Treasury but for the tariff barons. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

A war or emergency revenue measure such as is now pending was enacted because the European war stopped a large portion of dutiable importations, and we had to raise enough to make it good. But, gentlemen, I do not hesitate to assert—and the assertion is susceptible of the plainest proof—that there would be larger deficits in the Treasury if the Payne Act had been in operation during the European war instead of the Underwood Act. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Was it the European war? Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KITCHIN. Oh, Mr. Chairman, I appeal to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] please to get the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE] to take his seat and not interrupt me until I get through. [Laughter.] Then I will answer any questions, if I have time.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KITCHIN. No; I can not.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will suspend.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I ask if the gentleman——

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania after addressing the Chair must not address further remarks to the gentleman from North Carolina until the gentleman from North Carolina has indicated that he is willing to yield, and all Members of the House must observe the rules.

Mr. KITCHIN. I am willing to, but I have not the time.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania, when he addresses the Chair——

Mr. KITCHIN. I do decline to yield.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina will suspend. The gentleman from Illinois rises to a question of order.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania, when he addresses the Chair, if he desires to know whether some gentleman will yield, must make the inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. Let the Chair make this statement: All Members of the House can readily see that when a gentleman addresses the Chair for the purpose of asking whether a Member occupying the floor will yield, it would be a gross discourtesy for the Chair to attempt to interrupt the gentleman occupying the floor in the middle of a sentence; and gentlemen should not persist in repeated attempts to interrupt a gentleman while he is endeavoring to speak. The rules are easy to observe, and the Chair will insist that no gentleman shall persistently address the Chair when it is very apparent that the gentleman occupying the floor does not desire to yield.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. KITCHIN. I hope this will not be taken out of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. No; it will not.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania addressed the Chair and asked if the gentleman from North Carolina would yield. The gentleman from North Carolina has yielded on a number of occasions, and I think he has been very lenient; but that inquiry——

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that the Chair inquired of the gentleman from North Carolina if he would yield, and the Chair was inclined to think, from the gentleman's actions, that perhaps he was preparing to yield; but the gentleman did nothing that would indicate that he had yielded. The Chair can not attempt to regulate two gentlemen addressing the House at the same time. Members must realize——

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I have asked several times——

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will suspend. He will not even permit the Chair to speak. Gentlemen must realize

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that unless the gentleman occupying the floor will yield that they must, under an observance of the rules, refrain from indulging in audible comment during the remarks of the gentleman who is entitled to speak.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. Parliamentary inquiries are not in order while a gentleman has the floor. Does the gentleman from North Carolina yield? The Chair hopes that when the question is answered the gentleman from North Carolina will indicate in some emphatic manner what he proposes to do.

Mr. KITCHIN. I decline to yield, with this explanation and apology. I have only a few minutes more to speak. I yielded to the gentleman three times. I yielded once and he asked a question and I answered it the best I could, though not to his satisfaction. I have something else I desire to say before I close. If I had the time, I would yield to everyone on that side, and the gentleman knows that.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Without asking the gentleman a question, will he permit me to make a statement?

Mr. KITCHIN. Let me get through this point. Let me first show that if the Republican Payne Act were on the books instead of the Underwood Act we would have a much larger deficit and you would have had to raise many millions dollars more by some kind of taxation than we are going to raise under this law.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. The gentleman refuses to yield, I understand?

Mr. KITCHIN. Yes; I do decline to yield, and I do it with many regrets and on account of lack of time. Now, I have shown you that in peace times, before the European war, when importations were unobstructed by war, the Underwood Act, with its income tax, raised $18,000,000 more than the Payne Act, with its corporation tax. If in times of peace the Underwood Act produced more revenue than the Payne Act did, by what process of reason do you conclude that during this war it would produce less than the Payne Act would, which, in addition to the war, would be a further handicap to importations by its prohibitive tax on imports? It has been the opinion and the assertion of Republicans from time out of mind that if we lowered the tariff more importations would come into the country. In fact, when we passed the Underwood Act they made many and loud protests and predictions that a great flood of importations would rush in over the low tariff which would drown all American industries.

Their contention has always been that a low tariff induces increase of importations and that a high tariff, such as the Payne Act, obstructs and prevents large importations. Under the Underwood Act, imposing a low tariff, importations of dutiable goods have largely decreased since the war began; how could you expect more importations and a larger revenue during this almost world-wide war with importations further handicapped by a higher tariff, such as the Payne Act, enacted for the purpose of keeping them out? [Applause on the Democratic side.]

If the Payne Act had been on the statute books during this war, and the same amount of dutiable articles had come in as has been coming in under the lower Underwood Act, which is an impossible assumption from both a Democratic and Republican theory, and if the same articles which were transferred from the dutiable list over to the free list in the Underwood Act were being imported to-day in the same quantities as were imported under the Payne Act in 1913, which is another impossible assumption, the Payne Act would only have raised $24,000,000 more than the Underwood Act. But if we compare the proportionate difference between importations under the Payne Act and the Underwood Act before the war, and the excess of revenue of the Underwood income tax over the Payne corporation tax and consider the natural and inevitable decrease of importations by reason of the higher tariff rates of the Payne Act, if it were now in operation, it would yield under present conditions at least $25,000,000 less than the Underwood Act is now producing. There is not a thoughtful man, there is not a student of the revenue subject who, if he will make a thorough investigation, will not be forced to the conclusion that if the Payne Act had been in force during the war we would have to raise many million dollars more than we have to raise now, and that we would have many million dollars more of deficit in the Treasury than we have now.

Mr. Chairman, I have been interrupted so often I trust that the House will indulge me, in conclusion, in a brief recapitulation.

Republicans charge:

First. That the Wilson administration and Democratic Congress have been extravagant in appropriations—more extravagant than the Taft administration. There is no truth in this charge.

The fact is that exclusive of the Post Office appropriation bill, for which every Republican in the House voted, for the first year of the Wilson administration we appropriated $17,258,000 less than the last year's appropriation acts of the Taft administration, and for the last year—the present fiscal year—we appropriated over $10,000,000 less than the last year of Taft's administration.

Suppose we had been extravagant, Republicans are estopped from making the charge. Not a protest, not a minority report from a single Republican Member of a single appropriation committee against a single dollar appropriated. The Republicans in Senate and House voted for every one of the appropriation bills.

Second. That the Underwood Act has been a failure as a revenue producer.

There is no truth in this charge.

The fact is that from October 3, 1913, date of passage of this act, to August 1, 1914, date of the outbreak of the European war, the Underwood Act produced $10,889,070 more than the Payne Act did for the same months the preceding year.

And from January 1, 1914, to August 1, 1914, the period of its free and untrammeled operation, the Underwood Act produced $18,198,599 more than the Payne Act did in the same months of the preceding year.

From January 1, 1914, to August 1, 1914, from the Underwood Act and other revenue sources there was collected $27,240,127 more than from the Payne Act and other revenue sources for the same months the preceding year.

The figures of record as to revenue collected are:

From Oct. 1, 1913, to Aug. 1, 1914 (Underwood Act)	$306,776,456
From Oct. 1, 1912, to Aug. 1, 1913 (Payne Act)	295,887,386
Excess of Underwood Act	10,889,070
From Jan. 1, 1914, to Aug. 1, 1914 (Underwood Act)	233,954,641
From Jan. 1, 1913, to Aug. 1, 1913 (Payne Act)	215,756,042
Excess of Underwood Act	18,198,599

Revenue from Underwood Act and all sources.

From Jan. 1, 1914, to Aug. 1, 1914 (Underwood Act and all sources)	$456,798,552
From Jan. 1, 1913, to Aug. 1, 1913 (Payne Act and all sources)	429,558,425
Excess of Underwood Act and all sources	27,240,127

Comparing same months of the Underwood Act and all revenue sources with same months of Payne Act and all revenue sources for 1912 there is an excess of the Underwood Act and all sources over the Payne Act and all sources of over $40,000,000.

Third. That Wilson's administration and the Underwood Act have caused deficits in the Treasury.

There is no truth in this charge.

The fact is that until the beginning of the European war the Treasury was in a better and stronger condition than at any time under the Taft administration, and that on August 1 of every year under Taft there was a deficit, and that August 1 under Wilson's administration was the first August 1 in five years when there was an actual surplus.

On August 1, 1913, there was a deficit of $9,563,165.
On August 1, 1912, there was a deficit of $292,000.
On August 1, 1911, there was a deficit of $15,534,935.
On August 1, 1910, there was a deficit of $10,055,338.
On August 1, 1909, there was a deficit of $14,005,564.

While on August 1, 1914 (at the beginning of the European war) under the Wilson administration and the Underwood Act there was a surplus of $1,484,685.

Let it be noted that on August 1, 1910, the first year of the Taft administration and the Payne Act, there was a deficit of over $10,000,000, while the first year under the Wilson administration and the Underwood Act there was a surplus of $1,484,685.

Fourth. That the Wilson administration and the Underwood Act had largely reduced the general surplus fund.

There is no truth in this charge.

The fact is that on August 1, 1914, under the Wilson administration and the Underwood Act, the amount of the general surplus fund, exclusive of proceeds of canal bonds, was $20,000,000 more than on any 1st day of August during Taft's entire term.

The figures of record are:

On August 1, 1913, the general balance was $131,454,000.
On August 1, 1912, the general balance was $138,485,000.
On August 1, 1911, the general balance was $135,054,000.
On August 1, 1910, the general balance was $91,999,000.
On August 1, 1909, the general balance was $109,570,000.

But on August 1, 1914, under the Wilson administration and the Underwood Act, there was a balance of $158,384,000, $20,000,000 more than the best year of the Taft administration.

There was on the 1st day of the first August under the Wilson administration and the Underwood Act an excess over the 1st day of the first August under the Taft administration and the Payne Act of $66,385,000.

Fifth. That the Wilson administration and the Underwood Act drained the Treasury of its gold.

There is no truth in this charge.

The fact is that on August 1, 1914, under Wilson's administration and the Underwood Act, the gold balances in the Treasury, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve redemption fund, was over $10,000,000 more than on August 1 of any year of the Taft term.

The gold balances, according to the figures of record, in the Treasury, exclusive of the $150,000,000 reserve for redemption of the United States notes, were:

On August 1, 1912, $118,747,660.

On August 1, 1911, $112,780,235.

On August 1, 1910, $78,421,383.

While on August 1, 1914, under the Wilson administration and the Underwood Act, the gold balance was $130,551,354.

It will be noted that while there was an excess of the Wilson administration and the Underwood Act over each of the Taft administration and the Payne Act years the excess of the first year of the Wilson administration and the Underwood Act over the first year of the Taft administration and the Payne Act was $52,129,971.

Mr. Chairman, it will be conceded by all fair-minded men, Republicans and Democrats alike, that the just and proper way to judge and assess the value and virtue of the Underwood Act is to consider the effect of its operation from its passage on October 3, 1913, or at least from January 1, 1914, to August 1, 1914, the time of the outbreak of the European war, which disturbed and dislocated the revenue conditions of every Government as well as the business and financial conditions throughout the entire world.

Taking this period of its full and free operation, unhampered by war, as I have in my argument to-day, the Democrats assert with confidence that from every standpoint of the Government's interest and the people's good the Underwood Act is far superior to any tariff or revenue bill that the Republican Party has ever put upon the statute books. [Long-continued applause on the Democratic side.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. LONDON. Mr. Chairman, may I ask unanimous consent to address the committee for 10 minutes on the subject under discussion?

Mr. MANN. May I ask for order, so that we may hear?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. LONDON] asks unanimous consent to address the committee for 10 minutes on the subject under discussion. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Reserving the right to object, who makes the request?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. LONDON]. Is there objection to his request to address the committee for 10 minutes on the subject under discussion?

Mr. MANN. I will not object. I wanted to get plenty of time to talk on this side, and that is more than the time that we got.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. LONDON] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. LONDON. Mr. Chairman, I hope you will forgive my lack of modesty in attempting to address the House on an important subject of this kind during the first two weeks of my service in Congress. I intend to vote for the joint resolution [applause on the Democratic side], and I will do this notwithstanding that it contains a number of oppressive provisions which are burdensome to the people. This is an emergency act in the full sense of the word. We deal with an emergency which can not be controlled by the people of the United States. The peoples of Europe would have been glad to exchange their sorrows and afflictions for the burdens imposed by the emergency act. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

I do not believe in the sincerity of the Republicans in opposing this measure. [Applause on the Democratic side.] I have not heard a new word from them or a new idea. It was perfectly sickening to listen to those worn-out repetitions of "tariff, tariff, tariff," just as if the whole field of human thought had been exhausted by the idea of the tariff; just as if the entire vocabulary of the human race had been limited to the word "tariff."

They said nothing instructive, nothing definite, nothing that would lead us to better things.

I wish you would realize that the entire system of taxation needs revision. It is not scientific. It does not face things as they are to-day. The Democratic and Republican parties are both at fault in that they fail to comprehend that new times require new methods.

At some future time, with the indulgence of the House, I will explain the position of the radical democracy, of the industrial democracy, of the advanced democracy, the social democracy of the world on the subject of taxation. I believe in an income and in an inheritance tax. [Applause on the Democratic side.] I would make it impossible for incompetent men and unfit men to inherit by the mere accident of birth the power of millions of dollars and the control over millions of people.

I believe in taxing land that is not actually occupied and that is not used. I believe in a tax on land held for speculative purposes.

I make this short talk more to explain my vote than for any other reason. I can do a great deal better than I am doing now. [Laughter.] And I promise the House at some future time to be a great deal better. [Laughter and applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will be in order. The Clerk will read the bill.

Mr. AUSTIN rose.

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman from Tennessee rise?

Mr. AUSTIN. I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. AUSTIN] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GREEN] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. MANN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, of course the committee itself can not give general leave to print. I see a number of gentlemen rising to address the Chair. What is the disposition on that side of the House?

Mr. GARNER. I do not think there could be any objection to a general extension on this particular bill.

Mr. MANN. I hope gentlemen will defer their requests until we get into the House, and then if general leave is not granted they can make their individual requests.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KITCHIN] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 59) extending the provisions of the act entitled "An act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes," approved October 22, 1914, to December 31, 1916.

Resolved, etc., That the provisions of the act entitled "An act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes," approved October 22, 1914 (Stat. L., vol. 38, pp. 745–764, inclusive), are continued in full force and effect until and including December 31, 1916.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois offers an amendment which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend, on page 1, line 8, after the word "including," by striking out "December 31, 1916," and inserting in lieu thereof "the expiration of three months from and after December 31, 1915."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN].

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the "noes" seemed to have it.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I ask for a division.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois asks for a division.

The committee divided; and there were—ayes 161, noes 193.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I offer the amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend, on page 1, line 8, after the word "including," by striking out "December 31, 1916," and inserting in lieu thereof "April 30, 1916."

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, this will give four months after Congress reconvenes to consider revenue legislation, and it is the intention, so we are informed, of the Democratic side of the House to consider revenue legislation prior to May 1, in any event, concerning other matters.

Gentlemen of the House can not fail to have noticed that during an entire hour's speech by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KITCHIN], the leader of his party in the House and the gentleman in charge of the bill to extend a tax measure, he never by inference referred to the propositions upon which the House will vote. Never a word was said about the tax law which it is proposed to extend; no defense of any of the items in it; a speech which met with approval and applause on the other side of the aisle, but which made some of us wonder if the character of the House had changed any for the worse on that side of the House since the last Congress.

Here is a proposition to let this House consider the items in the law and not to hide, as the gentlemen seek to. Not a discussion of the question has been had in the House. The people are entitled to have their items of taxes considered by the legislative body when it is proposed to put burdensome taxes upon them and to have the different questions involved in it as to taxation voted upon by Members of the House. There is no discussion and no thought of ever letting the House itself consider the items in this law, which every day Democratic Members will say are unjust and unfair, and then go home and tell their constituents that they had to vote with the Democratic Party because they had no opportunity for considering the items. I give you the chance. [Applause on the Republican side.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN].

The question was taken, and the Chairman announced that the noes seemed to have it.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I ask for tellers.

Tellers were ordered; and the Chairman appointed Mr. KITCHIN and Mr. MANN to act as tellers.

The committee divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 183, noes 189.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I offer another amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend, on page 1, line 8, after the word "including," strike out "December 31, 1916," and insert in lieu thereof the following: "the expiration of six months from and after December 31, 1915."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. LENROOT rose.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Wisconsin desires to address the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Chairman, we all upon this side of the House realize that it is utterly useless to offer any amendment to this bill with any idea of its being adopted. All that we can do is to make a record of our position upon it.

During the general debate the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. HULL] made a very eloquent plea for nonpartisanship in the consideration of this measure; and yet, Mr. Chairman, if it were not for the fact that Members on the Democratic side themselves first made this a partisan question, first took it into a secret Democratic caucus and tied the hands of every Democrat upon that side, with two exceptions; if it had not been for the fact that they have made it a partisan measure, it might have been possible to have adopted some of these amendments, and particularly the one now before the committee.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment proposes to continue this emergency tax law until June 30 next, which will be the end of the present fiscal year. Some argument can be made that that ought to be done, in view of the fact that the obligations for the present fiscal year have already been incurred and that revenue must be provided to meet these obligations. But, Mr. Chairman, I want to impress upon the new Members, upon that side especially, that by voting for this proposition extending this tax law until December 31 of next year they cut themselves off during this session of Congress from considering the revision or amendment of any item that is found in the present law, except as the Committee on Ways and Means may graciously give them the opportunity to consider them.

Mr. BORLAND. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LENROOT. Certainly.

Mr. BORLAND. Would not a new revenue measure repeal this law at any time?

Mr. LENROOT. A new revenue measure can repeal the law, provided, and provided only, this same Committee on Ways and Means will give the House an opportunity to consider a new revenue measure. All of us on both sides of the House have had many letters from our constituents asking us and begging us to consider some of the unjust and inequitable items that are now found in this law. By this vote you will say that you do not choose to reconsider those items; and when you write to your constituents, as you have done, that you will give consideration to these things, remember that by the vote you cast here to-night you who vote for the measure deny to your constituents your right, representing them, to reconsider those items, except as the Committee on Ways and Means may graciously give you the opportunity to consider some of them, for under the rules of this House no amendment will be in order to any proposition that the Committee on Ways and Means may bring amending the present law, except upon the particular item that that committee itself selects and chooses shall be considered.

Again, Mr. Chairman, if the Republicans were in power to-day, the most that they would do would be to extend this law until June 30, because if they were in power, instead of extending it until December 31, they would seek to economize in the expenditures of this Government, so that instead of keeping up these very large expenditures, making these very large revenues necessary, they would make the expenditures accord with the income so far as possible, and if the European war necessitated expenditures beyond our income, we would meet that by the issuing of bonds, which would be paid and redeemed out of current revenues as soon as normal conditions returned and the Republicans could put into force a proper tariff law. This would be good business; it would be economy; but that is a question which our friends upon the other side have never given any consideration to, except in their platforms and upon the stump. [Applause on the Republican side.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN].

The question being taken, on a division (demanded by Mr. MANN), there were—ayes 167, noes 182.

Accordingly the amendment was rejected.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 1, line 8, after the word "until," strike out "and including December 31, 1916," and insert in lieu thereof the following: "the expiration of the present session of Congress."

Mr. MANN. If this amendment should prevail, it would leave this law in effect until the end of the present session of Congress, whether that occurs next summer or next fall or possibly next winter. Of course if there is any intention whatever on the part of the Democratic side or of the majority of the Ways and Means Committee to revise this tax law, there should be no objection to this amendment. If you intended to do anything with it before the next election, you would do it during the present session of Congress. There will be no other opportunity to change it until the Members of this House have been elected or defeated, and to some of them the latter word will apply, and they had better take warning.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois.

The question was taken, and the Chairman announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. MANN. I ask for a division. I will not ask for tellers if I get a real square count.

The committee divided; and there were—ayes 165, noes 180.

Accordingly the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk resumed and completed the reading of the joint resolution.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee rise and report the joint resolution to the House, with the recommendation that it do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. FITZGERALD, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration House joint resolution 59, extending the provisions of the act entitled "An act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes," approved October 22, 1914, to December 31, 1916, and had directed him to report the same back to the House with a favorable recommendation.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I demand the previous question on the joint resolution to its final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was accordingly read the third time.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the joint resolution be recommitted to the Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to that committee to report the joint resolution back forthwith with the amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MANN moves to recommit the joint resolution to the Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith, with the following amendment: Page 1, line 8, after the word "including," strike out "December 31, 1916," and insert in lieu thereof the following: "April 30, 1916."

Mr. KITCHIN. I demand the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] to recommit.

Mr. MANN. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 197, nays 210, answered "present" 3, not voting 22, as follows:

YEAS—197.

Anderson	Foss	Lafean	Roberts, Nev.
Anthony	Frear	La Follette	Rodenberg
Bacharach	Freeman	Lehlbach	Rogers
Barchfeld	Fuller	Lenroot	Rowe
Beales	Gardner	Lindbergh	Rowland
Britt	Garland	Longworth	Russell, Ohio
Britten	Gillett	Loud	Schall
Browne, Wis.	Glynn	McArthur	Scott, Mich.
Browning	Good	McCracken	Sells
Buchanan, Ill.	Gould	McCulloch	Siegel
Butler	Graham	McFadden	Sinnott
Callaway	Gray, N. J.	McKenzie	Slemp
Campbell	Green, Iowa	McKinley	Sloan
Cannon	Greene, Mass.	McLaughlin	Smith, Idaho
Capstick	Greene, Vt.	Madden	Smith, Mich.
Carter, Mass.	Griest	Magee	Smith, Minn.
Cary	Guernsey	Mann	Snell
Chandler, N. Y.	Hadley	Mapes	Snyder
Charles	Hamilton, Mich.	Martin	Stafford
Chiperfield	Haskell	Matthews	Steenerson
Coleman	Haugen	Meeker	Stephens, Cal.
Cooper, Ohio	Hawley	Miller, Del.	Sterling
Cooper, W. Va.	Hayes	Miller, Minn.	Stiness
Cool[illegible], Wis.	Heaton	Miller, Pa.	Sullaway
Copley	Helgesen	Mondell	Sutherland
Costello	Hernandez	Mooney	Sweet
Crago	Hill	Moore, Pa.	Swift
Cramton	Hilliard	Moores, Ind.	Temple
Curry	Hinds	Morgan, Okla.	Tilson
Dale, Vt.	Hollingsworth	Morin	Timberlake
Dallinger	Hopwood	Moss, W. Va.	Tinkham
Danforth	Howell	Mott	Towner
Darrow	Hull, Iowa	Mudd	Treadway
Davis, Minn.	Humphrey, Wash.	Nelson	Vare
Dempsey	Husted	Nichols, Mich.	Volstead
Denison	Hutchinson	Nolan	Walsh
Dillon	James	North	Ward
Dowell	Johnson, S. Dak.	Norton	Wason
Drukker	Johnson, Wash.	Oakey	Watson, Pa.
Dunn	Kahn	Paige, Mass.	Wheeler
Dyer	Kearns	Parker, N. J.	Williams, T. S.
Edmonds	Keating	Parker, N. Y.	Williams, Ohio
Ellsworth	Keister	Peters	Wilson, Ill.
Elston	Kelley	Platt	Wingo
Emerson	Kennedy, Iowa	Porter	Wood, Ind.
Esch	Kennedy, R. I.	Powers	Woods, Iowa
Fairchild	Kiess, Pa.	Pratt	Young, N. Dak.
Farr	King	Ramseyer	
Focht	Kinkaid	Reavis	
Fordney	Kreider	Ricketts	

NAYS—210.

Abercrombie	Byrnes, S. C.	Dent	Gard
Adamson	Byrns, Tenn.	Dewalt	Garner
Aiken	Caldwell	Dickinson	Garrett
Alexander	Candler, Miss.	Dies	Glass
Allen	Cantrill	Dill	Godwin, N. C.
Almon	Caraway	Dixon	Goodwin, Ark.
Ashbrook	Carew	Dooling	Gordon
Aswell	Carlin	Doolittle	Gray, Ind.
Ayres	Carter, Okla.	Doremus	Gregg
Bailey	Casey	Doughton	Griffin
Barkley	Church	Driscoll	Hamill
Barnhart	Clark, Fla.	Dupré	Hardy
Beakes	Cline	Eagan	Harrison
Bell	Coady	Eagle	Hart
Black	Collier	Edwards	Hastings
Blackmon	Connelly	Estopinal	Hay
Booher	Conry	Evans	Hayden
Borland	Cox	Farley	Heflin
Brown, W. Va.	Crisp	Ferris	Helm
Bruckner	Crosser	Finley	Helvering
Brumbaugh	Cullop	Fitzgerald	Henry
Buchanan, Tex.	Dale, N. Y.	Flood	Hensley
Burgess	Davenport	Flynn	Holland
Burke	Davis, Tex.	Foster	Hood
Burnett	Decker	Gandy	Houston
Howard	McDermott	Randall	Stephens, Tex.
Huddleston	McGillicuddy	Rauch	Stone
Hughes	McLemore	Rayburn	Stout
Hulbert	Maher	Reilly	Sumners
Hull, Tenn.	Mays	Riordan	Taggart
Humphreys, Miss.	Montague	Rouse	Tague
Igoe	Moon	Rubey	Talbott
Jacoway	Morgan, La.	Rucker	Tavenner
Johnson, Ky.	Morrison	Russell, Mo.	Taylor, Ark.
Jones	Moss, Ind.	Sabath	Taylor, Colo.
Kettner	Murray	Saunders	Thomas
Key, Ohio	Neely	Sears	Thompson
Kincheloe	Nicholls, S. C.	Shackleford	Tillman
Kitchin	Oglesby	Shallenberger	Tribble
Konop	Oldfield	Sherley	Van Dyke
Lazaro	Oliver	Sherwood	Vinson
Lee	Olney	Shouse	Walker
Lesher	O'Shaunessy	Sims	Watkins
Lever	Overmyer	Sisson	Watson, Va.
Lewis	Page, N. C.	Small	Webb
Liebel	Park	Smith, Tex.	Whaley
Linthicum	Patten	Sparkman	Williams, W. E.
Littlepage	Pou	Steagall	Wilson, Fla.
Lloyd	Price	Stedman	Wilson, La.
Lobeck	Quin	Steele, Iowa	Wise
London	Ragsdale	Steele, Pa.	Young, Tex.
McAndrews	Rainey	Stephens, Miss.	
McClintic	Raker	Stephens, Nebr.	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—3.

Austin	Roberts, Mass.	Switzer

NOT VOTING—22.

Adair	Gray, Ala.	Loft	Scully
Bennet	Hamilton, N. Y.	McKellar	Slayden
Fess	Hamlin	Padgett	Smith, N. Y.
Fields	Kent	Phelan	Winslow
Gallagher	Langley	Sanford	
Gallivan	Lieb	Scott, Pa.	

So the motion to recommit was lost.

The following additional pairs were announced:

Until further notice:

Mr. ADAIR with Mr. WINSLOW.

Mr. MCKELLAR with Mr. AUSTIN.

On this vote:

Mr. PADGETT with Mr. ROBERTS of Massachusetts.

Mr. SLAYDEN with Mr. FESS.

Mr. GALLAGHER with Mr. HAMILTON of New York.

Mr. LIEB with Mr. SWITZER.

Mr. HAMLIN with Mr. SANFORD.

Mr. SCULLY with Mr. BENNET.

Mr. SMITH of New York with Mr. SCOTT of Pennsylvania.

The result of the vote was then announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the joint resolution.

Mr. MANN. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 206, nays 191, answered "present" 6, not voting 29, as follows:

YEAS—206.

Abercrombie	Davenport	Helm	Nicholls, S. C.
Adamson	Davis, Tex.	Helvering	Oglesby
Aiken	Decker	Henry	Oldfield
Alexander	Dent	Hensley	Oliver
Almon	Dewalt	Holland	Olney
Ashbrook	Dickinson	Hood	O'Shaunessy
Aswell	Dies	Houston	Overmyer
Ayres	Dill	Howard	Page, N. C.
Bailey	Dixon	Huddleston	Park
Barkley	Dooling	Hughes	Patten
Barnhart	Doolittle	Hulbert	Pou
Beakes	Doremus	Hull, Tenn.	Price
Bell	Doughton	Humphreys, Miss.	Quin
Black	Driscoll	Igoe	Ragsdale
Blackmon	Dupré	Jacoway	Rainey
Booher	Eagan	Johnson, Ky.	Raker
Borland	Eagle	Kettner	Randall
Brown, W. Va.	Edwards	Key, Ohio	Rauch
Bruckner	Estopinal	Kincheloe	Rayburn
Brumbaugh	Evans	Kitchin	Reilly
Buchanan, Tex.	Farley	Konop	Riordan
Burgess	Ferris	Lazaro	Rouse
Burke	Finley	Lee	Rubey
Burnett	Fitzgerald	Lesher	Rucker
Byrnes, S. C.	Flood	Lever	Russell, Mo.
Byrns, Tenn.	Flynn	Lewis	Saunders
Caldwell	Foster	Liebel	Sears
Candler, Miss.	Gandy	Linthicum	Shackleford
Cantrill	Gard	Littlepage	Shallenberger
Caraway	Garner	Lloyd	Sherley
Carew	Garrett	Lobeck	Sherwood
Carlin	Glass	London	Shouse
Carter, Okla.	Godwin, N. C.	McAndrews	Sims
Casey	Goodwin, Ark.	McClintic	Sisson
Church	Gordon	McDermott	Small
Clark, Fla.	Gray, Ind.	McGillicuddy	Smith, Tex.
Cline	Gregg	McLemore	Sparkman
Coady	Griffin	Maher	Steagall
Collier	Hamill	Mays	Stedman
Connelly	Hardy	Montague	Steele, Iowa
Conry	Harrison	Moon	Steele, Pa.
Cox	Hart	Morgan, La.	Stephens, Miss.
Crisp	Hastings	Morrison	Stephens, Nebr.
Crosser	Hay	Moss, Ind.	Stephens, Tex.
Cullop	Hayden	Murray	Stone
Dale, N. Y.	Heflin	Neely	Stout

Sumners	Thomas	Walker	Wilson, Fla.
Taggart	Thompson	Watkins	Wilson, La.
Tague	Tillman	Watson, Va.	Wise
Tavenner	Tribble	Webb	Young, Tex.
Taylor, Ark.	Van Dyke	Whaley	
Taylor, Colo.	Vinson	Williams, W. E.	

NAYS—191.

Anderson	Focht	King	Reavis
Anthony	Fordney	Kinkaid	Ricketts
Bacharach	Foss	Kreider	Roberts, Nev.
Barchfeld	Frear	Lafean	Rodenberg
Beales	Freeman	La Follette	Rogers
Britt	Fuller	Lehlbach	Rowe
Britten	Gardner	Lenroot	Rowland
Browne, Wis.	Garland	Lindbergh	Russell, Ohio
Browning	Gillett	Loud	Schall
Buchanan, Ill.	Glynn	McArthur	Scott, Mich.
Butler	Good	McCracken	Sells
Callaway	Gould	McFadden	Siegel
Campbell	Graham	McKenzie	Sinnott
Cannon	Gray, N. J.	McKinley	Slemp
Capstick	Green, Iowa	McLaughlin	Sloan
Carter, Mass.	Greene, Mass.	Madden	Smith, Idaho
Cary	Greene, Vt.	Magee	Smith, Mich.
Chandler, N. Y.	Griest	Mann	Smith, Minn.
Charles	Guernsey	Mapes	Snell
Chiperfield	Hadley	Martin	Snyder
Coleman	Hamilton, Mich.	Matthews	Stafford
Cooper, Ohio	Haskell	Meeker	Stephens, Cal.
Cooper, W. Va.	Haugen	Miller, Del.	Sterling
Cooper, Wis.	Hawley	Miller, Minn.	Stiness
Copley	Hayes	Miller, Pa.	Sulloway
Costello	Heaton	Mooney	Sweet
Crago	Helgesen	Moore, Pa.	Swift
Cramton	Hernandez	Moores, Ind.	Temple
Curry	Hill	Morgan, Okla.	Tilson
Dale, Vt.	Hilliard	Morin	Timberlake
Dallinger	Hollingsworth	Moss, W. Va.	Tinkham
Danforth	Hopwood	Mott	Towner
Darrow	Howell	Mudd	Treadway
Davis, Minn.	Hull, Iowa	Nelson	Vare
Dempsey	Humphrey, Wash.	Nichols, Mich.	Volstead
Denison	Husted	Nolan	Walsh
Dillon	Hutchinson	North	Ward
Dowell	James	Norton	Wason
Drukker	Johnson, S. Dak.	Oakey	Watson, Pa.
Dunn	Johnson, Wash.	Paige, Mass.	Wheeler
Dyer	Kahn	Parker, N. J.	Williams, T. S.
Edmonds	Kearns	Parker, N. Y.	Williams, Ohio
Ellsworth	Keating	Peters	Wilson, Ill.
Elston	Keister	Platt	Wingo
Emerson	Kelley	Porter	Wood, Ind.
Esch	Kennedy, Iowa	Powers	Woods, Iowa
Fairchild	Kennedy, R. I.	Pratt	Young, N. Dak.
Farr	Kiess, Pa.	Ramseyer	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—6.

Allen	Roberts, Mass.	Switzer	Talbott
McCulloch	Sabath		

NOT VOTING—29.

Austin	Hamilton, N. Y.	Longworth	Slayden
Adair	Hamlin	McKellar	Smith, N. Y.
Bennet	Hinds	Mondell	Steenerson
Fess	Jones	Padgett	Sutherland
Fields	Kent	Phelan	Winslow
Gallagher	Langley	Sanford	
Gallivan	Lieb	Scott, Pa.	
Gray, Ala.	Loft	Scully	

So the joint resolution was passed.

The Clerk announced the following additional pairs:

On the vote:

Mr. PADGETT (for resolution) with Mr. ROBERTS of Massachusetts (against).

Mr. GALLAGHER (for resolution) with Mr. HAMILTON of New York (against).

Mr. JONES (for resolution) with Mr. STEENERSON (against).

Mr. SMITH of New York (for resolution) with Mr. SCOTT of Pennsylvania (against).

Mr. SLAYDEN (for resolution) with Mr. FESS (against).

Mr. SCULLY (for resolution) with Mr. BENNET (against).

Mr. HAMLIN (for resolution) with Mr. SANFORD (against).

Mr. LIEB (for resolution) with Mr. SWITZER (against).

Mr. MCKELLAR (for resolution) with Mr. AUSTIN (against).

Mr. SABATH (for resolution) with Mr. MONDELL (against).

Mr. ALLEN (for resolution) with Mr. LONGWORTH (against).

Mr. TALBOTT (for resolution) with Mr. HINDS (against).

Mr. ADAIR (for resolution) with Mr. MCCULLOCH (against).

Mr. GALLIVAN (for resolution) with Mr. WINSLOW (against).

Mr. PHELAN (for resolution) with Mr. SUTHERLAND (against).

Mr. MCCULLOCH. Mr. Speaker, did the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. ADAIR, vote?

The SPEAKER. He did not.

Mr. MCCULLOCH. Mr. Speaker, I am paired with the gentleman from Indiana. I voted "nay." I desire to withdraw my vote and answer "present."

The name of Mr. MCCULLOCH was called, and he answered "Present."

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, is the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. LONGWORTH, recorded?

The SPEAKER. He is not.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, I am paired with the gentleman from Ohio. I voted "yea." I desire to withdraw that vote and answer "present."

The name of Mr. ALLEN was called, and he answered "Present."

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, is the gentleman from Wyoming, Mr. MONDELL, recorded?

The SPEAKER. He is not.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I voted "yea." I am paired with the gentleman from Wyoming. I desire to withdraw my vote of "yea" and answer "present."

The name of Mr. SABATH was called, and he answered "Present."

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, is the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. ASHBROOK, recorded?

The SPEAKER. He is not recorded.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, Mr. ASHBROOK voted on the first roll call. He was standing in the center aisle. I remember it and a number of others heard him.

Mr. BARNHART. I heard him vote.

The SPEAKER. How did he vote?

Mr. ALLEN. He voted "yea."

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, on the statement of the gentlemen, I have no objection to Mr. ASHBROOK'S vote being recorded.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will record Mr. ASHBROOK as voting "yea."

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. Speaker, I desire to be recorded.

The SPEAKER. Was the gentleman in the Hall listening when his name was called?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. No; I had been called out of the Chamber on important business.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman does not bring himself within the rule.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

On motion of Mr. KITCHIN, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was passed was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who desire to do so may extend their remarks in the RECORD until January 4, 1916.

Mr. SABATH. Does that mean all Members who have spoken, or all Members?

Mr. MANN. All Members.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina asks unanimous consent that all Members may have until January 4, 1916, to extend their remarks in the RECORD on the joint resolution which has just been passed. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

MOROS AND NON-CHRISTIAN TRIBES IN PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (H. DOC. NO. 422).

The Speaker laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which, together with the accompanying documents, was referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I submit herewith act No. 2403 of the Philippine Commission, entitled "An act making applicable to that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes certain acts of the Philippine Legislature."

Among the acts of the legislature extended to that part of the Philippine Islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes is act No. 2325, which is amendatory of the Philippine public-land act, and which, under the provisions of section 13 of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, may not go into effect or have the force of law until approved by the President and the Congress.

Act No. 2325 was duly approved as required by law, and I recommend that the accompanying act of the Philippine Commission be also approved. I transmit herewith a letter of the Secretary of War which explains the necessity for the enactment of this law.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *December 16, 1915.*

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carr, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with amendment joint resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

H. J. Res. 60. Joint resolution making appropriation to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED.

Mr. LAZARO, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bills and joint resolution of the following titles, when the Speaker signed the same:

H. R. 663. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Citizens' Bridge Co. to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Burlington, Iowa;

H. R. 3638. An act to extend the time for constructing a bridge across the St. Francis River at or near St. Francis, Ark.; and

H. J. Res. 61. Joint resolution authorizing payment of the salaries of officers and employees of Congress for December, 1915.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

Mr. HAYDEN, by unanimous consent, was granted leave to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, the papers in the case of William Wooster, H. R. 4895, Sixty-first Congress, no adverse report having been made thereon.

Mr. RUCKER, by unanimous consent, was granted leave to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, the papers in the case of Nathan McDaneld, Sixty-third Congress, no adverse report having been made thereon.

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table House joint resolution No. 60, with Senate amendment, and consider it in the House as in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, without waiting to hear it read, as it is rather late to-night and we will be in session to-morrow, this question can come up with other things. So I shall object.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I thought as the gentleman wanted to take 12 hours of debate he would not mind taking more time now for business.

Mr. MANN. It is on account of the requests from the Democratic side of the House, where so many gentlemen want to go to the opera house to-night, that I make the objection.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 19 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until Friday, December 17, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on reexamination of Westport Harbor and Saugatuck River, Conn. (H. Doc. No. 404); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

2. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on reexamination of Hiwassee River, Tenn. (H. Doc. No. 405); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

3. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Plattsburg Harbor, on Lake Champlain, for a deep-water connection with the New York State Barge Canal (H. Doc. No. 406); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

4. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Brier Creek, Ga. (H. Doc. No. 407); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

5. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Quincy Bay, Ill., and channel and slough connecting bay with Mississippi River (H. Doc. No. 408); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

6. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Novato Creek, Cal. (H. Doc. No. 409); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

7. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of New York Harbor, N. Y. (H. Doc. No. 410); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

8. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on reexamination of harbor of refuge at Sandy Bay, Cape Anne, Mass. (H. Doc. No. 411); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

9. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Cane River, La., from Grand Ecore to Colfax (H. Doc. No. 412); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

10. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on reexamination of Gull Lake Reservoir, Minn. (H. Doc. No. 413); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

11. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of South Fork of Kentucky River, Ky., with a view to an additional lock and dam (H. Doc. No. 414); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

12. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Port Clinton Harbor, Ohio (H. Doc. No. 415); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

13. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, reports on preliminary examination and survey of Leaf and Pascagoula Rivers from the mouth of Bowie Creek to the junction of the Pascagoula and Dog Rivers, Miss. (H. Doc. No. 416); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

14. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, reports on preliminary survey of Connecticut River between Hartford, Conn., and Holyoke, Mass. (H. Doc. No. 417); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

15. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Bayou Plaquemine Brule, La., with a view to the extension of the improvement (H. Doc. No. 418); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

16. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Missouri River from Kansas City, Kans., to the northern limits of Florence, Nebr. (H. Doc. No. 419); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

17. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a detailed statement of the refunds of customs duties for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915; also Treasury decisions, abstracts of the decisions of the Board of the United States General Appraisers, and court decisions cited in the report (H. Doc. No. 420); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

18. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report of the commanding officer of Watertown Arsenal of "tests of iron and steel and other materials for industrial purposes" made at that arsenal during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

19. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting an urgent estimate of deficiency in the appropriation for printing and binding for the Patent Office, Department of the Interior, fiscal year ending June 30, 1916 (H. Doc. No. 421); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. QUIN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 4954) directing the Secretary of War to reconvey a parcel of land to the Anshe Chesed Congregation, Vicksburg, Miss., reported the same with an amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 10), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, the Committee on Pensions was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1022) granting an increase of pension to Edmond C. Hausel, and the same was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BRUMBAUGH: A bill (H. R. 6023) for the reduction of the rate of postage chargeable on first-class mail matter for

local delivery; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. LENROOT: A bill (H. R. 6024) for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Ladysmith, Wis.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. EDWARDS: A bill (H. R. 6025) to repeal section 5 of an act making appropriation for payment of certain claims in accordance with findings of the Court of Claims reported under the provisions of the acts approved March 3, 1883, and March 3, 1887, and commonly known as the Bowman and the Tucker Acts, and under the provisions of section 151 of the act approved March 3, 1911, commonly known as the Judicial Code, approved March 4, 1915; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6026) appropriating $1,000,000 for the use of the United States Public Health Service in encouraging rural sanitation, with special reference to the prevention and suppression of malaria and typhoid fever; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6027) providing for the erection of a joint monument or memorial to Col. John Adam Treutlen, and to mark the settlement of the Salzburger colony at or near Ebenezer Church, in Effingham County, Ga.; to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6028) to provide for medical treatment of Confederate veterans in Government hospitals and appropriating $1,000,000 with which to build and operate a home and hospital for Confederate veterans and their widows at Claxton, Ga.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WHEELER: A bill (H. R. 6029) for the erection of an addition to the public building at Springfield, Ill.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. O'SHAUNESSY: A bill (H. R. 6030) referring the claim of the State of Rhode Island to the Court of Claims for adjudication; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. COLEMAN: A bill (H. R. 6031) for the reduction of the rate of postage chargeable on first-class mail matter for local delivery; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. FULLER: A bill (H. R. 6032) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Peru, in the State of Illinois; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SNYDER: A bill (H. R. 6033) making an appropriation to establish a national park at the Oriskany (N. Y.) battle field; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LINTHICUM: A bill (H. R. 6034) to make available a portion of the appropriation for the immigration station at Baltimore, Md., for such counters, booths, screens, railings, seats, bunks, kitchen and laundry equipment, etc., as necessary in connection with said station; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. OVERMYER: A bill (H. R. 6035) for the reduction of the rate of postage chargeable on first-class mail matter for local delivery; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6036) to provide for the payment of a yearly license tax by manufacturers of native wines, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. O'SHAUNESSY: A bill (H. R. 6037) providing for the construction and equipment of a laboratory for research work at Newport, R. I.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. EDMONDS: A bill (H. R. 6038) for the appointment of second lieutenants in the United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HENRY: A bill (H. R. 6039) to provide capital for agricultural development; to create a standard form of investment based upon farm mortgages; to equalize rates of interest upon farm loans; to furnish a market for United States bonds; to provide a method of applying postal-savings deposits to the promotion of the public welfare, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SNYDER: A bill (H. R. 6040) for the reduction of the rate of postage chargeable on first-class mail matter for local delivery; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. DALLINGER: A bill (H. R. 6041) for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Wakefield, Mass.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BROWNING: A bill (H. R. 6042) reducing the postage rate on local letters to 1 cent per ounce or fraction thereof; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. RAKER: A bill (H. R. 6043) to provide for a commission to codify and suggest amendments to the general mining laws; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6044) making an appropriation to enforce the provisions of an act to regulate the sale of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products and to regulate interstate traffic in said articles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. KING: A bill (H. R. 6045) for the prevention and eradication of the foot-and-mouth disease; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. BURNETT (by request): A bill (H. R. 6046) to further regulate the entrance of Chinese aliens into the United States; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington: A bill (H. R. 6047) to further regulate the admission of Chinese persons and persons of Chinese descent; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. FOSS: A bill (H. R. 6048) to create a national arbitration tribunal and to define the duties and powers thereof; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington: A bill (H. R. 6049) to amend section 36 of an act entitled "An act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States," approved February 20, 1907; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. FOSS: A bill (H. R. 6050) providing for the erection of a suitable memorial to John Ericsson; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. MOTT: A bill (H. R. 6051) for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Lowville, N. Y.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. TIMBERLAKE: A bill (H. R. 6052) to provide for stock-raising homesteads, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. MOTT: A bill (H. R. 6053) for the reduction of the rate of postage chargeable on first-class mail matter for local delivery; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. ROUSE: A bill (H. R. 6054) for the relief of the Kentucky drafted men; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CARY: A bill (H. R. 6055) to create the department of transportation; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WICKERSHAM: A bill (H. R. 6056) to amend an act entitled "An act to create a legislative assembly in the Territory of Alaska, to confer legislative power thereon, and for other purposes," approved August 24, 1912; to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. HAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 6057) to amend section 14 of the reclamation extension act, approved August 13, 1914; to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6058) for the purchase of a site for a public building at Yuma, Ariz.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. FOSTER: A bill (H. R. 6059) to provide for the erection of a public building at Effingham, Ill.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. AYRES: A bill (H. R. 6060) to amend section 914, chapter 18, of the Revised Statutes of the United States of 1878, relating to the judiciary; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAYES: A bill (H. R. 6061) to provide for the erection of a lighthouse on Pilar Point, at the entrance to Half Moon Bay, Cal.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6062) to regulate the coming into and the residence within the United States of Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Tartars, Malays, Afghans, East Indians, Lascars, Hindoos, and other persons of the Mongolian or Asiatic race and persons of Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Tartar, Malayan, Afghan, East Indian, Hindoo, or other Mongolian extraction, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6063) providing for the payment of certain claims of the State of California growing out of the Indian wars; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. COOPER of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 6064) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Princeton, in the State of West Virginia; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SELLS: A bill (H. R. 6065) to provide for Federal aid to good roads, to permit the several States to utilize the superior credit of the United States in raising road construction funds, to aid the States in maintenance of roads, and to create a national highway commission; to the Committee on Roads.

By Mr. HAYES: A bill (H. R. 6066) for the enlargement of the Federal building at San Jose, Cal.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6067) to further regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. PARK: A bill (H. R. 6068) to establish an agricultural, plant, shrub, fruit and ornamental tree, berry, and vegetable experimental station at or near the city of Colquitt, Miller County, Ga.; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6069) to establish a fish-hatchery and fish-culture station in the second congressional district of Georgia or near Albany, Ga.; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. KALANIANAOLE: A bill (H. R. 6070) to ratify, approve, and confirm an act duly enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii amending the franchise held by the Hawaiian Electric Co. (Ltd.) by extending it to include all of the island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. BEALES: A bill (H. R. 6071) providing for the protection of Antwerp or homing pigeons when in an interstate flight; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HAYES: A bill (H. R. 6072) to amend the act to regulate commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HOWELL: A bill (H. R. 6073) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents for certain lands to the town of Myton, Utah; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6074) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Nephi, Utah; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6075) providing for the establishment and maintenance of a Weather Bureau station at Brigham City, Utah; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6076) to provide for an increased annual appropriation for agricultural experiment stations, to be used in researches in home economics, and regulating the expenditure thereof; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HAYES: A bill (H. R. 6077) to amend an act entitled "An act granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers and officers, who served in the Civil War and the War with Mexico," approved February 6, 1907; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6078) for the reimbursement of the legal representatives of James Harvey Dennis for moneys expended by the said James Harvey Dennis for the improvement of the Tennessee River; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6079) for the erection and maintenance of a steam fog whistle on Point Pinos, Cal.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6080) to establish a lighthouse of the first order on Point Pinos, Cal.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6081) to provide for the erection of a monument at the summit of Fremonts Peak, Cal., to comemorate the unfurling of the flag of the United States upon that spot by Gen. Fremont at the outbreak of the War with Mexico; to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6082) granting certain lands to the State of California to form a part of California Redwood Park in said State; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6083) to amend the naturalization laws; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6084) to regulate the coming into and the residence within the United States of certain classes of aliens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6085) to limit denomination of silver certificates, United States notes, and Treasury notes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6086) to provide for the establishment of a life-saving station at Half Moon Bay, south of Point Montara and near Montara Reef, Cal.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DAVENPORT: A bill (H. R. 6087) to establish public highways or roads along all section lines in the Seneca, Wyandotte, Ottawa, Eastern Shawnee, Peoria, West Miami, and Quapaw Tribes of Indians in the Quapaw Agency, in eastern Oklahoma, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6088) providing for the removal of restrictions from certain lands in the Cherokee Nation, Okla., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. GRIFFIN: A bill (H. R. 6089) authorizing a preliminary examination and survey of Sea Gate, Coney Island, N. Y., Ambrose Channel, and connecting waters to Gravesend Bay; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. RIORDAN: A bill (H. R. 6090) to amend section 3342 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROWLAND: A bill (H. R. 6091) for the reduction of the rate of postage chargeable on first-class mail matter for local delivery; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. BACHARACH: A bill (H. R. 6092) for the acquisition of additional ground and the erection and construction thereon of an addition to the United States post-office building at Atlantic City, N. J.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 6093) to increase the tax on beer and playing cards; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6094) to establish a fish hatchery at Ittabena, Miss.; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. SABATH: A bill (H. R. 6095) to create a legislative drafting and reference bureau; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. ESTOPINAL: A bill (H. R. 6096) in reference to a national military park on the Plains of Chalmette, below the city of New Orleans; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: A bill (H. R. 6097) to ratify the compact and agreement between the States of Oregon and Washington regarding concurrent jurisdiction over the waters of the Columbia River and its tributaries in connection with regulating, protecting, and preserving fish; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ABERCROMBIE: A bill (H. R. 6098) for the reduction of the rate of postage chargeable on first-class mail matter for local delivery; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. CURRY: A bill (H. R. 6099) to amend section 72 of an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DENISON: A bill (H. R. 6100) to provide for the erection of a public building at Sparta, Ill.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6101) to provide for the erection of a public building at Carbondale, Ill.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6102) to provide for the erection of a public building at Herrin, Ill.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HOWARD: Resolution (H. Res. 64) authorizing the Committee on Banking and Currency to make a thorough and searching investigation of the charges against certain banks by the Comptroller of the Currency; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. LINDBERGH: Resolution (H. Res. 65) providing for an amendment to the rules of the House as to the manner of consideration of bills and resolutions to amend the rules and for the consideration of any bill or resolution introduced in the House or passed by the Senate; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. LINTHICUM: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 68) to cede to the State of Maryland temporary jurisdiction over certain lands in the Fort McHenry Military Reservation; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAYES: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 69) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PARK: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 70) to refund under certain conditions a portion of the offers in compromise for failure to make the return required under section 38, act of August 5, 1909, said offers in compromise having been covered into the Treasury, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 71) granting permission for the erection of a monument in the Arlington National Cemetery, Va., to the memory and in honor of the members of the various orders of sisters who gave their services as nurses on battle fields, in hospitals, and on floating hospitals during the Civil War; to the Committee on the Library.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAIR: A bill (H. R. 6103) granting a pension to Eliza J. Lee; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6104) granting an increase of pension to James Wasson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6105) granting an increase of pension to James A. Stitsworth; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6106) granting an increase of pension to Ezra Deeren; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6107) granting an increase of pension to James F. Dakins; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6108) granting an increase of pension to John Buettner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ALEXANDER: A bill (H. R. 6109) for the relief of Reuben McKroskie; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ALLEN: A bill (H. R. 6110) granting a pension to Edward A. Andrews; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6111) granting an increase of pension to Helen M. Lind; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6112) granting an increase of pension to Bridget Murray; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6113) granting an increase of pension to Nina B. Pugh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ALMON: A bill (H. R. 6114) granting a pension to William Fuller; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 6115) granting a pension to Solomon Morris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6116) granting a pension to Hannah Powell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6117) granting a pension to Jane Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6118) granting an increase of pension to James R. Harris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6119) granting an increase of pension to George L. Wells; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6120) granting an increase of pension to John W. Stroup; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6121) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Harman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6122) granting an increase of pension to John Favinger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6123) granting an increase of pension to John Rockwell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6124) granting an increase of pension to George W. Medick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6125) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Bryant; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6126) granting an increase of pension to John W. Warman; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ASWELL: A bill (H. R. 6127) for the relief of the estate of Austin C. Banks, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6128) for the relief of the estate of Lewis Willson Smart, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6129) for the relief of the estate of William Thompson, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BLACKMON: A bill (H. R. 6130) to authorize the issue of a patent to certain land in Alabama to William M. Wilson; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BOOHER: A bill (H. R. 6131) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Hughes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6132) granting an increase of pension to Samantha J. Wood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6133) granting an increase of pension to Josiah R. Sampson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRITTEN: A bill (H. R. 6134) granting a pension to John W. Barnes; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BROWN of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 6135) granting a pension to William J. Grimm; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6136) granting an increase of pension to Pary McNair; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6137) granting an increase of pension to John S. Martin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6138) granting an increase of pension to Joseph A. Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6139) for the relief of the heirs of William Elliott; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6140) for the relief of Theodore Copenhaver; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BRUCKNER: A bill (H. R. 6141) granting a pension to Mary Walls; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6142) granting a pension to John C. Rowland; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6143) granting an increase of pension to Robert C. Stevenson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6144) granting an increase of pension to Fred Windgoetter; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6145) for the relief of Edward F. McDermott, alias James Williams; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6146) for the relief of Zachary T. Heal; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BURNETT: A bill (H. R. 6147) granting a pension to Luella Kirtland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6148) granting an increase of pension to Mary F. Wilkinson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6149) granting an increase of pension to Eron B. Wallace; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6150) granting an increase of pension to Oscar H. Cox; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BUTLER: A bill (H. R. 6151) granting a pension to Addie R. Kite; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6152) granting an increase of pension to Louis B. Lomax; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6153) granting a pension to Bessie I. Griffith; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina: A bill (H. R. 6154) granting a pension to Dora Dee Walker; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6155) for the relief of William G. Ruddell, administrator of the estate of Reuben R. Turner; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6156) for the relief of the heirs of George W. Croft; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6157) for the relief of the legal representatives of the Beaufort Library Society; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CANTRILL: A bill (H. A. 6158) granting an increase of pension to Milton H. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CARY: A bill (H. R. 6159) granting a pension to Veronica Werner; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6160) for the relief of Paul Wallerstein; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CHARLES: A bill (H. R. 6161) granting an increase of pension to Alfred Yauchler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CLINE: A bill (H. R. 6162) granting an increase of pension to Hannah A. Price; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6163) granting an increase of pension to Clara Keller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COLEMAN: A bill (H. R. 6164) granting an increase of pension to Eliza R. Scott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CONRY: A bill (H. R. 6165) granting a pension to Mary Carroll; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 6166) granting an increase of pension to George H. Wheeler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COSTELLO: A bill (H. R. 6167) for the relief of Dommick Taheny and John W. Mortimer; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DARROW: A bill (H. R. 6168) granting a pension to Theresa B. Streibig; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVENPORT: A bill (H. R. 6169) granting a pension to James W. Sullivan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6170) granting a pension to John T. Biggers; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6171) granting an increase of pension to William W. Merriss; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6172) granting an increase of pension to William R. Hendricks; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6173) for the relief of Carl Puckett; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. DOOLITTLE: A bill (H. R. 6174) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Linn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6175) for the relief of Hiram B. Calvert; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DRUKKER: A bill (H. R. 6176) granting a pension to William R. Claxton; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6177) granting an increase of pension to Anna F. Haase; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. EAGAN: A bill (H. R. 6178) granting a pension to Elizabeth Dippel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6179) granting a pension to Theresa De Villeneuve; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. EDMONDS: A bill (H. R. 6180) for the relief of Lillie B. Randell; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6181) for the relief of Letitia W. Garrison; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. EDWARDS: A bill (H. R. 6182) for the relief of the heirs of Samuel Way, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. FERRIS: A bill (H. R. 6183) granting a pension to Eliza Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FULLER: A bill (H. R. 6184) granting a pension to Lodema C. Hodges; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6185) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Clark; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6186) granting an increase of pension to Caroline Spragg; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GLASS: A bill (H. R. 6187) granting a pension to Pyrrhus Williams; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6188) granting a pension to Hiram C. Howard; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GOULD: A bill (H. R. 6189) granting an increase of pension to Alpheus Demond; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRIFFIN: A bill (H. R. 6190) granting a pension to James Daly; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6191) to place Rev. John A. Ferry, captain, upon the unlimited retired list of the Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HASTINGS: A bill (H. R. 6192) to correct the military record of William C. Pearson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAY: A bill (H. R. 6193) for the relief of J. A. Riddel; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 6194) for the relief of William Wooster; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6195) conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment in the claim of James W. Pearce *v.* The United States; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HAYES: A bill (H. R. 6196) granting a pension to Gertrude M. Farrar; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6197) granting a pension to Alta M. Comstock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6198) granting a pension to William Trots; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6199) granting an increase of pension to Daniel M. Bryant; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6200) granting an increase of pension to William T. Lambert; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6201) granting an increase of pension to Henry B. Haines; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6202) granting an increase of pension to Russell B. Tripp; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6203) for the relief of Thomas Bingham; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6204) for the relief of Owen Barnes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6205) for the relief of Andrew J. Lawrence; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6206) for the relief of the legal representatives of Parker S. Rouse, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6207) for the relief of Isabel E. Rockwell; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6208) for the relief of William E. Campbell; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6209) for the relief of the heirs of Ellery B. Wilmar; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6210) for the relief of Albert C. Waltenspiel; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6211) for the relief of the widow and the heirs of Samuel A. Bishop; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6212) for the relief of R. S. Thornton; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6213) for the relief of W. F. Durand; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HEATON: A bill (H. R. 6214) granting a pension to Joseph Weiss; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6215) granting an increase of pension to John Stack; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HERNANDEZ: A bill (H. R. 6216) to correct the military record of Ramon Padilla; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6217) for the relief of A. W. Sudduth; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6218) for the relief of Juan Paiz; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6219) for the relief of Juan Ocana; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOWELL: A bill (H. R. 6220) to correct the military record of Thomas Smith; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6221) granting an increase of pension to Ellen Burdick; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6222) for the relief of Daniel M. Frost; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6223) for the relief of Margaret Lafferty; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HOUSTON: A bill (H. R. 6224) for the relief of E. D. Judkins; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6225) for the relief of the estate of William H. Moores; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HUDDLESTON: A bill (H. R. 6226) granting an increase of pension to Mack Rittenberry; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 6227) granting an increase of pension to Lou Emma Newsom; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6228) granting an increase of pension to William House; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 6229) granting a pension to Burnetta K. Brafford; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6230) granting a pension to Christopher C. Hamilton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6231) granting a pension to W. W. Cooper; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6232) granting an increase of pension to C. W. Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6233) granting an increase of pension to George W. Knizley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6234) granting an increase of pension to Francis Reynolds; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6235) granting an increase of pension to Dock J. Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6236) granting an increase of pension to Buford P. Moss; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6237) for the relief of the heirs of William Hardman; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6238) for the relief of Franklin Nix; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6239) for the relief of John T. Warden; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6240) for the relief of the heirs of Ruben Settle, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. KALANIANAOLE: A bill (H. R. 6241) to ratify, approve, and confirm an act amending the franchise granted to H. P. Baldwin, R. A. Wadsworth, J. N. S. Williams, D. C. Lindsay, C. D. Lufkin, James L. Coke, and W. T. Robinson, and now held under assignment to Island Electric Co. (Ltd.), by extending it to include the Makawao district, on the island of Maui, Territory of Hawaii, and extending the control of the Public Utilities Commission of the Territory of Hawaii to said franchise and its holder; to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. KETTNER: A bill (H. R. 6242) for the relief of Ralph M. Johnson; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6243) for the relief of Richard Prendergast; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KEY of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 6244) granting an increase of pension to Alva French; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LENROOT: A bill (H. R. 6245) granting an increase of pension to Jordan J. McCann; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LESHER: A bill (H. R. 6246) granting an increase of pension to James R. Mills; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LIEBEL: A bill (H. R. 6247) granting a pension to Alice McDowell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6248) granting a pension to Ann Roueche; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6249) granting a pension to Lucinda W. Hartley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6250) granting a pension to Elizabeth I. Lyons; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6251) granting a pension to Augustus O. Hartel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6252) granting a pension to John J. Donavan; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6253) granting a pension to John Dowdy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6254) granting a pension to Eva Kern; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6255) granting a pension to Bridget E. Reid; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6256) granting a pension to Frank L. Prue; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6257) granting a pension to John Salchli; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6258) granting a pension to William F. Volk; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6259) granting an increase of pension to Oscar K. Stinson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6260) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Wetherall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6261) granting an increase of pension to Frank L. Weiss; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6262) granting an increase of pension to Charles Bauschard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6263) granting an increase of pension to Lewis R. Montague; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6264) granting an increase of pension to John M. Robinson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6265) for the relief of Anson Martin Hartson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6266) for the relief of John W. Heald; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LITTLEPAGE: A bill (H. R. 6267) to reimburse Tennie A. Anderson, postmaster at Maplewood, Fayette County, W. Va., for money, money orders, and postage stamps stolen; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6268) granting an increase of pension to Robert Daulton; to the Committe on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LONGWORTH: A bill (H. R. 6269) granting a pension to Robert J. Walsh; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6270) granting an increase of pension to Caroline M. Carruth; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6271) granting an increase of pension to Augustus A. Prugh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6272) granting an increase of pension to William M. Harrod; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6273) granting an increase of pension to Lydia Hawkins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOUD: A bill (H. R. 6274) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Sigman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6275) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Van Valkenburg; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McARTHUR: A bill (H. R. 6276) granting an increase of pension to Freeman H. Bentley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McCLINTIC: A bill (H. R. 6277) for the relief of Lucius K. Osterhout; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McGILLICUDDY: A bill (H. R. 6278) granting an increase of pension to Myra A. Putnam; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MEEKER: A bill (H. R. 6279) granting a pension to Anna M. Kesselring; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MONTAGUE: A bill (H. R. 6280) for the relief of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac and Richmond & Petersburg Railroad Connection Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MOORES of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 6281) granting a pension to Jane Little; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6282) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth G. Mahan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOSS of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 6283) granting a pension to Jasper Stoops; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6284) granting a pension to Sarah Wishard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6285) granting an increase of pension to Joseph W. Camp; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOSS of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 6286) granting a pension to Elijah Sullivan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6287) granting a pension to Mary A. Chadock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6288) granting an increase of pension to William Satow; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6289) granting an increase of pension to William Hall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6290) granting an increase of pension to Joseph C. Gluck; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MOTT: A bill (H. R. 6291) granting an increase of pension to David McMillen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OAKEY: A bill (H. R. 6292) granting an increase of pension to Mary Adamson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. O'SHAUNESSY: A bill (H. R. 6293) granting an increase of pension to Sarah M. Haskins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6294) granting an increase of pension to Peter Greene; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6295) granting an increase of pension to Rachel A. Ballou; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6296) granting an increase of pension to Caroline L. H. Chesebro; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6297) granting an increase of pension to Caroline F. Hart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6298) granting an increase of pension to Cornelius Chapman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6299) granting an increase of pension to Ella A. Wood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6300) granting an increase of pension to Henry Dana; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6301) for the relief of John Healy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6302) for the relief of Frank M. Horton; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6303) for the relief of John McKenzie; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6304) for the relief of William H. Riddensdale; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6305) for the relief of Mary Randall; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6306) for the relief of Bellevadorah Steele; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6307) for the relief of Iver Boreson; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6308) granting an honorable discharge to Patrick Bolan; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PAIGE of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 6309) granting a pension to Everett L. Thomas; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6310) granting a pension to William P. La Croix; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6311) for the relief of the estate of Mary Davis Denny; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PLATT: A bill (H. R. 6312) granting a pension to Ellen Mulligan; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6313) granting a pension to Harriett Adams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PARKER of New York: A bill (H. R. 6314) granting an increase of pension to James A. Buck; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. QUIN: A bill (H. R. 6315) granting an increase of pension to Rebbecca Ramsey; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RAKER: A bill (H. R. 6316) for the relief of the Overland Trust & Realty Co.; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. RAUCH: A bill (H. R. 6317) granting a pension to Mary J. Brophy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6318) granting a pension to Herbert B. Holloway; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6319) granting a pension to Fred G. Reed; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6320) granting a pension to Stephen Murphy; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6321) granting an increase of pension to John F. Tweedy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6322) granting an increase of pension to William H. Bent; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6323) granting an increase of pension to Daniel G. Gallion; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6324) granting an increase of pension to Andrew C. Freshour; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6325) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Snyder; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6326) granting an increase of pension to John W. Flook; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6327) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin A. Linville; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6328) granting an increase of pension to Martin Schoonover; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6329) granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. O'Neal; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RIORDAN: A bill (H. R. 6330) granting a pension to Joseph F. Flynn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6331) granting a pension to Herman E. Jansen; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6332) granting a pension to Michael Grace; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6333) granting a pension to Rusetta M. Gaylord; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6334) granting a pension to John Delaney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6335) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. H. V. Holdsworth; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6336) granting an increase of pension to Matthew J. McKeon; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6337) granting an increase of pension to Michael Curtin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6338) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Houlihan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6339) for the relief of William E. Farrell; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6340) for the relief of Bridget McGrane; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6341) for the relief of Thomas Crowley; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6342) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John Delaney; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6343) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Washington E. Hall, alias John Duffy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ROBERTS of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 6344) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Green; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6345) for the relief of Laban H. Davies; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RODENBERG: A bill (H. R. 6346) for the relief of F. Simons, R. J. Stemm, T. H. White, and others; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RUCKER: A bill (H. R. 6347) granting a pension to Thomas Lamb; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6348) granting an increase of pension to George W. Brookover, jr.; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6349) granting an increase of pension to Julia Tomlin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6350) for the relief of Nathan McDaneld; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 6351) granting a pension to Thomas Scott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6352) granting a pension to Scott Roberts; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ADAMSON: A bill (H. R. 6353) granting a pension to Samantha March; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6354) granting an increase of pension to John J. Lee; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6355) granting an increase of pension to Philip Reubel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHOUSE: A bill (H. R. 6356) for the relief of Frank Andress; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SINNOTT: A bill (H. R. 6357) granting an increase of pension to Thomas D. Tweedy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH or Idaho: A bill (H. R. 6358) granting a pension to Mary K. Plowman; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of New York: A bill (H. R. 6359) granting a pension to Arthur S. Hurlburt; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6360) granting a pension to Alonzo Sidman; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Texas: A bill (H. R. 6361) for the relief of the legal representative of Thomas W. Daugherty; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. STEENERSON: A bill (H. R. 6362) granting an increase of pension to Patrick Martin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6363) granting a pension to Emma L. Wallace; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Nebraska: A bill (H. R. 6364) granting an increase of pension to George D. Mayes; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6365) granting an increase of pension to John C. Logue; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6366) granting an increase of pension to John W. Albrey; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6367) granting an increase of pension to William H. Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6368) for the relief of John McKendry; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 6369) granting an increase of pension to Matildia F. Hedrick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6370) for the relief of Moses C. Tingley, an Indian allottee; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6371) to cancel allotments made to three members of the Wintu Tribe of Indians on the public domain in California; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. STINESS: A bill (H. R. 6372) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth A. Morris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STONE: A bill (H. R. 6373) granting a pension to Elizabeth Hakes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6374) granting a pension to David Oliver Spencer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6375) granting an increase of pension to George E. Boyer; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6376) granting an increase of pension to Levi Durflinger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6377) granting an increase of pension to James T. Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6378) granting an increase of pension to George W. Marshall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6379) granting an increase of pension to Charles La Fayette Wilson Neff; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6380) granting an increase of pension to James H. Pemble; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6381) granting an increase of pension to John W. Rawley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6382) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Kennedy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SWEET: A bill (H. R. 6383) granting an increase of pension to William F. Neal; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6384) granting an increase of pension to Edward Boehmler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SWIFT: A bill (H. R. 6385) granting a pension to Alexander T. Graham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6386) granting a pension to Humphrey D. Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SWITZER: A bill (H. R. 6387) granting an increase of pension to William Shaner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TALBOTT: A bill (H. R. 6388) granting a pension to Howard E. Tolson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6389) granting a pension to Julia M. Connolly; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6390) granting a pension to Charles B. McConn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6391) granting a pension to Mary E. Conn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6392) granting a pension to Mary A. Caulk; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6393) granting an increase of pension to James T. Rider; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6394) granting an increase of pension to Joseph R. Kemp; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6395) granting an increase of pension to Charles Copenspire; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6396) granting an increase of pension to Donna M. Blatter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6397) to authorize the President to appoint Col. Rogers Birnie a brigadier general and place him on the retired list; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TAVENNER: A bill (H. R. 6398) granting an increase of pension to James Blue; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6399) granting an increase of pension to Lorenzo B. Morey; to the Committee on Invalid Pension.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 6400) granting an increase of pension to Robert W. Johnson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6401) granting an increase of pension to Daniel V. Hamilton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VAN DYKE: A bill (H. R. 6402) for the relief of A. E. Kuester; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. VARE: A bill (H. R. 6403) granting a pension to Margaret I. Barrett; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6404) granting a pension to John F. Cassedy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6405) for the relief of John A. Healey; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6406) granting the sum of $480 to Clara Kane, dependent parent, by reason of the death of William A.

Yenser, late civil employee, killed as a result of an accident at Philadelphia Navy Yard; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WATSON of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 6407) granting an honorable discharge to John Prickett; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6408) granting an increase of pension to Eli C. Baker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6409) for the relief of the heirs of James H. Harris, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6410) to carry into effect the finding of the Court of Claims in the case of Amanda E. Macfarlane; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WILSON of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 6411) granting a pension to Josephine Burnett; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6412) for the relief of John M. Green; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOOD of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 6413) granting a pension to Eliza A. Beeber; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SELLS: Resolution (H. Res. 63) for the relief of the heir of Robert H. Key, late an employee of the House; to the Committee on Accounts.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER (by request): Memorial of the Shamokin (Pa.) Woman's Christian Temperance Union, urging adoption of Hobson amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also (by request), petition of the president of the Sparta (Wis.) Woman's Christian Temperance Union, urging adoption of the Hobson prohibition amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also (by request), memorial of churches of Aberdeen, Miss., urging adoption of the Hobson prohibition amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also (by request), memorial of Missouri Grange, urging the enactment of a national rural-credits law; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: Evidence to accompany the claim of Rachel Thompson for special relief; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, memorial of Ohio Stogies Manufacturers' Association, asking the elimination of the classification of quantity on cigars in war tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of the Army and Navy Medal of Honor Legion of the United States of America, favoring the congressional medal of honor; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the trustees of the Newark (Ohio) Merchants' Association, indorsing the so-called Stevens bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BROWNE of Wisconsin: Petition of Harold Reyer and others, of Colby, Wis., in favor of the Burnett immigration bill; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BRUCKNER: Petitions of sundry citizens of New York, protesting against tax on perfumery and toilet articles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of National Lace and Embroidery Co., relative to exemption from war-tax bill of mutual insurance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Sons of the Revolution of the State of New York, favoring suitable measure of preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, relative to purchase of Chesapeake and Delaware Canal; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petitions of James H. Bryans and Edward C. Reeger, of New York, favoring military preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of New York, protesting against war tax on liquors; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CLINE: Papers to accompany House bill 3143, granting an increase of pension to John Hanes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CURRY: Petition of the Sacramento Young Men's Christian Association, of Sacramento, Cal., favoring Federal censorship of motion pictures in interstate commerce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DALE of New York: Petition of Fidelity Storage Co., of Washington, favoring an amendment to the antitrust laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of American Chicle Co., of New York, protesting against tax on chewing gum; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. EAGAN: Memorial of Sons of the Revolution in favor of preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. EDMONDS: Petition of Men's Association of St. Matthew's Methodist Episcopal Church, of Philadelphia, favoring retirement of civil-service employees; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FOSS: Memorial of Glencoe Men's Club, of Glencoe, Ill., favoring adequate national defense; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FLYNN: Memorial of Sons of the Revolution, favoring preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FULLER: Papers to accompany a bill for the relief of Caroline Sprangy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany a bill granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Clark; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany a bill granting a pension to Lodenna C. Hodges; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of H. M. Jewett and others, of Mazon, Ill., favoring a national prohibition amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GORDON: Remonstrances of Lorenz Leopold and 1,877 other citizens of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, against any additional increase of special taxes now imposed upon the brewery and liquor industries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GRIFFIN: Petition of National Lumber Manufacturers' Association in reference to agreements upon lumber industry; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of William Anthony and others, in favor of the Stevens bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorial of the National Foreign Trade Council, in favor of a sound national foreign-trade policy; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Federal Sugar Refining Co., in favor of a revenue tax on sugar; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition in favor of the repeal of Schedule B of the emergency revenue act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Dort & Brandt, of New York, against restriction of our commerce; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Sons of the Revolution, in favor of preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Federal Sugar Refining Co., against retaining the present duty on sugar; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Dry Goods Economist, in favor of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the Commerce Department; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co., against repeal of the so-called mixed-flour law; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Charles War Hall, in favor of preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CROSSER: Petition of citizens of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, protesting against any additional war-revenue tax on the beer and liquor industries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HAYES: Memorial of Peace Army of Construction, against preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of board of supervisors of San Luis Obispo County, Cal., asking support for the Oil Industry Association; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH: Memorial of the Ohio Stogie Manufacturers' Association, against unjust revenue taxes on stogies; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: Petition of sundry citizens of Harstine, Mason County, Wash., protesting against increase in Army and Navy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LIEBEL: Papers to accompany bill for pension to Alice McDowell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill granting an increase of pension to John M. Robinson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany application to remove charge of desertion from record of Anson Martin Hartson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany bill granting an increase of pension to Lewis R. Montague; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill granting an increase of pension to Oscar K. Stinson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill for pension to Charles Banschard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill for pension to John Salchli; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill for pension for Frank L. Prue; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill granting a pension to Thomas Wetherall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAHER: Petition of Sons of the Revolution, in favor of preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of fourth assembly district Woman Suffrage Party, in favor of woman suffrage; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of Woman Suffrage Party of the sixth assembly district, Brooklyn, N. Y., in favor of woman suffrage; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of tenth assembly district Woman Suffrage Party, in favor of woman suffrage; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of Army and Navy Medal of Honor Legion of the United States of America, pledging loyalty to the United States Government; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MOTT: Petition of residents of Alexandria Bay, N. Y., for discontinuance of war-revenue act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MORIN: Petitions of sundry citizens of Pittsburgh, Pa., favoring passage of the Stevens standard price bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MURRAY: Petition of Confederate soldiers of Oklahoma, favoring a return of the $68,000,000 collected from 1863 to 1868, and known as the cotton tax; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. NOLAN: Petition of Julia M. Starling, of San Francisco, Cal., for amendment of subdivision 5, section 1, Article II, of the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NORTH: Petitions of members of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, of Clarion, Pa.; St. Charles Catholic Church, at New Bethlehem, Pa.; St. Joseph's Catholic Church, at Lucinda, Pa.; St. Mary's Catholic Church, of Crown, Pa.; and St. Michael's Catholic Church, at Fryburg, Pa., in favor of amending the postal laws; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. O'SHAUNESSY: Petition of C. Taubert, of Providence, R. I., protesting against taxation as proposed in the President's message; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Purity Baking Co., of Providence, R. I., protesting against the repeal of the mixed-flour law; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, memorial of the Stillwater Worsted Co., of Harrisville, R. I., protesting the British embargo on stick logwood; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PAIGE of Massachusetts: Memorial of Second Lutheran Church, First Swedish Lutheran Church, Sven Lodge No. 55, Order of Vass, and other lodges, all of Gardner, Mass., protesting against exportation of arms by the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. POWERS: A resolution of the Pineville, Ky., Woman's Christian Temperance Union, asking Congress to submit an amendment for national constitutional prohibition to the States at this session of Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PRATT: Petition of Margaret A. R. Hollenbeck, Angeline D. Goodrich, Mrs. A. D. Bogardus, Eliz. Teeter, Emma Atwater, Cecil G. Tarbell, Fredrica Marshall, L. A. Willis, Cora French, Evelyn Field, and Jane E. Teeter, opposing bills that weaken our day of rest; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a petition of Mildred Lanterman, C. H. Terpering, Clarence Collins, John Sears, C. H. Gupenning, George Armstrong, Ralph Robinson, Clyde Teeter, Ethel Teeter, Andrew Tarbell, Ed. Ozmun, Mary Morgan, Lucy Robinson, Jessie Ozmun, Flora Armstrong, Jennie Austin, Hattie Lauterman, Bessie Seaman, F. J. Allington, George Jewell, William H. Collins, Belle Collins, B. W. Jewell, H. K. Drake, J. B. Atwater, A. C. Hagin, George French, and Mrs. Marcelle, opposing bills to weaken our day of rest; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROBERTS of Massachusetts: Papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Green; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Idaho: Memorial of Commercial Club of Sandpoint, Idaho, favoring an appropriation to construct and maintain a road through Glacier National Park; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. SNELL: Protest of E. C. Gray and A. G. Terwilliger, of Heuvelton, N. Y.; George Gardner, Norfolk, N. Y.; Campbell & Kennedy, Potsdam N. Y.; Daniel Coughlin, Massena, N. Y.; Fred J. Chartrand, William Gilbo, James McGovern, A. L. Webb, A. Kennedy, Hugh J. Martin, Patrick Ware, J. R. Brandy, George H. Wall, John Lavarnway, A. F. McConville, W. L. Merritt, Mrs. Rose E. White, W. E. Coppins, and James W. Lynch, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., against the reenactment of the war-tax measure; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STEENERSON: Petition of North Star Farmers' Club, of Thief River Falls, Minn., protesting against preparedness for war; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TILSON: Petition of New Haven Drug Club, favoring the passage of the Stevens bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of New Haven Medical Association, for amendment of the narcotic-drug laws; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WATSON of Pennsylvania (by request): Petition of the State Camp of Pennsylvania of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, favoring civil-service pensions; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WATKINS: Petition of sundry citizens of Shreveport, La., favoring Federal censorship of motion pictures; to the Committee on Education.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, *December 17, 1915.*

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we thank Thee that the ethics of our national life has its source and the measure of its power in the prayer life of the people. Our standard of values has come from the unchangeable will of God. Thou hast taught us to take in the spiritual as well as the material in counting the riches of life. Day by day we come to Thee that our hearts may be attuned to the divine standard, that we may know the pleasure of the divine will. May we not deceive ourselves. Long ago we have been taught that a good name is to be preferred to great riches and loving favor to silver and gold. So may we be exemplars as well as leaders of the people and receive our guidance from God. For Christ's sake. Amen.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

SOURCES OF REVENUE (S. DOC. NO. 227).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in response to a resolution of December 16, 1915, certain information relative to the probable revenue to be derived from duties and excise taxes on tea, sugar, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

TRAVEL OF DEPARTMENTAL EMPLOYEES.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement showing in detail the travel of officers and employees from Washington to points outside the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1915, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

TESTS OF MATANUSKA COAL (S. DOC. NO. 26).

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, on December 10 a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting the report of the tests of Matanuska coal for use of the ships of the United States was received and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed. It develops that there are a great many illustrations in the report, and in order that they may be printed the Senate must give its consent. I ask unanimous consent that the illustrations be printed with the document.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection? The Chair hears none, and consent is given.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by J. C. South, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 59) extending the provisions of the act entitled "An act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes," approved October 22, 1914, to December 31, 1916; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED.

H. J. Res. 59. Joint resolution extending the provisions of the act entitled "An act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes," approved October 22, 1914, to December 31, 1916, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. SHEPPARD presented petitions of sundry citizens of Texas, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Con-

stitution to prohibit polygamy, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of San Antonio, Tex., praying that the Government of the United States use its good offices to secure the complete emancipation of the Jewish people, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Hill County, Tex., praying for moderation in levying taxes to increase the armament of the Army and Navy, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Comanche, Tex., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution granting the right of suffrage to women, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of Local Union No. 1331, Farmers' Union, of Vernon, Tex., praying for the creation of a system of rural credits, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

He also presented a memorial of Bangs Local Union, No. 2398, Farmers' Union, of Brownwood, Tex., remonstrating against an increase in armaments, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. NELSON. I present memorials numerously signed by citizens of the State of Minnesota, remonstrating against any increase in the armaments of the Army and Navy. I ask that the memorials be received and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, that action will be taken.

Mr. THOMPSON presented memorials of the Society of Friends of Prairie Center, Alton, and Hallowell, and of sundry citizens of Hugoton and Liberal, all in the State of Kansas, remonstrating against an increase in armaments, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented petitions of the congregation of the Church of Christ of Larned and of the members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and of sundry citizens of Whiting, all in the State of Kansas, praying for national prohibition, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. KERN presented memorials of the congregations of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Wabash and of the Church of the United Brethren of North Manchester, in the State of Indiana, remonstrating against an increase of armaments, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. SHERMAN. I present a petition on behalf of the members of the National League of Commission Merchants residing in Chicago, Ill. I will state that there are 40 cities represented by branches of this organization. Thirty-nine cities are preparing or have prepared similar provisions protesting against the further continuance of the charges mentioned in the heading of this petition. The National Apple Shippers' Association, with headquarters at Rochester, N. Y., and the Western Fruit Jobbers' Association of America, with headquarters at Denver, Colo., comprise similar membership and representation and are likewise forwarding similar petitions. They are interested and directly affected under the provisions mentioned above. They all join in the petition favoring relief from certain provisions of the emergency tax of October 22, 1914. I move that the petitions be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. SHIVELY presented memorials of the Society of Friends of Richmond, Sugar Grove, Oak Ridge, Newcastle, Noblesville, Fairmount, Marion, and Indianapolis, all in the State of Indiana, remonstrating against an increase in armaments, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Richmond, Ind., praying for a congress of the neutral nations of the Western Hemisphere to discuss vital problems of international relations connected with the permanent peace of the world, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. CLAPP presented memorials of sundry citizens of Big Stone County, Minn., remonstrating against an increase in armaments, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WADSWORTH presented a petition of sundry citizens of Cayuga County, N. Y., praying for national prohibition, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CUMMINS. I present a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Iowa, praying for a reduction of weights of parcel-post packages and a readjustment of the rates charged. I ask that the concurrent resolution be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Concurrent resolution.

Whereas the glory and prosperity of Iowa has rested not alone in her wonderful farms, but also in her prosperous and beautiful cities and towns as well, and the prosperity of her entire citizenship requires a symmetrical development of both farm and city, for the injury of either is sure to bring a loss and depreciation to the other and a decline in the population of the State; and

Whereas the rates of the parcel post are so low for excessive distances and the charge for shipment is in such unjust and unfair proportion to the haul that neither the Government nor the railroads are receiving sufficient compensation to cover cost of service rendered and a large amount of trade that legitimately belongs to the inhabitants of the State of Iowa is being diverted to the great cities of the land in distant States. This policy is depriving thousands of our best and brightest young men and women of their birthright by forcing them to emigrate from the State in order that they may have a chance in the world; and

Whereas these great concerns in distant cities do not contribute in any way to the revenues of the State of Iowa, nor do they in any way assist in the education of the youth of our State; they build no roads or bridges and bear none of our many burdens incident to the development of Iowa; and

Whereas they are waxing fat upon the trade they take from our State and are fast developing into great monopolies that bid fair to equal if not excel in size the greatest manufacturing concerns in the land; and

Whereas it is the policy of Iowa to provide work and opportunity for all its children, and we believe the Federal Government, of which we are a part, should not tax the people to reimburse losses in the Parcel Post Service when these losses are incurred in establishing great monopolies that are fast sapping the life of our cities and towns and depriving our children of a place and opportunity in their own community; and

Whereas thousands of Iowa's citizens have petitioned the General Assembly of the State of Iowa to memorialize the Postmaster General and the Congress of the United States to limit the weight of the parcel-post package to a maximum of 40 pounds and make such readjustment in the postal rates as will eventually make each class self-supporting: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa (the House concurring), That the Postmaster General and the Congress of the United States be, and they are hereby, requested and petitioned to reduce the weight of the parcel-post package to a maximum of 40 pounds and make such readjustment in our postal rates and zones as will eventually make each class self-supporting, to the end that justice may be done as between all of the citizens of the United States and that the unjust discrimination that now exists against the State of Iowa may be removed.

The resolution was adopted.

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STATE OF IOWA, SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, W. S. Allen, secretary of state of the State of Iowa, and as such officer the custodian of the acts and resolutions of the general assembly of said State, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of a preamble and resolution passed by the thirty-sixth general assembly of said State at its session commencing January 11, A. D. 1915, as the same appears of record at page 1554 of the official senate journal of said general assembly now on file in my office.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of the secretary of state of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines this 14th day of December, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.] W. S. ALLEN, *Secretary of State.*

Mr. McLEAN presented a petition of St. Mary's Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society, of Norwich, Conn., praying for the enactment of legislation to grant pensions to civil-service employees, which was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

Mr. GALLINGER presented the petition of Henry M. Woodward, of East Rindge, N. H., praying for the monthly payment of pensions, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. LODGE presented a petition of the International Reform Bureau, of Washington, D. C., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Philippine Islands, which was referred to the Committee on the Philippines.

He also presented a petition of the International Reform Bureau, of Washington, D. C., praying for the enactment of legislation to prevent sectarian appropriations, which was referred to the Committee on the Philippines.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I present a memorial from the National Association of Vicksburg Veterans of Mississippi, appealing to the Congress of the United States to authorize and grant an adequate appropriation to enable the proposed celebration and the reunion to be held on the United States domain in the Vicksburg National Military Park during the month of October, 1917. I ask that the memorial be received and printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the memorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A memorial to the Congress of the United States.

The National Association of Vicksburg Veterans, an organization composed of surviving Civil War veterans who served in the War between the States—1861 to 1865—through its officers respectfully memorialize the Congress of the United States with a request for recognition and assistance in carrying out the commendable purposes of commemorating the events leading to the peaceful upbuilding to perpetuity the brotherly and fraternal amity between the North and the South.

Whereas in July, 1913, a memorial celebration and peace jubilee, supported by the United States Government and the several States, was

held at Gettysburg, Pa., on the fiftieth anniversary of the battle fought at that place during the War between the States, and such celebration gave to the veterans of the Union Army, known as the Army of the Potomac, and the Confederate Army, known as the Army of Northern Virginia, an opportunity of meeting in such gathering of peace and amity; and

Whereas coincidentally with that battle an equally important event to this country occurred in July, 1863, in the siege and defense of Vicksburg; the remaining survivors of the Armies of the Tennessee and of the Mississippi in possession of mental and physical vitality now desire to join in their last national memorial celebration and peace jubilee to commemorate the victories and virtues leading to the half century of peace and prosperity to the American Nation, and further to strengthen the fraternal ties of brotherly amity in a united nation of States; and

Whereas of the 53,497 Civil War veterans that attended the Gettysburg celebration in July, 1913, 22,103 came from Pennsylvania and 22,072 came from 15 Atlantic Coast States—total, 44,175—while from 23 Western States, in which about 60,000 more veterans reside than in the Eastern States, and contributed 23 per cent of the State appropriations for that celebration, only 6,244 veterans attended. It will be noticed that the Gettysburg celebration was distinctly an Atlantic coast affair, which established a precedent to the benefit of the Civil War veterans of the North and of the South which we trust will be recognized; and

Whereas the Grand Army of the Republic, in national encampment September 20, 1913, and September 30, 1915; the Military Order of Loyal Legion of the United States and the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, October 1, 1914; and also the United Confederate Veterans, by divisions at various dates, have indorsed and render support in this proposed reunion and peace jubilee; and

Whereas none of the States, particularly in the great West and the South, enjoy the financial ability to bear the burdens of expenditures adequate to successful advancement of this proposed celebration, except to provide transportation and necessary incidental expenses to enable attendance of the veterans.

Now, therefore, the National Association of Vicksburg Veterans, in behalf of the surviving Federal and Confederate veterans who served in the War between the States—1861–1865—most respectfully appeal to the Congress of the United States to authorize and grant an adequate appropriation to enable the proposed celebration and reunion to be held on the United States domain in the Vicksburg National Military Park during the month of October, 1917, and to provide the necessary provisions, camp equipage, and utilities for the sustenance, comfort, and convenience of the attending veterans during the continuance of four to six days' celebration, in which all Civil War veterans of the North and of the South are cordially invited to participate.

With great respect,

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION O. VICKSBURG VETERANS,
F. A. ROZIENE, *President.*
J. M. VERNON, *Secretary.*

Mr. WILLIAMS. I also present a letter in the nature of a memorial from the Society for the Development of American Shipping, of New Orleans, La., and ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it will be so ordered.

The memorial referred to is as follows:

THE SOCIETY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF AMERICAN SHIPPING (INC.),
New Orleans, December 6, 1915.

Hon. JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
1607 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: A pamphlet issued by this society was recently mailed to your address. We hope it has proven worthy of your earnest consideration.

The absence of adequate ocean transportation facilities for the export of our surplus products, serious at the moment, grows daily more threatening. We are rapidly approaching a condition of "peaceful blockade."

Unless we are to pay the cost of the European war in excessive ocean freights levied by foreign shipowners, American vessels must be provided for the transportation of our over-seas commerce.

The gravity of the emergency forbids indifference.

We ask only the assurance of your moral support in this movement to arouse our people to the necessity of immediate and concerted action that will avert the threatened disaster to our foreign commerce with its depressing influence upon our domestic prosperity.

If your spirit is with the endeavor, a word of approval and encouragement will aid the cause.

Please write us if publications reporting the continued progress of the society will be welcome, and oblige,

Yours, very truly, GEO. S. TAYLOR,
Secretary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. SIMMONS. On behalf of the Committee on Finance, I report back favorably House joint resolution No. 59, extending the provisions of the act entitled "An act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes," approved October 22, 1914, to December 31, 1916, and I submit a report (No. 17) thereon.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be placed on the calendar.

Mr. PITTMAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, to which were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment and submitted reports thereon.

S. 898. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to designate certain tracts of land in the State of Nevada upon which continuous residence shall not be required under the homestead laws (Rept. No. 6);

S. 2519. A bill to encourage the reclamation of certain arid lands in the State of Nevada, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 4);

S. 2520. A bill granting to the State of Nevada 7,000,000 acres of land in said State for the use and benefit of the public schools of Nevada and the State University of the State of Nevada (Rept. No. 5); and

S. 2521. A bill legalizing certain conveyances heretofore made by the Central Pacific Railroad Co. and others within the State of Nevada (Rept. No. 7).

Mr. LEA of Tennessee, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to which was referred Senate resolution 18, authorizing the Committee on Military Affairs to hold hearings, employ a stenographer, etc., reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 8) thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred Senate resolution 33, to continue during the Sixty-fourth Congress the authority vested by resolution of February 20, 1909, in the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported it without amendment.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred Senate resolution 34, authorizing the Committee on the District of Columbia to employ a stenographer to report hearings, reported it without amendment.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred Senate resolution 35, granting authority to print and bind certain papers and documents for the use of the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported it without amendment.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred Senate resolution 36, authorizing the Committee on Foreign Relations, or any subcommittee thereof, to hold hearings, etc., reported it without amendment.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred Senate resolution 37, to authorize the Committee on the Philippines to hold hearings, etc., reported it without amendment.

Mr. WORKS, from the Committee on Public Lands, to which was referred the bill (S. 1351) providing for the discovery, development, and protection of streams, springs, and water holes in the desert and arid public lands of the United States in the State of California, for rendering the same more readily accessible, and for the establishment and maintenance of signboards and monuments locating the same, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 9) thereon.

Mr. STERLING, from the Committee on Public Lands, to which was referred the bill (S. 1053) to provide for stock-raising homesteads, and for other purposes, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 10) thereon.

Mr. MYERS, from the Committee on Public Lands, to which were referred the following bills, reported them each without amendment and submitted reports thereon:

S. 1062. A bill relating to the duties of registers of United States land offices and the publication in newspapers of official land-office notices (Rept. No. 11); and

S. 1066. A bill authorizing leave of absence to homestead settlers upon unsurveyed lands (Rept. No. 12.)

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming, from the Committee on Public Lands, to which was referred the bill (S. 733) providing for patents to homesteads on the ceded portion of the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 13) thereon.

Mr. HITCHCOCK, from the Committee on the Philippines, to which was referred the bill (S. 381) to declare the purpose of the people of the United States as to the future political status of the people of the Philippine Islands and to provide a more autonomous government for those islands, reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 18) thereon.

Mr. OVERMAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (S. 790) to repeal an act entitled "An act to amend section 3 of the act of Congress of May 1, 1888, and extend the provisions of section 2301 of the Revised Statutes of the United States to certain lands in the State of Montana embraced within the provisions of said act, and for other purposes," asked to be discharged from its further consideration and that it be referred to the Committee on Public Lands; which was agreed to.

ROCK RIVER BRIDGE, ILLINOIS.

Mr. SHEPPARD. From the Committee on Commerce I report back favorably without amendment the bill (S. 968) granting an extension of time to construct a bridge across Rock River at or near Colona Ferry, in the State of Illinois, and I submit a report (No. 14) thereon. I direct the attention of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. SHERMAN] to the report.

Mr. SHERMAN. I ask unanimous consent to take up and consider and pass this bill. It is one providing for a wagon bridge over the Rock River between Rock Island and Henry County, Ill. A similar bill passed the Senate at the last session of the Sixty-third Congress and it went to the House and failed to pass in

that body. This is precisely the same bill, and I ask unanimous consent that it may be put on its passage.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FOX RIVER BRIDGES, ILLINOIS.

Mr. SHEPPARD. From the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the bill (S. 1230) to authorize the construction of bridges across the Fox River, at Aurora, Ill., I report the bill favorably with amendments, and I submit a report (No. 15) thereon.

Mr. SHERMAN. I ask for the present consideration of this bill.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The amendments were, on page 1, line 13, at the end of the line, after the word "point," to insert "suitable to the interests of navigation"; on page 2, line 4, after the word "point," to insert "suitable to the interests of navigation"; in line 7, before the word "and," to insert "SEC. 2"; and at the end of the bill to insert as a new section:

SEC. 3. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved—

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, its successors and assigns, be, and is hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate two bridges across the Fox River, in the city of Aurora, State of Illinois, in accordance with the act of Congress entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges across navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, as follows:

(1) A bridge over the east branch or channel of the Fox River in the city of Aurora, State of Illinois, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation about 400 feet below the existing North Avenue Bridge over the Fox River.

(2) A bridge over the west branch or channel of the Fox River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation about 1,600 feet below the North Avenue Bridge, in the city of Aurora, State of Illinois.

SEC. 2. And it is further authorized that the work which has already been done upon these bridges, which may be approved by the Chief of Engineers and the Secretary of War, may be used as a part of the proposed bridges.

SEC. 3. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GRACE L. O'BRIEN AND MARY A. REILY.

Mr. LEA of Tennessee. From the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I report back favorably, without amendment, Senate resolution 25, to pay Grace L. O'Brien, widow of John H. O'Brien, late assistant clerk to the Committee on Additional Accommodations for the Library of Congress, a sum equal to six months' salary at the rate he was receiving by law.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be placed on the calendar.

Mr. LEA of Tennessee. From the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I report back favorably, without amendment, Senate resolution 19, to pay Mary A. Reily, widow of Peter Reily, late a messenger in the employ of the Senate, a sum equal to six months' salary.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be placed on the calendar.

Mr. WILLIAMS obtained the floor.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair has already recognized the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS]. Does the Senator from Mississippi yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I do.

Mr. PENROSE. Two resolutions have been reported from the Committee on Contingent Expenses by the Senator from Mississippi giving the usual six months' allowance of pay to the widows of former employees of the Senate. I was about to ask unanimous consent to have the resolutions passed at this time. I do not suppose the Senator from Mississippi will have any objection.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, the Senator from Pennsylvania is speaking under a misapprehension. I am no longer the chairman of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate; the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. LEA] is now the chairman of that committee.

Mr. PENROSE. I had forgotten that for the moment.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I happen to have some personal knowledge with regard to these particular matters, and I do not think there will be any objection to the passage of the resolutions. The Senator from Pennsylvania, however, had better address himself to the Senator from Tennessee, who is the chairman of the committee.

Mr. PENROSE. Will the Senator from Mississippi kindly yield to me to ask for the present consideration of the resolutions? I have no doubt that the money proposed to be appropriated will be welcome on account of the approaching holiday season.

Mr. KERN. I hope that unanimous consent will be given for the immediate consideration of the resolutions.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Mississippi yield for that purpose?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Yes; I yield for that purpose.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolutions? The Chair hears none. The Secretary will read the first resolution reported by the Senator from Tennessee.

The Secretary read the resolution (S. Res. 25), and it was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay, from the miscellaneous items of the contingent fund of the Senate, to Grace L. O'Brien, widow of John H. O'Brien, late assistant clerk to the Committee on Additional Accommodation for the Library of Congress, a sum equal to six months' salary at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his demise, said sum to be considered as including funeral expenses and all other allowances.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the second resolution reported by the Senator from Tennessee.

The Secretary read the resolution (S. Res. 19), and it was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay, from the miscellaneous items of the contingent fund of the Senate to Mary A. Reily, widow of Peter Reily, late a messenger of the United States Senate, a sum equal to six months' salary at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death, said sum to be considered as including funeral expensese and all other allowances.

THE CORBETT TUNNEL.

Mr. MYERS. I report from the Committee on Public Lands the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 51) appropriating money for the payment of certain claims on account of labor, supplies, materials, and cash furnished in the construction of the Corbett Tunnel, and I submit a report (No. 16) thereon. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the measure after it shall have been read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Montana asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution just reported by him.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, I dislike to interpose any objection.

Mr. MYERS. I hope the Senator from North Carolina will not do so.

Mr. SIMMONS. If the Senator from Montana will give assurance that the joint resolution will not lead to any considerable debate, I shall not object to its consideration.

Mr. MYERS. If it leads to any considerable debate, I will withdraw the request.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President, reserving the right to make an objection, I, at least, should like to know to what the joint resolution relates.

Mr. MYERS. I should like to have the joint resolution read so that Senators may know whether or not they will desire to object to its consideration. I ask for the reading of the joint resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the joint resolution.

The Secretary read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That there be, and is hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the reclamation fund in the Treasury supplemental and additional to the appropriation made in public resolution No. 56, Sixty-second Congress, the sum of $15,750, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the payment of and to be paid to those persons who have presented claims remaining unpaid on account of labor, supplies, materials, or cash furnished to the contractor or the subcontractor and used in the construction of the Corbett Tunnel, including the spillway connected therewith, as a part of the Shoshone irrigation project, in the State of Wyoming, under any contract or contracts let for that purpose by the Government of the United States; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to forthwith, and as soon as may be, investigate, hear evidence about, determine, and declare the several amounts due and remaining unpaid, if any, on account thereof, and to whom so due, and to certify the amounts due to the Secretary of the Treasury, who is hereby authorized to pay the several amounts so ascertained to the persons entitled to the same: *Provided*, That no such claim not now filed shall be considered: *And provided further*, That after certification as herein provided of claims approved by the Secretary of the Interior, he is hereby authorized and directed to certify, out of any of said fund left not covered by such approved claims, such reasonable amount to be paid to any person through whose services said claims were presented to the attention of

Congress as shall fairly compensate such person for expenses incurred in such presentation.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Montana from what committee does this report come?

Mr. MYERS. The joint resolution has been reported from the Committee on Public Lands. I desire to say that the appropriation provided for by the joint resolution, substantially in the same form, has been approved by the Senate two or three times, measures very similar having been passed by this body more than once. Such appropriations have been favorably reported by at least two committees of the Senate, once by the Senate Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands and on this occasion by the Senate Committee on Public Lands, and similar appropriations have, with practical unanimity, passed the Senate two or three times. It is now considered urgent that it should be passed immediately, so that it may go over to the House and be considered there.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Was not a bill similar to this introduced at the last session and referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands?

Mr. MYERS. It was at one time since I have been here, but some members of the Committee on Public Lands other than myself—I was not one of them—Members on the other side of the Chamber, Republican Members, expressed a desire to have this joint resolution referred to the Senate Committee on Public Lands; and at their request it was so referred—not upon my request. I did not have any choice of committees.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. President, I do not intend to make any objection to the consideration of this joint resolution. My recollection is that the subject matter of it was at one time considered by the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, and I have a pretty well-settled impression that the joint resolution is a just one. At the same time it involves an expenditure from the irrigation fund, and I think the joint resolution properly should have gone to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, which deals with that specific subject.

Mr. MYERS. I would merely like to say that it is my understanding that the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT] was one of the Senators who preferred that this joint resolution be referred to the Committee on Public Lands; it was not so referred at my desire.

Mr. TOWNSEND. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator how this measure differs in principle from many other claims which are presented to the Congress and referred to the Committee on Claims? I think it is a case where the contractor, for some reason or other, was unable to pay his bills, and the Government is proposing to relieve the employees who failed to obtain their money. It so happens that we have many claims before the Congress where contractors have failed, and, while I am not objecting to the payment of such claims if they are just, I wonder why it is that a claim of this kind can receive consideration at the hands of a special committee—I mean by "special" a committee other than the Claims Committee—whereas all other claims bills must go to the Claims Committee and come in on an omnibus bill, although they have just as much virtue and just as much justice connected with them as there is in this particular case.

Mr. MYERS. My answer to that will simply be to state the facts as I know them. The original appropriation in this matter was asked for in the form of a bill by former Senator Dixon, of Montana, who at one time was my colleague here. The measure was referred at that time to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands. I had nothing to do with the reference of it; I do not know how it happened to go there, but it was reported out by that committee.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Montana yield to the Senator from California?

Mr. MYERS. With pleasure.

Mr. WORKS. I should like to say to the Senator from Michigan [Mr. TOWNSEND] that the difference between this and other claims mentioned by him is that this is to be paid out of the reclamation fund; it is connected with the Reclamation Service. I think the Senator from Utah [Mr. SUTHERLAND] is probably right, that the appropriate committee would have been the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, but this case does differ in that respect from the ordinary claims that are sent to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. MYERS. I think that answers the question. As I recall, too, one measure containing a like appropriation was passed by the Senate without being referred to any committee, because it was felt that the matter was thoroughly understood by the Senate. As I have said, this joint resolution was referred to the Committee on Public Lands at the request of certain Senators on the other side of the Chamber, not at my request. I think the committee which gives it its sanction is immaterial. It has been reported favorably by a committee after due consideration; it is meritorious and I hope it may pass.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FARMERS' SAVINGS BANK, OF BRANDON, IOWA.

Mr. KENYON. On December 10 I introduced a bill, being Senate bill No. 1293, to reimburse the Farmers' Savings Bank, of Brandon, Iowa, for currency destroyed by fire, and it was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. It clearly should have gone to the Committee on Claims. I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations be discharged from the further consideration of the bill and that it be referred to the Committee on Claims.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no objection, that action will be taken.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. HARDWICK:

A bill (S. 2686) for the relief of the legal representatives of Henry D. Geddings;

A bill (S. 2687) for the relief of the legal representatives of the estate of Benjamin Hamilton, deceased; and

A bill (S. 2688) for the relief of the heirs of Solomon Cohen; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2689) granting an increase of pension to William A. Abney;

A bill (S. 2690) granting a pension to Edward H. Carter;

A bill (S. 2691) granting an increase of pension to Alice Pollock; and

A bill (S. 2692) granting a pension to George E. Grubbs; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GORE:

A bill (S. 2693) to provide an additional judge of the district court of the United States for the eastern district and the western district of the State of Oklahoma; and

A bill (S. 2694) to provide for an additional associate justice for the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WORKS:

A bill (S. 2695) to regulate the height of buildings on Sixteenth Street in the city of Washington, D. C.; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. O'GORMAN:

A bill (S. 2696) to authorize the President to award a medal of honor to Dr. John T. Nagle for conspicuous bravery at the Battle of Kernstown, Va., on July 24, 1864, while serving as an acting assistant surgeon of the United States Army; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A bill (S. 2697) granting a pension to Nana E. Sears; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHEPPARD (for Mr. CULBERSON):

A bill (S. 2698) to provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Fort Worth, Tex., and for the remodeling, altering, etc., of the present post-office building; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

A bill (S. 2699) for the relief of the legal representatives of Francis Busch, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. THOMPSON:

A bill (S. 2700) for the relief of John W. Healey; and

A bill (S. 2701) for the relief of William Walters, alias Joshua Brown; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NELSON:

A bill (S. 2702) authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the commanding officer, National Guard Armory, Anoka, Minn., two condemned bronze or brass cannon; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KERN:

A bill (S. 2703) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,' approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof, and to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission," approved June 29, 1906; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 2704) for the relief of Albert L. Ream; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2705) granting an increase of pension to Aaron B. Waggoner (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2706) granting an increase of pension to Hubert P. Butts (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2707) granting an increase of pension to Henry T. Henson (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2708) granting a pension to Harriet F. Foster (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. POMERENE:

A bill (S. 2709) to establish a Reserve Officers' Training Corps; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHAFROTH:

A bill (S. 2710) to encourage the establishment of an international peace-keeping tribunal and, pending such establishment, to insure the military preparedness of the United States of America.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President, with reference to the bill which I have just introduced, I will state that I have not put upon it any request as to the committee to which it should be referred. It is a bill which it seems to me might go to either of two committees, and I should like to have the Vice President determine where the bill should go.

I will state that the bill is one which might properly be considered by the Committee on Foreign Relations or by the Committee on Military Affairs. It relates to the appropriation that may be made for preparedness, with the limitation that the expenditure, covering a period of eight years, shall cease whenever an agreement of some kind shall be made with the nations as to the ceasing of war.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MYERS:

A bill (S. 2711) to provide for the acquiring of additional lands by railroad companies through Indian reservations, Indian lands, and Indian allotments, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 2712) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the acquiring of rights of way by railroad companies through Indian reservations, Indian lands, and Indian allotments, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1899; and

A bill (S. 2713) for the relief of Indians who have taken allotments on the public domain and their respective families and descendants; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 2714) to remodel the public building at Billings, Mont., so as to accommodate the United States court, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 2715) to provide for furnishing modern approved and efficient artificial limbs and apparatus for resection to persons injured in the United States service; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 2716) granting a pension to Lydia F. Goodaker; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JAMES:

A bill (S. 2717) granting a pension to C. M. Hughey (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2718) granting a pension to Leander Thomas (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RANSDELL:

A bill (S. 2719) providing for the purchase or construction of cutters for the Coast Guard; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 2720) for the relief of Frank Payne Selby; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2721) granting an increase of pension to Louise M. Swift; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GALLINGER (for Mr. BURLEIGH):

A bill (S. 2722) granting an increase of pension to Eliza E. Vose;

A bill (S. 2723) granting an increase of pension to Edward Mason; and

A bill (S. 2724) granting an increase of pension to Percival Smith; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CHILTON:

A bill (S. 2725) granting a pension to Sophronia Meeks (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2726) granting a pension to Joseph C. Chilton; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HUGHES:

A bill (S. 2727) to amend the provisions of section 12, act of February 8, 1875, as amended by section 2, act of March 1, 1879, and section 3149 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by section 2, act of March 1, 1879, as to the appointment and bonding of deputy collectors of internal revenue; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 2728) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth J. Burt; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 2729) for the relief of Eliza Orr; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 2730) to fix the compensation of assistant appraisers of merchandise, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DU PONT:

A bill (S. 2731) granting an increase of pension to Charles Fletcher; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McCUMBER:

A bill (S. 2732) to secure reduced postal rates between the United States and Norway and Sweden; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 2733) granting an increase of pension to Ruth Allen Smith (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LEA of Tennessee:

A bill (S. 2734) for the relief of Charles Cooper Gill; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. STONE:

A bill (S. 2735) granting a pension to Elizabeth Boxley; and

A bill (S. 2736) granting an increase of pension to John T. Warburton (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JONES:

A bill (S. 2737) granting a pension to Ole Field;

A bill (S. 2738) granting an increase of pension to Phebe J. Asher (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2739) granting an increase of pension to Mary P. Ross (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PENROSE:

A bill (S. 2740) to amend sections 5, 9, 11, 12, and 25 of an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyrights," approved March 4, 1909, and as amended August 24, 1912; to the Committee on the Library.

A bill (S. 2741) to correct the military record of Jacob Metzinger;

A bill (S. 2742) to correct the military record of A. G. Vincent;

A bill (S. 2743) granting an honorable discharge to Curtis V. Milliman;

A bill (S. 2744) to correct the military record of Isaac Purnell;

A bill (S. 2745) for the relief of Caleb Aber; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 2746) for the relief of John E. Frymier;

(By request.) A bill (S. 2747) for the relief of Sylvester Bonnaffon, jr.;

A bill (S. 2748) for the relief of Cecelia Barr; and

A bill (S. 2749) for the relief of George L. Thomas (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2750) for the relief of the American Fire Insurance Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., and others; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 2751) granting an increase of pension to Lucy L. Wessels;

A bill (S. 2752) granting an increase of pension to Cerenious M. Wykoff;

A bill (S. 2753) granting a pension to Amelia Harmon;

A bill (S. 2754) granting a pension to Susan A. Graden;

A bill (S. 2755) granting a pension to Frederick Wagner;

A bill (S. 2756) granting a pension to Mary A. McCullough;

A bill (S. 2757) granting a pension to Mary A. Walker;

A bill (S. 2758) granting a pension to William H. Rogers;

A bill (S. 2759) granting a pension to Laura L. Junkin;

A bill (S. 2760) granting a pension to James C. Reardon;

A bill (S. 2761) granting an increase of pension to Margaret E. McPherran;

A bill (S. 2762) granting a pension to Laura D. McIntire;

A bill (S. 2763) granting a pension to Mary E. Walls;

A bill (S. 2764) granting a pension to George W. Johnson (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2765) granting an increase of pension to Laura V. Brooke (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2766) granting a pension to Mahala Bittenbender (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2767) granting a pension to Katharine E. Bocaskey (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2768) granting a pension to William Force;

A bill (S. 2769) granting a pension to William W. Beden;

A bill (S. 2770) granting a pension to Sarah Ann Ross;

A bill (S. 2771) granting an increase of pension to Harry J. Corr;

A bill (S. 2772) granting an increase of pension to M. P. Holter;
A bill (S. 2773) granting an increase of pension to Samuel P. Shaffer;
A bill (S. 2774) granting a pension to Joseph L. Robinson;
A bill (S. 2775) granting a pension to Henry G. Klingensmith; and
A bill (S. 2776) granting an increase of pension to Charles Stocker, jr.; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ROBINSON:

A bill (S. 2777) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust the accounts of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co. in accordance with the decision of the Court of Claims in case No. 24409; and
A bill (S. 2778) for the relief of the heirs of John Kirk; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHIVELY:

A bill (S. 2780) granting a pension to Edward W. Lenfesty;
A bill (S. 2781) granting an increase of pension to Charles C. Meckel;
A bill (S. 2782) granting a pension to Minnie Kinder;
A bill (S. 2783) granting a pension to Wilson Zurmehly;
A bill (S. 2784) granting a pension to William Meyers;
A bill (S. 2785) granting a pension to Cynthia A. Hissim;
A bill (S. 2786) granting an increase of pension to Edwin W. Haynes;
A bill (S. 2787) granting a pension to Mary I. Fawcett;
A bill (S. 2788) granting an increase of pension to Joseph England;
A bill (S. 2789) granting an increase of pension to Walter F. Davidson;
A bill (S. 2790) granting an increase of pension to Thomas B. Carey;
A bill (S. 2791) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Conrad;
A bill (S. 2792) granting an increase of pension to James Bosley;
A bill (S. 2793) granting an increase of pension to James C. Young (with accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 2794) granting a pension to May Vandiver (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2795) granting an increase of pension to Daniel E. Washburn (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2796) granting an increase of pension to William Withrow (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2797) granting an increase of pension to Paton H. Walters (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2798) granting an increase of pension to John Wilson (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2799) granting a pension to Rebecca Wayman (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2800) granting an increase of pension to Phillip Weissert (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2801) granting a pension to Edward Walker (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2802) granting an increase of pension to Andrew S. Young (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2803) granting an increase of pension to Edward Bond (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2804) granting an increase of pension to Franklin T. Hamilton (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2805) granting a pension to Ambrose Givens (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2806) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Fisher (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2807) granting a pension to Melvina J. Davis (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2808) granting an increase of pension to James Danninburg (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2809) granting an increase of pension to Mary Ellen Coe (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2810) granting a pension to Indiana Blair (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2811) granting an increase of pension to Albertus Bowen (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2812) granting a pension to Elizabeth W. Broadhead (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2813) granting an increase of pension to Thomas B. Thompson (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2814) granting an increase of pension to Henry S. Lane (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2815) granting an increase of pension to Louisa M. Kashner (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2816) granting an increase of pension to Bulzer K. Kramer (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2817) granting an increase of pension to Claude S. Kellog (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2818) granting a pension to Mary A. Hilt (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2819) granting a pension to Homer Jolly (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2820) granting an increase of pension to Theophilus Jacobs (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2821) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Jones (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2822) granting a pension to Edgar Hoop (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2823) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Todd (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2824) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Reser (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2825) granting an increase of pension to James Russell (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2826) granting an increase of pension to Richard H. Perisho (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2827) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Purdy (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2828) granting an increase of pension to Susan O'Neal (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2829) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Mahoy (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2830) granting an increase of pension to John Merchant (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2831) granting a pension to William A. Roberts (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2832) granting an increase of pension to Milton A. Rhodenbaugh (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2833) granting an increase of pension to John H. Scott (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2834) granting a pension to Edward D. Smith (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2835) granting an increase of pension Elizabeth Shaw (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2836) granting an increase of pension to William Smith (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2837) granting an increase of pension to George W. Mills (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2838) granting an increase of pension to George W. Mosier (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 2839) granting an increase of pension to Elmira E. Morrison (with accompanying papers); and
A bill (S. 2840) granting an increase of pension to Balser Minges; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McLEAN:

A bill (S. 2841) granting an increase of pension to Abbie A. Upson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

A bill (S. 2842) granting a pension to Logan Schaeffer (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WARREN:

A bill (S. 2843) for the relief of the Merchants Transfer & Storage Co., of Washington, D. C.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KERN:

A bill (S. 2844) to create a Bureau of Labor Safety in the Department of Labor; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. POMERENE:

A bill (S. 2845) authorizing the sale of the marine-hospital reservation in Cleveland, Ohio; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. DILLINGHAM:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 57) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WEEKS (by request):

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 58) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMPSON:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 59) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to cause the settlement of the accounts of Special Agents Moore, Woodson, and Whitfield, under the treaty of 1854 with the Delaware Indians, etc.; to the Committee on Public Lands.

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY ACTS.

Mr. WILLIAMS. On December 7 I introduced a bill, being Senate bill No. 458, to revive the right of action under the captured and abandoned property acts, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent that that committee be discharged from the further consideration of the bill, and I now introduce a bill

on the same subject as a substitute and ask that it be read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill (S. 2779) to revive the right of action under the captured and abandoned property acts, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I introduce a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate Commerce of the Senate and of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House to make certain investigations. I ask that it may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 60) creating a joint subcommittee from the membership of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce and the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to investigate the conditions relating to interstate and foreign commerce, and the necessity of further legislation relating thereto, and defining the powers and duties of such subcommittee was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Joint resolution creating a joint subcommittee from the membership of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce and the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to investigate the conditions relating to interstate and foreign commerce, and the necessity of further legislation relating thereto, and defining the powers and duties of such subcommittee.

Whereas a number of bills are now pending in Congress having for their object the further regulation of carriers engaged in interstate commerce; and

Whereas the Interstate Commerce Commission has, from time to time, made recommendations to Congress in relation to the general subject of regulation, some of which are now under consideration but have not yet been acted on; and

Whereas a system of governmental regulation of interstate commerce has now been in effect for 28 years, during which period the extent and powers of regulation have been, from time to time, varied and enlarged, and there has thus been accumulated valuable experience for the guidance of Congress in the premises; and

Whereas the growth of interstate commerce and the enlargement of the powers and duties of regulation have so increased the exactions on the Interstate Commerce Commission as to necessitate, in the public interest, the consideration of the best method of dealing with the situation and of expediting the public business; and

Whereas adequate and well-managed transportation facilities constitute a prime necessity of business prosperity and are a common interest of all the people, and in order to afford these facilities and to enlarge them as the needs of commerce increase the credit of the carriers and proper regulations of their operations are matters of fundamental public concern; and

Whereas as a basis for any further legislation that may be undertaken by Congress in this regard the whole subject of governmental regulation should be deliberately and thoroughly studied in the light of the experience and suggestions of the Interstate Commerce Commission, of the carriers, of the shippers, and of the general public, with a view to adequately safeguarding the interests of the public, securing the establishment and maintenance of transportation facilities adequate to the needs of a growing and expanding commerce, and assuring to private owners and the investing public just consideration and protection of their legitimate rights of property: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, etc., That the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate and the Committee of the House of Representatives on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, through a joint subcommittee, to consist of five Senators and five Representatives, who shall be selected by said committees, respectively, be, and they hereby are, appointed to investigate and report upon the subject of the regulation of interstate and foreign commerce, with authority to sit during the recess of Congress and with power to summon witnesses, to appoint necessary experts, clerks, and stenographers, and to do whatever is necessary for a full and comprehensive examination and study of the subject, and report to Congress on or before the third Monday in December next; that a sum sufficient to carry out the purposes of this resolution and to pay the necessary expenses of the subcommittee and its members is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. Said appropriation shall be immediately available and shall be paid out on the audit and order of the chairman or acting chairman of said subcommittee, which audit and order shall be conclusive and binding upon all departments as to the correctness of the accounts of such subcommittee.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE INVESTIGATION.

Mr. POMERENE. I introduce a resolution similar to one which was passed at the last session of Congress, authorizing the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry to make certain investigations touching the foot-and-mouth disease of cattle. The committee has not been able to complete its work, and they have arranged to take certain testimony during the holidays. I submit the resolution in order that it may be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, and I shall ask to call it up after the matter now pending before the Senate has been disposed of.

The resolution (S. Res. 39) was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the Senate, or any subcommittee thereof duly authorized by said committee, be, and it is hereby, instructed to make inquiry concerning and report to the Senate thereon:

First. The extent and location of the territory affected by the foot-and-mouth disease and the number of cattle, hogs, sheep, and other animals affected thereby or exposed thereto.

Second. What quarantine or other measures have been adopted by the Federal or State authorities for the prevention or eradication of said disease.

Third. What changes, if any, should be adopted by the Federal or State authorities in their methods of quarantine.

Fourth. What remedy or remedies are known or used in preventing or eradicating said disease.

That said committee or subcommittee is authorized to sit during the sessions of the Senate and during any recess of the Senate; to hold sessions at such place or places as it shall deem most convenient for the purposes of the investigation; to employ stenographers and such other assistants as it may deem necessary; to send for persons, books, records, and papers; to administer oaths, and as early as practicable to report to the Senate the results of its investigation, including all testimony taken by it; and that the expenses of the inquiry shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers to be approved by the chairman of the committee.

ADDRESS ON "THE NEW JURISPRUDENCE."

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President, I have a very interesting address delivered by Mr. Francis B. James, commerce counsel, of Washington, D. C., at the dinner of the National Industrial Traffic League at the Toledo Club, Toledo, Ohio, on Thursday evening, September 9, 1915. I ask that it may be printed as a Senate document.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection?

Mr. SMOOT. I ask that it may be referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. POMERENE. I have no objection to that course.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The document will be referred to the Committee on Printing. Morning business is closed.

EMERGENCY REVENUE LEGISLATION.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution extending the time of the emergency revenue act.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 59) extending the provisions of the act entitled "An act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes," approved October 22, 1914, to December 31, 1916.

The Secretary read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the provisions of the act entitled "An act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes," approved October 22, 1914 (Stat. L., vol. 38, pp. 745–764, inclusive), are continued in full force and effect until and including December 31, 1916.

SEC. 2. That the appropriation for salaries and expenses of collectors of internal revenue, deputy collectors, surveyors, clerks, messengers, and janitors in internal-revenue offices for the fiscal year 1916 is made available for all expenses arising under the provisions of this joint resolution during the last half of the fiscal year 1916, including not exceeding $6,050 for payment of necessary personal services in the Office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in the District of Columbia.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, in October, 1914, when the Congress enacted the present emergency law we were in the midst, as we are now, of a war; and as the result of the curtailment of imports following the reduction which had been made in duties, together with the almost certainty that there would be increases in expenditures incident to the war, the Treasury Department estimated that there would probably be a lacking in funds of something over $100,000,000 if the falling off which had been indicated by the few months between that period and the outbreak of the war continued. I do not now recall the exact amount, but I am inclined to think it was about $105,000,000. At that time it was not supposed that the falling off in the internal-revenue taxes of the country would be very heavy. There had already been a falling off of the revenues from this source of several millions of dollars, but the final loss to the Treasury has been very much greater than was then anticipated—the aggregate loss on tobacco and beer and distilled spirits for 1915 amounted to about $26,000,000. To meet the conditions then existing we were asked to pass an emergency bill which would yield to the Treasury, reasonably, a sufficient fund to recoup these losses, then estimated, as I said, at about $105,000,000.

As the bill passed the Senate it was estimated that it would yield about that amount, but owing to some irreconcilable differences in conference between the two Houses certain sources of revenue in the bill as it passed the Senate were eliminated, and it was recognized that the bill probably would not yield more than $90,000,000. As a matter of fact, it has yielded, I believe, about $80,000,000 between October of last year and the 1st of November of this year, which is practically one year, with a few days over.

The situation of the Treasury as a result of the loss of this revenue probably can be better stated by me by giving the figures with reference to receipts and expenditures during the present fiscal year.

Under the existing law it is estimated—and, of course, we can do nothing more than estimate as to the remaining six months of the fiscal year—that the total receipts will amount to $670,365,500, and that the total disbursements for the year will be $741,891,000, without providing for supplemental estimates and deficiencies now estimated to be about $12,000,000. That, of course, can not be definitely determined until the bill providing for those deficiencies is ready to be passed. This makes the aggregate disbursements for the year, including these estimated deficiencies, $753,891,000, showing an excess of all estimated disbursements over all estimated receipts of $83,525,500. This includes the payment of $25,000,000 for the current expenses of the Panama Canal.

That would be the condition of the Treasury if this emergency act is permitted to expire, by the limitation imposed in the act, upon the 31st day of December. It is estimated that the extension of the emergency act and the continuation of the existing duty on sugar would bring in $41,000,000 and $15,000,000, respectively. That is, the emergency act, if extended, would bring into the Treasury during the next six months $41,000,000; and if we should before the 1st day of May continue the present duty on sugar, there would be received during this fiscal year from that source $15,000,000, which otherwise would not be received. The passage of this resolution and the extension of the sugar duty would give $56,000,000 of additional revenue during the next six months. Deducting this sum, which it is expected to realize from these two sources if these two measures are passed, from the $83,525,500 that is estimated as the amount of the deficit at the end of the fiscal year providing these measures are not passed, there will then be an estimated excess of disbursements over receipts of $27,525,500.

If we do not extend this act, the moneys necessary to meet the current expenses will, of course, have to be taken from the general fund; and the sum which will be taken from that fund—amounting June 30 to $104,170,105.78—will be $83,500,500. If the emergency revenue act shall be extended, it will still be necessary for the Treasurer to resort to that fund, if there is no additional legislation between now and the end of the fiscal year, to the extent of $27,525,500; that is to say, even if this extension is made, and if the sugar tax is extended, at the end of the present fiscal year the general fund will have been reduced from $104,000,000 in June to $76,644,605.78.

Mr. President, I think this statement of the situation of the Treasury makes it just as imperative that this measure should be extended as its passage was imperatively required by the conditions which existed at the time of its enactment. It will not altogether relieve the situation, but it will reduce the extent to which the income of the Government is below the disbursements to an average of about $2,300,000 a month for the fiscal year.

It is true that the bill provides for an extension until next December. I can not say to the Senate—and I want to be frank about that—when further action will be taken; but I think it is apparent to all of us that in the present situation it is necessary, if the Treasury is to be unhampered in its finances, that it should have additional funds. Under any circumstances it will be exceedingly embarrassing if the Treasury shall be denied for the next six months a revenue now estimated to be from six to seven million dollars a month.

Mr. President, it is not my purpose to enter into any discussion of this matter. The circumstances which surround the Treasury and the country are well understood by all Senators. There has been no material change in the situation so far as revenue from imports are concerned since the act was passed. When the act was passed we all expected, confidently expected, that the war would terminate by or before the expiration of the act. Unfortunately our expectation has been disappointed. No man can now see the end of this regrettable conflict, involving practically a whole continent and our largest customers in international exchange.

We may reasonably expect that the war will continue to the end of the present fiscal year, probably to the end of the coming year; and while the war continues we may expect a continuance of the conditions which have existed since its beginning with respect to our customs revenue. Revenues from this source for the fiscal year 1914 were $292,000,000, while it is estimated that during the fiscal year 1915 they will only be about $209,000,000.

The war has not only caused a falling off of imports, but it has brought about a change in the character of imports, and until these conditions are changed we will not realize from our customs taxes the amount of revenue anticipated from this source when the existing law was passed.

Of course, the large falling off in receipts from internal revenues, while to some degree attributable to industrial conditions produced by the war, has, in the main, been attributable to the rapid spread of temperance and temperance legislation, and in some part to frauds against this class of the revenues.

Mr. President, with these observations showing the necessities of the Treasury and the importance of extending this act, which, it is estimated, will yield about $6,800,000 a month, I shall content myself for the present.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President, I shall not detain the Senate at this time with any extended remarks upon this measure, as the necessity of passing some kind of a bill to relieve the necessities of the Public Treasury is obvious to everyone. The propriety of adjourning this week until after the first of the year is generally admitted, and in order not to jeopardize that adjournment this joint resolution will probably have to be passed by the majority of this body against the protest of the minority.

I have listened to the laborious effort of the chairman of the Finance Committee to prove that there is a deficit in the Treasury. That deficit, Mr. President, is generally admitted. In my opinion, the figures cited by him give but little idea of the deplorable condition which that deficit will present when the figures are presented by the minority in this Chamber after the 1st of January.

This condition is blamed on the war in Europe, and the necessity for this so-called war tax bill is argued on account of the war in Europe. Mr. President, I say without hesitation, and it will be fully shown when this general subject comes up for discussion, that the very large amount of imported goods coming into the country now and ever since the war in Europe, did they carry a proper duty collected at the customhouse, would be largely sufficient to defray the expenses of the Federal Government. But they are coming in free, the large part of them, comparable in amount, although perhaps differing in detail, with the importations coming in before the war, but bringing no return to the Treasury of the United States.

These conditions, which are blamed on the war in Europe, would, in my opinion, Mr. President, be a thousand times worse were it not for the war in Europe. The war in Europe has been the only cause which has saved the fiscal policy of the party now in power from the most gigantic collapse ever witnessed in a civilized country. In my conservative and absolute conviction, I believe if we had not had the war in Europe we would have had the blackest times in the history of the American Republic, compared to which the depression under Cleveland's second administration and under the Wilson-Gorman law would have been insignificant. We would have witnessed poverty and starvation all over the country, bread riots, the Army of the United States out to preserve order and universal distress and misery. Instead of the war in Europe being the cause of such a condition, it has been the cause of the alleviation of a condition too dreadful for any lover of his country to desire to contemplate.

I take it that more war taxes are to be levied after Congress shall assemble after the holidays. Perhaps the current expenses will be met by the issue of bonds, or, as some have it, no further effort will be made to levy war taxes, so called, but the expenses of the Government during the remainder of the present Democratic administration will be discharged by the issue of Government bonds. Be that as it may, the majority in this Chamber is more fully advised than I am.

In my opinion, Mr. President, the deliberate thought ran through this free-trade legislation of impoverishing the Treasury of the United States when the Underwood tariff law was passed in order to justify the enactment of an income tax and other direct taxes. How else can we explain the folly which deliberately threw away the forty or fifty million dollars of revenue from sugar at a time when the American people were getting sugar more cheaply than any other nation in the world, perhaps with the exception of England, and there the difference was small, and at the same time destroying the great industries and financial interests of the great State of Louisiana and causing prostration and paralysis in the beet-sugar industries of the western country.

We have had another experiment, Mr. President, after 18 years of extraordinary prosperity under protective legislation, with the economic doctrines of free trade. Since the foundation of the Government two economic thoughts seem to have run through our history—one of free trade and one of protection—and more strongly every year, not only with us but with the nations of the world, the protective principle seems to be more and more strongly intrenched. Just as nearly every other nation in Europe and every other civilized nation in the world has established high protective tariffs the American people, in the desire for a change, voted to experiment with the free-trade propaganda and the Democratic Party was placed in power

in the executive and legislative branches of the Government. We have had our lesson. In my opinion, the lesson has been bitter enough to justify the prediction that at the earliest opportunity the people will again return to the protective principle and that another generation of men will pass before they will ever again think of abandoning it.

What are these great Commonwealths to do if the Government of the United States absorbs all the direct taxes and at the same time forbids them from collecting money through the customhouses, while the Federal Government at the same time refuses to avail itself of that easy and indirect method of raising revenue? These great Commonwealths, empires many of them in themselves, are growing to an extent that was never thought of a generation ago. Good roads, health departments, compensation bureaus, and a hundred matters of activity, all requiring large sums of money, must be established and maintained by the States. Some are larger than others now, but there is not one of them which will not contain many millions of people in the years to come and be the seats of empire. What are our great municipalities to do, strangled as they are by the inability to raise money for the great and growing municipal needs of the twentieth century—sewage disposal, health departments, and all the many needs of a great center of population—costing millions of dollars, if unable to obtain the revenue except from real estate and a very few other subjects of taxation?

Everyone of these direct taxes ought to be repealed. If perchance a part of the income tax should be retained certainly its harassing features ought to be eliminated. There is hardly a tax in this alleged war measure which is not harrassing and burdensome and a severe handicap to business at a time when raw material entering into the various commodities affected are rising greatly in price. There is not a dollar raised under this measure which could not be raised just as quickly and much more easily by placing, even taking the Democratic point of view, a moderate ad valorem tax on importations coming into the country at the present time. And yet we have this monstrous measure presented to us here levying a war tax upon the American people greater, I am informed, in some respects than the war taxes which are paid by some of the belligerents in Europe so far as concerns the articles affected.

But, Mr. President, I have spoken longer than I intended. This whole subject will have to come up in January when the measures are presented by the majority providing for additional revenue or for the issue of bonds. A full discussion will then be had as to the real condition of the public Treasury as analyzed and viewed by the minority, and an opportunity will be offered for a full discussion regarding amendments imposing adequate protective duties to furnish the necessary revenue.

I referred a moment ago, Mr. President, to the condition which the industries of the country were gradually getting into prior to the breaking out of the war in Europe. In Philadelphia the city councils were called upon to make an appropriation of some $200,000 to aid the efforts of charitable organizations to establish soup houses for the unemployed. All over the great industrial Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, with eight or nine million people, the unemployment in large industrial centers was more and more a matter of alarm. That, of course, ceased with the advent of the war; but still, deep down in the minds of the people of Pennsylvania, and, in my judgment, in the minds of the people of the United States, is the grave and well-founded apprehension of what will happen when the war is over, when the millions of men in the armies of the billigerents return to the occupations of peace, when they will manufacture the cheap products of the cheap labor of Europe and dump them upon the greatest and best market in all the world, a market equal to all the other markets put together certainly at this time—the American market. That apprehension seems to be shared by many who gave no evidence of sympathy with the suggestion two years ago.

In the last Congress, when the present tariff measure was up for consideration, I offered an antidumping clause, such as has frequently been discussed in Congress in connection with tariff legislation, such as is found in the tariff laws of Canada and other countries. It was voted down. Now it seems that everyone admits the necessity of some antidumping regulation.

Mr. President, we should have an antidumping regulation based on adequate protective rates and should not rely on the inadequate and temporary suggestions that have been made recently and are not accompanied with a provision for a protective tariff. This problem can only be met by reenacting all along the line a law which shall protect American industry and render us independent industrially of every other nation in the world.

To-day, Mr. President, the textile industries of New England and Pennsylvania are threatened with absolute stoppage in a few months unless the dyestuff materials can be had. We have deliberately in the course of years permitted the chemical schedule of the protective tariff laws to become weakened on the demand of those whose constant cry has been to reduce duties, and as the result 3,000,000 people will be thrown out of work in the United States in the next two or three months unless those dyestuffs can be had. After a careful examination of the situation, for one, I do not see where they can be obtained. If there ever does come—as I believe there will come—a majority in the Senate and in the other House to take up a protective tariff measure and enact it into law, we should protect those dyestuff industries and all other industries in the United States to an extent adequate to make us independent of any other war that may occur in Europe or any other foreign complication.

With these few words, Mr. President, to record my protest against this measure and with the full intention of discussing the matter at length when the general subject comes up in January, I shall not detain the Senate any longer, but shall vote against the joint resolution.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I doubt whether there is a Senator who would dispute the statement made by the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS] that the Treasury of the United States is in dire need of funds. It is imperative that Congress furnish the money or the Treasury will become bankrupt.

I listened very carefully to the figures given by the Senator from North Carolina; they were very familiar to me, because he used the precise figures that were used by the Secretary of the Treasury in his statement issued on November 26, 1915. I want to say now that in that statement every estimate of the revenues to be received by the Government is magnified and that every expenditure therein referred to is minimized.

The Senator from North Carolina referred particularly to the revenue that would be received from the duty on sugar during this fiscal year if the free provisions of the present law are repealed, and he used the same figures that were used by the Secretary of the Treasury, claiming that the revenue would be $15,000,000. Senators, the duty upon sugar will remain as it is until the 1st day of May, 1916. All, therefore, that could possibly be collected from the duty on sugar until the end of the fiscal year would be for the months of May and June, 1916—one-sixth of a year—yet it is assumed that there will be collected during those two months $15,000,000 from sugar. In other words, we are asked to believe that there will be derived a revenue from the collection of duties upon sugar equal to $90,000,000 a year. There is not a Senator here who does not know that is not true.

On the other hand, the Senator referred to the deficiency that will occur as being $12,000,000. There is no Senator here who does not know that the deficiency will be more than $12,000,000. So I repeat that, so far as the estimates of the revenue are concerned, they are greater than can possibly be realized, and so far as the expenditures of the Government are concerned, or the payments to be made by the Government, they are less.

I hold in my hand the daily statement of the United States Treasury for December 16, 1915—only yesterday. What are the ordinary receipts of the Government and of what do they consist? What are the differences from the corresponding months of the fiscal year of 1915? The customs receipts for the fiscal year 1915 were $100,970,781.35; for the same period for the fiscal year 1916 they are $90,200,616.37, or an amount a little above $10,000,000 less than they were the year before.

No, Senators, it is not because of the difference in the collection of duties for the fiscal years 1915 and 1916, nor is it on account of the necessity for the greater expenditure of money for military preparedness for the defense of our country, for not one cent for the latter is involved.

Take the appropriations and what do they show? The Sixty-third Congress for the fiscal year 1915 appropriated $1,116,118,138.55; for the fiscal year 1916 it appropriated $1,114,937,012.02, or a total for the Sixty-third Congress, under a Democratic administration, of $2,231,055,150.57; whereas in the Sixty-second Congress, under a Republican administration, for the fiscal years 1913 and 1914 the total amount of the appropriations was $2,020,666,340.47, showing an increase of appropriation for the Sixty-third Congress over that of the Sixty-second Congress of $210,388,810.10.

I have not time, Mr. President, to go into the details of all of these figures, but I hope to refer to them before I get through.

I am opposed to this joint resolution, for it seeks to fasten on our people for another year burdensome and oppressive taxes, imposed, as has been alleged, because of the European war; but our own country is not involved in that frightful struggle, and so this is a war measure in time of peace. I am opposed to direct taxation unless it is uniform, which the present law is not.

I intend at the close of what little I have to say to-day to offer an amendment to the joint resolution extending the existing war-revenue law until June 30, 1916, the end of the present fiscal year. What reason can possibly be given for the extension of the law for a longer period? Why extend it for a year? There must be some reason that is not shown on the face of the joint resolution or in its wording.

The fact must appeal to the minds of all Senators that before the close of this fiscal year there must be something done, there must be some action taken, to increase the revenues of the Government of the United States or the Treasury will be bankrupt. Is it possible, Mr. President, that such action is to be delayed until after the next fall elections? Is it possible that our Democratic friends want to avoid until after the presidential election the imposition of further direct taxes on the people of the United States, which they must do in order to pay the running expenses of the Government?

I never would take the position, nor do I at this time, of refusing the Government of the United States sufficient revenue to pay the running expenses of the Government. It shall never be embarrassed by a vote of mine; and I want to go this far, Senators, and say that I would actually vote for increased taxes and for the joint resolution now pending if it became absolutely necessary to do so; but it is not necessary.

We may talk ourselves black in the face, but we are not going to conceal from the American people the true condition of the Treasury of the United States. We may juggle figures every morning, but I promise the Senate and the country that the people shall know exactly what their financial standing is.

There have been some very queer things undertaken and carried out successfully thus far. In this connection I want to say that the fiscal year 1915 opened with a balance in the Treasury of the United States, as shown by the statement from the Treasury, of $145,835,502.10, and on June 11 following it had shrunk to $17,780,831.39, or a loss during that time of $128,054,670.81; in other words, a loss of a little more than $10,000,000 every month. It is true that at the end of that month, June 30, the revenue from the income tax was poured into the Treasury of the United States and raised the balance in the Treasury, so that on June 30 of that year there were $82,025,760.03 in the Treasury; but note the rapid reduction. From June 30 to September 30 the balance was reduced to $40,898,894.26, or an average monthly loss of more than $13,000,000.

Strange things happened on the night of September 30, 1915. The statement of the Treasury Department was juggled overnight. With a decrease of actual money in the Treasury of the United States, there appeared a statement from the Treasury showing a balance in the Treasury the next morning of $128,063,545.23.

Mr. President, I studied the statement that was issued by the Secretary of the Treasury on Friday, November 26, 1915, and I prepared a brief statement in answer to it, and perhaps that statement will give just as much information to the Senate as if I went into the details at greater length. Therefore, I am going to take the privilege of referring to it; and I want to say to Senators here that every figure that is in this statement and all the figures I shall give to-day are taken from the Treasury reports themselves; they are figures as given by that great department of our Government.

This is the statement:

Having read with care Secretary McAdoo's statement, which was probably prepared with even more care, I am at a loss to determine whether or not it presages another change in the form of the daily Treasury statement, which has already undergone so many metamorphoses. Certainly Mr. McAdoo's statement issued this morning does not correspond with the daily statement of the United States Treasury issued on the date with which he begins his tabulations.

That is to say, the Secretary declares that on July 1, 1915, there was a credit balance in the general fund of $104,170,105, and yet the official daily statement of the United States Treasury bearing date of July 1 and 2, 1915, shows the net balance in the general fund to be $76,157,831, and this latter item is printed in the daily statement in bold type and shows a shrinkage from the previous day's statement of nearly $6,000,000. This difference alone amounts to $28,012,274.

NET BALANCE JUMPED.

Again, on September 30, 1915, the daily Treasury statement shows the net balance in the general fund was $40,898,894.26. The next day's statement, without the addition of the proceeds of a bond sale and with an actual decrease in the revenues of the Government over expenditures, shows the balance as $128,063,545.

This apparent increase of $87,164,650 in the Treasury balance was in bookkeeping alone and was procured by the transfer from the liabilities to the assets side of the ledger, the disbursing officer's balances, the Government bank-notes redemption fund, both of which always have been recognized as liabilities of the Government, and further by the inclusion of subsidiary silver coin, minor coins, and silver bullion, none of which had ever been reckoned as available for the payment of the Government expenses. The only way that I can account for this change in bookkeeping is the imperative necessity to make it appear that the Federal Treasury is not practically bankrupt.

At the close of business March 3, 1913, the Republican Party turned over to its Democratic successors a Treasury containing a net general balance of $149,335,711. On September 30, 1915, the eve of the first appearance of Secretary McAdoo's new and misconceived form of daily statement, that balance had been diminished by $108,435,816, which represented the cost to the American people of Democratic administration to that date. Nor is this all.

BIG BALANCE DECREASED.

The mythical balance of $128,063,545 which Mr. McAdoo so proudly boasted on the 1st of last October had decreased by the end of that month nearly $6,000,000. So that the total deficit under this Democratic administration in the Treasury up to the 1st of November of this year amounts to more than $114,000,000.

And, Senators, since the convening of this Congress, on the 6th day of this month, the Treasury of the United States has lost approximately $9,000,000. Is it because we are not importing goods into this country? Is that the reason? No, Senators; that is not the reason, for I call your attention to the absolute figures of importations as given by the Treasury Department.

For nine months of the fiscal year 1913, under Republican law, when there was peace in all the world, the imports amounted to $1,327,000,000, and the Government collected duties upon those imports of $242,624,000—an average duty rate of 18.3 per cent. In nine months of the fiscal year 1914, under Democratic law, with two months of war, the imports were $1,410,000,000. Note the increase. The duties collected by the Government of the United States were $193,166,000. Note the decrease.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. SMOOT. Certainly.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. What was the average rate of duty then?

Mr. SMOOT. The average rate of duty had fallen to 12.3 per cent.

In nine months of the fiscal year 1915, the whole period being during the continuation of the war, the imports were $1,302,000,000, only a few dollars short of the imports for the nine months of 1913. Instead of collecting $242,624,000 revenue, however, the Government collected only $148,225,000, or a difference of $94,000,000, that the Democratic Party is now trying to impose upon the people of the United States in the way of direct taxation, thus imposing hardship upon them, interfering with business, placing a burden upon all, when their own figures show that if the principle that always has made this country prosperous—the great principle of protection—had been in force, it would have given ample means to the Treasury of the United States without the imposition of this burdensome so-called war tax.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. SMOOT. I do.

Mr. GALLINGER. I will ask the Senator to yield for a question merely. The Senator has shown that there has not been any great decrease in imports, but there has been an enormous decrease in the revenues to the Government because of the low rates in the existing tariff law. I will ask the Senator if in his investigations he has discovered that this loss of revenue, this change in our fiscal system, has greatly reduced the cost of living to the American people?

Mr. SMOOT. No, Mr. President; the cost of living has not been reduced, but on the contrary it has gone skyward. The great hue and cry of the representatives and press of the Democratic Party that the cost of living should be reduced if the Democratic Party was put into power has fallen flatly to the ground, and they will have to manufacture some issue besides that in the next campaign.

And this splended result has been achieved without the expenditure of a single additional dollar for the national defense, and in spite of the fact that the Treasury in the meantime had received the benefit of the burdensome war taxes and the cumbersome and inefficient income tax.

Is the program for national defense to be slaughtered in order to show a favorable Treasury balance? Nothing is provided in the statement of disbursements by the Secretary of the Treasury for the building of the railroad in Alaska, nor is one cent provided for the administration's ship-purchase scheme, and with these few items and many more that could be mentioned, the total new revenue to be raised for the fiscal year of 1917 instead of being $112,806,394, as the statement shows, will be nearer $300,000,000.

Mr. President, the leader of the Democratic Party in the House agrees that that will be the minimum shortage; and I say that no man can go into the condition of the Treasury of the United States, no man can study this question, without being convinced beyond a shadow of doubt that Congressman KITCHIN is right.

Why, you are declaring that prosperity is prevalent all over the United States. Mr. President, I admit that we have prosperous times in many parts of the country at present; but I want to say to you, Senators, that the kind of prosperity that I want in this country is not dependent upon the roaring of cannon and

the bursting of shrapnel on the other side of the ocean, nor is it measured by the number of orphans and widows being made in foreign lands. I would that we had the old-time prosperity, when peace covered the world, when the American laboring man and a million American industries all shared in that universal prosperity that brings contentment, happy homes, and a blessed country.

What a political blessing the European war has been to the Democratic Party. Before the war that party had demonstrated its inability and unfitness for the task of maintaining prosperity and providing adequate revenue to meet the extravagant appropriations made by it for the ordinary running expenses of the Government.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. SMOOT. Certainly.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I want to ask the Senator, when he comments upon the extraordinary appropriations that have been made, whether he has ever voted against a single one of those large appropriations?

Mr. SMOOT. Oh, yes, Mr. President; a good many of them.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I should like to have the Senator point out one of them.

Mr. SMOOT. I have not the record here now. The Senate knows as well as I know that I have called the attention of the Senate frequently to the appropriations that have been made. I want to say to the Senator that I do not know of anyone who has called to the attention of the Senate more frequently than I the unnecessary appropriations that have been made. I will ask the Senator's colleague if I have not on many occasions when he has been in the Chamber, and perhaps his colleague was not here, called attention to them.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, it gives me pleasure to testify that in that respect the Senator from Utah has been a pleasing exception to his colleagues on the other side of the Chamber.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Utah further yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. SMOOT. Certainly.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I should like to have the Senator admit, if he will, that there is hardly ever a yea-and-nay vote on the passage of the big appropriation bills that are presented in this Chamber, the nays consenting to the passage of the bill on the final vote. Is that not a fact?

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, after items have been voted down in this body and after every contested item has been passed upon it would be a waste of time and, generally speaking, would be bad judgment on the part of any Senator then to call for the yeas and nays on the passage of an appropriation bill.

Mr. SHAFROTH. You take a yea-and-nay vote on every bill that you are opposed to except an appropriation bill, do you not?

Mr. SMOOT. Oh, no, Mr. President. As far as that is concerned 90 per cent of them, perhaps, are passed here without a roll call. I have no doubt that 90 per cent of them are so passed.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Yes. Then should one party be held responsible for bills 90 per cent of which are passed by the unanimous vote of the Senate? Should they be considered extravagant appropriations?

Mr. SMOOT. They are not passed by unanimous vote. They are passed because of the fact that Senators have voted against the items as they were reached, and then, as a whole, the bill is passed without any further discussion. That does not mean that the passage of the bill was an approval of it—not in any way, shape, or form.

I was referring when interrupted to the extravagant appropriations that have been made by the present administration. The figures that I quoted here in the very beginning show that one Congress, the very first Congress held under this administration, increased the appropriations $210,000,000; and there were not any items in those appropriations providing for the defense of the country, either.

In this connection we must not forget that the balance of trade against the United States during the four months preceding the war, at a time when the Democratic policies and a tariff law were in full force, was $248,000,000. A couple of more such four months and conditions such as obtained in 1894 to 1897, under the Wilson tariff law, would have been repeated, only in a magnified form, and at the same time the Government revenues were failing to meet Government expenses by approximately $1,000,000 per day. Eliminate the market created by a temporary, artificial European demand and American industry would be prostrated.

The first industries of the country to suffer from the present Democratic tariff law when conditions are again normal will not be the powerful corporations and great trusts, but the thousands of manufacturers with small capital, independent concerns making such goods as require the highest type of workmen and workmanship. In fact, I might say that as soon as the war is over and things become normal and the vast armies of men, women, and children are again put to work manufacturing articles of commerce, in order to keep body and soul together, with the only country able to pay for their wares, namely, America, God help our industries and our workingmen who will have to compete with such conditions. It is for this class of American workmen and industries that I am interested and I now tell all such that the only safe way to protect themselves is to see that the party that believes in protection is restored to power. In the past I have visited the leading industrial countries of the world and have seen there the value placed upon human labor. I have seen the poverty, the squalor and suffering to which the laborer is subjected, and I shrink from contemplating what it will be after the present European war is ended. I have seen the effect of such conditions on the men, women, and children of those countries, and I have made a vow that no act of mine shall ever place an American workman in a position of having to compete with such conditions. There is only one way to prevent it, and that is by a protective tariff, and, therefore, I declare that I am opposed to the burdensome and oppressive so-called war taxes in time of peace and shall vote against the pending joint resolution.

Mr. President, I now offer an amendment to the joint resolution by striking out, in section 1, "December 31" and inserting "June 30," and in this connection, as I referred to it before, I will say that that is the end of the fiscal year, and whatever action the party in power decide upon ought to be in force before then. I see no reason why the time should be extended beyond the present fiscal year. Mr. President, I offer the amendment as stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be reported.

The SECRETARY. On page 1, section 1, in lines 8 and 9, strike out the words "December 31" and insert "June 30."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I am conscious of the fact that the approaching holiday season imposes upon the Senate a somewhat brief discussion of the pending measure. I shall endeavor, therefore, to limit what I shall have to say to as small a space of time as possible.

I have noticed, Mr. President, during my somewhat short experience in this Chamber that the two great parties in the country alternate in accusing each other of extravagance in the administration of public affairs. I am conscious also that in each instance the accusation is well founded. I had hoped that, in view of the change of administration which took place on the 4th of March, 1913, the majority of Congress would appreciate the importance of minimizing public expenses wherever and whenever possible and of making a record which would commend itself both to its friends and to its opponents. But, Mr. President, I have long since reached the conclusion that extravagance in fiscal administration is something for which no party is directly and solely responsible. The party advocating protection is largely, though perhaps indirectly, so. The people of the United States are more and more coming to depend, and therefore to make demands, upon the National Treasury for financing various purposes never anticipated nor comprehended in the experiences of those who organized the Government. As each locality has multiplying interests of its own for which it desires appropriations, so individuals, increasing in number, are constantly clamoring for fiscal recognition through the agency of special bills. Consequently, there seems to be no end to these accumulating extravagances until the people shall themselves not only make a demand but by their conduct and cooperation see to it that the demand is obeyed.

I have run my eye casually, Mr. President, over the list of bills which, up to this time, have been introduced in the two Houses of Congress. They already run into the thousands. They have been presented by all the Members of both Houses of Congress. Indeed, I am unable to recall a single exception, save those who, up to this time, have not answered a roll call. I think I am entirely within bounds when I assert that fully 90 per cent of the four or five thousand bills already introduced in the two Houses call for appropriations whose aggregate is enormous.

Now, it must not be surmised that I am an exception because I am commenting upon these facts. Such is not the case. Many of my own constituents, alike with those of all other Senators, seem to be imbued with a notion that there is no bottom to the Treasury of the United States, and that while economy in the abstract is an admirable thing it should not begin at home.

I have, therefore, Mr. President, reached the conclusion, as before stated, that extravagance in the administration of the financial affairs of the Government is a national disease, for which constituencies are largely if not wholly responsible.

But I am equally convinced, Mr. President, that this growth of extravagance, this vast increase of appropriations, is the logical result of that system of protection with which men and women are chloroformed and then robbed by indirection. Their consciousness of the extent to which the burden of taxation is placed upon them is dulled and deadened by the fact that the taxation is indirect, and the interests which have been builded up, which are founded upon and which support the party advocating the policy necessarily encourage, directly or indirectly, all these increasing expenditures to the end that the sacred system of protection may not only continue to flourish but increase its bounties to themselves and their privileged posterity. Hence, the change of our fiscal system substituting direct taxation on wealth for indirect taxation on consumption, which happily was begun with this administration, and which, I trust, will be continued regardless of predicted consequencies by its enemies, will go far toward awakening in the minds of the taxpayers that feeling of self-interest which may cause them to take some part in and concern about expenditures of public money as well as their acquisition.

Mr. President, so much for the question of extravagance, the issue concerning which has been so early injected into our public discussions. But let me say, in passing, that the assertion of the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT] regarding his protests against many past appropriations is correct. I have not witnessed, however, any cordial support to his position by those on the other side of the Chamber, and candor requires the confession that neither have I witnessed much support of it on this side. So as to the general question, if there is any politics in it whatever, honors seem easy.

But, Mr. President, all present evils, the necessity for the continuance of the emergency revenue law, the necessity for raising additional revenues hereafter, are being pivoted upon the repeal of the so-called Payne-Aldrich protection measure, which had it been permitted to remain in all its activities would in the eyes of its votaries and mourners not only have relieved us from all financial embarrassment and enabled us to avoid financial pitfalls, but led us to a higher level of fortune and universal prosperity. Indeed, the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE], in his enthusiastic devotion to that great measure, the enactment of which caused the retirement of a great number of his then associates in this Chamber, goes so far as to assert in deploring the repeal of that act—to assert that but for the war our fiscal condition would be a thousand times worse than it is. He also referred shortly afterwards to the conservatism of his judgment.

Now, the Senator is not given, generally speaking, to superlatives. He has made a close study of the pending situation and announces his intention to discuss it hereafter at great length, and I doubt not with his usual exhaustive ability. Hence I assume that when he stated that but for the war the fiscal condition of the United States would be a thousand times worse than it is, he spoke deliberately and based his statement upon careful information and investigation.

The Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT] has informed us of the actual deficiency of the Treasury, the figures concerning which he declares have been and will perhaps continue to be juggled, that, notwithstanding the fact the deficiency on December 6 was $123,000,000 in round numbers, I must, therefore, conclude, taking his statement in connection with the assertion of the Senator from Pennsylvania, that but for the war the deficiency would be one thousand times as great as it is, or one hundred and twenty-three thousand million dollars, an amount which is almost equal to the total wealth of the American Republic; and I must assume that if our actual condition has been minimized so enormously by the war, the prosperity of the country would have been proportionately increased in spite of the war but for the action of a Democratic Congress, and that our revenues instead of reaching the paltry figures presented by the Senator from Utah would have swollen to billions of dollars, giving us all the money necessary for expenses, justifying their duplication, and creating navies and armies compared with which those of Germany and Great Britain would be as nothing.

If this be true, Mr. President, certainly it should be equally true that the moderate reduction of duties effected by the Underwood law does not deserve the imputation that it is a Pandora's box of national ills.

The Senator also says that the sooner the Democracy recognizes the wisdom of raising revenues by duties the more it will be in accord with popular sentiment. I might retort that the sooner the Republican Party recognizes the wisdom of confining the taxing power of the United States to the raising of revenues and abandons that protective principle which means the robbery of the many for the enrichment of a few, the more will it be in accord with the sentiments of justice and political righteousness everywhere.

Another gloomy foreboding is cast upon the troubled waters of present-day politics by both the Senators, who have assumed the rôle, if not of prophecy, at least of apprehension, as to our industrial fate when this war shall have ended, when untold millions of cheap goods will be dumped at pauper prices upon the shores of America and when the people may be able to obtain the needs and comforts of life for about what they are worth.

Mr. President, the pauper labor of Europe and the pauper laborer of Europe have always occupied distinct positions in the Republican mind. The pauper labor of Europe is that dreaded specter which Republicans always see, and to which, I am sorry to say, they appeal with frequent success when arguing that protection is designed solely for the benefit of the American workingman. Pauper labor is their menace to American prosperity, and has been ever since there was an America to be prosperous. And now when pauper labor, killed off by millions, mutilated by hundreds of thousands, their property, if a pauper may be said to have any, has been destroyed, is far more dangerous, far more potent in its productive and therefore in its competitive energy, far more of a menace to American labor than it ever was before. Alive he was a formidable menace; dead he has become a more potent one; mutilated we stand aghast at the awful consequences that will inevitably follow when the surviving remnants of the contending armies return on crutches to their factories to work there and renew the manufacture of pauper-made goods for the American market.

Mr. President, when we consider this tremendous destruction of life and property, not only that which has passed, but that which will continue until this terrible war shall have ended, and there is no prospect of an early end, when we consider that industrial Europe is to-day prostrate and desolate and that at the end of this awful conflict she must gather her depleted and exhausted energies about her and strive to rebuild that splendid civilization which for the time has been destroyed, what time or opportunity will be vouchsafed to them to manufacture supplies for the purpose of dumping them upon the shores of this continent to the bankruptcy of the factory and the ruin of its artisans?

I confess, with surprise, Mr. President, that some men in high position entertain this apprehension. I deny that it is among the possibilities of the future. And how desperate must be the situation of that policy which needs such resort to so-called arguments for its support? My friends, the distinguished Senators from Utah and Pennsylvania, wring their hands this morning in imaginative anguish over the awful consequences menacing the American workingman at the end of this war in a threat of cheap goods in abundance to our people. But has either of them said a word regarding the pauper laborer himself, who may cross the seas in company with his pauper goods or without them? Is it not possible that we may be deluged with an army of pauper laborers whom our protected industries may thrust in the places of American workmen, and manufacture their pauper goods here for our protected magnates at starvation wages instead of making them over there and sending them to us? If we may judge by experience, that will be the situation. It is precisely what the protected industries want, precisely what they have at all times encouraged, the importation duty free into this country of thousands upon thousands of cheap laborers from their so-called pauper homes, through whose competition the American workman may be forced to accept reduced scale of wages as the alternative of starvation. No apprehension has thus far been expressed here concerning that contingency.

We know, Mr. President, that the class of laborers we fear may come from the older countries of the world, like many of those whose coming has preceded them, will not be desirable or wholesome, that their coming will reduce to a yet lower standard our scale of living and of civilization, and pushing the working class of this country harder and harder against the stern conditions which drastic competition for the necessities of life always produce.

So much, Mr. President, with regard to the improvidence or want of necessity of the passage of this measure for the reasons assigned. At bottom, Mr. President, the objection to it is that it continues a measure for direct taxation, and to the extent to which it raises revenue interferes with a return to unlimited protection, a system which has been justly condemned by enlightened public opinion.

It has been said that while our imports have not sensibly decreased, the duties which we have received for them have very sensibly decreased. Thank God for it. This simply means that the amount of the decrease for which we deliberately provided is that much saved to the consumers of the country. It was expected, it was designed, when we enacted the present revenue measure to produce those conditions, to increase imports and reduce revenues from them and place the needed surplus revenues upon wealth, where they belong.

Mr. President, we are raising money, and we will continue, I hope, to raise it by making the burden of taxes equal.

I want to remind my friends on the other side that but for the enactment of the Underwood law, but for the presence in that bill of an income-tax law, the amount of governmental deficiencies, had we been dependent upon the preexisting revenue law, would have been far greater than it is.

Mr. President, I shall say nothing whatever upon the deficiency itself at this time. That it exists no man can doubt. That it will continue until the revenue is replenished is an obvious situation which the party in power must meet and which, with the more courage and promptness it meets it, will be better for itself and for the country.

We hear much about preparedness in these days. I shall only refer to that subject now to express the view that preparedness to those dissatisfied with Democratic fiscal policies means about 75 per cent protection and about 20 per cent of profit hoped for from other public expenditures and about 5 per cent patriotism. Of course I am speaking generally.

Mr. President, if we are menaced by the possibility of war, if because of that menace it is the part of wisdom to make due and prompt preparation, then I want to see the men and the women who own the bulk of the property of this country, and which offers the temptation drawing hostile fleets and armies from across the seas, pay their proportion of the cost in full measure. Who own the millions of this country? There is, of course, a widespread degree of prosperity, property is somewhat distributed, but its great masses, the wealth of the Nation, are concentrated in the hands of a comparatively few individuals, interests, and corporations. It is they, Mr. President, whose apprehensions conjure up the specter of the coming invader, and it is upon that wealth, protected by the arms and the brains of the average citizen, which should bear the chief financial burden of the pending crisis.

I want to see direct taxes so graduated, Mr. President, that every man and woman, every corporation, and every interest, high and low, rich and poor, shall bear each his or its respective part of the burden, not a system 50 per cent of whose proceeds will reach the Treasury and the remainder the pockets of well-protected interests. In order to accomplish this, direct taxation is essential. I want to see the income tax increased progressively. I am willing to see a reduction in the amount of the exemption, and I want the great concerns which furnish the implements, the manufacturers of powder, of armor plate, of ships, of cannon, and of all the equipment that is necessary for the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war," however much the country will profit and prosper, required by a system of direct taxation to respond to what they declare to be the immediate and menacing financial need of the hour.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Colorado yield to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. THOMAS. I do.

Mr. VARDAMAN. I should like to ask the Senator if he has any hope, even remotely, of the enactment of such legislation as that?

Mr. THOMAS. Oh, Mr. President, I have not much hope of enacting anything that can not command the unanimous consent of this body, and I have not any hope that such a measure will command its unanimous consent; but we can put every man on record upon the subject, and that I hope we will do.

Mr. VARDAMAN. I want the Senator to understand that I am very much in sympathy with the purpose which he has declared, and I only wish that there were others who shared his broad and altruistic views.

Mr. THOMAS. Yes, Mr. President, if war comes the Senator's son and mine must go into the ranks, submit to the rigors and hardships of the camp and the trenches, imperil their lives, and meet the shock of battle. Shall they be also required by a system of indirect and unwholesome taxation to bear the principal burden of the cost? Not, Mr. President, if it can be avoided; and the way to avoid it, Senators, is to stand by the Underwood bill, and provide an added system of direct taxation so graduated as that all interests will fairly respond to it. This should include provisions requiring the great munition-armor trust and supply plants, which expect to furnish our equipment to do so for a profit of not to exceed 6 per cent upon the cost of material and construction; failing to do which, let the Government of the United States, in this its hour of peril, reach forth its mighty arm and take possession of these great plants, operate them and manufacture at its own cost all that is essential to repel enemies, both real and imaginary, from our shores. That, Mr. President, may not be feasible, but it is justice, and, from my standpoint, it is Democracy.

My friend the Senator from Utah says that he is in favor of direct taxation only when it is equal. The Senator, however, is in favor of indirect taxation, which is unequal. You can not make it equal; it is impossible. Logically, the Senator is in favor of unequal taxation when it is indirect, because of his devotion to the protective theory. As suggested by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. SMITH], it is impossible to make indirect taxation equal; that is true; and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. GORE] well suggests, if it were possible to do so, it would be undesirable and the most unpopular tax to the great interests of this country that could well be imagined.

Why, Mr. President, protection eo ipso means inequality. Why should I be protected against my neighbor from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] unless I can secure something of value that is denied to him? Protection! Why its inequalities and favoritism have spread over this country like an epidemic from which the Nation may never recover. What are your railway rebates but protection? What is the license given by the police to the violators of law and of decency in the great cities in our Nation but protection carried to its logical sequence? I do not, I never will, believe in it. And I will oppose its extension at all times and with all my heart.

I concede that the present measure is, in its operation, productive of some inequalities, perhaps a good many. I also concede that it is not a popular tax. With the exception of a tax levied upon a man and collected from him when he does not know it, because chloroformed by indirection, I never heard of a tax that was popular. I never knew a tax, with the possible exception of that to which the Senator is devoted, that was not evaded wherever possible. I think I can say with some degree of certainty, including myself in the category, that when we go to the assessor's office we take great pains to misrepresent our material condition. I do not hesitate to say that it is the custom in my country, and I am afraid that it is practically universal. And if my friend the Senator from Utah can in any way devise a system of taxation that is popular, that will not create resentments, he will confer a great boon upon humanity. My principal indictment against his favored system lies largely in the fact that it operates subconsciously and unconsciously and produces all of the evils and more of the inequalities than are possible in a system of direct taxation. So we propose, if we can—because we must—to continue this measure. If it can be supplemented by enlarging or restricting it, to the end that as much as possible of the revenue needed for present and future emergencies can be secured through its agency, that, to my mind, is the thing to be done.

When you tax a man and he knows it, when he has to "walk up to the captain's office," so to speak, and pay in coin to the collector, he is apt to take some interest in the methods and purposes of its expenditure; otherwise he is apt to be indifferent regarding it, and extravagance and corruption ensue.

Mr. President, at another time I shall occupy the attention of the Senate regarding the subject for which additional revenues must be raised and which is generally known as preparedness. It involves, as has well been said, the entire question of revenues and of expenditures. Meantime, I earnestly hope that my Republican brethren will get behind the Senator from Utah and that my Democratic brethren on this side of the Chamber will follow his good example in the effort to cut out every unneeded expenditure which in the aggregate now constitutes such an enormous drain upon the Public Treasury, and that when we run our eyes over this vast catalogue of personal bills already introduced and of other bills to follow for appropriations for nearly everything under the sun we try to forget politics for a while and subordinate them to the general pressing needs of the Treasury. I know, Mr. President, how difficult that is going to be; I know how your constituencies and mine will clamor for what they regard as their peculiar and overshadowing interests which should be excepted from the general rule of economies; but there must be a commencement somewhere.

For my part I earnestly hope that I may be able to practice what I preach and make as few exceptions to the rule as possible; but economy is possible only until and when constituencies and representatives join together in team work to bring it about.

The late leader of the Republican majority here declared some time ago that an adequate administrative scheme properly devised and enforced would annually save the country $300,000,000. I think there is no question about it, and unless something of that kind is done—I want to make a prediction, though I am neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet. This morning the Senator from Utah introduced figures showing that the total appropriations of the Sixty-second Congress were in excess of two billions—I am giving round figures—and that the total appropriations for the Sixty-third Congress were about $2,200,000,000. If in the providence of God, displeased with His people and desiring to inflict upon them a deplorable calamity, the next presidential election should be a Republican success and the Senator from Utah again assumes the leadership of the majority, I predict that the appropriations of the Sixty-fifth Congress will be greater than those of the Sixty-third Congress, not because his party will design it but because of the system, which is unbreakable, until a real start and a start altogether is made for real and genuine retrenchment.

Mr. President, I did not intend to detain the Senate so long as I have, and I now yield the floor.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I merely wish a few moments to enter a protest against the passage of this joint resolution. I am opposed to it for two reasons: First, I am opposed to a war tax in time of peace; second, I am opposed to it because it would be unnecessary if the affairs of this Government were economically administered by this administration.

I was somewhat surprised at the reasons given for the passage of this joint resolution by the chairman of the Committee on Finance, and I want to read his statement. He said:

> In October, 1914, when the Congress enacted the present emergency law, we were in the midst, as we are now, of a war.

Mr. President, I deny that statement; we are not in the midst of war; the United States is at peace with the world.

Second, the chairman of the Finance Committee said:

> And as the result of the curtailment of imports following the reduction which had been made in duties, together with the almost certainty that there would be increases in expenditures incident to the war, the Treasury Department estimated that there would probably be a lacking in funds of something over $100,000,000 if the falling off which had been indicated by the few months between that period and the outbreak of the war continued.

I wonder why the chairman could not be fair with the Senate and state how much has been lost because of the falling off in collections from customs? The report of the majority of the Ways and Means Committee in the other House gives these illuminating figures in answer to that question:

> The receipts from customs for this fiscal year to December 9, 1915, were $86,259,626.28, as compared with $96,610,506.45 for a like war period last year, thus indicating a continuing decline in this source of revenue.

This shows in the period indicated a decrease in customs revenues, according to the report of the majority of the Ways and Means Committee of the other House, of only $10,000,000 in round numbers.

The decrease in internal revenue for the same period was only $11,000,000, so, according to that report, you have a falling off of $21,000,000 in all; and yet the chairman of the committee says that over $100,000,000 are needed.

If the Senate please, I desire to call their attention to the fact that in 1912, when there was appropriated for the year 1913 the sum of $967,123,359, the Democratic convention met and passed this resolution:

> We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation through the lavish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses, which have kept taxes high and reduced the purchasing power of the people's toil. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befits a Democratic government and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

Yet the very next session of Congress, under the Democratic administration, appropriated, not $900,000,000 but $1,053,000,000; the next session of Congress, $1,116,000,000; the next, $1,114,000,000; and the estimates for next year amount to $1,285,000,000. That shows why the money is needed—not because of the loss of $10,000,000 collected from customs, not because of the $11,000,000 lost in the collection of internal revenue, but because of the enormous expense of this Government under the administration that condemned the Republican Party some three years ago. You have asked for the next fiscal year $318,734,449 more than was appropriated by the Congress you condemned.

Now, Mr. President, I want to call the attention of the Senate to an extract from the message of the President. He said:

> Assuming that the taxes imposed by the emergency revenue act and the present duty on sugar are to be discontinued, and that the balance at the close of the present fiscal year will be only $20,644,605.78, that the disbursements for the Panama Canal will again be about twenty-five millions, and that the additional expenditures for the Army and Navy are authorized by the Congress, the deficit in the general fund of the Treasury on the 30th of June, 1917, will be nearly two hundred and thirty-five millions. To this sum at least fifty millions should be added to represent a safe working balance for the Treasury, and twelve millions to include the usual deficiency estimates in 1917; and these additions would make a total deficit of some two hundred and ninety-seven millions.

That is the additional amount we are asked to provide when the revenues have been decreased only $21,000,000, according to the report of the majority of the Ways and Means Committee of the House. I say again that with a proper administration of the affairs of this Government not another dollar would be needed, and if extravagance were eliminated this joint resolution would be unnecessary.

I want to say, although I dislike very much to oppose the amendment that is going to be proposed by the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT], that, so far as I am concerned, I shall vote against the continuation of this infamous tax for any period of time. I am opposed to it because it is wrong, it is unjust, it is unnecessary, and, that the record may be straight, I want to say here and now that I am not only opposed to a war tax in time of peace, but I am opposed to the issuing of bonds in time of peace.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, assuming that it will be necessary later to have some general legislation with a view of furnishing proper revenues to the Treasury, I shall reserve any discussion of systems of taxation which I desire to enter into until that time. Perhaps my assumption is a hasty one. It may be that we shall go on borrowing money to pay our current expenditures, which was what was done under the last Democratic administration; but, in view of what the President has said, in view of what the chairman of the Finance Committee has said, I think it is only civil to assume that something will be done toward supplying the Government with the absolutely necessary revenue. Therefore I shall occupy only a few moments in what I have to say about this joint resolution.

I think the law which it is proposed to extend, the law imposing emergency taxes, is a bad measure from the point of view of those who believe in direct taxation. I think it is also a bad measure on general principles. That law was constructed on the basis of getting money by taxes which would cause the least alienation of votes. That is a doctrine which appeals to every right-feeling man, of course, but as an economic system it leaves something to be desired. I suppose also it may be termed altruistic, as the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. VARDAMAN] has applied that excellent word to the thoroughly sound idea of taking taxes out of somebody else and from some other part of the country than your own, but neither of those ideas seems to me to be a sound economic proposition. If we are going to have direct taxes, they ought to be laid with some reference to the principles which should govern all taxation, ease and certainty of collection among others, and if we are anxious to have everyone appreciate them, as the Senator from Colorado [Mr. THOMAS] desires so earnestly, I think it would be well to arrange them so that they would not all fall on one part of the country. Perhaps the part of the country that is relieved by this Democratic system of taxation will not realize very vividly how much money is being spent, and, according to the doctrine of the Senator from Colorado, it is desirable that everybody should realize how much money is being spent by the Government. In that I quite agree with him; but, Mr. President, this whole system, from my point of view, is unsound. I am not entering at all on the question of protection or free trade, the two economic doctrines; I am speaking simply from the point of view of taxation.

The Constitution gives to the National Government the exclusive control of that great field of taxation known as import duties. It excludes the States from that same field; and I think one of the intentions of the framers of the Constitution, when they gave that entire field, as it was necessary they should, to the National Government, was to leave the other fields of taxation as far as possible to the State governments. Putting it solely on the ground of taxation, considering merely the question of raising money by taxes, here is this great field of taxation entirely abandoned, and the National Government carried into the field of direct taxation, where it comes in immediate collision with all the States and cities.

I am perfectly aware of the fundamental objection in the Democratic mind to any duties on imports, and that is the underlying fear that that duty on imports may give an advantage to some American producer. I know that duties, whether for revenue or whether embracing the idea of protection also, are objectionable to the Democratic Party because they suggest that

some American producer is going to make money, and they have a well-founded belief that any man who is successful in business and makes money commits a crime. They start on that general proposition; but, laying that aside, and looking only at the tax, at the mere raising of revenue, they have deliberately thrown away great sources of revenue, such as the sugar duty, which is certain of collection, which is enormous in amount, and which is felt as little as any tax can be felt upon an article. In the case of sugar there has been substantially no advance in the price in recent years, and the duty distributes itself, on the whole, very fairly in proportion to the wealth of the persons paying it. Half of that was thrown over in the tariff law and the other half is to go in May, according to the original plan. Now they are obliged to retain it. That is only one of many things. There are innumerable articles that come in to our ports and on which a tax could be imposed. I am not speaking of a protective duty, but of a revenue-raising tax which would be felt but slightly, which would be well distributed, easily and certainly collected, and paid by the whole country. Instead of that, they substitute for it taxes like this, harassing to business, interfering with trade, taxes which ought not to be resorted to except under the stress of war or some great demand of that kind, and which are put on when the whole field, or practically a large part of the field, of import duties is abandoned and left unoccupied.

I only desired to point out very briefly the absolute and total unsoundness of the method of raising revenue embodied in such bills as the one which we are now asked to renew, when we can get all the revenue we require in other more reasonable and less oppressive ways. And if getting it in other and less oppressive ways is also a benefit to American industry, I am so constituted that I can not see anything very vicious in that.

We are asked to renew this legislation for a year. I think it would be much better to renew it for a shorter period, so that we could judge the whole of the system of taxation which it will be necessary to impose, and judge it once and judge it comprehensively.

I shall therefore vote for the amendment of the Senator from Utah, and I shall vote against this joint resolution because I do not believe it is a sound method of raising revenues, and they can be easily raised in other ways.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. LODGE. Certainly.

Mr. VARDAMAN. I should like to ask the Senator from Massachusetts if the passage of this resolution would preclude the Congress from limiting it later? If we should enact general legislation, could not this resolution be repealed or set aside?

Mr. LODGE. Undoubtedly.

Mr. VARDAMAN. So the passage of this resolution would not bind the Congress in any way to the continuation of this law for another year, would it?

Mr. LODGE. It would not prevent our repealing it, of course, nor would it prevent extending it. I assume, however, from the fact of its being put on for a year, that it is the intention of those responsible for the Government to keep it in operation during that time. I think it ought to be revised when the other and additional forms of taxation are taken up; and I much regret that it should not have been left so that when the question of the repeal of the act removing the sugar duties is taken up, as it will have to be, this could be taken up, too, and could be considered either by the Committee on Finance, the recognized and official organ of the Senate, or by the Democratic caucus, the unrecognized and unofficial organ of the Senate. I regret that they could not consider it all together and have some coherent plan, instead of having a parcel of taxes like these, which, as I recall the mode of their imposition, were put on here and taken off there and put back there, according as the shriek rose loudest from those who would have to pay the tax. I hope when we do come to it that we shall leave the alienation of votes a little more in the background and try to get a better system of taxation.

In the meantime, however, I merely wish at this moment, so that my silence may not be misunderstood, to have it appear in the RECORD that I am opposed to this whole system of substitution of direct taxation, oppressive, harassing, and troublesome to business throughout the world, instead of a system of indirect taxation much less oppressive and much more certain to raise revenue.

I ask to print with what I have said the statement of the views of the minority of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, which puts most admirably some of the points and details which I should like to have appear in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection? The Chair hears none, and permission is granted.

The matter referred to is as follows:

VIEWS OF THE MINORITY.

The majority members of the Committee on Ways and Means, by unanimous vote, report back to the House this resolution (H. J. Res. 59), which provides for the extension of the emergency revenue law for one year after December 31, 1915, without amendment, and recommend that it do pass.

The necessity for this resolution assigned by the majority members in their favorable report is, in part, as follows:

"Section 24 of the emergency revenue act of October 22, 1914, provides 'that on the day after the 31st day of December, 1915, the taxes levied under this act shall no longer be levied and collected, but all taxes arising or accruing before said date shall continue to be collectible under the terms of this act.' This act was enacted as an emergency measure to cover the reduction of revenue due mainly to the loss of customs receipts caused by the disturbed conditions resulting from the war in Europe. At the time the law was enacted it was thought that the European war would probably not be of longer duration than January 1, 1916, and that there would be no necessity for this additional taxation beyond that date, but the end of the war is still beyond sight and the Treasury will need the additional revenue contemplated by the extension of the act."

They then set forth a table comparing total imports and customs receipts for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1914, and June 30, 1915.

We, the minority members of the Ways and Means Committee, agree with the majority that the Treasury of the United States is in a distressing condition, and that additional revenues must be raised to meet the current expenses of the Government. We deny the statement of the majority that the necessity for an emergency revenue law is due mainly to conditions resulting from the war in Europe, and we assert that the deficit is due mainly to reduced rates of duty on imports provided for in the Underwood Tariff Act.

On September 4, 1914, when the President of the United States delivered his message to Congress urging the immediate enactment of additional revenue legislation, he compared customs receipts for the month of August, 1913, when the Payne Tariff Act was in effect, with the month of August, 1914, when the Underwood Tariff Act was in effect, and showed a loss in customs receipts of some $10,000,000. However, during the eight months preceding the war in Europe customs receipts averaged but $22,200,000 per month, while the month of August, 1913, produced $30,934,952. The loss in customs receipts was, therefore, very evident prior to the war in Europe.

Contrary to the impression conveyed by the majority report, imports at this time are not below normal. Imports for the eight months ended November 1, 1915, amount to $1,203,452,698, an increase of $56,000,000 over the corresponding eight months of 1913, when adequate customs receipts were being collected by the Government. In the table presented by the majority imports for the recent months are ignored completely. During this eight-month period, showing an increase of imports of $56,000,000, the customs revenue receipts have declined to the extent of $77,000,000. The average ad valorem rate of duty collected on imports during the 1913 period was 18.4 per cent, and during the 1915 period it was 11.1 per cent. This is due to the change in revenue laws and not the war in Europe. It is interesting and instructive to compare importations and customs receipts for the month of August, 1913 (the month on which the President based his calculations showing the necessity of additional revenue), with the month of August, 1915.

Imports, August, 1913	$137,651,553
Imports, August, 1915	141,804,202
Gain in imports	4,152,649
Customs receipts, August, 1913	30,934,952
Customs receipts, August, 1915	15,780,540
Loss in revenue	15,154,412

The majority members in their report point to the decreasing percentage of total imports that are dutiable and infer that it is due to the European war. They compare the fiscal year of 1914 (which is partly under the Payne Tariff Act) with the fiscal year of 1915 (entirely under the Underwood Tariff Act). In fairness it should be stated that many imports which were on the dutiable list during a portion of the fiscal year of 1914 were on the free list during the fiscal year of 1915. The following is a partial list of imports on the free list during the nine months ending October 1, 1915, which were on the dutiable list under the Payne Tariff Act:

Food animals	$12,189,000
Corn	2,731,000
Bituminous coal	3,092,000
Flax	2,192,000
Fish	6,661,000
Beef and veal	7,892,000
Milk and cream	2,650,000
Lumber, lath, and shingles	17,245,000
Wool	68,016,000
Total	127,157,000

The majority report shows a loss in dutiable imports during the fiscal year of 1915, compared with the fiscal year of 1914, amounting to $125,779,000. It is unfair to make no mention of the large quantities of imports formerly on the dutiable list which are now on the free list, which is the chief cause for the decline of dutiable imports.

We assert that the direct taxes levied in the emergency revenue law are burdensome and uncalled for, that the necessary revenue can be raised by means of an adequate tariff law, and that the Underwood tariff law has failed completely, both as a producer of revenue and a means of fostering American industries. Further, we assert that the party in power is concealing the fact that imports are in an almost normal condition at the present time, and that they are using the war in Europe as a cloak to cover the inefficiency of existing revenue laws. Further, that had the party in power lived up to its pledge of economy, solemnly made at Baltimore, the necessity for the proposed legis-

lation, or that for which it is to be an extension, burdensome as it has been and will be upon the people, would not have arisen.

JOS. W. FORDNEY.
AUGUSTUS P. GARDNER.
J. HAMPTON MOORE.
WILLIAM R. GREEN.
CHARLES H. SLOAN.
EBENEZER J. HILL.
NICHOLAS LONGWORTH.
GEORGE W. FAIRCHILD.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. President, I would not occupy the time of the Senate now in discussing the pending measure, which I assume will be enacted into law, and the necessity for the enactment of which is apparent to everyone, if it were not for the fact that a challenge has been given that the present revenue laws were incapable of producing the revenue necessary to run the Government at the time of their enactment. No man is wise enough, no man can see so far into the future when he enacts revenue legislation, as to determine with certainty what effect subsequent events will have on the legislation if it becomes the law of the land; and, therefore, in the eyes of an intelligent public, it is not necessary to defend present conditions, which no man could foresee a week before the war in Europe began.

But it is a very proper challenge to a great party's ability to run the affairs of a Government if it could be truthfully and fairly stated that in their efforts to produce the revenues necessary to take care of the Government's finances they were incapable of writing effective legislation; and, as one of the authors of the law which is now on the statute books, I feel that I would not properly represent my constituency if I remained silent at this time, when the fact is challenged as to the ability of the present law to produce the revenue necessary to run the Government at the time it was placed on the statute books.

The country should bear in mind that when the present revenue system was inaugurated, the ordinary expenditures of the Government for that fiscal year (1912) amounted to $654,553,963. Every year since that time the exigencies of the Government have required increased expenditures, until to-day it is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury that for the next fiscal year (1916) the ordinary expenditures of the Government, exclusive of any additional preparedness for war purposes, will amount to $741,891,000 or $87,337,037 in excess of the ordinary expenditures of the Government the year the present revenue law was enacted.

It is not necessary at this time to discuss whether those expenditures have been wisely made or not. They have been made by the representatives of the American people, and there has been but little criticism in the public press or by the people of the country of the additional moneys that have been expended. If you should take the roll calls of this body and the roll calls of the House at the other end of the Capitol, and compare the votes on that side of the Chamber with the votes on this side of the Chamber when the legislation was enacted into law that increased expenditures, I think it would be shown that the percentage of votes on that side of the Chamber for the new legislation was equally as great as, if not greater than, the percentage of votes in favor of it on this side of the Chamber.

It matters not what sum is carried in an appropriation bill, when you put laws on the statute books providing for building new railroads in Alaska, the creation of a Federal Reserve Bank System, or other expenditures for public improvements, the additional cost must be met. If you assist by your votes in enacting laws which require the expenditure of money, you must stand responsible for the increased expenditures, or be willing to confess that you voted for legislation in order to embarrass your political opponents.

I say that the expenditures of the Government to-day have very greatly increased over what the expenditures of the Government were when the existing fiscal legislation was written; that it was written to meet the expenditures of the Government in 1913, not for the fiscal year 1916.

But it is claimed that even for the year 1913 the revenues produced were not sufficient to take care of the Government's expenditures. There never was a claim made in this body that was so little justified by the facts as that statement. There can be no question as to what the facts are, because they are disclosed in the governmental reports that are furnished to all of us. I do not refer to the receipts of the Post Office Department and the expenditures of the Post Office Department, because the receipts of the Post Office Department are expected to take care of the expenditures of that branch of the Government; and in recent years they have, in the main, done so. It was assumed at the time the present law was written that postal receipts would take care of postal expenditures, and I believe that can be assumed to be a fact to-day and for the immediate future. But counting all other receipts as ordinary receipts, we find that the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury show that all ordinary receipts for the fiscal year 1912 amounted to $691,778,465; for the fiscal year 1913, to $724,111,229; and for the fiscal year 1914, the first year that the present revenue law was on the statute books, to $734,343,700.

In other words, Mr. President, comparing the last year that the Payne law was on the statute books with the first year after the present law was enacted, counting all ordinary receipts—and, mark you, the law was the same as to the collection of taxes except where the present law modified the Payne tariff law—there was an increase of $10,232,471 in revenue collected under the present law as compared with that collected under the Payne law the last year it was on the statute books, and $43,565,235 more revenue than was produced under the Payne law in 1912.

The difference in the law is the change of taxes levied at the customhouse on imports, and the writing of an income tax in place of the corporation tax which was placed in the Payne bill. I challenge any man on the floor of the Senate, or outside of it, to deny the facts that I have just stated.

But, you say: "The Payne tariff law produced more revenue at the customhouse than the present law." Undoubtedly it did. It was the intention of the men who wrote the new law to decrease the taxes that were raised from consumption and to inaugurate in this country a system of taxing wealth in place of taxing individuals. That decrease, however, was not so great as some would have us believe.

The receipts at the customhouse for 1912 amounted to $311,321,672. In 1913, the last year of the Payne law, the customs receipts amounted to $318,891,395; and in 1914, the first year of the present law, the receipts at the customhouse amounted to $292,128,527. In other words, the falling off of receipts at the customhouse, comparing 1914, the first year of the present law, with 1912, was only $19,193,045; and comparing it with 1913, the last year of the Payne law, it was $26,762,868. You can not dispute the facts.

The point before the European war began where there was the greatest difference in receipts at the customhouse between the present law and the Payne law was the fiscal year 1913, when it amounted to $26,762,868. And yet, notwithstanding the decrease from customs, our legislation increased the amount collected under the corporation tax by extending the scope of the law to all corporations and by the enactment of the existing income-tax law.

What is the result? You charge us with an inability to produce the necessary revenue at the customhouse to take care of the expenditures of the Government. There is only one place where that revenue could fall off, or has fallen off, that may be chargeable to our legislation, and that is at the customhouse. We admit, and the record shows, that we collected $26,000,000 less at the customhouse than you collected the last year the Payne law was on the statute books. But the record also shows that you collected only $35,006,299 under your corporation tax, and we, with our amendments, made it produce $39,144,531, a gain of over $4,000,000 to the Treasury; that we wrote a new law that has collected $41,046,162 from individual incomes, thereby increasing the revenues collected from the increase on the corporation tax and from individual incomes by over $45,000,000 as against a loss at the customhouse of $26,000,000, or a net gain of revenue in favor of existing law of over $19,000,000.

Is there any other place where revenues have fallen off that can be charged to legislation coming from this side of the Chamber? If you say the receipts from internal-revenue taxation have fallen off, I answer you by asking who wrote the laws, who is chargeable with the responsibility for the laws, to collecting internal-revenue taxation at that time? Your side of the Chamber; not ours.

Then what is there in this charge you make? Oh, you may say that I am talking about the fiscal year 1914, and the Payne law was on the statute books from the 1st of July to the 13th day of October of that year. Well, that is true; and you may go further than that. You may say that the wool schedule in the present law did not take effect until the 1st day of January, 1914. That is true. Then let us compare the status of the Treasury under these two laws from the 1st day of January to the 1st day of August, the day on which war was declared in Europe, and you find that from January 1, 1914, to August 1, 1914, the total revenues collected were $456,798,552. That was under the present law. From the 1st day of January, 1913, to the 1st day of August, 1913, the revenues collected were $429,558,425. That was under the Payne law. The excess collections in favor of the present law during that period of time amounted to $27,240,127.

It is manifestly fair to compare the last year of the Payne law with the first year of the present law in determining the revenue power of each law.

I might go much further in making the comparison, and if at a later day it is necessary to do so I will put a full and complete comparison of these two laws in the RECORD. I am ready now and at all times to challenge the statement of anyone who disputes the facts I have stated or who attempts to show that the Republican revenue laws produced more revenue than the Democratic revenue laws produced before the great debâcle took place in all of Europe.

Mr. President, it has always been charged by the leaders of the Republican party that the lowering of taxes at the customhouses meant the increase of importations; and it ought to result in the increase of importations when you lower the tariff on many articles that were taxed under Republican laws, because you levied your taxes for monopoly, you levied your taxes to exact burdensome profits from the American consumer, you built your walls of taxation for the deliberate purpose of preventing competition, and at times you built those walls so high that there were practically no importations that came into the country at all.

When the present tariff laws were written your tax walls were so high in the iron and steel schedule that the importations amounted to not more than 1 per cent of American consumption. If my memory serves me right, in the cotton schedule your tax law was so high that the importations amounted to but little more than 2 per cent of American consumption.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I do.

Mr. PENROSE. I do not desire to address an inquiry to the Senator if it interrupts the continuity of his remarks.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Not at all. I shall be glad to have the Senator interrupt me.

Mr. PENROSE. I merely wanted to call attention, under the duties which are in the tariff law, to the results in Pennsylvania and to cite a few striking instances. The Baldwin Locomotive Works, which had been employing 20,000 men for a number of years, were employing only 4,000 or 5,000 men. The Reading Iron Works, which had been employing 10,000 or 15,000 men, when I was in Reading during my campaign for reelection were employing 2,000 or 3,000 men. The day I was in Reading I went to a neighboring town. The Thomas Iron Works were shut down for the first time in 60 years, and I remember a crowd of the wives of the employees there came and implored me to do all I could to secure legislation to open those works and keep their families from starvation.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Now, will the Senator allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. PENROSE. Yes; in one moment. Not one of the concerns I refer to was in any combination or in any trust. Many of them were small independent concerns, and all of them operating in a beneficial way in their neighborhoods.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question while he is on his feet?

Mr. PENROSE. Certainly.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. So that we may fairly understand each other. I come from a great iron and steel district, and know something about industrial conditions in the country. You claim, theoretically at least, that a Republican tariff law helps the iron and steel industry or other industries, because it keeps out undue competition from abroad. Is not that your theory?

Mr. PENROSE. No. As a matter of fact the duties in the metal schedule have been steadily reduced for the last 20 or 30 years.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I understand.

Mr. PENROSE. In the Payne bill they were lower than they ever had been in the history of any tariff act.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Then the Senator does not think that the iron and steel industry is injured by importations from abroad?

Mr. PENROSE. The argument is frequently made that the result of Republican protection is to stop competition. That is an argument made in campaigns but it does not exist in fact. Under a protective law three-quarters of the structural iron and steel used in the rebuilding of San Francisco came from Germany, having been brought there in vessels, and a number of notable buildings were constructed in New York, such as the Singer Building, by steel of German fabrication, showing that there was competition.

To state that the result of the Payne law or any other Republican protective law was to abolish competition is simply to conjure up a great octopus which only exists in the imagination of a Democratic orator when he is out of office during a campaign.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. But the Senator does not answer my question.

Mr. PENROSE. If I have not done so, I will try to answer it.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I want to know whether the Senator contends that the importation of goods into this country from abroad injures American industry or does not injure American industry.

Mr. PENROSE. If it comes in unduly, so that the American establishments are reduced to pay the wages of the cheap labor of Europe, it is not only an injury to the employer, but an injury to the employee and the destruction of American industry.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. That is what I understood the Senator's position to be. I wish to call the Senator's attention to the fact that during the time he has spoken of, under the present law, when industries were out of commission in his State, the imports in the iron and steel schedule, all along the line, were less than they had been under the Payne law. Therefore, idle mills and idle foundries could not have been caused by increased competition or the enactment of the Democratic tariff law.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President, will the Senator permit me?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Certainly.

Mr. PENROSE. Theories are very fine and figures can be presented to prove almost anything. There is only one test of success of a party or a government or an economic policy and that is whether prosperity attends it or whether the contrary is the result. All I can say is that we were rapidly reaching a point under the present law in Pennsylvania and Ohio and New England and every other place to which attention was called, when the greatest misery and destitution prevailed, where men were tramping the highways by hundreds and thousands with all their little belongings on the end of a stick, and sleeping under fences, hunting employment, six months after the passage of this law, where six months before its enactment employers had been hunting up and down through every part of Pennsylvania and other States endeavoring to procure unskilled labor and give large compensation.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Will the Senator allow me to ask him another question right there?

Mr. PENROSE. Certainly.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. The Senator admits, because I take it, it is a fact, that the importation of goods from abroad did not put these industries out of blast because the importations did not come in, but he says that industrial depression existed in his State and that the party in power should not be entrusted with the Government, because it is responsible for the industrial conditions of a year ago but how, if increased imports did not effect our industries?

I ask him now if the Baldwin Locomotive Works are out of blast or if they are not making a greater profit at their factory than they ever did in their existence?

Mr. PENROSE. There is no doubt, Mr. President——

Mr. UNDERWOOD. And if the other great iron and steel industries in Pennsylvania are not running their output to the limit to-day and employing every available man? Is not that a fact?

Mr. PENROSE. That is almost entirely due to the so-called war orders. It is looked on as a transient, meretricious prosperity. I see that the Senator from Alabama looks on these things as psychological, but unfortunately the psychology of a starving man is to be reckoned with.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. The Senator says the present prosperity that exists in his State and mine in the great iron and steel industry is due to the war. I admit that to some extent it may be due to the war. I am not foolish enough to claim that legislation enacted by Congress has produced the results that exist to-day, but I do think when gentlemen on the other side say that the growing prosperity in America to-day to a large extent may be attributed to the war conditions, it is but just and fair for them to admit that war conditions that came on in the first part of this administration were entirely responsible for the depressed times that the country had to face.

The Senator from Pennsylvania, a man of splendid executive ability and business sagacity, knows full well that when war was declared in Europe it paralyzed credit, it destroyed confidence, the New York Stock Exchange was closed, business men feared that millions of American securities would be dumped on the American market by European holders, development ceased, and business was paralyzed, due entirely to war conditions in Europe and lack of business confidence at home. It can be only a political subterfuge to charge it is due to any other cause. In one great section of this country it reduced the price of its crops far below the cost of production. This condition of business not only happened in the United States but in every neutral country in the world. Gentlemen on the other side of the Chamber would charge to the great party in power the responsibility for those

evil times that came about by conditions over which they had no control. And yet when the cornucopia of plenty is poured forth in their States and in their country they would hide behind the excuse that it came not from the party in power, it came not from legislation on the statute books, but was the result of the war in Europe. I say, gentlemen, that when we approach the country on this question we can afford to be fair on both sides of it.

I wish to say, in justification of the bill now under consideration, that the receipts from customs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, were $298,913,000; for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, the receipts from customs were $212,146,000, resulting in a loss in customs receipts of $86,766,000. There was no change of law in the meantime to change results, but factory hands had gone to the trenches in Europe, and the seas had been closed to great nations who were large exporters to our country before present war conditions arose to disturb our customs revenues.

In addition to the loss of revenue at the customhouses there has been a falling off of internal-revenue receipts that heretofore have been collected on whisky and fermented liquors to the amount of $25,000,000. Your party wrote the internal-revenue laws of our country. It is your legislation. Is it due to your legislation or our legislation that the receipts from liquor fell off $25,000,000 last year? It is due to conditions in the United States, conditions that were in no way brought about by fiscal legislation, and you know it. You know that it is not fair, it is not just, to charge those conditions against the party in power which had no more control over them than you had.

Mr. President, I think the discussion that has taken place here this afternoon, although it may not have been very illuminating on the question of finance and of the fiscal conditions of the Government, has clearly defined one thing, and that is the issue which exists between the two great parties in this country on the question of levying taxation. The distinguished senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], whose eminent ability, long service, and commanding character entitle him to speak for his party, declared that we are committing an error against the American people to withdraw taxes levied at the customhouse that must fall and be collected per capita throughout the Union, and put in their place taxation that rests solely upon the wealth of the country. He said:

> This whole system, from my point of view, is unsound. I am not entering at all on the question of protection or free trade, the two economic doctrines; I am speaking simply from the point of view of taxation. The Constitution gives the National Government the exclusive control of that great field of taxation known as import duties. It excludes the States from the same field; and I think one of the intentions of the framers of the Constitution when they gave that entire field, as it was necessary they should, to the National Government, was to leave the other fields of taxation as far as possible to the State governments.

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] has challenged this side of the Chamber for enacting legislation that taxes wealth; and, indeed, he is correct in his challenge. When the present fiscal legislation was written, the Democratic Party in the House of Representatives, where the legislation was inaugurated, reduced taxation at the customhouse deliberately for the purpose of making room in our fiscal system for a tax on wealth. As the chairman of the committee which reported that bill and as the spokesman of my party at that time, I wish to say to you and the country that that change of system was not haphazard; it was not written to meet revenue exigencies; it was done with great deliberation, because the party that I then had the honor to represent on the floor of the House believed that it was only just to the great body of the American people that at least a portion of the burdens of this great Government should be borne by the wealth of the country as well as by the toiling masses.

It has been said here this afternoon on the other side of the Chamber that a tax on sugar is distributed in proportion to a man's wealth. I have never known just the time when a very rich man could consume more sugar individually than a very poor man. There is not a man in this Chamber who can sustain such a proposition. The statistics printed in reference to that industry and as to all other taxation that is levied indirectly on consumption show that taxation levied on consumption does not fall in proportion to wealth, but that its burdens rest in proportion to numbers. I am not one of those who would decry wealth, or who would tear down the great industries of our country.

I am proud of the great industrial growth of America. There may be some men in the country who have not been fair and honest in the way they have acquired wealth, but I am ready to believe that the great number of American citizens who have been successful and acquired the wealth of our country have done so in honest dealing and by legitimate toil, and I for one am ready at all times to recognize it. I for one stand ready at all times to protect their property by the strong arm of the law, because when you fail to protect the property of our country you pull from under it the prop that sustains our civilization. But I know and you know that the great wealth of this country receives far greater protection from the Government of the United States than does the man who toils each day for his daily bread. When you levy your taxation at the customhouse on consumption you levy it per capita, and you make the man who toils for his daily bread bear approximately the same burden as the man who counts his wealth in the millions. But when you collect your revenue through an income tax you say, he that hath shall be the man who shall pay; and you say further that the Government of the United States with its strong arm protects the property of the rich and protects the property of the strong, that it is but just, it is but fair, and it is but right, that the great wealth of this country which receives that protection should at least pay a fair proportionate share of the taxes which are necessary to sustain and maintain this great Government of ours.

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. President, I do not propose at this late hour to take the time of the Senate in entering into a general discussion of the tariff question. I do, however, wish as briefly as I possibly can to give some facts which are based upon the reports made by the various departments during the time this administration has been in power. I hope at some time in the near future to be able to give my views or my conclusions as to which will be the proper policy from a Republican standpoint.

Mr. President, the Republican Members of the Senate have no desire to delay the passage of this resolution. We realize that while there are many serious objections to the law which this resolution continues in force it is necessary to continue to raise, in some manner or other, the revenue at present collected under the emergency revenue act, and that unless this act is continued in force the interval which would necessarily occur between the day on which this act expires and the enactment of another revenue measure would, besides resulting in a loss of revenue, result in serious confusion in the transaction of much of our business.

I deem it proper to state at this time, however, that it is my conviction that the necessity for the imposition of taxes like these—some of which bear heavily and unequally on certain members of each community—arises from the mistaken fiscal policy of the present administration. In former years we have found it possible to raise the revenue necessary for the support of the Government in time of peace without imposing taxes on many of the common transactions of life in the manner this act does.

This administration came into power pledged to a program of economy, which, it was stated, would reduce the appropriations far below what they had been under Republican administrations. Yet the expenditures of this administration have been greater than under any administration since the Civil War. And there is no apparent reason why they should have been. The Government has not in the last three years been called upon to shoulder any burdens that it did not carry during the preceding administrations. And yet the expenditures during the first year of this administration were greater than those of the preceding year, and they have kept on increasing with each succeeding year.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury gives the ordinary receipts for the fiscal year ended last June, disregarding the postal receipts, as almost $698,000,000. This has been exceeded only three times in our history—in 1911, 1913, and 1914. And yet, according to the Secretary's report, there was a deficit on ordinary receipts of more than $33,000,000. The ordinary receipts for the fiscal year 1912 were about $6,000,000 less than for 1915. Yet in that year we had a surplus, again according to the figures of Secretary McAdoo, of more than $37,000,000. And if we go back a few years we find that in the year ended June 30, 1907, when the ordinary receipts were $663,000,000, we had a surplus of more than $111,000,000.

The figures I have been discussing include only what are termed the ordinary receipts and disbursements. If we include the postal receipts and the postal and Panama Canal expenditures, the receipts for last year will in round numbers be $990,400,000 and the disbursements $1,047,800,000, resulting in a deficit of more than $57,000,000.

Of the revenue collected during the fiscal year ended last June, more than $52,000,000 was collected under the emergency revenue law, which we are now called upon to extend by this resolution. The income tax brought in $41,000,000 and the corporation tax somewhat more than $39,000,000. The customs collections, however, were only $209,786,672. The customs collections under the Payne tariff law the second year it was in force totaled $333,683,445, and the last full year this law was in force, 1913, the collections amounted to $318,891,395. As a revenue

producer, therefore, the Underwood tariff falls more than $100,000,000 short of the amount produced by its predecessor.

It is often urged that the war in Europe is responsible for the failure of the Underwood Act to produce the needed revenues. While it is possible that our revenue from the tariff might have been somewhat greater if there had been no war, the main reason must be looked for elsewhere. Our imports during this war have not fallen off to the extent that many persons appear to believe. During the first nine months of the calendar year 1913 our total imports were valued at $1,327,000,000; for the same period in 1914, during two of which months war existed, they totaled $1,410,000,000; and during the same nine months in 1915 their total value was $1,302,000,000, or only $25,000,000 less than for the same period in 1913. But while in 1913 we collected for the nine months duties amounting to $242,624,000, in 1915 the duties collected totaled only $148,225,000, or almost $100,000,000 less.

I shall not at this time discuss the failure of the tariff bill to reduce the cost of living, nor the unstable character of the prosperity which a certain class of papers is at present so busy advertising, but I believe it proper to call attention to the fact that the deficit in our revenues should not be attributed to the war, but must be charged to the defect in legislation which reduced our revenue from tariff duties without making adequate provision for raising from other sources the revenues required. I do not believe a bill of this kind, extending taxes which should be imposed only in case of war or other emergencies, should be passed without calling attention to the facts which make its enactment necessary.

Mr. President, I do not care further to delay the Senate. I simply want to add that I shall vote against the passage of the joint resolution.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, my purpose in rising is more to secure information than to impart it. I think we have discussed the figures relating to this proposition quite thoroughly. I should like to ascertain something of the purpose of the administration. I know of no one to whom I can better turn for such information than to the chairman of the Committee on Finance. Whether or not there should be amendments offered to this proposition depends to a great extent upon the purpose of the administration or those who represent the administration as to the length of time this provision is intended to be enforced.

I call the attention of the Senator from North Carolina to the fact that in the joint resolution itself, while it provides for the continuation of this method of taxation until December 31, 1916, in the second section of the same joint resolution provision for the added salaries and necessary expenses of carrying this proposed law into effect is continued only until the 30th day of June next. There is that which indicates the purpose of the framers of this joint resolution, or a possible purpose at least, to revise this whole matter before the 30th day of June. We shall have to make provision between this and that date for a general law affecting the finances for the fiscal year of 1917. If this portion of the joint resolution, this little piece of legislation, is to be continued until December, and then possibly continued for another year, we ought to know it. If it is the purpose to have a general bill, which we may amend and may discuss before the end of this fiscal year, which will take the place of the provisions of this joint resolution, we ought to have some information on it. On the other hand, if it is the purpose of the administration and the purpose of those who represent it on the other side of the Chamber to continue this special method of taxation until December, 1916, until after the November elections, and to sell Panama bonds, for instance, to meet the deficit between that time and December, the public ought to know it now, and Congress ought to know it now.

I do not know to just what extent the rules with reference to these running debates are going to be rigidly or liberally enforced. There has been an indication in the last week or two of forcing out entirely the ordinary running debate of questions and answers. I would, therefore, fearful that I might not be able to obtain the floor for a further question, be highly gratified if the Senator having this measure in charge, and the Senator who will have all of like measures in charge, will, with his usual candor, inform the Senate and inform the country whether or not the real present intention of his party is to continue this provision without amendment until the 31st of December next or whether they intend to provide for an additional emergency taxation measure or whether they intend to let this run until December 31, 1916, to have no general law of taxation, and to issue bonds, if that be necessary.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, of course it would be impossible for me to answer the questions of the Senator categorically. The Senator knows that in our form of government there is nobody who absolutely controls the course of legislation. I can speak only for myself and express my own opinion. In doing that, I want to say that I know of no formal understanding anywhere about the subject. I speak, therefore, not from a formal understanding with the majority members of the Finance Committee or persons representing the administration, for there has been no formal understanding about it, so far as I know. What I know about it I have gathered from conversations with Members of the other House representing the administration and Democratic Senators, especially those on the Finance Committee.

It is my understanding that it is the purpose of the Democratic Party, at some time after the holiday recess has expired, to take this matter up and pass additional legislation providing for the raising of additional necessary revenue. I could not indicate to the Senator exactly when that program will be entered upon. Something might depend upon the developments with respect to preparedness.

If it should be clear and unmistakable that we are going to carry out the program of the President as outlined in his message and the recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy as outlined in his report to Congress, that would require the raising of additional revenue, but the exact amount of additional revenue that we will have to raise by some supplementary legislation is not altogether certain at this time. It is dependent upon things that are expected to happen, but may not happen. In any circumstances, however, I think, as I indicated in my opening statement to-day, that it will be necessary for us to raise some additional taxes.

One of the reasons why we are anxious to have this joint resolution passed before Congress adjourns for the holiday recess is because it is impossible for us to pass a bill providing additional revenues before the recess, and, failing to do that, the war-emergency act would expire by the limitation fixed in the act itself, namely, on the 31st day of December, 1915, and between that time and the time when a new measure could go into effect the Treasury would be deprived of the $6,800,000 that are now being received from this source.

Of course the Senator understands that we can not say we will pass a new measure by the 30th day of June next. Nobody knows how long the debate which might be precipitated, and which almost certainly would be precipitated, by a new bill would last. The Senator knows very well the time it takes in this body to pass a revenue measure. He knows also that in present conditions, with a campaign coming on, the Republican Party desiring to make an issue and to discuss this question, debate after the bill is before the Senate would probably consume a considerable length of time. We could not say, even if a bill were introduced as quickly as it could be prepared after the holidays, that it would pass before the 30th day of June next.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit me, we all agree with him upon the necessity for the speedy enactment of a measure of this kind. What we are more interested in is what the purpose of the administration is in the future along the same line.

Mr. SIMMONS. I want to state very frankly to the Senator that, according to my understanding, it is the purpose after the holidays—at what time I can not now indicate; I suppose that will depend to some extent on the developments; we might wait a little while to see how much additional money we will need—ultimately, as soon as we can be wise enough to take it up, with something like a full possession of the facts upon which it should be based, it is the purpose, as I understand, to pass another measure or to amend the existing law.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I think the Senator will agree with me that the proceedings to-day clearly indicate that this side will never delay the passage of an emergency measure of this character. We will have a vote upon this joint resolution undoubtedly in a very short time. If the pending measure continued what is called the emergency internal-revenue law only until the 30th day of June next, and it were necessary then to continue it until December, 1916, I am equally positive that the Senator would have no difficulty in getting a speedy decision of the Senate on that question; but the Senator has not fully answered the query I presented to him. I understand the proposition is to add a great deal of expense for what is called national preparedness. Is it the purpose of the administration and the purpose of the chairman of the Committee on Finance that the sum to cover this expense shall be raised entirely by taxation, or that any portion of it shall be raised by the issuance of Panama bonds or any other bonds?

Mr. SIMMONS. I will state very frankly to the Senator that my impression is—of course I can not speak authoritatively

upon that subject—but my impression is, and it is a very strong one, gathered from the same sources of information to which I have just referred, that there will be no bonds issued for the purpose of raising money to meet the emergency which now exists or to pay the expenses incident to an enlarged Navy or an enlarged Army.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Mr. President, I am going to detain the Senate but a moment. I voted against the enactment of the law a year ago, the life of which is now sought to be extended by this resolution. I thought then and still believe it to have been prudent for Congress to have reduced appropriations, or, rather, to have made the appropriations suit the income which our general revenue laws would have produced, without resorting to this extraordinary measure. I thought then, and believe now, that such a course would have been best for the American people and in accord with Democratic platform promises. The people of the State whom I have the honor in part to represent in this Chamber were not in a condition then, nor are they now, to bear the taxation which this law imposes. The South is the only section of the Republic whose people have suffered pecuniarily on account of the European war. They have suffered grievously. The stagnation of business in the fall of 1914 on account of the war caused the producers of cotton to be forced to sell it for less than one-half of its real worth. The embargo put upon cotton by Great Britain this year has robbed the cotton growers of not less than 30 per cent of the value of their product. I do not think this administration has done what it should have done for the relief of the southern cotton farmer. But those matters have happened, they are things of an unhappy past, and can not be helped now. The wrong has been inflicted and the southern people are bearing the injustice with patriotic fortitude. The obligations of the Government of the United States must be met. Liabilities assumed under the law are debts of honor which must be paid. The only immediate source of revenue is through the operation of this law, and it expires by limitation the 31st of December, 1915. So there is nothing left for me to do except to vote for the resolution which extends its life for a year. It has been suggested that the revenue derived from this law may be used for "preparedness." Mr. President, if I thought one dollar of the money to be raised by this measure would go for "preparedness," as that term is understood, I should not vote for the resolution. But to meet an emergency, to enable the Government to absolve promptly its obligations, I shall vote for the resolution, and for that reason only.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, as a member of the Finance Committee I thought I would occupy a few moments in the discussion of the pending joint resolution, but I have changed my mind to the extent that I will occupy the attention of the Senate but a single moment.

The position of the two parties on the matter of taxation is well known, and the attitude which the Republicans take on the question of raising revenue is historical. Inasmuch as the Senator from North Carolina has assured us that some time between now and the adjournment of this session of Congress a comprehensive bill will be submitted to the Senate to raise the necessary funds to carry on the affairs of the Government, I shall withhold any discussion that I may wish to participate in until that time comes. When that time comes, and the question as to whether we ought to raise this money by import duties or whether we ought to raise it by levying direct taxes upon the people, overburdened as they are with taxation to-day, will be a subject of legitimate discussion in which I hope to have an opportunity to participate.

Mr. President, there is an emergency now, and when the Government needs money to carry on its affairs partisanship ought to cease and we ought to approach it in a spirit of patriotism rather than of party feeling. For that reason I will vote for the amendment which the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT] has submitted, limiting the continuance of this tax to the 30th day of June, 1916, and if that shall be voted down I shall then exercise my judgment as to whether or not I shall vote for the joint resolution in its present form. If I should vote against it, I know that there will be a majority of the body for it, so that no harm will come. But, Mr. President, later on there will be a debate upon this question, and it is fortunate for those of us who believe in free and full debate in the Senate of the United States that there will be no cloture rule to prevent us from expressing our views at that time. If the existing tariff law is operating to the advantage of the people of this country then, surely it is doing what no other low-tariff law has done in the history of our Government; and I feel sure that it will be demonstrated that like all other Democratic laws of this kind it is destined to destroy the industries and the welfare of our people.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT].

Mr. KERN. Mr. President, an order was made the other day providing for an adjournment at 5 o'clock on each day unless otherwise ordered. I ask unanimous consent that that order may be suspended for to-day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection? The Chair hears none, and the order is suspended for to-day.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I promise to be brief. I have an added motive for brevity, because I must also be obliged to be tedious—perhaps I should say more tedious than usual.

I appreciate the patriotic position of Republican Senators in permitting the pending joint resolution to pass prior to the holidays. The necessity for this measure was demonstrated by the chairman of the Finance Committee. The necessity for additional revenues is admitted on both sides of the Chamber, without reference to the character of the pending measure.

I have listened with attention to the indictment, the arraignment, the ex parte conviction of the Underwood Act as a failure so far as being a revenue-producing measure is concerned. I have listened with rapt attention to the fervid eloquence of Senators on the other side of the Chamber. I do not like to refrigerate their fevered declamations. I merely desire to try those declamations upon the touchstone of facts.

I shall eliminate from my remarks any discussion of mere questions of opinion and shall confine my observations to one or two points of fact. I shall not follow the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE] in his declaration that but for the European war this country would be immersed in calamities which have no precedent in all the industrial history of the Republic.

Mr. President, that statement is easy to make. I do not undertake to say—nothing but infinite wisdom can say—what would have happened if what did happen had not happened. That is reserved for the senior Senator from Pennsylvania, who is never so happy as when he is miserable. I shall eliminate from this discussion any question as to whether direct taxes be better or worse than indirect taxes. That involves a fundamental distinction between the Democratic Party and the Republican Party. The Democratic Party believes that every dollar extracted from the taxpayer ought to go into the Treasury of the Government. The Republican Party believes that for every dollar going into the Public Treasury, one, two, three, four, or even five dollars ought to go into the gilded treasuries of great industrial concerns that reciprocate favors with the Republican Party.

I adjourn to some future time any question as to whether an income tax is a just or an unjust tax. That is a matter of principle. That is a matter of opinion. That is another fundamental distinction between the Democratic Party and the Republican Party. The Democracy believes that wealth should be taxed rather than want. It believes that taxes should be imposed upon the citizen in accordance with his ability to pay, and not in accordance with his necessities or misfortunes. We have imposed a tax upon the wealth of the country, obliging the wealthiest to share with the humblest citizen of the Republic the burdens as well as the blessings of the State that protects them.

I adjourn to some future time the question as to the danger, real or fancied, of "dumping." I doubt not that it will be met in due season. This specter was raised by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE], who has a penchant for nightmares "past all surgery."

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, will the Senator permit me to interrupt him?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. GORE. Yes; I yield.

Mr. GALLINGER. Am I mistaken in the view that the Secretary of Commerce has raised this same specter in the public press and in public declarations?

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, in so far as it is a real danger it will be not only raised and considered, but it will be laid, will be settled by patriotic Senators on this side of the Chamber in conjunction with Senators on that side of the Chamber. I do not intend to permit that question to be thrust into this discussion, so far as I am concerned. I intend to confine my part of this discussion to this one issue, the indictment and conviction of the Underwood measure as a revenue failure.

That measure needs no defense. It has justified itself, as I shall demonstrate. To that question and to the related question as to the effect of the war upon revenues shall I restrict my observations.

Mr. President, what was expected of the Underwood Tariff Act as a revenue-producing measure? The last estimate, as I recall, was that the Underwood Act would produce customs revenues amounting to $270,000,000. How did the event answer that expectation? In point of fact, it produced $293,000,000

of customs revenues—$23,000,000 more than was required of the measure. It behaved better than was expected. It did its duty, and even more than its duty.

What was expected of the Underwood Act in respect of income and corporation tax? The estimate, I believe, was $95,000,000; and that expectation was not realized. It fell to $71,000,000, owing to the difficulty of erecting and operating the new machinery. But taking all the revenues from the Underwood Act during that period, they aggregated a little more than $363,000,000, as against the estimated revenues of $365,000,000. So far as the performance of its promises is concerned—not the worst test—the measure was a success, not a failure.

But, Mr. President, for the purpose of judging the fitness of a revenue measure, like any other trial, we must have a standard of some sort—a standard of fitness, a standard of excellency, a standard of efficiency. I know of no better standard to invoke in this presence than the Payne-Aldrich tariff measure.

It is admitted on all hands that the Payne-Aldrich Act was the perfection of revenue-raising measures. The Payne-Aldrich law was a model revenue measure. It was an ideal. It was an exemplar. It was a paragon. It was the sine qua non, the ne plus ultra—whatever that may chance to mean. There is nothing better beyond. The Payne-Aldrich Revenue Act is the sea level from which we must measure all the heights of success, from which we must sound all the depths of failure.

No one can expect the Underwood Act to measure up to that magnificent, that matchless standard. What is the verdict of time and truth? During the first 10 months of the Underwood Act, from October 1, 1913, to August 1, 1914, when the European war broke out, the Underwood Act rendered into the Treasury $306,800,000. How much more did the Payne-Aldrich law pour into the Treasury during the corresponding 10 months of the preceding year? During the 10 months from October 1, 1912, until August 1, 1913, this paragon of Republican finance and finesse turned into the Treasury $296,700,000—$10,000,000 less than the Underwood failure. How much do Republicans expect and exact of Democratic legislation? It averaged $1,000,000 a month more than your nonpareil tariff measure, whose repeal you still recall "with many sighs."

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. GORE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMOOT. I simply wish to ask the Senator, if that is true, why should we have a war tax?

Mr. GORE. I am coming to that.

Mr. SMOOT. Why should we not have a revenue tax, if the receipts from the Underwood law and all other avenues of revenue have increased since the beginning of this administration?

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I do not wonder that the Senator asks that question. If he had known that to be the truth, he would not have made the speech that he delivered in this presence to-day; neither would several other Senators who have enchanted us with their eloquence.

They say that during 3 months of this 10 months, from October 1, 1913, to January 1, 1914, the Underwood Act received assistance from the Payne-Aldrich law, from the duties on wool and woolen goods; that we are appropriating the posthumous blessings of the Payne-Aldrich law. That is true. Let us forego those blessings, let us take another lesson in history. I do not follow the Senator from Pennsylvania in his flights of fancy.

During the first seven months of 1914, from January 1 to August 1, when the war began, the Underwood Act produced $232,000,000 of revenue. I repeat it—$232,000,000 of revenue—as I hear a Senator denying it under his breath. What of the Payne-Aldrich Act during the corresponding seven months of the preceding year? From January 1, 1913, to August 1, 1913, the Payne-Aldrich law delivered to the Treasury $218,000,000 of revenue. I include all revenue. The Underwood Act during those seven months produced $18,000,000 more than the Republican model, than the Republican ideal.

I think Democrats are doing pretty well when they excel perfection by $18,000,000. In order to be exact, we ought to subtract from that $18,000,000, $2,000,000 for the remnant of sugar duty running from January 1 to March 1, 1914, which still leaves a balance of more than $15,000,000 in favor of Democratic incompetency as against Republican omniscience.

But that is not all. Take all the revenue from all sources during the first seven months of 1914 and we realize $456,000,000. The Underwood Act was in operation during that time. Take all revenue from all sources during the corresponding seven months of the preceding year under the Payne-Aldrich beau ideal, and the total was $429,000,000—$27,000,000 more under Democratic administration and laws than under Republican. From this should be subtracted, of course, the $2,000,000 remnant of sugar revenue and the $12,000,000 for the two battleships sold to Greece. This leaves a balance still of $12,000,000 in favor of the Democrat fiscal failure as against the paragon of Republican revenue perfection.

Mr. President, I have been equally amused and amazed at the arguments of Senators on the other side.

It is asserted by the Senator from Pennsylvania that but for the European war prosperity would be a reminiscence instead of a reality in this Republic, and that the misfortunes of our stricken neighbors have been our own fortune, our only redemption. This is another instance of rhetoric, rather than of reason, a mere matter of fancy, not of fact. I own that a part of the prevailing prosperity is due to the calamities of our neighbors across the sea. It would be uncandid to deny, and it would be unsafe to deny, so self-evident a truth. Nay, sir; it would be as uncandid for Democrats to deny that a part of this prosperity is due to the war as it is uncandid for Republican Senators to deny that the reduction of our imports and the reduction of our revenues have been due to this unexampled, this unspeakable strife.

Now, let us see. The Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT] proved that during the fiscal year 1914 imports greatly increased as compared with the fiscal year 1913, the former year being under the Underwood Tariff Act. That is undoubtedly true. We expected imports to increase, and we expected the increasing imports to compensate for the reduction of tariff duties. But, sir, there is still a better comparison to determine whether or not this war is responsible for the falling off of imports and the falling off of revenue.

Compare the fiscal year 1915, all of which was under the Underwood Act, and all of which was during the war, saving the month of July, 1914, with the year closing June 30, 1914, nine months of which were also under the Underwood Tariff Act. In other words, compare the operation of the Underwood Act in war with the operation of the Underwood Act in peace.

In the fiscal year 1915, the duty-free articles fell off $120,000,000; the dutiable articles fell off $140,000,000, a total falling off of $260,000,000 in our imports during the fiscal year 1915—the war-stricken year—as compared with the fiscal year 1914, prior to the war.

Let us come a little more to details. Details confirm this truth. During the fiscal year 1914, nine months of which were under the Underwood Act, our imports under the metal schedule aggregated $50,700,000. During the next fiscal year, closing June 30, 1915, metal imports declined to $31,000,000. Revenues went hand in hand with imports. Was that due to the Underwood Act or was it due to the European war? If I had the power of putting Senators upon their honor, I would be willing to be bound by their answer.

Take Schedule D—wood and manufactures of wood. During the fiscal year 1914, nine months of which were under the Underwood Act, our imports under this schedule aggregated $12,200,000. During the fiscal year 1915, under the Underwood Act and during the war, those imports fell from $12,200,000 to $4,400,000. Was that due to the Underwood Act? Did imports fall off because duties had been reduced? Will you repudiate the Republican theory by committing yourself to such an admission as that?

I come now to "Schedule K, the keystone in the arch of protection." In the fiscal year 1914, from six to nine months under the Underwood Act, the imports were $39,000,000. During the succeeding year, under the Underwood Act and during the war, they fell to $30,000,000. Did less woolen goods come in because the duty had been reduced? Did less woolen goods find their way into this inviting market because Democrats had reduced the Republican tariff rates? Did foreign exporters withhold their products out of consideration for the wounded feelings of the Republicans, whose protection was dismantled and who had no recourse save in the humanity of their foreign competitors?

Mr. President, I have seen an estimate made—I have not verified the figures and do not vouch for their accuracy—that if the Payne-Aldrich law had continued during the fiscal year 1915, article for article and duty for duty, it would have raised only $24,000,000 more of customs revenue than the Underwood Act. I say I do not vouch for the statement, but if that be true this balance was more than compensated by the increases resulting from the income tax under the Underwood law, and the latter yielded a larger net revenue than would have been yielded by the Payne-Aldrich law under existing war conditions.

Mr. President, I was sorry to hear my friend from North Dakota [Mr. GRONNA] say that the embarrassed condition of the Treasury was not due to the war, but was due to our un-

wise fiscal system. I am astonished that a man of his intelligence, his patriotism, and his statesmanship should have bound himself to the mast of a sinking craft of that description. We can only arrive at conclusions in a matter of this kind by comparison. Now, let us see.

How has the existing European war affected the revenues of other countries in the Western Hemisphere? Take the port of Buenos Aires, in the Republic of Argentina. During the month of August, 1913, before the war, her revenues at that port were $14,000,000, paper money. During the month of August, 1914, the first month of the war, her revenues fell to $7,000,000, a decline of 50 per cent in the revenues at that port, which was typical of the whole country. Was that falling off due to the enactment of the Underwood bill in the United States? Was it due to some local Underwood Act in the Republic of Argentina?

Our revenues in August, 1913, were $30,000,000. In August, 1914, the first month of the war, they declined to $19,000,000, a falling off of 37 per cent in the United States, as against a falling off of 50 per cent in the port of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

But let us assume that both the United States and Argentina had perpetrated the folly of enacting an Underwood tariff measure. How stands the account in Chile?

During the months of August and September, 1913, the customs revenues of Chile amounted to $12,400,000. During the months of August and September, 1914, the first two months of the European war, they declined to $8,300,000, a falling off of 33 per cent. Was that due to the Underwood Act in the United States or was it due to the European war?

Take the account in the United States for the same months. In August and September, 1913, our customs revenues amounted to $58,100,000. During the months of August and September, 1914, the first two months of the war, they declined to $37,400,000, a decline of 35 per cent during those two months in the United States, and a decline of 33 per cent in the Republic of Chile.

Mark the percentages. Are you shocked when I call upon you to attribute these declines in far-distant countries to an international, to a world-wide, cause rather than attributing the decline in those countries to the enactment of the Underwood law?

But perhaps there was something local in both Argentina and Chile. Perhaps they were both swept into the vortex of folly and reduced their tariff protection by enacting an Underwood law. How stands the account in Uruguay?

During the months of August and September, 1913, the customs revenues in Uruguay aggregated 2,800,000 pesos. During the months of August and September, 1914, the first two months of the war, her customs revenues aggregated 1,700,000 pesos—a falling off of a little more than 1,000,000 pesos, a decline of 39 per cent. I have already shown that the decline in our revenues for the same months was 35 per cent. May it not be possible, Senators, that the European war interrupted imports here and interrupted imports into those countries and occasioned the corresponding decline in revenues in Argentina, in Chile, and in Uruguay?

Let us take a little longer period. Two months is hardly a broad enough foundation for such general deductions. Take eight months in Uruguay—from July, 1913, to February, 1914, inclusive—prior to the war. During those months her customs revenues aggregated 10,600,000 pesos. Take the eight months beginning with July, 1914, and ending with February, 1915, including seven months of war, her revenues amounted to 7,000,000 pesos—a falling off of 31 per cent in the revenues of that Republic during those eight months.

How does history testify upon this point in the Republic of the United States? During the eight months from July, 1913, to February, 1914, inclusive, our revenues were $199,900,000. During the corresponding eight months of the next year, from July, 1914, to February, 1915, inclusive, they fell to $138,700,000. "What a fall was here, my countrymen," a fall of 30 per cent in the United States during those eight months, as against a decline of 31 per cent in Uruguay during the corresponding eight months. Mark the percentage.

Does it not at least suggest itself to Senators, particularly to the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. GRONNA], where we see this effect practically world-wide, or at least as broad as the Western Hemisphere, that these corresponding effects may be due to the selfsame cause that was operating upon the imports and the revenues of all these Republics, occasioning a similar loss everywhere?

It was said of President McKinley that he had the faculty of crystallizing statistics into poetry. I profess no such faculty, and must beg pardon for inflicting this array of statistics upon worn and weary Senators. One more illustration, however.

Take the Republic of Brazil—the largest Republic, territorially, in South America. In January, 1914, before the war, her revenues from customs aggregated 7,900,000 milreis. During the month of January, 1915, after the war broke out, her customs revenues shrunk to 3,100,000 milreis—a falling off of 60 per cent. In the United States in January, 1914, prior to the war, our revenues were $23,700,000. In January, 1915, after the cloudburst of blood in Europe, they shriveled to $16,500,000—a shrinkage of 37 per cent.

Mr. President, remembering that the Underwood measure produced all the revenue required of it, that during the first 10 months of its existence it produced more than the Payne-Aldrich law in the corresponding months of the year preceding, that in the first 7 months preceding the war of 1914 it produced more revenue than the Payne-Aldrich Act in the 7 months of the preceding year, are we not justified in demurring to the evidence adduced under the indictment against the Underwood Act? Are not Senators on the other side willing to enter a nolle-pros? They have instituted these charges against the Underwood law; and I answer that tried by every test, measured by every standard, the Underwood Act has produced more revenue in a given period than did the Payne-Aldrich Act—the final flower and fruit of Republican statesmanship.

Even a Democratic tariff measure has a right to a fair trial. May we not appeal to Republican Senators to discontinue this idle, this unfounded, impeachment of the Underwood tariff measure when, judged in the white light of history and truth, it not only is not a failure but it has no superior in the history of the fiscal legislation of the Republic.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President, it is one of the prime duties of Congress to supply the funds necessary to carry on the Government. It is a conceded fact here that some legislation is necessary to supply additional revenue for that purpose. I am opposed to direct taxation so long as the necessary revenues can be derived from reasonable tariff rates, and I should prefer to see the additional revenues raised by that means. But that seems to be out of the question. The party in power would not consent to legislate in that way. That being impossible, I should prefer to see bonds issued to meet this temporary emergency rather than to resort to direct taxation. But, as I have said, it is the duty of Congress to meet the situation in some way. If my vote were necessary under these conditions to carry this legislation, I should not hesitate to support the resolution if no other means could be agreed upon.

I am sorry that this means of raising money is to be continued in force and, if it must be, that it is not limited to a shorter time, so that some permanent legislation might be brought about that would meet these conditions more satisfactorily. It does not make very much difference, Mr. President, whether the Underwood law is right or wrong in the present emergency or whether the Payne-Aldrich law was right or wrong. We have reached a condition where it is necessary to raise additional revenue, and whatever may have been the reason for it we are under obligation to so legislate as to meet that condition, and I regard it as a patriotic duty on the part of Congress to so legislate as to meet the needs of the Government.

I shall vote against the joint resolution because my convictions are against this means of raising revenue. If it were necessary in order to raise the revenue, and there was no better way to do it, I might waive my convictions under the circumstances and support the resolution.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I do not intend to detain the Senate more than a couple of minutes. I simply wish to refer to the remarks made by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. GORE].

I want to say to the Senate that all the figures which have been given by the Senator from Oklahoma proving that the Underwood Tariff Act is a greater revenue producer than the Payne-Aldrich Act are based entirely upon the fact that within the Underwood Act was placed the income tax provision, and he has not confined himself to the duties collected upon the importation of articles into this country.

For the first nine months of 1913, under the Payne-Aldrich Act, there were imports to the amount of $1,327,000,000. The duties collected (and every dollar of it went into the Treasury of the United States nothwithstanding indications to the contrary) were $242,634,000. The average rate of duty was 18.3 per cent.

For the same nine months of 1914 under the pending Underwood Act, and two months of the period when war was in force, the imports amounted to $1,410,000,000, a great increase over the previous year. But the duties collected were only $143,166,000, or an average duty rate of 12.3 per cent instead of 18.3 per cent.

That is not all. For the same nine months of 1915, when war was in force all of that time, the importations were $1,302,000,000 and the duties collected were only $148,225,000, or an average rate of duty of 11.3 per cent.

I wish to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that with the same amount of goods imported into this country, with the exception of a very few dollars, during 1913, under the Payne-Aldrich Act, the Treasury was enriched with the duties collected to the amount of $242,000,000, whereas the Government collected for the same amount of goods in 1915 only $148,225,000, or a difference of $94,399,000. That is why you are asking for the continuation of this burdensome tax.

I simply want to say that much, Mr. President, because it is absolutely true. Of course the Senator might just as well have added this so-called war tax to the amount of revenues collected at the ports of entry as to have added the income tax, which amounted, in the very figures he quoted, during that year to over $87,000,000. We can go and pile up these taxes and then say that the amount of income to the Government of the United States under this administration is more than it was under the Republican administration. The more they are added, my friends, the more the burden falls upon the backs of the people and the more right have the people to complain.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, in closing the debate on the resolution, I shall detain the Senate only a few minutes, perhaps not over five minutes.

An attack has been made in the course of the debate upon the bookkeeping of the Treasury Department. At this time I do not desire to go into that question, but I desire to place in the RECORD as an appendix the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which I send to the Clerk's desk, explaining fully the reasons for the change in method of bookkeeping. That statement will be all the reply that it is necessary to make to that attack.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? Without objection, the matter referred to will go into the RECORD.

The matter referred to is as follows:

The daily statement of the United States Treasury and the monthly public-debt statement of the Government have been revised by a committee appointed by order of Secretary McAdoo so as to make them more intelligible and clear to the public. The new daily statement will represent the actual condition of the Treasury, so far as it is possible to present it, at the close of business each day. The new public-debt statement will show the actual condition of the Treasury and the state of the public debt at the close of business each month. The new form for the daily Treasury statement becomes effective October 1, 1915, and that for the public-debt statement October 31, 1915.

The most important points in which the new form of daily statement differs from the old are the following:

The assets and liabilities of the Government have heretofore been published under two general classifications, viz: (1) The general fund, and (2) the currency trust funds, the general fund, and the gold reserve fund.

The new form shows the assets and liabilities divided into three classes, viz: (1) Gold, (2) silver dollars, and (3) the general fund. This gives at a glance the amount of gold and the amount of silver dollars in the Treasury, the liabilities against such coin and bullion, and the actual condition of the general fund.

In the new form the item "Disbursing officers' balances" is excluded from the liability side of the general fund and included in the net balance. These disbursing officers' balances consist of amounts placed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the credit of disbursing officers, against which they are authorized to draw checks in payment of public obligations. These amounts are funds of the United States in the same sense that the balance remaining, subject to the warrant of the Secretary alone, is money of the United States. In the past, whenever the Secretary has placed an amount to the credit of a disbursing officer, it has been the custom to carry that on the Treasury statement as a disbursement. As a matter of fact, the money in many instances is not spent for months, and sometimes not at all, being returned to the Secretary's account. Funds are placed to the credit of disbursing officers practically as a bookkeeping arrangement, and they are as much a part of the working balance of the Treasury as the money which is subject to the warrant of the Secretary. As the net balance should represent the funds in the Treasury available for paying the current obligations of the Government, the amount placed on the books to the credit of disbursing officers should be included therein.

The amount deposited by national banks for the retirement of national-bank notes but not yet paid out for that purpose is also included in the net balance. In the old statement this amount was carried on the liability side of the general fund. This was an error, because by law deposits for the retirement of national-bank notes are a part of the public debt. The act of July 14, 1890, prescribes that such deposits shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, and that the notes thus rendered subject to retirement by the United States shall be carried as a part of the public debt. This fund is not the 5 per cent fund provided for the redemption of the current circulation of national banks, but is a fund for the redemption of the notes of national banks which have ceased to circulate notes, or which have reduced their circulation. As directed by the act of July 14, 1890, the amount to the credit of this fund was placed in the general fund balance, where it was carried continuously until the early part of this administration (1913), when the form of daily Treasury statement was changed. The item is now restored to the general fund balance, where it belongs, and will appear as a liability on what was previously known as the monthly public debt statement.

Following the general fund statement appears the daily trial balance of the general fund, entitled "Receipts and disbursements this day." This is a simple statement of the day's transactions. One important change contained in this table, as well as in the "Comparative analysis of receipts and disbursements," on page 3, is the segregation of Panama Canal receipts.

In the past it has been customary to set forth Panama Canal disbursements separately as extraordinary expenditures, but receipts from tolls, profits from the sales of material on account of the canal, etc., have been included in the ordinary miscellaneous receipts. In future these Panama Canal receipts, like the disbursements on account of the Panama Canal, will appear separately.

The new daily statement is on a cash basis. Receipts have been reported on a cash basis, while disbursements have been on a mixed basis. This has proved confusing. Under the new form disbursements, like receipts, represent cash transactions.

It will be impossible to state outstanding checks in the column of liabilities in the daily statement, because it is not practicable to get the information daily from disbursing officers. Outstanding checks and warrants are offset in large measure, however, by receipts which are in transit to the Treasury. All outstanding warrants and checks will be shown monthly in what previously was known as the public-debt statement.

Several tables that appeared on the fourth page of the old statement are either omitted entirely as unimportant or uninforming, or are included in the new items on page 4—"Federal reserve notes and national-bank notes outstanding" and "Transactions affecting Federal reserve and national bank-note circulation." "Bonds held in trust for national banks" still appears, but the table of "Pay warrants drawn" has been omitted. It is believed that a daily statement of these warrants is of no value, and it will hereafter appear in the form of "Pay warrants issued," monthly, in what previously was known as the public-debt statement.

The new statement will give an accurate idea of the actual condition of the Treasury as far as it is ascertainable from day to day. The old statement, with its cumbersome notations of purely bookkeeping transactions within the Treasury Department, which had little bearing upon actual expenditures, has been very confusing and has led to much misconception as to the actual condition of the Treasury.

The public-debt statement in the new form is changed to "Financial statement of the United States Government."

Instead of reproducing the daily statement for the last day of each month on the public-debt statement the new statement will include a table of cash available to pay maturing obligations, or, in other words, the working balance of the Treasury, with the liabilities against it. On the asset side of this table will be the net balance in the Treasury. On the liability side of this statement will be set up outstanding warrants, checks, and matured coupons. While it will not be practicable, as stated above, to get daily from disbursing officers a statement of their outstanding checks, it will be possible to get this information once a month.

The monthly statement will also include a table of warrants and checks issued by departments which will show the expenditures according to this classification.

It will be necessary to get information from disbursing officers all over the country for the monthly statement, but it is believed that this can be so expedited that the department will be able to issue the statement on the 15th of each month.

Mr. SIMMONS. The Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT] has called in question the estimate which I submitted to the Senate as to the amount of revenue to be raised from sugar, in case that tax is extended, to include the last two months of the present fiscal year. Of course, what I stated was a mere estimate, but it was a Treasury estimate.

Mr. SMOOT. That is what I said.

Mr. SIMMONS. In support of that estimate I wish to submit the following: Under the present tax upon sugar the duty collected for the fiscal year 1915 was, in round numbers, $50,000,000, or an average of $4,200,000 per month. The estimate which I submitted allowed for the last two months about $7,500,000 per month. The reasons why the department has made this larger estimate for the last two months of the year are briefly stated, first, because there is a constantly increasing demand for sugar; second, May and June are among the months in which the largest amount of sugar is imported; and, third, withdrawals from bond after an extension of the present rate on sugar. That is to say, in anticipation of the expiration of the law on May 1 the natural temptation and course of business of sugar importers would be to accumulate the product in bond in large quantities and draw it out immediately after the act expires.

Mr. President, I had intended to pursue a different course from that which I am going to pursue. This morning when I presented the report of the committee recommending the passage of the joint resolution I thought it would be amply sufficient for the purposes of the situation to make a brief statement of the condition of the Treasury showing the necessity for an extension of this tax. That was all I proposed to do at that time. I thought that would be sufficient. However, I anticipated that on account of the exigencies of politics our friends on the other side of the Chamber might see fit to enter upon a tariff discussion at this time, although it seemed to be entirely unnecessary, irrelevant, and unwarranted.

When that discussion began and took the scope it did, I sent for data and made preparations to meet the misleading statements and arguments being advanced by the other side; but the speech of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD], our new and greatly esteemed colleague, has been so clear, full, and conclusive along the lines that I should have followed, and that of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. GORE] has been so strong upon certain other lines to which I had intended to direct my attention, that I do not see any necessity for prolonging debate, indeed I think it would be superfluous, so completely have they answered and demolished every assault made by the opposition upon the existing tariff act. However, Mr. President, this debate has served a good purpose. I thought it

unnecessary because irrelevant to the subject before the Senate, but we have had it, and I want to say now that I am glad we have had it. The facts that have been presented and established with respect to the operation of the Democratic tariff before the beginning of the war and since show clearly and convincingly the flimsiness of the grounds upon which the Republican Party propose to wage its next campaign and so demolish their paramount if not their only issue.

Mr. President, it has been shown, yea, demonstrated, because the facts prove it, and because there is no escape from the conclusion to which those facts lead, that the present tariff prior to the beginning of the European war yielded not only enough revenue, as the sponsors of that measure had promised it would yield, to pay all the expenses of the Government, but after paying all those expenses of the Government, exclusive of Panama Canal disbursements, it left a surplus of $34,000,000 in the Treasury of the United States.

It is said that during that period of time we were enabled to make this showing because until a late period in the calendar year 1913 the Payne-Aldrich bill was in force. It is further said that we were able to make this showing because after the present tariff law went into effect the Payne-Aldrich duties upon raw wool and manufactured wool were continued for several months. Mr. President, that that argument does not meet the situation has been demonstrated beyond peradventure by the facts stated by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. GORE]. During the period from the 1st day of October, 1913, three days before the Democratic tariff went into effect, until the 1st day of August, 1914, the Democratic bill brought to the Treasury $10,000,000 more than the Payne-Aldrich bill brought to the Treasury during a like period for the preceding fiscal years; but our opponents answer that this calculation included a period when some of the duties, namely, those on wool and woolens, under the Payne-Aldrich law were still in force. Let us then begin with January 1, 1914, when the Democratic tariff was in full force and effect, except as to sugar. Between that period—January 1, 1914, and the 1st day of August, 1914—the Democratic tariff brought into the Treasury $18,000,000 more than the Payne-Aldrich bill brought into the Treasury during a like period of the preceding years.

An almost equally striking result is shown by comparing the receipts from customs, incomes, and internal revenue for those periods. I have the figures here. They show that from January 1, 1914, to August 1, 1914, including receipts from customs, incomes, and internal-revenue taxes, the Democratic tariff brought into the Treasury $25,000,000 more than the Payne-Aldrich law brought to the Treasury from the same sources during a similar period in the preceding fiscal years.

So, Mr. President, when we had no tariff dislocations as the result of a continent-wide war in another quarter of the world, when business was based upon normal conditions, during the first fiscal year of its operation this Democratic law, now so viciously assailed, yielded not only enough revenue to support the Government and left a surplus of $34,000,000, and, taking the shorter period, when its provisions went into operation, between January 1, 1914, to August 1, 1914, it yielded from customs and incomes $10,000,000 more than the act which it superseded yielded for a like period in the preceding fiscal years, and when from internal revenue, customs, and incomes it brought into the Treasury for those seven months $27,000,000 more than the act which it superseded yielded for a like period in the preceding fiscal years.

Unquestionably, Mr. President, the war has greatly affected our revenues. I do not think that proposition can be denied by anybody who has given any study to the facts. During the last fiscal year our imports fell off, in round numbers, $219,000,000. This, of course, resulted in a large loss of revenue, but there was a loss of revenue not only on account of the lesser importations, but on account of the changed character of importations since the beginning of the war as compared with the character of those before the war.

The falling off of these importations has been largely, almost entirely, confined to importations from countries in Europe since the war.

There have been increases in our importations from South America. Our imports from Cuba have increased, and there have been other increases; but there has been a marked falling off in our imports from Europe. Our total importations from Europe during the fiscal year 1914 were $895,602,868, while during the fiscal year 1915 they were $614,358,645—a total falling off of $281,000,000 in round numbers. The significance of these figures as they bear upon our customs revenues will be apparent when we consider that the countries at war in Europe are the countries from which we import those manufactured products that bear the highest rate of duties and from which the greatest revenue is derived. The decline in our customs revenues is due not only to a decrease in imports since the war but to the changed character of those imports.

Mr. President, I say I am glad this debate has taken place. It has given the American people the facts; it has given the American people conclusive answers to the arguments which an industrial publicity propaganda has been so studiously and energetically disseminating throughout the country, raising all the confusion and doubt that misrepresentation and unfair statement of facts and figures often bring. It will show to the country, as it has shown to the Senate, how untenable and indefensible are the grounds upon which the Republican Party rest their assaults on the Democratic tariff act of 1913.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Mr. President, before the Senator from North Carolina takes his seat, I desire to get a direct understanding of one of the Senator's statements as I understood it. I understood the chairman of the committee to say that in the fiscal year 1914 the present tariff act paid the expenses of the Government and left a surplus in the Treasury of $34,000,000. I understood the Senator to make that statement.

Mr. SIMMONS. In the first year of the operation of the tariff act.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I wanted to ask the Senator if we are to understand from that statement that at the end of that first year there were $34,000,000 more in the Treasury of the United States than there were at the beginning of that year?

Mr. SIMMONS. The Senator understands exactly what is meant by "surplus."

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I understand the Senator, then——

Mr. SIMMONS. The Senator is playing on words.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Not at all.

Mr. SIMMONS. When I speak of "surplus" the Senator will understand that I mean it in the ordinary acceptation in which that word is used. I mean, of course, that, after paying the expenses of the Government for that fiscal year out of the receipts for that fiscal year, excluding Panama Canal disbursements, there was that much left.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Just one moment. I am not yet clear what, if any, amount of money was in the Treasury of the United States when that law began to operate.

Mr. SIMMONS. I am not able right now to furnish the Senator the figures. There may have been a considerable amount in the general fund, as there is now.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I thought the Senator might enlighten us.

Mr. SIMMONS. The Senator understands I was not speaking about the amount of money that was in the Treasury when the law went into effect; I was speaking about the amount of money that was collected during that fiscal year from the customhouses, from the income tax, and from internal revenue, and I was offsetting that amount with the disbursements that were made in that year under the appropriations for that year.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. What I wanted to find out, if the Senator could tell me, was how much less of a surplus was in the Treasury of the United States or how much less money there was in the Treasury of the United States at the end of that fiscal year, if any, than there was at its beginning; but, unfortunately, I could not make my inquiry understood by the Senator. I wish the Senator could understand me. He can not understand me or he would answer candidly. I ask him, as chairman of the committee, and therefore as being well informed——

Mr. SIMMONS. I tried to state very frankly to the Senator the facts.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I asked him, for instance, how much money we had in the Treasury of the United States when the Underwood Act began to operate.

Mr. SIMMONS. I have tried to state very frankly to the Senator that I have not the facts or the figures with reference to the money in the general fund of the Treasury at that time. I was speaking solely with reference to revenue derived under the act during the fiscal year 1914.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I will state to the Senator that there was in the Treasury of the United States at the time I have mentioned something like $140,000,000 or $150,000,000.

Mr. TOWNSEND. Mr. President, I trust I have not less patriotism than other Senators, yet I shall vote against the joint resolution, not that I am unwilling to provide sufficient money to meet the necessary expenses and the valid obligations of the Government, but because I have a choice as to the way of raising the money.

I realize that there is a condition which confronts the country to-day and that it must be met by action rather than by theory, and that condition is twofold. There is trouble in the

Treasury. The Government needs more money, and the country needs relief from the method of taxation which has already been imposed and which this resolution proposes to perpetuate for another year. There is a way to relieve the Treasury which will also relieve the burden the people are now bearing because of this misnamed "war tax." That it is an emergency tax is conceded by Senators who advocate the extension of the law. They undoubtedly believe that it is a tax that ought to be taken off of the people. They do not dare to fix the time at which it should be removed, but say "in the possibly near future" it is to be terminated.

Mr. President, I realize that it is hardly in place at this time to discuss the tariff, and I am not going to do so. I have been impressed all afternoon, however, by the fact that Senators who favor this resolution have attempted to defend the Underwood tariff law by insisting that it has furnished relief to the people by removing a tax from them which they had carried under the Payne-Aldrich law. Why, sir, I am thoroughly convinced, as I think you are, that if, for instance, the sugar tariff had remained as it was under the Payne-Aldrich law there is not a consumer in the United States who would now be paying more for sugar than he is at present paying for it under the reduced duty of existing law. I believe that the same thing is true as to a majority of articles upon which duties are reduced. What have we done? We have granted a benefit to the importer of articles which have been consumed in the United States and we have placed a burden of direct taxation upon our people to recoup the loss to the Treasury. Prices to the consumer have not been reduced because of reduced duties, but the Public Treasury has been depleted by more than the amount of taxes taken from our people by this emergency tax law. You have made a present to the importer by practically the amount of reduced duties and have taxed our people to make that present. Nothing is clearer to me than that.

I do not agree with many of my colleagues on this side who say that your tariff bill would not have raised more revenue had it not been for the war. I think that revenue was one of the objects of the bill, and that without any regard to the effect upon domestic industry. Democrats intentionally disregarded the fact that by flooding this country with foreign goods, by furnishing competition, as the Senator from Alabama has stated, abundant, unfair, destructive competition from abroad, we would render American capital unremunerative and deny opportunity for work to American laboring men, and thus place upon them a burden which ought not to be placed there.

I shall vote against this joint resolution, with the vain hope that it can be defeated, because I would know that Congress in case of such defeat could and might immediately set about raising the money to meet the obligations of the Government in a proper and just manner. At any rate the Senate would have an opportunity to correct some of the glaring defects of the existing law. Why are Senators so anxious to adjourn so long before Christmas? Shall we have to extend the session through next summer and into the fall to make up for this waste of time now? Why ought not Senators to have been as active in preparing at this time a bill that would be just and equitable to the people as they have been active heretofore in preparing bills in committee to present for our consideration?

I would rather stay here now and consider upon its merits, if it has any, a measure which a majority of this body, as it exists to-day, believes is an unjust law. Why, there are Senators here who are going to vote for this emergency measure who believe it is unjust, who believe there are better ways of raising the revenue and meeting the expenses of the Government. Why this haste? Why not consider it at least up to the 30th day of December and try to get a measure that will relieve the people? They have been petitioning you, as they have been me, in protest against this iniquitous tax which was unwisely placed upon the statute books in the first instance. It is evidently your purpose to put them off with the indefinite, unsatisfactory hope that at some later, more politically convenient time you will consider their prayers.

So, while I trust I am as patriotic as my colleague from California [Mr. WORKS] in wanting to raise sufficient money to meet the legitimate expenses of the Government, I have a choice as to the way it shall be raised. I shall vote against this joint resolution, and would more eagerly vote against it if I knew that my vote would defeat it, because I would know that that would not necessarily embarrass the Government, but would give at least an opportunity to secure a more just law. We have time enough to consider properly legislation in the interest of the people, and we should do that rather than rush measures for the supposed political interest of a party which has legislated unwisely and does not have the courage either to repeal its mistake or resubmit it for correction. I realize the embarrassment of the administration, but the passage of this resolution will only add to that embarrassment.

So, Mr. President, I shall take much pleasure in voting against this, to my mind, unwise joint resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT].

Mr. SMOOT. On that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President, may the amendment be stated, so that we may understand exactly what we are voting on?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On lines 8 and 9 it is proposed to strike out the words "December 31" and in lieu thereof to insert the words "June 30."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona (when Mr. ASHURST's name was called). I announce the absence of my colleague [Mr. ASHURST] on account of sickness. If he were present, he would vote "nay."

Mr. BRANDEGEE (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. SHIELDS]. If I were at liberty to vote, I should vote "yea."

Mr. GALLINGER (when Mr. BURLEIGH's name was called). I desire to announce that the junior Senator from Maine [Mr. BURLEIGH] is detained by illness from attendance upon the Senate. He is paired with the senior Senator from Indiana [Mr. SHIVELY].

Mr. CATRON (when his name was called). I am paired with the senior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN]. If he were present, I should vote "yea." I understand he would vote "nay" if he were here.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLIVER], which I transfer to the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] and will vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. BRYAN (when Mr. FLETCHER's name was called). My colleague [Mr. FLETCHER] is necessarily absent. He is paired with the junior Senator from Idaho [Mr. BRADY]. If my colleague were present, he would vote "nay."

Mr. GOFF (when his name was called). Were I not paired with the senior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. TILLMAN], I should vote "yea"; but as he is not in his seat I must withhold my vote.

Mr. WEEKS (when Mr. LODGE's name was called). The senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] has a general pair with the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. SMITH]. I should like to have this announcement stand for the day. If my colleague were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. SWANSON (when the name of Mr. MARTIN of Virginia was called). My colleague [Mr. MARTIN] is detained from the Senate on account of sickness. He is paired with the senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON].

Mr. NELSON (when his name was called). I am paired on this bill with the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. MARTIN], and on that account withhold my vote. If I were at liberty to vote, I should vote "yea" on this amendment.

Mr. PENROSE (when Mr. OLIVER's name was called). My colleague [Mr. OLIVER] is absent from Washington; and his pair with the senior Senator from Oregon has been transferred, as already stated. If my colleague were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. OVERMAN (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN]. I transfer that pair to the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON] and will vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. REED (when his name was called). I have a pair with the senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. SMITH]. I transfer that pair to the senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. ASHURST] and will vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. KERN (when Mr. SHIVELY's name was called). I desire to announce the unavoidable absence of my colleague [Mr. SHIVELY]. He is paired with the junior Senator from Maine [Mr. BURLEIGH]. If my colleague were present, he would vote "nay."

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming (when Mr. WARREN's name was called). My colleague [Mr. WARREN] is unavoidably absent from the city. His pair has already been announced by the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. OVERMAN]. If my colleague were here he would vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. BORAH. I wish to announce that my colleague [Mr. BRADY] is detained on account of illness. If he were present he would vote "yea."

Mr. HARDWICK. My colleague [Mr. SMITH] is absent on account of important business. He is paired with the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE]. That pair has been announced by the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WEEKS]. If my colleague were present he would vote "nay."

Mr. HARDING. There is a colleague on the other side with whom the Secretary sometimes gets me mixed up on the roll call. If the Secretary recorded the vote as given by the Senator on the other side, I am quite willing to let it stand as "nay," but from a different point of view than that from which he would cast that vote.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Ohio is recorded in the affirmative, and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. HARDWICK] in the negative.

Mr. HARDING. I desire to be recorded in the negative.

Mr. CLAPP. I desire my vote to be in the negative, intending to vote against the original resolution.

The result was announced—yeas 24, nays 50, as follows:

YEAS—24.

Borah	Fall	Norris	Sterling
Clark, Wyo.	Gallinger	Page	Sutherland
Colt	Gronna	Penrose	Townsend
Cummins	Lippitt	Poindexter	Wadsworth
Dillingham	McCumber	Sherman	Weeks
du Pont	McLean	Smoot	Works

NAYS—50.

Bankhead	Hollis	Myers	Simmons
Beckham	Hughes	Newlands	Smith, Ariz.
Broussard	Husting	O'Gorman	Smith, Md.
Bryan	James	Overman	Stone
Chamberlain	Johnson, Me.	Phelan	Swanson
Chilton	Johnson, S. Dak.	Pittman	Thomas
Clapp	Jones	Pomerene	Thompson
Clarke, Ark.	Kenyon	Ransdell	Underwood
Curtis	Kern	Reed	Vardaman
Gore	Lane	Robinson	Walsh
Harding	Lea, Tenn.	Saulsbury	Williams
Hardwick	Lee, Md.	Shafroth	
Hitchcock	Martine, N. J.	Sheppard	

NOT VOTING—20.

Ashurst	Fletcher	Martin, Va.	Shively
Brandegee	Goff	Nelson	Smith, Ga.
Burleigh	La Follette	Oliver	Smith, Mich.
Catron	Lewis	Owen	Tillman
Culberson	Lodge	Shields	Warren

So Mr. SMOOT's amendment was rejected.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, and was read the third time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the passage of the joint resolution.

Mr. GALLINGER. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona (when Mr. ASHURST's name was called). I wish to repeat the announcement of the illness of my colleague [Mr. ASHURST], and to state that he is detained from the Senate on that account.

Mr. BORAH (when Mr. BRADY's name was called). I again announce the absence of my colleague [Mr. BRADY]. If he were present, he would vote "nay."

Mr. BRANDEGEE (when his name was called). Again announcing my pair with the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. SHIELDS], I withhold my vote. If I were at liberty to vote, I would vote "nay."

Mr. GALLINGER (when Mr. BURLEIGH's name was called). I again announce that the junior Senator from Maine [Mr. BURLEIGH] is paired with the senior Senator from Indiana [Mr. SHIVELY]. If the Senator from Maine were present, he would vote "nay."

Mr. CATRON (when his name was called). I again announce that I am paired with the senior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN]. If I were at liberty to vote, I would vote "nay."

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN (when his name was called). Again announcing my pair and its transfer, I vote "yea."

Mr. BRYAN (when Mr. FLETCHER's name was called). My colleague [Mr. FLETCHER] is necessarily absent. He is paired with the junior Senator from Idaho [Mr. BRADY]. If my colleague were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. GOFF (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the senior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. TILLMAN] on this question. I regret that I can not vote "nay."

Mr. WEEKS (when Mr. LODGE's name was called). I again announce the absence of my colleague [Mr. LODGE] and his pair with the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. SMITH]. If my colleague were present, he would vote "nay" on the vote now being taken.

Mr. NELSON (when his name was called). I again announce my pair with the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. MARTIN]. If I were at liberty to vote, I would vote "nay."

Mr. PENROSE (when Mr. OLIVER's name was called). As has been already explained, my colleague [Mr. OLIVER] is absent and is paired with the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. CHAMBERLAIN]. If my colleague were present, he would vote "nay."

Mr. OVERMAN (when his name was called). Announcing, as I previously stated, my pair and its transfer, I will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. VARDAMAN (when Mr. SHIELDS's name was called). I announce the unavoidable absence of the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. SHIELDS]. He is paired with the senior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BRANDEGEE]. If the Senator from Tennessee were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. KERN (when Mr. SHIVELY's name was called). I again announce the unavoidable absence and pair of my colleague [Mr. SHIVELY]. If he were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. HARDWICK (when the name of Mr. SMITH of Georgia was called). I again announce the absence and pair of my colleague [Mr. SMITH]. If he were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. TOWNSEND (when the name of Mr. SMITH of Michigan was called). The senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. SMITH], who is absent, is paired with the junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED]. If my colleague were present, he would vote "nay."

Mr. REED (when his name was called). I again announce the transfer of my pair with the senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. SMITH] to the senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. ASHURST] and will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming (when Mr. WARREN's name was called). I desire to announce the necessary absence and pair of my colleague [Mr. WARREN], and to say that if present he would vote "nay."

The roll call having been concluded, the result was announced—yeas 45, nays 29, as follows:

YEAS—45.

Bankhead	Husting	Overman	Smith, Md.
Beckham	James	Phelan	Stone
Broussard	Johnson, Me.	Pittman	Swanson
Bryan	Johnson, S. Dak.	Pomerene	Thomas
Chamberlain	Kern	Ransdell	Thompson
Chilton	Lane	Reed	Underwood
Clarke, Ark.	Lea, Tenn.	Robinson	Vardaman
Gore	Lee, Md.	Saulsbury	Walsh
Hardwick	Martine, N. J.	Shafroth	Williams
Hitchcock	Myers	Sheppard	
Hollis	Newlands	Simmons	
Hughes	O'Gorman	Smith, Ariz.	

NAYS—29.

Borah	Fall	McLean	Sutherland
Clapp	Gallinger	Norris	Townsend
Clark, Wyo.	Gronna	Page	Wadsworth
Colt	Harding	Penrose	Weeks
Cummins	Jones	Poindexter	Works
Curtis	Kenyon	Sherman	
Dillingham	Lippitt	Smoot	
du Pont	McCumber	Sterling	

NOT VOTING—20.

Ashurst	Fletcher	Martin, Va.	Shively
Brandegee	Goff	Nelson	Smith, Ga.
Burleigh	La Follette	Oliver	Smith, Mich.
Catron	Lewis	Owen	Tillman
Culberson	Lodge	Shields	Warren

So the joint resolution was passed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by D. K. Hempstead, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 696) authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Allegheny River at Oil City, Venango County, Pa.

The message also announced that the House agrees to the amendment of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 60) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916.

The message further announced that the House had passed the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 38) to transfer the Government exhibit from the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to the Panama-California Exposition, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had passed the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 56) extending the time for filing the report of the Joint Committee of Congress on the Fiscal Relations between the District of Columbia and the United States with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions, and they were thereupon signed by the Vice President:

H. R. 663. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Citizens' Bridge Co. to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Burlington, Iowa;

S. 696. An act authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Allegheny River at Oil City, Venango County, Pa.;

H. R. 3638. An act to extend the time for constructing a bridge across the St. Francis River at or near St. Francis, Ark.;

S. J. Res. 38. Joint resolution to transfer the Government exhibit from the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to the Panama-California Exposition, and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 60. Joint resolution making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916; and

H. J. Res. 61. Joint resolution authorizing payment of the salaries of officers and employees of Congress for December, 1915.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE INVESTIGATION.

Mr. LEA of Tennessee, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to which was referred the following resolution (S. Res. 39), submitted by Mr. POMERENE this day, reported it without amendment:

Resolved, That the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the Senate, or any subcommittee thereof duly authorized by said committee, be, and it is hereby, instructed to make inquiry concerning and report to the Senate thereon:

First. The extent and location of the territory affected by the foot-and-mouth disease and the number of cattle, hogs, sheep, and other animals affected thereby or exposed thereto.

Second. What quarantine or other measures have been adopted by the Federal or State authorities for the prevention or eradication of said disease.

Third. What changes, if any, should be adopted by the Federal or State authorities in their methods of quarantine.

Fourth. What remedy or remedies are known or used in preventing or eradicating said disease.

That said committee or subcommittee is authorized to sit during the sessions of the Senate and during any recess of the Senate; to hold sessions at such place or places as it shall deem most convenient for the purposes of the investigation; to employ stenographers and such other assistants as it may deem necessary; to send for persons, books, records, and papers; to administer oaths, and as early as practicable report to the Senate the results of its investigation, including all testimony taken by it; and that the expenses of the inquiry shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers to be approved by the chairman of the committee.

Mr. POMERENE. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of this resolution. In explanation of the request, I may state that this same resolution was introduced by me about a year ago authorizing the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry to make an investigation of the foot-and-mouth disease. They continued that investigation, but were not quite able to complete it, and it is their desire to take some testimony during the holidays so as to be able to make a final report at the reconvening of Congress. I therefore ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution.

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I ask unanimous consent that Senate resolution 37, providing for the employment of a stenographer to take testimony before the Committee on the Philippines, be considered at this time. It has been approved and reported by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

There being no objection, the resolution was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Philippines, or any subcommittee thereof, be authorized during the Sixty-fourth Congress to subpœna witnesses, to send for books and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a price not to exceed $1 per printed page, to report such hearings as may be had or have been held in connection with any subject which may be pending before the said committee; that the committee may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate; and the expense thereof shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

DISTRICT FISCAL RELATIONS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 56) extending the time for filing the report of the joint committee of Congress on the fiscal relations between the District of Columbia and the United States, which was, in line 6, to strike out "1st day of February" and insert "10th day of January."

Mr. CHILTON. I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

RELIEF FOR PEOPLE OF POLAND.

Mr. KERN. I offer the following resolution and ask that it be read, after which I shall ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution (S. Res. 38), as follows:

Whereas the attention of the people of the United States has been from time to time directed to the appalling situation in Poland, where practically the entire population to-day is homeless, and where men, women, and children are perishing by the thousands for lack of shelter, clothing, and food; and

Whereas the people of the United States have demonstrated their sympathy for the suffering people on all sides in the great European war by their splendid and successful charitable work in Belgium, Servia, and other places; and feeling that the American people would quickly respond to an appeal for help in Poland, once the tragedy of the situation there is brought home to them: Be it

Resolved, That, appreciating the suffering of that stricken people, it is suggested that the President of the United States set aside a day in the forthcoming holiday season upon which day a direct appeal to the sympathy of all American citizens shall be made, and an opportunity shall be given for all to contribute to a much-needed holiday fund for relief in Poland.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Indiana asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution. Is there any objection? The Chair hears none. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. KERN. In this connection I desire to ask permission to have printed in the RECORD a short statement as to the conditions in Poland, written by Mr. Louis E. Van Norman who speaks knowingly of the matter. He is the author of a work entitled "Poland, the Knight Among Nations." It is a short statement and gives a very graphic account of the suffering there.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

The matter referred to is as follows:

The cause of prostrate Poland should appeal to the generous consideration of the American people even more than that of Belgium. The Belgians have already received help and comfort from the civilized world. Moreover, they have had the satisfaction of all suffering together for their country. With Poland the war has been fratricidal—literally brothers of the flesh fighting against each other in the armies of Russia, Austria, and Germany. There are more than 17,000,000 Poles directly in the zone of the fighting—in that strip of perhaps 200 miles wide over which from east to west and west to east the armies of Russia and the Teutonic allies have swept in turn. The ruin and desolation of this country is so complete that it is almost impossible to believe the testimony of eye witnesses. More than 250 cities and more than 8,000 villages and hamlets have been burned, to say nothing of the farms, factories, and isolated chateaux. Many of the inhabitants are literally without shelter or food. When asked recently, a returned newspaper correspondent said to the writer:

"Live! They don't live. They are dying of hunger. That small portion of Poland that has been spared the backward and forward shift of the fighting is now no more than a desert, sprinkled with tombs and smoking rubbish. Among these, people homeless and without shelter, wander, stupified and without realizing what has come upon them. They keep themselves alive as best they can on roots and dead animals. It is reported that the once famous opera singers, the brothers De Reszke, are living in a cellar."

Relief committees have been established at Posen, Cracow, Petrograd, Moscow, and in Switzerland. In the United States there are several. Up to the present, however, the need has been too vast for the ability of these more or less sporadic efforts. There are close to 4,000 Poles in the United States who make excellent American citizens. In our Revolutionary War two of Poland's idealistic soldiers, Kociusco and Pulaski, helped us to win our independence. Perhaps it may be said truthfully that we owe something to this unfortunate people.

LOUIS E. VAN NORMAN.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by D. K. Hempstead, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House has passed a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 7) providing that when the two Houses of Congress adjourn it be until Tuesday, January 4, 1916, at 12 o'clock meridian, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled joint resolutions, and they were thereupon signed by the Vice President:

S. J. Res. 56. Joint resolution extending the time for filing the report of the Joint Committee of Congress on the Fiscal Relations between the District of Columbia and the United States; and

H. J. Res. 59. Joint resolution extending the provisions of the act entitled "An act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes," approved October 22, 1914, to December 31, 1916.

HOLIDAY RECESS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following concurrent resolution of the House of Representatives, which was read and referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

House concurrent resolution 7.

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the two Houses of Congress adjourn they stand adjourned until Tuesday, January 4, 1916, at 12 o'clock m.

Mr. OVERMAN, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the foregoing resolution, reported it without

amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. STONE. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After 30 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened and (at 6 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned, the adjournment being, under the concurrent resolution of the two Houses, until Tuesday, January 4, 1916, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate December 17, 1915.

AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Henry P. Fletcher, of Pennsylvania, now ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Chile, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Mexico.

JUDGE OF MUNICIPAL COURT.

George C. Aukam, of the District of Columbia, to be a judge of the municipal court of the District of Columbia. (Reappointment.)

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 17, 1915.

COUNSELOR FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Frank Lyon Polk to be Counselor for the Department of State.

ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY.

William W. Russell to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Dominican Republic.

MINISTER RESIDENT AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

James L. Curtis to be minister resident and consul general to Liberia.

SECRETARIES OF EMBASSIES OR LEGATIONS.

CLASS 2.

James G. Bailey to be secretary of embassy or legation of class 2.

CLASS 3.

Elbridge Gerry Greene to be secretary of embassy or legation of class 3.

Alexander C. Kirk to be secretary of embassy or legation of class 3.

Glenn Stewart to be secretary of embassy or legation of class 3.

Ralph W. Hills to be secretary of embassy or legation of class 3.

Stewart Johnson to be secretary of embassy or legation of class 3.

CLASS 4.

Henry R. Carey to be secretary of embassy or legation of class 4.

Eugene C. Shoecraft to be secretary of embassy or legation of class 4.

John Latta Ryan to be secretary of embassy or legation of class 4.

John F. Martin, jr., to be secretary of embassy or legation of class 4.

Frederic R. Dolbeare to be secretary of embassy or legation of class 4.

CLASS 5.

L. Lanier Winslow to be secretary of embassy or legation of class 5.

Francis White to be secretary of embassy or legation of class 5.

Sumner Welles to be secretary of embassy or legation of class 5.

CONSUL GENERAL.

CLASS 5.

E. Haldeman Dennison to be a consul general of class 5.

CONSULS.

CLASS 3.

John Edward Jones to be a consul of class 3.

CLASS 5.

William F. Kelley to be a consul of class 5.

Chester W. Martin to be a consul of class 5.

CLASS 6.

Emil Sauer to be a consul of class 6.

CLASS 7.

Bertil M. Rasmusen to be a consul of class 7.

William J. Grace to be a consul of class 7.

CLASS 8.

John K. Davis to be a consul of class 8.

Robert N. McNeely to be a consul of class 8.

Charles Forman to be a consul of class 8.

Henry H. Balch to be a consul of class 8.

CLASS 9.

Edward A. Dow to be a consul of class 9.

Harry Campbell to be a consul of class 9.

William A. Pierce to be a consul of class 9.

David B. Macgowan to be a consul of class 9.

COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

Walter W. Warwick to be Comptroller of the Treasury.

ASSISTANT COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

Charles M. Foree to be Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury.

ASSISTANT TREASURERS.

Robert G. Hilton to be assistant treasurer at Baltimore, Md.

Arthur Espy to be assistant treasurer at Cincinnati, Ohio.

AUDITOR FOR THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Samuel Patterson to be Auditor for the Treasury Department.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Charles W. McCune to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 46.

W. Burr Gongwer to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 41.

Robert E. Latimer to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 21.

COAST GUARD.

CAPTAIN COMMANDANT.

Ellsworth P. Bertholf to be captain commandant.

SENIOR CAPTAIN.

Capt. Horace Breneman West to be senior captain.

CAPTAINS.

First Lieut. Bernard Holt Camden to be captain.

First Lieut. Randolph Ridgley, jr., to be captain.

First Lieut. Charles Satterlee to be captain.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Second Lieut. Ralph Waldo Dempwolf to be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. Le Roy Reinburg to be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. Archibald Howard Scally to be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. Roger Chew Weightman to be first lieutenant.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Third Lieut. Stephen Safford Yeandle to be second lieutenant.

CAPTAIN OF ENGINEERS.

First Lieut. of Engineers Denis Francis Xavier Bowen to be captain of engineers.

FIRST LIEUTENANT OF ENGINEERS.

Second Lieut. of Engineers George Warren David to be first lieutenant of engineers.

Second Lieut. of Engineers Lucien Joseph Ker to be first lieutenant of engineers.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS OF ENGINEERS.

Third Lieut. of Engineers Milton Rockwood Daniels to be second lieutenant.

Third Lieut. of Engineers Benjamin Cribby Thorn to be second lieutenant of engineers.

THIRD LIEUTENANTS OF ENGINEERS.

Cadet Engineer Charles Temple Henley, jr., to be third lieutenant of engineers. (Original vacancy.)

Cadet Engineer Edward Frederick Palmer to be third lieutenant of engineers. (Original vacancy.)

Cadet Engineer Roderick Stanley Patch to be third lieutenant of engineers. (Original vacancy.)

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS.

Peter Jensen to be district superintendent.

Chester Arthur Lippincott to be district superintendent.

John William Richardson to be district superintendent.

Simon Ray Sands to be district superintendent.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

Senior Surg. Henry Rose Carter to be Assistant Surgeon General.
Surg. James Clifford Perry to be senior surgeon.
Surg. Claude Conor Pierce to be senior surgeon.
Surg. Joseph H. White to be senior surgeon.
Asst. Surg. Louis Schwartz to be passed assistant surgeon.
Asst. Surg. George Parcher to be passed assistant surgeon.
Passed Asst. Surg. George L. Collins to be surgeon.
Passed Asst. Surg. Harvey G. Ebert to be surgeon.
Passed Asst. Surg. Herbert M. Manning to be surgeon.
Passed Asst. Surg. Norman Roberts to be surgeon.
Passed Asst. Surg. Frederick C. Smith to be surgeon.
Dr. Thomas B. H. Anderson to be assistant surgeon.
Dr. William S. Bean, jr., to be assistant surgeon.
Dr. Richard Laurens De Saussure to be assistant surgeon.
Dr. Warren Franklin Fox to be assistant surgeon.
Dr. Gleason C. Lake to be assistant surgeon.
Dr. David Johnston Prather to be assistant surgeon.
Dr. Herbert A. Spencer to be assistant surgeon.
Dr. Henry V. Wildman, jr., to be assistant surgeon.
Dr. Louis Laval Williams to be assistant surgeon.

DIRECTOR OF BUREAU OF MINES.

Vannoy H. Manning to be Director of the Bureau of Mines.

REGISTERS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

William Healey to be register of the land office at Timber Lake, S. Dak.
James Wylie to be register of the land office at Susanville, Cal.
James A. Kelly to be register of the land office at Del Norte, Colo.
George M. Dameron to be register of the land office at Pueblo, Colo.
Ben R. Gray to be register of the land office at Hailey, Idaho.
Harry Carlton Green to be register of the land office at Topeka, Kans.
John L. Heffernan to be register of the land office at Marquette, Mich.
George W. Myers to be register of the land office at Miles City, Mont.
Thomas J. O'Keefe to be register of the land office at Alliance, Nebr.
Patrick E. Byrne to be register of the land office at Bismarck, N. Dak.
William B. Dickson to be register of the land office at Dickinson, N. Dak.
George A. C. Rochester to be register of the land office at Seattle, Wash.
William Reid to be register of the land office at Cheyenne, Wyo.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Julius B. Alvord to be receiver of public moneys at Susanville, Cal.
James B. Orman to be receiver of public moneys at Pueblo, Colo.
Perry H. Ross to be receiver of public moneys at Marquette, Mich.
William E. McMurry to be receiver of public moneys at Missoula, Mont.
John C. Morrow to be receiver of public moneys at Alliance, Nebr.
Frank L. Brandt to be receiver of public moneys at Bismarck, N. Dak.
Jacob W. Oyen to be receiver of public moneys at Seattle, Wash.
William A. White to be receiver of public moneys at Walla Walla, Wash.
Kurt A. Beyreis to be receiver of public moneys at Wausau, Wis.
James K. Clark to be receiver of public moneys at Lemmon, S. Dak.
Woodbury W. Sparks to be receiver of public moneys at Timber Lake, S. Dak.

SUPERINTENDENT LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS.

Frank L. Averill to be superintendent of the Library Building and grounds.

POSTMASTERS.

ARKANSAS.

J. H. Garison, El Dorado.

ARIZONA.

William Schuckmann, Nogales.

CALIFORNIA.

Charles J. Adair, San Pedro.
George A. Barnett, San Luis Obispo.
J. C. Barthel, Venice.
George M. Belles, Azusa.
Herman Burmaster, Torrance.
Maria Carr, Templeton.
A. R. Coffman, Fairfield.
William J. Debenedetti, Half Moon Bay.
Davis C. Earhart, Hornbrook.
Nettie Fausel, Independence.
Steve A. Glassell, Beverly Hills.
A. G. Griffith, Wheatland.
O. W. Grove, Cupertino.
Frank T. Hawes, Centerville.
A. A. Heeser, Mendocino.
E. P. Higgins, San Gabriel.
W. B. Higgins, Baypoint.
A. T. Kimbell, Perris.
John E. King, Hemet.
Maxwell Longfellow, Maricopa.
Anna McMichael, San Juan Bautista.
Lucille F. Merrill, Sisson.
George C. Murphy, Porterville.
Raymond P. O'Connor, Atascadero.
Joseph L. Osborn, Gridley.
William D. Parker, Biggs.
Jane M. Powell, Angel Island.
Charles B. Randall, Kerman.
Leon V. Roberson, Sanitarium.
F. D. Robertson, Quincy.
Joseph J. Rosborough, Oakland.
Mamie L. Royce, Pittsburg.
Mary S. Rutherford, Truckee.
E. H. Shoemaker, Sausalito.
William E. Taylor, Westwood.
Mathilda V. Smith, Wilmington.
Nora J. Street, Cedarville.
Joseph S. Todd, Whittier.
M. S. Trigueiro, San Miguel.
George W. Wentner, Weed.

DELAWARE.

Harry V. Tubbs, Selbyville.

FLORIDA.

Susie M. Bryan, Fort Lauderdale.
Levy E. Carter, Green Cove Springs.
Turner A. Duren, Largo.
William B. Gray, Millville.
John J. Johnston, St. Cloud.
John A. McDonald, De Funiak Springs.
L. R. Nixon, Homestead.
Lundy L. Sutton, Bushnell.
John R. Walker, Titusville.
Walter Williams, Graceville.

GEORGIA.

William A. Adams, Fitzgerald.
A. C. Aldridge, Glennville.
J. T. Bird, Oxford.
Frances E. Chapman, Buena Vista.
Thomas E. Dixon, Pavo.
Wesley S. Kickliter, Alma.
Henry M. McWhorter, Summerville.
L. S. Marlin, Doerun.
Clyde F. Selman, Douglasville.
F. M. Smith, Lyons.
John C. Thomas, Maysville.
J. W. Turner, Helena.
George E. Youmans, Adrian.

ILLINOIS.

A. M. Clavin, Sterling.
Nellie C. Ebinger, McLean.
William J. Hinze, Beecher.
Elmer E. Linn, Argo.
John E. Mackin, Lockport.
R. B. Miner, Findlay.
Nora E. Moulton, Metamora.
J. J. O'Rourke, Harvey.
Alexander Z. Rice, Worden.
Daniel S. Small, Mazon.
Frank Storckman, Mount Carmel.
John F. Wendt, Huntley.

INDIANA.

Edward S. Edger, Winchester.
Joseph T. Stahl, Kendallville.

KANSAS.

Frederic C. Herdman, Le Roy.

KENTUCKY.

R. T. Huffman, Pikeville.
Thomas J. Kelly, Hawesville.
E. Thurston Royse, Salt Lick.

LOUISIANA.

P. D. Allbritton, Clarks.
M. M. Bonham, Mooringsport.
Janie Bridges, Longville.
Daniel Crowe, Vivian.
Des Fuqua, Naborton.
Herbert M. Gordon, Melville.
Lucy Rochel, Patterson.
Thomas F. Sheahan, Fullerton.
Green H. Wilcox, Bogalusa.

MARYLAND.

Oliver B. Clark, Silver Spring.
J. Vernon Padgett, jr., La Plata.
Alexander H. Radcliffe, St. Michaels.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Isabelle Crocker, Cotuit.
Martin H. Hickey, Shrewsbury.
Chestina B. Robbins, East Templeton.
Fred C. Small, Buzzards Bay.
Samuel L. Wildes, Montague.

MICHIGAN.

David H. Allen, Galien.
Mae J. Campbell, Gwinn.
Harry W. Denham, Litchfield.
Joseph R. Gump, Milan.
Guy F. Hackman, Burr Oak.
Mark B. Hawes, Parma.
Thomas Heffernan, Baldwin.
Frank H. Koebbe, Manchester.
James O. La Berge, East Tawas.
Arthur W. Muir, Clinton.
Charles Myers, Clarkston.
Orley L. Prouty, New Lothrop.
Michael C. Scully, Marquette.
Harold J. Smith, Deerfield.
Daniel A. Lacrosse, Painesdale.
John C. Yeakey, Wayland.

MINNESOTA.

Cornelius Berghuis, Clara City.
James D. Markham, Rush City.

MISSISSIPPI.

Mary Eliza Luster, Edwards.

MISSOURI.

Arthur Aull, Lamar.
Frank H. Caughell, Hermann.
W. A. Hendon, Granby.
N. C. Hickcox, California.
B. H. Rucker, Rolla.
George B. Sproule, Drexel.

NEBRASKA.

John J. Adams, jr., Crawford.
Gustav Blassl, South Sioux City.
Homer T. Davey, Ponca.
William P. Dunning, Spalding.
Henry J. Dunkin, Gibbon.
Herman F. Friedrichs, Bloomfield.
John Grabenstein, Eustis.
C. E. Hendrix, Bertrand.
George Adam Herzog, Harvard.
Delbert J. Howard, Chester.
Hans Jensen, Cozad.
F. J. Kovar, Schuyler.
Will H. Lamm, Gering.
Alexander Lowry, Harrison.
John E. McClure, Axtell.
P. H. McEvoy, North Platte.
Elizabeth McGuire, Hampton.
A. E. Maun, Laurel.
F. H. Marnell, Nebraska City.
Albert E. Pratt, Tobias.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

George H. Duncan, East Jaffrey.
Edward J. Maley, Newport.
George F. Plummer, Ashland.

NEW JERSEY.

Emil Groth, Wechawken.
Adolph Lankering, Hoboken.

NEW YORK.

Willis P. Beal, Macedon.
James O. Bennett, Silver Creek.
Joseph D. Betting, Lowville.
Frank J. Brady, Cape Vincent.
Clayton I. Burch, Earlville.
Rudolph F. Chappuis, Dryden.
Thomas Clougher, Piermont.
Norman Cooper, Athens.
Edward J. Conley, Red Hook.
A. G. Colby, Spencerport.
Keeler M. Cole, Windham.
Archie Campbell, Downsville.
A. Raymond Cornwall, Watertown.
Charles H. Corwin, South Fallsburg.
Robert B. Cox, Scottsville.
John Cronin, Portville.
Timothy Crough, Canajoharie.
Ira B. Cushman, Bainbridge.
Will J. Davy, Bergen.
George Diefendorf, Chaumont.
John J. Drumm, Cedarhurst.
John B. Duignan, Canastota.
James English, Chateaugay.
George P. Forbes, Larchmont.
Alfred H. Ford, Berkshire.
C. V. Ford, Clyde.
Carl Fuller, Williamson.
Robert H. Goss, Locust Valley.
Henry Guenther, Jamestown.
John A. Hendrickson, Farmingdale.
George A. Hoffman, Floral Park.
Bert E. Holden, Peru.
Frederick B. Huxley, Ontario.
Patrick D. Kane, Lincoln Park.
Simon J. Karin, Dunkirk.
J. M. Kennedy, Johnson City.
Henry S. Ludington, Patterson.
John MacKenzie, Whitney Point.
James E. McWilliams, Prattsville.
Clara S. Mallery, Hillsdale.
Edward S. Mason, East Bloomfield.
J. Arthur Moore, Hammondsport.
Arthur C. Moyer, Phoenix.
William Nacey, Oswego.
T. W. O'Driscoll, Norwood.
Charles W. Owens, Antwerp.
Clinton A. Parsons, Long Beach.
Patrick T. Quigley, Auburn.
Louis F. Robert, Au Sable Forks.
George A. Ross, Chautauqua.
Wilmer D. Sharpe, Loomis.
Frank W. Shumaker, Castile.
H. D. Sibley, Olean.
Edward N. Skinner, Westfield.
George W. Slaight, Tottenville.
Allison L. Slate, Marathon.
William H. Sobey, Roslyn Heights.
Charles S. Stanton, Clymer.
Pearl H. Steely, Fort Terry.
Howard R. Stevens, Hopewell Junction.
Frank Timm, Attica.
George Uhl, Great Neck Station.
Frank J. Walsh, Cornwall on the Hudson.
Henry Webster, Wyoming.
James T. Welch, Malone.
Frank T. White, Southampton.

NORTH CAROLINA.

R. F. Crooks, Murphy.
J. J. Gray, Sylva.
Nannie McIlwaine Moore, Warrenton.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Leo E. Behan, Mohall.
W. E. Brophy, Rhame.

Mabel Burchard, University.
John W. Campbell, Ryder.
C. C. Chamberlain, Enderlin.
J. B. Christensen, Litchville.
D. F. Dick, Wimbledon.
Lydia Doering, Kulm.
Marion Edwards, Rolette.
Albert C. Grant, St. Thomas.
Jesse C. Ireland, New England.
Freda E. Johnson, Washburn.
Edward P. Starr, Tower City.
L. F. Tavis, Glen Ullin.
George D. Tripp, Hettinger.
E. O. Larson, Crosby.
Fred A. Young, Courtenay.

NEW MEXICO.

William A. Cloman, Tularosa.
William G. Johnson, Roy.
Wilna L. Matson, Elephant Butte.

OHIO.

Albert Q. Arbaugh, Jewett.
Roscoe Carle, Fostoria.
Frank G. Davis, Tippecanoe.
J. A. Dressel, Convoy.
Sol Fischer, Corning.
Frank Garver, Degraff.
James E. Gates, Ashland.
William H. Gerding, Pemberville.
Jerome J. Gies, West Park.
William V. Goshorn, Galion.
Earl R. Keselring, Lewisburg.
Daniel L. Kilbride, Berlin Heights.
Joseph P. Larocco, East Youngstown.
A. J. Leahy, Liberty Center.
John M. McMullen, Hillsboro.
Frank T. Mercer, Newark.
Aymer Nye, Orwell.
Orville T. Place, Leipsic.
Walker Prall, Bellefontaine.
William B. Price, Forest.
Edward T. Purvis, Bremen.
K. H. Robinson, Bellville.
Cleon K. Rockwell, North Baltimore.
George B. Saltsman, Irondale.
William J. Schafer, Caldwell.
George D. Smith, Oakharbor.
Homer Southard, Marysville.
J. C. Steel, jr., Chagrin Falls.
Louis H. Stein, Woodville.
Henry W. Streb, Dover.
Elmer A. Taylor, McConnellsville.
James L. Vanarnam, Wellington.
Simeon O. Weaver, Batavia.
Roy H. Webster, Willoughby.
C. R. Wing, Ashley.
William H. Young, Cumberland.

PENNSYLVANIA.

William M. Carter, Punxsutawney.
Charles H. Casey, Marcus Hook.
Horace L. Cobb, Ulysses.
Simon E. Devlin, St. Clair.
Edward J. Doggett, Freeland.
John J. Gorman, Houtzdale.
J. Richard Hancock, Williamstown.
Robert M. Hoover, Penbrook.
Peter Z. Kramer, Coplay.
Charles H. Lapsley, Glassport.
C. C. Sterling, Masontown.
Elwood M. Ludwick, Honey Brook.
J. Robert McClure, Dillsburg.
George W. McNeil, Pittburgh.
John W. Mills, jr., Koppel.
Levi A. Moore, East Downingtown.
George F. Reichneder, Wyomissing.
John F. Schreck, Ephrata.
John S. Sheirich, Millersville.
R. R. Souser, Rockwood.
Allen F. Smith, Orwigsburg.
Emilie D. Stoneback, Black Lick.
William D. Werkheiser, Windgap.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Elmer M. Anderson, Veblen.
J. P. Croal, Sisseton.
S. B. Dwight, De Smet.
Fred C. Falkinburg, Scotland.
Henry H. Hatch, Alpena.
Robert B. Lipes, Morristown.
Ailt J. Miller, Lennox.
W. R. Russell, Lake Andes.
Thomas H. Ryan, Elk Point.
George Schlunsen, Marion.
Albert Vauk, Avon.
Elmer E. Wilson, Platte.

TENNESSEE.

Oliver Benton, Jackson.
Davy Crockett, Troy.
Hammond Fowler, Rockwood.
M. W. Jackson, Mountain City.
William C. Smith, Oneida.

TEXAS.

William A. Fields, Hillsboro.
Charles B. McCollum, Waco.

VIRGINIA.

Isaac H. Adams, jr., Lynchburg.
J. L. Hart, Farmville.
Alexander T. Hull, Glade Spring.
C. M. Kennedy, St. Paul.
John A. Lesner, Norfolk.
George H. Levi, Berryville.
W. C. Spencer, Victoria.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Zackwell M. Ayers, Cass.
John W. Bailey, Berwind.
J. H. S. Barlow, Grafton.
Thomas E. Hodges, Morgantown.
Julius A. de Gruyter, Charleston.
George W. Jackson, Webster Springs.
Philip H. Keys, Keyser.
Edgar J. Loy, Romney.
Walter L. Morris, Elkhorn.
Griffith T. Smith, Point Pleasant.
Buren Stephenson, Clay.

WISCONSIN.

P. A. Badour, Oconto.
James H. Beirne, Oakfield.
Lewis G. Brown, Lake Geneva.
E. I. Bunker, Grantsburg.
M. J. Carey, Shell Lake.
W. N. Coffland, Viroqua.
James A. Corcoran, Webster.
John Een, Amherst.
Clarence H. Ellsworth, Ripon.
Leo J. Evans, Marinette.
James Gorman, Kenosha.
M. Joseph Heffron, Cudahy.
Paul A. Herberg, Mayville.
Willard S. Hollister, Kendall.
Frank A. Johnson, Spring Valley.
Arthur A. Kleimenhagen, Kilbourn.
Harry J. Koltes, Waunakee.
Erskine E. McCoy, Lancaster.
Milton McDonald, Bloomer.
Thomas McNulty, Spring Green.
John Maegerlein, Sauk City.
Edwin T. Mattison, Blair.
Johan G. A. Mollenhoff, Iron River.
Galen Moore, Lone Rock.
Emery A. Odell, Monroe.
James E. O'Neill, Dodgeville.
Nels Pederson, Galesville.
Edward Porter, Cornell.
Julius Prenzlow, Clintonville.
E. J. Pynn, Hartland.
Henry W. Radcliff, Balsam Lake.
John Ring, Osseo.
M. M. Sanderson, Ellsworth.
Herman C. Schuette, Manitowoc.
Walter H. Smith, Mondovi.
Hubert A. Wagener, Sturgeon Bay.
Charles F. West, Eau Claire.
E. H. Wilford, Baldwin.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, *December 17, 1915.*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, offered the following prayer:

Good Lord, deliver us from hate and revenge, from sordid hearts and greed, from all ignoble desires and selfish ambitions, from the muckraker and gossip monger, from strife and contention among ourselves, and entangling alliances with other nations, that we may pursue the even tenor of our way and promote the highest interests of our people "with malice toward none and charity for all," doing unto others as we would be done by, that we may hasten the coming of Thy kingdom in the earth. For Christ's sake. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carr, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed joint resolution and bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

S. J. Res. 56. Joint resolution extending the time for filing the report of the joint committee of Congress on the fiscal relations between the District of Columbia and the United States; and

S. 696. An act authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Allegheny River at Oil City, Venango County, Pa.

CLERK TO CONTINUE DIGEST OF CLAIMS.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following privileged resolution from the Committee on Accounts.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. LLOYD] offers a resolution from the Committee on Accounts, which the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolution (H. Res. 53, Rept. No. 11) providing for the appointment of the clerk to continue Digest of Claims.

Resolved, That, until otherwise provided, the clerk to continue Digest of Claims shall be appointed in the manner now provided by law for the appointment of the clerk of the Committee on War Claims.

SEC. 2. That the salary of the said clerk, at the rate now provided by law, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the House until otherwise provided by law.

With a committee amendment, as follows:

Amend, in line 7, by striking out the words "until otherwise provided by law" and inserting "during the first session of the Sixty-fourth Congress."

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, there is an amendment in the form of a substitute, the last one.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

Substitute: Strike out all of the resolution after the word *"Resolved,"* in the first line, and insert the following in lieu thereof, viz: "That the chairman of the Committee on War Claims be authorized to appoint a clerk to continue Digest of Claims during the first session of the Sixty-fourth Congress, at the salary of $208.33 per month, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House."

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, on the 4th of March, 1888, there was provided a clerk to make a digest of war claims, and he was specifically named—Mr. Holloway. He continued to perform that duty, and was provided for from year to year by the annual appropriation until June last, when he died.

The Committee on War Claims finds it necessary to have some one to discharge the duties which Mr. Holloway performed. That original provision stated that Mr. Holloway was the person who was to do the work. He was appointed. There was no provision in the original resolution for naming his successor, so that it became necessary in providing for such an officer to provide for it by resolution, and this resolution provides that this person shall be appointed by the chairman of the Committee on War Claims to perform the duties performed by Mr. Holloway, during the first session of the Sixty-fourth Congress, at the salary which Mr. Holloway received.

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. LLOYD. Yes; I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS] 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Speaker, the position which Mr. Holloway held under the law as it then existed was a necessary and important position in view of the service to be performed. Mr. Holloway was thoroughly familiar with the work, as his long experience made him familiar with all the laws relating to war claims, and that committee has jurisdiction of no other. There were a number of acts, one called the Bowman Act and another called the Tucker Act, and different amendatory acts thereto, relating to the payment of war claims, by which the Court of Claims was given jurisdiction of war claims, to pass on the facts and report the bills back to this House. Vast numbers of those claims were reported, and they were considered in bills known as "omnibus bills."

In the Senate there is only one committee having jurisdiction of that subject—the Committee on Claims—having jurisdiction of war claims as well as all other claims. In the House we have two committees, a Committee on War Claims and a Committee on Claims. The result was, while I was a member of the Committee on War Claims for 14 years, that when the omnibus war claims bills went to the Senate they were amended not only by adding claims of like character contained in the House bills, but they also added claims which would naturally be reported in this House from the Committee on Claims. During the Sixty-second Congress an omnibus war claims bill went over to the Senate, and there a large number of claims were added which had not been considered by any committee in this House, not being war claims, and among other amendments there was an amendment offered and passed in the Senate, which I believe was section 4 or 5 of that bill, and the conferees failed to agree.

The gentleman from Wisconsin, Mr. Morse, the gentleman from Georgia, Mr. LEE, and myself, as chairman of the committee, were the House conferees. We could not agree to the Senate amendments in many respects. Among other amendments was one which has now become law, having been made a part of the last war-claims' bill, offered in the Senate by Senator Crawford, by which the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims ceases absolutely on all war claims *referred to it under* the Tucker and Bowman Acts, and by which the statute of limitations has been revived against all those claims. It appears from the RECORD that when this amendment was offered in the Senate it was objected to by Senator REED, and that seems to have been the only objection that was made to it. Subsequently his objection was withdrawn and the bill was passed with that amendment in it, which is now a part of the law. The omnibus claims bill came to this House with that amendment in it. The bill was laid upon the Speaker's table and did not go to the Committee on War Claims. Unanimous consent was asked to take the bill from the Speaker's table and disagree to all the Senate amendments and ask for a conference. Objection was made by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] unless an amendment which he proposed was agreed to.

Mr. MANN. Oh, the gentleman is incorrect.

Mr. SIMS. I mean the objection of the gentleman from Illinois—I want to state it correctly.

Mr. MANN. Of course. I would not interrupt the gentleman if I did not know that he wanted to state it correctly.

Mr. SIMS. I know that. The gentleman's suggestion was that we concur in all the Senate amendments except such as were then specified by the gentleman from Illinois. That suggestion was agreed to, and the bill was passed in that way. The House concurred in all the Senate amendments except such as were named by the gentleman from Illinois. Therefore the bill went back to the Senate with the Crawford amendment agreed to by this House. I am satisfied, however, that the chairman of the committee, Mr. GREGG, did not know about it at the time, because the bill was not read in the House, and the effect of that amendment was, as has been decided by the Court of Claims, not only to prevent the further consideration by the Court of Claims of war claims that might be sent to it under the Bowman and Tucker Acts hereafter, but absolutely to dismiss from the court's calendar several thousand claims that had already been sent there by the action of the House and Senate, in a number of which cases the proof had already been taken in that court.

Now, you have practically no use for the War Claims Committee itself unless we are going to repeal that Senate amendment in toto and restore to the dockets of the Court of Claims those claims which have been dismissed by the court as a result of that amendment. That is the only way in which they can be further considered by the court. Not only do we have no use for Mr. Holloway or anybody to take his place, but we have practically no use for the Committee on War Claims itself, unless that amendment be repealed, because I know from long experience that this House is not going to pass war claims that have not been passed upon by the Court of Claims or some other body that gives an impartial consideration and report on the facts and the law.

Mr. BORLAND. Will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. SIMS. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. BORLAND. Was it not the intention simply to stop the referring of any more war claims to the Court of Claims, but not to stop the consideration and jurisdiction by the Court of Claims of the claims that had already been referred and in which testimony had been taken?

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Speaker, I can not answer what was the intention of the Senate, except from what appears in the act. This same amendment, word for word, was in a bill that was considered by the gentleman from Georgia, Mr. LEE, the gentleman from Wisconsin, Mr. Morse, and myself, the House conferees in the Sixty-second Congress, which we refused to agree to, as well as numerous other amendments, and killed the bill; and if this bill had taken the same course, if the House had not concurred in the Crawford amendment, without even knowing that it was in the bill, several thousand claims would now be on the calendar of the Court of Claims which have been dismissed as the result of that amendment. I believe Senator Crawford knew what he was doing when he drew that amendment, and that it would have the effect which it has had, because I was on the conference committee with the Senator in which there was a controversy over this provision in a former bill.

Mr. MANN. I hope the gentleman will give me credit for knowing what I was doing.

Mr. SIMS. I have no doubt that the gentleman not only knew what he was doing, but intended what he was doing. [Applause.]

Mr. BORLAND. The gentleman from Tennessee was on the War Claims Committee for 14 years.

Mr. SIMS. Yes.

Mr. BORLAND. Does not the gentleman think it would be the fair thing for us to permit the Court of Claims to proceed with the consideration of claims that Congress has referred to them and in which they have taken testimony, in which the parties have introduced their evidence, and to conclude those cases, and then let the statute of limitations prevent the further consideration of additional claims?

Mr. SIMS. I must admit that it is not only fair, but it is right and proper; but until we pass a bill repealing the Crawford amendment we have practically no use for the Committee on War Claims; and unless we do pass it, war claims, practically, are dead for all time to come. I know that in order to secure an immediate appropriation for the payment of the claims that were then in the omnibus war-claims bill some Senators were willing to dismiss every other claim from the Court of Claims, that Senators themselves in part had sent there, and which the committees of this House had sent there, and I want the country to know what I am satisfied is a fact, that neither the chairman of the Committee on War Claims nor any member of it—though I was not a member of it at that time—knew anything about the amendment. I was a conferee on a former bill which we refused to agree to, and we let the bill die rather than put such a piece of injustice upon those claimants who had filed their claims and employed lawyers and taken their proof. Now these claimants find themselves turned out of doors. In other words, by accepting this amendment we repudiated our own action. I want to call attention to this matter, because I intend to introduce a bill to repeal that part of the Senate amendment and restore the claims to the court in the same condition that they were when they were dismissed. The reason I feel satisfied that the members of the committee, as well as all other Members, did not know of the Crawford amendment is that the bill with the Senate amendments was not read, as it was not necessary to read it in order to disagree to all the Senate amendments and ask for a conference, which was the request made by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GREGG], the chairman of the committee, and therefore no neglect of duty by him or any Member of the House can be charged, as it was late at night, and to have read a long bill of several hundred pages would have made it impossible to get the bill into conference at all and would have defeated it most effectually.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GREGG].

Mr. GREGG. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS] who has just taken his seat showed to a certain extent the great injustice that was done by what was known as the Crawford amendment. He said that he was going to introduce a bill to remedy the evil and to restore to the Court of Claims those claims which had already been referred by this House, and that were then pending in the court. I wish to inform the House that that bill has already been introduced, and the purpose is to press it and to permit the court to hear and pass upon the cases that were already pending before it, and also the cases that were referred to the Court of Claims in the last Congress without objection from anyone.

Mr. DUPRÉ. How about future cases?

Mr. GREGG. It will take care of all of them. Gentlemen seem to think that there is no use for this employee. I want to explain that the use is greater than it ever was, because if the Court of Claims can not consider these claims, then the Committee on War Claims has got to consider them, and the burden on the committee is increased from ten to fifty fold.

I call attention to another fact showing the necessity for this clerk. There had not been any war-claim bill passed for 12 years until the last Congress passed a bill. That raised the interest throughout the country. The committee has received letters from everywhere—the North, from the West, from the East, and from the South. All of these letters require a courteous and full answer. When Mr. Holloway was there he had been on the committee 39 years, and when these letters of inquiry came all we had to do was to turn them over to him. He had the whole thing in his mind by reason of his long connection with the committee. Now letters of inquiry are coming, the number having increased from five to ten fold. Not having Mr. Holloway to aid us, we have to make a separate independent investigation in each case in order to intelligently and fairly answer these inquiries. The help we have in that committee, with that additional burden placed upon them, is not sufficient to do this work. We have got to have somebody who can make this independent thorough investigation, so that we can give the people a courteous and intelligent answer to their letters of inquiry. Every man who writes to that committee is entitled to a courteous and fair answer and is entitled to the information that he asks for.

As I said, if Mr. Holloway was living, all we would have to do would be to ask him and he could furnish the information. Now every letter of inquiry calls for a separate independent investigation, and to answer courteously and intelligently the letters, as we should, is impossible, because we have not the help to do it.

We only ask for it—the resolution only provides for it—for the first session of this Congress. We want to be prepared to answer all of these letters. If any of your constituents write us a letter about any claim, we want to be prepared to answer it intelligently, courteously, and within a reasonable time, and with the help that we now have we can not do it.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] 10 minutes.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman from Texas a question in reference to this matter? Has this digest of war claims been kept down to date?

Mr. GREGG. During the last year or two Mr. Holloway's health has been so bad that it has not, and we have quite a lot of that work to bring up.

Mr. MANN. Is it possible for any Member of the House to send to the Committee on War Claims and obtain any information about a war claim?

Mr. GREGG. It is; we furnish pretty full information, but we can not furnish all information; that is, we do not have the time to answer everything, not having the benefit of Mr. Holloway's information and knowledge. It takes a separate and independent investigation.

Mr. MANN. I am glad that the gentleman makes the statement, and I hope his desire may be complied with. I never myself was able to obtain any information from the Committee on War Claims about any claim, either under a Republican or a Democratic administration. I try to keep track of these war claims. I keep the files when they come from the committee and from the Court of Claims.

Mr. GREGG. Will the gentleman allow me?

Mr. MANN. Certainly.

Mr. GREGG. I want to say to the gentleman that so far as I know, no request that he has ever made of that committee has been unanswered. I will gladly give him full and courteous information to every inquiry he makes.

Mr. MANN. Oh, that goes without saying. When I wanted to obtain information from the Committee on War Claims I did not go through the form of writing a letter. I had my secretary telephone to the committee, but I never yet got any information from it.

I keep track of the war claims, and I think it is advisable that the committee should have some one who keeps a digest of war claims to date, at least for the benefit of the members of the committee or the chairman of the committee, if not for the benefit of other Members.

Gentlemen have made reference to the action of the last Congress concerning the so-called Crawford amendment. Personally I think the method of referring war claims to the Court of Claims is very objectionable. I would constitute somewhere in the Government an authority which could dispose of these

claims. We refer claims to the Court of Claims for findings of fact and conclusions and recommendations, and frequently it has happened that the Court of Claims has reported that a claim ought not to be paid, but specified the amount involved, and then the claim appeared in an omnibus bill to be paid in conformity with the report of the Committee on Claims. If the Court of Claims renders a judgment we pay it as a matter of course in the deficiency bill, but when the Court of Claims has made a finding it is only the beginning of the controversy. I would constitute somewhere, in some way, an authority which could pass upon these matters and have the judgment of that authority taken as final and the Congress make an appropriation when an appropriation was demanded.

But, Mr. Speaker, I am somewhat amused at my friends on the other side of the aisle, the distinguished former chairman of the Committee on War Claims, who rendered great service to the House and the country as chairman of that committee, the gentleman from Tennessee, Mr. SIMS, and the distinguished present chairman, who has rendered great service to the country, the gentleman from Texas, Mr. GREGG, who admit that in the last Congress they knew nothing about the matters that they were voting upon.

We had passed an omnibus war-claims bill which we sent to the Senate. That body added several hundred amendments to it. It came over here in the last 24 or possibly 18 hours of the session. I obtained a copy with all the work I had to do in the House of every one of those Senate amendments and examined every one of them. The chairman of the committee said that he did not know what they were. It is strange—more than passing strange—that the leader of the minority, busy on the floor of the House, would have the time and the opportunity and take the occasion to obtain the Senate amendments, examine them, and see whether in his judgment the amendments ought to pass, but that the chairman of the committee, the former chairman of the committee, all the members of the committee on the minority side should have neither the opportunity, the occasion, nor the foresight to find out what the Senate amendments were, and yet propose to agree to them.

It is true, Mr. Speaker, that gentlemen sought to send the bill to conference and that I objected. I had been over the amendments. I supposed the gentleman on the other side had been equally careful and that they had examined them. I stated to the gentlemen privately, and afterwards publicly in the House, that as far as I was concerned I was willing that certain Senate amendments should be agreed to if the House would disagree to the other amendments—and I indicated each amendment by number—with the understanding, also previously obtained, that the Senate would ratify our action. Thereupon they agreed to an amendment which they all say is vicious and bad. I do not think it is good faith on the part of the majority to enter into an agreement of that kind and then, the first crack out of the box, seek to repudiate what they agreed to. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Delaware, Mr. MILLER, a member of the Committee on Accounts.

Mr. MILLER of Delaware. Mr. Speaker, the only reason that I rise is to say, speaking for the minority members of the Committee on Accounts, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. HEATON] and myself, that we were present at the meeting of the Committee on Accounts when this matter was considered. It was the only resolution that was before us that was the cause of considerable discussion, and I might say that it was amended to provide for this clerk only until the end of the present session of Congress rather than for the whole Congress, as the resolution originally was introduced. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. GREGG] gave us the same explanation that he has given the House to-day, and it was brought out in the discussion before the committee that the salary of Mr. Holloway is now included in the legislative, judicial, and executive act, which expires on June 30 of next year. The money is already appropriated. This resolution, as will be seen, provides for the payment of this clerk out of the contingent fund of the House until the end of the present session, which, of course, will probably extend beyond June 30 of next year. I only wanted to substantiate what the chairman of the committee has said and the gentleman from Texas has said, namely, that they need this man over there, and only ask for him until the end of the present session. I am speaking for the minority members of the Committee on Accounts.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BORLAND].

Mr. BORLAND. Mr. Speaker, I concur with the gentleman from Tennessee, that the House did a substantial injustice in adopting the Crawford amendment, having the far-reaching effect of dismissing claims that this House had already referred to the Court of Claims, of which the Court of Claims had taken jurisdiction, in which the claimants had been invited and, in fact, compelled to submit evidence, and in which the examiners of the Government had gone into various portions of the United States to take evidence.

It seems to me that it must have been a matter of inadvertence that at that stage of the proceedings we passed a bill dismissing the claims. I can understand how there may be a time when the statute of limitations ought to run against the beginning of new proceedings, but the faith of the United States ought to be pledged to pay the claims that we have submitted to the Court of Claims.

I agree in part with the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] that there ought to be in the Court of Claims power to adjudicate these claims, and not to make a mere recommendation and finding of facts which can be acted upon or not by this Congress. There ought to be a final judgment rendered against the United States in the case of such claims as are found just. It seems to me it is more dignified, proper, and just for the United States to submit to a tribunal of justice the validity of a claim and have the claimant prove by his evidence the existence of the right, and pay the debt, than it is to have that kind of claim established before a committee. The difficulty of having this thing thrown back again into a committee of Congress is this: Some gentleman presents a claim which he says his father suffered, possibly during the Civil War, and he thinks the claim is for a thousand dollars or $5,000 or $10,000. He honestly thinks this, but when he comes to submit his claim to the arbitrament of a court of justice he finds it amounts to $250 or $750 or $923, or some such sum. We all know that a man sues for $5,000 and occasionally gets only $1. The Federal Government is at the mercy of that kind of evidence before its Committee on Claims, but a court of justice has its rules of evidence, by which it can test the validity of a claim. I will undertake to say, without fear of dispute, that it is almost as easy to get before a committee of Congress and get favorable consideration of a $5,000 claim as it is of a $5 claim. So that there is no way of testing the merits of a claim by the amount demanded. It depends largely on the diligence of a man who is presenting the claim. By all means, we ought to restore the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and we ought to make it finally conclusive, and when those claims are adjudicated against the United States we ought to pay them.

The difficulty was that in the Sixty-second Congress we passed an omnibus claims bill, as I recollect. It went to another body, and there a number of claims were added in the nature of the French spoliation claims. This House would not submit to the payment of those French spoliation claims, and the whole bill failed, regardless of the merits of claims that had been adjudicated by the Court of Claims. In the Sixty-third Congress we did the same thing. Gentlemen with great industry and fidelity got up their claims bill and it went to the other body, and there some claims were annexed that were for overtime, as I recall, of certain officers of the Army, which had not been adjudicated anywhere. This House was not willing to submit to the payment of those claims, which had not been before a court of justice; and, in order to get the bill through and finally pay some very deserving claimants who had had their claims adjudicated, we finally passed the bill after eliminating all the objectionable amendments that we could.

Now, we did not eliminate this particular Crawford amendment which was objectionable. We might have done so, and possibly we should have done so, even at the risk of the failure of the bill. But those claims against the United States ought to have been paid and were honestly paid by that bill and should have been disposed of. The bills which have been referred by this House to the Court of Claims and have been in the process of adjudication there should be completed, and, when completed, they should be finally paid.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GREGG].

Mr. GREGG. Mr. Speaker, I can not sit quietly by and hear the gentleman from Tennessee and the gentleman from Illinois state that we did not know what was in that bill. I want to say to you that we did know and we acted advisedly. The gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. BYRNES], who was the ranking member, and would have been one of the conferees on the committee, and I went to the Senate. We saw the Senate members who would have been conferees, and we discussed this very provision, and we were informed by the Senate members that the bill would be defeated if we did not accept that amendment. Remember, that that Congress had to adjourn on the 4th of March. This was between 12 and 1 o'clock of the night of the 3d of March, and we had no time. We were assured by the

Senators that Mr. Crawford would filibuster against the bill and defeat it. The time was so short that we knew he could do it without any trouble, and so we accepted it advisedly, relying upon the fairness of this House to repeal it at this session of Congress.

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to say that I stated I did not think the gentleman knew, by reason of the fact that it was not read in the House.

Mr. GREGG. We read it.

Mr. SIMS. I stand corrected. I did not know the gentleman had done that. I know that I did not know anything about it.

Mr. GREGG. Here is the position, gentlemen. There were 1,100 claims in that bill against which nobody had any objection. They had been passed upon by the Court of Claims, the amounts had been adjudicated, and the loyalty of the claimants had been established by the court. Those people had been trying for 50 years to get the money that the Government fairly owed them; and the prospects were that if we did not agree to that amendment and let that bill pass those 1,100 claimants would have been denied their just demands against this Government. And knowing that and realizing that——

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. GREGG (continuing). We agreed knowingly to that amendment rather than to make those 1,100 people suffer any longer.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. AUSTIN].

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. Speaker, I represent a district which is very much interested in the matter under discussion. During my service in this House I have sent 40 or 50 war claims to the Court of Claims for investigation and report. The claimants employed their attorneys. They have spent some time and not a little money procuring evidence to be submitted to the court, and on the adjournment of the last Congress I ascertained for the first time that this House had agreed to an amendment offered in the Senate practically throwing out of that court these identical claims. None of us had any information in this House of this proposed plan except the members of the War Claims Committee who were dealing with the Senate amendment. We were in absolute ignorance of it. There never was a statement made on the floor of the House or an intimation that we were going to commit ourselves to this unjust and unfair action which is a denial of justice to claimants whose cases we have submitted to a court in order that that court might submit a finding to this House. When I returned home I had to admit that Congress had passed such a bill without the knowledge on the part of the Members of this House, except the members of the Committee on War Claims and perhaps a half dozen others, of what they were doing in the closing hours of that session.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, the gentlemen of the House will observe there has been no objection to the passage of this resolution; that this discussion has been on another subject altogether. I think there can be no question about the merit of the resolution. Mr. Holloway, if he had lived, would have drawn the salary during the vacation. No one has drawn any salary for this service, although it was provided for by law since July last. If Mr. Holloway had lived there would have been no necessity for any resolution of any kind and he would have drawn his salary to the 30th day of June, 1916. I ask for the question.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LLOYD. Now, the substitute.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the substitute.

The substitute was agreed to.

The resolution as amended by the substitute was agreed to.

BRIDGE ACROSS ALLEGHENY RIVER, OIL CITY, PA.

Mr. MILLER of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, there lies on the Speaker's table a bill (S. 696) authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Allegheny River at Oil City, Pa. It passed the Senate on the 16th. A similar bill has been prepared by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and I ask to have the Senate bill taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

Mr. MANN. It does not require unanimous consent. It is automatic.

Mr. ADAMSON. It is correct.

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House the bill (S. 696), which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 696) authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Allegheny River at Oil City, Venango County, Pa.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., a railroad corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, be, and it is hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Allegheny River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, in Oil City, county of Venango, and State of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the Senate bill.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. ADAMSON, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the House bill of a similar tenor will be ordered to lie on the table.

There was no objection.

URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table House joint resolution No. 60 and consider the Senate amendment in the House as in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House joint resolution No. 60, with a Senate amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 60) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, with Senate amendment.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, let the Clerk read the Senate amendment.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the Senate amendment.

The Senate amendment was read.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the Senate amendment.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, that is not the question, although I have no objection.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, for its immediate consideration in the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I move to agree to the Senate amendment.

Mr. MANN. Has the request already been granted to consider it in the House as in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asked that it be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman from New York yield to me a little time?

Mr. FITZGERALD. I shall make a statement explaining it first.

Mr. Speaker, some time about the 1st of July a bomb was exploded at the Senate end of the Capitol, doing some damage to the building. The situation was such that the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate took up with the Superintendent of the Capitol the question of providing in some way for additional watch service for the Capitol Building. The Superintendent of the Capitol arranged to carry on certain pay rolls, out of certain appropriations under his charge, 16 additional watchmen, at the compensation of $60 per month. He did it upon condition that the captain of the Capitol police should personally select the men, and after they had been selected they were sent to the Superintendent of the Capitol Building and Grounds, in order that he might be satisfied that they were physically and otherwise qualified for the police duties to which they were to be assigned.

The men were appointed about the 5th of July and carried on the appropriations under the control of the Superintendent of the Capitol Building and Grounds until the 15th of December. The total expenditure was $5,250. One-third of the sum was charged to the appropriation for the maintenance and repair of the Capitol Building, one-third to the maintenance of the House Office Building, and one-third to the maintenance of the Senate Office Building. The condition of the appropriations did not permit the Superintendent of the Capitol Building and Grounds to have any additional expense for this purpose charged against his appropriations after the 15th of December. I am informed that the men originally selected are still performing the service.

There are provided by the legislative act 47 privates, 3 lieutenants, and 1 captain of police. The privates receive $1,050 per annum, and they, with the 16 additional privates, at $720 a year, making a total of 67 employees, are now performing the duty of policing the Capitol and the two office buildings.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. FITZGERALD. If the gentleman will wait until I finish a statement of what has been done, I shall be glad to yield. I wish to have a complete statement.

In the Sixty-second Congress there were dropped from the Capitol police force 1 lieutenant, at $1,200, and 34 privates, at $1,050 each; 35 employees, at a total annual compensation of $36,900. In the first session of the Sixty-third Congress there were added 1 lieutenant, at $1,200, and 14 privates, at $1,050 each, or 15 employees, at the total annual compensation of $15,900. The net reduction from the beginning of the Sixty-second Congress was 20 employees, with a total annual compensation of $21,000.

The Senate added in the pending bill 16 employees, at $720 each, which leaves a net reduction from the Sixty-second Congress of 4 employees, with a total compensation of $9,480.

I yield now to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. I do not know whether the gentleman can give the information I was seeking. How many of these police are on duty at the same time? They are in three shifts, are they, of eight hours?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Yes; three shifts.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. You say there are 40 or 50 of them?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Fifty-one, including both the office buildings.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. Can the gentleman tell how many of them were on duty at the time this bomb was exploded?

Mr. FITZGERALD. No; I have not the information.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. The gentleman would not know whether there was one or anyone?

Mr. FITZGERALD. I have no information on the question. If they were equally divided in three shifts, it would give 16 privates on each shift to police the House Office Building and the Capitol and the Senate Office Building.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. How many?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Sixteen for each shift, if the number of men were equally divided in three shifts. That would make 16 men, if that is the way the division is made. I am not certain, but I believe there are more on duty during the day, when more persons are in the Capitol, but I am not positive about it.

Mr. Speaker, the Sergeant at Arms of the two Houses, in view of what happened, are of the opinion that it is highly important that these additional men should be employed for the balance of the fiscal year. If any accident should occur and the Congress denied to those officials the additional help that they insist is essential properly to police the Capitol Building, they would justify themselves from liability on the ground that the Congress had declined to furnish the force necessary to enable them to do the work. If we give them the force which they say is required properly to police the Capitol Building, then we can hold those in charge of the work rigorously to account in the event of any untoward accident. For that reason I submit the motion to agree to the Senate amendment, in order to test the wish of the House regarding the matter.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, it is very likely that we need the additional Capitol police. I do not know whether the gentlemen who have already been employed by the Superintendent of the Capitol are to fill these places or not. The police are appointed, I believe, by the Sergeant at Arms, one-half from the House and one-half from the Senate, and if we add to the number of Capitol policemen, probably the desire for pie will result in the appointment of new men, unless the patronage committee on the other side have already selected the men who were employed last summer.

Four years ago our Democratic friends, having obtained a majority in the House, came in with great professions of economy. They held a caucus and decided to abolish a lot of the places in the House, most of which have since been restored. Among the other places they proposed to abolish were quite a number of the Capitol police. Under the leadership of that distinguished and able Member of the House, Mr. Palmer, of Pennsylvania, they determined to abolish the number of the Capitol police and other offices. The gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Palmer, has since been rewarded by the administration, which appreciated his proper efforts for economy, though, I think, they were never fully appreciated even on that side of the House. [Laughter.] But right after the Democratic caucus the House considered and passed this resolution:

That the provisions in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation acts approved June 17, 1910, and March 4, 1911, making appropriations for the Capitol police, are hereby amended by reducing the number of lieutenants from 3 to 2, by reducing the number of privates from 67 to 33, and by reducing the total appropriation for the Capitol police to such sums as may be necessary.

That was the result of caucus action on the Democratic side of the House. Mr. Roddenbery, of Georgia, had charge of the resolution reported from the Committee on Accounts, and on May 26, 1911, he said:

Mr. Speaker, this resolution completes, or is designed to complete, the caucus action of the majority on the 1st of April. The caucus action and the report of the committee favored the abolition of 34 private policemen of the Capitol force and 1 lieutenant of the Capitol police, and the joint resolution seeks to carry into effect this resolution by reducing the number of lieutenants from 3 to 2 and by reducing the number of privates from 67 to 33, and we submit this resolution for the purpose of executing this mandate of the caucus.

Now it is proposed, by unanimous consent, with no Member on the Democratic side objecting—and any one of them could have stopped this—to override the action of the Democratic caucus. When they took this action four years ago they advertised all over the country, "Here we show you our economy. Here are some Republican policemen on the force, and we propose to discharge them."

We told the Democrats at the time that they would in the end, when they learned more, increase the police force and restore those various offices which they were then abolishing. Now it is proposed to do it, not by a contest in the House, but by unanimous consent. The only real economist that the House ever had on the Democratic side—barring the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD]—was Mr. Palmer, of Pennsylvania; and his constituents having dispensed with his services, there is nobody left over there to speak for economy. [Laughter.] No one objects to this "gross extravagance," as you described it four years ago, and I do not wonder. Since that time the country has learned that, whatever else may be expected or received from Democratic control, economy never will be.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MANN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Illinois is in error. This amendment is not to be agreed to by unanimous consent. It will be agreed to, if at all, by the House upon a vote. I expect the gentleman from Illinois and quite a number of other gentlemen on that side of the House will vote to adopt the Senate amendment.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Yes.

Mr. MANN. Did not the gentleman bring it before the House by unanimous consent?

Mr. FITZGERALD. I brought it before the House by unanimous consent.

Mr. MANN. Could not anyone have prevented it by objecting?

Mr. FITZGERALD. He could have prevented its consideration to-day, but that would simply have delayed it until to-morrow, when the committee could have reported it.

Mr. MANN. But when nobody objects, that shows that there is no objection to it.

Mr. FITZGERALD. There is a particular reason for it. No one on this side of the House will object to a resolution at this time increasing the force of the Capitol police. There are so many more Republicans in this Congress than in the last one that more police are necessary around the Capitol. [Laughter.]

Mr. MANN. Then you had better increase the number for the next Congress. [Laughter.]

Mr. FITZGERALD. In the next Congress there will be so few Republicans upon that side that we can then dispense with a large number of the Capitol police; so that it is very apparent to everyone in the House that no one will object to the consideration of the resolution.

The fact is that everyone is familiar with existing conditions, and the responsibility is upon the House itself to determine whether it is the part of wisdom at this time to provide these 16 additional men to police these three buildings from now until the 30th of June. If they be continued it will give 67 men to do all of the watch and police service in the two office buildings and the Capitol during the time Congress is in session. As I am somewhat solicitous for my own welfare, I intend to vote for the resolution.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. FITZGERALD. I yield.

Mr. MANN. In view of the statement of the gentleman that they were increasing the number of Capitol police because of the increased number on the Republican side, I should like to ask the gentleman, as we are going to have a new Member on the Republican side in the person of Mr. Hicks when next we meet, the court of appeals of his State having decided that Mr. Hicks is elected, whether the gentleman from New York does not want to increase the number of the Capitol police beyond that now proposed?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Well, Mr. Speaker, if every time a Republican Member is added to the membership on that side of the House it becomes necessary to add four or five policemen to the Capitol police force, I will not be the one to stand in the way of the proper policing of the Capitol; and if the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] will give me his personal assurance at this time that the fact that the gentleman from the first district of New York, who will receive a certificate more or less permanent, and will take his seat on that side of the House, will necessitate a further addition to the Capitol police force, I shall be glad to modify the motion which I have offered, and to offer one to agree to the Senate amendment with an amendment increasing the police force to such a number as the gentleman from Illinois may think will be adequate.

Mr. MANN. I will give the gentleman the assurance that when we meet again we will have one increase of Members on this side of the House and not on that side.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I would not take that unction to my soul, because his term on that side of the House may not be of sufficient duration to give much joy to the gentleman from Illinois and his colleagues, from what I have been informed are the facts in the case.

Mr. MANN. I have no doubt the gentleman from New York hastily says that he is willing to override the decision of the Supreme Court in New York, the decision of the appellate division of the Supreme Court in New York, and the decision of the court of appeals in New York; but I imagine that there will be some Members on the majority side of the House who will pay some attention to the decisions of the courts in the gentleman's own State, although he is not permitted to make it. [Laughter.]

Mr. FITZGERALD. The gentleman need not worry that the decisions of the courts of the State of New York will not be properly honored in this House. The only thing decided by the courts in the State, so far as the facts are concerned, is that upon certain facts as presented a Republican candidate was entitled to have denied an application to stay further the issuance of a certificate of election. The difference in the vote as reported thus far is three. The Democratic candidate has been struggling ever since the congressional election to have counted in the courts of the State the ballots that were cast at the election, but his attempts to have them counted in a judicial tribunal has been resisted at every stage by his Republican opponent.

What I have to say is this: That when these ballot boxes are opened and the ballots are counted, whichever way an honest and impartial review of them will show the result to be, this side of the House will acquiesce in it. It will not be like those early days which I experienced in this House, when all that was necessary for a man to do was to come to this Chamber claiming a seat on the Republican side and submit a contest and be assured of a seat. [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.]

However, we will settle the election case some other time. I may add that the fact that I was willing to assume a position where I should be free to criticize decisions of the courts of my State perhaps has taken away from me some of the awe with which the gentleman from Illinois looks upon those distinguished tribunals.

Mr. MANN. I do not propose to discuss the election case now.

Mr. FITZGERALD. If the gentleman will pardon me, I do not wish or intend what I say to be construed as meaning that this side of the House has any intention, in any way, of doing an act that will not be strictly in accordance with the rights of the contestants.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I have been long enough in the House and have known the gentleman from New York long enough to distinguish between his serious remarks and his facetious partisan remarks, and I never take them seriously. I made a facetious reference to the gentleman from New York a moment ago showing that I had knowledge that he had been defeated for election as judge in the State of New York. I think that his election to any position outside of this body would have been a distinct loss, not only to this body but to the country at large. [Applause.] If he had been elected judge, I would not think that he should be judged by some of his remarks this morning on election cases, because he would have made an able, impartial judge, as good as any who ever had sat upon the bench. [Applause.]

Mr. FITZGERALD. It is such compliments as that that made my campaign very embarrassing and instructive. [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the Senate amendment.

The question was taken, and the Senate amendment was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. FITZGERALD, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the Senate amendment was agreed to was laid on the table.

REPORT OF THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION (H. DOC. NO. 425).

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House a letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting the report of the Industrial Commission. It is a very lengthy document and, unless there is some special reason for reading it, it will be referred to the Committee on Labor. [After a pause.] The Chair refers it to the Committee on Labor and orders it printed.

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

That of the report of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, including all the testimony taken at its hearings, 10,000 additional copies be printed, bound, and distributed in the usual manner through the folding rooms of the House and Senate, and that of the final report of the said commission 200,000 additional copies be printed and bound and likewise distributed.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is this a resolution which requires unanimous consent? It is not privileged under the rule.

Mr. LEWIS. It is relevant to that very subject.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that this is not a privileged motion.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will be glad to hear any gentleman on the point of order, which seems never to have been settled since the rules of the House have been changed. In the ordinary course of business the reports are referred by the Speaker and ordered printed or not, as the case may be; that is done practically by unanimous consent. This is not a committee of the House, not even a commission of the House. It was a separate and independent commission, and the Chair is very much in doubt as to what his own procedure ought to be in it.

Mr. BARNHART. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BARNHART. It is an established rule of the House, in any event, as I understand it, that any request for printing coming before the Congress must be accompanied by an estimate of costs of the same, together with a showing of the amount appropriated for printing and the amount already expended. Am I right about that?

Mr. LEWIS. We have the estimate here ready to submit.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana is correct.

Mr. LEWIS. I would like to be heard, Mr. Speaker, on this.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will hear all gentlemen. The Chair thinks the motion of the gentleman from Maryland is a privileged motion. What the gentleman from Maryland is doing, or ought to be doing, at present is asking for the present consideration of the resolution.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to make a short statement.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I desire to make a statement myself. As to whether additional copies of this report should be printed I do not wish to express any opinion at this time. I do not know. The Industrial Commission had, all told, if I recollect correctly, an appropriation of $450,000, and in the last appropriation of $100,000 made for the commission it was provided that the commission should complete its work by a certain date and should do all of its printing, including the printing of its final report, with the funds that had been made available. Whether additional copies of the report or of some things that have not been printed should be printed, I am not in a position to say, because I do not know; but I think it is important, Mr. Speaker, in view of what I do know about what happened when the appropriation was made, that the printing be done and that the final report should be paid for out of that appropriation; that at least some committee of the House having proper jurisdiction should report the resolution providing for any additional printing. Under the rule all resolutions excepting certain ones of a privileged character can be introduced only through the basket and are referred to the appropriate committees. There is no provision in the rules making privileged a resolution to print copies of any report for distribution. Either the objection that it is not in order or a demand for the regular order prevents consideration. The importance of the matter is this, Mr. Speaker. Whatever is printed now is charged against the congressional allotment for printing. A few years ago an investigation disclosed that there was great abuse in the sending to Congress of all sorts of reports and documents to be printed and charged against the congressional allotments which should have been paid for out

of specific appropriations made for printing for various public services of the Government.

One law to which the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BARNHART] has referred requires all orders for printing to contain certain detailed information regarding the cost of the printing of the document, and such information is usually included in the reports of the Committee on Printing, so that the House, with information of the character of document to be printed, could determine whether it was wise to expend the sum required for any particular document. It seems to me that this resolution provides for an extraordinary number of copies of some portion of the proceedings—some two hundred thousand copies. My recollection is that outside of the edition of the horse book, which at various times is provided for distribution by Congress, there never has been an authorization by Congress for the printing of such a large edition of any document; and I doubt very much whether any considerable portion of the 200,000 copies would ever be read. I believe this matter should be considered by the Committee on Printing and that that committee should report a resolution providing for the printing of additional copies of the reports which have already been printed or of some portion of the proceedings which have not been printed, with a detailed statement required by the rule as to the cost of printing, and a recommendation of what should be done. For that reason I make the point of order, because if this other practice be followed, that every time a report is transmitted here from elsewhere, the House should, without the information it should have, adopt resolutions providing for an extraordinary number of copies, it would be absolutely impossible ever to gauge the amount of money that would be required for the congressional printing.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Yes.

Mr. CANNON. I recall it was said that there was a commission in a former Congress which had taken much of evidence and much of communication, and that the report and the accompanying documents, exhibits, and so forth, would make two carloads. I do not know as to this report, as to how extensive it is, but I understand the gentleman thinks it ought to be referred to the proper committee before the report of the exhibits are printed, or, at least before the exhibits, if they be enormous, of which I have no knowledge, should be printed.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I understand there is a very large volume of matter. I have some requests for copies of the report, and I hope that some provision will be made for printing copies of the report, and if it be deemed advisable that some provision be made for printing the testimony. I do not know whether it is desirable to do so; I did not follow the work of the commission sufficiently to tell. But I do believe, Mr. Speaker, that it is unwise to provide for the printing in this way. Rule 22 provides for the manner in which petitions, memorials, resolutions, and bills of all kinds shall be introduced. The only resolutions or bills or motions that can be introduced otherwise are motions that are privileged. This resolution to print can not get before the House except by unanimous consent. There is no rule by which it can come before the House in any other way, unless reported from the Committee on Printing.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will hear the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. LEWIS] on the point of order as to whether this resolution which he offers is privileged. That is the only question before the House now.

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Speaker, I understand the fact to be that the Speaker in his reference of the matter has ordered it to be printed.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has withdrawn that part of it.

Mr. LEWIS. That question is raised with the other. With reference to the gentleman's point of order, to which a very small portion of his remarks, as usual, were devoted, I wish to say that I do not think the matter before the House is in the character of a resolution at all. A resolution would be joint or concurrent in character and would involve the joint action, therefore, of Congress. This is in the nature of a motion that is relevant to and is acted upon while the matter is in passage before the House. It is in the nature of a qualification of the reference of the subject matter by the Speaker himself to the Committee on Labor. It is therefore germane, and an element in the reference itself, and does not take the character of a joint or concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER. How does the gentleman make it out that it is a privileged motion?

Mr. LEWIS. I think it is a privileged motion, as it merely qualifies the action of the Speaker himself in making the reference, which is in order.

The SPEAKER. The printing and reference are two separate propositions.

Mr. LEWIS. With all respect, the declaration that both propositions involve but one matter, that is an argument that amounts only to assertion. The practice of the House has been, I submit, to dispose of both as one matter.

The SPEAKER. But the distinction the gentleman fails to make is this: Executive communications that come over here are directed to the Speaker, and they are disposed of offhand; they are just referred. Everyone has heard that done time and again.

This is a report from a commission and it is addressed to the House. Now, query: Can any gentleman who wants printing done at any time offer a resolution and claim that it is privileged? It is a sort of new question since the rules have been changed.

Mr. STAFFORD. May I ask attention to the rule which, I think, is directly applicable to the question?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Maryland [Mr. LEWIS] has the floor. If he desires to yield, the gentleman may do so.

Mr. LEWIS. I would like to get the gentleman's reference to the rule.

Mr. STAFFORD. I think the rule of the House that is directly applicable is Rule XI, clause 51, which says:

> All proposed legislation or orders touching printing shall be referred to the Joint Committee on Printing on the part of the House.

This certainly is an order providing for printing, and that rule is especially applicable to the situation at hand, and it should be referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. BARNHART. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEWIS. I will.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Speaker, if we would proceed in this way it will certainly be necessary to first repeal the printing law. I quote from an extract from the printing laws, Statutes at Large, page 1012, as follows:

> Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by existing law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof.

And paragraph 2 of that section says:

> Resolutions to print extra copies, when presented in either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. MANN. May I ask the gentleman from Indiana a question?

Mr. LEWIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MANN. Is that law lived up to? Does the Public Printer pay any attention to it whatever?

Mr. BARNHART. He ought to pay attention to it.

Mr. MANN. But, does he? The gentleman is chairman of the committee, and knows.

Mr. BARNHART. Ordinarily, yes.

Mr. MANN. Does the Public Printer ever refuse to print documents of either House of Congress?

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. Will the gentleman from Maryland yield?

Mr. LEWIS. Yes.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. I would like to state, gentlemen, the House did violate that law on Wednesday of this week——

Mr. MANN. They do it every day.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. Because they did order printing done by unanimous consent. It seems to me that every Member of this House knows there is an urgent demand from the laboring people of this country for the printing of this report.

Mr. DAVIS of Texas. And farmers, too.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. And farmers, too, as suggested by my friend from Texas [Mr. DAVIS]. And is it true that these objections are only raised when this matter is wanted by the great masses of the people? I will say to you that this will be printed. You may delay it if you desire, but this report is going to be printed. The people are not going to be denied such an important report as this when there is such a great demand for it.

Mr. BARNHART. Will the gentleman from Maryland permit?

Mr. LEWIS. Yes.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Speaker, in reply to the statement of the gentleman from Illinois, I would like to call the attention of the House to this fact: I am not saying that I am opposed to the printing of this report, but before it is peremptorily ordered we ought to know something about existing conditions.

As stated by the gentleman from New York, this commission was given an appropriation of $450,000 to conduct this work. The sundry civil bill of 1915 provided an appropriation of $100,000 to be available for necessary printing, including the final report of this commission.

Mr. KEATING. Will the gentleman yield a moment?

Mr. BARNHART. I want to answer the gentleman's question, and then I will yield.

Mr. KEATING. But from that point of view——

Mr. BARNHART. I wish to finish my statement. The probability is that the commission, as a good many other commissions have done, and which is not infrequently done by departments, has exceeded its financial authority. And then it comes to the Congress and asks by a resolution calling for unanimous consent to be given this appropriation.

Mr. KEATING. Will the gentleman yield right there?

Mr. BARNHART. No. I want to answer the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUCHANAN].

The commission says it printed 10,000 copies of its final report. Two copies of each were allotted to each Member of Congress. That is a total of 25 copies to each congressional district. I wonder how many of you Members of the House have written to the commission and been advised that they have no copies for distribution? Ten thousand copies were printed, and where are they?

Mr. Speaker, I think this is a question of much importance, involving, as it will, the expenditure of, at the least calculation, $100,000; that some committee of the House—and, I assure you, I do not want the duty to devolve upon me—should make an investigation and see what the Industrial Commission did with this $100,000 which was given, as I am informed, for its printing. And until that has been done, any Member of the House offering a protest against a full investigation of the matter is certainly not within the bounds of proper precedent; but it is his duty to do so in behalf of the welfare of the people, who want these reports. There ought to be something in that resolution providing for the distribution of these reports; it does not carry a word of that kind; and I submit, Mr. Speaker, that the point of order ought to be sustained and that the matter ought to come up in the regular way. If it comes to the Committee on Printing, the gentleman from Maryland may be assured that he will be given the largest and most impartial hearing possible, so far as the chairman of the committee is concerned.

Mr. LEWIS and Mr. KEATING rose.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Maryland [Mr. LEWIS] has the floor on the point of order, and nobody has touched the point of order in the last 30 minutes.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEWIS. Yes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Colorado [Mr. KEATING] is recognized.

Mr. KEATING. If the Speaker will bear with me for just a moment, I desire to reply to the statement of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BARNHART]. Anybody who knows the gentleman from Indiana knows that he would not misrepresent any individual or any commission, and especially a commission appointed by the Government; and yet unfortunately in his quotation he has done the Commission on Industrial Relations a grave injustice, and I am sure that when I call the facts to the attention of the gentleman he will be the very first to make a correction.

He has stated to this House that in the sundy civil appropriation bill $100,000 was set aside for the specific purpose, as he quoted it, of providing for "all necessary printing, including the final report of the commission"; but the gentleman did not quote the entire provision. The memorandum prepared by some one and submitted to the gentleman, upon which he based this statement, is incorrect, because this is what the $100,000 was appropriated for. Permit me to quote from the sundry civil bill as it passed the House:

> For completing the inquiries and investigations authorized by the act of August 23, 1912, entitled "An act to create a Commission on Industrial Relations" and to provide the expenses of such inquiries and investigations as are enumerated in section 2 of said act and for all necessary printing, including the final report of the commission, $100,000, to be immediately available.

The commission so expended the money. The commission conducted the investigations just as it told the Committee on Appropriations it would conduct the investigations, and an examination of the hearings, which contain a statement by Chairman Walsh of exactly what he intended to do with the $100,000, or, rather, with the $140,000 that he requested, will reveal the fact that he never intimated that he intended to print the evidence with this money. He carried out his exact contract and his instructions under this appropriation bill. He did pay for the necessary printing for the commission and he did print the final report of the commission, and 10,000 copies have been made available. Those are the facts.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is not going to hear anybody arguing the merits of the case. If the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. LEWIS] has anything to say about this point of order, the Chair will be glad to hear it.

Mr. LEWIS. I have one further suggestion to offer that may bear upon it. The joint resolution itself, constituting the Industrial Commission, reading from section 3, provides that—

> Said commission may report to Congress its findings and recommendations and submit the testimony taken from time to time, and shall make its final report, accompanied by the testimony not previously submitted.

The SPEAKER. Now, that has been done.

Mr. LEWIS. That has been done on their part, but it seems to me the purpose and implication in that clause clearly requires a printing, because, practically speaking, their report and the testimony can not be submitted to this or any other human body unless it is printed. That is a physical fact, and however astute the economist of the House, he can not meet it with an answer. Those reports can not be intelligibly submitted to the Congress except in print, therefore the implication of existing law is that they shall be printed.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would like to inquire of the gentleman why he makes that statement that it can not be printed. Information came to the Speaker as to the bulk of this report and the evidence, and inquiry was made as to what to do with it, and somebody suggested that it be brought in here. There was not room enough in the well of the House for it, and the Chair ordered it not brought in. It is out in the lobby, and if anybody wants to inspect it, he can go out there and see it. [Laughter.]

Now, the only question is whether or not this resolution which the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. LEWIS] offers here is a privileged resolution. If it is, we will consider it here now. If it is not, you can not consider except by unanimous consent; and while this thing is a sort of big thing in itself, that is not the largest part of it. It sets a precedent for what shall be done about printing matters hereafter.

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Speaker, I want to suggest that the argument presented is a sound as well as a sincere argument. It is true, perhaps, that in a sense it may be said that the report of the testimony is submitted when it is placed in the custody of the Speaker, but it is not actually presented to the Congress. The Speaker is only the technical conduit through which it may be submitted to the Congress. The actual submission to a Congress that operates through its brains, and not through technical inference, requires that it be printed that it can actually be considered by the Members of this House.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me for a question?

Mr. LEWIS. I do.

Mr. MANN. Does the law require that the commission shall submit this to Congress?

Mr. LEWIS. Yes.

Mr. MANN. Then, if the gentleman's argument is correct, it is the duty of the commission to print it.

Mr. LEWIS. They have tried to submit it to the Congress, and they have put it in the conduit through which all reports must be submitted to the Congress.

Mr. MANN. If the gentleman states that it is printed, his argument falls to the ground.

Mr. LEWIS. The testimony is not printed.

Mr. MANN. If they have submitted the testimony as the law requires the submission of the testimony it must be printed, and it is not our duty to submit it to Congress.

Mr. LEWIS. I think the gentleman will give greater aid to this discussion by endeavoring to understand the point I am making.

Mr. MANN. I did understand it, and I exploded it. [Laughter.]

Mr. LEWIS. The gentleman exploded himself, but not the point. [Laughter.] Now, I submit to anyone in this House whether a matter of this kind, containing 7,000 pages of testimony, can be submitted to the understanding of this House without printing. If that inference be a sound inference, then there is an existing law upon which the Speaker's original ruling in this matter automatically ordering it printed may be sustained, and under these circumstances I think the first ruling of the Speaker ordering it printed should be sustained.

I would like, in connection with my remarks, to submit a letter from Prof. Manly——

The SPEAKER. The Chair will say that he has not had the remotest idea of ordering the testimony printed, himself. The House has an absolute right to order the whole thing printed.

Mr. LEWIS. I should like, if the House will permit, to submit a letter upon the subject by Prof. Manly, one of the principal agents of the commission, giving estimates as to the quantity of

matter involved, and also an estimate of the cost of the printing, made by the chief clerk of the Public Printer.

The SPEAKER. That would not throw any light on the point of order. That would be a subsequent consideration. If the Chair should hold that this resolution is in order, why, then, this estimate would be pertinent.

Mr. LEWIS. May I inquire of the Speaker whether, if his ruling should be adverse, a motion to suspend the rules and take up this resolution would be in order at this time?

The SPEAKER. Not on this day. It would have been on Monday a week ago and it will be next Monday.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, in 1880 the House of Representatives adopted a rule providing—

All documents referred to committees or otherwise disposed of shall be printed, unless otherwise specially ordered.

If that were now the rule of the House, this document, referred to a committee in the regular order, would automatically be printed. That was the rule of the House until our friends on the other side of the aisle obtained control of the House in the Sixty-second Congress.

Mr. BARNHART. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MANN. Yes.

Mr. BARNHART. How many copies would be printed under that order to print?

Mr. MANN. It would be printed. It would be put in type, and that would cover the cost of printing in the main.

Mr. BARNHART. It would be the regular number.

Mr. MANN. It would be the regular, usual number. Now, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. LEWIS], my colleague from Illinois [Mr. BUCHANAN], and the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. KEATING] were present here at the opening of the Sixty-second Congress. In the discussion of the rules of the House at that time I pointed out the fact that our friends on that side were leaving out the rule under which documents would be printed when referred to committees; but the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. LEWIS], my colleague from Illinois [Mr. BUCHANAN], and the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. KEATING] all voted for the new rules, on the plea that this was reform, and the reform provided that these things shall not be printed. There is no authority of law for printing them. As a matter of fact, the Speaker, by unanimous consent of the House in reference to most of these documents which come before the House, and because of the lack of a rule on the subject, orders the documents printed. But that is a unanimous-consent proposition. An order to print must go to the Committee on Printing. I myself am inclined to think that anything anybody wants printed and that we want to make use of ought to be printed. I am very liberal about that. While I do not have the greatest confidence in the world in the Walsh Commission, that is neither here nor there. I have no doubt these documents will be printed, because there is a demand on the part of people to obtain them. This is an official report. That being the case, it will undoubtedly be printed in sufficient number. But I hope hereafter when I warn my friends on the other side of the House of these things in advance they will take the warning seriously. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. DAVIS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, following the suggestion of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN], I am taking this matter seriously. I understand the practice to be that when a thing is submitted to a parliamentary body, it must be put in such physical and tangible condition as to be utilized, read, and understood; and, my God, I can not understand those boxes out there in the hall. [Laughter.] Furthermore, while I am not familiar with your rules and regulations and the ruts in which you have run before, I understand this to be a very inopportune time for any man to become parsimonious or picayunish over the printing of a matter that the whole country and the whole civilized world has got its eyes on. There are more than 40,000 farmers in my State who are interested in the developments made in that investigation as to the land monopolies of Texas, and they are anxious and heart-throbbing about it, and the Federation of Labor and the bankers and business men all through the State have insisted that this report and these proceedings of this commission must be put in such tangible shape that they can get the facts and that the whole matter must be put before them. The press paraded the fact that there were two carloads of it and that it ought to be sent to the junk pile. I want to notify you right now that if there is a man from Texas who votes to have it go to the junk pile, he will meet me on the stump when he gets back to Texas in the next campaign. [Applause.]

Mr. WINGO. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WINGO. I want to know if the report of the Commission on Industrial Relations, with the accompanying testimony, has been laid before the House?

The SPEAKER. Yes.

Mr. WINGO. What disposition was made of it, and under what rule was that disposition made?

The SPEAKER. The Chair referred the report to the Committee on Labor.

Mr. WINGO. Did the Chair dispose of the testimony; and if so, under what rule?

The SPEAKER. Yes. The whole thing goes to the Committee on Labor.

Mr. WINGO. Under what rule did the Chair so dispose of it?

The SPEAKER. Under the ordinary rules of the House, which provide that the Chair must refer these things somewhere.

Mr. WINGO. I doubt if the Speaker catches the parliamentary inquiry I want to submit. I understand the situation to be this, that under the mandate of law the Industrial Commission has reported to Congress, not simply its report, but also the accompanying testimony?

The SPEAKER. Yes.

Mr. WINGO. And pursuant to custom and the rule the Speaker has laid both before the House?

The SPEAKER. Yes.

Mr. WINGO. Now, does it follow, as a matter of fact, that the House can not make any disposition of either the report or the accompanying testimony, and that the Speaker is bound by some rule to exercise a discretion and refer it to some particular committee? Can not the House at that particular moment dispose of either the report or the accompanying testimony by ordering the printing, or ordering it referred to a committee for consideration looking to the printing of the testimony?

The SPEAKER. The remedy is——

Mr. MANN. Rule XXIV covers it.

Mr. WINGO. I do not understand that Rule XXIV does cover it. Here is the point I want to get at: It would be a useless practice and a useless rule for the Speaker to go through the mere mechanical performance of laying before the House a report and testimony that the law requires to be made. Now, it does occur to me that the moment the Speaker does that, any Member has the right, while it is then before the House, to make a motion for its disposition, for that is the matter which is before the House. And at the time it was laid before the House, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. LEWIS] was on his feet offering his motion to print.

The SPEAKER. But that is a distinct and separate proposition. It has nothing whatever to do with the reference.

Mr. WINGO. I am not talking about the reference, I am talking about the disposition of this testimony which the Speaker had laid before the House, and the gentleman from Maryland offered a motion to print, which, if carried, would have been a disposition of the matter before the House.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will read the rule. Rule XXIV, clause 2, says:

2. Business on the Speaker's table shall be disposed of as follows: Messages from the President shall be referred to the appropriate committees without debate. Reports and communications from heads of departments, and other communications addressed to the House, and bills, resolutions, and messages from the Senate may be referred to the appropriate committees in the same manner and with the same right of correction as public bills presented by Members.

Now, it is the universal practice under that rule for the Speaker to refer these matters, and if any gentleman thinks that the Speaker has erred in the matter, the same rules provide a way in which he can get at it. He can ask for a rereference. On the first day of this session there were 2,000 public bills introduced, and in the rush some of them were referred to the wrong committees and some of them had the names of certain Members wrong. Members came in and asked that the error be corrected and that they be rereferred.

Mr. WINGO. A further parliamentary inquiry. The Chair holds under that rule that the Speaker is limited in his action in laying the matter before the House, and that when he lays it before the House for the purpose of making a reference, under that rule the House can not dispose of the matter laid before it?

The SPEAKER. The Chair is not going to decide that question until it comes up.

Mr. WINGO. Is it not true that that situation has arisen inasmuch as when the Speaker laid before the House the report with the accompanying documents, the gentleman from Maryland immediately arose and offered his motion to print?

The SPEAKER. No; they have no connection with each other. The matter was completed when the Speaker referred it to the Committee on Labor.

Mr. WINGO. Then, Mr. Speaker, I make this parliamentary inquiry. Did not the gentleman from Maryland have a right to sumbit his motion at that time? Is it not a fact that when these reports are laid before the House the Speaker says, "without objection, it is referred"?

The SPEAKER. As a matter of fact, the Speaker was not obliged to lay the report before the House; he might have referred it without doing so, but it being a matter of great importance, he did lay it before the House.

Mr. WINGO. Then, under the rules, the House can not dispose of that until some committee presents it.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has not decided that; it is too late to raise the question, and we have enough on hand to decide the question raised by the gentleman from New York against the resolution of the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. WINGO. I want to say to the Chair that I take this view of it—I may be wrong. This matter being brought before the House, not by the gentleman from Maryland but by the action of the Speaker in laying before the House the matter under consideration, and at that time the Speaker said he referred it to the Committee on Labor, the gentleman from Maryland offered his motion immediately.

The SPEAKER. The Chair understands that, but they have no connection with each other. The proposition before the House is the point of order made by the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD], that this resolution or motion for printing offered by the gentleman from Maryland is not a privileged matter. Now, if any gentleman has an opinion about that he wants to express, and will stick to that point, the Chair will hear him.

Mr. WINGO. I desire to stick to the point, but I would like to ask the Chair at what stage of the parliamentary proceeding would the Speaker hold that a gentleman on the floor could offer a motion to dispose of the accompanying documents?

The SPEAKER. The motion of the gentleman from Maryland had nothing to do with the question which the gentleman from Arkansas is talking about. He could have come in next week with his motion just as well as to-day.

Mr. WINGO. But the gentleman from Maryland offered his motion at the time the matter was before the House. I submit that the report was before the House when the gentleman from Maryland offered his motion. There should be a connection between the two if there is not.

The SPEAKER. The Chair overrules the gentleman's view of it.

Mr. TOWNER. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that we are in danger of losing the point and strength of the proposition that was urged by the chairman of the committee [Mr. LEWIS] when we consider the question as to whether or not this is a privileged resolution. It would have been certainly within the Speaker's power, if he had chosen to do so, to have referred it to the Committee on Labor, in so far as the report was concerned, and it would have been within the province of the Speaker to refer the matter regarding the printing of the report to the Committee on Printing. But the Speaker did not do so. I say it would have been within his province to have taken that course.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would like to ask the gentleman from Iowa what authority the Speaker had to take that course.

Mr. TOWNER. Under the rules that have been quoted. A few minutes ago the Speaker said that they were separate questions, the question of printing was separate and apart from the question of the report. If that be true, it would have been within the power of the Speaker to refer to the Committee on Printing the matter regarding the printing of the report, and to the Committee on Labor the consideration of the report, but the Speaker did not do so. He refers the entire matter to the Committee on Labor, which includes, if it was not differentiated, the printing of the report, and now here is a part of the report of the committee to which the Speaker has committed the entire matter, and the chairman of the committee to which the report is committed makes a motion or recommendation as to the printing of the report.

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Speaker, if the Chair will indulge me a moment, I think we are all confusing what is a practice by consent and what is the right of the Chair. Under the rules the Chair has no right to lay before the House this or any other report of its nature. The Chair had the right under the rules to refer this report, and the practice is for the Chair in such matters of importance, in order to inform the House, to say that the Chair lays before the House certain documents and without objection refers them to a designated committee; frequently without saying that, they are referred to such and such a committee.

The Chair sometimes goes further and orders, without objection and by consent of all Members, the printing either of the report and the accompanying documents or of part of them. But gentlemen are confusing here the practice that is concurred in by consent and the rights and privileges of the Chair. The rule expressly says that the Chair as to certain matters shall lay them before the House for the consideration of the House, and that is so in regard to certain bills that have reached certain stages, but it is not true that anywhere there can be found within the rules the right of the Chair to take such a report that comes to the Congress and submit it in the sense that it is up to the House then for consideration as to what determination shall be made of it. That is the reason the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. TOWNER] is in error. He is confusing the ordinary practice that we concur in with the right of the Chair.

Mr. TOWNER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHERLEY. Certainly.

Mr. TOWNER. Would it not have been within the power of the Speaker, and would he not have been perhaps compelled, if the question were called to his attention, to refer the matter of printing to the Committee on Printing?

Mr. SHERLEY. I think not. I do not think he has any power whatever to do it except by consent.

Mr. MANN. Oh, a matter of printing in the regular way the Speaker refers in the regular way.

Mr. SHERLEY. But that is not the question of the gentleman from Iowa. The question of the gentleman from Iowa was whether when the Chair lays a matter before the House it is not then in order to have the Chair to indicate what committee shall consider the question of printing. I answered no.

Mr. TOWNER. If the gentleman will pardon me, would it not be the duty of the Speaker at any time when his attention is called to this matter to have referred it to the Committee on Printing?

Mr. SHERLEY. Not at all. The gentleman seems to think that the printing of documents must follow the presentation of them to Congress.

Mr. TOWNER. No; I do not, unless it coincides, as in this case, with the report of the committee.

Mr. SHERLEY. I think the Chair has only one power, and that is to refer this report to what he considered to be the proper committee, except by unanimous consent, and then, if anyone felt that that reference was improper, the rules provide a method whereby the change of reference may be made either by proper motion then or subsequently.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, this is a report which was required to be made to Congress by the terms of the law creating the commission making the report. When it is sent to the Speaker it comes officially to him as the presiding officer of the House. The rule provides:

> Business on the Speaker's table shall be disposed of as follows:
> "Messages from the President shall be referred to the appropriate committees without debate. Reports and communications from heads of departments and other communications addressed to the House and bills, resolutions, and messages from the Senate may be referred to the appropriate committees."

This was business on the Speaker's table. I think it was his duty to lay it before the House, although the Speaker suggested that he might have referred it without reference in the House. It was "business" on the Speaker's table. The rule does not say that the Speaker shall make the reference, but the rule provides that the only thing that can be done with a communication is to refer it to a committee, or, by implication, to lay it on the table. The House can take no other action in regard to it, and as a matter of common practice the Speaker makes the reference, although it is always in order at the time to make a motion for a reference to some other committee, or afterwards to come in on the motion of a committee itself for a change of reference. This matter being on the Speaker's table and he laying it before the House, under the rules could only do the one thing by unanimous consent—refer it to the Committee on Labor. If he had offered to refer it to some other committee, the gentleman from Maryland, I think, could have made a motion that it be referred to the Committee on Labor. The question of printing is not involved in that proposition at all. While it is the practice of the Speaker on these ordinary propositions to order them printed, that is by unanimous consent only. Any gentleman can stop it if he wishes to object.

The SPEAKER. This debate on subjects not pertinent probably is not without its uses in addition to the debate on the point of order. Some gentlemen mix up the matter of the proposition of reference and the importance of these documents, and as to whether or not this resolution to print additional copies which is pending here now is privileged. If the Chair had any opinion about it, he would agree with some of these gentlemen that there is a demand for the printing of this document. Perhaps there is. The Chair has received sev-

eral requests himself; but that is neither here nor there. The only question the Chair has to decide is whether this resolution of the gentleman from Maryland at this particular juncture is a privileged resolution. The gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] and the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY] and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] in their statements have very clearly stated everything there was to be said about it, except that the phrase "the Speaker's table" is liable to mislead some people. This desk is not the Speaker's table. In the British Parliament they had a table down in front of the Speaker's stand where they put these documents, and that was literally the Speaker's table, and we still hold to the phrase, but the Speaker's table is around here almost anywhere. The clerks have these documents. The only question is whether or not this report ought to be printed and not whether we ought to print 200,000 or 500,000 copies of it, or whether it ought to be printed at all, or whether it is any good after it is printed, or whether it is the most important document that ever was printed, or whether everybody or nobody wants it.

The question is whether, under the rules and practices of the House, this resolution is privileged. The Chair thinks it is not and that it will have to go through the basket and be referred to the Committee on Printing.

PANAMA-CALIFORNIA EXPOSITION.

Mr. CANTRILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table Senate joint resolution 38 and put it on its passage. I desire to state that this is an identical resolution to one which has been introduced in the House and been favorably reported by the House committee. It permits the Government exhibit to be removed from the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco down to the Panama-California Exposition at San Diego.

The SPEAKER. When did this resolution come over?

Mr. CANTRILL. It was reported yesterday. That is my information. It is my recollection that it was reported by the Clerk of the Senate here yesterday.

The SPEAKER. What is the number of it?

Mr. CANTRILL. Senate joint resolution 38, which is identical with House resolution No. 3, which has been favorably reported by the House committee.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will inquire of gentlemen from California if any of them got that resolution that came over here? There were two or three of the gentlemen up here looking at it. In the meantime, we will go ahead with something else until it is found.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Waldorf, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

S. 900. An act amending sections 476, 477, and 440 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA LAND GRANTS.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to print in the RECORD a decision of Judge Wolverton, of the United States District Court of Oregon, in reference to the Oregon and California land grants. His decision was rendered on December 9 last, and it is a decree his court enters on the decision made by the Supreme Court of the United States on this matter in June last.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Oregon asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by printing the document named. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

BRIDGE ACROSS BLACK RIVER, MO.

Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table and consider the bill H. R. 4717—a bridge bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 4717) to authorize Butler County, Mo., to construct a bridge across Black River.

Be it enacted, etc., That Butler County, Mo., is hereby authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across Black River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation at or near the south line of section 10, township 23 north, range 7 east, Butler County, in the State of Missouri, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Has this already been reported?

Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri. It has been favorably reported.

Mr. MANN. This morning?

Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri. By the committee.

Mr. MANN. It was reported this morning, was it?

Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri. Reported this morning.

Mr. MANN. I shall not object to that, although we all understand the circumstances. I believe there are several of these. Ordinarily we do not let them pass until they have been in print.

Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri. I am anxious to get this through before the holidays.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE ARKANSAS RIVER, TULSA, OKLA.

Mr. DAVENPORT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 3681, which has been reported favorably from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and also favorably from the War Department. It relates to the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas River, by Tulsa County, at or near Tulsa, Okla.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 3681) authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas River, at or near Tulsa, Okla.

Be it enacted, etc., That the county of Tulsa, in the State of Oklahoma, be, and is hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Arkansas River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near Tulsa, Okla., in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Wisconsin rise?

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Reserving the right to object, I would like to ask a question. What is the urgent necessity for passing this bill at this time, without having it referred and——

Mr. DAVENPORT. It has been referred and reported favorably by the War Department and reported from the committee favorably this morning.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. I did not mean without having it referred, but without having it printed.

Mr. DAVENPORT. I can answer the gentleman's question. The county thought, as the railroad company and the toll-bridge company had been permitted to construct bridges there without any authorization, that they could go ahead and do the same thing.

When the county did that the War Department called attention to the fact that it had been declared a navigable stream up to where the county wished to construct a bridge. In the meantime they have several thousand dollars' worth of material on the ground, and they can not go ahead without getting this authority. For that reason it seems important to them to go ahead at this time.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. I shall not object. I wish to say, however, that it will not be long before objection will be made to the granting of unanimous consent for the construction of bridges across navigable streams unless the titles of the bills are printed in regular order on the Unanimous Consent Calendar, so that the House and the country, and especially the people of the localities where it is proposed to erect these structures, may be thus duly notified that such legislation is pending.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. ADAMSON, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

FISCAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk Senate joint resolution No. 56, and ask its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table Senate joint resolution

56, and proceed to the present consideration thereof. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

Joint resolution (S. J. Res. 56) extending the time for filing the report of the Joint Committee of Congress on the Fiscal Relations between the District of Columbia and the United States.

Resolved, etc., That the joint committee of the two Houses of Congress, appointed pursuant to the act of Congress approved March 3, 1915, is hereby given until the 1st day of February, 1916, in which to file the report required by the said act.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, what is the necessity for this? That is, why did not the commission meet and do business?

Mr. RAINEY. I will state, for the information of the gentleman from Illinois, that the printing of the testimony taken before the joint commission is not yet completed. We devoted to these hearings the greater portion of the months of October and November, and the hearings are very voluminous. We heard everybody who wanted to be heard, and the hearings will probably take up 2,000 printed pages. As yet they have not been even indexed.

Mr. MANN. When did the commission first meet here?

Mr. RAINEY. The commission met, I think, on the 20th of October.

Mr. MANN. How long did they sit then?

Mr. RAINEY. They sat almost continuously until the convening of this Congress; until two or three days before the session opened.

I will say that I do not think we shall meet until the 1st of February, but the printing of the hearings not having been completed yet, and the hearings not being indexed——

Mr. MANN. I came down here about the middle of November and saw in the papers every day statements that the commission was going to meet some time in the future; that it was not convenient to meet here now, and so on, and so on.

Mr. RAINEY. I am surprised that the gentleman saw those reports on the 15th of November, because we were in session on the 15th of November, and had been in session from the 20th of October, and we continued in session beyond the 15th of November.

Mr. MANN. Then you must have quit shortly before that time. I came here about the end of November, and saw no mention of any meeting at all.

Mr. RAINEY. We shall not meet again until the 1st of February.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman permit an interruption?

Mr. RAINEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. As I understood, the gentleman was to move to concur in this change of date with an amendment making it the 10th of January?

Mr. PAGE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from Illinois will permit, I was going to offer the amendment suggested by the gentleman from Illinois, and if it is in order now, Mr. Speaker, I will do so if I can be recognized for that purpose.

The SPEAKER. It is in order now to get unanimous consent to consider it. Is there objection to the present consideration of it?

There was no objection.

Mr. PAGE of North Carolina. Now, Mr. Speaker, I move to amend the resolution by striking out "the 1st day of February" and inserting in lieu thereof "the 10th day of January."

Mr. RAINEY. I have no objection to that amendment, I will say. The only thing we want to do is to be able to come back here after the holidays and carefully consider the report before we present it, and the 10th day of January will be satisfactory.

Mr. GARD. Mr. Speaker, as a member of this commission, I am frank to say to the House that personally I regret that there has been any request for an extension of time. It seems to me, and has seemed to me, that this commission could do its work, and do its work well, and report by the time given to it by this House in which to report, which was the 1st of January.

This commission began its work under the call of the chairman on the 20th of October. It sat nearly every week day from the 20th of October until the 16th of November. Its sessions were from 10 o'clock in the morning until 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until 5. A great amount of testimony was heard, and so far as I am concerned, as one of the members of the committee, I am entirely ready at this time, even if Congress adjourns to-day, to present a formulated report of what I believe to be right on the question submitted to us for determination by this House.

I realize that this question should be settled, and settled in a way that could be brought to the attention of the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on the District of Columbia at a time when the House can take it up, and at a time when it can be studied and when the information obtained shall be available and valuable. I say, therefore, that I regret there has been a request for an extension of time on the part of this commission, for I think the commission ought to be able to present its report at the time mentioned in the authority given it by the House and by the Senate, but in view of the short time now asked beyond the time first assigned, I will interpose no objection to the request as amended.

The SPEAKER. Question.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I am a member of that joint select committee, have attended all of its meetings, and wish now to say a word in reply to the suggestion of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN].

The committee, as the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GARD] has just said, began its hearings of witnesses on the 20th of October and continued them until the 18th of November. Each day the session lasted from 10 o'clock in the morning until 1 in the afternoon, and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon.

There has been delay in printing the testimony. The last half of the printed pages of revised testimony—there are, in all, more than 1,750 pages—were not received by me nor by other members of the committee until last evening after the House adjourned, and then only in the form of loose sheets. The sheets were still wet from the printing press.

The matters which this committee was appointed to investigate and report upon have long been in dispute, one of them for more than 75 years. The questions involved are of exceeding importance to the people of the District of Columbia, and also, in many respects, to all of the people of the country. Like the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GARD], I would be glad if the committee could have filed its report before this time. I felt sure that it could do so by the 1st of January. But because of the great delay in the printing and of the consequent necessary delay in preparing an index to the testimony, and in view of the fact that the committee must consult the revised printed pages in order that its recommendations may be based upon accurate statements of fact, I approve the motion of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. RAINEY], as amended by the motion of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. PAGE], and sincerely hope that the resolution with the amendment will be adopted without objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. PAGE], making the extension to the 10th of January.

The amendment was agreed to.

The joint resolution as amended was ordered to a third reading, and was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Waldorf, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed joint resolution and bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

S. J. Res. 51. Joint resolution appropriating money for the payment of certain claims on account of labor, supplies, materials, and cash furnished in the construction of the Corbett Tunnel;

S. 968. An act granting an extension of time to construct a bridge across Rock River at or near Colona Ferry, in the State of Illinois; and

S. 1230. An act to authorize the construction of bridges across the Fox River at Aurora, Ill.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION AND BILL SIGNED.

Mr. LAZARO, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled joint resolution of the following title, when the Speaker signed the same:

H. J. Res. 60. Joint resolution making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bill of the following title:

S. 696. An act authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Allegheny River at Oil City, Venango County, Pa.

THE "EASTLAND" DISASTER.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, on the 14th instant the Speaker laid before the House the report and testimony taken by the Department of Commerce on the *Eastland* disaster at Chicago. As I understand it, the report embraces the testimony taken by the Steamboat-Inspection Service. It was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. I think the testimony and report should have been referred to

the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, as it relates to questions affecting our navigation laws, and we have bills now pending before the committee growing out of that disaster and intended to remedy the conditions in the future and make such disasters less liable to occur.

The SPEAKER. If there be no objection, that change of reference will be made.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like to say that so far as I have been advised that investigation refers not to the rates and practices of transportation, but to the structure and rules for navigating vessels. For that reason, perhaps, I ought not to object to this request. But while I am perfectly willing to yield to the jurisdiction of other committees the things to which I am not entitled, I am beginning to think I ought to complain at their taking and the giving to some of them of bills to which my committee is entitled.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks that the committee of the gentleman from Georgia has too much business now and that he brings in more bills than anybody else in the House.

Mr. ADAMSON. We do not complain at all of the work we have to do.

The SPEAKER. If there be no objection, the change of reference will be made from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

There was no objection.

BRIDGE ACROSS ROCK RIVER, COLONA FERRY, ILL.

Mr. STERLING. Mr. Speaker——

Mr. CANTRILL. Mr. Speaker, I should like to make an inquiry about Senate resolution 38.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. CANTRILL] called up a resolution a few moments ago. There are several gentlemen on this side who desire recognition.

The SPEAKER. Of course the Chair will recognize anybody who wants to be recognized. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. STERLING].

Mr. STERLING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 136) granting an extension of time to construct a bridge across Rock River at or near Colona Ferry, in the State of Illinois.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the time for the commencement of the bridge authorized by the act entitled "An act to construct a bridge across Rock River at or near Colona Ferry, in the State of Illinois," approved August 19, 1911, is hereby extended to one year from the date of the passage of this act.

SEC. 2. That the construction, maintenance, and operation of the bridge and approaches thereto therein authorized by the aforesaid act shall be in all respects in accordance with and subject to the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 3. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MANN. Has this bill received consideration and been reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and the War Department, too?

Mr. STERLING. It has.

Mr. ADAMSON. There are some amendments to be read.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Let the amendments be read first.

The Clerk read the amendments, as follows:

Page 1, line 5, after the word "Illinois," insert the words "by the counties of Henry and Rock Island, in the State of Illinois."

Page 1, line 8, after the word "act," add the words "and the time for completion of the bridge extended three years from the date of approval of this act."

Strike out all of section 2.

Renumber section 3 to be section 2.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what is the reason for the demand for the extension of the time?

Mr. STERLING. As I understand it, the people of these two counties have voted to construct this bridge. There was some delay in getting action by the people of the counties on the matter, and they have not been able to begin the construction of the bridge until this time. The matter was submitted to the people there, and that has caused some delay.

Mr. NORTON. It is a county bridge?

Mr. STERLING. Yes. The two counties join in the building.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what was the date set in the original act for the commencement of the work?

Mr. MANN. One year after its passage.

Mr. STERLING. It was passed in August, 1911.

Mr. ADAMSON. The last extension was in 1913.

Mr. STERLING. The bill was passed in August, 1911.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. What was the time set in that act for the beginning of the work of construction?

Mr. STERLING. One year.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. That would have begun the work in 1912.

Mr. STERLING. Yes.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Was there any subsequent act extending the time?

Mr. STERLING. There was.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. What was the date of that?

Mr. ADAMSON. Nineteen hundred and thirteen.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. And that extended it to what time?

Mr. ADAMSON. It expired last year, or, rather, this year.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. What was the reason given for not beginning the work within one year, as fixed by the original act?

Mr. STERLING. As I understand it, the authorities did not get a vote of the people soon enough to begin the construction of the bridge until this time.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. The work of construction under the first act should have begun in 1912. Then, an amendatory act was passed in 1913 extending the time. Why did they not begin then?

Mr. STERLING. For the same reason, as far as I know. My colleague from Illinois may know the particulars about it.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will permit me, the matter has been before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce a number of times. There are two bodies politic trying to join themselves by this bridge. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. COOPER] will realize that it is exceedingly difficult for two political bodies to move in harmony and get ready at the same time, or sometimes to get ready at all. They have had one hitch after another, until they have missed the time on both occasions, because they could not get their financiering ready. It is reported to the committee now that they have at last reached a point where they can work together and build the bridge, and they want this extension for that reason.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. This extends the time how long?

Mr. ADAMSON. It gives them one year from now to begin the bridge, and three years from now to complete it.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Speaker, I will say to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. COOPER] that the time for the building of this bridge has been extended twice, and the reason for the delay is that some of the supervisors were against it, because they thought their constituents did not want it, and they parleyed and delayed, and finally said, "We will put this thing up to the people and let them vote upon it." So they did put it to a vote, and the proposition to build the bridge carried by a very substantial majority at the last election. That is the reason why we are trying to get the bill passed now.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. KING. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes.

Mr. KING. Is it true that a bill of this character was passed through the Senate at the last session?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes.

Mr. KING. What became of it in the House?

Mr. TAVENNER. The bill was introduced by Senator SHERMAN, of Illinois, but I never was asked to take any interest in the bill. The fact is, I did not know that there was such a bill until the day after Congress was adjourned the secretary of Senator SHERMAN called me up and asked me what I had done about it. Since I had not had the bill called to my attention, of course, I did not know that the bill was pending.

Mr. KING. It is true that the bridge is to extend from Rock Island County, in the gentleman's district, to Henry County, in the fifteenth district, and Henry County has delayed the matter on account of having submitted it to a vote of the people?

Mr. TAVENNER. Rock Island County submitted it to a vote of the people.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration?

There was no objection.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. ADAMSON, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

PANAMA-CALIFORNIA INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

Mr. CANTRILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Senate joint resolution 38 be taken from the Speaker's table and put upon its passage.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the Senate joint resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate joint resolution, as follows:

Senate joint resolution 38.

Resolved, etc., That all laws and parts of laws relating to foreign exhibits at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, including importations of the same, and of material necessary for buildings, or otherwise, for their proper exhibit are made applicable to the Panama-California International Exposition now in operation at San Diego, Cal., during the remainder of the year 1916, or during the continuance of the latter exposition during said period.

SEC. 2. That the Government exhibit at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, or such portion thereof as may be determined by the President is advisable, is transferred to the Panama-California International Exposition during its continuance at San Diego, Cal., and until not later than December 31, 1916. And any unexpended balance of the appropriation of $500,000 made in the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year 1914 is reappropriated and made available for expenses attending the transfer and maintenance of said Government exhibit during said period ending not later than the close of the year 1916; and all laws or parts of laws relating to said Government exhibit and constituting a Government exhibit board and authorizing the detail of civilians and Army and Navy officers of the United States in connection with said Government exhibit at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition are continued and made applicable so far as the same may be applicable to the Panama-California International Exposition at San Diego, Cal., during its said continuance.

SEC. 3. That in the passage of this act the United States does not assume any liability of any kind whatever, and does not become responsible in any manner for any bond, debt, contract, expenditure, expense, or liability of the said Panama-California International Exposition, its officers, agents, servants, or employees, or incident to or growing out of the said exposition beyond the reappropriation of the unexpended balance of the appropriation heretofore made in connection with the said Government exhibit.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. FOSTER. Reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman from Kentucky what the unexpended balance of the $500,000 is?

Mr. CANTRILL. I understand that there is about $75,000 unexpended of the original appropriation, which of course would be used to transfer the exhibits back to the different points from whence they came. This bill simply permits the transfer of the exhibit to the San Diego exposition on its way back to the original places where the exhibits belong. It calls for no new appropriation.

Mr. FOSTER. The original law requires that the exhibits shall be taken to California and returned without additional expense to the Government. Can the gentleman give us some information as to what it would require to return that exhibit to the National Government?

Mr. CANTRILL. I could not tell the gentleman, for I am not advised as to what it would cost to return it from San Francisco to the National Government, but it would cost very little more if it is returned by the way of San Diego Exposition. It is to be returned, and there is this balance of about $75,000. Section 3 of the bill specially provides that there shall be no additional expense assumed by the Government.

Mr. FOSTER. There is about $76,000 remaining, and it is proposed that this shall be used for transferring the exhibit by the way of San Diego to Washington, D. C., so as to give the exposition of the city of San Diego a chance to see the Government exhibit. I judge from that that all of the people of San Diego have not had an opportunity to go to San Francisco and see that great exposition, and that this will afford them an opportunity at San Diego.

Mr. KAHN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOSTER. Yes.

Mr. KAHN. I think the gentleman narrows the scope of the matter very considerably. There are many thousands of people who visit San Diego and the southern part of California every year, especially during the winter season. This appropriation will enable them to see this splendid Government exhibit at San Diego, where, as I say, many thousands of people may go next year who perhaps did not see it at San Francisco; under this resolution they will still be enabled to see something of the Government's activities.

Mr. FOSTER. That is just what I was referring to. I think the exposition at San Diego, from what I have read about it, is worthy of consideration. Of course, I realize that the enterprising people at San Diego found out that there was $75,000 of this appropriation left unused at San Francisco——

Mr. KAHN. I think the gentleman is unfair.

Mr. FOSTER. And, in order to see that it might be kept in California, these most enterprising people of the city of San Diego, for whom I have a wonderful admiration, as well as for the State, have asked that the exhibit be sent to the San Diego Exposition. They want to keep the exposition open another year, so that the people of California and visitors going there may have an opportunity of seeing the exhibit, showing what the Government is doing.

Mr. KAHN. The gentleman from Illinois evidently does not understand, I take it, that a large amount of this sum will be expended to bring the exhibit back to the city of Washington. The amount that it will cost to transfer the exhibit to San Diego is comparatively small, and the balance of the money will have to be expended anyhow to bring the exhibit back to the city of Washington. So that the additional cost to the Government for this transfer is exceedingly small.

Mr. MANN. It will cost just about as much to bring it to San Diego from San Francisco as it would cost to bring it from San Francisco to the city of Washington.

Mr. KAHN. Oh, no; I think not.

Mr. MANN. The main cost of transference is not the freight rate. I understand that the principal reason for this resolution is to have the Government give recognition to the exposition at San Diego, for the reason that without that recognition the people who have the foreign exhibits at San Francisco will not take their exhibits to San Diego. These foreign exhibitors at San Francisco are now breaking up their exhibits, and this is the prime object of the resolution. Unless this resolution passes speedily they will have been transferred elsewhere. It is now 4 minutes of 3 o'clock. This is a Senate resolution, and if it passes the House it goes back to the Senate. It has been put in an enrolled form so that there will be no delay. Unless it passes both bodies and gets the signature of the President immediately it will be valueless for the main purpose, because we are going to take a final adjournment for the holiday recess to-day.

Mr. FOSTER. Let me say, Mr. Speaker, that in view of my high regard for the Representative from that district, Mr. KETTNER, and my great admiration for California and its people, and the fact that they have been able to run two expositions for one year, and one exposition for two years, I think the Government should lend some assistance, and I have no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Senate joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

By unanimous consent, House resolution 3, of similar import, was laid on the table.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

By unanimous consent, leave was granted to Mr. SCOTT of Michigan to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, the papers in the case of C. Horatio Scott, H. R. 18703, no adverse report having been made thereon.

By unanimous consent, leave was granted to Mr. MCARTHUR to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, the papers in the case of Minnie Anderson, H. R. 19682, no adverse report having been made thereon.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled joint resolution of the following title:

S. J. Res. 38. Joint resolution to transfer the Government exhibit from the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to the Panama-California Exposition, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT FOR HIS APPROVAL.

Mr. LAZARO, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that this day they had presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills:

H. J. Res. 60. Joint resolution making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916;

H. J. Res. 61. Joint resolution authorizing payment of the salaries of officers and employees of Congress for December, 1915;

H. R. 663. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Citizens' Bridge Co. to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Burlington, Iowa; and

H. R. 3638. An act to extend the time for constructing a bridge across the St. Francis River at or near St. Francis, Ark.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted, for two days, to Mr. KONOP, on account of illness in family.

OBSERVANCE OF THE RULES.

The SPEAKER. Under special order of the House the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. GARDNER, is entitled to an hour at this time in which to address the House, and the gentleman from Wyoming, Mr. MONDELL, to an hour at the conclusion of Mr. GARDNER'S address.

In view of the heat which developed in the discussion yesterday, the Chair wishes to state that there are two or three

rules of the House to which no one seems to pay very much attention. One of them is that a Member sitting in his seat shall not inject any remarks into the speech of the gentleman who has the floor. Another is about the way of getting recognition to interrupt the Member who has the floor. The third rule which the Chair has in mind is that one Member shall not refer directly and personally to another. All of these rules were passed in the interest of decency and order, and the Chair hopes, no matter how heated the discussion may become, that they will be observed. [Applause.]

The gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. GARDNER, is recognized for one hour. [Applause.]

PREPAREDNESS.

Mr. GARDNER. Mr. Speaker, I recognize that what the Chair says is true. The Constitution itself says that no one shall be questioned elsewhere for what he says on the floor of this House, but that makes it doubly necessary for this House, in defense of its own dignity, to see to it that characters are not assailed without some opportunity for defense being offered.

LET US INVESTIGATE BOTH SIDES.

I have introduced a resolution for the investigation of certain organizations: The Navy League, to which I do not belong, although I have been instrumental in starting a branch of the Navy League in Massachusetts; the National Security League, to which I do not belong, although I was one of those who encouraged its organization in the first place; Labor's International Peace Council, to which I do not belong; and the American Defense Society, to which I do not belong. If the Committee on Rules feels that for international reasons it is not wise to investigate Labor's National Peace Council, well and good—cut that out of my resolution; but investigate all of these organizations which have been assailed, not alone in this House but by pacifists all over the country. Those assaults—and the clippings I have seen show very clearly what is being said in the country—mention my name and those of other reputable persons and charge that the origin of this campaign for preparedness rests with the makers of munitions of war and armor plate. Very well. If the Committee on Rules is prepared to protect the Members of the House and citizens who have no other protection from assault on the floor of the House, it will report my resolution; it will investigate me, and not only investigate me, but it will investigate the former Secretary of State and find out if he is making any money out of his propaganda, and it will investigate other gentlemen, on whichever side of the question they may be found. [Applause.]

LET US HAVE FACTS, NOT ARGUMENTS.

Mr. Speaker, I am going to say very little about the general principles governing the problems of our national defense. We all have sufficient knowledge of this question of preparedness from that point of view. What we want now is particular knowledge of the facts. We want to know what military force we have to-day as well as what is proposed. Before I get down to details, however, I desire to leave two thoughts for your reflection. In considering whether it is wise for the United States to enter into treaties providing for the arbitration of all questions, ask yourselves whether the labor unions of this country would consent to arbitrate the Asiatic-exclusion doctrine. Reflect on California's experience with Chinese cheap labor, and then ask any labor man of your acquaintance whether he would ever consent to arbitrate before a world court a demand for the repeal of the Chinese-exclusion law. Ask yourselves whether the American people would ever arbitrate the Monroe doctrine. Here is another thing I want you to think of: Mr. Bryan advocates treaties by which we bind ourselves not to go to war without a year's warning. Furthermore, he proposes that at the end of the year the people shall vote on the question of war or peace. Is that a safe system? Would the nature of the political campaign which would be conducted in that year be such as to enable us to go to war a united nation when the year had expired and the vote had been taken? Consider what the effect would have been if we had delayed a year before resorting to arms in the Revolution and in the Civil War.

A MANUAL FOR DEBATERS.

I prepared last January what I called a Manual for Debaters. Copies are at the disposal of anyone who asks for them. In that manual I gave original references to public documents or to the evidence on which my statements were based. Since then there have been developments, so that many of the facts which I shall allege this afternoon can not be substantiated from that manual. The very first statement which I shall make refers to an occurrence of a date more recent than the manual; but I propose to tell you where its substantiation can be found. In fact, I shall endeavor to follow that policy throughout the whole of this address, which will relate almost entirely to the Navy.

THE NORTH SEA BATTLE.

There has been only one naval battle in this war in which fleets of great modern fighting ships were engaged on both sides. That engagement took place in the North Sea on January 25, 1915. Taking the British fleet and the German fleet together, there were nine great fighting ships in the line of battle, not to mention the smaller fry—the destroyers, light cruisers, submarines, and so on. Of these nine fighting ships in line of battle, eight were capital ships, and the ninth, the *Bluecher*, was a capital ship when she was completed in 1909. The term "capital" ship is applied to a ship capable of taking its place in the first line of battle. In present-day usage the term is only applied to battle cruisers and dreadnaughts; although, as a matter of fact, in the North Sea engagement Germany actually used the powerful armored cruiser *Bluecher* in the first line of battle.

There were nine big ships engaged, five on the British side and four on the German side. The British ships were the *Lion*, the *Tiger*, the *Indomitable*, the *New Zealand*, and the *Princess Royal*. The German ships were the *Seydlitz*, the *Derfflinger*, the *Moltke*, and the *Bluecher*. One of those vessels, the German armored cruiser *Bluecher*, was sent to the bottom of the sea. Why was she sent to the bottom of the sea? Because the *Bluecher* was slower by 4 nautical miles per hour than any other of those nine ships. So when the German fleet turned toward Helgoland the *Bluecher* lagged behind and became a target for the British fleet, and she was sent to the bottom of the sea. The *Bluecher*, which was sent to the bottom of the sea largely because she was 4 nautical miles slower than any other vessel in that battle, was faster than the fastest capital ship or armored cruiser in the American Navy, built or building. You will find coroboration of that statement on pages 853 and 854 of the United States Navy Yearbook for 1914. (S. Doc. No. 637, 63d Cong., 3d sess.)

THE GENERAL BOARD OF THE NAVY.

At home a great many people have said to me, "GARDNER, why is it you people down in Congress do not have a board or commission or something—we do not care what you call it—to decide what sort of a navy we need to make us safe, and then you can go ahead and provide it?" Now, that is a sensible question, and the answer is that we have had precisely such a board ever since 1903. Year after year we have kicked the board's recommendations into the waste-paper basket. That board is called the General Board of the Navy. It was instituted in 1903, the same year in which we voted for five battleships. In 1903 Secretary Moody and President Roosevelt decided that they ought to have a report as to what we needed to make us safe, and so they constituted this General Board of the Navy. Along in October, 1903, the General Board made its report. Since that time, year after year, the board has sent in an annual report, recommending a building program for each year. In 1903, after examining into the building programs of other nations, and after taking into account our geographical situation and all the other elements of the problem, the board reported on what we needed to make us safe. Safe against what? Safe against any nation except Great Britain. Now, why except Great Britain? Because the board assumed the friendliness of Great Britain. It used Germany as a standard by which to measure our necessities. Germany was not actually mentioned by name as our strongest probable enemy; but in the memorandum attached to the report that country was indicated both by its geographical situation and by a citation of its naval legislation.

This 1903 report called for a navy centering around a fleet of 48 battleships. Later on the program was amended so as to call for 48 battleships less than 20 years old. Nothing in the original report was said about the age of superannuation. The board has changed from time to time its recommendations as to the number of destroyers, but never, unless this year, in its most recent report, has the board changed its estimate as to the number of battleships required. As I shall indicate later, the board's recent report was submitted under instructions which forced it to offer a restricted program. I shall take that matter up when I compare the new program of the Secretary of the Navy and the new program of the General Board with that old program for 48 battleships.

HOW DOES OUR NAVY RANK?

In considering a building program we must take into account what other nations have done and are doing. Let us see what story our Navy Department tells us. I hold in my hand a bulletin of the Office of Naval Intelligence of the United States Navy Department. It is entitled "Warship Tonnage of the Principal Naval Powers." It is reproduced on a smaller scale to face page 850, United States Navy Yearbook, 1914. It is

dated July 1, 1914, just before the war broke out, and is the last bulletin of the kind which has been published by our Navy Department. In this bulletin is given the relative warship tonnage of all the principal nations of the world. Ships over 20 years old are not included; neither are ships authorized but not begun. The table comprises warship tonnage both built and building.

I read from the first column, headed, "Present order. Tonnage completed." The date is July 1, 1914, remember:

Great Britain, 2,157,850 tons; Germany, 951,713; United States, 765,133 tons. Now, mind you, those are the figures for tonnage complete a year ago last July. Let us see how the score would have stood if we add to the tonnage complete the tonnage then building. Here I read from the second column in this table. It shows the tonnage complete, plus tonnage building: Great Britain, 2,714,106 tons; Germany, 1,306,577 tons; France, third, 899,915 tons; United States, fourth, 894,889 tons.

Now let us see how we stand in the list of modern fighting ships, the capital ships—as I said, vessels authorized but not begun are not included. This bulletin which I am exhibiting shows, of course, that Great Britain leads in battleships of the dreadnaught type. By the way, my friends, any battleship anterior to the dreadnaught type is about as much up to date as a one-cylinder automobile. This table of our Office of Naval Intelligence, dated July 1, 1914, gives us the following figures of the world's dreadnaughts: Great Britain, 36 built and building; Germany, 20 built and building; the United States, 12 built and building. Since that day we have started three more dreadnaughts building and last March we authorized two additional, but no work will be done on either of them for months to come. Next let us look at the international figures in the matter of battle cruisers. You know what battle cruisers are. A battle cruiser, except that it is lightly armored, is nothing more nor less than a dreadnaught which is speeded through the water at the rate of a railroad train. For instance, take the battle cruiser *Queen Mary*. She is a ship of 27,000 tons, the same size as the *New York* and the *Texas*, our latest dreadnaughts in commission. We are building bigger ones now. The speed of the dreadnaughts *New York* and *Texas* is 21 nautical miles per hour.

The dreadnaught *Nevada* on her trial trip the other day beat that record by a fraction of a mile.

What do you suppose is the speed of the British battle cruiser *Queen Mary?* According to the latest United States Navy Yearbook, 1914, page 852, her speed is no less than 35.7 nautical miles per hour, 12 nautical miles an hour faster than the *Nevada*. Jane's "Fighting Ships" assigns a speed of 33 nautical miles an hour to the *Queen Mary*.

Let us see how we stand in the matter of battle cruisers according to this same official bulletin which I hold in my hand. On July 1, 1914, I find the following figures: Great Britain, battle cruisers, built and building, 10; Germany, battle cruisers, built and building, 8; United States, battle cruisers, built and building, 0.

Now, why have we no battle cruisers? More than once Capt. Hobson, of Alabama, has offered amendments providing them. In 1912 both the General Board of the Navy and Secretary Meyer recommended their construction. One of the principal reasons why we have no battle cruisers is because they cost a good deal more than battleships, and we do not want to pay the bill.

If you want to understand the situation in this House, turn to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for February 5, 1915, and read the words of the Hon. OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD, at that time chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. UNDERWOOD proposed that we should only authorize one single solitary battleship in 1915 on account of the expense. He said that in his opinion we should never be obliged to go to war to maintain American principles. That sounds well, of course, and it is a certainty that you can save money that way—for a while, at least.

STOP HUMBUGGING.

Mr. Speaker, if we are going to build a Navy, let us build a real Navy. Let us quit this make-believe pretense that all our geese are swans. Let us face the music and see what an adequate Navy is going to cost us. Do not go ahead with the idea that by stopping a little picayune logrolling here and there and by dismantling a useless navy yard or so and by abandoning some political Army posts that we shall thereby save enough money to cut some figure in the aggregate bill that we have got to face. We have got to face a perfectly stupendous bill if we want to make this country safe. The question is, Do we or do we not want to face that bill?

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHERLEY). Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARDNER. Certainly.

Mr. GARNER. What does the gentleman consider a safe navy as compared with other navies?

Mr. GARDNER. I have repeatedly said that an adequate navy for the United States is a navy large enough to take the sea and keep the sea against any navy which any nation can bring to attack us. For instance, our Navy must be large enough to hold the sea against such part of the British battle fleet as Great Britain could mass for an attack on us at any particular time.

DREADNAUGHT VERSUS SUBMARINE.

Many people think that the days of the dreadnaught are at an end and that the days of the submarine have come. If that were true, Germany would have had control of the sea last summer, when her submarines were so active. If that were true, it would not be German ships that we should see interned in New York Harbor. It would be British ships. If the submarine were mistress of the sea, Great Britain would not be able safely to move one and three-quarter millions of men from Australia and Canada and Africa and the British Isles to the battle fields of the Continent. If the dreadnaught had lost its supremacy, letters addressed to England would not be delivered except by the grace of Germany. Yet each one of you knows that the letter which you mail in Washington to-day will be delivered in London with very slight delay.

WHERE ARE OUR SUBMARINES?

But let us, for the sake of argument, admit that the day of the dreadnaught has gone by and that the day of the submarine has come. My friends, where are our submarines? On the Atlantic coast we have just 18 submarines, of which 5—the "C" boats—are kept down at the Panama Canal. The remaining 13 submarines includes, among others, the *G–3*, authorized in 1909. For some reason which I do not understand the Navy Department carries the *G–3* as in full commission, while the Bureau of Construction and Repair calls it 93 per cent completed. I have been told that it can not submerge and that it remains tied up to the surface of the water in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. At all events, *G–3* was not in the Hudson River parade last summer nor did it take part in the subsequent maneuvers.

We have, therefore, only 12 submarines with which to guard 3,000 miles of coast from the St. Croix River to the Rio Grande. I do not know the condition of those submarines just now. I know their condition when they were tried out in maneuvers last May, for Secretary Daniels publicly admitted the breakdown of five or six of them. (Daily papers, May 28, 1915.) I know about their condition in November, 1914, when Admiral Fletcher ordered the submarine flotilla to mobilize, for I heard the evidence before the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives.

The New York Tribune about a year ago published a series of Navy articles. In one of these articles the assertion was made that at the November mobilization only one submarine was in condition to dive. The Committee on Naval Affairs started to investigate the facts. On December 15, 1914, Commander Yates Stirling, jr., testified. At that time he was in command of the submarine flotilla. Representative ROBERTS, of Massachusetts, a member of the Naval Committee, called attention to the newspaper article, and then he said to Stirling:

I am asking you that question because some newspapers state that there is only 1 submarine out of the 17 that will dive.

Commander STIRLING. I think I can explain where they got that impression. The Commander in Chief ordered the mobilization of the Atlantic submarine flotilla at Hampton Roads on the 1st of November of all available vessels. He left it to me to say what vessels I would bring down there. He did not consider the 5 at Colon. That reduced the number in the flotilla to 12.

Commander Stirling goes on to tell why this boat and that boat were not available, and then he winds up by saying:

So when we got down there the admiral wanted to know what we could do. I told him we had then only 1 submarine that I thought could efficiently take part in the maneuvers at sea off the coast. (Naval bill hearings, Dec. 15, 1914, pp. 866, 867.)

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARDNER. Yes.

Mr. ELSTON. Does the gentleman mean to say that this country can not produce submarines that are efficient at all, and that over-sea countries are the only ones that can build them in such a way as that they can go to sea?

Mr. GARDNER. What I have told you is our exact experience.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman yield further?

Mr. GARDNER. Certainly.

Mr. ELSTON. Can the gentleman give any reason or explanation from his experience for this condition?

Mr. GARDNER. It is a long story. If the gentleman will read the evidence before the Committee on Naval Affairs last year he will get a fair idea of the situation. The trouble is a good deal a question of batteries. Perhaps the shortage of officers and crews may be partly to blame.

WHERE ARE OUR AIR CRAFT?

A great many people think that the days of the submarine have gone by, and that air craft are now able to detect submarines and point them out for destruction. That may or may not be the case; but, for the sake of argument, let us admit that air craft can master the submarine danger.

Mr. Speaker, where are our air craft? I am going to cite the evidence of Capt. Mark Bristol, in charge of the air fleet of the Navy. (Naval bill hearings, Dec. 3, 1914, p. 299.) Capt. Bristol told of the air fleets of various countries at the breaking out of the war. He stated that at that time, according to his information, France had 22 dirigibles and 1,400 aeroplanes, Russia 18 dirigibles and 800 aeroplanes, Germany 40 dirigibles and 1,000 aeroplanes, and so forth, and the United States 23 aeroplanes. Of those 23 aeroplanes, 10 belonged to the Army and 11 belonged to the Navy. I noticed that when the senior naval advisor of the Secretary of the Navy spoke at the Naval Academy alumni dinner at Annapolis he told his hearers that at that time the Navy had only three good aeroplanes. (Morning papers, June 4, 1915.) Secretary Daniels's report of December 1, 1915, informs us that the Navy now possesses 15 such craft.

Few as are our aeroplanes we have no airships at all unless the situation has changed very recently. It is true that the Secretary of the Navy has ordered one dirigible at a very moderate expense, but the newspapers say that the contract speed is only 25 to 35 miles. So leisurely a craft would not cut much figure against the swift airships of the European war.

HOW MANY DREADNAUGHTS?

We constantly hear incorrect accounts as to the actual strength of our Navy at the present time. Desire to confuse the issue is sometimes the source of the difficulty, but more often loose statement is responsible. For instance, just as soon as a new dreadnaught is authorized by Congress it is added to the list of dreadnaughts just exactly as if it were ready to fight. The two battleships which we authorized last March will not be begun for months to come and will not be finished for nearly four years; yet in debate in this House and in published lists they are reckoned as if they were actually in full commission. Four submarines which we voted to build on June 30, 1914, had not been begun one year later on June 30, 1915. (See Navy and Marine Corps List and Directory, Aug. 1, 1915, p. 104.) Nevertheless they are spoken of in debate as if they constituted an actual part of our Navy.

Mr. KELLEY. Will the gentleman from Massachusetts yield?

Mr. GARDNER. Yes.

Mr. KELLEY. I noticed in the newspapers some time ago—I do not know whether it was true or not—that the Bethlehem Steel Co. had finished quite a large number of submarines for a foreign navy within a period of four months. Does the gentleman know whether that is true or not?

Mr. GARDNER. I know it to be a fact that the Fore River Shipbuilding Co. in a very short space of time finished the parts of a large number of submarines, which were speedily put together and sent abroad within a very few months after the order was received; but it is fair to say that they were small craft for the most part.

Mr. KELLEY. If the gentleman will permit me, if I remember correctly, last year there were some 19 submarines previously authorized which had not yet been delivered, and since that time we have added 25. Out of that 44, does the gentleman know how many have been delivered?

Mr. GARDNER. I will tell the gentleman exactly. At the present time we have 37 submarines completely built. That includes every submarine we ever built except the old *A–1*, which was scrapped, and the *F–4*, which was sunk off Hawaii. I am reading now from the Navy and Marine Corps List and Directory for December 1, 1915, pages 106 and 108. In addition, we have at this moment 19 more which are building. They were authorized in 1912, 1913, and 1914. (See U. S. Navy Yearbook, 1914, p. 735.) Furthermore, we have another 19 which have been authorized but are not even begun. One of them was authorized on June 30, 1914, and the others on March 3, 1915.

Mr. NORTON. Can the gentleman tell us why they have not been begun?

Mr. GARDNER. No; I can not tell you. I think one of the minor difficulties is that Congress has not given to the Navy Department a sufficient number of draftsmen. I think there has been a good deal of disputing as to the type of batteries to be used. About four years ago some young officers of the Navy—I rather think Lieut. Miles was one—went to Thomas A. Edison and asked him if he could develop a battery for submarines. I am told that Mr. Edison has been four years experimenting. I hope Congress will get a fair, unsterilized report on the Edison batteries. I hear very divergent stories as to their success.

Mr. NORTON. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. GARDNER. Yes.

Mr. NORTON. The gentleman's argument seems to impress me as carrying the inference that our military officers are altogether incompetent, or inferior to the officers of Germany or England.

Mr. GARDNER. I am not going into that.

Mr. NORTON. Is that the purpose of the gentleman's argument?

Mr. GARDNER. No; that is not the purpose.

Mr. SNYDER. I should like to ask the gentleman a question.

Mr. GARDNER. All right.

Mr. SNYDER. I should like to ask the gentleman if he knows whether the submarines or parts of submarines that have been furnished by the Schwab or Bethlehem steel companies have been operating successfully?

Mr. GARDNER. I do not know anything about the Schwab or Bethlehem companies. I know about the Fore River Ship Building Co., and that is the only one I know about. I am told that Schwab has bought up the plant.

Now, Mr. Speaker, to continue——

Mr. CALLAWAY. Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Massachusetts yield to the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. GARDNER. Yes.

Mr. CALLAWAY. You seem to object——

Mr. GARDNER. Is this a question for information, or do you want to discuss some general principle?

Mr. CALLAWAY. Oh, no; I just want to ask you a question.

Mr. GARDNER. All right, go ahead.

Mr. CALLAWAY. You object to our contention that submarines that have been ordered should be counted when we go to considering a new program?

Mr. GARDNER. No; I do not object to that. I object to your sending out information to the people that is not correct.

SLOW CONSTRUCTION OF BATTLESHIPS.

I hold in my hand the Navy and Marine Corps List and Directory for December 1, 1915. On pages 106 and 107 you will find the name of every first-line battleship we possess. I am not talking about ships that are building or ships whose construction we have authorized. I am talking about what we actually possess to-day. How many do you suppose there are? There are just eight, of which one is in reserve—the *North Dakota*—because four times already in its short career it has had to have its turbines repaired.

The *Arkansas*, *Delaware*, *Florida*, *New York*, *Texas*, *Utah*, and *Wyoming* are the only first-line battleships which we have in full commission to-day. They are all dreadnaughts. To be sure, the *Oklahoma* and *Nevada* also are practically ready, but when do you think that their construction was authorized? It was authorized on the 4th day of March, 1911, four years and nine months ago. (U. S. Navy Yearbook, 1914, p. 834.)

It is true that in each case there has been a substantial delay owing to exceptional causes. So we have, as a matter of fact, 8 first-line battleships finished, 2 practically ready, 5 in process of building, and 2 authorized but not begun. Yet you will repeatedly hear on the floor of this House the glib statement that we possess 17 dreadnaughts.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARDNER. Certainly.

Mr. LONGWORTH. This is the type of vessel that the gentleman says is the necessary fighting unit of the Navy?

Mr. GARDNER. I am simply giving my opinion.

Mr. LONGWORTH. And that is supplemented by the swift type of battle cruiser?

Mr. GARDNER. Yes; that is my idea.

Mr. FARR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARDNER. Yes.

Mr. FARR. Has the gentleman any information how long it takes a foreign nation to build a superdreadnaught?

Mr. GARDNER. In England it takes about two years, or a little more, from the date of the laying of the keel. That is to say, in peace time. I think that recently it has been taking us 8 or 10 months longer than that; but, in addition, we delay prodigiously before the keel is laid.

Mr. DAVIS of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARDNER. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS of Texas. Did I understand the gentleman to state a while ago that the fastest ship we had in the first-class line was slower than the slowest ship that Germany had in the first-class line?

Mr. GARDNER. No; I did not say so. I said that the fastest battleship or first-line ship of any sort which we own, built or building, is slower than the slowest ship of the nine which were engaged in the battle line of the North Sea fight.

Mr. DAVIS of Texas. One more question.

Mr. GARDNER. No; I decline to yield further.

FIVE YEARS AWAY FROM PREPAREDNESS.

The most significant evidence that was given last year before the Committee on Naval Affairs was given by Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, at that time senior naval adviser of the Secretary of the Navy. In response to a question, Admiral Fiske said that it would take us about five years to get our Navy into shape to fight successfully and effectively against an effective enemy. (Naval bill hearings, Dec. 17, 1914, p. 1023.)

I have not seen a single denial of that statement, nor have I heard its soundness questioned.

CAN AN ENEMY LAND?

Last year Admiral Fletcher, commander in chief of the Atlantic Fleet, testified that a foreign foe, after disposing of our Navy, could land almost anywhere on our coast. (Naval bill hearings, Dec. 9, 1914, p. 536.) Of course, there was a storm of denial of Admiral Fletcher's testimony. Recently I took the matter up with Admiral Dewey, chairman of the General Board of the Navy. Here is the admiral's letter, in which he describes our exposure to the landing of a hostile force:

OFFICE OF THE ADMIRAL OF THE NAVY,
Washington, December 10, 1915.

Hon. A. P. GARDNER,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. GARDNER: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 9, asking me to write you setting forth my views on the question of the possibility of large hostile forces landing on our coast, and inviting my attention to an article by Eric Fisher Wood, which appeared in the Century last month.

The part of the Atlantic coast mentioned in Mr. Wood's article extends from Eastport, Me., to Cape Henry, Va., and in this area we have permanent defenses on the Penobscot and Kennebec Rivers, at Portland, Portsmouth, Boston, and New Bedford Harbors, at Narragansett Bay, at the eastern entrance to Long Island Sound, at the entrance to New York Harbor, on the Delaware River, at Baltimore, on the upper Potomac River, and at Hampton Roads. Of these defenses only those at Portland, Narragansett Bay, entrance to Long Island Sound, and the entrance to New York protect the coast; the others are solely harbor defenses.

It is true that a large hostile force can land on the open coast wherever the transports can get within reasonable distance of the shore, and especially so where their landing is covered by the gunfire of the naval escort, even though the landing be opposed by troops. The most recent example of this is the landing of the allied troops on the Gallipoli Peninsula. We have similar examples in our own history, as the landing of Scott's army near Vera Cruz, the landings near Fort Fisher, and the landing of Shafter's army on the south coast of Cuba.

From Eastport, Me., to Cape Henry, Va., there are but very few places where large ships can not approach with safety to within 2 miles of the coast, and the extent of this shore line that is too precipitous or too ragged to make a landing impracticable is small. The only force that can prevent such a landing is a navy of our own strong enough to prevent such an expedition from reaching our coast.

In saying that a hostile expedition can land upon our coast at will, outside the range of our coast-defense guns, I mean that it is physically possible and with no very great difficulty. I do not mean that such a force could accomplish its object by landing anywhere on our coast. No commander would desire to have his force isolated on the peninsulas of Maine nor on the sand dunes of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, or Virginia, with inland waters between them and the mainland. They will prefer to land where there are railroads and good roads leading to their objective, which would probably be one of our large cities. Such places are numerous along the coast of Massachusetts, both shores of Massachusetts Bay, the eastern end and south shore of Long Island, and in the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays.

A landing place sheltered from the force of the sea would greatly facilitate the disembarkation of a hostile force, but is not a vital necessity. Such sheltered places are too numerous to name, but among them are Frenchmans Bay, Penobscot Bay, Blue Hill Bay, Sheepscott River, Casco Bay in Maine, Rockport, Gloucester, Salem, Plymouth, Provincetown, Vineyard Sound, and Buzzards Bay in Massachusetts, Fort Pond Bay, and then to the southward Delaware and Chesapeake Bays. Only the Navy can prevent landings at those places, and that Navy must be strong enough to defeat the enemy; and should we have such a navy the enemy would not attempt an invasion as long as it remained in existence.

Our main defense and protection from invasion must therefore always rest with the Navy, which must ever remain our first and best line of defense. This defense, unless adequate, is impotent; and, as before stated, adequacy is not reached until the Navy is strong enough to meet on equal terms the navy of the strongest probable adversary.

Sincerely, yours,

GEORGE DEWEY.

SECRETARY DANIELS'S BUILDING PLAN.

Now, let us take up the President's message and Secretary Daniels's building program. The program of the General Board of the Navy we can not take up, because it will not be released until next Wednesday. It has just been sent to us all in confidence. I shall not comment on it except as to certain matters of which I was cognizant prior to the reception of this confidential report. To those particular matters I shall not hesitate to allude.

In the first place, as I publicly stated on November 18, the General Board of the Navy has made two reports. Only the second report will be published next Wednesday, and the second report was made under instructions limiting the board's freedom of action. The first report was untrammeled. It was made in compliance with the President's query as to what naval strength we need for our protection.

What the Secretary has done with that first report no one knows. Instead of communicating it to Congress, he has sent us the board's hampered report. This hampered report was prepared in compliance with the Secretary's order to cut the new construction cost down to about one hundred millions a year. In other words, instead of letting the General Board tell us what it thinks we need and leaving it to us to judge of the amount of expenditure which we are willing to devote to the Navy, Secretary Daniels instructed the board as to just how much expenditure they should be permitted to recommend. If you want to know what the General Board really thinks, order out the withheld report of July 30, 1915.

AN EIGHT-YEAR PROGRAM.

As I said a little while ago, the previous program of the General Board called for a Navy large enough to meet the German Navy building program. This previous program called for a fleet centering around 48 battleships less than 20 years old. This new program of the General Board, prepared under the financial restrictions imposed by Secretary Daniels, calls for only 46 battleships and battle cruisers less than 20 years old when the building is completed in 1924. I think 1924 is a fair date to fix for the actual completion of Secretary Daniels's program. That allows eight years from the time we accept the Secretary's program, provided that we accept it during the present session of Congress. We are proposing to vote the money in five successive years. Three out of the sixteen new capital ships are not to be authorized until the last year. As it takes four years after the date of authorization to build a dreadnaught, and probably about the same length of time to build a battle cruiser, 1924 is a reasonable date to set for the completion of the program.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

Now suppose we verify my statement as to our battleship fleet. It differs radically from that of President Wilson and Secretary Daniels. To be sure, in arriving at their conclusions, they have taken the year 1921 to figure on instead of the year 1924, just as if dreadnaughts and cruisers were complete the minute that their construction was authorized by Congress.

For the sake of argument, let us assume that it is fair to take the year 1921 for our comparison. According to the President, we shall have in 1921 the following "effective" battleships built and building, to wit, 27 battleships of the first line, 25 battleships of the second line, not to mention 6 battle cruisers, making 58 capital ships in all, built and building. Secretary Daniels arrives at the same figures, but he does not say that those second-line battleships will be "effective." All he says is that he accepts "the General Board estimate of survival for present vessels."

Of course everyone agrees that under Daniels's plan, in 1921 we shall have 27 first-line battleships and 6 battle cruisers, if we count every ship authorized whether the keel has been laid or not. But how about the second liners?

The President says that in 1921 we shall have 25 effective battleships in the second line. The President must be a real lover of antiques, for neither he nor anyone else can count those 25 battleships without including in the list the dear old Spanish War veterans, the *Massachusetts*, the *Oregon*, and the *Iowa*. They were authorized in 1890, and they are not even carried in the list of battleships in our own Navy Yearbook. (U. S. Navy Yearbook, 1914, p. 854.) Nevertheless, they can be resuscitated and counted by a passionate archæologist, like President Wilson. In the Navy Yearbook we shall find only 22 battleships, but by the end of 1921 six of them will be over 20 years old, and at the end of 1924 only 13 of them will be less than 20 years old. Hence my statement that the new program set forth by Secretary Daniels calls for only 46 battleships and battle cruisers less than 20 years old when the building program is actually completed in 1924.

Twenty-seven dreadnaughts, 6 battle cruisers, and 13 predreadnaughts less than 20 years old in the second line. In all, 46 battleships and cruisers when the program is complete. You can not add a single battleship to that total to save your life, unless you disregard the 20-year superannuation rule laid down by the General Board of the Navy.

Yet Secretary Daniels claims that there will be 25 battleships of the second line in 1921. Furthermore he declares that he accepts "the General Board estimates of survival for present vessels." I simply can not understand that declaration. In November, 1914, the General Board wrote to Secretary Daniels that already, prior to May, 1910, "experience had shown that the three older battleships, the *Indiana*, *Massachusetts*, and *Oregon*, then 20 years old from date of authorization, were approaching the limit of their effective life." (Report of General Board of Navy, Nov. 17, 1914, sec. 10.) If those ships were approaching superannuation in 1910, what will be their condition in 1921? Here is another sentence from the General Board's report for 1914: "Further studies from our own experience and from that of other navies and from practice abroad convinces the General Board that the effective life of battleships is about 20 years from time of completion." I can not reconcile that report with Secretary Daniels's statement that in preparing his table of battleships he accepted "the General Board estimate of survival for present vessels."

As a matter of fact, if Secretary Daniels's program is accepted the building will be completed in 1924. Instead of 25 battleships in the second line at the end of 1924 we shall have but 13 battleships not superannuated. Of these 13 ships only 3 will be less than 17 years old, to wit, the *New Hampshire*, the *Michigan*, and the *South Carolina*. (U. S. Navy Yearbook, 1914, p. 854.)

NOTE.—December 25, 1915. The General Board's report of October 12, 1915, was released for publication three days ago. The very same 25 battleships which Secretary Daniels classes as second-line battleships in 1921 are classified as follows by the General Board: Predreadnaughts, second line, 13; superannuated predreadnaughts, third line, 9; harbor-defense battleships, 3. Total, 25.

The year selected by this General Board happens to be 1922 instead of 1921, but that does not affect the classification. (Report of Secretary of Navy, 1915, pp. 83 and 85.)

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARDNER. Yes.

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Massachusetts state what he thinks this Congress ought to do on the subject of making battleships?

Mr. GARDNER. I think that our true policy is to build our Navy into second place, and a strong second place at that, just as quickly as the capacity of our shipyards and the training of officers and men will permit. Ultimately I think that our Navy must be strong enough to meet on even terms such part of the British fleet as can be brought against us at any one time. Even if we are in danger of being swindled in the matter of prices, I believe in going ahead just as fast as we can.

If, as events unfold themselves, there appears to be a real assurance of disarmament after the war, there will be plenty of time to call a halt. By the way, talking of naval disarmament, did it ever occur to you that Great Britain is even further ahead of the rest of the world in her merchant marine than she is in her navy? Suppose that every navy is abolished. In that case Great Britain will, in comparison to other nations, be stronger at sea than ever, for she can easily put guns aboard half her merchant fleet and still do her carrying trade with the remainder.

I am inclined to think that we ought to vote seven or eight new dreadnaughts and battle cruisers this year. As near as I can find out the building capacity of our shipyards, public and private, is adequate for the simultaneous construction of at least 13 of these big capital ships. Of course it would be necessary to build more battleship ways in the yards, but I am told the ways can be constructed in nine months or so. At all events they can be constructed in plenty of time to be ready when the constructors are prepared to lay the keels. It must not be forgotten that three of the battleships already voted by Congress will in all probability not have been launched on January 1, 1917, so that we can not count on the entire capacity of our yards.

THE SNAIL'S PACE.

No matter whether our Navy-building program is big or little, common sense tells us to go ahead on it as fast as possible. That at least is the view of the General Board of the Navy. Secretary Daniels's plan is based on precisely the opposite view.

The Secretary recommends that the appropriation to pay for his new building program shall be divided into five parts, and that in each of the next five years Congress shall vote one of these parts. He then proceeds to recommend that the smallest of these appropriations shall be the one which we are to vote at this session of Congress.

The administration speaks of Secretary Daniels's program as a five-year program. It is nothing of the sort. It takes, to be sure, only five years to vote the program; but four more years must elapse before the actual shipbuilding is complete. From the date when the construction of a battleship is voted to the date when it is commissioned it is safe to assume that four years will elapse. If we adopt the Secretary's plan, the entire new fleet will not be commissioned, at the earliest, before the summer of 1924.

NAVY BOOKKEEPING.

The Secretary says that his grand total for new construction is $502,000,000; but an analysis of his figures, on page 7 of his report, shows that in this amount he has included about $48,000,000 to pay for construction already authorized by Congress. In his recommendation for this year the Secretary has included $28,000,000 to pay for vessels already provided by Congress or under construction. For actual new construction, then, instead of $95,000,000 this year, he has recommended only $67,000,000, and that amount, by the way, includes the provision for reserve ammunition and the aviation service of the Navy. It seems to me that if we are going to have a new construction program we ought not to charge in $28,000,000 worth of old construction.

CREWS.

Mr. Speaker, I think that 20,000 men added to the Navy would probably at the present moment be more valuable than three times that number added to the Army. But Secretary Daniels does not suggest the addition of anywhere near 20,000 men. Yet Admiral Badger and Assistant Secretary Franklin D. Roosevelt testified last year before the Naval Affairs Committee that we were eighteen to twenty thousand men short. (Naval bill hearings, December, 1914, pp. 482, 951.) The Secretary now comes before us and he says that next year he will need 7,500 more men and 2,500 more apprentices. That is the additional number of men which he requests for the Navy proper, and for the Marine Corps he asks an increase of 1,500 men. When there is so much difference of view between Secretary Daniels and the Navy experts, it is almost imperative that Congress should find out what the average officer of the Navy thinks about the matter. We want to hear from men outside the department's sphere of influence.

You will find out about the shortages of men in Admiral Fletcher's fleet if you call for his report of August 15, 1915, and insist upon having it.

ARMY PLANS.

I have very little time to-day to discuss the proposed increase in the Army. There are several different plans, and there are more coming, I am told. There is the plan known as the "Garrison plan"; there is the plan known as the "Glenn plan," supposed to have been drawn up by Col. Glenn, of the Army. Then there is Senator CHAMBERLAIN'S plan and the plan favored by Congressman HAY, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House. There is the War College plan, which was sent to your offices the other day. I am not going into the difference between those plans. The War College plan calls for a Regular Army of 281,000 officers and men, all told. (Statement of Army War College, September, 1915, p. 21.) The Garrison plan calls for 141,843 officers and men, all told. (Report of Secretary of War, 1915, p. 24.) Both plans calls for a continental army—400,000 men in the Garrison plan and 500,000 men in the War College plan.

I am not prepared to give you my opinion of these various plans to-day. I am seriously anxious to see something done in the way of practical legislation, even if it does not entirely meet my own views. If I can not get a full loaf I shall be forced to take half a loaf. That is all there is to it.

PAYING THE BILL.

Mr. Speaker, I am a member of the Ways and Means Committee. I think it quite in the cards that a plan may be afoot to prevent the report out of that committee of a bill to finance the proposed increases of our Army and Navy. Some people believe that the Republicans on the Ways and Means Committee will say, "We shall not vote to report a bill raising revenue for your increased military and naval expenses unless that bill provides that the revenue shall be raised by a higher protective tariff." With the Democrats on that committee who are against a greater Army and Navy added to the Republicans who are insistent on tariff legislation, the wiseacres think they can see a majority of the Committee on Ways and Means against any new revenue bill at all. I can not speak for any other Republican member of the committee, but if the pacifists are counting on me to countenance such a plan they are quite mistaken. I may not like the kind of bill which you Democrats will frame in the Ways and Means Committee. If so, I shall try to improve it, which, of course, I shall not be able to do. If, however, that bill is designed for the purpose of paying for an increased Army and Navy, and if the alternative is no reve-

nue bill at all and therefore no increases, I shall vote to report your bill out of committee.

DOCUMENTS WHICH CONGRESS SHOULD INSIST ON HAVING.

I am going to ask this House by resolution, if necessary, to call for the report of the General Board of the Navy, made in reply to the President's directions that an adequate naval program should be formulated. That report is dated July 30, 1915. You must get that July 30, 1915, report if you wish the real opinion of the General Board of the Navy.

Admiral Fletcher is commander in chief of the Atlantic Fleet. You must require Admiral Fletcher's report of August 15, 1915, if you wish to know the true state of our Navy at the present moment. Furthermore, you must insist on having his confidential order of February 13, 1913, if you desire to get track of the target-practice question. You must call for the letter of the General Board of the Navy to the Secretary of the Navy, written August 3, 1914, if you wish to get the opinion of the General Board of the Navy as to the necessity of our immediate preparation lest we be involved in this European war.

[NOTE.—December 25, 1915. The July 30, 1915, report of the General Board of the Navy was made public to-day.]

CONCLUSION.

Here are some lines written by one of the gentlest writers of American verse, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, the benevolent "Poet at the Breakfast Table":

NONRESISTANCE.

Perhaps too far in these considerate days
Has patience carried her submissive ways;
Wisdom has taught us to be calm and meek,
To take one blow and turn the other cheek;
It is not written what a man shall do
If the rude caitiff smite the other, too!
Land of our fathers, in thine hour of need
God help thee, guarded by the passive creed!
As the lone pilgrim trusts to beads and cowl,
When through the forest rings the gray wolf's howl;
As the deep galleon trusts her gilded prow
When the black corsair slants athwart her bow;
As the poor pheasant, with his peaceful mien,
Trusts to his feathers, shining golden-green,
When the dark plumage with the crimson beak
Has rustled shadowy from its splintered peak,
So trust thy friends, whose babbling tongues would charm
The lifted saber from thy foeman's arm,
Thy torches ready for the answering peal
From bellowing fort and thunder-freighted keel!

APPENDIX.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF PREPAREDNESS.

[Extract from the annual report of Hon. L. M. Garrison, Secretary of War, November, 1915.]

* * * * * * *

The necessity of a nation having force commensurate with its responsibility is demonstrated by every correct process of reasoning founded upon fact. This is so whether the subject is considered in the light of the philosophy of government or of history. The use of force is the inherent essence of government. The very term itself is explicit—government, the right or power to compel obedience to law. Where there is no force to compel such obedience—that is, to govern—there is anarchy. Individuals give up the right of unregulated action when they form themselves into or become subject to a government. The progress and advancement of that which is summed up in the word "civilization" have been made possible solely because of government. Unless the individual is secure in his person and his property he has neither time nor inclination to devote himself to the cultivation of the mental, moral, or spiritual side of his nature. That security is assured to him by government, and government can only meet its responsibility of assurance by the possession of sufficient force to secure and preserve it. In our own earlier days the continued progress of the arts of peace was constantly interrupted by the necessity of banding together to prevent destruction by aggression from without. Later, and even after many of our largest civil communities were established, the individual citizen had to be prepared to protect himself, his family and his property, against the depredations of criminals, until the community organized and prepared a police force sufficient to assure the citizen of protection.

The identical necessity exists as to the nation. Unless the citizens thereof are assured that they can cultivate the arts of peace behind a barrier of force which will protect them from aggression and secure them in their rights, they are not free to cultivate such arts. Alike in the case of the individual, the internal municipality, and the nation, there must be a realization of the responsibility and a willingness and preparation to measure up to and meet it. This is equally true in respect to the threefold aspects of men and nations—physical, mental, and spiritual. Strength of mind, of body, and of spirit are prerequisites for progress along right lines. The essential basis of civilization is maintained by the triumph of what is right over what is wrong, and its progress can only be continued and assured so long as those who sustain the right are stronger than those who assert the wrong. Weakness inevitably results in overthrow, as the abundant instances of history demonstrate, both with respect to individuals, cities, and nations. The eye that is not diverted will see this, and the mind that is free from prejudice will grasp and realize it. It is necessary, therefore, to remove obstructions to clear vision and prejudice to clear thinking.

There are some who do not feel free to base their conduct upon a consideration of facts or conclusions of reason because of their interpretation of divine injunction. They do not believe in resistance to physical force, and those whose consciences are so convinced surrender life and all that they cherish and love at the behest of the aggressor. This attitude concerns the individual and him alone. Since it does not assume to be based upon fact or reason, it can not be dealt with on that basis. It can not be made the general rule of conduct under our form of government without departing from the basis upon which our Government is founded. Our Government is enjoined by the law of its being to use whatever force is necessary to protect the rights of the citizen. Before leaving this one is impelled to query upon what proper consideration there is based any distinction between the right or necessity or desirability of using mental force to repel error, moral force to repel evil, and physical force to repel wrong. It would seem, if reason were applied, that in each instance the situation is identical, and that if we should properly prepare our minds to be strong so that we can reject error and our moral characters to be strong so that we can reject evil we should likewise make our physical force strong in order that we may maintain the right as against those who would physically impose the wrong upon us.

There are others concerning whose clarity of vision we are not advised and concerning whose soundness of reason we are not informed because the attitude which they take is admittedly not based upon either vision or reason. They are those who predict that war will never come to this country, and assert that therefore precautions with respect thereto are unwise and needless. Since wars have come upon nations from the earliest date of recorded history to this moment, there is no basis of fact for such a position but an actual demonstration of the nonexistence of such basis. We were early warned that there would be wars and rumors of wars, and that nation would rise against nation and kingdom against kingdom, and the end was not yet; and that prediction has been fully verified. There is no basis and no foundation to conclude that this great evil has been eliminated, and it therefore must be treated as are all other existing evils and must be prepared against. Surely, as between resting upon prediction or upon preparation, wisdom would not hesitate.

There are others among us who are too intelligent and clear-sighted not to see the facts and to realize their significance, but who counsel inaction because they mistrust themselves and the Nation. Those to whom I now refer do not believe in the doctrine of nonresistance; they do not rest upon the prediction that an evil which has existed since the world began has ceased to exist and been abolished and should not therefore be considered as one to be prepared against; they even point out our potentiality of force, but they counsel against any preparation thereof. They base this counsel upon the expressed fear that if we possess force we will be induced to use it when we should not. This position ignores certain things which are essential to be maintained and is based upon certain assumptions which are not justified. It ignores the responsibilities which we have undertaken and which we must maintain at any self-sacrifice. It ignores the fact that if nations which possess force are likely to use it when they should not, some nation which has such force is likely to use it against us when it should not. It assumes that our Nation may not be trusted with force for fear that it may misuse it. I know of nothing which justifies such an indictment of our people and our Nation.

The eyes of many are blinded to fact and their minds closed to reason by an abhorrence of what they term "militarism," without any actual conception of just what this means or how it should effect the proper consideration of the subject. If by militarism they mean the placing of the military authority over the civil authority, or if they mean that the ordinary processes of government shall in any way be subservient to military authority or influence, no argument is needed to secure unanimity of opinion that this is not only undesirable, but in this country impossible. If they mean, however, that any reasonable, sensible precaution of a military nature is militarism, then they have reached a conclusion without the aid of clear vision or sound reasoning.

Those who really fear militarism, or, more accurately stated, those who dread real militarism, should be the strongest advocates of reasonable preparation. The latter is the preventive of militarism. If they unwisely defeat reasonable preparedness, they leave the country in a condition where the inevitable result of defeat, humiliation, or acute apprehension will be hasty and ill-advised provisions as to armament far beyond anything which calm reason and wise provision would deem necessary.

There will be those who assert that the proposed policy opposes the traditions of the people and runs counter thereto. This is mere assertion; it is not the fact, and in truth the fact is to the contrary. The proposed policy is exactly in keeping with our traditions. Such traditions are for a standing force, small in relation to population, and a trained and equipped force much larger in proportion thereto, but not constantly under arms. This is exactly what the plan proposes.

There will also be those who will express regret that the policy heretofore pursued of lack of proper military precautions is to be departed from, because it has been invaluable as an example to the rest of the world, and should not remedy the lack because we would then cease to be such an example. It should be observed, first, in considering this point of view, that it entirely overlooks the vital and imperative duty to ourselves which requires that we should protect and defend that which we cherish and hold dear. Furthermore, it overlooks the fact that, although we have been just the example that they desire throughout the more than a century and a quarter of our existence, the results existing in the world to-day do not warrant the belief that our example has had any beneficial effect.

There are some who decry taking any precautions or making any preparations of the military power of the Nation because they say it will not prevent war, but will provoke it. Taking up the last question first, the answer has already been made to this. Men and nations must prepare to meet their responsibilities; if it is inadvisable to develop strength sufficient to repel wrong because such developed strength may be misused, human nature has indeed reached an impasse. Why should it be presumed that a just man or a just nation will cease to be just because it has the power to be unjust? We must either trust others or trust ourselves.

As to preparation for war preventing war, that misstates the position of the sensible advocate of preparedness. It is not asserted that it prevents it, but it is asserted that it tends to prevent it, and in many instances has been demonstrated to have prevented it. The military force prepared by the municipality—that is, the police—does not prevent crime, but it tends to prevent it, and it undoubtedly minimizes the aggressions of the wrongdoer against the lives and property of the rightdoer.

So long as right and wrong exist in the world there will be an inevitable conflict between them. The right-doers must be prepared to protect and defend the right as against the wrong. Their preparation will tend to prevent the triumph of wrong; and in those instances in which it does not prevent the attempt it can prevent the success of the attempt.

Somewhat in the same vein is the insistence of those who say "I will not consent to the Nation having arms until I know against whom

it intends to use them." Identical reasoning would result in saying "I will not place a club or revolver in the hands of a policeman until he tells me the name of the criminal he intends to use them upon," or, "I will not agree to prepare fire apparatus unless you point out where the fires are going to be." Wisdom demands precaution; precaution demands preparation; preparation is against the day of evil from any quarter.

If the only protection against evil was such as was undertaken after the evil was upon us there would be constant and steady retrogression in human affairs.

Another stumbling block to some is the suggestion that no preparation should be made and no precaution should be taken because no one can fortell how much we may have to meet and what we will require to meet it. Here again the idea embodied in this suggestion would stay all human progress. No one can foretell the future with accuracy with respect to anything in human life. Health, wealth, outbursts of nature, and human outbreaks—no one can surely foretell anything concerning them. If we should not prepare ourselves reasonably with respect to these things because we can not be sure that we have protected ourselves against all conceivable possibilities, we would be deliberately choosing the path of folly and not that of wisdom. The two extremes of any proposition are the foolish ones; the reasonable mean is the wise one.

There will be some who assert that the devastating effects and the horror produced by the war now being waged make it certain that war will be avoided for a long period of time after the close of the present war. They will argue that the exhaustion of resources and the recollection of the awful suffering will have the effect of deterring nations from entering upon war.

What basis is there for such belief? Certainly such basis can not be found in history—our own or that of other nations.

The colonists had barely passed through the exhaustive and devastating wars with the Indians before they engaged in the Revolution. That war was surely as exhausting to our meager resources and as productive of horrible conditions as can well be imagined, and yet within a very short time after its close we were on the verge of war with two of the greatest nations of the world, and finally went to war with one of them.

The War between the States had every element of exhaustion and every untoward effect which war produces, and yet at its close we took a position in support of the Monroe doctrine which would inevitably have brought on war with one of the great nations of the world if it had not yielded to our insistence.

History literally abounds with examples. Without going further back than the era of the Napoleonic wars, we find that the strain upon resources and the horrors produced by war did not result in the avoidance of war. Probably as striking an example as any is the most recent—the Balkan States have engaged in two wars within three years, straining their material resources to the utmost and attended by all the horror that war produces, and, notwithstanding that, some of them are already engaged in the present war and there is much discussion as to whether others will not also be so engaged.

The only conclusion that can possibly be drawn from the facts is that there is no justification for the belief that because there has been war there will be no more war.

There will be those who believe and assert that the time when war can be avoided by negotiation or arbitration or other like means will be advanced if we refrain from adopting a proper military policy, but will be set back if we do so. It is difficult to comprehend on what basis such a belief can reasonably rest, and therefore it is difficult to reason about it. It seems to rest upon the idea that if we are feeble and weak in action we will be strong and persuasive in counsel; that by avowedly neglecting to prepare to protect our rights we will be the better able to secure their protection by appeal, by arbitration, or by argument. This is not so in any analogous case, saving only that in which the patronizing recognition of weakness induces the strong to abstain from assaulting the weak. In all other instances he who has taken up his burden in a manly way, has seen his duty and has done it, is the one who realizes the necessity of justice, insists upon its being meted out to others, and secures it for himself. No one need have the slightest fear that our voice for peaceful settlement of the quarrels of nations will receive any the less attention because we stand for the right and are prepared to maintain it at any proper cost. On the contrary, the voice of such a one is always listened to and usually controls.

There will be some who approach the subject from the wrong end, and who, by failing to take the proper steps, fail to reach the proper conclusion. Without any accurate knowledge of the causes, they will point to the aggregate of cost, and by failing to consider the necessity of incurring the cost they will fail to appreciate its necessity. Primarily it is true that when a matter is considered from the standpoint of responsibility no one has a right to count the cost. An individual or a nation who has undertaken a responsibility or duty must measure up to it in the fullest spirit of self-sacrifice. But without necessity of resorting to such radical considerations, it is obvious that any necessary cost of government is not only justified but imperative. The first consideration, therefore, should be, Has the nation a responsibility and a duty in this respect? If it has, what is necessary in order that it should take the means commensurate with such duty or responsibility? Secondly, what is the proper cost of taking such means? And, thirdly, how shall we secure that which supplies the means?

In this connection it is essential to keep certain things constantly in mind. In countries where the service of the individual is required by the nation in the same way that his money is required of him by taxation the cost to the nation is minimized and is largely occasioned by the purchase of material supplies. It is likewise true that the standard of living is much higher in this country than elsewhere; that rent, fuel, clothing, food, and other necessaries of life are higher, just as wages and salaries are. It should also be remembered that the vast territory and the small number of troops therein increase the cost of transportation here over its cost elsewhere to a very great amount. Comparisons between the cost of a military establishment in this country and in any other country are not only useless but harmful and misleading if they fail to take into account and accurately determine the effect of the matters just referred to upon the totals in the respective nations concerned.

Any present consideration of the subject of military policy requires us to recognize that at this time the people of the country believe that a safe reliance can be placed upon their patriotism, and that it is not necessary to resort to compulsory requirements to provide assurance for the Nation's safety.

Mr. KELLEY. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. KELLEY. To ask unanimous consent for a couple of minutes to make a statement relative to the degree of completion of the submarines already authorized, in order that it may follow the speech of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GARDNER].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. KELLEY] asks unanimous consent for two minutes in order to make a statement in regard to submarines, notwithstanding the special order. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. KELLEY. Mr. Speaker, there are at the present time 39 submarines authorized. Some have not yet been begun. There is one ship, authorized in 1911, which has not yet been completed. There are eight ships, authorized in 1912, that have not yet been delivered, but it is expected that they will be delivered early in 1916. There are five ships, authorized in 1913, that are in various degrees of completion, but it is not expected they will be delivered until 1917. There are seven ships, authorized in 1914, and they are expected to be delivered at various times through 1917 and 1918. There are 16 ships, authorized on the 3d of March, 1915, none of which have yet been begun. In addition are the two seagoing submarines authorized in March, 1915, which have not yet been contracted for; making a total of 39 submarines authorized, but either not yet begun or in various stages of completion.

Mr. NORTON. Will the gentleman yield there? Can the gentleman tell us why the completion of those is so long delayed? Why could they not be completed within a year?

Mr. KELLEY. I want to say to the gentleman from North Dakota I do not know. I asked the gentleman from Massachusetts if he knew of any reason why these ships could not be completed more rapidly, and the gentleman from North Dakota heard what the gentleman from Massachusetts said in reply.

Mr. NORTON. Have appropriations been made for those vessels?

Mr. KELLEY. Yes, sir.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] is recognized, under the special order of the House, for one hour.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, at the outset of my remarks I want to take the House into my confidence. I had not intended to make a speech on preparedness at this time. I had not thought particularly of making a speech on preparedness at any time, though I have some very definite views with regard to the matters that are embraced in that all-embracing term. When, however, the other day the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. TAVENNER] and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GARDNER] asked and obtained time to talk on that subject, and I realized that what they said, as entered in that entertaining family journal, the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, would go to the people during the Christmas holidays containing the views they held, it occurred to me that perhaps other and somewhat different views ought to be voiced, in order that the very few people who do read the RECORD might know that there were some differences of opinion on the subject in the House. It follows, therefore, that what little preparation I have made, and it has been limited, has been made in the last couple of days in the midst of other duties, and I apologize to the House, for this is so important a question that one ought not discuss it at length without a good deal of thought and preparation.

I am for preparedness. I want to thank the Speaker for the word "reasonable" as a qualifying adjective. I am for "reasonable" preparedness, and, being for preparedness, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GARDNER] has rather discouraged me, and after hearing him I enter upon my discussion in a rather disturbed frame of mind, for, as I understand it, he tells us that although we have expended in 12 years $1,331,821,032 on our Navy, to-day we have a Navy whose fastest ships are slower than the slowest ships upon which the nations now at war are depending and have actually used in this awful struggle; and although we have been all these years building submarines, and were really the people who first began to build them, we have but one that can dive. [Laughter.] And while Americans were the inventors and first promoters of the flying machine, we have only a measly half dozen that can fly. And being for preparedness, praying God that my country may be prepared, you can imagine the frame of mind I am in when I think of how little we have, in the opinion of the gentleman from Massachusetts, for all the millions we have expended.

Mr. DAVIS of Texas. Amen! [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. MONDELL. Well, of course I do not altogether agree with my friend from Massachusetts [Mr. GARDNER]. I am rather inclined to think that the Navy and every factor of it would give a good account of itself if it were brought into conflict with a foreign navy. I can think of no subject with regard to which it is so important that it shall be discussed in a spirit of nonpartisanship. That being so, I am thankful that the leaders of our party in the House and Senate have assured the country that this great question of national defense will be discussed from a nonpartisan standpoint and without partisan feeling, so far as we can prevent that sort of thing creeping into our discussion. And because I believe this question should be considered without partisanship, I am delighted that I am able to say that I agree very largely—very largely, indeed—with the substance of what has been said by the President of the United States on this great question of preparation. [Applause.]

My agreement, however, is not with what the President said on December 6, 1915, but with what he said on December 8, 1914. [Applause.] I will never forget those words, for they were splendid, manly words. The language was that fine, clear-cut, beautiful English of which the President is a master. At the close of that message I said to a friend, "I have only one criticism of what the President has said, or of his having said it, and that is it seems to me the President has set up a straw man and then proceeded to demolish it, for surely nowhere within the Republic are there any considerable number of people who would propose or suggest a plan of militarism and bristling, stupendous armament such as he warned us against." Possibly some of the gentlemen who were here on that occasion have forgotten what was then said. Some gentlemen were not here then who are here to-day, and with your permission I will read a few of the patriotic words of the President, delivered to the Congress of the United States on the 8th day of December, 1914. The President, after having discussed a variety of subjects, finally, in closing, said he would refer to two, the question of economy in expenditures and the question, then agitating the country, of preparedness. After discussing the question of economy he said:

The other topic I shall take leave to mention goes deeper into the principles of our national life and policy. It is the subject of national defense.

It can not be discussed without first answering some very searching questions. It is said in some quarters that we are not prepared for war. What is meant by being prepared? Is it meant that we are not ready upon brief notice to put a nation in the field, a nation of men trained to arms? Of course we are not ready to do that; and we shall never be in time of peace so long as we retain our present political principles and institutions. And what is it that it is suggested we should be prepared to do? To defend ourselves against attack? We have always found means to do that, and shall find them whenever it is necessary without calling our people away from their necessary tasks to render compulsory military service in times of peace.

Allow me to speak with great plainness and directness upon this great matter and to avow my convictions with deep earnestness. I have tried to know what America is, what her people think, what they are, what they most cherish and hold dear. I hope that some of their finer passions are in my own heart—some of the great conceptions and desires which gave birth to this Government and which have made the voice of this people a voice of peace and hope and liberty among the peoples of the world, and that, speaking my own thoughts, I shall, at least in part, speak theirs also, however faintly and inadequately, upon this vital matter.

We are at peace with all the world. No one who speaks counsel based on fact or drawn from a just and candid interpretation of realities can say that there is reason to fear that from any quarter our independence or the integrity of our territory is threatened. Dread of the power of any other nation we are incapable of. We are not jealous of rivalry in the fields of commerce or of any other peaceful achievement. We mean to live our own lives as we will; but we mean also to let live. We are, indeed, a true friend to all the nations of the world, because we threaten none, covet the possessions of none, desire the overthrow of none. Our friendship can be accepted and is accepted without reservation, because it is offered in a spirit and for a purpose which no one need ever question or suspect. Therein lies our greatness. We are the champions of peace and of concord. And we should be very jealous of this distinction which we have sought to earn. Just now we should be particularly jealous of it, because it is our dearest present hope that this character and reputation may presently, in God's providence, bring us an opportunity such as has seldom been vouchsafed any nation—the opportunity to counsel and obtain peace in the world and reconciliation and a healing settlement of many a matter that has cooled and interrupted the friendship of nations. This is the time above all others when we should wish and resolve to keep our strength by self-possession, our influence by preserving our ancient principles of action.

The President then went on to discuss certain matters relating to our naval policy and the National Guard, and then proceeded as follows:

More than this carries with it a reversal of the whole history and character of our polity. More than this, proposed at this time, permit me to say, would mean merely that we had lost our self-possession; that we had been thrown off our balance by a war with which we have nothing to do, whose causes can not touch us, whose very existence affords us opportunities of friendship and disinterested service which should make us ashamed of any thought of hostility or fearful preparation for trouble. This is assuredly the opportunity for which a people and a government like ours were raised up, the opportunity not only to speak but actually to embody and exemplify the counsels of peace and amity and the lasting concord which is based on justice and fair and generous dealing.

[Applause.]

Then the President said that he turned from this subject—that it was not new; that there was really no need of discussing it; that "we shall not alter our attitude toward these things," and closed with the admonition, "Let there be no misconception. The country has been misinformed. We have not been negligent of national defense. We are not unmindful of the great responsibility that rests upon us." The President closed his message with the following paragraph:

I close, as I began, by reminding you of the great tasks and duties of peace, which challenge our best powers and invite us to build what will last, the tasks to which we can address ourselves now and at all times with free-hearted zest and with all the finest gifts of constructive wisdom we possess. To develop our life and our resources; to supply our own people, and the people of the world as their need arises, from the abundant plenty of our fields and our marts of trade; to enrich the commerce of our own States and of the world with the products of our mines, our farms, and our factories, with the creations of our thought and the fruits of our character—this is what will hold our attention and our enthusiasm steadily, now and in the years to come, as we strive to show in our life as a nation what liberty and the inspirations of an emancipated spirit may do for men and for societies, for individuals, for states, and for mankind.

That was the view of the President a year ago. Since that time the war in Europe has widely extended its area. Frightful and appalling happenings, blotting out the lives of many of our citizens, and acts on the part of belligerent Governments destructive of our commerce, have brought us into trying diplomatic relationship with several of the warring powers. A considerable part of our industrial and commercial activities have been diverted from their usual and normal channels and turned to the processes of making and supplying the instruments and instrumentalities of war. Out of this war business have grown mushroom fortunes. Its development has been attended by feverish speculation, incredible stock inflation, and all of the unhealthy and regrettable brood of influences and tendencies which such blood merchandising always produces.

Out of the excitement, fever, and hysteria of the times has come every imaginable form, plan, purpose, and propaganda of extension, expansion, and enlargement of military establishments. It is a time when we may well recall Kipling's prayerful refrain:

O Lord of hosts be with us yet,
Lest we forget, lest we forget!

In the midst of the conditions I have described and out of the atmosphere which they produce, we have recently heard a message from the President profoundly differing in tone and temper from his utterances of a year ago. The President reminds us that the European war "has swept within its flame" some portion of our own hemisphere, but he assures us that he has "no thought of any immediate or particular danger arising out of our relations with other nations," and expresses a confident hope "that no question in controversy between this and other Governments will lead to any serious breach of amicable relations." And yet in these conditions of safety and of confident hope of peace, present and future, the President, in his message of December 7, at the opening of this Congress, outlined and recommended a military and naval program of vast dimensions and involving tremendous expenditures, a program the like of which has, so far as I can now recall, never been heretofore suggested, much less approved or recommended, by anyone occupying a responsible civil position in the Nation. A program which, had it been presented to him a year ago, would, I am quite confident, have been instantly and emphatically spurned by the President. Had it been suggested at any time by a Republican occupying a position of responsibility and authority it would have met, in the severest terms, the instant and unanimous condemnation of practically every Democrat in the land.

THE COST OF THE PROGRAM.

The revolutionary character of the President's proposal can perhaps be more quickly grasped by a consideration of its cost than of the items which constitute its framework. The carrying out of the plan would necessitate estimated increased expenditures, over our present large expenditures for military purposes, amounting in five years to approximately $725,000,000, or a total expenditure for military purposes of over $2,000,000,000. This would be followed by an estimated annual expenditure of $265,000,000 for the Navy and $162,000,000 for the Army, or $427,000,000 annually for military purposes. Inasmuch as the sum estimated for the Army at the end of the five-year period is $56,000,000 less than the sum estimated for the fourth year of the program, we have so good an authority as the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD], the chair-

man of the Committee on Appropriations, in a recent article in the North American Review, that this reduction is not likely to be realized; and, further, when we take into consideration the fact that additional and supplemental estimates are already coming in, and that first estimates of this sort are uniformly notoriously low, we may conservatively estimate the expenditure for military purposes alone, under the President's plan, of at least $500,000,000 per annum. That is more than the total net annual expenditures of the Government for all purposes up to about 10 years ago. It is considerably more than double our average annual expenditure for the past 10 years for military purposes. It is approximately three times the sum which Germany has been expending annually the last 12 years on her vast army and her navy. With the amount of money thus proposed to be absorbed for military purposes, we could build five Panama Canals every four years.

France and Germany have been held up to the children in our schools ever since we can remember as horrible examples of a republic and a monarchy burdened with militarism, and our President proposes we shall spend three times as much as they have been spending for military purposes.

Mr. GARDNER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes.

Mr. GARDNER. Of course the gentleman knows that the difference in the pay roll of the German Navy and the German Army alone is very great, and that we expend $27,000,000 a year more in pay, does he not? I am not speaking of pay in the navy yards, I am speaking just of the pay of the men in the fleet.

Mr. MONDELL. I realize that the difference in cost of both our Army and Navy is largely due to the difference in the pay; that in Switzerland a soldier receives practically no pay; that in Germany he receives about $2 a month and in France something less. The very fact that the shadow of other enormous military establishments compels those people, in their opinion, to submit to this grinding militarism, which our people would not tolerate for a moment, is one of the strongest reasons why we should stop and consider when we propose to enter on such a plan. Is it your idea that the boys of America will serve for a few cents a day? Aye, freely, if necessary, when a foe invades, and to the extent of millions, but never in the piping times of peace.

Mr. HENSLEY. Will the gentleman yield right there?

Mr. MONDELL. In just a moment. Does the gentleman recall that we spent a round $1,000,000,000 in 12 years on our Navy, which the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GARDNER] thinks so slow and inadequate, more than Germany spent on hers, which now huddles cowering and shivering behind the fortifications of Heligoland.

Mr. HENSLEY. Do you think the difference in the pay of the men makes up that amount?

Mr. MONDELL. Well, I am not sure about that. I think perhaps the gentleman from Missouri, who is a member of the Naval Committee, is better informed on that than I am. It is the biggest item. There are some other important items, but it is the largest.

In the Bulgarian Army officers of the lower grades receive about the same amount we pay a raw recruit in the ranks. A brigadier general receives about what we pay a captain.

I think it may illuminate the subject somewhat to place in the RECORD the figures of expenditures of the leading nations of Europe for military purposes for the 12 years prior to the outbreak of the European war compared with ours. They are as follows:

Army and naval expenditures.

	Germany.		France.	
	Army.	Navy.	Army.	Navy.
1901	$134,377,394	$19,398,951	$133,769,906	$67,079,011
1902	135,296,716	20,685,413	138,088,097	59,217,558
1903	136,910,261	22,198,093	132,746,026	59,740,222
1904	137,642,159	23,769,250	130,531,594	60,178,623
1905	141,568,778	25,060,233	132,173,056	61,565,779
1906	150,561,180	27,454,942	138,707,340	59,516,296
1907	151,899,477	28,761,395	150,537,325	60,685,813
1908	159,586,616	31,844,661	150,515,900	62,194,916
1909	145,394,461	34,681,907	150,515,865	64,899,589
1910	149,497,486	37,113,101	168,325,047	74,102,439
1911	150,872,983	39,372,030	181,065,215	80,371,109
1912	162,835,530	43,715,102	177,656,237	81,692,832
Total	1,756,453,041	354,055,078	1,774,631,558	789,242,168
	354,055,078		789,242,168	
Grand total	2,110,508,119		2,563,873,726	

Army and naval expenditures—Continued.

	Great Britain.		United States.	
	Army.	Navy.	Army.	Navy.
1901	$442,929,623	$145,732,850	$144,615,697	$82,477,640
1902	450,331,847	150,569,190	112,272,216	85,137,123
1903	234,576,741	150,678,297	118,619,520	84,672,048
1904	178,501,683	173,548,058	115,035,411	103,633,115
1905	140,432,732	180,037,952	122,175,074	115,420,997
1906	138,407,474	161,117,947	117,946,692	104,508,719
1907	138,516,903	152,954,342	122,576,465	99,693,298
1908	131,908,380	151,880,618	137,746,524	129,974,371
1909	130,536,193	156,400,161	161,067,462	139,216,545
1910	132,404,989	173,659,312	155,911,706	133,555,552
1911	123,89 ,526	166,436,972	160,135,976	127,026,109
1912	134,390,402	166,133,389	148,795,422	126,405,509
Total	2,486,126,900	1,981,209,088	1,616,898,165	1,331,821,032
	1,981,209,088		1,331,821,032	
Grand total	4,467,335,988		2,948,719,197	

Total Army expenditures, 1901–1912.

United States	$1,616,898,165
Germany	1,756,453,041
France	1,774,631,558
Great Britain	2,486,126,900

Total naval expenditures, 1901–1912.

United States	$1,331,821,032
Germany	354,055,078
France	789,242,168
Great Britain	1,981,209,088

Grand totals for Army and Navy, 1901–1912.

United States	$2,948,719,197
Germany	2,110,508,119
France	2,563,873,726
Great Britain	4,467,335,988

As all these figures, except those for Great Britain, are for a period of peace, the total for Great Britain should, in order to make the showing a fair one of peace conditions, be reduced by about one and a half billion dollars as the estimated expenditure on account of the Boer War. This would leave her ordinary military expenditures for the period about the same as ours.

I do not quote these staggering figures with the idea that we should neglect necessary or adequate provision for defense on account of cost. If I shared in the fears and forebodings which encompass some of our people in a nightmare of apprehension, I should not hesitate to help appropriate even as vast sums as I have mentioned. I am fortunate in that I am not panicky in my disposition and that none of my constituents deal in war munitions; furthermore, we have the assurance of the President, who ought to know more about it than anyone else, that we are not fronting any impending or probable assault. [Applause.]

WHEN WE ARE TO BE ENGULFED.

The favorite period selected by amateur military strategists and alarmist scribblers for staging the impending military cataclysm that is to engulf us—now that we seem temporarily to have escaped the Japanese peril—is immediately after the close of the European war. The selection by our alarmist friends of this period of exhaustion and impoverishment and weariness of blood letting as the date of our overthrow as a people affords striking evidence of the fact that their fears and their imagination have grown in proportion as their sense of humor has diminished. That time can not be very far distant. It is certain not to be five years hence. It is more likely to be within the neighborhood of five months. Therefore the President, in common with all who are advocating enormous expenditures for dreadnaughts and preparations available five years hence, have aimed their artillery so high that they have completely overshot the mark.

If we stand in the danger that the alarmists claim we do, the great and ambitious military programs running into the distant future are pathetically and ridiculously inadequate to meet the situation and afford us the protection that it is claimed we require. If our situation is as alarming as some seem to think, we need preparation at once; and troops to fully man our fortifications, reserves of field artillery, aerial fleets, submarines, destroyers, and mines for coast and harbor defense, the most effective of all defense material, can be provided in a few months and at a comparatively small cost. If I gave credence to the sinister designs credited by the alarmists to some European powers, I should not want to depend on a limited and uncertain continental army four years hence; I should want a million men at least under arms at once.

If we are confronted with the danger that some of these folks say that we are, and that our good President has unfortunately seemed to catch a glimpse of, great heavens, a continental army five years from now will never save us. [Laughter and ap-

plause.] If I were as trembling and fearful as some folks seem to be, and had the authority, before 24 hours had passed the trumpets would sound and a million men would be called to the colors for immediate defense. If our condition is such as has been suggested by some of the authors of the scare literature that has been so widely and freely circulated, in Heaven's name let us cancel all of the profitable contracts which our folks have with foreign nations, and set them to work turning out artillery, submarines, and aerial fleets now for our defense. [Applause.] If we can build submarines for Germany and Russia and England and have them available before this talk of peace shall crystallize, in Heaven's name why can we not get them for our own use? We can buy and make, if necessary, in six months, more than anybody has claimed we need of field artillery, flying machines, mines, and submarines, and secure the needed force to fully man our splendid coast defenses, and for less outlay than the sum that my friend from Massachusetts fixes as the cost of one or two of these swift heavily armed ships that he wants built and equipped and ready for action from five to eight years from now. [Laughter and applause.]

SUPERDREADNAUGHTS VERSUS DEFENSIVE CRAFT.

I have said, and I repeat, that so far as military preparation and national defense is clearly necessary and imperative we can not stop to count the cost. The President has assured us that not only are we at peace, but we are likely to remain at peace. It is my personal opinion that we would have a hard time getting into war with anybody now or in the near future, were we ever so anxious for a scrap, and for a variety of reasons, which I should be glad to elaborate had I the time.

It is true, however, that the European war has taught us some things, and has clearly suggested others, as to the manner and method of modern warfare, of which we certainly ought to take heed. The most unquestioned of these relates to the increased use of artillery; the most impressive, to the value of mines and submarines and destroyers as weapons of offense and defense, and back of all looms the portentious question as to whether or not the dreadnaught shall, in the future, play a commanding rôle in war.

Why, gentlemen, the mightiest of them all, the most powerful and glorious of England's dreadnaughts, the *Queen Elizabeth*, steamed past Gibraltar's frowning heights to the Dardanelles only to be ingloriously driven back by a Turkish smoothbore. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. GARDNER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes.

Mr. GARDNER. Do I understand the gentleman to compare the amateur strategists with the naval experts?

Mr. MONDELL. Oh, I am an amateur. I admit that.

Mr. GARDNER. So am I.

Mr. MONDELL. I am, however, like the fellow I once knew who, having been criticized for expressing a certain view in regard to a matter to which he had given some thought, said: "I may not know much, I grant that, but what little I do know I know just as well as anybody." [Laughter.]

I do know, and the gentleman from Massachusetts knows, what happened to the *Queen Elizabeth*. She steamed up to the Turkish batteries, but she promptly backed out. She is too valuable to fight. [Laughter and applause.]

The President told us about being too proud to fight. That was some time ago. He now wants ships to be launched a few years from now that are too valuable to be placed in danger. An $18,000,000 boat costs too much money to be recklessly exposed to hostile gunfire. The sinking of such a ship leaves too big a hole in the battle line, and you can not afford to fight with that kind of a machine. It is a good thing to bluff with. [Laughter.] It uses a lot of the people's money, keeps the munition factories going, and looms large on the sea and in the pages in the naval yearbook. [Applause.]

Referring for a moment to the matter of naval experts, to whom the gentleman from Massachusetts has referred, I recall that in the message of the President, from which I have quoted, he said, among other things:

> When will the experts tell us just what kind we should construct, and when will they be right for 10 years together, if the relative efficiency of craft of different kinds and uses continues to change as we have seen it change under our very eyes in these last few months?

Clearly the President had in his mind at that time, as everyone else had and as a great many people still have, a serious doubt of the effectiveness of dreadnaughts and superdreadnaughts. The *Queen Elizabeth* still keeps out of reach of the Turkish batteries. The German fleet is still seeking safety behind land batteries. The mighty English fleet rides uselessly somewhere, cowering behind a cordon of steel nets and small craft. Only a year ago the naval experts were all for superdreadnaughts. Elaborate arguments were made before committees and printed in service journals to prove that one superdreadnaught, by the enormous weight and force of its broadside fire, could smother and crush and sink or put out of commission, in detail, a whole bevy of lighter and smaller ships, even though their guns were as large and their combined strength vastly greater. The very latest pronouncement we have had on the subject from the head of the Navy, and that within the last few days, is that we must depend on the number more than the size of our ships. What has become of all of the convincing arguments of the experts relative to the necessity, the overwhelming advantage, of vast tonnage and size and enormous weight of metal in broadside fire; and how about the change of heart with regard to the battle cruiser, the ship that is to cost $18,000,000, according to my friend from Massachusetts.

An $18,000,000 dreadnaught is the picture that rises in the minds of a lot of people, when they think of preparedness. The humble but terrible submarine, the effective flying machine, the deadly mine, those things which you can get quickly and cheaply do not appeal to them. They do not cost enough. [Laughter.] Their manufacture would not keep all the factories at work. While I am anxious to have the factories working, I am not in favor of their working on that class of merchandise.

While I have very serious doubts of the necessity of any considerable expansion of our naval and military establishments, I shall support, as I always have, a reasonable program—what I think is a reasonable program. That is what I have done in the last 20 years. I shall go just as far as I feel that it is proper and right and necessary to do, in view of the kind of people we are and of the conditions that surround us.

I have always supported a program for a steady and uniform development of the Navy. In that respect my record is very different from that of certain gentlemen who are now approving vast increases. In the present state of affairs, with the uncertainty which exists in the mind of almost everyone, except a few experts, as to the character of the big ship of the future and in view of the fact that big ships can not, in any event, judging from our past record, be completed in less than three to six years, I should be inclined to halt the big-ship program as to new authorizations, to hurry forward work on those already authorized and building and turn our attention to small craft which can be quickly built and which the history of the European war has proven can effectively protect our coasts against the near approach of battleships or troop ships. If the large number of submarines already authorized—some 40, I think, have been referred to by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. KELLEY]—were speedily built and such additional number as is deemed advisable, we need have no fear of attack, particularly if we utilize mines as effectively as they have been utilized in the European war zone.

I did not believe it was advisable to fortify the Panama Canal. I believed, and I still believe, that the canal would be safer without fortifications. Congress took another view of it, and I have voted for the fortifications and for the necessary expenditure for the housing of a garrison. Congress having, apparently with the approval of the country, provided for the fortification and the garrisoning of the canal, we must add, as I suggested at the time would be necessary, several thousand men to our Army to provide for the Panama garrison. There seems to be general approval of a goodly garrison in Hawaii. That will call for some addition to our regular establishment. Our coast defenses, the splendid character of which is clearly pointed out in the recent report of the Chief of Coast Artillery, need several thousand more men for their complete manning. We need a larger air fleet.

All of these things can be provided quickly and without great cost, without any additional expenditure above the average expenditure of the past, if we do not authorize new big ships which may be out of date before they are in commission. We should immediately remedy the foolish mistake, made under this administration, of a long-term enlistment in the Army and provide for a comparatively brief term of enlistment, which will give us a better class of recruits, and if we discourage reenlistment will furnish us a considerable number of trained men available in time of necessity. President Wilson's continental army will not, in my opinion, meet the approval of any considerable number on either side of this House.

Mr. BORLAND. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Cox). Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes; I yield for a question.

Mr. BORLAND. Am I right in believing that the gentleman will continue to support Fort D. A. Russell? [Laughter.]

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman is eminently right, because Fort D. A. Russell is a splendid post, and, contrary to the views of gold-laced fellows who every time they go to one of Wilhelm's reviews of a hundred thousand men in a bunch want that kind of thing at home, and in spite of the fact that they want to put all of the troops near the big cities, I still believe the place to keep them is in the posts throughout the country, and Fort D. A. Russell is one of the best. [Laughter.]

AN INVASION THAT IS CERTAIN.

But turning our thoughts from this fear of armed invasion, let us recall that there is another invasion that is impending, the certainty of which is not denied by anyone who has given thought to it. That invasion has been discussed within the last 24 hours by the Secretary of Commerce of this administration. It is an invasion that is certain to come upon us at the end of this war, an invasion of the cheaply produced products of the impoverished people of the late warring countries.

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question right there?

Mr. MONDELL. I can not yield. I have not the time. I would like to, but I will yield a little later if I have the time. In preparing in a reasonable way for the armed invasion, which is in the last degree improbable, will you gentlemen on the other side adopt and accept as an instrument for supplying the sinews of war, supplying them in abundance and without direct burden, a method which will unquestionably protect us from that other invasion of which I speak, the industrial invasion which is impending? Will you do it? Why, of course you will not. I feel confident that whatever program you adopt you will insist on laying the burden of it unfairly, inequitably, directly, and I can not justify myself in having directly or indirectly by any act of mine given you the excuse for laying additional direct burdens in time of peace on an already overburdened people for an expenditure the necessity for which is very questionable. The program which I shall support, which I hope will be a program more for immediate defense than for future offense, will be even more moderate than it otherwise would be, because I know the funds to pay for it will, under your legislation, be levied directly, inequitably, unjustly, on a comparative few of our people.

I do not propose to be put in the position of having voted for enormous expenditures and then having refused to help pay the bills, and I do not approve the President's proposed tax on automobiles, gasoline, bank checks, and other things any more than I do his military program. Therefore, my disposition to be moderate is strengthened by the fact that I do not propose to help give you gentlemen on the Democratic side opportunities to pass from chewing gum to gasoline in laying additional burdens upon our people. If you will agree that whatever you raise will be raised at the customhouses, making the importer pay for the preparedness you say is necessary against his evil intent, making the foreigner pay for the preparedness you provide out of the fear you have of him as a future armed foe, I will be inclined to be a little more liberal in my view of what out of excess of caution it may be well to do.

Mr. OGLESBY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONDELL. I will yield only for a question, as my time is short. Mr. Speaker, the trouble with a lot of people in this time of war and stress and nervous strain is that they have lost sight of the fact that our defense is, after all, no matter how many battleships we build, how many men we have in arms, not the force ready at any given moment to hurl at an enemy, but the reserve of a hundred million earnest, patriotic, virile citizens. The trouble with all the gentlemen who edit these alarming stories of possible invasion is that they assume that if all the impossible, improbable things they conjure up in their feverish imaginations were to happen, and some great city of the coast were levied upon, the American people from the Pacific to the Atlantic, in all the glorious South and the splendid Mississippi, on the plains and in the mountains, would be so miserably pusillanimous that they would forthwith make terms with the invader. I believe it to be a fact that there is not any nation on this earth, armed and equipped as well as the best of them is or has been, that would dare or that has the slightest purpose of attempting to invade our territory.

I wish I had the words to express the scorn I feel for those yellow-streaked, soft-hearted Americans, those almost treasonable Americans, who write tales of imaginary invasions which, if what they suggest were in any wise possible, would prove us to be the most pusillanimous, spineless, and unworthy folk that ever lived on the face of the earth, instead of being what we are, the most upstanding, individually effective, intensely patriotic, vigorous, and forceful people in the world. Why, even though every city of the coast were laid waste, between the two oceans we have men enough and resources enough to drive into the sea, beyond the sea, and punish in a way that would never be forgotten to the end of time any people who would dare invade our territory or have the temerity to attempt to conquer us. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, every minute since you left your homes this morning you have been the possible victims of assault, deadly and murderous. There is not a man you have met who could not have armed himself and attempted your life had he been so disposed. It would be just as sensible to talk about arming ourselves and loading ourselves with artillery, because we might be killed any minute, because the land is full of people with the physical power to kill us, as to talk of being constantly prepared for foreign attacks, which gentlemen of lively imagination anticipate or suggest but which are utterly unlikely. When I was a boy and a young man I lived in regions where it was fashionable to pack guns, and some carried them on both hips and under both arms. My recollection is that the fellow who had the most was generally the fellow who got shot. [Applause.] I never carried any, and I am still here.

THE PAN AMERICAN PLEA.

The President largely predicates his plea for enormous armies and armament on an elaborately developed argument as to the importance of defending this hemisphere against possible encroachments by monarchial powers. The enormous and expensive establishments he proposes and approves he views as a sort of Monroe doctrine, Pan American crusading force. Assuming for the sake of argument that there may be some possible danger of the war-exhausted nations of Europe discovering an inclination, or finding an excuse for violating our sister republics on this hemisphere, are the American people prepared for a continuous expenditure of $500,000,000 to guard against that possibility?

On the other hand, what will Pan America think about it? The entire spasm of frightful anticipation which seems to possess some of our people is based on a suspicion or a belief that a certain nation of Europe, with whom we have never had a quarrel; a nation which, notwithstanding the excesses of some of her military commanders, is composed of enlightened, humane, and Christian people; a nation whose proper and legitimate ambitions in no wise conflict with ours, is suddenly, out of victory or from the ashes of defeat, to pounce upon us, destroy our cities, and levy on our wealth.

If we have reached the time and condition when our national policies are builded on such fantastic and unworthy suspicions and assumptions as that, what may we expect South and Central America will think of our vast preparation and expenditure, ostensibly for their protection and defense? Our Latin-American friends have not all of them at all times been fully convinced of our peaceful and altruistic intentions toward them. What may we expect of them when they see our vast military preparations? They could find no reason, I grant you, in the present purpose or intention of any American to feel alarmed, but what an unhappy outcome it would be if, having armed and equipped ourselves to protect the Americas, as the President would have us, we frightened all America into arming and equipping against some possible future inclination, developed when we found ourselves with a costly military establishment and a growing itching to use it. The plan now proposed might well lead to a duplication on this continent and in this hemisphere of the conditions of armed and bristling militarism which have burdened, impoverished, and brutalized Europe.

I still hope that out of the suffering, misery, and impoverishment of the present European war there will come a desire and disposition to put a limit to the mad race for the upbuilding of military establishments. If it does, how important that we shall not, when these matters are considered, be in the midst of the development of ambitious military programs. If the war should not have that result, but should enthrone the military idea, rob the nations of conscience, and inspire them with a wicked desire for conquest, then the programs that have been proposed are all of them pitifully inadequate. If such a condition arose, universal compulsory service would be necessary, and our war outlay would run into billions annually. I am not willing to believe that such a condition is possible. In the meantime, whatever we do, let us do it strictly on a basis of defense, and quick defense at that.

Let us not forget that we are a people of peace, and that we hope when around the council table at the close of this war the question of disarmament shall be discussed it can not be said in favor of the maintenance of awful military burdens throughout the world that the great Republic of the west, secure in her strength, as all the world knows she is, is leading the world in feverish preparation for war. [Applause.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. GARDNER. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Massachusetts rise?

Mr. GARDNER. To ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. GREENE of Vermont. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting a speech delivered by Hon. L. C. DYER, a Member of this House, and commander in chief of the United Spanish War Veterans, at the laying of the corner stone of the William McKinley Memorial at Niles, Ohio, on the 20th of last month. The speech is upon the subject of national defense.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Vermont asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by printing a speech of the Hon. LEONIDAS C. DYER, at the laying of the corner stone of the William McKinley Memorial at Niles, Ohio. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. BRITT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the subject of preparedness for the national defense.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the subject of the national defense. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

WAR REVENUE ACT.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] asks unanimous consent to address the House for 15 minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday, in the course of debate on the joint resolution to extend the operation of the war-revenue act, there was a good deal of criticism directed against the form of financial statement now made by the Treasury Department. Some of this comment was fair and perfectly admissible, involving a reasonable difference of opinion with the accountants of the Treasury Department as to the method of bookkeeping which prevails there. Some of the comment, on the other hand, was utterly unfair—it might almost be said to have been vituperative—involving unwarranted aspersions upon the Secretary of the Treasury, charging that member of the Cabinet, implicitly, with an attempt to "juggle" the figures of his department with intent to deceive the public as to the true condition of the Treasury. Of course, Mr. Speaker, if a gentleman has it in mind, as seemed to be the case with the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GREEN], to give expression to a mood of levity by indulging in sarcastic strictures on a Cabinet minister, he is within his rights; he is at liberty to give free rein to his humor. If another Member has it in mind, as obviously was the case with the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORDNEY], to severely asperse a high public official, why he could not be expected to experience any difficulty in finding words suited to that species of objurgation. But it does seem to me that the dignity of this House would better be observed, and the fairness of debate respected, if Members would confine themselves to facts and to an orderly discussion of the problems we are sent here to solve.

I shall not affect a knowledge of accounting which I do not possess. I am not an actuary. I know nothing about bookkeeping. I must assume that the gentleman from Iowa had that ticket as a part of his classical course in Oberlin College, for he spoke upon the subject in a most didactic fashion. Nevertheless, I venture to think I have a reasonably clear understanding of plain propositions in ordinary accounting, and in fairness to the Treasury Department I want to put into the RECORD certain statements from experienced accountants, with whose opinions I quite fully agree, as to the method of bookkeeping at the Treasury Department. One of the criticisms made yesterday of two major items in the statement of the Treasury Department was directed to the fund provided for the retirement of the notes of banks which have discontinued or reduced their circulation. The charge, by implication, was that the Secretary of the Treasury had "juggled the figures" as to this item by making a criminal alteration in the method of accounting. Perhaps it would astonish the gentlemen making this aspersion if they were told that what the Secretary of the Treasury had done was to return to a system of accounting from which he had no lawful right to depart and which had prevailed at the Treasury Department for 23 years, under every Republican Secretary of the Treasury from the incumbency of Harrison to that of Taft, inclusive. Thus the bitter criticism leveled at the present Secretary of the Treasury shot over the head of Mr. McAdoo and found its mark in the person of every Republican Secretary of the Treasury who presided over the department within the last quarter of a century.

The simple fact is, Mr. Speaker, that pretty soon after the advent of the present administration this particular trust-fund item of the Treasury statement, which had been carried as an asset, was altered upon suggestion of a board of efficiency experts assigned to the department by the Civil Service Commission. The alteration, which was in contravention of law, transferred the item to the liability column of the financial statement, where expert accountants generally agree it belongs. The transfer, entirely proper from an accounting point of view, was contrary to the act of Congress passed July 14, 1890.

The Secretary did not know this at the time, and evidently the efficiency experts did not know it. Subsequently the Secretary of the Treasury ascertained the fact, and on the 1st day of October of the current year he gave directions that the statement be changed to the form provided by law, and which had been used at the Treasury Department for 23 years.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman a single question?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. GLASS. Certainly I do.

Mr. HILL. It does not make any difference who is right or wrong about that statement, but as a matter of fact ought trust funds belonging to a bank be counted as a part of the available funds of the Treasury?

Mr. GLASS. If the gentleman wants my opinion, I will give it for what it is worth.

Mr. HILL. I do. I value the gentleman's opinion more than the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. GLASS. I thank the gentleman for the compliment; I do not so highly value my judgment. However, I venture to think that trust funds should not be counted as available Treasury funds. Moreover, the efficiency experts of the Civil Service Commission and the committee on efficiency did not think so; they transferred this item to the liability side of the ledger. But, as I have already said to my friend from Connecticut, it subsequently appeared that a Republican Congress and a Republican administration thought that trust funds should be counted as an available balance; hence the law of 1890. That being the case, I say, it is utterly unfair—it nearly approximates shamelessness—for gentlemen to accuse the Secretary of the Treasury of "juggling" upon an item of that sort.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Virginia yield to the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. GLASS. I do.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman is criticizing very severely, in their absence, gentlemen on this side of the House in reference to one item in the Treasury statement. It is true, is it not, that the gentleman's statement of facts is contained in the Treasury statement every day as a footnote, and has been so contained for a long time?

Mr. GLASS. Yes; that is precisely the point I am trying to accentuate.

Mr. MANN. So that these gentlemen were aware of that fact?

Mr. GLASS. If they were, they did not mention it in their criticisms; and that is exactly of what I complain.

Mr. MANN. I do not think the gentleman understood the speeches.

Mr. GLASS. I heard some of them; others I did not hear, nor are they yet printed in the RECORD. I heard the suggestion made that the Secretary of the Treasury ought to be put in jail for conforming the Treasury statement to a law that was passed by a Republican Congress and approved by a Republican President.

Mr. MANN. It was not in reference to that item. Of course, the gentleman ought to know that.

Mr. GLASS. The comment which I heard and to which I refer made no distinction as to items.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman would not intentionally mislead the House, but unintentionally he has misled the House.

Mr. GLASS. Of course the gentleman knows I have no purpose to mislead the House; moreover, I had not noticed the absence of the gentlemen to whom I have referred. I will not continue my remarks if it is thought that I would better wait until those gentlemen are here.

Mr. MANN. I do not make any special question about that, but——

Mr. GLASS. I desire to repeat that I did not observe the absence of the gentlemen. However, I am not saying anything disagreeable about them.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman is criticizing them very much more severely than they criticized the Secretary.

Mr. GLASS. As to that, there is a distinct difference of opinion. One of these gentlemen apparently wanted to see the Secretary of the Treasury put in jail. Surely I would not wish that in respect of the gentleman from Michigan. [Laughter.] I simply wanted to point out that the judgment passed by him on the present Secretary of the Treasury would have incarcerated every Republican Secretary of the Treasury who held the office under four Republican Presidents within the last 25 years.

Mr. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MANN. The gentleman is calling attention now to a matter and talking about a matter that is contained in a footnote of the Treasury statement and has been contained for a long time.

Mr. GLASS. That being so, is it fair to bring the accusation against the Secretary of the Treasury of trying to conceal something, trying to "pad the figures" of the Treasury Department? If what has been done is so plainly stated upon this Treasury exhibit that anybody can understand, is that "juggling"? Would you call that "padding"?

Mr. MANN. Certainly not. That is not what the criticism made by gentlemen on this side of the House was directed to. The gentleman ought to know that.

Mr. GLASS. I do not know it. The criticism from that side was directed against items that are clearly explained. I heard the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GREEN] make the criticism. His speech has not yet appeared in the RECORD, hence I can not directly quote from it, but I heard him make that criticism.

Mr. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Virginia yield to the gentleman from North Dakota?

Mr. GLASS. Oh, yes.

Mr. NORTON. Is it not a fact that what the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORDNEY] said was that if any national banker in the United States employed the same system of bookkeeping as that employed by the Treasury Department, he would by the bank examiner be arrested and prosecuted and sent to jail?

Mr. GLASS. Which means——

Mr. NORTON. Will the gentleman state whether in his opinion the Treasury Department would permit any national banker to use the same system of bookkeeping as they are using in the Treasury Department to-day?

Mr. GLASS. I will say that at the very least——

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

Mr. BORLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman's time be extended for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BORLAND] asks unanimous consent that the gentleman's time be extended 15 minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. HILL. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I, too, would like a little time; say, 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman object?

Mr. HILL. No; I do not object.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. HILL] says he desires 10 minutes when the gentleman from Virginia has concluded.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. Speaker, I will say to the gentleman who last addressed an inquiry to me [Mr. NORTON] that the statement of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORDNEY] was, in the last degree, extravagant. No national bank official would be put in jail for using a system of accounts that was merely contrary to the judgment of a particular expert accountant. Expert accountants differ widely as to how books should be kept. A national bank keeping its accounts contrary to the method prescribed by the Comptroller of the Currency would be directed to alter its system; its officers would not be put in jail. But if the suggestion of the gentleman from Michigan had any application at all it meant that the Secretary of the Treasury is responsible for a financial statement so intentionally misleading that only his high official station shields him from criminal prosecution; that if somebody else in a subordinate place had committed a like offense he would have been put in jail.

Mr. NORTON. No; I think the gentleman from Virginia is mistaken in that. The inference that the statement made by the gentleman from Michigan carries to most of the Members of this House is, I believe, that a different system is employed in the Treasury Department than is permitted to be employed in national banks, and that is the only fair inference that can be drawn from the statement, which is as follows——

Mr. GLASS. Well, that is an interpretation of his language that differs from the conception which I have.

Mr. NORTON. The gentleman from Michigan yesterday said, as appears on page 339 of the RECORD:

> Your Treasurer has changed the manner of bookkeeping in the United States Treasury; and if there were a national bank within the limits of the United States to-day that would adopt the manner of bookkeeping such as has been adopted by the Treasury of the United States, the bank examiner, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, would have every man connected with that bank in jail within 24 hours.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. Speaker, I do not yield to the gentleman for a speech, nor to permit him to project into my remarks a quotation from somebody else's speech.

Mr. NORTON. It is only fair to read the gentleman's exact statement, is it not?

Mr. GLASS. A great many things are fair that are not permissible when a Member has limited time in which to present his views. I do not want to yield all my time to the gentleman.

Mr. NORTON. But, let me ask the question——

Mr. GLASS. The difference between the gentleman and me is very simple. He attaches to the remarks of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORDNEY] a meaning that I do not think they convey.

Mr. NORTON. Is it not a fact that the Treasury Department would not to-day permit any national bank to use the same kind of bookkeeping that the Treasury Department is using?

Mr. GLASS. I do not think the same kind of bookkeeping used in the Treasury Department could be adapted to a national bank.

Mr. NORTON. Oh, that is it; one system for the Treasury Department and another system for national banks.

Mr. GLASS. There is nothing remarkable about that. One successful business house may not use the same system of accounting that another employs.

Mr. NORTON. But the gentleman——

Mr. GLASS. The gentleman does not want to take all my time?

Mr. NORTON. No; I do not; but it seems to me——

Mr. GLASS. Well, the gentleman is taking my time and without my consent.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia will proceed.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. Speaker, the whole trend of the criticism of the Treasury Department yesterday betrayed a purpose to severely arraign the Secretary of the Treasury for attempting to "deceive the public"; to "juggle" with the Treasury figures; to "pad" them, and to make it appear that the balance in the Treasury was greater than it really was. If that was not the purpose of the debate, what was it?

It was nothing else; and I want to indicate to the House how utterly unfair were these imputations upon the Secretary of the Treasury. I have already shown that one major change in the Treasury statement involved a return to the old Treasury form in vogue since July, 1890, based on a Federal statute passed by a Republican Congress and approved by a Republican President. All of the items in the Treasury exhibit, including the one just cited, were explained clearly and in detail by the Secretary of the Treasury when the change of statement was first made. In confirmation of this I hold in my hand a Treasury statement, as of date October 1, 1915, the whole front page of which is taken up with a detailed explanation of the alterations made in the old form. Now, I appeal to the fair judgment of the House to say if anything could be more straightforward than that? Can any critic honestly say that it betrays any purpose whatsoever to mislead the public? The whole transaction was aboveboard. Every solitary change made was explicitly pointed out on this front page of the Treasury statement.

I have here, Mr. Speaker, and shall insert in the RECORD, an article from the New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle, obviously written by a man thoroughly familiar with every phase of accounting, who manifestly knows what he is talking about. This writer does not agree in all respects with the financial form of statement now being issued by the Treasury Department. In some ways the article is critical, but the writer has the fairness to declare that—

> It is due Secretary McAdoo to state that the nature of the changes by which this new result was reached and the reasons for them were set out at considerable length and with indisputable clearness in an announcement which occupied a whole page in the Treasury statement for October 1, 1915.

This Financial Chronicle justly arraigns those who "affect to believe that Secretary McAdoo's explanation is obscure," and adds, "The truth is what has been done could hardly have been set out with greater clarity."

In the course of yesterday's debate, when gentlemen were recklessly directing their bitter attacks upon the Secretary of the Treasury, was there one among them frank enough to tell all the truth as this public journal tells it? Can you point to a sentence in any speech made by a gentleman on that side from which it may even be inferred that the Secretary of the Treasury, when he altered the form of the financial statement, issued a detailed explanation of the changes made, clearly defining the reason for every alteration, so there was no possibility of deception? Mr. Speaker, this statement which I hold in my hand is literally free from any suspicion of disingenuousness. There is about it no semblance of a desire to "juggle figures," and I assert that the accusation against the Secretary of the Treasury of having "padded the Treasury statement" in order to deceive the public is grossly untrue.

In further evidence of this I shall insert in the RECORD a portion of this article from the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, of New York.

Mr. STEENERSON. Would the gentleman just as soon insert the whole article?

Mr. GLASS. Unquestionably I would.

Mr. STEENERSON. I would like to have you do that.

Mr. GLASS. I will do that; there is no part of it that I desire to conceal. The gentleman heard me say distinctly that the writer criticizes in some respects the form of statement used by the Treasury Department.

Mr. Speaker, the other of the two major items in the Treasury statement which have been made the subject of criticism is the fund placed to the credit of disbursing officers. Should anybody ask a layman's opinion as to the proper place of this account on the ledger, I would be disposed to say that it should be segregated in the accounting as well as in fact. But that would be the opinion of a person who knows nothing of accounting. Totally disagreeing with that view, and strongly upholding the form adopted recently by the Treasury Department, are some of the best expert accountants in the United States.

I have here an article contributed to the Annalist, an auxiliary publication of the New York Times, devoted largely to financial and commercial matters. It is an article prepared by F. L. Gilbert, who is a certified public accountant of the State of New York, and manager of one of the largest business concerns in the country. Mr. Gilbert discusses this matter in detail, and I shall ask permission to insert his article in the RECORD. This certified public accountant of New York takes the view that the Secretary of the Treasury was perfectly right, from an accounting standpoint, in making the alteration indicated in the Treasury statement.

Mr. STEENERSON. What alterations, the $25,000,000 one?

Mr. GLASS. There is no question, there can be no question, of the fact that the Secretary was right in returning to the old form in respect to that item. It is a statutory form which prevailed for 23 years. He had no legal right to depart from it. Does the gentleman deny that?

Mr. STEENERSON. We will admit that it looked a little suspicious when the Treasury Department cut down the surplus turned over to him by the Republicans, and then when the surplus got low he increased the balance $85,000,000 over night.

Mr. GLASS. As a matter of fact, it was $34,000,000.

Mr. STEENERSON. Sixty-two million.

Mr. GLASS. Counting both ways, it was $68,000,000. I have stated to the House that this alteration was mistakenly made by the Secretary of the Treasury, in the first instance, on the recommendation of a committee of efficiency experts supplied by the Civil Service Commission. Their recommendation was scientifically right, but unlawful.

Mr. STEENERSON. I have not criticized that, but the gentleman must admit that it looks suspicious when the general balance got down to $40,000,000, that by a change in bookkeeping it was swelled to $85,000,000 over night.

Mr. GLASS. If the gentleman wants to persist in his suspicion that the Secretary of the Treasury could be capable of intending to deceive the people of the United States——

Mr. STEENERSON. I did not intend that; I said it was a suspicious circumstance that they changed the bookkeeping, swelling the amount to $85,000,000 over night. Why did they not change it back immediately after they found it was illegal? Why did they wait until the balance got down to $42,000,000?

Mr. GLASS. What the gentleman means, in the last analysis, is that he persists in his suspicion that the Secretary of the Treasury altered the statement to deceive the public into believing that there was a larger balance in the Treasury than actually existed. I do not believe that the present Secretary of the Treasury is capable of such meanness, nor am I willing to believe that any Republican Secretary of the Treasury was ever capable of it.

Mr. STEENERSON. I do not claim that, but I say it looked a little that way.

Mr. GLASS. Oh, yes; the gentleman still persists in his suspicion. He is like the fellow who says: "If I have said anything offensive, I apologize for it, but am glad of it." As a matter of fact, what the Secretary did was to return to the old form of statement which he had mistakenly departed from.

Mr. STEENERSON. Why did he depart?

Mr. GLASS. I have told you; on the recommendation of efficiency experts supplied by the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. STEENERSON. Why did he depart from it?

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. GLASS. I think the Speaker states the case correctly, hence I ask for five minutes more.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman asks that his time be extended five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. Speaker, when interrupted by the gentleman from Minnesota and diverted from the point, I was saying that I would insert in the RECORD an article by F. L. Gilbert, contributed to the Analyst, an auxiliary publication of the New York Times, devoted to financial matters, which points out in detail the changes in the Treasury statement, comments on them fairly, and justifies the Secretary of the Treasury in every item but one, from a strictly bookkeeping and accounting point of view. Thus it would seem, upon the testimony of an experienced public accountant of the State of New York, that the Secretary of the Treasury, from an accounting standpoint, was perfectly right in the alterations in the Treasury statement made by him.

Mr. Speaker, whatever may have been the Secretary's purpose—whether it was to force a larger Treasury balance, as the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. STEENERSON] seems to suspect, or whether it was to obey the law—he was indisputably right in returning to that form of Treasury statement which was required by the Federal statutes, a form of Treasury statement, however, which this certified public accountant says is utterly defective, and which the New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle says is utterly defective, although it had been used in the Treasury Department for 23 years under Republican administrations. I hereto append first the article contributed by Mr. F. L. Gilbert to the Analyst, of issue Monday, December 6, 1915, and next the article from the New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle of November 20, 1915. They both afford a thorough vindication of the Secretary of the Treasury from the more or less absurd and, in some cases, malignant aspersions to which he has been subjected. I will also append, under leave to extend, the "Announcement" made by the Secretary of the Treasury on the front page of the Treasury statement of October 1, 1915, explaining in detail the alterations made and giving the reason for each change.

AN "O. K." ON MR. MCADOO'S ACCOUNTS—FROM A CAREFUL ANALYSIS AN EXPERT ACCOUNTANT REACHES THE CONCLUSION THAT THE DAILY STATEMENT GIVES A TRUE PICTURE OF THE TREASURY'S CONDITION.

(Written for the Analyst by F. L. Gilbert, C. P. A., New York manager of Ernst & Ernst.)

The public generally has been very much interested in the new form of daily statement adopted by the Secretary of the United States Treasury, William G. McAdoo, which made its first appearance on October 1, 1915. Many criticisms have been made, some even going so far as to claim the new statement is purposely "padded," in order to make the figures look better than the facts justly warrant.

This article is neither written for the purpose of drawing attention to the increase or decrease in the available cash balance, nor as a commentary on Government cash receipts and disbursements. It is prepared entirely for the purpose of showing from an accountant's viewpoint whether the statement is in accordance with sound accounting and business practice as approved by the best authorities.

The latest statement has, through a process of evolution under the present Treasury administration, been developed gradually from the old form of statement in use until June 30, 1913.

The principal change made then was in the form of the statement at that time. The old statement, before any changes were made in it by the present Secretary, was simply a statement of various kinds of cash on hand and funds on deposit with certain current liabilities deducted at different convenient places in the statement. On July 2, 1913, the statement of the general fund appeared in the form of an ordinary business balance sheet showing both assets and liabilities. From an accounting standpoint we believe this important change was a distinct improvement and is entirely correct. The current liabilities deducted at different places in the old statement, which we believe were hardly noticed at all by the ordinary layman, are in the new statement all grouped together and footed They stand out plainly and distinctly.

A SEPARATE LIABILITY.

One other important change made in the statement on July 2, 1913, was the including as a liability the national bank notes redemption fund, amounting to $22,060,756. This, of course, reduced the net balance in the general fund by that amount. The plan of carrying this fund among the liabilities was continued to September 30, 1915, when it amounted

to $23,096,069.50. This liability was eliminated in the new statement beginning October 1, 1915. This fund represents money deposited for the redemption of circulating national bank notes by national banks, which have discontinued or decreased their circulation. It is entirely separate from the 5 per cent redemption fund. Under the act of July 14, 1890, such deposits must be carried as a part of the public debt and not as a liability of the Treasury Department. It would certainly not be proper to carry the fund as a liability in both places. If strict accounting practice were followed without regard for the law we believe this fund would continue to be carried as a current liability. The law says it must be treated otherwise, and this appears to be the reason for dropping it in the new statement of October 1, 1915. The Secretary in his "announcement" forming the foreword to his latest revised statement frankly states that it was an error on his part to place this fund on the liability side of the general fund commencing with the statement of July 2, 1913.

In answer to any criticism which might be made as to dropping this liability for the purpose of increasing the balance of the general fund, it should be said that a footnote appears on the statement of October 1, 1915, stating that the outstanding national bank notes for which deposits have been made and which must be paid out of the general fund amount to $23,096,069.50. Anyone who so desires can, therefore, deduct the amount from the net balance in the fund.

On September 1, 1913, a change was made in the asset side of the statement by eliminating the expression "free and available balance in Treasury and banks." By this omission the silver bullion, subsidiary silver coin, fractional currency, and minor coin which were formerly among the assets as "balances in Treasury offices, limited tender or unavailable," were moved up as part of the cash "in Treasury offices." Inasmuch as it is clearly stated just what each item represents, we believe the change is fully justified.

FORM AND SUBSTANCE.

The change which has received the most comment in the revised statement of October 1, 1915, is the elimination from the liability side of the statement "balances to the credit of disbursing officers." On October 1, 1915, these balances aggregated $61,089,225.97. In the past it has always been the policy to treat these balances as disbursements, whether the money was actually paid out or not. We can not see how these funds in themselves differ largely from other money of the Government until actually paid out. We believe, therefore, the plan of treating them as part of the general fund balance is entirely justified, especially so when a notation appears opposite the net balance in the fund stating the exact amount to the credit of the disbursing officers.

In the new statement no liability for outstanding checks will appear, as the Secretary claims it is not practicable to get this information daily from disbursing officers. We, of course, are not familiar with the obstacles in the way of getting this information, but the figures are, of course, incorrect to the extent of these oustanding checks. Proper accounting practice requires that when checks are drawn they must be treated as a disbursement and deducted from the available cash balance. As an offset, however, to these outstanding checks the Secretary calls attention to cash receipts in transit to the Treasury. He also states that the monthly statement, which was formerly known as the public-debt statement, and which will be issued about the 15th of the month for the previous month, will show these outstanding checks.

On the whole, we fail to see the slightest evidence indicating a desire to deceive the public in the daily statements of the Treasury or to make the balances appear larger than they really are. It is our opinion, from an accounting standpoint, that the latest revised statement is a great improvement over the former statements. In order that the public may fully understand the new statement the Secretary had printed on the first page on its first appearance on October 1, 1915, a full and frank explanation regarding all important changes which have been made.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

[From the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, New York, Nov. 20, 1915.]

Newspaper columns have been filled this week with sensational reports bearing upon the condition of the United States Treasury. As these have emanated from political sources and obviously been circulated for political effect, they would ordinarily be entitled to no notice or consideration. It happens, however, that Government disbursements have been running in excess of receipts and that Government cash has, as a result, been contracting. It is also well known that administration circles are casting about for new forms of taxes with which to raise additional revenues. This makes it important to examine into the charges. As it happens, too, a basis for the allegations exists in certain changes that have been made in the form of the daily and monthly Treasury statements.

The author of the charges is ex-Senator Jonathan Bourne, jr., of Oregon, and he speaks as president of the Republican Publicity Association. The statement put out is quite a lengthy one, and though its purpose is palpably obvious, we reproduce it in another column, since the newspapers have featured it with all sorts of startling headlines, such as "Says McAdoo's United States millions are phantoms," "Assails McAdoo as a money juggler," "Finds Treasury balance padded more than $100,000,000," etc. The gist of the allegations is that under the present administration repeated changes have been made in the form of the Treasury statements, this part of the assertion being, as we have already indicated, correct. The latest change dates from October 1, and the principal point in it is that it has increased very materially the so-called available cash balance. Changes of that kind are always viewed with suspicion, even when sound or unobjectionable, and it is important, therefore, to inquire into this departure with the view to seeing whether it can be considered justified.

It is an unfortunate feature that in recent years nearly every new head of the Treasury Department has deemed it expedient to revise the debt and Treasury statements. Usually some improvement is effected as a result of the revision, though by no means invariably so, and often the amendments deal with very minor matters. Congress, on its part, has at times given directions as to how particular items should be treated. Altogether the effect, as far as the ordinary layman is concerned, has been distinctly confusing. The peculiar mischief in such charges as those made by ex-Senator Bourne is that most persons do not consider themselves competent to decide questions of bookkeeping and accounting, and yet are inclined to give credence to reports or intimations of irregularities, on the theory that if they were not at least in part true or did not rest on substantial foundations their authors would not dare to give publicity to them.

On the present occasion the Treasury figures and accounts have been entirely recast. Many innovations are introduced. Some of these are distinct improvements. In particular is this true regarding the tabulations dealing with the gold and silver holdings and the trust funds existing in connection therewith, to take care of the gold and silver certificates that are outstanding against large amounts of the holdings. Under the old form of return the "free" gold available for the general use of the Treasury could not be told except after considerable figuring, nor the balance of silver on hand. Now the accounts are so stated as to show the surplus gold and the available silver dollars with exact precision. That is an important point gained. On the other hand, in some other directions information previously furnished is materially curtailed.

The advantages referred to appeal, of course, to all those who are obliged to consult and study the Government figures for their own enlightenment or that of the public. The general reader is concerned mainly about the truth of the assertions that the Treasury balance has been padded as a consequence of the recasting of the accounts. It is true that the net balance in the general fund now stands very much larger than it did under the old arrangement of the figures. An idea of the extent of the change wrought in that particular is found in the fact that the Treasury statement for September 30 under the old form gave the net balance as $40,898,894, whereas the statement for the next day (October 1) gave the available balance under the new form as $128,063,545. Plainly, therefore, the effect of the change has been to add a very large sum to this balance.

It is due to Secretary McAdoo to say that the nature of the changes by which this new result was reached and the reasons for them were set out at considerable length and with indisputable clearness in an "announcement" which occupied a whole page in the Treasury statement for October 1. Mr. Bourne affects to believe that this explanation is obscure. The truth is, what has been done could hardly have been set out with greater clarity.

The increase in the available balance is due to two main alterations, both involving large sums, and we imagine opinions will differ as to the propriety of the changes. As to at least one of them, however, Mr. McAdoo has authority of law behind him. The two changes consist (1) in excluding from the liability side of the general fund the item of "disbursing officers' balances" and (2) in excluding also the amount deposited by national banks for the retirement of national bank notes, but not yet paid out for that purpose. This last amounted on September 30 to $34,340,866, and is the item as to which the Secretary has authority of law for his act. The item is in every sense a current liability, since the money has been deposited with the Government for the express purpose of retiring the notes and under accurate accounting methods it would be set aside in a specific fund to take care of the notes as they came in. The Secretary recognized the character of the item soon after his advent to office and, changing previous practice in that respect, he had the item marshalled among the current liabilities, thereby diminishing the amount of the available current balance. Experience has shown that the notes in process of retirement are very slow in coming in, and while of course this does not change the character of the liability, the fact remains that Congress had long previously directed by statutory enactment that such deposits should be treated not as a current liability, but as part of the public debt.

The Treasury Department really went outside the pale of the law when two years ago it began to enter the item in its true character as a current liability. The Secretary says frankly now that this was an error. The act of July 14, 1890, prescribes that such deposits shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts and that the notes thus rendered, subject to retirement by the United States, shall be carried as part of the public debt—that is, that the item shall be exhibited each month on the printed statement of the public debt under the heading "Debt of the United States bearing no interest." As directed by the act of July 14, 1890, the amount to the credit of this fund was mingled with the general cash and carried there continuously until the early part of the present administration, when the form of the Treasury statement was changed. The item has now been restored to the general fund in accordance with the requirement of the law. The change made in that particular, therefore, is good law, though not in consonance with sound accounting practice.

In the case, however, of the item of disbursing officers' balances, which is of much larger magnitude, it aggregating September 30 $60,409,181, the Secretary makes a departure entirely on his own responsibility. He points out that these disbursing officers' balances consist of amounts placed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the credit of disbursing officers, against which they are authorized to draw checks in payment of public obligations. In the past, whenever the Secretary has placed an amount to the credit of a disbursing officer it has been the custom to carry that on the Treasury statement as a disbursement. The Secretary states that as a matter of fact the money in many instances is not spent for months, and sometimes not at all, being returned to the Secretary's account.

The argument is plausible enough, but nevertheless these balances have all the characteristics of a current liability. They represent disbursements not actually paid out but set aside for payment, and to a larger or smaller extent they are immediately drawn against. To just the extent this is done the balances no longer have any existence. The Secretary says it will be impossible to state outstanding checks in the column of liabilities in the daily statement because it is not practicable to get the information daily from disbursing officers. It is contemplated, however, to set up outstanding warrants, checks, and matured coupons as a liability in the monthly debt statement. Obviously, to the extent at least that warrants, checks, etc., are on any given day outstanding, they ought to appear as a liability. To report the available cash balance without deducting the same is an overstatement in just that amount.

Mr. McAdoo argues that the new daily statement is on a cash basis. Receipts, he states, under the old method were reported on a cash basis, while disbursements were on a mixed basis. This proved confusing. Under the new form, he contends, disbursements, like receipts, will represent cash transactions. But in ordinary business affairs, when a check is drawn in payment of a bill, or of a service rendered, it is counted as a disbursement and cash balance marked down accordingly. The money is no longer considered available, whether the check is presented immediately or not until two or three days later.

The Secretary argues that outstanding checks and warrants are offset in large measure by receipts which are in transit to the Treasury. That may be, but it does not alter the fact that such warrants and checks should be deducted, even if the full amount standing to the credit of disbursing officers is not eliminated. The results are in error by the aggregate amount of such outstanding items. Why it should be so diffi-

cult to get the records of checks and warrants is hard to understand, but the Secretary lays emphasis on the point and says that inasmuch as it will be necessary to get information from disbursing officers all over the country, the monthly statement, heretofore issued promptly on the first of the month, will be greatly delayed, though it is believed that this can be so expedited that the department will be able to issue the statement on the 15th of each month. The statement for the present month had not yet reached us up to late last night.

If the daily record of available cash balance is in error in the particular mentioned, there is this much to be said, that a footnote is added to each day's statement showing the amount of moneys held for retirement of national bank circulation, while the item of disbursing officers' balances is also stated. Accordingly, it is possible to calculate the balance on the old basis if so desired.

When all has been said that can be said, it remains true nevertheless that these repeated changes by one administration after another in the form and character of the debt and Treasury statements are disturbing and highly objectionable, if for no other reason that they render difficult comparisons with the past on an identical basis. The lesson which the experience teaches would seem to be that the character and contents of these statements ought to be prescribed by law so as to render it impossible for each new head of the Treasury Department to impose on the form of the statement his own ideas as to what it should be.

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DAILY STATEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

(Oct. 1, 1915.)

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The daily statement of the United States Treasury and the monthly public-debt statement of the Government have been revised by a committee appointed by order of Secretary McAdoo so as to make them more intelligible and clear to the public. The new daily statement will represent the actual condition of the Treasury, so far as it is possible to present it, at the close of business each day. The new public-debt statement will show the actual condition of the Treasury and the state of the public debt at the close of business each month. The new form for the daily Treasury statement becomes effective October 1, 1915, and that for the public-debt statement October 31, 1915.

The most important points in which the new form of daily statement differs from the old are the following:

The assets and liabilities of the Government have heretofore been published under two general classifications, viz: (1) The general fund, and (2) the currency trust funds, the general fund, and the gold reserve fund.

The new form shows the assets and liabilities divided into three classes, viz: (1) Gold, (2) silver dollars, and (3) the general fund. This gives at a glance the amount of gold and the amount of silver dollars in the Treasury, the liabilities against such coin and bullion, and the actual condition of the general fund.

In the new form the item "Disbursing officers' balances" is excluded from the liability side of the general fund and included in the net balance. These disbursing officers' balances consist of amounts placed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the credit of disbursing officers, against which they are authorized to draw checks in payment of public obligations. These amounts are funds of the United States in the same sense that the balance remaining, subject to the warrant of the Secretary alone, is money of the United States. In the past, whenever the Secretary has placed an amount to the credit of a disbursing officer, it has been the custom to carry that on the Treasury statement as a disbursement. As a matter of fact, the money in many instances is not spent for months, and sometimes not at all, being returned to the Secretary's account. Funds are placed to the credit of disbursing officers practically as a bookkeeping arrangement, and they are as much a part of the working balance of the Treasury as the money which is subject to the warrant of the Secretary. As the net balance should represent the funds in the Treasury available for paying the current obligations of the Government, the amount placed on the books to the credit of disbursing officers should be included therein.

The amount deposited by national banks for the retirement of national-bank notes but not yet paid out for that purpose is also included in the net balance. In the old statement this amount was carried on the liability side of the general fund. This was an error, because by law deposits for the retirement of national-bank notes are a part of the public debt. The act of July 14, 1890, prescribes that such deposits shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, and that the notes thus rendered subject to retirement by the United States shall be carried as a part of the public debt. This fund is not the 5 per cent fund provided for the redemption of the current circulation of national banks, but is a fund for the redemption of the notes of national banks which have ceased to circulate notes, or which have reduced their circulation. As directed by the act of July 14, 1890, the amount to the credit of this fund was placed in the general fund balance, where it was carried continuously until the early part of this administration (1913), when the form of daily Treasury statement was changed. The item is now restored to the general fund balance, where it belongs, and will appear as a liability on what was previously known as the monthly public debt statement.

Following the general fund statement appears the daily trial balance of the general fund, entitled "Receipts and disbursements this day." This is a simple statement of the day's transactions. One important change contained in this table, as well as in the "Comparative analysis of receipts and disbursements," on page 3, is the segregation of Panama Canal receipts.

In the past it has been customary to set forth Panama Canal disbursements separately as extraordinary expenditures, but receipts from tolls, profits from the sales of material on account of the canal, etc., have been included in the ordinary miscellaneous receipts. In future these Panama Canal receipts, like the disbursements on account of the Panama Canal, will appear separately.

The new daily statement is on a cash basis. Receipts have been reported on a cash basis, while disbursements have been on a mixed basis. This has proved confusing. Under the new form disbursements, like receipts, represent cash transactions.

It will be impossible to state outstanding checks in the column of liabilities in the daily statement, because it is not practicable to get the information daily from disbursing officers. Outstanding checks and warrants are offset in large measure, however, by receipts which are in transit to the Treasury. All outstanding warrants and checks will be shown monthly in what previously was known as the public-debt statement.

Several tables that appeared on the fourth page of the old statement are either omitted entirely as unimportant or uninforming, or are included in the new items on page 4—"Federal reserve notes and national-bank notes outstanding" and "Transactions affecting Federal reserve and national bank-note circulation." "Bonds held in trust for national banks" still appears, but the table of "Pay warrants drawn" has been omitted. It is believed that a daily statement of these warrants is of no value, and it will hereafter appear in the form of "Pay warrants issued," monthly, in what previously was known as the public-debt statement.

The new statement will give an accurate idea of the actual condition of the Treasury as far as it is ascertainable from day to day. The old statement, with its cumbersome notations of purely bookkeeping transactions within the Treasury Department, which had little bearing upon actual expenditures, has been very confusing and has led to much misconception as to the actual condition of the Treasury.

The public-debt statement in the new form is changed to "Financial statement of the United States Government."

Instead of reproducing the daily statement for the last day of each month on the public-debt statement the new statement will include a table of cash available to pay maturing obligations, or, in other words, the working balance of the Treasury, with the liabilities against it. On the asset side of this table will be the net balance in the Treasury. On the liability side of this statement will be set up outstanding warrants, checks, and matured coupons. While it will not be practicable, as stated above, to get daily from disbursing officers a statement of their outstanding checks, it will be possible to get this information once a month.

The monthly statement will also include a table of warrants and checks issued by departments which will show the expenditures according to this classification.

It will be necessary to get information from disbursing officers all over the country for the monthly statement, but it is believed that this can be so expedited that the department will be able to issue the statement on the 15th of each month.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. HILL] asked some time ago for unanimous consent for 10 minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, for the last year and a half or two years I have tried to keep track of the workings of the United States Treasury and the operations of the tariff law which was passed during that time. It has been my custom every morning to receive this report. I received it on the 1st day of October, I had also received it the day before, on the 30th day of September, and I want to tell you the difference between the two, for I made a memorandum of it at the time. The balance on hand on September 30 was $40,898,898. The next day it was $128,063,545.23. I read the explanation of discrepancies referred to by the gentleman from Virginia. It was a plain, straightforward statement on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury, giving an explanation which I fully understood, or thought I did, except in regard to one item, and I think it was my fault that I did not understand that. Let me give you that item. On September 30 the deficiency for the year had aggregated $43,486,740.93 and the next day it had shrunk to $29,978,235.56. The whole situation was unfortunate. I do not charge to anybody, the Secretary of the Treasury or anybody else, any intentional wrongdoing in this matter. I simply say that the statement as now issued and as it has been issued since the 1st of October is misleading—though I think unintentionally—to the American people, and that it ought not to have been done in the middle of an administration that has continued the old form of statement for nearly two years.

The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] fairly and squarely, as he always has acted for the last 20 years that I have known him in this House, states that in his judgment the present statement ought not to be as it is. I do not care what the law is; I care nothing about that. To tell me, even if the law was passed by a Republican administration, that the $26,000,000 of money to-day held in trust paid in by the banks of the United States for a specific purpose should be reported to the American people as available funds for the use of the Treasury is wrong. That the Treasury has a legal right to use it and carry the unpaid bank notes as a debt, I do not dispute. I do deny the morality of the transaction.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. Speaker, may I interrupt my friend? Who is responsible for the wrong?

Mr. HILL. I do not care who is responsible.

Mr. GLASS. That is the very question that is under consideration.

Mr. HILL. I am not making any criticism of the Secretary of the Treasury. I am making a criticism upon this statement. If it is wrong to-day it was wrong during the first 18 months of your administration, when it was reported differently, and it is unfair and unjust to the prior administration, for the balance reported on hand June 30, 1913, would have been very much larger than $165,960,984 if the method of reporting in use now had been employed then.

Mr. GLASS. I think it was wrong for 23 years.

Mr. HILL. And so do I. What is the result? I would not asperse anybody, and yet I could not help thinking of a story when I read this last October. There is an old story about building the Fourth Avenue Tunnel in New York, built by the Harlem Railroad, under the auspices of Commodore Vanderbilt.

A gentleman one day asked him on what terms he built this railroad, what the agreements with the city of New York were, and he said, "We built it with the understanding that the city of New York should pay half and the Harlem Railroad should pay half," and I will not use his exact language, but he said in reply, further, "I am extremely glad that the city of New York paid the half she did, for if she had paid the other half she would not have paid nearly as much." [Laughter.] I thought of that when I read this statement of October 1, and I have thought of it ever since. I say to you as a bank officer that such a statement as that made from day to day, whether in accordance with the law or in violation of the law, is wrong.

Let me give you the statement of December 15, received by me this morning and submit it to your individual judgment as to whether it is wrong or right. Net balance, $106,148,796.28. The average citizen of the United States would think that was the money the Treasury had on hand available for use. It is not. It is not within $105,000,000 of it. That is not right, whether the law justifies it or not. What would you deduct? The Secretary puts against it a side note that $52,814,000 of it is to the credit of the disbursing officers. That accounts for that much. Down in little fine print at the bottom is a footnote that $26,175,358 of it has been sent in by national banks to pay outstanding bank notes, and in the general column is subsidiary coin, nonlegal tender, fractional currency, nonlegal tender, minor coin, nonlegal tender, except in small amounts, silver bullion available for coinage, but nonlegal tender in its present form. But taking out of that $106,000,000, money that is already set aside for other purposes, and which can not be used except for those purposes—taking out of that $106,000,000 the trust funds paid in by the banks for a specific purpose, taking out of it the nonlegal tender money which would not naturally be used, there is still left in the Treasury this morning, instead of $106,000,000——

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Connecticut has expired.

Mr. HILL. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, for five minutes more. I will not use it all.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut asks unanimous consent for five minutes more. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MANN. There is plenty of time.

Mr. HILL. Instead of $106,000,000, taking out these items, which any man who ever kept a corner grocery store in the United States knows should not be included, there is but $1,148,267 which should represent in that statement the available funds in the Treasury.

Mr. GLASS. Will my friend let me interrupt him right there?

Mr. HILL. And I will join with the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] if he will bring in a bill to compel by law a change in this form of statement, in order that the American people can tell where their money is and how much of it the Treasury has on hand with no prior claims against it.

Mr. GLASS. Will the gentleman yield?

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Connecticut yield to the gentleman from Virginia?

Mr. HILL. I will.

Mr. GLASS. The gentleman from Connecticut will admit that a trust fund of $32,000,000 was required by law to be stated precisely, as the Secretary of the Treasury in this changed form does state it?

Mr. HILL. I do not question it at all.

Mr. GLASS. Very well. Then as to the fund to the credit of disbursing officers, amounting, I believe, to approximately $62,000,000.

Mr. HILL. It was $52,000,000 this morning.

Mr. GLASS. It was $62,000,000 when it was transferred on October 1.

Mr. HILL. Yes.

Mr. GLASS. As to that fund, will my friend read him what a certified accountant——

Mr. HILL. I have not the time for that. I think I have read it.

Mr. GLASS. So that so far from its being a system that would discredit a corner grocery——

Mr. HILL. You and I are to blame for it.

Mr. GLASS. Hold on. So far as its being a system that would discredit a corner grocery clerk, here is a certified public accountant of the State of New York, and here is one of the most reputable financial journals printed in the United States, both saying from a strict accounting standpoint it is all right.

Mr. HILL. I do not recognize, Mr. Speaker, the validity of an opinion of a paid employee or space writer operating against my conscience and judgment, and neither does the gentleman from Virginia. That statement of the Treasury is not a true statement of conditions now, or it was not for the first 18 months of this administration.

Mr. GLASS. This gentleman is not a paid employee of the United States Government. He is general manager of the firm of Ernst & Ernst, of New York City. The editor of the New York Financial Chronical is not a paid employee of the United States Government.

Mr. HILL. I do not wish to refer the question to anybody. I have referred it to the judgment of the gentleman himself, and he did not say that the statement was right.

Mr. GLASS. I do not think so. But certified public accountants do think so. My purpose in rising was to discuss this statement that the Secretary of the Treasury had juggled figures and padded his statement in trying to deceive the public.

Mr. HILL. I did not say that the Secretary did it in that way or for that purpose.

Mr. GLASS. On the contrary, my friend from Connecticut expressly disclaims any such imputation.

Mr. HILL. I do. If he intended any such thing he would not have published that explanation on October 1; but these statements published in the daily papers of the country, as a rule, do not contain the explanations and footnotes, nor do the permanent statistical records of the Government contain them, or, at least, I have never found them there. The United States Government is required by statute to assume as a debt the amount of unredeemed bank notes, but that does not justify them in carrying the money with which they are to be paid on presentation as available funds for other purposes. And I think there is a general misunderstanding of the present Treasury situation by the people of the country. I would not criticize the Secretary of the Treasury because he made the explanation. But I do hope, with this administration in power, the sudden return to virtue which they had after they had been in power 18 months may be continued now and that this statement may be corrected and it may be understood for the benefit of the American people that the deficiency is greater than it is, that the available funds on hand were about $1,100,000 instead of $106,000,000 day before yesterday, and that as we go into the enormous expenditure which in all probability seems inevitable in the future, the average voter in the country may know where the Treasury stands and be given a straightforward statement as to its condition. [Applause.]

Mr. GLASS. May I say that I agree with my colleague, that the statute passed 25 years ago ought to be repealed, but as long as it is a statute the Secretary of the Treasury ought to obey it and never should have departed from it.

Mr. HILL. Let me ask the gentleman a fair question.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Connecticut has expired.

Mr. HILL. Why did they discover it only after they had been in power for 18 months, and why would it not be fair to carry the new method back to the available funds on hand on March 4, 1913?

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Connecticut has expired.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Mr. MOON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to consider in the House as in Committee of the Whole the bill (H. R. 562) to amend the act approved June 25, 1910, authorizing a Postal Savings System.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. MOON] asks unanimous consent to consider in the House as in Committee of the Whole the bill which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 562) to amend the act approved June 25, 1910, authorizing a Postal Savings System.

Be it enacted, etc., That such part of section 6 of the act approved June 25, 1910, authorizing a system of postal savings depositories, as reads "but no one shall be permitted to deposit more than $100 in any one calendar month" is hereby amended to read as follows: "but the balance to the credit of any person, upon which interest is payable, shall not exceed $1,000, exclusive of accumulated interest"; and said act is further amended so as to repeal the proviso in section 7 thereof and insert in lieu of such proviso the following: "*Provided*, That the board of trustees may, in their discretion, and under such regulations as such board may promulgate, accept additional deposits not to exceed in the aggregate $1,000 for each depositor, but upon which no interest shall be paid."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, let the gentleman from Tennessee make a statement.

Mr. MOON. Mr. Speaker, this is a bill to amend the act approved June 25, 1910, authorizing a Postal Savings System. Under the terms of that act only $100 could be deposited in any one calendar month in a postal savings bank. Five hundred dollars was the limit that could be deposited by any one person.

This act proposes to change the act, of which it is amendatory, so as to allow the sum of $1,000 to be deposited and bear interest, and then another thousand dollars to be deposited by the same person, not bearing interest, in the discretion of the trustees of the board.

That is the simple scope of the amendment under this act. This bill, with another provision that is not now in it, was passed unanimously, nearly, in this House and went to the President after passing the Senate, and was vetoed by the President because it contained a provision that permitted the deposit of these postal funds in trust companies or State banks. The President took the position in his veto that this being a Federal system and the Government of the United States being responsible for these deposits, State banking institutions ought not to have the benefit of the provisions, but that the money should be deposited in national banks only.

This bill now eliminates the objection made by the President. He commended the act very much, outside of that objection, and it is offered now in the interest of the depositors provided for under this postal savings bank.

The report in this case shows, and the facts are, that there are thousands of dollars offered at the various places in the United States for deposit in the postal savings banks that can not now be accepted on account of the limit fixed in the law. The sole purpose, as I stated, is to increase that limit. I will read just a section from my report:

> Postmasters from all sections of the country are constantly complaining that they are compelled to reject many tenders of amounts in excess of what may now be accepted. It is known that millions of dollars have been lost to circulation and to commercial activities which would have been deposited in our postal savings banks had the restrictions not existed. It is believed that the proposed bill will meet the demands of the public in a very large percentage of instances.
>
> The Postal Savings System now has approximately $73,000,000 on deposit, standing to the credit of 560,000 depositors. More than 30,000 accounts have now reached the $500 limit, and the owners of them can deposit no more, despite their appeals to do so. And of these $500 accounts 22,000 are owned by the foreign born. The Post Office Department assures the committee that the work incident to much larger deposits can be cared for with practically no additional expense.

I now yield to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. STEENERSON.]

The SPEAKER. First, is there objection to the consideration of this bill in the House as in Committee of the Whole? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. STEENERSON] is recognized.

Mr. STEENERSON. Mr. Speaker, I told the chairman of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads that I would not object to the immediate consideration of this bill, but at the same time I think it is my duty to inform the House as to some objections to it which occur to my mind. The postal savings act in section 4 provides—

> That accounts may be opened and deposits made in any postal savings depository established under this act by any person of the age of 10 years or over, in his or her own name, and by a married woman in her own name free from any control or interference by her husband; but no person shall at the same time have more than one postal savings account in his or her own right.

Now, this bill strikes from section 6 the limitation as to the amount to be deposited in any one month. Section 6 limits the deposit of any one person to $100 in any one calendar month, and then it strikes out from section 7 the limitation that any one person shall not have to exceed $500 and substitutes the figure $1,000, upon which interest shall be paid, and allows another $1,000, without interest, in the discretion of the board of managers.

Mr. HILL. May I ask the gentleman a question? Does that allow the $1,000 to be deposited at once—at one time?

Mr. STEENERSON. Yes.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will say that if Members wish to interrupt each other they must first address the Chair.

Mr. HILL. I apologize to the Chair.

Mr. STEENERSON. The suggestion has been made that possibly this might work injuriously. It is true that the officials of the department having in charge the Postal Savings System stated that deposits by minors are very small; very few of them exceed $100. And probably there would be but very few in the future, even if this limit is removed, that would exceed $100. Certainly there would be but very few that would exceed $500. But under the proposed bill a minor could put in $2,000, and you might suppose a case where the head of a family had five or six children over 10 years of age, but minors, and his wife and each one of the children could put in $2,000, and the money could not be reached by creditors. The Government can not be garnisheed, and it might be a means of preventing the collection of honest debts. The amount seems to be so large that there would be no real reason for it. Now, these people who are mentioned in the report of the committee and by the department, who would avail themselves of this enlarged limit of deposit, are principally foreign-born laborers. A very large percentage of them, perhaps two-thirds or three-fourths, are laborers earning wages, who do not like to trust the banks, but are willing to trust the Government, and it is believed that they would deposit the money in these large sums in the postal savings bank. But that would not justify us in enlarging the limit, it seems to me, as to minors. That objection has been raised, and I am submitting it to the House for what it is worth. I am not satisfied that this bill should be passed without any comment, and for that reason, although I am perfectly willing to have it considered, I thought the House had better understand what the effect of it would be.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. CRISP. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Minnesota have five minutes additional.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia asks unanimous consent that the time of the gentleman from Minnesota be extended five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CRISP. Will the gentleman yield to me for a question?

Mr. STEENERSON. Yes.

Mr. CRISP. Before the passage of the Federal reserve act, I understood that these postal-savings funds could be deposited in State banks.

Mr. STEENERSON. Yes.

Mr. CRISP. Since that act was passed the commission handling these funds do not allow postal savings to be deposited in State banks. Now, in some sections of the country there are not any national banks. Take my own home town, for instance, of about 12,000 people. There are four State banks, but there is no national bank. I wanted to ask if the committee had considered the advisability of amending the law and permitting the funds to be deposited in State banks?

Mr. STEENERSON. I would say that the committee recommended this bill in my absence. I got into the meeting too late; but I would like to say that there is this additional objection to the bill that has been suggested by the gentleman from Georgia, that it will enormously increase the amounts deposited in postal savings banks, which will all go to the national banks. They say there are $73,000,000 in the postal savings banks to-day, when the individual limit is $500. Now, if you increase the limit to $2,000, the amount on deposit might reach $300,000,000 or $400,000,000, or even more, and in that way you would turn the current of deposits away from State banks, as suggested by the gentleman from Georgia, into the national banks, a thing which in some sections would be an injustice.

The bill we passed in the last Congress, H. R. 9967, which was vetoed by President Wilson, required the funds to be deposited in either National or State banks, and the reason for the veto was that this was in conflict with the Federal reserve act, which required Government funds to be deposited only in banks which were members of the Federal Reserve System.

Mr. BORLAND. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. CRISP] was referring to the conditions of the Federal reserve act, which requires postal savings to be deposited in banks which are members of the Federal Reserve Association. Is not that practical?

Mr. MOON. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield to me, this bill does not contemplate any interference with the Federal reserve act. It is only a bill to amend and remove the limit in the postal savings-bank law. Now, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. CRISP] has suggested that in his section of the country and other sections of the country there are no national banks, and that the deposits ought to go to State banks. The provision of the bill which was vetoed by the President covered that very proposition. That was the very ground upon which the President vetoed the former bill. The reason for the veto was very apparent, that State banks and trust companies are not under the control and jurisdiction of the Government of the United States. The Government guarantees this fund. It did not propose, therefore, to guarantee funds in institutions over which it has no control. Therefore the judgment of the Treasury was that the funds should be deposited only in institutions over which the Government has control through the reserve association.

Mr. CRISP. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEENERSON. Yes.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has again expired.

Mr. STEENERSON. I ask that my time be extended five minutes more, to allow me to answer these questions.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request that the time of the gentleman from Minnesota be extended five minutes?

There was no objection.

Mr. BORLAND. Will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. STEENERSON. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. BORLAND. I had not quite concluded. I wanted to call attention to the fact that the distinction was not between national banks and State banks, but between banks that were members of the Federal Reserve Association and those that were not members of the Federal Reserve Association. And inasmuch as State banks and trust companies have the right to become members of the Federal Reserve Association, thereby subjecting themselves to Federal supervision, they can in that way secure the deposits of the postal savings banks.

Mr. STEENERSON. Oh, it is possible.

Mr. BORLAND. So it is not a discrimination against State banks as such.

Mr. STEENERSON. I will yield to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. CRISP].

Mr. CRISP. I want to inquire if the committee had considered that feature, and while technically the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BORLAND] is correct, the gentleman from Minnesota got the purport of my inquiry, which was, if the State bank is not a member of an association it was debarred from receiving the postal deposits.

Mr. STEENERSON. My information was that the committee understood that all postal savings would go into a national bank or banks that are members of the Federal system, because that is the law, and the reason the former bill was vetoed was that it conflicted with that law. If this bill passes, it would increase by 400 per cent the amount that will be required by law to go into the national or reserve-system banks instead of State banks.

Mr. PLATT. I want to say that the gentleman from Missouri seems to imply, and I think he so stated, that the Federal reserve act requires the postal savings to be placed in a national bank. It does not.

Mr. BORLAND. I did not say that it was so. I said banks that were members of the Federal Reserve Association.

Mr. PLATT. But the Federal reserve act does not require anything of the kind.

Mr. STEENERSON. Was not that the ground of the veto?

Mr. PLATT. Not because the Federal reserve act required it. It was because the Government guaranteed the deposits, and the President thought that they should be in a national bank. I did not entirely agree with him.

Mr. STEENERSON. I will now yield to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. HOWARD].

Mr. HOWARD. I wanted to get into the RECORD this question, whether or not it was the gentleman's information that all the money accumulated in these postal savings banks can only be deposited in a national bank, whether that bank be a member of the Federal Reserve System or not. That is, suppose a State bank comes in, and it belongs to the Federal Reserve System, does the act include the deposit of funds in that bank?

Mr. STEENERSON. The Federal reserve act requires that Government funds shall be deposited in system banks. The trustees of the postal savings bank system have issued a regulation which requires all sums to be deposited in national or member banks.

Mr. FORDNEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEENERSON. Yes.

Mr. FORDNEY. If I am correct in the statement, there is a limit of $100 that can be deposited in one calendar month, and that was to avoid mischief in the withdrawal of money from local banks and bankrupting the bank. Now, it is my opinion that if you increase the amount to be withdrawn to $1,000 in a town where there is a State bank and a national bank great mischief and harm might be done to the State bank through conniving officers or persons.

Mr. STEENERSON. Allow me to correct the gentleman. The postal law does not put a limit on the amount of withdrawal; it puts a limit on the amount that can be deposited in any one calendar month.

Mr. FORDNEY. It limits the amount that can be deposited in any one month. The individual is not going to withdraw his money unless he can put it somewhere where he can get more interest, except in extreme cases.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House an appointment.

The Clerk read as follows:

The Speaker appoints Representative CHARLES C. CARLIN, of Virginia, to membership on the board of directors of Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of former Representative Samuel W. Smith, of Michigan.

ADJOURNMENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

House concurrent resolution 7.

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the two Houses adjourn December 17, 1915, they stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian Tuesday, January 4, 1916.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will pardon me, in the matter under consideration a motion to postpone to a day certain is in order, and I suggest to the gentleman that he move to postpone this matter until the 4th or 5th day of January, so that it will come up then for disposition.

Mr. MOON. Mr. Speaker, there seems to be a desire on the part of a number of gentlemen not to dispose of this bill to-day. I therefore ask unanimous consent that its further consideration be postponed until Thursday, January 6, 1916.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent that the bill under consideration respecting postal savings banks be postponed until Thursday, January 6, 1916. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I will ask the gentleman from North Carolina if it is the intention of the Senate to wait until the resolution which we have just passed gets to that body?

Mr. KITCHIN. Yes; until the President has signed the joint resolution.

Mr. MANN. And of course the gentleman does not want to finally adjourn the House until they have acted?

Mr. KITCHIN. That is true.

Mr. MANN. Can we have an understanding that there will be no further business transacted to-day of any kind?

Mr. KITCHIN. Yes; no further business of any kind will be transacted.

Mr. MANN. A number of gentlemen would like to get away. I would like to get away myself.

Mr. KITCHIN. Yes. We will just sit here.

The SPEAKER. Do we have to wait here until the President has signed the joint resolution?

Mr. MANN. I do not know, but I understand a resolution is coming over from the Senate to which they desire to get the signature of the Speaker, or an enrolled bill.

Mr. KITCHIN. Several gentlemen have suggested that in an adjournment of this nature the Congress would have to remain in session until the President had signed the joint resolution.

Mr. MANN. I am frank to say that I would not want to express an opinion upon that.

The SPEAKER. Then the Chair understands that there is an agreement that there is to be nothing else done except possibly the signing of enrolled bills or resolutions, or things of that sort?

Mr. KITCHIN. That is true.

The SPEAKER. Then the House can practically stand in recess.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carr, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment the following resolution:

House concurrent resolution 7.

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the two Houses adjourn December 17, 1915, they stand adjourned until 12 o'clock m. on Tuesday, January 4, 1916.

The message also announced that the Senate had agreed to the amendment of the House of Representatives to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 56) extending the time for filing the report of the Joint Committee of Congress on the Fiscal Relations between the District of Columbia and the United States.

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. Tulley, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment joint resolution of the following title:

H. J. Res. 59. Joint resolution extending the provisions of the act entitled "An act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes," approved October 22, 1914, to December 31, 1916.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED.

Mr. LAZARO, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled joint resolution of the following title, when the Speaker signed the same:

H. J. Res. 59. Joint resolution extending the provisions of the act entitled "An act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes," approved October 22, 1914, to December 31, 1916.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled joint resolution of the following title:

S. J. Res. 56. Joint resolution extending the time for filing the report of the Joint Committee of Congress on the Fiscal Relations between the District of Columbia and the United States.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, the joint resolution has been presented to the President. That is all that is required. I therefore move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 42 minutes p. m.), under the concurrent resolution heretofore adopted, the House adjourned until Tuesday, January 4, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior submitting a deficiency estimate of appropriation for continuing the construction of the Alaskan Railroad (H. Doc. No. 424); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

2. A letter from the secretary of the Commission on Industrial Relations, transmitting final report of the Commission on Industrial Relations (H. Doc. No. 425); to the Committee on Labor and ordered to be printed.

3. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting letter from the Chief of Engineers, together with copy of report on preliminary examination of Fletcher Bay, Wash. (H. Doc. No. 426); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

4. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of reexamination of project for operation and care of the lock and dam at Grand Rapids, Wabash River, Ind. and Ill. (H. Doc. No. 427); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

5. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Pentwater Harbor, Mich., from the mouth of the channel to Pentwater Lake (H. Doc. No. 429); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

6. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on reexamination of Little Pigeon River, Tenn. (H. Doc. No. 428); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

7. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for plans for fortifications for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917 (H. Doc. No. 430); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

8. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting draft of a proposed amendment to the estimates of appropriations for the Panama Canal for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917 (H. Doc. No. 431); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

9. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting supplementary estimates of appropriations for buildings and grounds, Military Academy, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917 (H. Doc. No. 432); to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

10. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting copy of a letter from Messrs. Daly, Hoyt & Mason, counselors at law, New York, inclosing a report of the operations of the Maritime Canal Co., of Nicaragua (H. Doc. No. 433); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed.

11. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, reports on preliminary examination and survey of Crescent City Harbor and vicinity, Cal., with a view to securing a suitable harbor (H. Doc. No. 434); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

12. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Mosquito Creek, Va. (H. Doc. No. 435); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

13. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on reexamination of mouth of Black River, Mich. (H. Doc. No. 436); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

14. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, a report on preliminary examination of Isle Au Haut Harbor, Me. (H. Doc. No. 437); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

15. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Ogeechee River, Ga., with a view to its improvement in connection with the inland waterway from Savannah, Ga., to Fernandina, Fla. (H. Doc. No. 438); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

16. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on reexamination of Lake Traverse, Minn. and S. Dak. (H. Doc. No. 439); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

17. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Farmington River, Conn., with a view to the removal of the bar at its mouth (H. Doc. No. 440); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

18. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Edison Slough, Wash. (H. Doc. No. 441); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, the Committee on War Claims was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3654) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to audit and adjust certain claims of the State of North Carolina, and the same was referred to the Committee on Claims.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. SABATH: A bill (H. R. 6095) to create a legislative drafting and reference bureau; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. GARLAND: A bill (H. R. 6414) providing that an imprint shall be placed on all articles manufactured in the United States and becoming the subject of interstate commerce, and providing that no manufactured articles or goods shall be admitted to the United States unless bearing an imprint; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington: A bill (H. R. 6415) to provide for the appointment of 11 supervising inspectors, Steamboat-Inspection Service, in lieu of 10, and creating a new supervising district; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 6416) for the purpose of amending section 5 of the act approved February 11, 1915 (38 Stat. L., p. 807); to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6417) to provide for the selection by the Omaha Indians and the setting apart of reservation lands for tribal cemetery purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6418) to authorize the Ponca Tribe of Indians to appear and be made parties to any suits filed in the Court of Claims by the Omaha Tribe; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. GRAHAM: A bill (H. R. 6419) to provide for the erection of a monument to perpetuate the memory of William R. Smith, late superintendent of the United States Botanic Garden; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. BRITTEN: A bill (H. R. 6420) to prohibit the killing and interstate shipment of beef cattle under a certain age; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FOCHT: A bill (H. R. 6421) to regulate the immigration of aliens to and residence of aliens in the United States; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. DYER: A bill (H. R. 6422) creating an Army reserve; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HARRISON: A bill (H. R. 6423) to authorize the Secretary of War to maintain and operate the Government

dredge boats *Gulfport* and *Pascagoula* in cooperating with the various communities along the Mississippi coast in constructing sea walls, and appropriating the sum of $200,000 therefor; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. ANTHONY: A bill (H. R. 6424) to extend the benefits of the act of June 27, 1890 (as amended by the act of May 9, 1900), granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who served in the military or naval forces of the United States, their widows, minor children, or dependent parents, and the act of February 6, 1907, granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers and officers, who served in the Civil War and the War with Mexico; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6425) to provide Federal aid for the improvement of public highways in the United States traveled by rural free-delivery mail carriers; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6426) to place the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers under the administration of the War Department; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6427) to provide for the monthly payment of pensions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6428) providing for military highways between Forts Leavenworth and Riley, Kans., and between Fort McPherson and the Government rifle range near Waco, in the State of Georgia; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HERNANDEZ: A bill (H. R. 6429) to provide for stock-raising homesteads, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6430) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a Court of Private Land Claims and to provide for the settlement of private land claims in certain States and Territories," approved March 3, 1891, and the acts amendatory thereto, approved February 21, 1893, June 27, 1898, and February 26, 1909; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6431) to establish a fish-cultural station in New Mexico; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6432) to provide for an investigation to ascertain the feasibility of the construction of a dam and irrigation ditches in the Estancia Valley, N. Mex.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6433) making an appropriation for the destruction of predatory wild animals; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. STINESS: A bill (H. R. 6434) to increase the limit of cost of the United States post-office building at Narragansett Pier, R. I.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LOBECK: A bill (H. R. 6435) to regulate the construction and operation of elevators in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6436) to amend section 51, chapter 4, of the Thirty-sixth Statutes at Large, relating to venue in civil suits; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6437) for the reduction of the rate of postage chargeable on first-class mail matter for local delivery; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. CRAGO: A bill (H. R. 6438) requiring receivers for national banks to file accounts in the district courts of the United States; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. CARY: A bill (H. R. 6439) to increase the pensions of the blind who served in the War with Mexico, the Civil War, and the War with Spain; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6440) to authorize and direct the payment of pensions monthly; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MILLER of Delaware: A bill (H. R. 6441) to provide for the exchange of the present Federal building site in Newark, Del.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6442) to provide for the exchange of the present Federal building site in Newark, Del.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. AUSTIN: A bill (H. R. 6443) for reduction of postage on first-class mail matter; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. HASTINGS: A bill (H. R. 6444) providing for the payment of certain items of interest on the judgment of the Court of Claims of May 18, 1905, in favor of the Cherokees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. EDWARDS: A bill (H. R. 6445) providing an appropriation of $500,000 for a new quarantine station near Savannah, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. EMERSON: A bill (H. R. 6446) for reduction of postage on first-class mail matter; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. LAFEAN: A bill (H. R. 6447) granting pensions to soldiers confined in so-called Confederate prisons; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 6448) to authorize Butler and Dunklin Counties, Mo., to construct a bridge across St. Francis River; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. EDWARDS: A bill (H. R. 6449) for the reduction of the rate of postage chargeable on first-class mail matter for local delivery; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. COLEMAN: A bill (H. R. 6450) to amend section 260 of an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NORTON: A bill (H. R. 6451) giving the right to make homestead entry to persons who have made and perfected homestead entries; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. LENROOT: A bill (H. R. 6452) to create a Tariff Commission and defining its duties; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CARTER of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 6453) for the reduction of the rate of postage chargeable on first-class mail matter for local delivery; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. MILLER of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 6454) to repeal House concurrent resolution 9; section 2 of an act entitled "An act granting to the Sociedad Anonima, denominated 'Pototan Electric Light & Power Co. (Ltd.),' a franchise to install, operate, and maintain an electric light, heat, and power system in the municipality of Pototan, Province of Iloilo, P. I."; and a part of section 3 of an act entitled "An act granting a franchise to Charles M. Swift to construct, maintain, and operate a hydroelectric plant and electric lighting, heating, and power system and electric transmission lines in the Island of Luzon," passed by the Third Philippine Legislature at the second and special sessions of 1914; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. CHARLES (by request): A bill (H. R. 6455) for the reduction of the rate of postage chargeable on first-class mail matter for local delivery; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. WEBB: A bill (H. R. 6456) relating to appeals and writs of error and costs thereof; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VAN DYKE: A bill (H. R. 6457) to provide an annual vacation for railway mail clerks; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. MORRISON (by request): A bill (H. R. 6458) providing for the registration of designs; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. MILLER of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 6459) to provide for the construction of a public building at Duluth, Minn.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. PARK: A bill (H. R. 6460) to provide for a survey and estimate of cost of a canal connecting the waters of the Flint and Ocmulgee Rivers in the State of Georgia; to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

By Mr. DICKINSON: A bill (H. R. 6461) for the reduction of postage on first-class matter; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Arkansas: A bill (H. R. 6462) providing for the erection and completion of a public building at the city of Stuttgart, in the State of Arkansas; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MILLER of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 6463) to provide for the purchase of a site and erection thereon of a public building at Two Harbors, Minn.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. PARK: A bill (H. R. 6464) providing for the establishment of a Weather Bureau station at Albany, Ga.; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MILLER of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 6465) to acquire a site and construct a public building thereon at International Falls, Minn.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6466) to appropriate money to the State of Minnesota and to direct the Secretary of the Interior to pay to the State of Minnesota the amount of money received from the

sale of timber upon lands belonging to the State of Minnesota; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6467) for relief of settlers on State swamp lands; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: A bill (H. R. 6468) to amend the postal laws; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. GOODWIN of Arkansas: A bill (H. R. 6469) restoring the jurisdiction to the Court of Claims in certain claims in certain cases; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. FAIRCHILD: A bill (H. R. 6470) to acquire a site for a public building at Norwich, N. Y.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. EVANS: A bill (H. R. 6471) to amend an act entitled "An act to protect the birds and animals in Yellowstone National Park, and to punish crimes in said park, and for other purposes," approved May 7, 1894; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 6775) to amend an act entitled "An act extending the benefits of the marine hospitals to the keepers and crews of life-saving stations; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6776) to retire enlisted men, either in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, after 25 years' service; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6777) to confer jurisdiction upon the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California to determine in equity the rights of American citizens under the award of the Bering Sea arbitration of Paris and to render judgment thereon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6778) for the relief of former occupants of the present military reservation at Point San Jose, in the city of San Francisco, and to repeal an act entitled "An act to refer the claim of Jessie Benton Fremont to certain lands and improvements thereon in San Francisco, Cal., to the Court of Claims," approved February 10, 1893; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6779) for the establishment and construction of a coal depot, including underwater storage plant, for the use of the United States Navy, on the Bay of San Francisco, Cal.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6780) to authorize the entry and patenting of lands containing asbestos under the placer-mining laws of the United States; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6781) to prohibit the importation into the United States of any goods, wares, or merchandise the property of Americans and other foreigners in Mexico which have been confiscated by Mexican authorities; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MILLER of Minnesota: Resolution (H. Res. 68) requesting the President to transmit to the House a copy of Prof. Ford's report; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. FLOOD: Resolution (H. Res. 69) to equalize the salaries of two men styled "cloakroom men" in the Doorkeeper's department of the House; to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. LINDBERGH: Resolution (H. Res. 70) providing for open meetings of the House and of committees of the House; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, resolution (H. Res. 71) providing for a roll call in the Committee of the Whole upon demand of one-fifth of the Members present; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MILLER of Minnesota: Resolution (H. Res. 72) to appoint a committee to investigate the government and conditions in the Philippine Islands; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. LEWIS: Concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 5) to print full report of Commission on Industrial Relations; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. CROSSER: Concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 6) providing for the printing of 150,000 copies of the final report to Congress of the Commission on Industrial Relations; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. EMERSON: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 72) to amend the Constitution of the United States so that the President and Vice President of the United States shall be elected by direct vote of the electors of the several States; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. KINKAID: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 73) providing for a reappraisement of the lands of the former Fort Niobrara Military Reservation, Nebr.; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. SABATH: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 74) to secure the neutralization of the Philippine Islands; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAIR: A bill (H. R. 6472) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Paxson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ALLEN: A bill (H. R. 6473) granting a pension to Herbert Montgomery; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6474) granting an increase of pension to Pauline Kline; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6475) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Deffinger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6476) granting an increase of pension to Maria Goetz; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6477) granting an increase of pension to Bridget Lohman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6478) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Cooke; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6479) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. McKenzie; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6480) granting an increase of pension to Emma F. White; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6481) granting an increase of pension to Catharine Twehus; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6482) granting an increase of pension to Matilda Frank; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ANTHONY: A bill (H. R. 6483) granting a pension to Francis M. Jones; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 6484) granting a pension to Helen M. Ball; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6485) granting a pension to Clara Bolin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6486) granting a pension to Katherine Rodgers; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6487) granting a pension to Ralph McMahon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6488) granting an increase of pension to Wilson S. Fouts; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6489) granting an increase of pension to Melchior Weiler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6490) granting an increase of pension to Margaret R. Smallwood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6491) granting an increase of pension to Eliza Oldham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6492) granting a pension to Amanda Pocock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6493) granting a pension to Elizabeth Sanders; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6494) granting an increase of pension to Robert S. McCrory; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6495) granting an increase of pension to Silemus A. Simons; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6496) for the relief of the legal representatives of Col. John Sloane, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BORLAND: A bill (H. R. 6497) granting an increase of pension to Jerome Dano; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURKE: A bill (H. R. 6498) granting a pension to Hanna Pietenpol; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURNETT: A bill (H. R. 6499) for the relief of the heirs of Elijah Glass; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: A bill (H. R. 6500) granting an increase of pension to John W. Bosler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CARY: A bill (H. R. 6501) granting an increase of pension to Lloyd D. Pocock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6502) granting an increase of pension to Woodward A. Vrooman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6503) for the relief of Michael Philbin; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6504) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to set aside certain lands to be used as a sanitarium by the Fraternal Order of Eagles; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 6505) granting a pension to Henry C. Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6506) granting an increase of pension to Ruth Van Meter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6507) granting an increase of pension to Harrison Randolph; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COOPER of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 6508) granting a pension to Anna Carver; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CRAGO: A bill (H. R. 6509) granting a pension to Clara May Armstrong; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6510) granting an increase of pension to Julian Myers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6511) granting an increase of pension to Susan Forney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6512) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Hummelbaugh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6513) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Adams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6514) granting an increase of pension to Lavinia Weast; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6515) granting an increase of pension to Jane Hoover; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6516) granting an increase of pension to Katharine D. Treibler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6517) granting an increase of pension to Samuel I. McPherron; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 6518) for the relief of Charles Akerlund; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DIXON: A bill (H. R. 6519) granting a pension to Peter B. Daughters; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6520) granting a pension to Eliza Sisco; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6521) granting a pension to Roy A. Day; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6522) granting an increase of pension to Louis Ernest; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6523) granting an increase of pension to Charles J. Edington; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6524) granting an increase of pension to Edmund Hogland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6525) granting an increase of pension to Oscar Trigg; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6526) granting an increase of pension to Manlabert C. Rawlison; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6527) granting an increase of pension to John Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6528) granting an increase of pension to David Reeder; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6529) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Grebe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6530) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Dawson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6531) granting an increase of pension to Stephen Hoagland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6532) granting an increase of pension to Semantha McCracken; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6533) granting an increase of pension to Matilda Dobbins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6534) granting an increase of pension to Charles Apel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6535) granting an increase of pension to John W. Amos; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6536) granting an increase of pension to John A. C. Hazel; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6537) granting an increase of pension to Charles C. Crabb; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6538) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Ward; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6539) granting an increase of pension to Norval G. Sparks; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6540) granting a pension to Joseph F. Andrews; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6541) granting an increase of pension to Henry W. King; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6542) granting an increase of pension to John Turner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6543) granting an increase of pension to William H. Banks; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6544) granting an increase of pension to Lewis W. Sims; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6545) granting an increase of pension to James Bechwith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6546) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Wayman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6547) granting an increase of pension to Elisha D. Turner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6548) granting a pension to Mary Jane Patrick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DRISCOLL: A bill (H. R. 6549) granting a pension to Charles A. Backus; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6550) granting a pension to Helen Fenzle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6551) granting a pension to Henry F. Caplick; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6552) granting a pension to Frank Gravius; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6553) granting a pension to George W. Neily; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6554) granting a pension to Michael Eller; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6555) granting a pension to Bertha M. Jones; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6556) granting a pension to Frederick Rattke; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6557) granting a pension to Guy L. Joslin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6558) granting a pension to Carolina Reichold; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6559) granting a pension to William A. Widrig; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6560) granting an increase of pension to Martha A. Thompson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6561) granting an increase of pension to Martin Bury; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6562) granting an increase of pension to Frank A. Perry; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6563) for the relief of C. E. Lockwood; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6564) for the relief of Carrie Stevens Todd; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DRUKKER: A bill (H. R. 6565) for the relief of the Paterson & Ramapo Railroad Co., of Paterson, N. J.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DUPRÉ: A bill (H. R. 6566) granting an increase of pension to Louise M. Swift; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6567) for the relief of the Teutonia Loan & Building Co., of New Orleans, La.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6568) for the relief of the Sixth District Building & Loan Association, of New Orleans, La.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6569) for the relief of the Fidelity Homestead Association, of New Orleans, La.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6570) for the relief of the Union Homestead Association, of New Orleans, La.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DYER: A bill (H. R. 6571) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Houlihan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EVANS: A bill (H. R. 6572) granting an increase of pension to John Rebstock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FAIRCHILD: A bill (H. R. 6573) granting a pension to Harriet E. Hallenbeck; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6574) granting an increase of pension to William Ingraham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6575) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Norman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: A bill (H. R. 6576) for the relief of John Reinhart; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6577) for the relief of Andrew Dougherty and Edward J. Dougherty, executors of the estate of Andrew Dougherty, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6578) to remove the charge of desertion against Charles A. Lester; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FOCHT: A bill (H. R. 6579) granting a pension to Amy Hoffman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6580) granting a pension to Clara L. Vawn; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6581) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Quest; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6582) granting an increase of pension to Henry H. Schrawder; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6583) granting an increase of pension to Elliott E. Ramsey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6584) granting an increase of pension to David E. Shaver; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6585) granting an increase of pension to John C. Pierce; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FORDNEY: A bill (H. R. 6586) for the relief of the Cincinnati, Saginaw & Mackinaw Railroad Co., of Saginaw, Mich.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FULLER: A bill (H. R. 6587) granting an increase of pension to David A. Sturtevant; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GLYNN: A bill (H. R. 6588) granting a pension to Orrilla Hough Henderson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6589) granting an increase of pension to Hattie A. Beach; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6590) granting an increase of pension to Fannie L. Thorman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GOODWIN of Arkansas: A bill (H. R. 6591) for the relief of the heirs of William P. Burrough; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GRAHAM: A bill (H. R. 6592) granting a pension to Mary Pierce; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6593) granting a pension to Delia White; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6594) to place the name of Jesse B. Kimes on the unlimited retired list of the Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6595) providing for the refund to the Colonial Realty Co. certain corporation tax paid in excess; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6596) to appoint J. D. Nevin a second lieutenant on the active list of the United States Marine Corps; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6597) to pay the several sums of money found due certain navy-yard employees by the Court of Claims; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GUERNSEY: A bill (H. R. 6598) granting an increase of pension to William F. Emerson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAWLEY: A bill (H. R. 6599) for the relief of W. R. Wells, administrator of the estate of James S. Wells, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 6600) granting a pension to Remus Swain; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HELM: A bill (H. R. 6601) granting a pension to Joshua E. Howard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HELVERING: A bill (H. R. 6602) granting a pension to Harriet Anna Burns; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6603) granting a pension to Margaret Collins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HENSLEY: A bill (H. R. 6604) granting an increase of pension to John W. Burks; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6605) granting an increase of pension to James Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HILL: A bill (H. R. 6606) granting a pension to John T. McCarthy; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6607) granting an increase of pension to Laura E. McFarland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6608) granting an increase of pension to Lida M. Osborn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6609) granting an increase of pension to Charlotte F. Wheeler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6610) granting an increase of pension to Emma Roselle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6611) granting an increase of pension to Emma J. Gilbert; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH: A bill (H. R. 6612) granting a pension to Jonathan Milburn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6613) granting a pension to Mary Hillebrandt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6614) granting an increase of pension to John L. Ward; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 6615) for the relief of heirs of Duncan C. McLeod, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington: A bill (H. R. 6616) for the relief of the German Savings, Building & Loan Association, of Seattle, Wash.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KEY of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 6617) granting a pension to Charles O. Saers; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6618) granting an increase of pension to William Gilliland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KIESS of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 6619) granting an increase of pension to Richard Riddles; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KONOP: A bill (H. R. 6620) granting a pension to Hamilton Masse; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6621) granting an increase of pension to Donat Weisenberg; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LIEB: A bill (H. R. 6622) granting an increase of pension to Abashabe Noten; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LINTHICUM: A bill (H. R. 6623) granting a pension to Henrietta Glessner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6624) granting a pension to Edward T. Conway; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6625) granting a pension to Dellvenia Emmert; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6626) granting a pension to William Bieber; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6627) granting a pension to Margaret Ann Ford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6628) granting a pension to Melvin P. Campbell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6629) for the relief of the Maryland Trust Co., of Baltimore; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LITTLEPAGE: A bill (H. R. 6630) granting an increase of pension to Enoch Cox; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6631) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Schoolcraft; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOFT: A bill (H. R. 6632) granting a pension to Charles N. Hildreth; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6633) to reimburse Gaetona de Luca & Co. for damages sustained by them by reason of the failure of the United States post office to transmit certain moneys delivered to it for transmission; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LONGWORTH: A bill (H. R. 6634) granting an increase of pension to Lydia Hawkins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOUD: A bill (H. R. 6635) granting an increase of pension to Stewart Gorton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McANDREWS: A bill (H. R. 6636) granting a pension to Jeanette L. Bowen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6637) granting an increase of pension to W. W. Jackson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MANN: A bill (H. R. 6638) granting a pension to Frank H. Henderson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MILLER of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 6639) granting a pension to Emma E. Clark; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6640) granting an increase of pension to Samuel C. McCormick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6641) granting a pension to Martha L. Sternberg; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6642) granting a pension to Frank Bachmeyer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6643) granting a pension to John Gibbert; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MONDELL: A bill (H. R. 6644) granting an increase of pension to Joseph D. Bennett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6645) for the relief of Ivor Christensen; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 6646) for the relief of the American Fire Insurance Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., and others; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MORIN: A bill (H. R. 6647) granting an honorable discharge to William Devlin; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MOSS of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 6648) granting an increase of pension to Margaret A. Board; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NEELY: A bill (H. R. 6649) granting an increase of pension to Hillery A. McVicker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OLDFIELD: A bill (H. R. 6650) granting an increase of pension to Virginia Weaver; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. POU: A bill (H. R. 6651) providing for the payment for certain services arising under the Navy Department; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. QUIN: A bill (H. R. 6652) granting an increase of pension to Penelope L. Newman; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RANDALL: A bill (H. R. 6653) granting a pension to Seymour E. Ball; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6654) granting a pension to Joseph R. N. Monroe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6655) granting a pension to Margaret C. Darling; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6656) granting a pension to Henry Parker Perley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6657) granting a pension to Belle Warner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6658) granting a pension to John R. Garstang; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6659) granting an increase of pension to James W. Warfield; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6660) granting an increase of pension to Chris Schneider; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6661) granting an increase of pension to Cornelia M. Pence; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6662) granting an increase of pension to William A. Burr; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6663) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Bangs; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6664) granting an increase of pension to Howard G. Cleveland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6665) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Sylvester Stanford; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6666) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of George W. Johnson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6667) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of John M. Beal; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6668) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Robert E. Blair; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6669) for the relief of the State Mutual Building & Loan Association, of Los Angeles, Cal.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6670) for the relief of the Pasadena Building & Loan Association, of Pasadena, Cal.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6671) for the relief of the Home Builders' Loan Association, of Pomona, Cal.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RAUCH: A bill (H. R. 6672) granting a pension to Teresa O'Brien; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6673) granting a pension to Elizabeth Dailey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6674) granting a pension to William W. Poor; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6675) granting an increase of pension to Emeline C. Farrar; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6676) granting an increase of pension to Olin Deeren; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RODENBERG: A bill (H. R. 6677) granting a pension to Violet Dauphin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6678) granting a pension to Eliza J. Griffin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6679) granting an increase of pension to Stephen N. Pierce; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6680) granting an increase of pension to Henry Neeley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6681) granting an increase of pension to Addison Thompson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6682) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Palmer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6683) granting a pension to William O. Trammell; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ROUSE: A bill (H. R. 6684) granting a pension to Fannie Baird; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROWE: A bill (H. R. 6685) granting an increase of pension to Cornelia Mathews; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 6686) granting a pension to Mary M. Varble; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6687) granting a pension to William P. Cloud; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6688) granting a pension to Green B. Cloud; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6689) granting an increase of pension to Isaac F. Greene; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6690) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust the accounts of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RUSSELL of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 6691) for the relief of the Third Savings & Loan Co., of Piqua, Ohio; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SELLS: A bill (H. R. 6692) granting a pension to Walter C. Hathaway; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6693) granting a pension to Ubert C. Ricker; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6694) granting an increase of pension to Worley H. Stepp; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHOUSE: A bill (H. R. 6695) granting an increase of pension to Charles Leonard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SLOAN: A bill (H. R. 6696) granting a pension to Lucy B. Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6697) granting a pension to Susan J. Lewis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6698) granting a pension to Emma Hiles; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6699) granting a pension to Lydia A. Hibbard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6700) granting a pension to Tabitha E. Goodrow; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6701) granting a pension to Orinda Sarah Foust; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6702) granting an increase of pension to Warden J. Wilkins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6703) granting an increase of pension to George White; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6704) granting an increase of pension to Edgar W. Thornton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6705) granting an increase of pension to William Taylor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6706) granting an increase of pension to Andrew W. Sponsler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6707) granting an increase of pension to Casper Snider; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6708) granting an increase of pension to William McKenney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6709) granting an increase of pension to Michael Killean; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6710) granting an increase of pension to David Kelley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6711) granting an increase of pension to Harlan Hadley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6712) granting an increase of pension to David L. Hackett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6713) granting an increase of pension to John W. Grewell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6714) granting an increase of pension to Francis Green; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6715) granting an increase of pension to Oliver Freel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6716) granting an increase of pension to Nathan Dunlap; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6717) granting an increase of pension to William H. Crane; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6718) granting an increase of pension to William Cook; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6719) granting an increase of pension to Frank Carter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6720) granting an increase of pension to George Blevins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6721) granting an increase of pension to Caroline E. Beck; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 6722) granting a pension to Cyrenous Dalley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6723) granting a pension to George Zederbaum; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SNELL: A bill (H. R. 6724) granting a pension to Pauline Short; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6725) granting a pension to Julia Bartman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEELE of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 6726) granting an increase of pension to Abraham Stout; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 6727) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to cancel the allotment of Irene Lydia Simmons, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. STOUT: A bill (H. R. 6728) granting an increase of pension to William Horrigan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6729) for the relief of F. A. Carnal and R. X. Lewis; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TAGGART: A bill (H. R. 6730) granting a pension to Charles Vermillion; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6731) granting an increase of pension to Ida B. McCrea; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TALBOTT: A bill (H. R. 6732) for the relief of Joseph A. Jennings; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WASON: A bill (H. R. 6733) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Eleazer L. Sarsons; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WATKINS: A bill (H. R. 6734) for the relief of the Shreveport Mutual Building Association; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WEBB: A bill (H. R. 6735) granting a pension to Mag Ross; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6736) granting a pension to Lucinda Sotherland; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6737) granting a pension to Bacchus Ledford; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6738) granting a pension to William J. Baker; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6739) granting a pension to Mary N. Nichols; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6740) granting a pension to James F. Morrisey; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WOOD of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 6741) granting an increase of pension to Heber Stoddard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOODS of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 6742) granting an increase of pension to Hiram S. Allen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CRAMTON: A bill (H. R. 6743) granting a pension to Eleanor F. Papst; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6744) granting a pension to Mary A. Faux; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6745) granting a pension to Mary Roundhill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LESHER: A bill (H. R. 6746) granting an increase of pension to Samuel J. Pealer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6747) granting an increase of pension to James J. Mitchell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6748) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Langenberger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6749) granting an increase of pension to John C. Lloyd; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6750) granting an increase of pension to Charles Edward Rohrbach; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 6751) granting a pension to Hattie G. Parnell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6752) granting a pension to Laurence Kidd; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6753) for the relief of Robert A. Malloy; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6754) for the relief of the legal heirs of A. R. Holzheid; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6755) for the relief of John Rothchild & Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6756) for the relief of the Wilmerding-Loewe Co., of San Francisco, Cal.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6757) for the relief of the American Biscuit Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6758) for the relief of the legal heirs of Hector M. McDonald, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6759) for the relief of Mary Jordan, widow of Dennis Jordan; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6760) for the relief of Piper, Aden, Goodall Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6761) for the relief of H. Liebes & Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6762) for the relief of the estate of Julius Jacobs; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6763) for the relief of Richard H. Grey; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6764) for the relief of the estate of Rudolf Axman, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6765) to reimburse the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, for moneys paid by said city and county to various persons upon judgment claims recovered by them against said city and county for damages inflicted to their property by soldiers of the United States Army; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6766) authorizing the Secretary of War to issue a certificate of discharge in the true name of Herbert Horrell Webster, who enlisted in the Army under the name of Herbert Horrell; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6767) for the relief of William H. C. Bowen, United States Army, retired; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6768) for the relief of Lieut. Col. Ormond M. Lissak; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6769) for the relief of Bernard Campbell; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6770) for the relief of Ellen B. Monahan; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6771) for the relief of Albert Edgerton Buckman and others; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6772) for the relief of W. P. Fuller & Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6773) for the relief of Edward Miller; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6774) providing for the payment of additional per diems to certain witnesses in the case of The United States *v.* A. L. Wisner & Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANTHONY: Resolution (H. Res. 67) referring to the Court of Claims House bill 5834, and accompanying papers, for the relief of Peter Carroll and others; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER (by request): Petition of Society of Friends of Purcell, Mo., protesting against preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ALLEN: Memorial of Conference of Appraisers of United States Custom Service, favoring placing all assistant appraisers under the classified civil service; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: Evidence to accompany House bill 3759, granting an increase of pension to Jacob Skiles; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of retail merchants of Newark, Ohio, in favor of the Stevens bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BROWN of West Virginia: Papers to accompany House bill 6140, for the relief of Theodore Copenhaver; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BURKE: Affidavits in support of House bill 3794, for the relief of Thomas S. Johnson; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, memorial of Robert G. Doole Camp, United Spanish War Veterans, in favor of pensioning widows and minor children of honorably discharged soldiers who served in the Spanish War, the Philippine insurrection, and the China relief expedition; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: Petition of citizens of the United States, favoring publication of the report of the Industrial Relations Committee; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. DYER: Petition of C. C. Clemons Produce Co., Kansas City, Mo., protesting against 1-cent tax on bills of lading, telephone messages, and telegrams; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ESCH: Papers to accompany House bill 5009, granting a pension to Sabrina A. Broadfoot; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Memorial of executive committee Borough of Brooklyn, United Spanish War Veterans, Department of New York, favoring bill to pension widows and orphans of Spanish veterans; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, memorial of Chamber of Commerce of San Diego County, Cal., favoring location at San Diego of Army and Navy bases on southern California coast; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of companies of the Army and Navy Medal Honor Legion of the United States of America, favoring adequate national defense; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Percheron Society of America, relative to reimbursement for herds of stock destroyed by the Government; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, memorial of American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association, protesting against the Government's interference with the breeding of horses for Cavalry; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of 177 citizens of Brooklyn, N. Y., favoring bill to prohibit sale and export of arms, etc., by the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of Western States Water Power Conference, of Portland, Oreg., opposing ownership by the United States Government of intrastate public utilities; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, memorial of Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, of New York, in favor of preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of board of directors of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, in favor of an investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the compensation paid the railroads by the Post Office Department for transportation of the mails; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorial of American Manufactures Export Association of New York, urging the upbuilding of the American merchant marine; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, memorial of Young Women's Christian Association, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in favor of amending the Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of Manufacturing Perfumers' Association of the United States, in favor of eliminating schedule B from the emergency revenue act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of Independent Retail Merchants of New York, indorsing the Stevens bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of American Neutrality and Peace Convention, in favor of an embargo on arms and ammunition; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of United States Navy League, in favor of establishing a council of national defense; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FOCHT: Papers to accompany House bill 5014, granting an increase of pension to Samuel Hess; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FULLER: Petition of citizens of Mason, Ill., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Retail Merchants' Association, Ottawa, Ill., favoring 1-cent letter postage; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. GARRETT: Petition of citizens of Mason Hall, Tenn., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GARNER: Petition of citizens of the State of Texas, protesting against military preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GORDON: Petition of Bartenders' Union of Cleveland, Ohio, protesting against any additional tax being placed on liquor and beer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, remonstrances of John G. Walter and 755 other citizens of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, against any additional increase of special taxes now imposed upon the brewery and liquor industries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GRIFFIN: Petition of the Howe-Allen Co., of Denver, Colo., relative to adjustment of impost duties; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH: Evidence in support of House bill 5149, granting a pension to Nancy E. Davis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUTCHINSON: Petition of Trenton Presbyterian Church, favoring establishment of a Federal motion-picture commission; to the Committee on Education.

Also, petition of Woman's Missionary Union of Trenton, in favor of Federal censorship of motion pictures and for amendment of Philippine bill prohibiting sale of intoxicating drugs and drinks; to the Committee on Education.

Also, petition of Third Presbyterian Church of Trenton, indorsing bill to establish Federal censorship of motion pictures in interstate commerce; to the Committee on Education.

Also, petition of Mary E. Rose and others, favoring Federal censorship of motion pictures in interstate commerce and bill prohibiting sale of liquor in the Philippines except for medicine; to the Committee on Education.

Also, petition of Annie T. Bailey and others, in favor of an amendment to the Philippine bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks and drugs except for medicine; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Missionary Society of the Fifth Presbyterian Church, of Trenton, favoring passage of bill for a national censorship in moving pictures; also a clause in the Philippine independence bill prohibiting use of liquor except for medical purposes; to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. KETTNER: Memorial adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of San Diego, Cal., that Army post and Navy base be established at San Diego, Cal.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. LIEBEL: Papers to accompany House bill 6261, granting an increase of pension to Frank L. Weiss; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOUD: Papers to accompany House bill 6274, granting an increase of pension to Samuel Sigman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MATTHEWS: Evidence in support of House bill 4365, granting a pension to Edward H. Hooven; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence supporting a bill (H. R. 4373) granting an increase of pension to Oliver P. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence supporting a bill (H. R. 4378) to correct the military record of George Andrews; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, evidence supporting a bill (H. R. 4374) granting an increase of pension to William D. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence supporting a bill (H. R. 4367) granting a pension to Susanna Hodge; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence supporting a bill (H. R. 4371) granting a pension to Sarah B. Baker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence supporting a bill (H. R. 4375) granting an increase of pension to Margaret I. Reider; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence supporting a bill (H. R. 4369) granting a pension to Mary E. Paulus; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence supporting a bill (H. R. 4377) granting an increase of pension to Barney Simmers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence supporting a bill (H. R. 4366) granting a pension to John D. Vine; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence supporting a bill (H. R. 4376) granting an increase of pension to John J. Wolff; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence supporting a bill (H. R. 4368) granting a pension to A. E. Simmons; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence supporting a bill (H. R. 4370) granting a pension to Sylvis Garver; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence supporting a bill (H. R. 4372) granting an increase of pension to Mathias Boberg; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania: Petition of monthly meeting of Friends at Philadelphia, opposing military preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NEELY: Papers filed in support of bill for the relief of Hillery A. McVichen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PAIGE of Massachusetts: Papers to accompany bill (H. R. 6309) to pension Everett L. Thomas; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, evidence in support of bill (H. R. 6310) to pension William P. La Croix; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PRATT: Petition of MacGreevey-Sleght-DeGraff Co., favoring the Stevens standard-price bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Dr. E. H. Hutton, favoring a more adequate national defense; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of F. E. Andrews, favoring a better national defense; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: Petition of William A. Comstock and others, of Alpena, for appropriation to protect the mouth of Thunder Bay River to insure unobstructed navigation in the harbor; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of members of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, Washington, D. C., favoring the Mann bill for the creation of a permanent tariff commission; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of the Michigan Implement and Vehicle Dealers' Association, Vicksburg, in support of the Mann bill (H. R. 4723) for a tariff commission; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petitions of Spanish War veterans of Coldwater, Mich., and T. J. Mead, Battle Creek, favoring legislation granting pensions to widows and orphans of soldiers, sailors, and marines who served during the War with Spain and the Philippine insurrection; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petition of Tariff Commission League, Chicago, Ill., in support of the Mann bill (H. R. 4723) for a tariff commission; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, protest of Louis Prince and members of the Cigarmakers' Union, No. 205, of Battle Creek, against increasing the tax on cigars; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TALBOTT: Petition of Synod of Baltimore, favoring censorship of motion-picture films in the District of Columbia and the Territories; to the Committee on Education.

Also, petition of Synod of Baltimore, protesting against the exportation of rum and other intoxicants to Africa; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Synod of Baltimore, for adoption of a Sunday law for the District of Columbia equal to the best of the State Sunday laws; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of Synod of Baltimore, favoring national prohibition amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WATSON of Pennsylvania (by request): Petition of Sons of the Revolution, State of New York, for increase of armament; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also (by request), memorial of National Association of Vicksburg Veterans, asking for appropriation for reunion in the Vicksburg National Military Park; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also (by request), petition of Monthly Meeting of Friends, in Philadelphia, against increase of armaments in United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, *January 4, 1916.*

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we bless Thee that Thou hast brought us in safety and peace and honor to the beginning of a new year. Through the most tragic year of the world's history Thou hast brought us safely. No promise of Thine has been forgotten; no plan of the Divine mind has been changed. Thy Word standeth sure.

We bless Thee that Thou hast kept alive the conscience of the world, and that no expedient of peril, no change of circumstance has been enabled to drown the simple appeal of humanity. We thank Thee that Thou hast quickened the sympathies of the world bound together by universal ties of pain. Thou hast brought us in sight of the larger and nobler vision of a united brotherhood of the race. Carry on Thy great plan for the accomplishment of the Divine will. We ask for Jesus' sake. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, December 17, 1915, was read and approved.

SENATOR FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, my colleague, the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH], a Senator elect who has not yet been sworn in, is present. I should like to have him sworn in.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator elect from South Carolina will advance to the desk and take the oath of office.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina was escorted to the Vice President's desk by Mr. TILLMAN, and the oath prescribed by law was administered to him.

PROPOSED INLAND WATERWAY (S. DOC. NO. 230).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in response to a resolution of December 10, 1915, a report of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors relative to the time, work, and expenditures necessary to the completion of an inland waterway beginning with New York Bay and ending with the Gulf of Mexico, etc., which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD (S. DOC. NO. 229).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, calling attention to the serious condition existing at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., in so far as pertains to the depth of the water in ship channels leading thereto, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

WITHDRAWAL OF PUBLIC LANDS (H. DOC. NO. 466).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on land withdrawals from settlement, location, sale, or entry under the provisions of the act approved June 25, 1910, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented resolutions adopted by the House of Delegates of Porto Rico, favoring the enactment of legislation to provide Porto Rico with an organic act establishing a more republican form of government, which were referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HOUSE OF DELEGATES, PORTO RICO.

To the President and Congress of the United States:

As resolved by the House of Delegates of Porto Rico, I have the honor to place before the President and the Congress of the United States the following resolution passed by the house at its session of March 9, 1915:

"House resolution requesting the President and the Congress of the United States to establish a democratic government in the island.

"Whereas the people of Porto Rico have fully shown their capacity for self-government;

"Whereas the subsistence for a longer period of the provisional government created by the Foraker Act is intolerable and it is of strict justice that Congress should substitute our present form of government, wherein the executive power pertaining to the heads of departments as such is confounded with the legislative power which they exercise as members, by virtue of law, of the upper house for a system essentially democratic: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the House of Delegates of Porto Rico, To request of the President and the Congress of the United States:

"That it provide Porto Rico with an organic act constituting in the island a republican form of government in harmony with the democratic traditions of the people of the United States and the culture and progress of the people of Porto Rico, the same to be on the following bases:

"(a) Establishment in the constitution of Porto Rico of the constitutional restrictions of section 10, Article I, of the Constitution of the United States, and amendments 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 13, and 15 of said Constitution.

"(b) Two legislative houses wholly elective.

"(c) Veto of the governor as it exists at present.

"(d) The power of the insular legislature in all local matters.

"(e) Exclusive jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Porto Rico or of any of the judges thereof on delegation of the court in all matters within the jurisdiction of district and circuit courts of the United States.

"(f) Provision that all appropriation and revenue acts shall originate in the lower house.

"(g) The cession to Porto Rico of its customs receipts and the non-application to the island of the internal-revenue laws of the United States.

"(h) Granting of franchises and privileges by the insular senate with the approval of the governor or by a commission designated in the following manner: Three members of the lower house, the minority to be represented; three members of the upper house, the minority also to be represented; and three heads of departments designated by the governor.

"(i) Appointments of the heads of departments by the governor, with the approval of the insular senate, for a term of four years.

"(j) Incompatibility of legislative duties with incumbence of any other remunerative office, or of an office wherein jurisdiction is exercised, members of both houses to be prohibited from accepting any remunerative office during the term for which they may have been elected.

"(k) Restriction of public credit in accordance with the assessed valuation of taxable property.

"(l) Persons who are not bona fide residents of the island to be prohibited from holding public office."

As speaker of the house and simple executor of the resolutions thereof, I should not comment on the foregoing resolution, but, to give the contents of the same greater force, I will state that it was passed by all the delegates representing the political parties. "Unión de Puerto Rico" and "Partido Republicano," who obtained the largest number of votes at the last general elections, and who compose almost the whole of Porto Rican opinion. I must also state that the only delegate who voted against said resolution declared that he belonged to neither of the parties having representation in the house of delegates.

Very respectfully,

JOSÉ DIEGO,
Speaker of the House of Delegates of Porto Rico.

SAN JUAN, P. R., *December 10, 1915.*

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu, Hawaii, praying for the enactment of legislation providing military training for all citizens, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu, Hawaii, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the creation of a permanent body of tariff experts, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. FLETCHER. I present a resolution adopted by the Legislature of Florida, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolution adopted by the Legislature of Florida June 1, 1915.

Concurrent resolution relating to holding of an exposition in the city of Pensacola to celebrate the cession of Florida by Spain to the United States.

Whereas the territory comprising the State of Florida was purchased by the United States in the year 1819; and

Whereas said purchase was ratified in the year 1821; and

Whereas the blessings, prosperity, and happiness accruing to said territory, its inhabitants, their descendants, and to the many people now inhabiting the State of Florida are cause for the most profound gratitude and thanksgiving; and

Whereas the immeasurable value, captivating beauty, the extraordinary healthfulness, and the exquisite climate of Florida are unknown and unappreciated by the millions who have never enjoyed its hospitality; and

Whereas the city of Pensacola and its vicinity was the scene of the greatest events which led to the cession of Florida by Spain to the United States; and

Whereas the first American government in Florida was established at Pensacola by the heroism and patriotism of the great soldier and Democratic statesman, Andrew Jackson; and

Whereas the first legislative council for the Territory of Florida was held at Pensacola and the first statutory laws of Florida were enacted at Pensacola in 1822; and

Whereas the city of Pensacola affords the best and most interesting evidence of the historic past and of the superiority and beneficence of American government in Florida; and

Whereas the people of Pensacola and of west Florida are desirous of holding an exposition at Pensacola for the purpose of celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the cession of Florida by Spain to the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Florida, That the governor of Florida is hereby authorized and requested to appoint five commissioners from the State at large to confer with the commissioners of the city of Pensacola and committees representing the people of said city and other cities and the counties of west Florida for the purpose of ascertaining and determining and reporting to the legislature at its next session the manner and means in and by which the State can most appropriately lend its aid and cooperation to the city of Pensacola in the holding of an exposition in the year 1919 or 1921 for the purpose of commemorating and celebrating the cession of Florida by Spain to the United States.

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The ways and means committee of the Pensacola Centennial Association, who will fittingly celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the cession of Florida by Spain to the United States in 1919, at a recent meeting passed a resolution as follows:

"*Be it resolved,* That George H. Hervey will communicate by letter and in person to the Florida delegation, requesting that our Senator make an informal announcement from the floor of the Senate at Washington that Pensacola will later ask that a bill be introduced and passed for the purpose of making this occasion a national and international celebration.

"And, further, that Hon. EMMETT WILSON, of the third district of Florida, be requested to convey the same message to the House of Representatives."

Mr. FLETCHER. I present a resolution adopted by the Legislature of Florida, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the concurrent resolution relating to the holding of an exposition in the city of Pensacola, to celebrate the cession of Florida by Spain to the United States, which was adopted by the Legislature of the State of Florida at its session in the year 1915, authorized and requested the governor of the State of Florida to appoint five commissioners from the State at large to confer with the commissioners of the city of Pensacola and committees representing the people of said city and other cities and the counties of west Florida for the purpose of ascertaining and determining and reporting to the legislature at its next session the manner and means in and by which the State can most appropriately lend its aid and cooperation to the city of Pensacola in the holding of an exposition in the year 1919 or 1921 for the purpose of commemorating and celebrating the cession of Florida by Spain to the United States; and

Whereas said centennial anniversary is a great historical event, concerning alike the State and the Nation; and

Whereas the celebration of said event should be of a national and international character: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Florida centennial committee of the city of Pensacola, Fla., That the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Florida be earnestly requested to place this important matter before the Congress of the United States and to use their best endeavors to have the Government of the United States cooperate with the State of Florida in the appropriate celebration of said event; be it further

Resolved, That the commissioners of the city of Pensacola be requested to transmit a copy of this resolution, together with a copy of the resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Florida, to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Passed by ways and means committee December 9, 1915.

Passed by the Florida Centennial Association of the City of Pensacola, Fla., December 13, 1915.

Attest:

F. F. BINGHAM, *Secretary,*
By L. E. HEINBERG,
Assistant Secretary.

—

Resolution adopted by the Legislature of Florida June 1, 1915.

Concurrent resolution relating to holding of an exposition in the city of Pensacola to celebrate the cession of Florida by Spain to the United States.

Whereas the territory comprising the State of Florida was purchased by the United States in the year 1819, and whereas said purchase was ratified in the year 1821, and whereas the blessings, prosperity, and happiness accruing to said territory, its inhabitants, their descendants, and to the many people now inhabiting the State of Florida are cause for the most profound gratitude and thanksgiving, and whereas the immeasurable value, captivating beauty, the extraordinary healthfulness, and the exquisite climate of Florida are unknown and unappreciated by the millions who have never enjoyed its hospitality;

Whereas the city of Pensacola and its vicinity was the scene of the greatest events which led to the cession of Florida by Spain to the United States;

Whereas the first American Government in Florida was established at Pensacola by the heroism and patriotism of the great soldier and Democratic statesman, Andrew Jackson;

Whereas the first legislative council for the Territory of Florida was held at Pensacola, and the first statutory laws of Florida were enacted at Pensacola in 1822;

Whereas the city of Pensacola affords the best and most interesting evidence of the historic past and of the superiority and beneficence of American Government in Florida, and whereas the people of Pensacola and of west Florida are desirous of holding an exposition at Pensacola for the purpose of celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the cession of Florida by Spain to the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Florida, That the governor of Florida is hereby authorized and requested to appoint five commissioners from the State at large to confer with the commissioners of the city of Pensacola and committees representing the people of said city and other cities and the counties of west Florida for the purpose of ascertaining and determining and reporting to the legislature at its next session the manner and means in and by which the State can most appropriately lend its aid and cooperation to the city of Pensacola in the holding of an exposition in the year 1919 or 1921 for the purpose of commemorating and celebrating the cession of Florida by Spain to the United States.

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PENSACOLA, FLA., *December 14, 1915.*

Hon. DUNCAN U. FLETCHER,
Member of Congress, Washington D. C.

DEAR SIR: I inclose you herewith resolution passed by the Legislature of the State of Florida and resolution passed by the Florida Centennial Association of the city of Pensacola, Fla., copies of which I was requested to transmit to each of our Members of Congress, at a meeting held on the 13th instant.

Trusting that this matter will receive your kind attention and that you will put forth every effort to further the interest of this exposition which is to be held at Pensacola in 1919 or 1921, I beg to remain,

Yours, respectfully,

L. E. HEINBERG,
Assistant Secretary.

Mr. FLETCHER presented a petition of the Manatee County Medical Association, of Bradentown, Fla., praying for the enlargement of the Medical Corps of the Army, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Major Thomas M. Woodruff Camp, No. 4, Department of Florida, United Spanish War Veterans, of Jacksonville, Fla., praying for the passage of the so-called militia pay bill, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented petitions of the South Florida Chamber of Commerce and of the American Agricultural Chemical Co., of Boston, Mass., praying that an appropriation be made for the eradication of citrus canker, which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented petitions of William M. Pence, of Norfolk, Va., praying for the establishment of universal peace, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of the American Neutrality and Peace Convention, assembled at San Francisco, Cal., praying for the imposition of an embargo on munitions of war, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a memorial of the Association of State Presidents of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, in convention at New Orleans, La., remonstrating against the interference by England with shipments of cotton and praying for the placing of an embargo on munitions of war in retaliation for such interference, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of the Pilots' Association of Pensacola, Fla., praying for the enactment of legislation to exempt barges from pilot charges and attendance, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Lake City, Fla., remonstrating against a change being made in the site of the post office at that place, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Columbus, Ga., praying for the suspension of tariff rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission as they affect southern cities pending a showing why the rates should be changed, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented the petition of Ralph P. Quarles, of Honolulu, Hawaii, praying for a change in the public-land laws relating to the Hawaiian Islands and also to provide a more democratic form of government for those islands, which was referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

Mr. SHEPPARD presented petitions of sundry citizens of Texas, praying for the placing of a prohibitive tax on intoxicating liquors, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Unions of Texas, assembled in convention at Marshall, Tex., remonstrating against an increase of armaments, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Local Union No. 213, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, of Houston, Tex., praying for the enactment of legislation granting pensions to civil-service employees, which was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

He also presented the petition of Dan F. Smith, of Pittsburg, Tex., praying for the enactment of legislation looking to the betterment of the agricultural conditions of the country, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. ASHURST presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Flagstaff, Ariz., praying that the Grand Canyon of Arizona be made a national park, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HITCHCOCK presented memorials of Local Union No. 520, Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union, of Herman; of Local Union No. 626, Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union, of Fremont; of the Central Labor Union of Fremont; of Local Union No. 1055, Carpenters and Joiners of America, of Lincoln; and of sundry citizens of Plainview, all in the State of Nebraska, remonstrating against an increase in armaments, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trustees of Oconto, Nebr., praying for an increase in armaments, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Commercial Club of Omaha, Nebr., praying for the repeal of the temporary suspension of the navigation laws affecting the building and operation of American ships, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. THOMPSON presented memorials of sundry citizens of Hugoton, Concordia, Rose Hill, Emporia, Barclay, Clay Center, Wichita, and Rosalia, all in the State of Kansas, remonstrating against an increase in armaments, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. OLIVER presented a petition of the Men's Association of St. Matthew's Methodist Episcopal Church, of Philadelphia, Pa., and a petition of Local Branch No. 544, National Association of Letter Carriers, of Oil City, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation granting pensions to civil-service employees, which were referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

He also presented a petition of Captain Alfred E. Hunt Camp, No. 1, United Spanish War Veterans, of Pittsburgh, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation to pension the widows and orphans of veterans of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps who fought in the Spanish War, the Philippine insurrection, and the China relief expedition, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of the Brotherhood of the Second Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, Pa., praying for national prohibition and also for the Federal censorship of motion pictures, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. McCUMBER. I present a petition signed by 1,540 names of residents of North Dakota asking for the careful consideration of the Federal constitutional amendment in favor of equal suffrage when it is brought before the Senate. I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McCUMBER presented a petition of the Men's Class of the First Baptist Church of Crandford, N. Dak., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide Federal censorship of motion pictures in interstate commerce, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Lisbon, N. Dak., praying for national prohibition, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CURTIS. I have a telegram from the president of the Kansas Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the telegram was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TOPEKA, KANS., *December 30, 1915.*

Hon. CHARLES CURTIS,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In behalf of the 10,000 members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union I wish to urge you to vote against preparedness as it is now contemplated by the administration. The people of Kansas want peace.

LILLIAN MITCHNER,
President Kansas Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Mr. CURTIS presented memorials of sundry citizens of Barclay, Wichita, Argonia, Webber, Clay Center, Rosalia, Admire, Alton, Colby, and Emporia, all in the State of Kansas, remonstrating against an increase in armaments, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented petitions of Miltonville and Wichita, in the State of Kansas, praying for national prohibition, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Kansas Good Citizenship League for Woman's Suffrage, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution granting the right of suffrage to women, which was referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

He also presented a petition of sundry veterans of the Civil War, residents of Le Roy, Kans., praying for the repeal of the present arrears of pensions law, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. TOWNSEND presented a petition of the congregation of the Swedish Mission Church of Menominee, Mich., praying that an embargo be placed on the exportation of all munitions of war, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of Richard Westnedge Camp, No. 16, Spanish-American War Veterans, of Kalamazoo, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation granting pensions to widows and orphans of veterans of the Spanish War, the Philippine insurrection, and the China expedition, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Empire and Carp Lake, in the State of Michigan, praying for national prohibition, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a memorial of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association of Menominee, Mich., remonstrating against an increase of the tax on beer and whisky, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of local branch, Michigan Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, of Detroit, Mich., praying for an increase in armaments, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Kalamazoo, Mich., remonstrating against a further increase of the tax on cigars, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. NELSON presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Minnesota, remonstrating against an increase in armaments, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Minnesota, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for a merchant marine, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the National Federation Implement and Vehicle Dealers' Association, of Abilene, Kans., praying for the creation of a nonpartisan tariff commission, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the faculty of the University of Minnesota, St. Anthony Park, Minn., praying for an increase in armaments, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of St. Paul, Minn., praying for the repeal of the so-called emergency tax law, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Crookston, Minn., and a petition of the congregation of the Union Congregational Church, of Argyle, Minn., praying for national prohibition, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented the memorial of Northrup, King & Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., remonstrating against an increase in parcel-post rates, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. GALLINGER presented the petition of Samuel S. Drury, of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and the petition of Helen R. Thayer, of Portsmouth, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate interstate commerce in the products of child labor, which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Concord, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation to tax the interstate business of mail-order houses, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Grafton County Medical Society, of Warren, N. H., praying for the enlargement of the Medical Corps of the Army, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. LANE presented petitions of sundry citizens of Oregon, praying for the enactment of legislation to provide a standard price on patented and trade-marked articles, which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Oregon, praying for the placing of an embargo on the exportation of munitions of war, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented memorials of sundry citizens of Oregon, remonstrating against an increase in armaments, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. KERN presented a petition of sundry miners of Linton, Ind., praying for the printing of the report of the Industrial Relations Commission as a public document, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Advance, Ind., praying for national prohibition, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, of Covington, Ind., praying for an increase in armaments, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a memorial of the Fairfield Meeting of the Society of Friends, of West Newton, Ind., and a memorial of the Sand Creek Meeting of the Society of Friends, of Azalia, Ind., remonstrating against an increase of armaments, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Local Post No. 60, Veterans of Foreign Wars, of San Mateo, Ind., praying for the enactment of legislation granting pensions to the widows and orphans of the veterans of the Spanish War, the Philippine insurrection, and the China expedition, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. ROBINSON presented a petition of sundry citizens of Hot Springs, Ark., praying for national prohibition, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of Manila Camp, No. 1, United Spanish War Veterans, National Military Home, Leavenworth, Kans., praying for the enactment of legislation providing that widows and other dependents of veterans of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps be placed under one pensionable status, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

ESTIMATES OF RICE PRODUCTION.

Mr. ROBINSON. I present a memorial of the Southern Rice Growers' Association, showing that the departmental estimates of rice production in the United States is excessive and asking for a recanvass of these estimates. I ask that the memorial be printed in the RECORD and be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

There being no objection, the memorial was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STUTTGART, ARK., *December 18, 1915.*

Hon. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

Southern Rice Growers' Association will furnish data proving only 86,000 acres in Arkansas, only 714,894 bags; Honduras, 80,475 bags; Japan, 262,971 bags blue rose; total for Arkansas, 1,058,340, their report. And actual count—not an estimate—shows Government report for Arkansas 152,285 bags excessive.

STUTTGART RICE MILL CO.

—

CARLISLE RICE MILL CO.,
Carlisle, Ark., December 18, 1915.

Hon. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I am very much gratified to receive your telegram, advising that you had conferred with the Department of Agriculture with reference to the recent report issued covering rice production, detailing this production as to Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, and California, and requesting me to forward you data in support of our protest in this matter.

I am inclosing you herewith a concise comparative statement covering the production of rice in the United States this year, as shown in estimate of the Government, The Rice Millers' Association, and the Southern Rice Growers' Association, and in addition to this I am inclosing you herewith an exact copy of detailed report of both of these organizations as received by me. I have also communicated with the president and the secretary of the Rice Millers' Association, requesting that they send you their complete records in this matter, and have made a like request of the general manager of the Southern Rice Growers' Association.

By referring to the comparative statement inclosed you will see that the apparent error on the part of the Department of Agriculture is in calculating the yield per acre principally in the States of Louisiana and Texas, although they show a slightly higher yield per acre for Arkansas than the reliable information we have at hand seems to indicate. It is quite apparent to me, and also to many other well-informed rice operators in Louisiana and Texas with whom I have communicated, that the Department of Agriculture has not given due consideration to the damage sustained to the crop of rice in the coastal country, as result of two very severe storms. The Rice Millers' Association and the Rice Farmers' Association estimates were compiled after the last of these storms, after a complete and very accurate survey of the entire producing area had been made.

Trusting very much, that with the information herewith inclosed, together with that which will be supplied to you from Beaumont, Tex., you will have all the data necessary to lay before the Department of Agriculture, of such nature as to require them to make an immediate recanvass of the production of rice this year, and thanking you very much for your prompt attention in this matter, I am,

Yours, very truly,

E. B. ROY, *Secretary.*

Comparative statement of estimate of rice production of 1915.

States.	Government.	
	Acreage.	Bushels.
Texas	259,241	7,929,318
Louisiana	400,435	13,724,909
Arkansas	100,000	4,842,500
California	34,350	2,290,000
Atlantic coast	.....	.....
Total	794,026	28,786,727

States.	Rice Millers' Association.	
	Acreage.	Bushels.
Texas	259,530	7,441,780
Louisiana	397,498	12,564,964
Arkansas	102,911	4,754,360
California	31,450	1,761,200
Atlantic coast	9,750	196,000
Total	801,139	26,718,304

States.	Southern Rice Growers' Association.	
	Acreage.	Bushels.
Texas	255,000	7,448,184
Louisiana	399,000	12,472,296
Arkansas	90,000	4,393,360
California	30,000	1,776,000
Atlantic coast	7,000	196,000
Total	781,000	26,285,840

Estimate of the rice crop for the year 1915, by the Rice Millers' Association.

LOUISIANA.

Kinds of rice.	Acres.	Estimated yield in bags.	Total bags.	Total bushels.
Honduras, River	48,630	10.12	492,135	1,968,540
Japan, River	5,390	12.00	64,680	258,720
Java, River	7,390	12.00	88,680	354,720
Total River	61,410	.....	645,495	2,581,980
Honduras, southwestern Louisiana	93,328	5.97	557,649	2,220,596
Japan, southwestern Louisiana	63,749	7.39	471,720	1,886,880
Java, southwestern Louisiana	179,011	8.19	1,466,377	5,865,508
Total Louisiana crop	397,498	.....	3,141,241	12,564,964

Average yield for State, 7.90 bags.
Per cent of production: Honduras, 33.42 per cent; Japan, 17.08 per cent; Java, 49.50 per cent.

TEXAS.

Kinds of rice.	Acres.	Estimated yield in bags.	Total bags.	Total bushels.
Honduras, River	89,435	5.56	497,300	1,989,200
Japan, River	35,922	8.11	291,468	1,165,872
Java, River	134,173	7.99	1,071,677	4,286,708
Total Texas crop	259,530	.....	1,860,445	7,441,780

Average yield for State, 7.16 bags.
Per cent of production: Honduras, 26.73 per cent; Japan, 15.66 per cent; Java, 57.61 per cent.

ARKANSAS.

Kinds of rice.	Acres.	Estimated yield in bags.	Total bags.	Total bushels.
Honduras, River	72,709	11.16	811,431	3,245,724
Japan, River	10,787	12.09	130,520	522,080
Java, River	19,415	12.70	246,639	986,556
Total Arkansas crop	102,911	.....	1,188,590	4,754,360

Average yield for State, 11.54 bags.
Per cent of production: Honduras, 68.26 per cent; Japan, 10.96 per cent; Java, 20.76 per cent.

Production by States.

State.	Acres.	Yield in bags.	Production in bags.	Total bushels.
Louisiana	397,498	7.90	3,141,241	12,564,964
Texas	259,530	7.16	1,860,445	7,441,780
Arkansas	102,911	11.54	1,188,590	4,754,360
Three States	759,939		6,190,276	24,761,104
California	31,450	14	440,300	1,761,200
Atlantic coast	9,750	5.03	49,000	196,000
Total acres and crop United States	801,139		6,679,576	26,718,304

Estimate of production 1915–16.

[Proportion of Honduras, Japan, and Java produced.]

States.	Honduras.		Japan.		Java.	
	Bags.	Bushels.	Bags.	Bushels.	Bags.	Bushels.
Louisiana	1,049,784	4,199,136	536,400	2,145,600	1,555,057	6,220,228
Texas	497,300	1,989,200	291,468	1,165,872	1,071,677	4,286,708
Arkansas	811,431	3,245,724	130,520	522,080	246,639	986,556
Three States	2,358,515	9,434,060	958,388	3,833,552	2,873,373	11,493,492
California			440,300			
All other	49,000	196,000		1,761,200		
	2,407,515	6,630,060	1,398,688	5,594,752	2,873,373	11,493,492

Percentage: 38 per cent Honduras, 16 per cent Japan, 46 per cent Blue Rose.

Acreage and production.

	Acres.	Production in bags.	Total bushels.
Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas:			
Honduras	304,102	2,358,515	9,434,060
Japan	115,848	958,388	3,833,552
Java	339,989	2,873,373	11,493,492
California: Japan	31,450	440,300	1,761,200
All other: Honduras	9,750	49,000	196,000
Total	801,139	6,679,576	26,718,304

The following is the final estimate of the rice crop of 1915 by the Southern Rice Growers' Association and shows a total production of 6,571,460 sacks, divided as follows: Arkansas, 1,098,340; Texas, 1,862,046; Louisiana, 3,118,074; California (bags of 180 pounds), 444,000; Atlantic Coast States, 49,000:

ARKANSAS.

	Acres.	Yield in bags.	Total bags.	Total bushels.
Honduras	65,388	11.5	754,894	2,919,576
Japan	6,490	12.4	80,475	321,900
Blue Rose	18,122	14.5	262,971	1,051,884
Total Arkansas crop	90,000	12.2	1,098,340	4,393,360

Per cent of production: Honduras, 69 per cent; Japan, 7 per cent; Blue Rose, 24 per cent.

TEXAS.

	Acres.	Yield in bags.	Total bags.	Total bushels.
Honduras	87,000	5.6	491,164	1,964,656
Japan	38,000	7.3	278,882	1,115,528
Blue Rose	130,000	8.4	1,092,000	4,368,000
Total Texas crop	255,000	7.3	1,862,046	7,448,144

Per cent of production: Honduras, 26 per cent; Japan, 15 per cent; Blue Rose, 59 per cent.

LOUISIANA.

	Acres.	Yield in bags.	Total bags.	Total bushels.
Honduras	126,000	7.9	1,002,552	4,010,208
Japan	62,000	7.1	439,380	1,757,520
Blue Rose	211,000	7.9	1,676,142	6,704,568
Total Louisiana crop	399,000	7.8	3,118,074	12,472,296

Southwestern Louisiania yields per acre: Honduras, 6.08 per cent; Japan, 6.9 per cent; Blue Rose, 7.7 per cent.

Per cent of production: Honduras, 32; Japan, 14; Blue Rose, 54.

Acreage and production—Continued.

	Acres.	Yield in bags.	Total bags.	Total bushels.
Japan in California	30,000	14.6	444,000	1,776,000
Honduras in Atlantic coast	7,000	7	49,000	196,000
Total			493,000	1,972,000

RECAPITULATION.

	Total acres.	Total bags.	Total bushels.
Honduras: Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas	278,000	2,248,610	8,994,440
Japan: Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas	106,490	798,737	3,194,948
Blue Rose: Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas	359,122	3,031,113	12,124,452
	743,612	6,078,460	24,313,840
California and Atlantic coast	37,000	493,000	1,972,000
Total production for United States	780,612	6,571,460	26,285,840

The proportion of production and the yield per acre for Arkansas, Texas, and Louisiana is as follows: Honduras, 35 per cent, 8.05 bags; Japan, 19 per cent, 7.5 bags; Blue Rose, 46 per cent, 8.4 bags.

E. A. EIGNUS, *General Manager.*

DECEMBER 3, 1915.

SOUTHERN RICE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION,
Beaumont, Tex., December 21, 1915.

Hon. JOE T. ROBINSON,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In support of a request of the rice farmers of Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas for a recanvass of the rice production estimate made by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, we are handing you herewith various reports pertinent to this question, and in addition a copy of a letter written this day to Mr. L. M. Estabrook, chief of the bureau.

Table No. 1 is a detailed statement compiled from reports of our agents, a specimen of which is marked No. 3.

Table No. 2 is a comparative statement that is self-explanatory.

Table No. 4 is a summary of our report No. 1.

Table No. 5 is a reprint from the Yearbooks of the Department of Agriculture on the acreage and yield for a period of years.

No. 6 is a report of the secretary of the Rice Millers' Association.

In the letter to Mr. Estabrook we have gone into this matter at length, and we are writing to urge you to use your influence to induce the bureau to make a recanvass of their rice estimate.

This is a matter of decided importance to your constituents, and we feel that your interest in the welfare of the farmers will prompt you to give this matter the careful attention it deserves.

Yours, very truly,

E. A. EIGNUS, *General Manager.*

BEAUMONT, TEX., *December 21, 1915.*

Mr. L. M. ESTABROOK,
Chief of Bureau of Crop Estimates, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with our wire of the 20th we are inclosing a detailed table showing the figures used in making up our production report. This is supplemented by an agents' report we are sending merely as a specimen to indicate the form used by our agents in sending us the data for our report. We employed 50 men in this work, every one of whom is a salaried employee working in the field. They are not office men, but are trained rough-rice men, and are in close touch with the acreage and production in their own districts.

There are very few rice growers in the three principal producing States whom one or more of our men do not know personally.

We show in detail in southwest Louisiana the yield and production on 279,161 acres, or 82.3 per cent of the total acreage in that section of the State. Without fear of contradiction we wish to state that this is a much larger percenage of the total than has ever been used in detail as a basis for calculation.

In the State of Texas our figures show the detail on 211,717 acres out of a total of 255,000 acres, or 83 per cent.

In Arkansas we show the detail on 81,563 acres out of a total of 90,000 acres, or 90.6 per cent. Our Arkansas table shows the figures as first compiled, with a corrected summary. We have sold in that State since the 10th of this month about 150,000 sacks, and in handling this business our men became more conversant with the stocks still in first hands, which, taken in conjunction with the movement up to this date, enables us to make a very close estimate of the actual number of sacks produced in the State. In this connection I desire to state that the acreage and production figures formerly used by your bureau, the Millers' Association and ourselves, have been more or less in the form of a guess. This is due to the fact that the rice acreage in the State is scattered over so wide an area and so many of the farms are isolated that the usual methods employed in gathering data for statistical work did not work successfully there. Realizing this fact, we instructed our Arkansas State manager early in July to spare no expense or time in making a careful census of the farmers, together with their acreage. In our preliminary acreage estimate we carried Arkansas at 100,000 acres, but in a circular letter to our members, under date of August 2, we emphasized the fact that the Government estimate of 107,393 acres was entirely too high, and mentioned the difficulty experienced in securing accurate figures on acreage there. We later cut our Arkansas acreage to 90,000 acres, and feel that this is close to the mark.

This organization is affiliated with the Pacific Rice Growers' Association, and our California estimate is made up from figures furnished by the California growers in addition to the advice from our Mr. Sanders, who is still in California. The Department of Agriculture maintains a rice experimental station at Biggs, Cal. This work is under the direction of Mr. Ernest Adams, who perhaps is more conversant with the rice situation in California than any other man. We would suggest that you wire Mr. Adams for his estimate of the California production.

We desire to call your attention to Table No. 2, which shows in detail your acreage and production estimates month by month. The fact

that you reduced your acreage 41,356 acres, of which about 30,000 acres was in Texas, indicates that your earlier postings were faulty. If you deemed it necessary to make this marked cut in acreage, is it not reasonable to presume that your estimate of production might also be at fault?

Your grand average yield for the United States on your corrected acreage for 1915 is 9.01 bags, or 36 bushels. It is interesting to note that, according to the figures published in the Yearbooks of the Department of Agriculture, in no year since 1904 has the yield equaled your estimate for 1915. The next highest year was in 1910, with a yield of 33.9 bushels, or 2.1 bushels less than the estimate for the current year. This is in face of the fact that the storm of August 16 was the most general and destructive ever experienced in the coastal rice belt.

Your estimate of the Louisiana production will not bear close analysis, because of the marked increase in your December report over that of previous months. Then, again, your October report is 156,000 bags in excess of your September figures, notwithstanding the damage to the river rice that was in shock at the time of the storm of September 28. Your August report indicated a total yield in Louisiana of 3,296,250 bags, and yet in the face of the severe storms of August 16 and September 28 your final production is 135,000 bags over that period. The most glaring error in your report is in the increase in Louisiana sackage from September to December. Your December report shows an increase over that of September of 465,500 sacks. The rice crop of Louisiana was practically all made September 1, and certainly there was no warrant for increasing the production nearly half a million sacks.

Your Texas figures are rather confusing, due to the fact that you reduced the acreage in that State about 30,000 acres. We have sold and graded a great deal of rice in all sections of the State since the issuance of our report and are more than ever convinced that our figures for the Texas production are full high. The Millers' Association do not usually underestimate the production, and yet their figures for Texas are slightly below our own.

The Southern Rice Growers' Association is a farmers' cooperative marketing organization, and our only interest in this matter is to aid in securing the best obtainable figures. We do not desire to deceive either ourselves or the trade.

We feel that because of the great discrepancy in the report of your bureau, as compared with the report of the millers and ourselves, you should recanvass your rice-production estimate.

This is a matter of vital importance to the rice farmer, as the publication of your report is bound to have a "bearish" effect upon both the rough and clean rice markets.

The rice growers in the three principal producing States do not feel that their interests are adequately represented in your department. Your Mr. Evans does not spend sufficient time in the field to familiarize himself with actual growing and producing conditions. To do this work effectively a man should live in the coast country, and devote his time to field work. This is a man's-sized job and can not be handled at long range. We feel that the rice industry has grown in such proportions that we should be shown such consideration.

In conclusion permit us to point to the fact that your September and October estimates are very similar to our own, as well as that of the Millers' Association, and there was nothing that could have entered into the equation to justify a material change from those estimates.

We are very much in earnest about this matter and will be glad to furnish you with greater detail on any particular section.

Yours, very truly,

SOUTHERN RICE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION,
———— ————, *General Manager.*

TABLE No. 1.—*Acreage and production, season 1915-16.*

[Compiled from agents' reports, Dec. 1, 1915.]

LOUISIANA.

District.	Honduras.			Japan.			Blue Rose.			Total.		
	Acres.	Yield.	Sacks.	Acres.	Yield.	Sacks.	Acres.	Yield.	Sacks.	Acres.	Yield.	Sacks.
Iota	4,146	4.5	18,657	1,285	4.5	5,781	16,757	6.7	112,274	.....	.....	.....
Vinton	627	5.5	3,448	1,152	7.1	8,579	3,647	8	29,094	.....	.....	.....
Elton	1,734	6	10,407	2,529	9.1	23,014	10,698	8.6	92,000	.....	.....	.....
Kinder	118	7	824	138	8	1,100	4,642	7.7	35,750	.....	.....	.....
Eunice	8,188	6	49,125	783	6.5	5,090	3,160	6.8	21,485	.....	.....	.....
Gueydan	2,492	6.7	16,695	3,598	8	28,784	13,783	8.5	117,154	.....	.....	.....
Rayne	18,962	8	151,700	470	8.5	4,000	14,183	9	127,650	.....	.....	.....
Jennings	4,115	6	24,688	15,472	6.2	95,928	32,858	7.5	246,439	.....	.....	.....
Welsh	4,923	4.4	21,658	4,813	7.4	35,617	21,552	7.6	163,791	.....	.....	.....
Lake Charles	810	2.5	2,025	2,339	7.4	17,310	9,187	8.3	76,253	.....	.....	.....
Crowley	17,220	5	86,100	4,340	7	30,380	48,440	7.5	363,300	.....	.....	.....
Total Louisiana	63,335	6.084	385,327	36,919	6.923	255,583	178,907	7.742	1,385,190	279,161	.....	2,026,109
Southwest Louisiana	78,000	6.085	474,552	60,000	6.923	415,380	201,000	7.742	1,556,142	339,000	7.212	2,446,074
River	48,000	11	528,000	2,000	12	24,000	10,000	12	120,000	60,000	11.2	672,000
Total Louisiana	126,000	7.956	1,002,552	62,000	7.187	439,380	211,000	7.944	1,676,142	399,000	7.814	3,118,074

ARKANSAS.

Carlisle	10,545	13	137,083	3,254	11	35,692	5,835	14	81,691	.....	.....	.....
De Witt	11,590	13.7	158,786	562	14	7,870	3,703	18	66,648	.....	.....	.....
Gillett	7,651	12.7	97,165	161	16	2,603	352	16.5	5,805	.....	.....	.....
Stuttgart	17,500	13	227,500	1,700	12.5	21,250	4,833	15	72,500	.....	.....	.....
Brinkley	11,142	12	133,700	791	16.5	13,060	1,963	18.5	36,327	.....	.....	.....
	58,428	12.9	754,234	6,450	12.4	80,475	16,686	15.7	262,971	.....	.....	.....
	65,388	11.5	754,894	6,490	12.4	80,475	18,122	14.5	262,971	90,000	12.2	1,098,340

TEXAS.

Orange	1,786	4.2	7,500	3,101	7.9	24,500	8,315	9.2	76,500	.....	.....	.....
Glen Flora	517	5	2,585	40	7.5	300	372	7	2,604	.....	.....	.....
Bay City	29,910	5.5	164,538	3,605	6.3	22,712	14,576	7.8	114,172	.....	.....	.....
Eagle Lake	2,798	5.8	16,328	3,326	8.2	27,626	9,610	9.8	94,172	.....	.....	.....
El Campo	13,002	5.5	71,512	1,917	9	17,255	12,320	8.5	104,715	.....	.....	.....
Dayton	3,000	6.5	19,500	679	7	4,750	4,475	8	35,800	.....	.....	.....
Beaumont	16,035	5.17	83,000	12,286	7	86,000	36,539	8.07	295,000	.....	.....	.....
Houston	14,557	6.9	101,015	2,267	7.9	17,966	16,632	8.4	140,873	.....	.....	.....
Total Texas	81,614	5.645	460,976	27,264	7.339	201,109	102,839	8.4	863,847	211,717	.....	1,525,932
Texas	87,000	5.645	491,164	38,000	7.339	278,882	130,000	8.4	1,092,000	255,000	7.302	1,863,046
Southwestern Louisiana	78,000	6.084	474,552	60,000	6.923	415,380	201,000	7.74	1,556,142	339,000	7.212	2,446,074
Total	165,000	5.853	965,716	98,000	7.084	694,262	331,000	8	2,648,142	594,000	7.253	4,308,120

SUMMARY.

Southeastern States	7,000	7	49,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000	7	.....
Louisiana	126,000	7.95	1,002,552	62,000	7.08	439,380	211,000	7.94	1,676,142	399,000	7.81	3,118,074
Texas	87,000	5.645	491,164	38,000	7.33	278,882	130,000	8.4	1,092,000	255,000	7.3	1,862,046
Arkansas	65,388	11.5	754,894	6,400	12.4	80,475	18,122	14.5	262,971	90,000	12.2	1,098,340
California	.....	.....	.....	30,000	14.6	444,000	.....	.....	.....	30,000	14.6	444,000
Total	285,388	8.061	2,297,610	136,490	9.1	1,242,737	359,122	8.44	3,031,113	781,000	8.41	6,571,460

TABLE NO. 2.—*Comparison of crop estimates.*

State.	Government estimate, July.	Government estimate, August.	Government estimate, September.	Government estimate, October.	Final Government estimate.	Millers' Association final estimate.	Southern Rice Growers' Association final estimate.
	Sacks.	*Sacks.*	*Sacks.*	*Sacks.*	*Sacks.*	*Sacks.*	*Sacks.*
Louisiana	3,333,500	3,296,250	2,963,000	3,119,000	3,428,500	3,141,241	3,118,074
Texas	2,558,250	2,558,000	2,067,000	1,858,000	1,982,500	1,860,445	1,862,046
Arkansas	1,133,000	1,121,250	1,051,250	1,086,250	1,210,000	1,188,592	1,098,340
Three States	7,024,750	6,975,500	6,081,250	6,063,250	6,621,000	6,190,278	6,078,460
California	408,000	418,000	436,750	450,500	567,000	440,300	444,000
Other States	47,500	47,000	47,250	49,000	48,750	49,000	49,000
Total crop	7,480,250	7,440,500	6,565,250	6,562,750	7,236,750	6,679,578	6,571,460
Total acres	844,356	844,356	815,000	815,000	803,000	801,139	781,000

COMPARISON OF ACREAGE.

State.	Government estimate, July.	Government estimate, September.	Final Government estimate.	Millers' Association final estimate.	Southern Rice Growers' Association estimate Aug. 1.	Southern Rice Growers' Association final estimate.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Louisiana	400,435	(1)	400,435	397,498	399,000	399,000
Texas	294,831	(1)	259,241	259,530	255,000	255,000
Arkansas	107,393	(1)	100,000	102,911	100,000	90,000
California	34,350	(1)	34,350	31,450	33,000	30,000
Other States	7,347	(1)	8,974	9,750	10,000	7,000
Total acres	844,356	815,000	803,000	801,139	797,000	781,000

[1] No details.

TABLE NO. 3.—*Totals.*

WELSH DISTRICT.

	Honduras.	Japan.	Blue Rose.
Total number sacks produced	21,358	35,617	163,791
Total number sacks sold	12,373	23,377	101,546
Total number sacks unsold	9,285	9,240	64,245
Average yield per acre	4.37	7.44	7.58

WELSH DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE, WOODLAWN.

Total number sacks produced	1,000	4,000	13,000
Total number sacks sold	700	3,000	8,300
Total number sacks unsold	300	1,000	4,700
Average yield per acre	4	7.5	6

WELSH DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE, BON AIR.

Total number sacks produced	730	4,971	4,938
Total number sacks sold	610	4,531	1,018
Total number sacks unsold	120	260	3,920
Average yield per acre	4.22	9.30	8

WELSH DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE, IOWA.

Total number sacks produced	1,593	10,011	32,303
Total number sacks sold	1,188	7,181	12,138
Total number sacks unsold	405	2,830	20,165
Average yield per acre	3.45	7½	7

WELSH DISTRICT—WAREHOUSE, WELSH.

Total number sacks produced	18,335	16,815	113,550
Total number sacks sold	9,875	9,665	80,090
Total number sacks unsold	8,460	5,150	35,460
Average yield per acre	4½	7	8

TABLE NO. 4.—*Summary.*

The following is the final estimate of the rice crop of 1915 by the Southern Rice Growers' Association and shows a total production of 6,571,460 sacks, divided as follows: Arkansas, 1,098,340; Texas, 1,862,046; Louisiana, 3,118,074; California (bags of 180 pounds), 444,000; Atlantic Coast States, 49,000.

ARKANSAS.

Kinds of rice.	Acres.	Yield in bags.	Total bags.
Honduras	65,388	11.5	754,894
Japan	6,490	12.4	80,475
Blue Rose	18,122	14.5	262,971
Total Arkansas crop	90,000	12.2	1,098,340

Per cent of production: Honduras, 69 per cent; Japan, 7 per cent; Blue Rose, 24 per cent.

TABLE NO. 4.—*Summary*—Continued.

TEXAS.

Kinds of rice.	Acres.	Yield in bags.	Total bags.
Honduras	87,000	5.6	491,164
Japan	38,000	7.3	278,882
Blue Rose	130,000	8.4	1,092,000
Total Texas crop	255,000	7.3	1,862,046

Per cent of production: Honduras, 26 per cent; Japan, 15 per cent; Blue Rose, 59 per cent.

LOUISIANA.

Kinds of rice.	Acres.	Yield in bags.	Total bags.
Honduras	126,000	7.9	1,002,552
Japan	62,000	7.1	439,380
Blue Rose	211,000	7.9	1,676,142
Totol Louisiana crop	399,000	7.8	3,118,074

Southwestern Louisiana yields per acre: Honduras, 6.08 per cent; Japan, 6.9 per cent; Blue Rose, 7.7 per cent.

Per cent of production: Honduras, 32 per cent; Japan, 14 per cent; Blue Rose, 54 per cent.

	Acres.	Yield in bags.	Total bags.
Japan in California	30,000	14.6	444,000
Honduras in Atlantic Coast States	7,000	7.0	49,000

RECAPITULATION.

	Acres.	Bags.
Total Honduras in Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas	278,000	2,248,610
Total Japan in Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas	106,490	798,737
Total Blue Rose in Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas	359,122	3,031,113
Total	744,000	6,078,460

Total production for United States, 6,571,460.

The proportion of production and the yield per acre for Arkansas, Texas, and Louisiana is as follows: Honduras, 35 per cent, 8.05 bags; Japan, 19 per cent, 7.5 bags; Blue Rose, 46 per cent, 8.4 bags.

TABLE No. 4.—*Summary*—Continued.

STOCKS IN FIRST HANDS.

	Honduras.	Japan.	Blue Rose.	Total.
Texas	260,546	73,503	376,195	710,244
Louisiana	102,468	121,781	757,048	981,297
Arkansas	303,647	28,020	152,459	484,126
Total	666,661	223,304	1,285,702	2,175,667
California	.....	400,000	.....	400,000
Total	666,661	623,304	1,285,702	2,575,667

61 per cent of the entire production has been purchased by millers. Of the remaining 39 per cent, or 2,575,667 sacks, 400,000 are in California. 58 per cent of the Blue Rose, 72 per cent of the Japan, and 69.4 per cent of the Honduras has been marketed. From the 2,575,667 bags still in first hands must be deducted 400,000 bags for seed.

E. A. EIGNUS, *General Manager.*

DECEMBER 3, 1915.

TABLE No. 5.—*Rice production and yield per acre.*

[Taken from the Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture.]

Year.	Average yield per acre.	Acreage.
	Bushels.	*Acres.*
1904	31.9	662,000
1905	28.1	460,000
1906	31.1	575,000
1907	29.9	627,000
1908	33.4	655,000
1909	33.8	720,000
	35.8	610,000
1910	33.9	723,000
1911	32.9	696,000
1912	34.7	723,000
1913	31.7	827,000
1914	33.5	704,700

Average yield per acre, in bushels, 32.5.

TABLE No. 6.—*Estimate of the rice crop for year 1915, showing acreage and production by States; proportion of Honduras, Japan, and Java; yield per acre; yield for each State; total crop; total indicated supply.*

[Compiled by the Rice Millers' Association, J. R. Leguenec, secretary, Beaumont, Tex., Dec. 6, 1915.]

ESTIMATE OF PRODUCTION, 1915–16.

LOUISIANA.

Kinds of rice.	Acres.	Yield in bags.	Total bags.
Honduras, River	48,630	10.12	492,135
Japan, River	5,390	12	64,680
Java, River	7,390	12	88,680
Total River	61,410	.....	645,495
Honduras, southwestern Louisiana	93,328	5.97	557,649
Japan, southwestern Louisiana	63,749	7.39	471,720
Java, southwestern Louisiana	179,011	8.19	1,466,377
Total Louisiana crop	397,498	.....	3,141,241

Average yield for State, 7.90 bags.
Per cent of production: Honduras, 33.42; Japan, 17.08; Java, 49.50.

TEXAS.

Kinds of rice.	Acres.	Yield in bags.	Total bags.
Honduras, River	89,435	5.56	497,300
Japan, River	35,922	8.11	291,468
Java, River	134,173	7.99	1,071,677
Total Texas crop	259,530	.....	1,860,445

Average yield for State, 7.16 bags.
Per cent of production: Honduras, 26.73; Japan, 15.66; Java, 57.61.

ARKANSAS.

Kinds of rice.	Acres.	Yield in bags.	Total bags.
Honduras, River	72,709	11.16	811,431
Japan, River	10,787	12.09	130,520
Java, River	19,415	12.70	246,639
Total Arkansas crop	102,911	.....	1,188,590

Average yield for State, 11.54 bags.
Per cent of production: Honduras, 68.26; Japan, 10.96; Java, 20.76.

TABLE No. 6.—*Estimate of the rice crop for year 1915, etc.*—Continued.

PRODUCTION BY STATES.

State.	Acres.	Yield in bags.	Production in bags.
Louisiana	397,498	7.90	3,141,241
Texas	259,530	7.16	1,860,445
Arkansas	102,911	11.54	1,188,590
Three States	759,939	.....	6,190,276
California	31,450	14	440,300
North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi	9,750	5.03	49,000
Total acres and crop, United States	801,139	.....	6,679,576

PROPORTION OF HONDURAS, JAPAN, AND JAVA PRODUCED.

State.	Honduras.	Japan.	Java.
	Bags.	*Bags.*	*Bags.*
Louisiana	1,049,784	536,400	1,555,057
Texas	497,300	291,468	1,071,677
Arkansas	811,431	130,520	246,639
Crop, 3 States	[1] 2,358,515	[2] 958,388	[3] 2,873,373
California	.....	440,300	.....
All other States	49,000	.....	.....
Total production	2,407,515	1,398,688	2,873,373

ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION.

	Total acres.	Production in bags.
Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas:		
Honduras	304,102	2,358,515
Japan	115,848	958,388
Java	339,989	2,873,373
Total, 3 States	759,939	6,190,276
California: Japan	31,450	440,300
South Atlantic States: Honduras	9,750	49,000
Total	801,139	6,679,576
Add carry over rough from last season	.....	50,646
Total supply	.....	6,730,222

[1] 38 per cent. [2] 16 per cent. [3] 46 per cent.

This estimate is based on bags of 4 bushels or 180 pounds.

Estimate for the State of California furnished by California members of the Millers' Association.

Estimates for South Atlantic States from forecast based upon condition from Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Java is used to indicate "Blue Rose."

Comparison of final estimates and actual crop as shown by mill receipts, 1910–1915.

	Bags.
1910:	
Government estimate	6,127,500
Millers' Association estimate	6,198,052
Actual crop	6,391,825
1911:	
Government estimate	5,733,500
Millers' Association estimate	6,147,224
Actual crop	6,888,446
1912:	
Government estimate	6,263,500
Millers' Association estimate	6,616,417
Actual crop	6,617,464
1913:	
Government estimate	6,436,050
Millers' Association estimate	6,245,432
Actual crop	6,241,891
1914:	
Government estimate	5,912,500
Millers' Association estimate	6,128,576
Actual crop	6,159,421
1915:	
Government estimate (?)	.....
Millers' Association estimate	6,679,576
Actual crop (?). Not available before August.	

MESSAGE TO PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I ask unanimous consent for the publication in the RECORD of the message delivered by Gov. Gen. Francis Burton Harrison to the Third Philippine Legislature, October 16, 1915, at the opening of the fourth session.

There being no objection, the matter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL TO THE THIRD PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE, MANILA, OCTOBER 16, 1915, AT THE OPENING OF THE FOURTH SESSION.

GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATURE: I have the honor to address to you my third annual message and to express my earnest appreciation

of the attention which has been accorded by your honorable body to the recommendations contained in my previous communications.

During the past year many of the foremost nations of the world have been engaged in war, and we should be profoundly thankful that peace and good will have existed during these trying times throughout all regions under the American flag.

Although our commercial and financial status was temporarily thrown into confusion by the outbreak of the European war, conditions in the Philippines rapidly returned to a comparatively normal basis, and to-day our total volume of commerce and the financial conditions in the islands are satisfactory, and indeed remarkable, in comparison with most other places in the world.

Politically our condition is marked by greater good feeling between the Americans and Filipinos, who are together working out the destinies of these islands, and by increased confidence and efficiency on the part of the citizens of the Philippines who have been so recently intrusted with a far greater share of self-government. The experience of the past two years demonstrates beyond question the justice of granting still further measures of self-government to the Filipino people, and to that end the passage of the Philippine bill by the new Congress is eagerly awaited. The bearing of the Filipino people under the disappointment at the recent failure of passage of the bill was admirable. The failure was due only to lack of time for its consideration during the last days of the Sixty-third Congress. We may, therefore, expect at the forthcoming session of Congress affirmative action upon this much-desired legislation.

The two years through which this government has just passed have been a period of economy and reform. The headlong rush of the insular government toward bankruptcy has been effectually checked, and by the exercise of the greatest patience and self-denial the legislative and executive officials of the government have succeeded in placing the treasury upon a sound basis. This year, for the first time since 1910, an actual cash balance will be found at the end of our annual operations. The excess of expenditures over income for the fiscal years 1911, 1912, and 1913 averaged approximately two and one-third million pesos, while in the calendar year 1913 it amounted to more than seven and one-half million pesos. It has been our duty to reduce this extraordinary structure of extravagance, but in the calendar year 1914, in spite of the saving in expenditures of more than five and one-half million pesos as compared with 1913, the revenue deficit amounted to ₱2,800,000. This deficit, however, was offset to the extent of approximately one and one-half million pesos by the transfer to the cash resources of the treasury of the latter sum from the surplus in the various sinking funds of the government, so that the net operations of 1914 resulted in a decrease of ₱1,300,000 in our already small resources. The final deficit, however, is more than accounted for by the decrease of ₱1,707,966 in our customs revenues during the latter months of the calendar year 1914 as compared with the calendar year 1913, due entirely to the effects of the war in Europe upon our commerce. Moreover, attention is invited to the fact that by the passage of the Underwood tariff bill on October 3, 1913, this government was deprived of revenues from export taxes theretofore levied in an annual amount of approximately ₱2,000,000. It is, therefore, clearly established that some permanent provision must be made by this government to replace the amount of revenue lost by the abolition of the export tax and to make certain that never again shall the necessity arise for a deficit in our annual fiscal operations, provided there be wise supervision by the legislative and executive departments of the government. As greater and greater extensions of self-government are given to the Filipino people, the expenditure of their revenues will invite closer and closer observation from all who are interested in their welfare and progress; it is imperatively necessary to establish this government upon a sound financial footing, since the very foundation of good government exists in the ability of a State to live within its ordinary income. You have proceeded wisely and with patience to take down the overwhelming burden of expenditures raised up by carelessness and extravagance; and yet, during this period of economy and reconstruction, the necessary activities of the government have not been restricted—useful public works have not been curtailed, but during 1915 have been materially enlarged, and greatly increased expenditures have been made for the purpose of bringing to the non-Christian inhabitants of the islands the benefits of more advanced civilization.

You have had forwarded to you to-day by the executive secretary the estimates of appropriations for the several bureaus and offices for the year 1916, and I ask prompt consideration of the appropriation bill by both houses of the legislature.

The emergency board created by section 2 of act No. 2431, the appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915, has again justified its creation.

During the recess period just closed—viz, February 6 to October 15, inclusive—18 bureaus and offices have requested that they be permitted to use the 5 per cent withheld from their appropriations in accordance with the provisions of section 10 of the appropriation act, and 16 of these requests have been granted.

During the same period the board considered 25 requests from bureaus and offices for allotments amounting to ₱316,637.49, of which 14, amounting to ₱231,919.46, were recommended by the emergency board and 13, amounting to ₱186,919.46, were approved by the Governor General and the speaker of the assembly. Although these allotments are to be added to the appropriations for specific items, they do not, as a matter of fact, increase the total appropriations made by the legislature for the interested bureaus and offices, except in two cases. The savings effected in other items by the chiefs of such bureaus and offices more than offset the allotments; they are, therefore, merely transfers in such cases from one fund to another within the bureau appropriation.

It may safely be stated that in the calendar year 1915, during which the policy of economy has been rigidly maintained in the matter of all unnecessary expenditures, and during which additional internal-revenue taxes were imposed to guard against all contingencies which might arise from the world-wide disturbance of commerce, a comfortable cash balance will be accumulated in the Treasury. Nevertheless, I invite your attention most earnestly to the necessity of continuing emergency taxation unless the legislature is now prepared to adopt a permanent increase of internal revenue to maintain this government upon a sound basis. The great war is still continuing with unabated vigor in Europe, and a prudent consideration of national finances will lead inevitably to the decision that further internal-revenue provision must be made. The present emergency taxation, like that of the United States, expires by operation of law on the 31st of December, 1915, and here, as in the United States, attention must be given by the legislature to a renewal or extension of that taxation. So long as the war continues, the necessity exists for caution and conservatism in this respect.

Moreover, additional revenues are needed now and will be needed in the coming years to meet the just demands and expectations of the people for further works of progress and economic improvement. Foremost among these I recommend to your consideration the necessity for the establishment by the government along conservative lines of an insular bank. Additional credit facilities are essential to the producers in these islands. It is of the utmost importance that the agriculturists of the Philippines should have more extensive opportunities for obtaining credit upon their lands, upon their live stock, agricultural implements, and growing crops. Other classes of producers in the community are also entitled to consideration in this regard. In the formation of this bank due consideration should be given to the private banking interests already existing, that all danger of creating a government monopoly of banking may be averted. It is wholly undesirable to continue in the executive officials of the government the banking functions necessitated by the present situation. In the years 1914 and 1915, after due consideration of the existing circumstances, I have continued and increased the amounts of public funds previously deposited in private banking institutions of the Philippines, upon proper guaranty, for the credit and relief of landowners in the sugar regions of Iloilo, Negros, and Mindoro. At the present time the sum of ₱3,600,000 of public money is on deposit with banks for the purpose of assisting in the development of the sugar industry of the islands, and these operations should be transferred to a government bank instead of being made under the direction of the Governor General. It is my intention, as I have publicly announced upon several occasions, to discontinue such use of the public moneys when the outstanding loans by the banks are repaid during the year 1916, and I urge that the legislature make provision for the creation of a bank which is prepared to furnish credit as a business undertaking to all agriculturists in the islands who can furnish proper and sufficient security. Unless this be done, the present system of government deposits will encourage the permanent establishment in your archipelago of a class of persons tending to become entirely dependent upon government aid until some will conceive it to be their vested right to receive special aid or favors from the government. These banking operations should be founded upon a basis of equal opportunity for all agriculturists, and the bank instituted and controlled by the government which makes these loans should derive the financial benefit from these operations.

In this connection I invite your interest in legislation intended to advance more rapidly the progress of the cadastral survey and the registration of land titles. This should be expedited, as it is the very root of the credit question in these islands.

Moreover, I urge upon you once more the speedy passage of a law forbidding and penalizing the practice of usury in the Philippines. Until this is done proper advantage can not be taken by the people of the credit facilities afforded them by the Government and through commercial banks.

Agricultural operations in the islands were adversely affected during the autumn of 1914 by the continued drought, and large importations of rice from foreign countries were again necessary during the current year. This is a serious drain upon the resources of the people and an effort should be made to establish irrigation systems upon a sound basis so that these islands shall become self-supporting in the matter of food supply. I suggest, therefore, that you consider the question of amendments to the irrigation law which shall facilitate the formation of small irrigation units established upon the cooperative plan and founded with loans from the trust funds or from the Government bank. Rinderpest and the locust plague are still with us as they have been for so many years in the past, and you are requested to give further study to plans for the final elimination of these grave menaces to agriculture. The experience of many years in the Philippines has demonstrated the fact that quarantine alone is not sufficient to eradicate rinderpest from the islands, although the spread of the disease is undoubtedly greatly restricted by the efforts put forth by the people to that end. Nevertheless, recent investigations of the subject indicate that a satisfactory solution of the question may be found in the simultaneous inoculation resulting in immunization of the cattle. Further and much larger appropriations for this purpose are therefore advised.

The sugar central board, instituted by the present legislature at its last session, is about to execute the contract for the construction of a modern central at Isabela, in the Province of Occidental Negros, and your attention is invited to the necessity for providing for the construction of other centrals, thereby placing the sugar industry of these islands upon a footing where it may safely compete with any of the sugar-producing regions of the world. The recent agricultural congress held in the city of Manila demonstrates the intention of the Filipino people to act in cooperation and to organize themselves for the improvement of their agriculture along the most modern lines. You are requested to study the recommendations of that Congress with a view to adopting such of their suggestions as may be at this time feasible, thereby affording to the farmers of the islands all possible legislative encouragement.

The construction, through Government aid, of centrals for the drying of copra and the expressing of coconut oil should also be considered. Of all the large copra-producing regions of the world, Philippine copra to-day brings the lowest price, and it seems certain that if properly dried the copra from these islands will bring at least ₱1 a picul more than at present in the world's markets.

Since the Filipinization of this legislature large additional sums have been granted for the work of education of the non-Christian peoples. Although such peoples constitute only about one-eighth part of the inhabitants of the Philippines, the problem of their advancement is one of vital importance for the future as well as for the present and one which receives the sympathetic attention of all who are interested in the welfare of these islands. During the last two years 42 new Government schools have been established in the Mountain Province alone, and the work there of sanitation, irrigation, and industrial and agricultural advancement is being rapidly pushed. A considerable sum has been spent in the same period in the Mountain Province for public works in small units for the benefit of the mountain people, in addition to the large sums expended for the construction of the Naguilian Road.

In the department of Mindanao and Sulu vastly increased expenditures have been made for the education of the people of those regions. The notable success of the department government has materially advanced the day when all the peoples of the Philippines are to be universally recognized as one homogeneous family. Building now upon the foundations already so securely established in the department of Mindanao, I recommend to the legislature that the large appro-

priations made for that department this year be materially increased in the expenditures for 1916. An additional sum of at least ₱500,000 should be devoted during 1916 to the establishment of schools throughout the regions inhabited by Mohammedan and pagan peoples.

The public treasury is already strained to the utmost by the appropriations for education in the Philippines; approximately 21½ per cent of the revenues of 1914 were spent for purposes of education. It seems probable that the proportionate limit of expenditures for that purpose is reached, in consideration of the many other public improvements so justly demanded by the people. The greatest interest and enthusiasm in public education is shown by all classes of persons in these islands, and at times it seems almost impossible for the Government to meet the demands upon its resources for this purpose. It can hardly be expected that any Government should spend more than one-fifth of its revenues for the purpose of education, and yet a large number of children in the Philippines are at the present time unable to attend the public schools through lack of facilities. The number of pupils in the public schools to-day is 500,000. At this time last year it was 495,000; in 1913, 492,000; and in 1912, 341,000. In spite of the fact that an increasingly large number of children is obtaining admittance to the public schools, I invite your cooperation in an effort to solve the question along permanent lines. The problem is how to adapt our resources to the present situation. Every child in the Philippines is entitled to a primary education from the Government; in fact, the only safe foundation for a democratic form of government is universal primary education. Every citizen of a State who knows how to read and write is better qualified to protect his own rights and can decide for himself how to vote upon public questions presented to him or to her. It should be regarded, therefore, as a fundamental principle in free government that the State owes to its citizens the right to a primary education. The only great and enduring democracies of the modern world are founded upon that principle. It should, therefore, be our purpose to devote an ever-increasing proportion of the expenditures for educational purposes to that end. In order that the people of any locality in the islands may establish additional free institutions for higher education, the legislature should give them greater power to tax themselves for that special purpose.

Very great interest is shown by the legislature in the extension of the excellent sanitary system of the city of Manila to the Provinces, and full support should be given to the plan for provincial sanitary commissions advocated by the Philippine health service; wherever possible, provincial hospitals should be constructed and encouragement afforded for the further extension of dispensaries to the more remote regions. Study and systematic investigation of the problem of the care of the insane in the islands is also recommended, with a view to establishing here an institution which shall afford proper care for those unfortunate people. Further scientific investigation of the causes and possible cure of leprosy should be instituted by the legislature. It is believed that the Philippine Government already occupies a permanent place in the estimation of the scientific world by its handling of this problem.

Attention is invited to the excellent and economic administration of the finances of the city of Manila by the municipal board, but you are again requested to consider the necessity for the passage of a law providing for special assessments upon the owners of property benefited by the extension of much-needed public works in the city.

In the executive branch of this government plans are under contemplation for a further extension of the efficiency system already adopted in many of the modern mercantile houses of the United States. This system is now in operation in certain of the bureaus, and its adoption in the others is being earnestly pressed. While very great economies have been effected in the bureau expenditures in the past two years, additional efforts in that direction will further promote the efficiency of the government.

It is my pleasant duty once more to comment upon the harmony existing between the two houses of the legislature and between the legislative and executive branches of the government. All elements of this government are working with efficiency and in serious cooperation, and each unit may take pride in the successful progress of the Filipino people to more complete and well-merited self-government.

I again urge upon you the prompt consideration of the appropriation bill for the ensuing year, and wish for you the same success as has been attained during the past two years.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Out of order, the following bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. SUTHERLAND:

A bill (S. 2846) to provide compensation for accidental injuries to employees of the United States resulting in disability or death; and

A bill (S. 2847) to authorize the Supreme Court to prescribe forms and rules and generally to regulate pleading, procedure, and practice on the common-law side of the Federal courts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 2848) providing for acquiring a site and erecting a national memorial to irrigation at Salt Lake City, Utah; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

A bill (S. 2849) for the erection of a public building at St. George, Utah;

A bill (S. 2850) for the erection of a public building at Ephraim, Utah; and

A bill (S. 2851) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Springville, in the State of Utah; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 2852) for the relief of John F. Considine; to the Committee on Claims.

DEATH OF ASSOCIATE JUSTICE LAMAR.

Mr. HARDWICK. Mr. President, I desire to announce to the Senate the death of Associate Justice Joseph Rucker Lamar, of the Supreme Court of the United States, a distinguished citizen of Georgia and a distinguished jurist, whose life and character and great public services have been a credit to the State, the Nation, and the judiciary. As a mark of respect to his memory, I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, January 5, 1916, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, *January 4, 1916.*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, our Heavenly Father, Source of life and thought and action, through the dispensation of whose providence time sweeps on with ceaseless energy! Another year has passed with its predecessors into history. A new year has dawned upon us, with its hopes and possibilities, its duties and responsibilities. May the accumulated knowledge, wisdom, and achievements of the past be stepping-stones to larger life, clearer perceptions, and nobler achievements, that with ever-growing faith in the eternal verities and the values which make for righteousness in the soul we may march forward with firm steps and ever-brightening hopes to that goal for which every true man and every honest nation longs.

Our hearts, O God our Father, are profoundly moved by the death of a member of the Supreme Court. In his going the Republic loses one of its able jurists, the world a noble man, his friends and family a tender, loving heart. Comfort them, we beseech Thee, in the eternal truth of the immortality of the soul through Him who said, "I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me shall never die." Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, December 17, 1915, was read and approved.

SWEARING IN OF A MEMBER.

Hon. WILLIAM KENT, a Representative from the State of California, appeared before the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

AFFIRMATION OF A MEMBER.

Mr. BENNET. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from New York [Mr. HICKS] desires to take the oath and desires to affirm.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the credentials.

The credentials were read.

Mr. HICKS appeared before the bar of the House and affirmed.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

By unanimous consent, upon request of Mr. STEPHENS of Texas, the Committee on Appropriations was discharged from the further consideration of House joint resolution No. 45, providing for the payment of expenses of an expert in the fur-seal investigation in Alaska, and the same was referred to the Committee on Claims.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. KETTNER, indefinitely, on account of death in family.

To Mr. PATTEN, for 10 days, on account of illness in family.

To Mr. FINLEY, on request of Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina, on account of illness in his family.

To Mr. MATTHEWS, indefinitely, on account of illness.

To Mr. LIEB, indefinitely, on account of illness in his family.

To Mr. BURKE, from and including the 4th of January, 1916, for 12 days, on account of illness in his family.

To Mr. PORTER, for 10 days, on account of sickness in family.

To Mr. GREGG, indefinitely, on account of the illness of Mrs. Gregg.

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON RURAL CREDITS (H. DOC. NO. 494).

Mr. GLASS. Mr. Speaker, the Joint Committee of the Senate and House on Rural Credits, authorized by an act of the last Congress, is prepared to report, and I desire to submit a request for unanimous consent that the report be printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] announces that the Joint Committee on Rural Credits is ready to report, and asks unanimous consent to have that report printed in the RECORD.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman state it?

Mr. MANN. Is this report presented in the House or through the basket?

The SPEAKER. No; it is presented through the basket.

Mr. MANN. Of course it will be ordered printed as a House document with proper reference?

The SPEAKER. Inasmuch as the gentleman wanted to ask unanimous consent, I told him to announce what it was. Of course that report goes through the basket. Is there objection to the request to print it in the RECORD? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and the report is referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The report is as follows:

To the Congress:

The Joint Committee on Rural Credits, created by an act of the Sixty-third Congress, has adopted and submits as its report the accompanying report by its Subcommittee on Land-Mortgage Loans, and presents also the draft of a bill to provide a system of land-mortgage credits in the United States under Federal supervision.

CARTER GLASS, *Chairman;*
ROBERT L. OWEN,
HENRY F. HOLLIS,
THOMAS P. GORE,
HOKE SMITH,
KNUTE NELSON,
JAMES H. BRADY,
MICHAEL F. PHELAN,
ASBURY F. LEVER,
RALPH W. MOSS,
EVERIS A. HAYES,
WILLIS C. HAWLEY,
Joint Committee on Rural Credits.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON RURAL CREDITS,
Washington, D. C., January 3, 1916.

Hon. CARTER GLASS,
Chairman of the Joint Committee on Rural Credits.

DEAR MR. GLASS: I am instructed by the Subcommittee on Land Mortgage Loans to recommend to the full joint committee the accompanying bill, which I have the honor to transmit with the following report:

MODERN FARMING REQUIRES CAPITAL IN LARGE AMOUNTS—THE AMERICAN FARMER HAS THE BEST SECURITY IN THE WORLD, PRODUCTIVE LAND—THIS BILL ENABLES THE FARMER TO OBTAIN CAPITAL FOR PRODUCTIVE PURPOSES AT LOW RATES AND FOR LONG TERMS ON THE SECURITY OF HIS FARM.

NECESSITY FOR FARM CAPITAL.

The successful farmer becomes more of a business man each year. He must use more machinery, buy more fertilizer, and sow better seed. He must erect better buildings, raise better stock, and grow better crops. He must store his produce in order to sell in a high market. He must pay cash in order to buy cheap. If he wishes to keep his children on the farm he must make his home attractive. All of this costs money. He must have ready cash.

DIFFICULTY OF SECURING CAPITAL.

The farmer applies to the nearest bank for a loan and offers his farm as security. The banker makes excuses. He doesn't know the farmer; he doesn't know the value of his farm; he doesn't like to tie his demand deposits up in long-term loans; his commercial customers who carry a substantial line of deposits have the first claim. These excuses are well founded.

There may be additional excuses not so genuine, such as the scarcity of money, the hard hearts of the directors, unusual demands for loans, and the like. If the farmer gets a loan at all, he pays a high rate or he must be subject to foreclosure on short notice. He usually pays some one a large commission; he is subject frequently to substantial renewal fees; he is sometimes compelled to pay taxes on the mortgage as well as on the land; and he finds himself in the power of some hard-headed banker. He can not complain of this; it is the business of a banker to be hard-headed.

USURIOUS RATES OF INTEREST.

In many parts of the country the farmer is charged extortionate and inexcusable rates of interest, regardless of usury laws and a decent regard for human necessities. He has a real grievance here.

DEMAND FOR REASONABLE FACILITIES.

But in spite of his grievance the American farmer does not come to Congress with a hard-luck story. He does not ask the Government to bestow on him the public money that all the people have contributed in taxes. He does not demand that the Government become a banker in order to borrow money on bonds and loan the proceeds to him. He merely calls attention to the fact that farming has become a business, demanding large amounts of capital; he points out the undoubted excellence of the security he officers; and he demands legislation that shall put it in the power of those who are interested and those who have money to invest to extend to him the credit he requires. He desires the Government to authorize a system of land banks which shall duplicate for him the facilities now commanded by men engaged in manufacturing, in transportation, and in commerce.

COMMERCIAL BANKS NOT SUITED TO FARMERS' LONG-TERM NEEDS.

The Federal reserve act passed by the last Congress placed the capstone on a superb structure for commercial credit. It gathers the quick capital of the country into great reservoirs, where it is readily available for the needs of trade. Member banks receive the cash deposits of the Nation, and must be prepared at all times to restore them on demand. They must, therefore, invest these deposits in short-time loans, so that a steady stream of payments is flowing into the banks, giving them a chance to extend or contract their loans in response to the rise and fall in the supply of deposits. It follows that a commercial bank ought not to make many loans for longer periods than it takes to carry through the ordinary commercial transaction.

An effort was made, however, to extend accommodation to the farmer through the Federal reserve act. National banks were encouraged to make personal loans to farmers for periods of six months and were to a limited extent permitted to loan on improved farm lands for periods not exceeding five years; but your subcommittee is convinced that loans must be made available to farmers on long-term mortgage security through some medium other than the commercial bank.

We have seen that the commercial bank has a valid claim to demand deposits. This leaves for our consideration savings or time deposits and money seeking long-term investment.

TIME DEPOSITS NOT AVAILABLE FOR LONG-TERM MORTGAGE.

The ordinary time deposit may be withdrawn on 30 or 60 days' notice. It is therefore not properly invested in long-term mortgages. Short-term mortgages or long-term personal credits are more appropriate. Even the mutual savings banks of the East, with their vast resources, will not place a large percentage of their funds in farm mortgages. They dislike to loan on farm mortgages at all, and when they do make such loans they insist upon a demand note or a note due in six months at best. It is fair to say, however, that such notes are often allowed to run indefinitely after they are due, but the farmer is in constant dread that he will be compelled to pay at an inconvenient time.

MONEY SEEKING LONG-TERM INVESTMENT.

Of money seeking long-term investment at low rates there is an abundant supply. It includes the ordinary savings of the school-teacher, clerk, minister, and wage earner; the proceeds of life insurance in the hands of widows and other beneficiaries; funds belonging to estates, minors, and wards in chancery in the hands of executors, guardians, and trustees; funds of insurance companies, benevolent orders, and societies of various kinds; endowments of colleges, hospitals, museums, and other institutions; and assets to be invested by receivers, courts, and governments. The aggregate of these is enormous. They require an investment that is absolutely safe and reasonably liquid in the sense that it may be converted into cash upon moderate notice; in other words, that it may find a ready market. A safe investment of this character need not carry a high rate of interest.

INVESTOR AND FARMER BROUGHT TOGETHER FOR MUTUAL PROFIT.

Here we discover the funds that should be made available to the farmer on long-term mortgage. We may picture the owners of this vast wealth grouped on one side of a river, the farmers desiring loans grouped on the other side. It is evident that each has what the other wants. We are asked to furnish the bridge which shall bring them in touch or, rather, to grant a franchise to those who will build the bridge if we will construct the approaches. Such we conceive to be a proper function of the Government.

It is evident that the school-teacher in Vermont, with $500 to invest, can not be sure that the Kansas farm mortgage offered her is a sound investment. The title of the mortgagor may be defective; the farmer may be improvident; the land may not be productive. She has no way to ascertain these primary facts. But if she is able to buy a long-term bond, with semiannual coupons sure to be promptly paid, secured in common with thousands of like bonds on millions of dollars' worth of farm lands, guaranteed by 12 banks with an aggregate capital of not less than six millions, with selected borrowers of known character, with titles examined and all details attended to by trained men, and with Government examination and supervision, she may invest with confidence on a moderate-income basis.

A bond of this character would be safer than a savings-bank deposit, and it would bring a higher return than savings banks average. It has been the aim of your subcommittee to devise a system of land banks which shall bring the investor and the farmer together for mutual profit at a moderate cost through the medium of such a bond.

PRIMARY CONSIDERATIONS.

The primary considerations in devising such a system are:

1. Absolute safety and attractive income to the investor.
2. Low interest rates, long-term mortgages, and amortization payments for the farmer.
3. Low cost of administration.
4. Simplicity of organization and operation.
5. Adaptability to every part of the country.
6. Stimulation to the cooperative spirit.

These details will be discussed after a general description of the plan.

GENERAL PLAN.

Government control of the system is assured by the creation of a Federal farm loan board, independent and nonpartisan, consisting of five members, appointed by the President for terms of 10 years each and paid from the Public Treasury. (Sec. 3.)

TWELVE LAND BANKS.

Loans are made to farmers by 12 or more Federal land banks, each operating in a separate district and having a capital of not less than $500,000. If the full amount is not subscribed from private sources, the Government subscribes for as much as may be necessary to make up the required amount. Provision is made for returning the Government subscription after the land banks are firmly established. (Secs. 4 and 5.)

LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS.

In order to secure intimate touch with the borrowers it is provided that the land bank shall make loans to farmers through local associations of borrowers, called national farm loan associations. These associations do not conduct a banking business. Their operations are very simple. They admit members who desire to borrow; their directors and loan committees pass on the value of the security and the character of the borrower. Every borrower takes stock in the farm loan association to the amount of 5 per cent of the face of his loan. This amount is subscribed by the association to the stock of the land bank, thus providing for a capital proportionate to the amount of loans, approximating 1 to 20. (Secs. 7 and 8.)

LIMITED OR UNLIMITED LIABILITY.

The farm loan associations may be of limited liability or of unlimited liability. In the former each member is liable for the debts of the association in an amount equal to the face of his subscribed stock; in the latter the member undertakes unlimited liability for all the debts of the association. This individual liability gives to the indorsement of the association solid financial backing. The bill provides that all loans shall be indorsed by the association of which the borrower is a member. (Secs. 9 to 12.)

We thus have a mortgage loan secured by productive farm land indorsed by a farm loan association. The loan indorsed by a farm loan association, with unlimited liability on the part of its members, will naturally have a better standing than loans indorsed by an association in which the liability is limited. Each land bank will keep the two classes of mortgages separate. (Sec. 16.)

FARM LOAN BONDS SECURED BY MORTGAGES.

When the land bank has a substantial amount of either kind of mortgages on hand, not less than $50,000, it may issue a like amount of farm loan bonds based on the mortgages as collateral security. Every farm loan bond limited is secured by all the farm mortgages held by the land bank on which there is limited liability of the local members; every farm loan bond unlimited is secured by all the mortgages

held by the land bank on which there is unlimited liability of the local members. Because of the unlimited liability the latter bonds should be sold on a more favorable basis than the former. (Secs. 16, 22–26.)

Every Federal land bank guarantees the payment of every bond and coupon issued by every other Federal land bank. This gives them a broad insurance. (Sec. 25.)

EXPENSES AND PROFITS.

The land banks are permitted to charge borrowers 1 per cent more for interest than they pay bondholders. For example, if the current rate on farm loan bonds is 4 per cent, the bank may charge not to exceed 5 per cent to farmers who borrow. This margin of 1 per cent on the amount of unpaid principal outstanding is available to the bank for its expenses and earnings, but it will probably be largely reduced in practice. The profits go to the local associations in the form of dividends on stock of the land bank held by the associations, and reach the borrowers in the form of dividends on stock held by them in the associations. In this way the earnings of the system go to the borrowers and its cooperative character is assured. If the 1 per cent margin is too high no harm is done, for the excess comes back to the borrower in dividends. (Sec. 13.)

Such is the general plan of the system which we recommend.

Coming now to the details of the bill, we shall first speak of the farm loan bonds as an attractive investment.

STRENGTH OF THE BONDS.

It is obvious that the first requisite of a long-term bond bearing a low rate of interest is its security. Every reasonable safeguard is provided in the bill.

RESTRICTIONS ON MORTGAGES.

The mortgages which stand as security back of the bonds are carefully restricted.

No bank may loan on land outside its district.

Every mortgage deposited as security is on the amortization plan, so that part of the principal is paid up every six months.

The money must be borrowed for productive purposes, for the purchase of a farm for a home, or to liquidate existing indebtedness.

No loan shall exceed 50 per cent of the appraised value of the mortgaged land.

The borrower must engage in the cultivation of the farm mortgaged.

The maximum of loans to one borrower is limited to $10,000.

The purpose for which the loan is obtained must be stated.

The loan becomes due and payable upon breach of any condition of the mortgage. Section 12.

APPRAISAL.

Every application for a loan must be passed upon by the loan committee of the local association, who shall make a detailed written report, signed by all three members, giving the appraisal of the land as determined by them. The directors and the loan committee must approve the loan, the latter unanimously, before it is recommended to the land bank. The application and the report of the loan committee go to the land bank.

The land bank must refer the application and the report of the loan committee to one or more of the land-bank appraisers for the district. These appraisers are public officials appointed by the Federal farm loan board. (Section 3.) They have no inducement to make an excessive appraisal. It is their duty to make a careful and impartial written report, and no loan may be made unless their report is favorable. The directors of the land bank must then decide whether or not to make the loan.

Every application thus runs the gantlet of the local loan committee, the local board of directors, the land-bank appraisers, and the land-bank directors.

Whenever mortgages are put up as security for the issue of farm-loan bonds, they are referred by the farm-loan board to special appraisers for further appraisal and examination. Section 20.

SECURITY OF BONDS.

Every farm-loan bond is secured as follows:

1. By the capital, reserves, and earnings of the land bank which issues it.

2. By the capital, reserves, and earnings of the 11 other land banks.

3. By the collective security of all the mortgages in its division (limited or unlimited) of the land bank, the mortgages pledged being at least equal in amount to the outstanding bonds.

Every mortgage pledged as collateral is secured as follows:

1. By the personal undertaking of the borrower.

2. By the security of the mortgaged land at least double in value to the amount of the loan.

3. By the capital, reserves, and earnings of the local association indorsing the loan.

4. By the individual liability of the members of the indorsing association.

ATTRACTIVENESS OF THE BONDS AS AN INVESTMENT.

A bond of the undoubted security possessed by the farm-loan bonds above described should prove a most attractive investment. Since all the bonds are guaranteed by all the land banks, they should sell on practically the same basis throughout the country. And it is not too much to expect them to sell on a 4 per cent basis. In such case the farmer would get his loans at 5 per cent.

An absolutely safe investment, with interest payable semiannually on a 4 per cent basis, should be able to compete with other long-term investments or savings banks on its merits.

TAX EXEMPTION.

It is proposed, however, to make these bonds and the income derived therefrom exempt from all Federal, State, and local taxation. This exemption should place them ahead of any bonds bearing the same rate and not enjoying a similar exemption. Section 30.

INVESTMENT IN FARM-LOAN BONDS.

Farm-loan bonds are also made a lawful investment for all fiduciary and trust funds and may be accepted as security for all public deposits. They may also be purchased by member banks of the Federal Reserve System. Section 31.

INTEREST RATES TO FARMERS.

Present interest rates to farmers are so confused with commissions, fees, and charges of various sorts that it is difficult to ascertain the total cost of money on farm mortgages. Dr. C. W. Thompson, specialist in charge of Rural Organization in the Department of Agriculture, reports that the average rate varies from 5.3 per cent in New Hampshire to 9 per cent and even 10 per cent in certain Southern and Western States, including commissions. As this is the average rate, there must be individual cases running much higher. Testimony before the joint subcommittee of the Senate and House Committees on Banking and Currency in 1914 gave the maximum rate as high as 25 per cent, including commissions and charges.

It is readily seen that a rate as low as 5 per cent, 5½ per cent, or even 6 per cent would be of great benefit to farmers in most sections of the United States.

LONG-TERM MORTGAGES.

Where money is borrowed by farmers to invest as fixed capital in the purchase of a home, in the erection of farm buildings, in the construction of roads, drains, and fences, in the purchase of machinery and stock, or for like purposes, the loan should be paid out over a long period, varying somewhat with the permanence of the investment. At present it is difficult for a farmer to borrow money for a longer period than five years, and with renewals come additional commissions, fees, and charges. Even where it is the policy of banks to allow a loan to run for a long period without demanding payment, they insist upon a demand obligation, so that their funds will not be tied up in case of sudden calls for deposits. This arrangement leaves the farmer in a continual state of uncertainty, as he may be called on to pay in times of financial stress when it may be impossible to obtain funds.

The bill provides, therefore, that loans may be made for long terms, not to exceed 36 years. It is believed that a longer period would not be advisable for the United States, although farm mortgages are made in Europe for periods as long as 75 years.

The reason for fixing upon a maximum period of 36 years is explained in the following section.

AMORTIZATION PAYMENTS.

Ultimate payment of the mortgage debt is as important to the farmer as a low rate of interest. Experience teaches that a borrower is most likely to pay out his loan if he pays in small regular installments at fixed periods.

For example, if the farmer pays 5 per cent interest on his loan, payable semiannually, and with each interest payment pays 1 per cent on the principal of his loan, his debt will be entirely paid off in 36 years. If he pays a larger percentage of his loan with each payment, liquidation of the principal will be correspondingly quicker.

The approved practice is to spread the entire payment over the term of the loan in fixed equal semiannual payments. When the rate of interest is fixed and the borrower decides what percentage of the loan he will undertake to pay off each year the semiannual payments are readily figured. All students of rural credits recommend this feature.

LOW COST OF ADMINISTRATION.

We have already seen that every reasonable effort must be made to make the farm-loan bonds attractive to the investor at low rates and that safety is the prime requisite. It is clear, moreover, that the cost of proper safeguards, such as appraisals, examining titles, and the ordinary overhead charges of a banking business, must be met by the borrower in the form of increased interest charges.

Broadly speaking, large expenditures to insure absolute safety will be reflected in the favorable rates on farm-loan bonds. But there is a point at which expenditure would be out of proportion to the results obtained. In the solution of this problem the subcommittee has been guided by sound banking principles and the experience of similar systems in Europe.

ASSISTANCE FROM BORROWERS.

Everyone must concede the importance of strong land banks, managed by trained bankers, for the purpose of making sound loans and issuing sound bonds. Salaries and expenses comparable to those of a joint-stock bank must be expected in the performance of these essential functions.

But the special capabilities of the land-bank managers must be supplemented by an intimate knowledge of the borrower and his affairs, particularly of the farm land he offers as security. This supplementary knowledge is furnished without additional cost through the local associations.

At the outset we secure the personal interest of the borrower by requiring him to contribute to the capital of the loan association 5 per cent of the face of his loan. This personal stake makes the system mutual and makes the borrower a cooperator. His interest is further secured by his personal liability as a stockholder (double or unlimited, as the case may be). He knows that if the association recommends and indorses a bad loan he may be called on to help make the loan good.

We should thus expect every member to keep careful watch lest his loan association make unsafe loans, with resulting personal loss to him. We should also expect him to see that the best available men in the community act as directors and as members of the loan committee.

As it is the essence of cooperation that the members shall contribute their services, we shall get all this local care, supervision, and personal interest without the payment of fees or salaries. The only salaried official of loan associations will be the secretary-treasurer, and as all the banking business and most of the bookkeeping will be done by the land bank, and as there will be no local office to be kept open for daily business, his remuneration should be small.

We believe the cost of administration will be as low as safety permits.

SIMPLICITY OF ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION.

The purpose is to make the system as simple as is consistent with efficiency and security.

A central board to represent the public seems essential.

Land banks to do the technical banking business can not be dispensed with. This business must be done by some one and paid for. It is not the sort of work that members can contribute gratuitously.

The necessary intimate contact with the farmer is done effectively, directly, and cheaply through local cooperative associations.

Farmers of a given locality apply to the land bank of their district for a charter. The land bank supplies circulars, blanks, and all necessary information. After the charter is granted the land bank makes the loans and the payments are forwarded to it by the local associations. The land banks issue the bonds and get fresh supplies of money to loan to new borrowers.

It is plain that the land banks do the real business of the system. They make the loans and they issue the bonds, but they are under the supervision of the farm-loan board and they command the help of the local associations. The system is simplicity itself.

ADAPTABILITY TO EVERY PART OF THE COUNTRY.

A study of the various European systems discloses three main types of land-mortgage banks:

1. Cooperative banks with unlimited liability.
2. Cooperative banks with limited liability.
3. Joint-stock banks.

COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

The reported bill permits farmers to organize local associations with double liability or with unlimited liability. If they will organize mainly on the unlimited plan, they will get lower rates of interest, for mortgages carrying unlimited liability of the borrowers for all debts of the association make the safest basis for farm-loan bonds, and hence would insure fresh supplies of capital at the lowest rates.

Your subcommittee has felt it wise to make either form of cooperative association available for the use of farmers, so that they may make their choice. It is quite possible that an association with limited liability may exist in the same community with an unlimited association.

It has not been difficult to devise a plan under which both classes of cooperative associations may be organized and obtain accommodation for their members through the same land banks, with a segregration of assets, expenses, and earnings. Experience alone will demonstrate which type will be most availed of. One type may appeal more strongly to the farmers of one district, with the contrary result in another district.

JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

In some localities where land values are settled and farmers are accustomed to borrow from mortgage banks it is quite possible that farmers will prefer to obtain mortgage loans from a joint-stock bank operating under a Federal charter, with Federal restrictions and supervision.

Some farmers, moreover, may object to the association with their neighbors in cooperative undertakings; they may not like the publicity and scrutiny that cooperation entails; they may not be able or willing to subscribe 5 per cent of the face of the desired loan to the stock of the local association. Moreover, associations may start slowly in some States, leaving a wide field unoccupied for years.

Provision is therefore made (section 19) for the organization of joint-stock land banks of not less than $250,000 capital, to be privately subscribed. Their operations will be confined to a single State, and they will be permitted to make loans and to issue farm-loan bonds under the supervision of the farm-loan board. Their stockholders will assume double liability. Their capital will be readily available from the outset, and they will thus have certain advantages over cooperative banks in getting their money out on loans. In order, therefore, to equalize to some extent the earning power of the two classes of banks, they are limited in the issue of bonds to 15 times their capital and surplus. The cooperative banks may issue bonds to the amount of 20 times their capital and surplus.

Joint-stock land banks are not permitted to engage in any business but making farm-mortgage loans and issuing bonds. In States with populations exceeding 2,000,000 of people their capital stock must be not less than $500,000. Their bonds are called joint-stock bonds, and must be in such form as to be readily distinguished from bonds issued by Federal (cooperative) land banks. They are given a free hand as to interest rates on loans and bonds, except that the margin for expense and profit must not exceed 1 per cent a year on the principal of outstanding loans. (Sec. 19.)

Provision is thus made for the existence of the three types of mortgage loan. They will be competitors in granting loans and in selling bonds, but they will all be under strict Government supervision. Each type, in order to survive, must prove its usefulness. Your subcommittee feels that there is a field for all three.

LAND-BANK AGENTS.

It is desired that local associations organize in every community at an early date, but it is also recognized that on account of peculiar local conditions some communities may be without local associations or joint-stock land banks indefinitely. The farm-loan board is given power in such cases to authorize Federal land banks to make loans to farmers through duly incorporated trust companies, mortgage companies, or savings institutions.

Such loans would be subject to the conditions of loans made through farm-loan associations, and the borrower would be required to contribute 5 per cent of the face of his loan to the capital of the land bank. The agent would indorse the loan and become responsible for its payment and the collection of interest and amortization installments, receiving such compensation as might be agreed, not to exceed one-half of 1 per cent of the total unpaid amount of the loan. (Sec. 17.)

In this way it is hoped to take advantage of existing institutions in districts which are not otherwise adequately served. It is feared that the formation of cooperative associations would be retarded if the privilege of making loans through agents should be granted too freely. Hence the restriction expressed at the beginning of section 17.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Time or savings deposits stand midway between demand deposits and funds seeking long-term investment, just as the farmer's need for cash to purchase machinery, fertilizer, and live stock stands midway between the commercial loan and the long-term mortgage. Savings deposits should therefore be available to the farmer for long-term personal credit or short-term mortgage credit not to exceed five years.

And since the various land banks will have facilities, as well as the overhead charges, of a regular bank, and since they will have local representatives in the farm-loan associations, it seems wise to give them power to establish savings departments for the handling of time deposits. (Sec. 18.)

The savings department will be kept separate from the other departments of the bank and the capital of the bank will not be liable for the depts of the savings department as long as there are farm-loan bonds outstanding and not satisfied.

This provision is made for two reasons—

1. Because the mutual savings banks of the East have not needed capital to inaugurate or to carry on their business.

2. Because the farm-loan bonds are the vital point in the long-term mortgage system, and their security must not be impaired by diverting any part of the capital.

To make up for the lack of capital in the savings department it is provided that 5 per cent of all time deposits shall be kept on hand in a liquid form as a guaranty fund. The remaining 95 per cent may be invested in five-year farm mortgages subject to call after one year, or in Government bonds, farm-loan bonds, or approved securities.

As a further means of making up for the lack of capital it is provided that all net earnings of the savings department shall go to reserve, so that in a few years this department will be in a very strong position.

The five-year mortgages taken by the savings department are not made eligible as security for farm-loan bonds. (Sec. 18.)

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITARIES.

The land banks are authorized to act as Government depositaries, and are required to act as financial agents of the Government. They thus become instrumentalities of the Federal Government. (Sec. 6.)

RESERVES AND DIVIDENDS.

Farm loan associations and land banks are required to carry semi-annually to reserve account 25 per cent of their net earnings, until the reserves equal 20 per cent of the outstanding capital, and to maintain the reserves at 20 per cent. After the reserves equal the required percentage of the capital stock, 5 per cent of the net earnings must be carried to reserve annually. After the reserve requirements are met, the balance of net earnings is available for dividends. (Secs. 27 and 28.)

STATE LEGISLATION.

It is well understood that the laws in the several States vary as to land titles, registry, exemptions, homestead rights, foreclosure, and equities of redemption. It is therefore made the duty of the farm loan board to investigate these questions in each State, and to declare mortgages ineligible as security for farm-loan bonds in those States where the laws do not give adequate protection to those loaning on first mortgage. Very few, if any, States will fall within this rule, and they will doubtless amend their laws promptly in order to bring the benefits of the farm-loan system within reach of their citizens. (Sec. 32.)

OTHER PROVISIONS.

There are other important provisions of the proposed bill which need no discussion here, notably those concerning defaulted loans (sec. 29), examinations (sec. 33), penalties for accepting gifts, bonuses, or commissions, for giving false information, for embezzlement, for counterfeiting, etc. (sec. 24), dissolutions of loan associations and land banks (sec. 35), and appointment of receivers (sec. 25).

STIMULATING THE COOPERATIVE SPIRIT.

The rapid increase of tenant farmers and the tendency to abandon agriculture and seek the larger centers of population has become a national menace in this country as well as in Europe. It increases the cost of living and causes a one-sided development. Most civilized nations are already offering direct aid and other inducements to persuade the people back to the land. We believe that the United States can well afford the moderate encouragement provided in this bill.

Much has been accomplished in Europe by legislation that encourages cooperation. There are societies to organize cooperative institutions, lecturers who go about to spread the cooperative gospel, and training schools for boys, girls, and adults. There are laws establishing systems of personal rural credits as well as land-mortgage systems. There are cooperative buying, cooperative selling, cooperative creameries, markets, breeding establishments, insurance companies, and the like. These are all important, especially personal credits.

Our country lags far behind Europe in most matters of cooperation among farmers. There are conditions which render it more difficult here than in older countries. But so far as cooperation is applicable, and as speedily as we can adapt it to our own conditions, it should be established.

The framers of this bill realize that it is but one factor in the vast field for national cooperation that lies before the American farmer. But they entertain the hope that organization for the purpose of securing land-mortgage credit will bring neighboring farmers into closer touch all over the Union and will stimulate the cooperative spirit. Those men who organize farm-loan associations will become better acquainted and more trustful of each other, so that it will be comparatively easy to form organizations among the land-mortgage groups for personal-credit unions and various forms of cooperative activity.

In this connection we desire to acknowledge the debt we owe to those pioneers who have awakened the interest of the American people in rural credits. Largely through the efforts of Senator FLETCHER, of Florida, the American Commission and the United States Commission went to Europe in 1913 and gathered the information and evidence contained in Senate Document No. 214, Sixty-third Congress, first session, entitled "Agricultural Cooperation and Rural Credit in Europe."

Senator FLETCHER was chairman of both commissions. Mr. MOSS of Indiana, a member of the present joint committee and chairman of the subcommittee on personal rural credits, was an influential member of both commissions. Senator FLETCHER was unanimously invited to sit with the present joint committee in its deliberations. He has given much help and wise counsel to your subcommittee on frequent occasions. Members of the subcommittee on personal rural credits, particularly Mr. MOSS, Mr. HAWLEY, and Senator HOKE SMITH, have given most valuable assistance to the land-mortgage division.

SUMMARY.

It is believed that the system of land banks outlined in the proposed bill affords a safe and attractive farm-loan bond for the investing public—low interest rates, long-term mortgages, and easy payments for the farmers; low cost of administration; simplicity of organization and operation; adaptability to the needs of every section; and stimulation to the spirit of generous cooperation among farmers.

HENRY F. HOLLIS,
Chairman for the Subcommittee on Land Mortgage Loans.

Members of the subcommittee on land mortgage loans: Senator HOLLIS, of New Hampshire, chairman; Senator GORE, of Oklahoma; Senator NELSON, of Minnesota; Mr. GLASS, of Virginia; Mr. PHELAN, of Massachusetts; Mr. LEVER, of South Carolina; Mr. HAYES, of California.

Mr. GLASS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk be immediately considered.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia asks unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Joint resolution extending the time for filing an additional report of the joint committee of Congress to investigate rural credits.

Resolved, etc., That the time of the joint committee of the two Houses of Congress appointed pursuant to an act of Congress, ap-

proved March 4, 1915, be, and is hereby, extended for four months from the passage hereof, in which to file an additional report as required by the said act.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution just reported?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what is the reason for it?

Mr. GLASS. Mr. Speaker, I will state to the House that the report submitted from the Joint Committee on Rural Credits relates exclusively to land-mortgage loans. This request for additional extension relates to personal rural-credit loans. There are two subcommittees, one considering land-credit loans and the other considering personal credit loans. The report submitted this morning relates altogether to the establishment of land banks, and the committee having under consideration personal rural credits asks for further time in which to report.

Mr. MANN. I shall not object, Mr. Speaker, although I assume the delay means there will be no action by this Congress.

Mr. BLACKMON. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Alabama rise?

Mr. BLACKMON. Reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the chairman of this committee if four weeks would not be sufficient time in which to make this further report?

Mr. GLASS. Manifestly the chairman does not think so or he would not have submitted a request for four months. I do not think so, I will say to my colleague.

Mr. BLACKMON. I object, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. HENRY. Withhold the objection for a moment.

Mr. BLACKMON. I withhold it for a moment.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] if his request means that the subject shall be foreclosed from consideration by the House for four months, or if the Committee on Banking and Currency would not consider they had authority to take up the question and report it to the House at any time even if this resolution was passed?

Mr. GLASS. Undoubtedly we do not apprehend it will require four months. We discussed that in the committee. As a matter of precaution it was decided that we had best ask for an extension of time for four months. The personal-credit aspect of the matter has received very little attention so far, because the time of the committee has been devoted almost exclusively to the consideration of the land-mortgage credit aspect of the subject.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, I understand the difficulty under which this committee labors, and of course it has been a very hard task to write both of these bills. I am in hopes we may have legislation at this session. It was promised some time ago. It has been delayed too long. I do not wish to put any obstacle in the way of the committee, but it seems to me that it might get busy and give us legislation within the next month or so on the personal-credit phase of this question, and I will ask the gentleman if the Committee on Banking and Currency purposes taking up that question, too, and going into it immediately?

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. HENRY. I would like to have an answer to the question.

Mr. BLACKMON. Mr. Speaker, I object.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. LANGLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. LANGLEY] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. On what subject?

Mr. LANGLEY. On the tariff, the President's message, the war tax, preparedness, and so forth. [Laughter.] And to print certain articles bearing on these subjects.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. LANGLEY. Mr. Speaker, I shall probably have occasion during this session to express my views upon some, and perhaps all, of the topics I have mentioned in making this request, and I shall not therefore at this time attempt to discuss them in detail. My chief purpose is to put in the RECORD the recent expressions of certain distinguished Democrats who have heretofore enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the rank and file of their party. I am doing this with malice toward none and charity for all and in obedience to a sense of public duty, in the hope that a good many patriotic and trustful Democrats who are not subscribers to the papers in which these were published may thus be given the opportunity of reading what some of their leaders think of what the present Democratic Congress and administration have done and are proposing to do. First let me quote from the "peerless leader," the Hon. William Jennings Bryan. On the front page of one of the December issues of the Commoner there appears the following editorial, signed by Mr. Bryan:

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ANALYZED.

I have carefully read the President's message. We are committed to legislation which will give to the Filipinos the promise of ultimate independence, with steady progress in that direction. I am sure, too, that Congress will support the President in the effort to secure justice for Porto Rico. Recent events have strengthened the arguments in favor of the establishment of a Government-controlled fleet of merchantmen, and events have also increased the demand for a rural-credits measure written in the interest of the farmers.

But when the President touches on preparedness and suggests a scheme of taxation for carrying out the plan he enters a new field, and his revolutionary recommendations will find increasing opposition in both parties. The reasons which he gives do not support the appropriations for which he asks. Pan Americanism, if it differs at all from the Monroe doctrine, ought to lessen rather than increase the necessity for preparedness. If a small Army and Navy were sufficient to enforce the Monroe doctrine when the Latin American countries were suspicious of the United States, why do we need an increase now when that suspicion is removed and when the Republics of Central and South America are willing to cooperate with us in the support of the Monroe doctrine? Then, too, the enormous destruction of life in Europe will reduce the pressure over there and make it less probable that any nation in the near future will desire to colonize Latin America.

The President is unfortunate, also, in his suggestions in regard to taxes. The Democrats will not take kindly to the idea of taxing gasoline and automobiles. A few years ago only the rich owned automobiles; now they are becoming the farmers' carry-all, and with the increased use of gasoline for agricultural purposes, the farmer would feel that he was being singled out and made to bear new burdens for the benefit of munition factories to get ready for imaginary wars.

If an additional income tax is resorted to, the Democrats will, I think, insist that the burden be placed on large incomes and inheritances rather than on the incomes of those who will have to do the fighting if there is any fighting to be done.

The President's plan of taxation is quite sure to arouse opposition among the Republicans, whose support is solicited, as well as among the Democrats. The Republicans are not likely to favor the new income taxes, and they will probably demand as a condition to their support an increase in the tariff, to which the Democrats will not consent.

While the President's plan to largely increase the appropriations for the Army and Navy ought to fail because there is no necessity for such increase, its defeat will be made more certain by the dissensions sure to arise over the different kinds of taxation.

W. J. BRYAN.

Difficult as it may be for some to believe, this is the same Mr. Bryan who thrice led the Democratic hosts of the Nation. This is the same Mr. Bryan over whom the Democrats of Kentucky so often went into ecstacies of enthusiasm, and who, when his Democratic brethren of the old Commonwealth were hard pressed by their ancient foe, was brought down to sweep across the "Pennyrile" and the "Purchase" with cyclonic irresistibility. It is the same Mr. Bryan who took from that beloved old Democratic hero, CHAMP CLARK, the nomination at Baltimore and gave it to the man who wanted him "knocked into a cocked hat" and whom he is now seeking to convert into a sombrero of a similar design. As I think of it all the memories of the mighty past come floating back to me. I can hear the tread of the marshaled hosts of Kentucky Democracy as they shout, "Bryan! Bryan! William Jennings Bryan!" I hear again the echo of their applause when he is announced as the premier of the Cabinet. But lo, what a change has come over the spirit of their dreams. Their idol has been shattered; the mighty has fallen, and "now lies he there, and none so poor to do him reverence." My heart goes out in solicitude and sympathy for certain distinguished Kentucky Democrats who for these many years have posed as the mouthpiece and personal representatives of the matchless Nebraskan, and who in more recent times have been given the added prestige of being also the spokesman of his late chieftain, of whom he is now the foremost critic. I am wondering how these spokesmen are going to play the rôle of "good Lord, good devil," and I can not suppress a faint smile when I recall how merciless they were in twitting us over our little broils of four years ago and how conscienceless they were in taking advantage of them. Yea, verily, it maketh a great deal of difference whose ox is gored.

There is another distinguished Democrat who has been signally honored time and again by his party, whose championship of the principles of progressive Democracy is known from ocean to ocean, and whose name is a household word almost throughout the land. I refer to the Hon. William Randolph Hearst, whose achievements in the field of journalism are without parallel and whose efforts in behalf of the toiling masses have endeared him to them to a most remarkable degree. In the New York American of December 26 last there appeared on the front page over his signature the following article:

AN AMERICAN POLICY FOR THE DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS.

To the EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN:

About a year ago the New York American published a signed article of mine on the tariff.

This article earnestly urged the Democratic Party to abandon its free-trade policy, a policy which had persistently proved a disastrous failure, which had continually plunged the country into the depths of financial depression during Democratic administrations, and which had invariably

resulted in a deficiency of revenue, which had to be met by extraordinary taxation or bond issues.

Our so-called war taxes, the burden of which was lately reimposed upon the country by Congress, are, as a matter of fact, not war taxes at all. They are free-trade taxes.

They are the tax additions which invariably follow Democratic tariff reductions.

They are direct assessments, levied upon the public to meet the deficit caused by the customary and conventional Democratic experiments in free trade.

However destructive the ultimate effect of the European war may be upon the foreign markets of this country, the immediate effect of the war has undoubtedly been to increase the consumption and accentuate the demand in Europe for a considerable number of our American products.

All sorts of food supplies and all sorts of manufactured articles required by the gigantic European armies have been in unusual demand and at extraordinary prices.

America therefore has sold an unusual amount of certain products at exceptionally high rates, with great commercial and financial advantage.

On the other hand, the scarcity of productive European labor, the demands of Europe for its own materials, the difficulties and dangers of transportation by sea have to a considerable extent excluded European products from the United States.

The European war, therefore, and the conditions which it has created should have brought unprecedented, even though impermanent, prosperity to the United States, and if the war has failed to do this because of the Democratic depression which it has had first to overcome, it has at any rate saved the country from the full disaster of the Democratic policy of reckless tariff reduction.

We have as yet, therefore, fortunately felt but little of free-trade disaster, and only such free-trade depression as must follow conditions of business disturbance, combined with the daze of uncertainty and the dread of impending injury.

Soon, however, the European war must end. Then the full effect of the Democratic policy of unscientific tariff reduction will fall upon our country.

We will then no longer have the enormous artificial demand for war supplies and food products which has partly sustained our industries, or, rather, which has sustained part of our industries during this war period.

We must then confront the unhappy condition of having our markets much more than ever open to European competition and our own products much less than ever in demand in European markets.

The Democratic administration might have obviated this destructive and depressing situation to a great extent by adopting a policy of reciprocity, by using the proposed modifications of our tariff and the resultant opening of our markets to foreign products as a lever to secure, by reciprocity treaties, the freedom of foreign markets to our products.

But the administration, unfortunately, did not have the business experience and judgment to see the advantage and advisability of such reciprocal relations.

The United States of America is the greatest business country in the world, but only occasionally has this great business country had anything approaching an intelligent business administration of its Government.

The present administration is no doubt well meaning enough, but it is impractical and inexperienced.

It is an administration of theories and vagaries, of prejudices and impulses, of incongruities and inconsistencies.

It is an administration of visionary policy, conceived in vanity and confirmed in fanatical obstinacy.

Reciprocity is a hundred-year-old Democratic doctrine.

Reciprocity was the especial plan of Thomas Jefferson, the founder of the Democratic Party.

Reciprocity has had the support and sanction of nearly every great Democratic leader who has led his party to sustained national success.

Reciprocity was the policy of the leaders of the recent Democratic Congresses to such an extent that when President Taft announced his conversion to reciprocity the Democratic leaders in Congress pledged him their support on the ground that "reciprocity was an accepted and established Democratic doctrine."

But this tried and proven Democratic policy has been discarded.

The recommendations of the Democratic leaders in Congress have been rejected.

The possibilities of overcoming the imminent dangers of unmitigated tariff reduction have neither been discerned nor embraced.

A policy of unreasoning tariff reduction has been adopted, with all its demonstrated industrial disturbances and eventual disasters, instead of that policy of reciprocity which would have obtained for our manufacturers the same advantages in foreign markets which we are extending to foreign manufacturers in our markets.

The wind was not tempered to the shorn industrial lambs, and, as a consequence, many of the most promising of the industrial flock have sickened, and some have died.

Our national yield of golden fleece from wealth-producing industries will be diminished to a proportionate degree. Our national resources in products and profits, in work and wages, will be decreased to a similar extent.

Not only individuals but the Nation has felt a lack of income, despite the artificial stimulus of war prices.

Thus taxes have been increased, although our ability to pay them is not as great as it once was.

And the end is not yet.

We have still to face the full and final results of Democratic folly and fatuity which will surely be upon us at the end of the European war.

Why, then, should the Democratic Party, now reassembled in Congress, not take advantage of the temporary respite which the war provides?

Why should the Democrats in Congress, and in the administration, too, if there be any there, not realize and admit that a tariff for revenue and for protection is not merely a Republican policy, it is an American policy?

It has been approved by the American people; it has been indorsed by history, fortified by fact, and sustained by experience.

Let the Democrats accept this well-proven policy and contrast the narrow and selfish Republican policy of protection for favored interests with the broader governmental and better business policy of just and judicious protection to increase our products at home and widespread reciprocity to extend our markets abroad.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.

This is mighty sound advice to his Democratic brethren in Congress, and it contains much that any good Republican can enthusiastically indorse.

Indeed it shows pretty conclusively that we Republicans are correct in the contention that in the aggregate the European war has helped rather than harmed us, and that but for the curtailment of foreign competition and the increased demand for our products, resulting from the war, we would have fared far worse than we have. It emphasizes also the further fact that the American doctrine of protection is indispensable to the solvency of our Treasury and the prosperity of our people, and it shows that such prosperity as we now enjoy has been produced by the wall that the European war built around this country, which is higher than any tariff wall ever built. In other words, it is a complete vindication of the doctrine of protection. Of course the advice of Mr. Hearst will fall upon heedless Democratic ears, but, speaking for myself alone, I congratulate him upon the splendid Americanism and lofty statesmanship which his article displays.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. VARE. Mr. Speaker, I ask leave of absence for my colleague, Mr. DARROW, on account of death in his family.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. DILLON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing a speech by H. L. Loucks on rural credit.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. DILLON] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by printing a speech by H. L. Loucks on rural credit. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. BORLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Thursday, following the regular order of business, I may have one hour's time in which to discuss inland waterways.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BORLAND] asks unanimous consent that on next Thursday at the close of the regular business he shall have one hour in which to address the House on the subject of inland waterways. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what does the gentleman mean by "the close of regular business"?

Mr. BORLAND. I suppose there will be some order of business on that day that will have privilege. I do not know.

Mr. MANN. We never run out of regular order of business here.

Mr. BORLAND. I will make it, then, at the close of the morning hour.

Mr. MANN. We have a special order for Thursday. Why does not the gentleman make it following the special order?

Mr. BORLAND. That was the intention.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent for an hour next Thursday after the disposition of the Moon bill, which is pending business. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. LAZARO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the subject of rural credits.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LAZARO] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the subject of rural credits. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, I desire to submit a request for a colleague. I desire to ask unanimous consent that immediately after the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BORLAND] has concluded his remarks the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DAVIS]—known as "Cyclone" DAVIS—be allowed one hour in which to address the House on the subject of rural credits. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. HENRY] asks unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the speech of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BORLAND], his colleague from Texas [Mr. DAVIS] be permitted to address the House for one hour on the subject of rural credits.

Mr. HENRY. And preparedness.

The SPEAKER. And preparedness, and so forth. [Laughter.] Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Reserving the right to object, when is this to be?

The SPEAKER. To be at the close of the remarks of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BORLAND] on Thursday.

Mr. MANN. Suppose it should not come on Thursday, will that run over until Friday?

The SPEAKER. It would not.

Mr. BENNET. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent——

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, was my request granted?

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HENRY]?

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, which I do not intend to do, I want to serve notice that there are some important bills on the calendar, and I think they ought to be taken up, and I will object to any more permissions to address the House at this time.

Mr. MANN. I hope the gentleman will not give that notice, with two requests on that side already granted and when I am about to prefer one on this side of the House.

Mr. FERRIS. Well, Mr. Speaker, I am always ready to yield to a suggestion, but here is the situation: Next spring we shall all be trying to go home to our campaigns, and these days that are sought to be devoted to speeches ought to be used in getting the bills through.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman from Oklahoma objecting or not?

Mr. FERRIS. I do not object.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, let me make a request. I ask unanimous consent that to-morrow, after the reading of the Journal, the gentleman from Washington may have one hour in which to address the House. I hope the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. FERRIS] will not object to that.

Mr. FERRIS. To-morrow is Calendar Wednesday and we expect to get our bill called up then.

Mr. MANN. Oh, it will come later. I do not wish to interfere with the consideration of the bill. That will be time enough, I think.

Mr. FERRIS. I do not think the gentleman ought to ask that on Wednesday. That is a day when we have our only chance to get up our bills. But I shall not object.

The SPEAKER. What gentleman from Washington is it?

Mr. MANN. Mr. HUMPHREY.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] asks unanimous consent that to-morrow, immediately after the reading of the Journal and the transaction of the routine business, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HUMPHREY] shall have an hour in which to address the House—upon what?

Mr. MANN. On the state of the Union. [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER. On the state of the Union. Is there objections? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. BENNET. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing two addresses recently delivered at the Rivers and Harbors Congress in this city—one by Representative MOORE, of Pennsylvania, and one by Dock Commissioner Smith, of New York City.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. BENNET] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by printing two speeches recently made at the River and Harbor Convention in this city, one by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE] and one by Dock Commissioner Smith, of New York. Is there objection?

Mr. GARRETT. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I have no objection, let me say, to the printing of the address made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE], and I do not know that I shall object to the other, but it seems to me that there was some sort of a rule made here just before the holidays about printing those addresses that had been delivered at that Rivers and Harbors Convention, and objection was made to several separate requests on the theory that so many speeches had been delivered at that congress that it was impracticable to undertake to print them all in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. It seems to me that if that proposition was laid down at that time and adhered to at that time it ought to be adhered to now. I think the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] himself perhaps made that suggestion.

Mr. MANN. I am not sure whether it was I that made the suggestion or the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BARNHART], but I know that we both believe it ought to be observed.

Mr. GARRETT. I have no objection to the printing of an address made by a Member of the House.

Mr. MANN. A Member of the House?

Mr. GARRETT. Yes; a Member of the House, by Mr. MOORE, if the gentleman from New York [Mr. BENNET] will separate his two requests.

Mr. BARNHART rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Indiana rise?

Mr. BARNHART. To state briefly that there was an understanding, after due announcement was made, that a report of these speeches covering very largely the whole field to be covered would be undertaken, and that there would be no more of these speeches printed that were delivered. However, there were not a great many Members of the House present at the time. I want to join my colleague from Illinois and the gentleman from Tennessee in the position they take. Speeches by Members of Congress I will not object to, but I will object to the printing of speeches made by others, and I hope the gentleman from New York will separate his requests.

Mr. BENNET. Mr. Speaker, of course I will divide my requests; but this address by the dock commissioner of New York will take, I will say, less than three-quarters of one column in the RECORD. In the presence of the present condition of New York Harbor in New York City this House is entitled to the information that is contained in the dock commissioner's statement, and therefore I hope that neither of the gentlemen will object.

Mr. BARNHART. The gentleman himself can give that information.

Mr. BENNET. No.

Mr. GARRETT. May I ask the gentleman from New York if he deals with that particular thing and not with the general features?

Mr. BENNET. It is not the general condition. It was on the condition of the harbor of New York, and, as I recall it, it dealt very largely on the condition of the harbor and national preparedness. Therefore it seems to me it ought to be printed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE—H. R. 4737.

Mr. TAGGART rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Kansas rise?

Mr. TAGGART. To ask for a change of reference of House bill 4737, which I introduced, for the purpose of extending the provisions of the pension laws to include the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Regiments of Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, a bill which by inadvertence was sent to the Committee on Invalid Pensions when it should have been referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The SPEAKER. Why should it be referred to the Committee on Pensions?

Mr. TAGGART. Those organizations did not serve in the Civil War, but in an Indian war.

The SPEAKER. Were the organizations made in the Civil War?

Mr. TAGGART. No; they did not serve in the Civil War.

The SPEAKER. The Chair knows; but were they made in the Civil War?

Mr. TAGGART. No, sir, Mr. Speaker; they were organized some few years after the close of it.

Mr. MANN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I would like to be heard. Is this a public bill or a private bill?

Mr. TAGGART. It is a public bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

NATIONAL DEFENSE.

Mr. SHERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 50 minutes on the subject of the national defense.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SHERWOOD] asks unanimous consent to address the House for 50 minutes on the subject of the national defense. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and the gentleman from Ohio is recognized.

Mr. SHERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, of course we will have horrors and horrors on account of this barbarous submarine warfare; but the worst that can happen is the severance of diplomatic relations with any and all Empires across the Atlantic wherein American citizens are murdered. But this does not mean war. On our southwestern border during the past two years 153 American citizens have been brutally murdered, not because they were on a ship carrying the flag of a belligerent or were found with a hostile army, but solely because they were American citizens, unarmed noncombatants.

All these unspeakable horrors did not happen in a hostile zone 3,000 miles away, but within 100 miles of our own borders. This submarine warfare is the most cowardly and barbarous of all warfare since the world began. And yet we are building a whole brood of submarines.

War is the greatest crime of the human race. It is not in my philosophy that if the murder of one man makes a villain, the murder of thousands makes a hero. It is in my philosophy that the hero of humane achievement in the uplift of his fellows transcends the hero of blood and iron and noise in a war of conquest. It is as true to-day as 87 years ago, when uttered by that greatest of Englishmen, Thomas Carlyle:

A standing army means waste, depression, and moral decay. No nation can improve its morals or grow in strength when its bravest and best sons are year by year devoured in the army.

This is the stand taken to-day by the sanest statesmen and ripest scholars of the age. A great student of ethics says: "The soul grows in the direction of its attention."

A nation, which is only the aggregation of individual souls, can not be moving toward peace while definitely preparing for war.

It is with the deepest regret that I am unable to agree with the President on his proposed plan of national defense. The President has rendered great service to the country by his superb diplomacy in keeping the country in the path of peace. He has had more difficult and perplexing problems to solve than any President since the adoption of our Federal Constitution, and his unflagging devotion to duty, his superb poise and masterful grasp of the many diplomatic problems, which he has settled in the interest of peace, entitle him to the lasting gratitude of all the people. I believe, however, that he has mistaken the popular judgment in his preparedness message. I believe the defeat of this scheme for extra taxation at this time, when the Federal Treasury is lank and lean, will command the approval and support of a majority of the people.

While I have been a peace man for over half a century, I have never been a peace-at-any-price devotee. Neither am I a member of any society or association for limiting national armament. I am not from Missouri, but before I vote to waste any more money to increase idle armies or top-heavy navies I want to know what emergency exists for such expenditure. [Applause.] Up to date none of the advocates of "preparedness" have given Congress or the people one valid reason why we should squander any more hard-earned tax money on militarism. Not one of this whole array of pretending patriots have pointed to an enemy either hostile to the United States or liable to attack the United States. Less than one year ago, when the armies of Europe were more powerful, more formidable, than now by at least 5,000,000 soldiers, the President and the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy all took strong grounds, in public interviews and proclamations, that we were fully prepared for any emergency. This is so well known that I need not cumber the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD with any quotations from their well-timed utterances of sanity and sense. Furthermore, the so-called experts of the Army and Navy less than one year ago fully fortified the attitude of both the President and his Cabinet on this vital question. At the hearings in the last session of Congress Gen. Erasmus M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery, whose duty it is, he said, to "be advised as to the character and sufficiency of our seacoast armament," stated:

My information is that our system of fortification is reasonably adequate for all defensive purposes which they are likely to be called upon to meet.

And further said:

I have been a close student of the whole subject, naturally, for a number of years, and I know of no fortifications in the world, as far as my reading, observation, and knowledge goes, that compare favorably in efficiency with ours.

Gen. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, considered one of the greatest experts in the country on fortifications and guns, said:

In my opinion, these guns, with other advantages which our land-defense fortifications have, will be adequate for maintaining a successful combat with vessels of war armed with any gun which is now under construction anywhere in the world to my knowledge.

A very distinguished statesman of the Republican Party, late a candidate for President and a close student of continental events, gives the country the benefit of his investigation as to the origin of this colossal military propaganda. I quote from La Follette's Magazine, which has not yet been sued for libel:

Who are the real patriots of the country? They are the glorious group of multimillionaires who are making such enormous profits out of the European war as were never before realized in the same brief period since time began. They are the Morgans, the Rockefellers, the Schwabs, the Garys, the du Ponts, and their prototypes, who are back of the 38 corporations most benefited by war orders, the stocks of which have increased more than a thousand million dollars above their highest market value before the war. They are the dollar-scarred heroes who organized the Navy League of the United States. Shades of Lincoln! What a band of patriots, with their business connections covering every financial and industrial center in the United States! Owning newspapers, periodicals, and magazines and controlling through business relations the editorial good will of many others, they will be able to render powerful but disinterested aid in the great propaganda for preparedness now flooding the country.

The bold Wisconsin editor and statesman gives us an adequate idea of the original source of the viperous hellbroth of threatening war now sending its malignant poison through war-scare journals and magazines into the hearts and homes of thousands of well-meaning, timid Americans.

Congress, under the Constitution, is the only power competent to declare war. If there is any enemy in sight or likely to attack the United States, it is the sole duty of Congress to take the initiative; and the power to declare war implies the power to make all preparations for war. Article I, section 8, of the original Constitution, also states that Congress shall have power to provide for the common defense. Hence it follows that Congress has the sole power not only to declare war, but to provide for the common defense, and Congress will be held strictly to account by the people in the coming November for any ill-timed or unnecessary laws, whether enacted through fear of an impossible enemy or because a powerful and greed-hungry cabal demanded the sacrifice. No individual Member of Congress can shift the responsibility for his vote on this the most vital question of the hour upon either the President or his Cabinet.

In all our history, from the first proclamation of the Federal Constitution, signed by George Washington as President, September 17, 1787, until now, no political party, no leading statesman or leading publicist has ever before advocated a great standing Army and Navy in time of peace. Whenever we are liable to be confronted with an armed enemy I will vote for as many armed men and as much money as the President may demand; and, furthermore, I will volunteer as a soldier to go to the front, which is more than any of this powerful array of culpable curmudgeons, who originated this horrid war scare, will ever do. [Applause.]

It is now up to this Congress to decide whether all the sacred history of the past, sacred because humane and successful for over a hundred years of undisturbed peace, shall continue to endure in the purpose and hope of its founders, or whether we shall enter the devious path of world-power exploitation. Militarism and imperialism are a couplet of devious devils that will carry the American people on the down grade speedily. You can not separate militarism from imperialism. To use an unclerical expression, they are twin devils of rapacity and moral decay—useless one without the other. Like the Siamese twins of long-time memory, they are coursed with the same blood, and if you cut the umbilical cord both will languish and die. [Applause.]

Here is what George Allen England says of this humbug scare, misnamed "preparedness":

The whole thing is perfectly obvious. Seizing upon the European butchery as an excuse, the armament makers and militarists are determined to drive this country over the brink if they can. They remain indifferent to all truisms such as that "preparedness" has not prevented but has always induced war. There is money in this thing for them: so down with old age pensions, educational expansion, improvements of all kinds, and hurrah for Moloch. Militarism is a quick cut to millions. Moloch, militarism, murder, massacre—I think that sums it all up with neatness and dispatch.

The Toledo Blade, of my district, the oldest daily journal in northwestern Ohio of the Republican faith, says:

SHERWOOD stands alone among the Ohio delegation on the preparedness program.

While this is evidently a mistake, I should not feel lonesome or discouraged were it true. Not long ago the Ohio State Journal, another old-time Republican paper, published in the State capital, printed an editorial with the following closing paragraph:

We wish Ohio could take a positive stand for peace in the Halls of Congress. It has not done so. There is only one man who has represented his constituents faithfully upon this matter, and that is Gen. SHERWOOD, of the Toledo district. He has sounded the true note every time.

Well, I have been alone before. The bill of May 13, 1908, to build a harbor of safety and a dry dock at Pearl Harbor in the Sandwich Islands, a bill providing for spending over $3,000,000, invoked much skyrocket oratory on the floor of the House. There was fear of a formidable raid on our Pacific coast by Japan. One of the leading orators of this eventful day was Capt. Hobson, of Alabama. He convinced the alert-eared Members that Japan was about to attack the United States and assume warlike control of the great Pacific Ocean, and without this ocean control America would be lost. The measure passed the House with a hurrah—229 yeas to 1 no, as I remember. On a roll call I was the only Member voting against it. The tally clerk, out of sheer pity, came to me and said, "You are the only one voting 'no'; I thought you had made a mistake." Let us see.

Our biggest battleships have a water displacement of 26 feet and the entrance to Pearl Harbor has only a depth, as I learn, of about 15 feet, and the bottom is coral rock. Hence, if we should happen to have a war with Japan and a naval conflict

should occur 2,000 miles from the Pacific coast and one or more of our battleships should be disabled and should seek safety in Pearl Harbor, it would hardly be able to skim through 15 feet of water depth with a battleship of 26 feet water displacement. Amount expended for dredging to date, $3,296,000. And yet the original foolhardly Pearl Harbor preparedness was as well grounded in sanity and sense as the present plan of "preparedness" and not so expensive by some $445,000,000.

SOME STAGGERING FIGURES.

For the 10 years preceding the European war we had expended on our Navy over $300,000,000 more than Germany or any other nation except Great Britain.

These estimates almost stagger belief; and yet this is not all the advocates of "preparedness" demand. If carried into national law, it means national bankruptcy; of course, the swift ruin of the Democratic Party, if a majority votes for this stupendous, uncalled-for extravagance. There is sure to be a healthy change of heart when the facts are known among all classes of patriotic, peace-loving American citizens. Very few persons who are talking about "preparedness" have any adequate idea of the immense tax burden involved, not only for this year but for all the coming years. Here are the staggering figures, all to be provided for in a new tax bill:

The five-year naval program calls for an increase of $500,000,000—$100,000,000 increase a year—which, including the expenses for expanding the whole naval establishment, will reach $600,000,000 or over by the time the five years expire. This is all extra—in addition to the large appropriations we are now making for our idle, top-heavy Navy. The Army four-year program demands $450,000,000 increase, over $100,000,000 a year extra, being an increase of more than 100 per cent over our annual Army appropriations. All extra appropriations. At the expiration of the five-year period for the program this country will then be expending on its Army and Navy more than any nation in the world in times of peace ever expended.

In 1891 the Navy had 1,483 officers, exclusive of 239 naval cadets at the Naval Academy. The number of enlisted men allowed in 1891 was 8,250, and the amount appropriated that year was $24,610,501. In 1915 the officers numbered 3,403, the naval cadets numbered 912, the enlisted men numbered 52,561, and the amount appropriated was $145,734,163. In other words, we now have a little more than twice as many officers as in 1891, more than three times as many naval cadets, more than six times as many enlisted men, and nearly six times as large an appropriation. We have now the second strongest Navy in the world, with no enemy in sight and nothing to do but waste powder in target practice, concoct war scares, and give tone and polish to our flamboyant Washington society. [Laughter and applause.] "In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress," as Gen. Ethan Allen remarked at the gates of Fort Ticonderoga, what has become of that vital plank of the Baltimore national platform pledging the Democratic Party to economy and the abolition of useless offices? [Applause.]

What does the greatest living soldier in the United States think of this continental enlistment scheme recommended by the Secretary of War? I refer to Gen. Nelson A. Miles, a soldier who commanded an army corps in the Army of the Potomac when only 25 years of age—not only a gallant and conspicuous general with a four years' battle service in our great Civil War, but noted as the most successful Indian fighter in the after-war period. Gen. Miles has visited and inspected the army of every one of the great powers of Europe and has more expert knowledge of war's machinery than any soldier or war specialist in the United States. Of course, Gen. Miles is against the scheme. He seems to think the scheme did not originate with the Secretary of War, but was concocted in our so-called War College. The War College, as we remember, was the favorite militant child of Col. Roosevelt when he was President. Hence the scheme has a wild and woolly flavor. [Applause and laughter.]

The National Guard is almost unanimously opposed to this kind of preparedness. In the recent national convention of the National Guard in San Francisco, after hearing a powerful letter read from the Secretary of War, and hearing a fervid oration by the eloquent Assistant Secretary of War Breckenridge, the convention turned down the continental proposition. The same action was taken by the State convention of the Ohio National Guard held later in Cincinnati.

In further contention as to our ample preparedness for war, let me state that during the last 17 years 381,312 men have been enlisted, and these with the number in the Army would make a total of more than 400,000 men that have passed through the drill, instruction, and discipline of the military service. Approximately the same number have received military instruction in the National Guard. Added to these figures, there are between two and three millions of men in our country that have passed through all the drill, discipline, and instruction of European armies, and who are now, in the main, earnest, patriotic citizens of the great Republic. Approximately 25,000 young men are graduating every year from our colleges and institutions where military instruction is given. I am indebted to Gen. Miles for these vital statistics.

During the last 30 years the Government has expended nearly $176,000,000 on our seacoast defenses, and the result at Cairo, Port Arthur, and the Dardanelles is sufficient evidence that guns on board ship are no match for coast fortifications and submarine mines. Within the control of the National Government and States there are at least 1,000,000 serviceable rifles. Our gun and ammunition factories are manufacturing daily at least 5,000,000 cartridges and will soon be capable of manufacturing 50,000 artillery shells. In fact, there is now being constructed in our country daily more war material than any two armies now warring against each other in Europe are using in the same time. Hence the alarming clamor about our unpreparedness is criminal foolishness. It should fool no grown-up person outside of an idiotic asylum. [Laughter and applause.]

HOW THE FARMERS STAND.

The farmers in my district are everywhere reported against "preparedness." The State Grange of Ohio, recently in session in Elyria, declared against it. I noticed the Farmers' Union of North Carolina, 50,000 strong, declared against it. I am in receipt of the leading farm journal, the National Field, of December 2, the national organ of the Farmers' Alliance. It prints a very strong editorial, covering two entire pages, giving cogent reasons why farmers everywhere should be against this unnecessary extravagance. I have numerous letters from representative farmers, from the Middle West and Far West, all against preparedness. A letter from A. M. Criswell, president Farmers' Alliance, Biddleton, State of Washington, says:

We held a large farmers union last night and took a vote on Wilson's "preparedness," or rather on the defense bill, and not a vote was in favor of that plan.

William Madison Hicks, Oolagah, Okla., under date of November 23, writes:

I was at Coweta last Saturday and delivered an address on the plan of the President for "preparedness," and the whole country seemed to be aroused against the military scheme. The citizens, without regard to political preferment, openly indorsed the stand taken by Hon. W. J. Bryan on this issue. The citizens at Chelsea, White Hill, Sperry, and Sageeyah have openly condemned, but the great dailies refuse to let the country know what we are doing. In southeast Kansas in the last 10 days and in southwest Missouri in the same time, 53 public mass meetings have been held condemning the President's plan, and yet not one of these resolutions have found its way into print.

Col. Frank G. Yeoman, a veteran soldier and leading Democrat of Milledgeville, Ill., writes that his business has taken him over Carroll County, and finds that not 10 per cent of either party favor the so-called preparedness scheme. A. W. Lewis, of Berkeley, Cal., a student and writer on social and economic reform, writes as follows:

This is the hour when true men must arise and be numbered. Ascertain if this malign influence for a big military establishment emanates from the noble spirit of American manhood, or from those who are solely animated from the mean spirit of selfishness and greed.

THE LABOR UNIONS AGAINST.

The labor unions in my district are against "preparedness." At a called meeting of the Central Labor Union of Toledo, representing 10,000 organized workers and 91 locals, a resolution was passed, without one dissenting vote, against the "preparedness" scheme. Here is a specimen resolution passed by the machinist union, the largest local in Toledo:

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS,
Toledo, Ohio, November 16, 1915.

At the last regular meeting of Lodge 105 the lodge, consisting of over 1,600 members, went on record as opposed to a larger Army or Navy, the vote being unanimous against it.

EARL H. DEANE,
Recording Secretary.

Here let me quote an extract from a signed statement made by our able, experienced, and alert leader, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KITCHIN]:

In the face of the fact that we have a Navy superior to that of Germany or any other nation, except that of Great Britain; in the face of the fact that our Navy is growing larger, stronger, and better equipped than ever before; in the face of the fact, as the President declared both in his message to Congress December last and in his recent Manhattan Club speech, "We are threatened from no quarter," the proposed "preparedness" program at one bound—one year—increases our already immensely large naval appropriations more than our total increase for the last 14 years, more than the increase by Germany the whole 15 years preceding the European war, and more than the combined increase of all the nations in the world in any one year in their history (in times of peace). The five-year program proposed increases our naval appropriation over forty times more than the increase by Germany in five years preceding the European war and $200,000,000 more than the combined increase of all the nations of the world for the five years preceding the European war, and over $50,000,000 more than the com-

bined increase of all the nations in the world for the whole period of 10 years immediately preceding the European war. Add to this the fact that prior to the beginning of the European war we were expending annually on our Navy from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 more than Germany or any other nation, except Great Britain.

Evidently the average citizen, who has been scared into the advocacy of so-called "preparedness," has been misled by reading in the war-scare newspapers and armor-plate magazines that we are utterly unprepared. This is a slander on both our Army and our Navy. And it is untrue, unfair, and unpatriotic. We have the strongest Navy in the world for all defensive purposes in our own waters; and in education, in deportment, in discipline and efficiency, we have the best naval officers in the world. And our Army officers in discipline and deportment and efficiency will compare favorably with the officers of any army anywhere on either continent.

I have no criticism of either the Army or the Navy. My objection is not to quality or efficiency, but to quantity. We need no big military establishment in this Republic. As Cardinal Gibbons very wisely says, we are protected east and west by two great oceans, a protection far more formidable than forts or cannon or navies; and our people, already overtaxed, can not stand the burden of an increased military establishment already too costly.

At the beginning of the European war Germany was expending for past wars and preparations for wars—on its army and navy—55 per cent of the total amount of revenues collected; Japan, 45 per cent; Great Britain, 37 per cent; France, 35 per cent; the United States, over 60 per cent. With the proposed military and naval program enacted into law the United States will be expending over 70 per cent of its total revenues; that is, out of every $100 collected from the people over $70 will go into militarism and navalism and vampireism to mark the ruin of the Republic of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Abraham Lincoln.

SOME ILLUMINATING HISTORY.

On the question of national armament I take my stand with Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence and father of the Democratic Party. [Applause.] In 1799 Thomas Jefferson wrote Elbridge Gerry as follows:

I am for relying for internal defense on our militia solely till actual invasion, and for such a naval force only as will protect our coast harbors from depredations, and not for a standing army in time of peace which may overcome the public sentiment, nor a navy which by its own expenses and the external wars in which it may implicate us will grind us with public burdens and sink us under them.

Here is a fateful admonition for this hour. Jefferson made the protest against the standing army of England the most vital paragraph in the Declaration of Independence. In all the grievances protested against in that immortal document the standing army, as a menace to the peace and prosperity of the Colonies, was mentioned in three separate paragraphs, while every other grievance was mentioned but once.

Let me cite some illuminating history on the preparedness of 95 years ago. In December, 1823, President Monroe issued his memorable message embodying what is now known as the Monroe doctrine. This message was a bold defi and challenge to the three great powers of Europe, known as the Holy Alliance. This Holy Alliance was a league formed in September, 1815, after the Battle of Waterloo had sent Napoleon into exile. It was formed by Alexander the First of Russia, Emperor Francis of Austria, William the Third of Prussia, and indorsed by nearly all the second-class powers of Europe. This Holy Alliance was formed to preserve monarchical absolutism in Europe, and secondarily to see to it that no member of the Bonaparte family should ever occupy any throne in Europe. That President Monroe issued his famous message embodying the Monroe doctrine against any interference by this alliance is a well-established fact. Prof. Peck, in his new International Encyclopedia, says:

The most noteworthy attempt of this Holy Alliance was to extend its operation to the New World by the coercion of Spain's revolting colonies.

President Monroe's message was a challenge to the whole formidable array of Old World monarchies, far more defiant and sweeping that Jefferson's defi to Great Britain July 4, 1776. How about our preparedness then? We had only 10,000 soldiers in the Regular Army, including infantry, artillery, and riflemen. And how about our Navy? We had 7 wooden battleships, 9 small frigates, 2 corvettes—low sloops with one tier of guns—5 sloops, 2 brigs, and 5 small schooners, 30 war craft all told. And how many sea dogs of war did we have then? Let us see. We had 30 captains, 30 master commandants, 9 chaplains, 356 midshipmen, 53 sailing masters, 16 boatswains, and 18 gunners—all told only 512, besides the lieutenants, quartermasters, and Army surgeons. What was the entire population of the United States at that critical period—1823? By the census of 1820 we had, including Indians, 9,633,822. How much did our Navy cost us in 1823? Nine hundred and twenty-nine thousand five hundred and three dollars all told. Did the Monroe doctrine precipitate war? No. We had 3,000 miles of deep ocean between us and any possible enemy in the Old World. That same ocean still rolls between, and we have now 100,000,000 instead of less than 10,000,000 in 1820. Who is afraid? No one with self-poise or ordinary horse sense or courage sufficient to be a citizen of America. [Applause.]

I desire to call the attention of the advocates of "preparedness" to a very valuable pamphlet just issued by Anson Phelps Stokes, secretary of the Yale University. Let me quote from the closing paragraph:

If the United States tries to frighten Europe by her armaments, her distrust of us and her misinterpreting of our motives will lead to deep suspicions and hatred, and these are the things that surely breed war. Knowing that "armed peace" has proved a sham and delusion in Europe, why should not our Nation be willing to take risks for real peace in the interest of a world tired of the cruelties and horrors of war?

HYSTERIA OF 1812.

We had a very disastrous fit of hysteria in 1812, resulting in our second war with Great Britain. Some of our historians charge Henry Clay, then Speaker of the House of Representatives, with fomenting this hysteria. Let me quote what one of the greatest statesmen of the antebellum period said of that war. I refer to Senator Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts. I quote from a memorable oration delivered by Sumner in 1845:

The fruitlessness and vanity of war appear in the results of the great wars by which the world has been lacerated. After long struggles, in which each nation has inflicted and received incalculable injury, peace has been gladly obtained on the basis of the condition of things before the war. Let me refer, for an example, to our last war with Great Britain, the professed object of which was to obtain from the latter power and renunciation of her claim to impress our seamen. The greatest number of American seamen ever officially alleged to be compulsory serving in the British Navy was about 800. To overturn this injustice, the whole country was doomed for more than three years to the accursed blight of war. Our commerce was driven from the seas; resources of the land were drained by taxation; villages on the Canadian frontier were laid in ashes; the metropolis of the Republic was captured; the White House burned, while gaunt distress raged everywhere within our borders. Weary with this rude trial, our Government appointed commissioners to treat for peace, under these instructions: "Your first duty will be to conclude peace with Great Britain, and you are authorized to do it."

That is, we had some 2,000 soldiers killed, twice as many more maimed, and involved the country in an enormous debt, and then made a peace compact with Great Britain which left the impressment of our American seamen unsettled, or just where it was before the war.

THE COSTLY HYSTERIA OF 1898.

We had another violent and costly fit of military hysteria in 1898. It is now known that Cuba could have been freed without war against Spain and without shedding one drop of the blood of an American soldier. After this brief but costly war we paid Spain, a whipped nation, twenty millions for a vast group of islands, 10,000 miles away in the tropical Orient, when Spain had neither possession nor control. In fact, Spain had nothing to sell except the royal prerogative of her boy King Alfonso. We parted with our twenty millions for a tablet upon which to write the epitaph of the Republic of Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln.

The Baltimore platform pledges the Democratic Party to immediate action on the Philippine problem. Lest we forget, I quote from that platform:

We favor an immediate declaration of the Nation's purpose to recognize the independence of the Philippine Islands as soon as a stable government can be established.

As the Philippine Islands are both a menace and a burden and have cost us to date over one thousand millions of worse than wasted money and the lives of over 16,000 soldiers and a pension list of over thirty-five millions, why not recognize now, as a measure of national defense, that solemn promise in our national platform? [Applause.] We could then bring back some 13,000 seasoned and experienced soldiers to join our Army at home. It would also lift the white man's burden in the tropical Orient and shorten our battle line some 10,000 miles should Japan seek to dominate the Pacific Ocean. We would save about forty millions of money, now wasted yearly in the Philippines, and save also the dangerous menace of passing another emergency tax bill in the immediate presence of a presidential campaign.

Seriously, is this not more important and vital than following the lead of a mercenary coterie of murderous shrapnel and munition makers, who are coining unholy millions in the blood of innocents across the Atlantic? [Applause.] Nearly all our recognized leaders of social ethics, nearly all our great humanitarians and teachers are against this preparedness business. You can count the defenders of this wicked folly among our great teachers of moral and economic reform on the fingers of your two hands.

It is proposed to tax a patient and tolerant people, already overtaxed, that an overpowering army of idlers may be endowed to consume the savings of the industrial classes, increasing the already high cost of living, and producing nothing but discontent and trouble. It is a crime against the Republic. It is without sanity, without sense, and withoue excuse. And the same brood of blood-money gangsters are recommending a buzzard brood of aeroplanes. The devil of late has learned to deal destruction and death from the sky. His victims have been mostly women and children and babes. And the devil's allies now clamor for this latest and most barbarous of all war's brutalities as a part of the military outfit of this so-called Christian Republic. Furthermore, of what possible use can we ever have of aeroplanes, either to resist or aggressively fight an enemy with 3,000 miles of ocean between?

OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

Instead of increasing our standing army, already costing the taxpayers over one hundred millions a year, I favor reducing it one-half, to 50,000 men. This would probably save close to fifty millions per year. I would use an adequate sum to improve and strengthen our National Guard, which, should war ever come, will prove our chief reliance. I would set apart, say, ten millions as a starter for old-age pensions to the worthy workers, the wealth producers in our busy hives of industry. Nothing would do such valuable service in healing the constant conflicts between capital and labor as a humane system of old-age pensions, such as Prince Bismarck inaugurated in the German Empire. Not only would this benign alleviation of the woes of the workers heal the antagonism now so apparent in labor strikes, but it would be an inspiration of patriotism to every worthy worker in the United States. Our flag would then be a hope and a symbol of helpfulness, saying to every son of toil, Be true, be faithful to your trust, and when old age comes on apace this flag with the shining stars will be your protector, and a grateful Nation will help you to make your last days on earth comfortable and full of gratitude. As a matter of national defense it would be a cognate inspiration to every worker. Under this proposed system of economic reform and patriotic preparedness we could use ten millions to inaugurate a humane system of old-age pensions, and spend five millions in perfecting the National Guard, and then save thirty-five millions of our present Army budget. This would relieve our weary Ways and Means Committee of much wearing worry and prove a balm and a sweet solace to the great troubled army of overtaxed taxpayers. And the ten millions would give 100,000 old-age pensions at $100 per year. This money would all go into circulation and prove a potent element in the education of the men and women who do the world's work that this Republic is not ungrateful.

OUR COAST DEFENSES.

Probably some anxious taxpayers will ask, When and why was this extensive coast-defense system started? It was in 1885, in order to make a generous way to spend more money. Have any of these big guns ever been called upon to fire at an enemy? No; not one, in all the 30 years; and furthermore, there may never be an enemy in sight for 30 years more. And when this self-same taxpayer, who has been reading in the big newspapers and magazines that our coasts are without defense, finds from the official reports that we have spent on coast defense since 1885 the enormous sum of $175,973,699, he is liable to conclude that there is a vast array of continental liars in this preparedness game.

VIEWS OF OUR GREAT LEADERS.

Ex-Senator Root, of New York, master mind on the question of international law, was the leading speaker before the Pan American Congress in this city on December 28. I quote a significant paragraph from his address:

Some of us believe that the hope of the world's progress lies in the spread and perfection of democratic self-government. It may be that out of the rack and welter of the great conflict may arise a general consciousness that it is the people who are to be considered, their rights and liberties to govern and be governed for themselves, rather than rulers' ambitions and policies of aggrandizement.

This is surely a covert punch in the ribs of that powerful group of war exploiters in Gotham who value blood-coined dollars as more vital than orderly democratic self-government. [Applause.]

At the same session of the Pan American Congress Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, of Cornell University, predicted the settlement of future controversies by arbitration. Force as a moral means of settling controversies, he said, had failed.

At the much-exploited Clark conference at Worcester, Mass., December 18 last, Norman Angell, author of The Great Illusion and other works, whose topic was "America's need for preparedness in policy," said:

America, simmering with the new-raised doctrine of preparedness, is heading straight toward war, unless she formulates before building up her armament a definite policy to tell the world what she proposes to do with her military and naval forces. America is putting a premium on naval rivalry rather than on right or wrong by this brand of neutrality.

On the 8th of November last I received a letter dated New York from the highest class group of scholars, humanitarians, and sociologists in the United States. This letter bore this precious patriotic motto as a guiding principle:

The American League to Limit Armaments is organized to combat militarism and the spread of the militaristic spirit in the United States.

As a matter of moment let me refer to some of this group—all opposed to the preparedness propaganda:

Jane Addams, the foremost woman in the United States on social and economic reform.

Felix Adler, of New York, author of Life and Destiny, the leading writer on social ethics and culture in America.

Ray Stannard Baker, author and scholar, leader of social reform and book writer of Amherst, Mass.

Silas B. Brownell, director of Princeton Theological Seminary, member of the Academy of Sciences, eminent lawyer and churchman.

C. C. Burlingham, graduate of Harvard; leading member of New York bar; United States delegate to International Conference on Maritime Law in Brussels, 1909–10.

Dr. Nicholas M. Butler, president Columbia College, New York; one of our profound scholars and students of sociology; writer and author of the great book Why Should We Change Our Form of Government.

Rev. Henry S. Coffin, D. D., late of Union Theological Seminary; distinguished author, lecturer, and humanitarian.

William J. Curtis, eminent New York lawyer, scholar, and reformer.

Edwin T. Devine, LL. D., graduate of Cornell University; social worker; professor of social economy, Columbia University; author of humane book Misery and Its Causes and other books.

William H. P. Faunce, LL. D., late of the University of Alabama; author and humanitarian.

Austen G. Fox, of New York; Harvard Alumni Association.

Bishop David H. Greer, D. D., eminent scholar, theologian, humanitarian, and author.

Morris Hillquit, LL. D., leading lecturer and lawyer on socialistic topics.

Rev. John Haynes Holmes, author, scholar, and theologian.

Hamilton Holt, editor; graduate of Yale College; student in sociology and economics; author of Commercialism and Journalism.

Dr. Abraham Jacobi, LL. D., of New York; author of the Education of Abandoned Children of Europe and other works; student of criminology.

Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., pastor of Broadway Tabernacle, New York; student and author; wrote the New Crusade and other valuable books.

David Starr Jordan, of California, one of the ablest students of sociology in the United States and one of its ripest scholars; an author with an international reputation; author of the great book The Call of the Twentieth Century; president of Leland Stanford Junior University of California.

Clarence H. Kelsey, banker of New York; graduate of Yale University.

Adolph Lewisohm, noted philanthropist and writer and business man; contributed $300,000 to Columbia University.

Dr. Jacques Loeb, graduate of Berlin University; late of the University of Chicago; author of valuable work on biology.

Edwin D. Mead, lecturer and author, of Chesterfield, N. H.; secretary of the World's Peace Foundation; a high-class scholar and author of A Study of Reformation, also The Philosophy of Carlyle.

George Foster Peabody, LL. D., banker; treasurer of national Democratic committee, New York Chamber of Commerce, and high-class business man.

George Arthur Plimpton, president of Amherst College; member of the American Economic Association and American Social Science Club.

Gustav Pollak, born in Vienna, Austria, now of New York; contributed to the New York Nation and writer of force; historian and contributor to American Encyclopædia; lecturer of continental reputation.

James Bronson Reynolds, of New York; profound student of social reforms; headworker of University Settlement of New York; national municipal reform league scholar; appointed by Gov. Roosevelt in 1900 on the "tenement-house commission."

Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, merchant; president of Associated Jewish Charities; trustee of Rush Medical College and business man of large experience.

Oswald Garrison Villard, journalist; grandson of William Lloyd Garrison, Washington and Lee University, editorial writer

and author of A Biography of Fifty Years; newspaper and magazine writer of national reputation.

Lillian D. Wald, sociologist; originated the idea of Federal Children's Bureau, which passed both Houses of Congress in 1908; lecturer and philanthropist.

Rev. Booker T. Washington (deceased), the foremost leader and teacher of the colored race; the greatest man the Negro race ever produced in America.

The great rabbi, Stephen S. Wise, author of The Ethics of Solomon, profound student of human destiny and entitled to be classed as one of the greatest leaders of Israelites in America.

James Wood, humanitarian, Mount Kisco, N. Y., one of the leading Quakers of the United States, valued contributor to agricultural papers.

Mary Emma Woolley, South Norwalk, Conn., one of the great women of New England, president Mount Holyoke College, member board of electors of Hall of Fame, the Women's Educational Industrial Union, Boston Rhode Island Society for Collegiate Education for Women, author "Monographs" and numerous other pamphlets and essays on topics of reform and human betterment.

The Rev. Washington Gladden, the leading Protestant minister of Ohio in the broad domain of civics, a recognized teacher of sociology, is preaching powerful sermons against this military propaganda.

Even in this wicked city of Washington, where the newspapers are all one way, there is a healthy and growing sentiment against this military propaganda. We have a well-organized peace society, a rational defense league, opposed to war, and an antimilitary organization, all composed of influential men and women. Here is a letter from Takoma Park, Washington, D. C., dated December 31, 1915, from the Social Study Club. This club is composed of 10 scientists, a leading minister, a charity worker, and a War Department official. After a full debate, the vote stood 3 in favor and 8 against the military program of the administration.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio have time to conclude his remarks.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio be permitted to conclude his remarks. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHERWOOD. As this is not a political question, I have sent letters, which have been published in my district, asking for instructions from my constituents how to vote on this vital matter. I have not received one solitary letter, telegram, or verbal message asking me to vote for this colossal extravagance. It is due to say, however, that there is a National Defense League in Toledo composed of 10 or 12 high-class citizens.

I also have a petition, signed by 275 high-class scholars and leaders of the best thought in New York City and vicinity, all for peace and against the barbarism of war preparedness.

I must not fail to mention the superb attitude of that profound thinker and venerated prelate, Cardinal Gibbons. The views of Cardinal Gibbons with reference to what is commonly designated as "adequate preparedness" are well worth earnest and thoughtful consideration. His world knowledge is vast and comprehensive. His devotion to the highest American ideals is known to every man and woman of intelligence in the United States. In an authorized interview December 2, 1915, Cardinal Gibbons said:

> There is no need for America as a Nation to be alarmed or hysterically apprehensive of war. We are the safest Nation on the face of the earth, so far as locality goes. Providence has been kind to us. He has placed us where we are, protected by nature from the incursions of an enemy. On the east we have the ocean barrier of the Atlantic. On the west the Pacific protects us. To the north we have the quiet Canadians. As for the South, there is no danger of an invasion either on the part of Mexico or the South American countries. For this reason I would be sorry to see an immense standing army organized in this country. For one hundred and twenty-odd years we have prospered with a comparatively small army, relying upon the justice of our position for our protection. I do not see why we should be apprehensive at this time—certainly not on account of any European power. They are now well-nigh exhausted, and they certainly would not attack us.

At the close of our great Civil War Gen. Grant, then the foremost soldier of the modern world, approved the muster out of all the Volunteers and reducing our standing army to 25,000 men. There was a powerful and aggressive element in the North clamoring for a war with England. During the war Confederate cruisers, built in English shipyards and armed in English arsenals, had driven American commerce from the seas and oceans of the world, but President Grant favored the Geneva court of arbitration.

Morley, in his life of Gladstone, says:

> The treaty of Washington and the Geneva arbitration stand out as the most notable victories in the nineteenth century in the noble art of preventive diplomacy and the most signal exhibition of self-command in two or three of the great powers of the Western World.

At Appomattox Grant stood on fame's topmost pinnacle, the foremost man in all the world, but in the Geneva award he was greater than at Appomattox. [Applause.]

I remember, in 1868, going through the old Ashtabula district of Ohio with Gen. James A. Garfield, afterwards President, then starting on his remarkable civil career. I remember the applause which greeted his peroration in approving the muster-out of that great Army of volunteers, in which he stated that—

> We need no large standing army in this country. We are a Republic where every citizen is a beneficiary of the Government. In Europe government rests upon force, and every laboring man is carrying a soldier on his back. In the German Empire the spiked helmet is supreme, but in the United States of America government rests upon the hearts and hands and homes of all the people.

I can not believe that all of Gen. Garfield's splendid idealism is gone. Let us hope not. I hope the time is coming and is near at hand when all this brass-toned hysteria over militarism and ocean domination will cease. When I think of the serenity and virility of American patriotism a half century ago, when great soldiers like Grant and statesmen of the deep humanities like Garfield were the leaders, compared with the truckling servility to organized barbarity now, I feel like quoting a couplet from our own poet, Howard S. Taylor:

> We have forgot! A Roman lust
> Profanes our ancient holy things.
> We trample justice in the dust:
> We have the rabies of the kings,
> The scarlet rage of gun and sword.
> Have mercy on thy people, Lord.

We are to-day at peace with all the world. Why should we prepare for war when we have never had a war in over a century and a quarter of national life that was not of our own seeking? No nation on either side of the Atlantic has ever attacked us when we were numerically weak. How utterly idiotic is the idea that any European nation now, exhausted in fighting men, with business and industry paralyzed, with commerce driven from the seas and oceans of the world; loaded down with a debt that staggers belief, with the land filled with millions of widows and five times as many fatherless children, with 6,000,000 maimed and crippled soldiers—the legless, the armless, the insane, and the sightless, who have escaped from the damp pits of the trenches and the lurid hell of battle—all dependents on the Empire for all their weary lives; that this Empire is going to make an impossible crossing of 3,000 miles of deep ocean with an army that it is impossible to either equip or transport; that this phantom army is going to attack 100,000,000 of people in the United States, between whom there is no quarrel, is the most preposterous proposition that was ever exploited since the cave man of the prehistoric age was in the first stages of evolution. [Laughter.]

We are at peace with all the world. Let us strive, as becomes the citizens of a Christian nation, to make that peace permanent and perpetual. Let us put aside all thoughts of gun and sword as unworthy our traditions and history and look to a future wherein the flag of our shining stars of States shall be a beacon light beckoning our people to peaceful pursuits and social and moral betterment. The great present, with its glowing zeal for humanity, with a culture deepened and broadened by science and enriched by all history, with its strong-winged soul of prophecy hot and glowing with the blood beats a realized brotherhood of man claims us and calls us to stand by the ancient faith. [Applause.]

Let us pray, and labor with our prayers, that this hour of military hysteria will speedily pass, and that the sword and the man on horseback shall never frustrate the true mission and destiny of our beloved America—peace, progress, and prosperity under the supreme guidance of constitutional law. [Applause.]

THE LATE JUSTICE LAMAR.

Mr. TRIBBLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for five minutes to announce the death of Mr. Justice Lamar.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia asks unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes on the subject of the death of Mr. Justice Lamar. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. TRIBBLE. Mr. Speaker, this House, the State of Georgia, and the entire Nation as well have heard with profound sorrow of the death of Justice Lamar. Justice Lamar was born and reared on a farm in Elbert County, in the district I have the honor to represent.

It can be said of him truthfully the high position of judge of the Supreme Court of the United States sought him and that he

did not seek the position. He had no political aspirations. He was called from private life to the position of honor he occupied. Before filling the high position on the Supreme Court of the United States he was appointed by the governor of Georgia to the supreme court of that State and was reelected without opposition, but shortly thereafter resigned on account of ill health. He then engaged in the practice of law for a term of years. While sojourning in Augusta, Ga., a few days that great jurist, President Taft, became acquainted with Justice Lamar and the acquaintance ripened into close friendship. President Taft marked him as a man of judicial temperament, judicial mind, and talents. A vacancy occurred on the Supreme Bench, and while President Taft was besieged with many applications from all over the United States through friends of the applicants, his mind went back to Georgia and firmly settled upon this Georgia lawyer. To satisfy his own mind of the competency of Judge Lamar he sent for the Georgia Reports and personally examined decisions rendered by Judge Lamar, thereby satisfying himself overwhelmingly that this Georgia lawyer was the man for the position. President Taft then conferred upon Justice Lamar not only this great honor, but he honored the State of Georgia by laying aside party lines and appointing this great jurist and Democrat. Justice Lamar did not seek the position on the supreme bench of Georgia; the governor appointed him in recognition of his ability. Justice Lamar did not seek the position as Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States; the President of the United States sought Justice Lamar and tendered him the position. Justice Lamar had retired from the bench of Georgia on account of ill health, never intending to return to public life, but he felt duty bound to accept this position voluntarily tendered him by the President of his country.

Justice Lamar served with distinction to himself and honor to the great State of Georgia, which he represented. All men spoke well of Justice Lamar, and no man spoke evil of him. He was a man of great personality and left a strong impress upon all with whom he came in contact. The members of the Georgia bar who knew him loved him, and the same is true of the lawyers who met him in Washington.

During the early spring he had a slight stroke of paralysis, caused by overwork. There was never a more conscientious and hard worker than Justice Lamar. There are no mistakes in his decisions. He never left a case incomplete and no errors can be charged to his record.

It had been his custom to make an annual trip to the old homestead at Ruckersville, and he had shown considerable anxiety to make that trip during the summer of this year. He even went to the extent of announcing to his friends at Ruckersville the date of his anticipated return, but he has not been able to go back to the scenes of his childhood since his illness in the spring.

Two weeks ago, when he returned to Washington from White Sulphur Springs, he was able to return to the Capitol and make short journeys around Washington. He contracted cold and for two weeks he had been gradually sinking, and finally passed away as one falling asleep.

The memory of Justice Lamar will live forever in the history of Georgia and this Nation as one of the greatest jurists of the country, and one who did not seek political preferment but was called on account of his superior ability. Soon his remains will be carried to the South to rest in the old red hills of Georgia, the State he honored and loved so well.

THE LATE GOV. HAMMOND, OF MINNESOTA.

Mr. HENRY and Mr. ELLSWORTH rose.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House upon the death of Gov. Winfield Scott Hammond, of Minnesota.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota asks unanimous consent to address the House on the life, character, and death of Gov. Hammond, of Minnesota. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago I heard of the shocking death of the late governor of Minnesota in the Southland. I saw the newspaper accounts of the splendid courtesy that was shown in bringing his remains through Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Kentucky under escort of the governors of those Southern States; and as I pictured in my mind's eye, as I could so well, being a native of the little town in which he was buried but yesterday afternoon, the sadness that overtook my native State of Minnesota, and when I realized that as the sun went down yesterday afternoon it was to a million people the saddest day in the history of the State, I felt that some recognition of that event should be had in this Chamber. He served four terms in this body, in the Sixtieth, the Sixty-first, Sixty-second, and Sixty-third Congresses. He was a modest man, and I believe that I state a plain fact when I say that not many, except his old neighbors in his home in southern Minnesota, realized and appreciated the virtues of this truly great man.

As a neighbor he was painstaking, unselfish, generous to a fault; as a man, a patriot, and respecter of the truth; as a citizen, always loyal, patriotic, and public spirited; a lawyer who always tried causes upon their merits, and not a stickler for technicalities. As an official he was ever zealous to perform the duties of his public trust in any and every position which he held. As a political antagonist he was a man whose indignation, once aroused, went out against the opposition and made them feel the very power of his personality and the wisdom of his forceful eloquence; and, when the campaign was over and the turmoil was cleared away, a man who could clasp you by the hand and be the same kind, considerate neighbor that he was in the beginning.

The dominating characteristic, though, was his modesty, and of that particularity I want to speak. He was modest to a fault. The last man in the little town of St. James, a little city of 2,000 people, in the southern part of the State of Minnesota, to assert himself on any public occasion, no matter whether he occupied the humble position of city attorney in the little city or the attorney of the little county, a small county in that part of the State, or Congressman of his district or governor of the State, upon any occasion—Winfield Scott Hammond, if there was a public occasion in the little city or village, was found sitting in the rear with his hands folded, speculating upon some perhaps little inconsiderable part of the event. He was the kind of a man that if you pointed to the sturdy oak, instead of expostulating on its great branches and its rugged roots which protruded from the ground, he would see in it the little tentacles or fibers at the end which took the sap of life; he would see the veins that took the sap into the twigs and leaves and stems—the little things that went to make up the great whole; and such was his life, a man of modest environment, of unpretentious thought, who brought the small things together to make up the great things which made the life he lived.

If I may be permitted time, I will quote one brief sentence, the author of which was a judge and a friend of the late Winfield Scott Hammond, whom he greatly admired. I have often heard him quote it. I do not quote it with any reflection upon its sentiment so far as theology is concerned, but as it reflects his ideal of the kindnesses of everyday life. It is:

A single dog waived from the summit of St. Bernard bearing a message of hope and sympathy to the weary and benighted is a better exemplar of the teachings of mankind than is the founder of any scholastic theology which can only mystify the soul or paralyze the intellect.

And so in this body, in which he served four terms, I consider it a duty which I perform with a deep sense of sorrow, to say these few words in this Chamber to the memory of Winfield Scott Hammond, the late lamented governor of Minnesota. [Applause.]

Of the many beautiful testimonials to the memory of the late Winfield Scott Hammond, who was an honored Member of this House until the time of his resignation a year ago to assume the duties of governor of his State, I desire to introduce the following by prominent citizens of his State.

By Cyrus Northrop, president emeritus of the University of Minnesota:

[From the Minneapolis Journal, Dec. 31, 1915.]

"He was a splendid type of citizen—splendid in every way. The State has suffered a tremendous loss."

By A. O. Eberhart, former governor:

[From the Minneapolis Journal, Dec. 31, 1915.]

"The death of Gov. Hammond is a loss to the entire community. He was a man of exceptional ability and gave the State a good administration. Gov. Hammond did not play to the gallery. He did what he thought best for the State at all times."

By Fred B. Snyder, president university board of regents:

[From the Minneapolis Journal, Dec. 31, 1915.]

"The death of Gov. Hammond is a great loss to the State and to the university. The more I saw of the governor the better I liked him. He was a Democrat in politics, but he was a nonpartisan governor. I considered him one of the ablest men the State of Minnesota ever had in the executive chair."

By Charles M. Andrist, secretary to the late governor:

[From the Minneapolis Journal, Dec. 31, 1915.]

"Mr. Hammond was the best friend I had. I can not express my grief in mere words. He was one of the cleanest cut men in his public acts I have ever known. His decisions were based on whether a proposition was right or wrong and never as to whether it was expedient or inexpedient. He was one of the most lovable of men."

By Hon. JAMES R. MANN, minority leader of the House:

[From the St. Paul Pioneer Press, Dec. 31, 1915.]

"I had a great personal admiration for the governor and his death moves me deeply. He was a fair fighter at all times and wise in council and debate. Minnesota has suffered a great loss; so has the country at large. It is a pity that such a man should have been stricken in the flower of his manhood."

By Senator OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD:

[From the St. Paul Pioneer Press, Dec. 31, 1915.]

"I am greatly shocked to hear of Mr. Hammond's death. He was an ideal Representative and performed excellent service as a Member of the House. As a member of the Ways and Means Committee I knew him well and had great respect for his judgment on public questions."

By Senator MOSES E. CLAPP:

[From the St. Paul Pioneer Press, Dec. 31, 1915.]

"Coming so suddenly, Gov. Hammond's death was a great shock to all of us and has plunged us in grief. Our acquaintance dates to the time when he was practicing law in St. James, before he became a candidate for Congress, and our relations as members of the same profession were always pleasant. When he came to this House we were thrown still more together, and I came to regard him as a man of sterling worth. He was very able, deliberate in his judgment, and of high character and integrity."

By Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President:

[From the St. Paul Pioneer Press, Dec. 31, 1915.]

"I knew Gov. Hammond well, and had respect for his good common sense, his poise, and the deliberative judgment that he brought to bear in the consideration of public questions. He was a fine type of American, a faithful public servant, and a loyal friend."

A few days before the late governor left for his last earthly trip to the Southland, in answer to a request for a Christmas expression by Miss Carrie E. Eppley, superintendent of Hopewell Hospital, in Minneapolis, he wrote the following reply, which is so thoroughly characteristic of the man that I offer it here:

Letter to superintendent of Hopewell Hospital:

[From the Minneapolis Tribune, Jan. 2, 1916.]

"DEAR MISS EPPLEY: Each has his burdens to bear. The more cheerfully they are carried the brighter they seem to be. How fortunate it is that we may always hope for a to-morrow brighter and happier than to-day. Troubles may disappear. Business may be better. The sick again may be strong. The distressed may have relief. Hope makes one cheerful, and cheerfulness aids us in getting over the rough places in life.

"God is good. He has given us the right to hope for better days in this world and assurance of the happiest days in the world to come. Christmas is the anniversary of Him who has given the children of earth their greatest joy and dearest hope, the Apostle of Love and Sunshine, foe of hate and gloom. Let us all rejoice that on this day, centuries ago, Christ was born. May His loving-kindness rest upon the patients of Hopewell Hospital and bring them joy on this Christmas day and assure them of a happy, bright New Year.

"Yours, very truly,

"WINFIELD S. HAMMOND."

I submit, also, a resolution by the Minnesota delegation in Congress, passed on January 4, 1916.

The Members of the Minnesota delegation in Congress having heard of the recent death of Gov. Winfield Scott Hammond, met and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we express our sincere and profound sorrow at the sudden death of Gov. Hammond. Having known and associated with him, his death is a personal loss to all of us. In his official life he was a man of the highest character, faithful and efficient in the discharge of his duties. In his private life he was modest, kind, and considerate to others. He deserved and earned the highest regard and esteem of all who knew him. His death in the prime of his power and usefulness is a distinct loss to the State and Nation he loved so well.

Resolved further, That we tender to the relatives of the deceased our deepest sympathy in this their hour of bereavement.

KNUTE NELSON.	MOSES E. CLAPP.
A. J. VOLSTEAD.	HALVOR STEENERSON.
GEORGE R. SMITH.	SYDNEY ANDERSON.
CHARLES R. DAVIS.	F. F. ELLSWORTH.
CARL C. VAN DYKE.	C. A. LINDBERGH.
C. B. MILLER.	T. D. SCHALL.

He was a modest man, a true friend, an able lawyer, a conscientious official, and an able statesman.

His death is a deep sorrow to his adopted city, a shock to the great State of Minnesota, and took from the great political party to which he was so loyally devoted the prospect of a new leader in the Nation's wide sphere.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMS). The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, I desire to congratulate the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ELLSWORTH] on the beautiful and admirable speech which he just delivered. The House of Representatives, according to my judgment, is one of the strictest critics in the world, and at the same time it is one of the most generous. I do not believe there is any place on earth where a man reaches his true level more quickly than in the House of Representatives.

There is not a man who served with Gov. Hammond who does not sincerely regret his death.

None knew him but to love him;
None named him but to praise.

He came here under very peculiar circumstances and he died in a peculiar situation. He came from a district that is strongly Republican. He was preceded by a Republican, and he was succeeded by a Republican. He died as governor of a State that has anywhere from 40,000 to 80,000 Republican majority in it. The fact that he achieved these great stations so universally coveted by men is a complete demonstration of the fact that he was worthy of them. He achieved high position here, was on the great Committee on Ways and Means, and served his country and his district faithfully and well. His history is one of the valuable assets not only of the State of Minnesota but of the American Republic.

Since I have been here, now 21 years, I have served in this House with a multitude of governors, a few ex-governors, but most of them when they were here were future governors. The State of Maine has a habit of sending her ex-governors to the House of Representatives. That is the only State that has that habit. I have always said, and I say now, that one of the most valuable things that comes to a man in public life here is the personal friendships which he forms. We may be defeated hereafter and retired to private life, and whatever glories we have attained here may fade from the public mind, and probably will, but the recollection of the personal friendships abides with us always. I am glad that the big aisle is not a line of demarcation between friends. [Applause.]

Accident determines very largely our associates here and elsewhere. Accident first brought me into close communion with Gov. Hammond, on account of a very gracious act which he performed. In the old time, when we drew for seats, I was extremely lucky. The first House that I served in I was the first Democrat to draw a seat, and in the next two Houses that I served in I drew high enough up to get within the central block of seats. The next House I served in I was again the first Democrat to draw a seat. The sixth time, coming up on the street car the morning the House was to be organized, I told my wife that on the doctrine of probabilities I ought to be the last Member in the House to draw a seat, and I was next to the last. The astronomer Proctor figured it out once—and he was a great astronomer—that when playing poker a man would hold a royal straight flush only once out of a million hands. On the same doctrine of probabilities a man ought not to have drawn the first seat on his side more than once in any service in this House shorter than that of my venerable friend, Mr. Speaker CANNON. So on the sixth occasion when Mr. Hammond was here the first time I had to take a seat away back yonder on the outside rim. He drew so high up that he selected the seat that is right where the end of the table now is on the Democratic side, and, by the way, that was the best seat in the House. He came to me—I had never seen him or been introduced to him—and he said, "You have a great deal to do here and I am a new Member and will not have very much to do, and I want to swap seats with you." That was, as I said, a gracious and kindly act, and I never forgot it.

Minnesota has been unfortunate in one thing; that is, the Democrats of Minnesota. Within a comparatively recent time they have elected two governors. They elected Gov. Johnson three times. He was not a bad chance for being President of the United States, and if he had lived that third term out I am not at all certain that he would not have been now in the White House. From the peculiar circumstances under which Gov. Hammond lived and the high position that he attained, he was not a bad chance for President sometime if he had lived the Psalmist's allotment. Of course death comes to us all, but I have philosophized time and again a good deal about when men die. It is strange to me that a man in the very flower of his years, as Gov. Hammond was, a little past 50, a strong useful man, of high capacity, of power to serve his country with ability, should be taken and so many others who are not of very much account in the world should be left behind. But such things must be. While the House of Representatives can not in the very nature of things adjourn out of respect for the memory of all the former Congressmen who die, I think it is eminently fitting and proper that these exercises should take place in behalf of one of the ablest, most amiable, and most modest men with whom I have been associated in the 21 years I have been here. [Applause.]

Mr. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker, we have all heard with profound regret of the death of the distinguished governor of Minnesota, who for eight years was a Member of this body. During the entire period of his service here I knew him intimately and well, and was closely connected with his activities as a Member of Congress.

I take this opportunity to pay this tribute of respect to the memory of my friend.

He was a modest, quiet, cultured gentleman, and at the same time a strong, forceful man of action. In all the emergencies of life he discharged his full duty to his community, his State, and his country.

Winfield Scott Hammond was born 53 years ago in the State of Massachusetts and spent in New England the years of his childhood and his young manhood. He was splendidly educated in an old-fashioned, conservative New England college. When he attained his majority he went to the great State in which he spent the mature years of his life. He brought with him the culture and conservatism of New England to aid him in his work in the great progressive northwest section of the United States. He there had presented to him the splendid possibilities of usefulness which open up always before educated young men of talent and ability in that section of the United States. He earned at once the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens and he retained it until the very last. The high esteem in which he was held by those who knew him best is evidenced by the fact that although he was a Democrat with opinions fixed and unchangeable, he was elected to Congress four times from a district strongly Republican. Just before the expiration of his service here, after he had stood for seven years in the limelight and after, as a member of the Ways and Means Committee, he had rendered valuable aid and assistance in the construction of the Democratic revenue measure now in operation, he was elected governor of Minnesota, a State which can always be considered one of the Republican States of the Union. Such honors as this rarely come to a man on this earth.

He was for years a member of the great committee of this House on which I have the honor to serve—the Ways and Means Committee—to which has been delegated the task of preparing the several revenue measures which in recent years have passed the House, and of preparing the tariff bill now in force. During the long hearings and deliberations which preceded the reporting out of these tariff bills the members of the committee, whether they agreed with him or not, learned to respect and to honor him. We learned early that while he was a man of strong convictions he was always ready to yield to evidence and to argument and was conscientious in the discharge of every duty. He was, in all emergencies and at all times, an honest man, and no greater compliment can be paid to the memory of a man than this.

He died when for him the sun still stood high in the heavens, when he was still in all the vigor of manhood, and when his mental powers were at their very best. He died far from home in the pleasant Southland, and when his body commenced its long journey back to his home in the colder North, with splendid chivalry the governors of the great States through which his remains passed acted as a bodyguard, and his remains were tenderly conveyed across State boundaries and over great rivers back to the home he loved and to the people who loved him. To-day his remains rest under the snow in the State he loved.

He leaves to his family and to his friends a record of accomplishments extending throughout the years of his life.

May the snows of winter lie soft on his last resting place; may the winds of winter blow light over his grave; may the birds sing there their sweetest songs through the long, sunny summer days to come.

Kind, loyal, faithful friend, farewell!

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentleman is accorded five minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, the distinguished Speaker of this House, who is loved on both sides of the House equally well, has already referred this afternoon to the personal friendships which are formed in the House between Members, regardless of parties, The new Members of the House can not yet understand the personal relations which exist between men who in the open meet only in combat. It is, I think, the saving quality of the American people that they make their political issues on principles, and after a political fight is over and one side or the other has won and men have been elected to offices of responsibility they retain personal friendly relations. That is not the case everywhere in the world. Last spring I went with a party to Hawaii. Mrs. Mann and I spent some time in California and returned home about the 1st of July, where I met a large number of invitations on my desk to go out and make addresses in many different places, perhaps undoubtedly because some misguided people in the world had the notion that they might be hearing a future President or candidate for the presidency. [Laughter and applause.] I had resolved to decline all of these, because I had made up my mind to take a rest last summer. Among the invitations which I received was one from the State Bar Association of Minnesota. I wrote a letter declining; but later, in going over the papers, I received a communication from Gov. Hammond asking me to accept this invitation, and because I had formed such a high idea of Gov. Hammond and had become so friendly personally with him in the House that was the only invitation at that time which I accepted, because I wanted to show to him that I did have for him a warm, affectionate feeling as well as a high personal regard. And it was a great pleasure to me when I learned of his leaving us for the other world to know that I had so felt toward him and, as I believe, every other Member in the House had felt toward him who knew him. It was a great loss to the House when he left us to become governor of Minnesota. It was a great loss to the country when he was called hence. [Applause.]

RURAL CREDITS.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent to address the House for 20 minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, it is gratifying to realize that the Congress is about to legislate on the subject of rural credits. There are millions of homeless and landless people throughout this country who will hail with delight the information that the American Congress is now to consider this great problem.

In my judgment it is the greatest economic question Congress has dealt with for more than 40 years.

Mr. Speaker, on July 22, 1915, it was my privilege to say in a statement to the Texas people that this Congress should enact rural-credits legislation and that it should be bottomed upon certain principles. As outlined then, I reiterate them to-day.

The Baltimore platform, declaring that rural-credits legislation is of equal importance to the reformation of our currency laws, Democracy should immediately redeem that promise. Having studied the question for many months, I suggest legislation upon substantially these principles.

Provide for organizing national farm loan associations, with Federal charters and Government aid, of not less than five farmers, in certain districts throughout the United States for the purpose of making long-time loans on farm lands and at a rate of interest not to exceed 6 per cent per annum, for the purpose of improving farm lands already acquired and for enabling tenants and those without homes to purchase and improve farms and broad acres. These associations should be federated in 12 Federal land banks, corresponding substantially to the 12 Federal reserve banks. The details should be worked out under the *"Amortization plan"* so as to allow these mortgages to run for periods of time ranging from 5 to 35 or more years, and should permit paying off present farm incumbrances of more than $5,000,000,000 so as to reduce interest rate and burdens. And as members of the Federal land banks these associations should be allowed to use the farm mortgages as collateral with said land banks for the purpose of converting them into cash and as the basis for farm loan bonds or debentures.

TWELVE FEDERAL LAND BANKS.

The Government should authorize the establishment of 12 Federal land banks, with a capital stock of not less than $500,000 each, for the purpose of buying mortgages from the land associations and of raising the capital therefore by issuing farm loan bonds or debentures.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS IN THE FEDERAL LAND BANKS.

The law should allow the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit in the Federal land banks one-half of the general fund held in the Treasury of the United States in order that such banks may use this Government money to securely establish and maintain this rural credits system. *The credit of the Government should be furnished in this and other ways in abundant measure to place the farmers' banking machinery upon the surest foundation. The commercial banking act is saturated with Government aid.* The Government should subscribe for the stock of the Federal land banks, provided the subscriptions of farm-loan associations and other subscribers are not sufficient.

It should be provided that the Government credit and funds are placed behind these banks in abundant fashion. The Federal Government should obligate itself to purchase each year $50,000,000 or more of these farm-loan bonds. *It should come*

squarely to the aid of these banks, and even guarantee all their bonds.

SEPARATE AND DISTINCT SYSTEM FOR FARMERS.

A farm-loan board should be created in the Treasury Department at Washington analogous to the Federal Reserve Board and endowed with substantially the same powers. This system should be entirely separate and distinct from the Federal reserve act. State institutions should be allowed to enter the system. These are the essential and fundamental points of the legislation I shall advocate.

By this method let us make it possible for farmers to lighten their burdens and for the millions of worthy and homeless men, tenants, and laborers to acquire farms and pay for them under the "Amortization plan," in periods running from five to thirty-five or more years, at a very low rate of interest and in no event to exceed 6 per cent per annum. In this way we guarantee homes for the homeless and lands for the landless. And thus we can put upon the uncultivated lands in Texas, amounting to 100,000,000 acres, sturdy farmers and home builders.

FOR THE RELIEF OF THE COTTON GROWERS AND FARMERS.

The principle of bills introduced by me for the relief of cotton growers is correct, and I defend those measures.

In addition to what the Secretary of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board have ample authority for doing now to finance the cotton crop, the things proposed by me last year should have been adopted by Congress.

Under conditions brought on by the European war the Government should have deposited in the national banks of the South funds to be advanced to the producers of cotton at a low rate of interest for one year or longer. For such purpose redeemable United States notes could be issued or Panama Canal bonds could be sold and the proceeds added to such notes to bring such funds up to an adequate amount. I insist that the Secretary of the Treasury should have deposited these moneys as a trust fund to be loaned to the cotton growers, as he did when he sent to New York City banks on August 2 last year $40,000,000, with much larger sums on subsequent days, aggregating $140,000,000, to steady the stock market on Wall Street. The cotton can always be pledged at its market value and thus become the best-known security for the loans. The Government in this war crisis should do this with free and lavish hand. In July, 1915, my position was as outlined above.

1915 COTTON CROP SAVED—SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY USES THE POWER AS SUGGESTED.

Mr. Speaker, in line with these contentions the Secretary of the Treasury in 1915 deposited in the Federal reserve banks of the South Government funds and provided for financing the cotton crop and enabling farmers to hold it. The Federal Reserve Board established its commodity rate and made it possible for the member banks to rediscount paper based on cotton warehouse receipts and to loan money to the cotton farmers at a rate of interest not exceeding 6 per cent. The value of the cotton crop was preserved, and the fate befalling the farmers in 1914 by the paralysis of the cotton market was averted. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board deserve the gratitude of the southern people and are receiving it. It was my good fortune last August to urge this exact course upon those officials in accordance with my promises, and I am grateful in finding myself in precise accord with the course pursued by our Government.

SECRETARY M'ADOO TAKES PRIDE IN DEPOSITING CROP FUNDS—1915 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

In his annual report just out, speaking of the cotton crop, Mr. McAdoo said:

I am led to believe that the Government's action had a happy effect upon the situation; that it contributed to the immediate restoration of confidence, prevented demoralization, and was a potential factor in the steady rise in the value of cotton from between 8 and 9 cents a pound at which it was then selling, to between 11 and 12 cents a pound, at which it is now selling.

In 1914 for many months I contended that such course would save millions of dollars to Southern farmers. The Secretary of the Treasury by his wise action preserved the value of the crop of 1915, and I congratulate and thank him for 30,000,000 of Southern people.

In August, 1915, by special visit to Washington as a Representative from Texas I had the honor to urge this exact course upon the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve Board.

MY RURAL CREDITS BILL INTRODUCED AT THE BEGINNING OF THIS CONGRESS.

Mr. Speaker, in further pursuance with my statement and promises I have just introduced a rural credits bill providing for long-time loans on farm lands, with the maximum interest rate of 6 per cent, to be paid off under the "Amortization plan." *An analysis of the bill shows that it provides the way of bringing the "landless man" to the proud proprietorship of the soil. It points the way to the ownership of homes for the millions of tenants and landless in Texas and the other States. It provides for purchasing and improving homesteads and improving those already purchased.* Its distinct features are as follows:

Provision is made for a farm-loan board, including a farm-loan commissioner to direct this rural credits system. An abundance of power is conferred on this board in conformity with the principles set forth in the Federal reserve act and as provided for in the proposed ship-purchase board. There is specific provision for organizing national farm-loan associations, with Federal charters, endowed with abundant powers for making loans on farm lands at a low rate of interest, based upon farm mortgages, as the initial units of the system. All this is in conformity with my views above set forth touching these loan associations.

In certain sections provision is made for creating 12 Federal land banks, decreeing that the Federal Government shall take stock in these banks under certain circumstances. These farm-loan associations are federated into 12 land banks, which correspond substantially with the 12 Federal reserve banks. Provision is made allowing mortgages to run for periods ranging from 5 to 35 years and to be paid off under the "Amortization plan." This will enable paying off present farm incumbrances of more than $5,000,000,000. The Federal land banks are authorized to purchase mortgages from the farm-loan associations and to issue debenture bonds upon said mortgages.

Further on there is provision for depositing one-half of the public funds held in the Treasury of the United States in the 12 Federal land banks. Authority for such deposits is given in section 14 of this bill as introduced. In section 31 there is abundant provision for Government aid. *The Federal Government is authorized to purchase as much as $100,000,000 in any one year of the farm-loan bonds issued upon farm mortgages. Here in bounteous measure Government aid is extended to the farmers as it has been accorded to the commercial world in the Federal reserve act; and upon the same terms, in the same way, and on identically the same principle the farmers with equal cost may secure funds from the Government mint through this rural-credits system.*

Mr. Speaker, I shall insist that the Government purchase as many as $100,000,000 of these bonds in any year and that the credit of the Government shall be placed behind this system by guaranteeing all the farm-loan bonds issued by any and all the Federal land banks. In this way we set up a system with life and vigor in it that will sustain itself and put the farmers upon an exact footing with the commercial and business world already provided for in the Federal reserve act. For a system based on these great principles I shall continue to contend in this Congress. *Let no man think that a rural-credits law not entirely divorced from the commercial banking system and filled to the fullest measure with Government aid will satisfy the farming population of America.* Their demand is just and should be obeyed. For one, I raise their standard and shall fight to the end of the conflict with the earnest belief that their day of victory is at hand under Democratic administration.

Mr. Speaker, when the commercial world demanded an *asset currency* and said they desired the credit of this Government behind the great banking interests of America, we served notice on them that the day would soon come when the tillers of the soil, who make this country great, prosperous, and happy, would knock at the doors of Congress and demand a system of rural credits in behalf of agriculture. That day has come. The commercialist can take his assets—his mere paper merchandise—to the Federal reserve banks and have Federal reserve notes exchanged for them in any amount consistent with the 40 per cent gold reserve requirement. And now we say mortgages on the rich acres of soil in this country are a better security. It is high time for the farmer to come to the Government and secure money on the same terms on which we are issuing it to the commercial world. Therefore, I shall stand in this House until the contest is ended and in my humble way insist that the United States Government shall guarantee farm-loan bonds based on farm mortgages, and purchase $100,000,000 or more of them every year. I know there are good men who stand here and fear to raise their voices in behalf of the farming population because they dread the stigma of being called "*demagogues.*" Many good men are swayed in their attitude in that respect because they dread criticism. So far as I am concerned, my course is fixed, and whether the stigma of demagogy is placed on my name or not, I enlist on the side of the man who tills the soil, and shall press forward in this contest until it is settled in their behalf. [Applause.]

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT FOR HIS APPROVAL.

Mr. LAZARO, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that on December 17, 1915, they had presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following joint resolution:

H. J. Res. 59. Joint resolution extending the provisions of the act entitled "An act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes," approved October 22, 1914, to December 31, 1916.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD in regard to the life of the late Justice Lamar.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the life and character of the late Mr. Justice Lamar. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Friday next, after the reading of the Journal and the disposition of business on the Speaker's table, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GARDNER] have leave to address the House for one hour.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] asks unanimous consent that on next Friday, after the reading of the Journal and the disposition of business on the Speaker's table, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GARDNER] shall be permitted to address the House for one hour. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. VAN DYKE, at the request of Mr. ELLSWORTH, was granted leave of absence for three days, because of attendance upon the funeral of the late Gov. Winfield Scott Hammond, of Minnesota.

Mr. DAVENPORT, by unanimous consent, was granted leave, indefinitely, on account of illness in his family.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 22 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until Wednesday, January 5, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, reports on preliminary examination and survey on Long Beach Harbor, Cal., with a view to the extension of the jetties to the contour in San Pedro Bay and providing a 30-foot channel connecting the harbor with Los Angeles Harbor (H. Doc. No. 460); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

2. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on reexamination of the Arkansas River in Arkansas and Oklahoma (H. Doc. No. 461); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

3. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination and survey of Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors, Cal., and the tributary waters, with a view to protection from deposit of silt (H. Doc. No. 462); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

4. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on reexamination of Missouri River from Kansas City to the mouth (H. Doc. No. 463); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

5. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report of expenditures on account of appropriation for contingencies of the Army, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 464); to the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department and ordered to be printed.

6. A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting draft of proposed legislation, embodying a modification in drafted bill forwarded December 29, 1913, in order to make present bill conform to a supplementary report of the department of March 26, 1914 (H. Doc. No. 465); to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

7. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting report on land withdrawals from settlement, location, sale, or entry under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 25, 1910 (H. Doc. No. 466); to the Committee on the Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

8. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a letter requesting authority of Congress for the transfer of Government reservation known as Mount Weather from the Agricultural Department to the Treasury Department for use as a sanatorium by the United States Public Health Service and submitting an estimate of appropriation for alterations and equipment (H. Doc. No. 467); to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered to be printed.

9. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copies of communications from the Acting Postmaster General submitting revised and decreased estimates in connection with certain items for the postal service for the fiscal year 1917 (H. Doc. No. 468); to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. GLASS, from the joint committee of the Senate and House, submitted a report on rural credits (H. Doc. No. 494), which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FERRIS, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 408) to provide for the development of water power and the use of public lands in relation thereto and for other purposes, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 16), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 406) to authorize exploration for and disposition of coal, phosphate, oil, gas, potassium, or sodium, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 17), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bills, which were referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 5618) granting an increase of pension to Ellsworth E. Welch; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3915) granting a pension to Richard L. Johnson; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3914) granting a pension to Wilber K. Baker; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3907) granting a pension to Tony Jud; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3913) granting a pension to Mary McKelvey; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3916) granting a pension to Oscar Grear; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3918) granting a pension to Freda Burow; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3919) granting a pension to Celsus G. Gross; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 5097) granting an increase of pension to Delender Brown; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 6236) granting an increase of pension to Buford P. Moss; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 1583) granting an increase of pension to Nancy J. Oaks; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3140) granting an increase of pension to Collins South; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 988) granting a pension to Henry P. Niebuhr; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DILL: A bill (H. R. 6782) providing for the leasing of arid lands which are irrigable, belonging to Indian allottees, and fixing the maximum time for which such leases may run; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6783) to create a commission for investigation of Indian affairs; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. PADGETT: A bill (H. R. 6784) to establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Tennessee; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6785) authorizing the Secretary of War to have erected at Hohenwald, Tenn., a monument in honor of Meriwether Lewis; to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6786) to provide for a memorial arch over the Columbia turnpike at Franklin, Tenn., to commemorate the battle which took place there on November 30, 1864; to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6787) establishing the Franklin National Military Park; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6788) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Dickson, in the State of Tennessee; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington: A bill (H. R. 6789) making an appropriation for the purchase of a rifle range at Puget Sound Navy Yard; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6790) making an appropriation for the construction of building ways at the Puget Sound Navy Yard; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Idaho: A bill (H. R. 6791) for the improvement of the Columbia and Snake Rivers, in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6792) to provide for reimbursing rural free delivery carriers of the mails for expenses incurred in providing and maintaining equipments used in the discharge of their official duties to the extent of 25 per cent of their monthly compensation; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6793) to provide for the erection of a Federal building at Caldwell, Idaho; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6794) to provide for the erection of a Federal building at Weiser, Idaho; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6795) to provide for the erection of a Federal building at Blackfoot, Idaho; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6796) to provide for the erection of a Federal building at Hailey, Idaho; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6797) to provide for the extension and enlargement of the Federal building at Boise, Idaho; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6798) to amend the act of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat., 251), making an appropriation for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6799) to establish the Sawtooth National Park in the State of Idaho; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. CARY: A bill (H. R. 6800) for the reduction of the rate of postage chargeable on first-class mail matter for local delivery; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6801) to amend section 5 of the motor-boat law passed June 9, 1910; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. MILLER of Delaware: A bill (H. R. 6802) to establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Delaware at the headwaters of Delaware Bay; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6803) to provide for the purchase or condemnation of the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal; to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

By Mr. WHALEY: A bill (H. R. 6804) for the establishment of a drainage fund for the construction of drainage works to reclaim wet, overflowed, and swamp lands in the United States, in promotion of the general welfare to prevent the dissemination of malaria and other diseases among the several States; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CHURCH: A bill (H. R. 6805) to create a Federal tariff commission; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LINTHICUM: A bill (H. R. 6806) to purchase or condemn the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal; to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

By Mr. BARNHART: A bill (H. R. 6807) to create a Tariff Commission; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DICKINSON: A bill (H. R. 6808) relating to the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States over controversies to which corporations, copartnerships, or associations are parties; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORGAN of Oklahoma: A bill (H. R. 6809) to create the United States Chamber of Agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HULL of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 6810) to restore rural routes to former status, restore carriers, and improve service; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. GREEN of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 6811) to amend section 447 of the postal laws; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. HOWARD: A bill (H. R. 6812) to establish postal savings banks, to enable the Government to borrow money directly from the people, and to market its bonds directly to the people in small and varying denominations through the medium of the post office, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. STEENERSON: A bill (H. R. 6813) to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 3, 1887; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RANDALL: A bill (H. R. 6814) to exclude intoxicating liquors from national parks and national forest reserves; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota: A bill (H. R. 6815) to divide the State of North Dakota into two judicial districts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ASWELL: A bill (H. R. 6816) for the reduction of the rate of postage chargeable on first-class mail matter for local delivery; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. RAINEY: A bill (H. R. 6817) to require railroads to equip highway grade crossings with safety devices; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CURRY: A bill (H. R. 6818) for the erection of a public building at Woodland, Cal.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. ADAIR: A bill (H. R. 6819) further to regulate the entrance of Chinese aliens into the United States; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. COADY: A bill (H. R. 6820) to provide for the erection of a new United States post office and courthouse building in the city of Baltimore, State of Maryland; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. FREAR: A bill (H. R. 6821) creating a National Waterway Commission; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 6822) to authorize the Secretary of War to complete the erection of Locks and Dams B, C, and D, and put same in operation, and to construct Locks E and F, in the Cumberland River below Nashville, State of Tennessee, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. NOLAN: A bill (H. R. 6823) to further regulate interstate and foreign commerce by prohibiting interstate transportation of the products of convict labor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. CLARK of Florida (by request): A bill (H. R. 6824) to provide for the incorporation of the East Washington Suburban Railway Co.; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 6825) to provide for the grading and improving of Pennsylvania Avenue SE. from Bowen Road to the District line; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6826) to fix the price for gas in the District of Columbia and prescribing punishment for its violation; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6827) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon in the District of Columbia for postal purposes; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Nebraska: A bill (H. R. 6828) prohibiting the clearance or entry of United States or neutral ships at any port of the United States or its island possessions

when citizens of the United States are carried as passengers on ships whose cargo consists wholly or in part of contraband of war; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6829) prohibiting the clearance or entry of ships of nations at war at any port of the United States or its island possessions when such ships carry as passengers United States citizens; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. McARTHUR: A bill (H. R. 6830) for the reduction of the rate of postage chargeable on first-class mail matter for local delivery; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. DILLON: A bill (H. R. 6831) to amend an act entitled "An act granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers and officers, who served in the Civil War and the War with Mexico," approved May 11, 1912; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ADAMSON: A bill (H. R. 6832) providing that the Panama Canal rules shall govern in the measurement of vessels for imposing tolls; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SCULLY: A bill (H. R. 6833) appropriating $10,000 to aid in the erection of a monument in memory of the late President James A. Garfield at Long Branch, N. J.; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. KALANIANAOLE: A bill (H. R. 6834) for the improvement of Honolulu Harbor, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. EVANS: A bill (H. R. 6835) granting to the city of Billings, Mont., certain lands for public park purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. MARTIN: A bill (H. R. 6836) to provide for the erection of a public building at Morgan City, La.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6837) to provide for the erection of a public building at Houma, La.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MOSS of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 6838) to provide capital for agricultural development, to create a standard form of investment based upon farm mortgage, to equalize rates of interest upon farm loans, to furnish a market for United States bonds, to create Government depositaries and financial agents for the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 6839) for the purchase of a site and to begin the construction thereon of a customhouse in the city of Philadelphia, Pa.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6840) to provide for the purchase or condemnation of the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal; to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

By Mr. BORLAND: A bill (H. R. 6841) to provide for the construction of sanitary dwellings for wage earners in the District of Columbia, and for their rental and sale, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 6842) to purchase or condemn the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal; to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

By Mr. POWERS: A bill (H. R. 6843) to provide for the erection of a public building at Barbourville, in the State of Kentucky; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CARLIN: A bill (H. R. 6844) to relieve Congress from the adjudication of private claims against the Government; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POWERS: A bill (H. R. 6845) to adopt the project and plan of improving the Cumberland River above Nashville in Kentucky and Tennessee as recommended by the Department of Engineers, United States Army, in report made on February 4, 1914, and to authorize the Secretary of War to commence, continue, and complete the locking and damming of said river from Lock No. 21 to Lock No. 7 in accordance with said plan recommended by the Department of Engineers; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 6846) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be erected a suitable building or buildings for marine-hospital purposes on the present marine-hospital site at San Francisco, Cal., and to remove all or any of the present structures on said site; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CARLIN: A bill (H. R. 6847) for the relief of certain employees of the United States during the Civil War, whose wages were withheld and used for other purposes; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 6848) to purchase a suitable site on the Pacific coast to be used as a range for small-arms target practice by the United States Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6849) to amend section 3716 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6850) for the relief of volunteer officers and soldiers who served during the War with Spain and beyond the period of their enlistment; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6851) to amend section 3221 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as amended by section 6 of the act of March 1, 1879; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6852) to authorize the entry and patenting of lands containing asbestos under the placer mining laws of the United States; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. STOUT: A bill (H. R. 6853) for the opening and settlement of a part of the Crow Indian Reservation in the State of Montana; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6854) permitting the Wolf Point Bridge & Development Co. to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Missouri River in the State of Montana; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 6855) to amend section 1 of an act approved September 18, 1913, entitled "An act providing for the free importation of articles intended for foreign buildings and exhibits at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and for the protection of foreign exhibitors"; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MILLER of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 6856) to acquire a site and erect a manufacturing plant for the manufacture of arms, ordnance, armor, and other military and naval appliances by the Government of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6857) to establish a military academy at or near Fort Snelling, Minn.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6858) to amend paragraph A of section 4 of the act approved June 25, 1910; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NEELY: A bill (H. R. 6859) providing for the appointment of a board for the purpose of selecting a suitable site for a naval armor plant in the Ohio Valley, in or near the city of Wheeling, in the county of Ohio and State of West Virginia, and to submit a report of the cost and availability of said plant; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6860) providing for the appointment of a board for the purpose of selecting a suitable site for a naval armor plant in the Ohio Valley, in or near the city of Moundsville, in the county of Marshall and State of West Virginia, and to submit a report of the cost and availability of said plant; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: A bill (H. R. 6861) authorizing the construction of a wagon bridge across the Moclips River in Grays Harbor County, State of Washington, and appropriating $8,000 therefor; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6862) authorizing the Cowlitz Tribe of Indians residing in the State of Washington to submit claims to the Court of Claims; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6863) to advance to the State of Washington the sum of $100,000 for the construction of a road within and adjacent to the Olympic National Forest; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6864) to establish the Olympic National Park in the Olympic Mountains, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DALLINGER: A bill (H. R. 6865) to prevent the employment of children under the age of 14 years in the production of commodities which are the subjects of interstate commerce; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. RAKER: A bill (H. R. 6866) to prevent interstate commerce in the products of child labor; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: A bill (H. R. 6867) to advance to the State of Washington the sum of $100,000 for the construction of a road within and adjacent to the Olympic National Forest; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 6868) to prevent the employment of children in factories and mines; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. RAKER: A bill (H. R. 6869) to prevent interstate commerce in the products of child labor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. KEATING: A bill (H. R. 6870) to prevent interstate commerce in the products of child labor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. BOOHER: A bill (H. R. 6871) to limit the effect of the regulation of interstate commerce between the States in goods, wares, and merchandise wholly or in part manufactured, mined, or produced by convict labor or in any prison or reformatory; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 6872) to prevent the employment of females in mills, factories, or manufacturing establishments for a longer period than eight hours; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 6873) making provisions for the improvement of the St. Francis River and the reclamation of lands lying along the course of said stream in Arkansas and Missouri, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. CARAWAY: A bill (H. R. 6874) making provision for the improvement of the St. Francis River and the reclamation of lands lying along the course of said stream in Arkansas and Missouri, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. LANGLEY: A bill (H. R. 6875) to amend the public-printing law; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 6876) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations,' approved March 3, 1891," approved January 11, 1915; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6877) to amend article 2 of the agreement made with Indians of San Carlos Reservation in Arizona relative to disposal of proceeds arising from sale of coal and mineral lands; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6878) for the reduction of the rate of postage chargeable on first-class mail matter for local delivery; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. PARK: A bill (H. R. 6879) to regulate the immigration of aliens to, and the residence of aliens in, the United States; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma (by request): A bill (H. R. 6880) authorizing the Choctaw Tribe of Indians to hold an election for the purpose of electing a principal chief and creating the office of Choctaw delegate, prescribing his duties, fixing his salary, and providing for his election; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. HAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 6881) to establish game sanctuaries on national forests, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6882) making appropriations for the destruction of wild animals injurious to agriculture and animal husbandry and for the eradication of loco weed and other poisonous plants; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HASTINGS: A bill (H. R. 6883) to provide for a per capita payment to the Choctaws and Chickasaws; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma (by request): A bill (H. R. 6884) relating to the payment of royalties on coal leases in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. WATKINS: A bill (H. R. 6885) to provide for a site and public building at Mansfield, La.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WICKERSHAM: A bill (H. R. 6886) to appropriate the sum of $200,000 for further construction and maintenance of military and post roads, bridges, and trails in Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6887) to establish the full Territorial form of Government in Alaska, to amend the act of Congress approved August 24, 1912, entitled "An act to create a legislative assembly in the Territory of Alaska, to confer legislative power thereon, and for other purposes," and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 6888) providing for the segregation and allotment of Indian tribal and trust funds and other property, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BROWNING: A bill (H. R. 6889) authorizing and directing the Secfetary of Commerce to ascertain the cost of establishing and maintaining commercial agencies of the United States in foreign countries and in the insular possessions of the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. TILLMAN: A bill (H. R. 6890) to increase the limit of cost of the construction of a Federal building at Eureka Springs, Ark.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. TIMBERLAKE: A bill (H. R. 6891) to extend the benefits of the public-land laws to native-born minors on reaching the age of 18 years; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. GALLIVAN: A bill (H. R. 6892) to provide care and treatment for citizens of the United States afflicted with tuberculosis; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. FAIRCHILD: A bill (H. R. 6893) to acquire a site for a public building at Walton, N. Y.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CARY: A bill (H. R. 6894) to create the Metropolitan police retiring fund; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. RAKER: A bill (H. R. 6895) to authorize the construction of the Southern Lassen Reservoir in Nevada and California for impounding the waters of the Little Truckee River and Long Valley Creek and their tributaries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6896) to provide Federal aid for indigent persons afflicted with tuberculosis in State or other institutions when such indigent persons are not citizens of the State where such institutions are located; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6897) to create a Federal Tariff Commission, to define its duties and powers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McCRACKEN: A bill (H. R. 6898) to distribute 25 per cent of the gross receipts from the national forests to the State, Territory, or county in which the forest is situated; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DALE of New York: A bill (H. R. 6899) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a suitable building or buildings thereon, to be known as a research laboratory for the use of the Navy; said building or buildings to be established near a tidewater in the State of New York, at a cost of $1,400,000, inclusive of grounds, buildings, and equipments; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 6900) to provide for the erection of a public building at Prescott, in the State of Arizona; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6901) authorizing a report upon the feasibility of constructing the Colorado River Indian irrigation project; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6902) to provide for the sale of mineral lands within the Colorado River Indian Reservation; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. EDWARDS: A bill (H. R. 6903) providing for the establishment of life-saving stations on Tybee Island, coast of Chatham County; on Warsaw Island, coast of Chatham County; on Ossabaw Island, coast of Bryan County; on St. Catherines Island, coast of Liberty County; on Blackbeard Island and on Sapelo Island, coasts of McIntosh County, all in the State of Georgia; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. THOMPSON: A bill (H. R. 6904) authorizing the donation of the United States jail at Guthrie, Okla., to Logan County; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. ELSTON: A bill (H. R. 6905) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Navy to investigate, examine, and report upon sites in the Bay of San Francisco for the establishment of a naval station, including dry docks and repair shops capable of taking care of the largest dreadnaughts, and making appropriations therefor; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. OLNEY: A bill (H. R. 6906) to create a Tariff Commission; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SIMS: A bill (H. R. 6907) to repeal section 5 of the act entitled "An act making appropriation for payment of certain claims in accordance with findings of the Court of Claims, reported under the provisions of the acts approved March 3, 1883, and March 3, 1887, and commonly known as the Bowman and the Tucker Acts, and under the provisions of section No. 151 of the act approved March 3, 1911, commonly known as the Judicial Code," and for other purposes; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WINGO: A bill (H. R. 6908) to aid in the protection of the bank on the south side of the Arkansas River, in the county of Le Flore, State of Oklahoma; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6909) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Texarkana, Ark., two cannon or field-pieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. EDWARDS: A bill (H. R. 6910) providing for a military highway between the Government arsenal at Augusta, Ga., and the Government fort at Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga., by way of the old stockade in Jenkins County, Ga.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 6911) to amend section 4747 of the Revised Statutes relating to pensions; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HELVERING: A bill (H. R. 6912) to establish national farm-land banks, to provide for a low rate of interest and long-time loans in aid of agriculture, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6913) granting relief to persons who served in the Military Telegraph Corps of the Army during the Civil War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6914) to amend section 82, chapter 231, of the act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRIFFIN: A bill (H. R. 6915) granting indefinite leaves of absence to superannuated employees of the Postal Service; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. HELVERING: A bill (H. R. 6916) to pension the survivors of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Regiments Kansas United States Volunteer Cavalry who served in the Indian wars in 1867, 1868, and 1869; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6917) to provide for the erection of a public building at Junction City, Kans.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MANN: A bill (H. R. 6918) to relieve Congress from the adjudication of private claims against the Government; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6919) for the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen. George Rogers Clark at Chicago, Ill.; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. STEPHENS of California: A bill (H. R. 6920) to provide for the establishment of a live-saving station at Venice, Cal.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SHALLENBERGER: A bill (H. R. 6921) creating a commission of five persons, to be known as the United States Commission for Enduring Peace, whose purpose it shall be to aid in bringing about enduring peace at the earliest possible moment; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6922) to provide for the making of farm loans from the postal-savings funds, to provide a low rate of interest and long-time loans in aid of agriculture and the ownership of farm homes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. CARAWAY: A bill (H. R. 6923) to authorize the construction, maintenance, and operation of a bridge across Little River at a point where the line between townships 12 and 13 north, range 8 east, crosses said river; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. COX: A bill (H. R. 6924) to amend an act of Congress approved October 22, 1914, entitled "An act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. THOMPSON: A bill (H. R. 6925) for the reduction of the rate of postage chargeable on first-class mail matter for local delivery; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. NEELY: A bill (H. R. 6926) granting pensions to Army teamsters of the Civil War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LINDBERGH: Resolution (H. Res. 66) providing for an amendment to the rules of the House as to the manner of consideration of resolutions to amend the rules; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. FULLER: Resolution (H. Res. 73) to investigate the increased cost of gasoline; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. STEENERSON: Resolution (H. Res. 74) calling on the Attorney General for information as to whether or not prosecutions have been instituted against dealers in gasoline for violation of the antitrust laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAYDEN: Resolution (H. Res. 75) to create a committee on woman suffrage; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BENNET: Resolution (H. Res. 76) requesting the President of the United States to furnish the names and former allegiance of persons involved in alleged criminal or otherwise unneutral plots, together with specific information regarding such plots; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 75) proposing the establishment of the International Federation of the World; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HAYDEN: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 76) directing the Secretary of War to investigate the claims of American citizens for damages suffered within American territory and growing out of the insurrection in Mexico; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. EDWARDS: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 77) extending thanks of Congress to Henry Ford for his efforts and contributions in trying to aid the European nations engaged in war to reach terms of peace; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 78) authorizing the Secretary of War to loan certain tents, saddles, and bridles for the use of the National Encampment, Knights of Pythias, to be held at Nashville, Tenn., in August, 1916; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WHALEY: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 79) authorizing the Secretary of Labor to permit the South Carolina Naval Militia to use the Charleston immigration station and dock connected therewith; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HULL of Tennessee: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 80) to amend Senate joint resolution 8, approved May 4, 1898, entitled "Joint resolution providing for the adjustment of certain claims of the United States against the State of Tennessee and certain claims against the United States"; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. STEENERSON: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 81) to prohibit the export of arms and munitions of war in certain cases; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GRIEST: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 83) authorizing the publication of a revised edition of the Special Report on Diseases of Cattle; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. WEBB: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 84) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Idaho: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 85) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: Concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 8) directing the Secretary of War to have a survey and estimate made of cost of a canal from Olympia to Grays Harbor and other points; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAIR: A bill (H. R. 6927) granting an increase of pension to Minnie G. Hickok; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ALLEN: A bill (H. R. 6928) granting an increase of pension to Nancy Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6929) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. McGary; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6930) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Maier; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6931) granting a pension to Isabella Bedgood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ADAIR: A bill (H. R. 6932) granting a pension to Perry Freeman; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6933) granting an increase of pension to John W. Marbaugh; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6934) granting an increase of pension to James A. Hilton; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6935) granting an increase of pension to James A. Mahan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6936) granting an increase of pension to Jasper N. Cooper; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 6937) granting a pension to James Park Harris; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6938) granting a pension to William C. Johnson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6939) granting a pension to John W. Stroup; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6940) granting an increase of pension to Amor Lynne; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6941) granting an increase of pension to Phillip E. Robertson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. AYRES: A bill (H. R. 6942) granting a pension to Sanna Anderson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6943) granting an increase of pension to William F. Pike; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6944) for the relief of Stewart Logan; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6945) to muster in and muster out Le Roy P. Taylor, late of the Volunteer Army, Civil War; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BACHARACH: A bill (H. R. 6946) granting a pension to Emilie L. Durant; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6947) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Parker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6948) for the relief of the heirs of Marianne Sainte Ana Schrepper; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6949) for the relief of James K. P. Lafferty; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BAILEY: A bill (H. R. 6950) granting a pension to Anna R. Burket; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6951) granting a pension to Arah Ann Bussard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6952) granting a pension to Martha P. Clingerman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6953) granting a pension to Gertrude Clites; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6954) for the relief of the widow of George Bott; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BENNET: A bill (H. R. 6955) granting a pension to Sadie J. Jennings; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOOHER: A bill (H. R. 6956) granting a pension to Mary L. Sterling; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6957) granting a pension to Mary Igler; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6958) granting an increase of pension to Margaret A. Hoffman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BORLAND: A bill (H. R. 6959) granting an increase of pension to Harriet Ross; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6960) granting an increase of pension to Nellie Hampson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6961) granting an increase of pension to Nannie C. Sheets; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6962) granting an increase of pension to William W. Pope; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6963) granting a pension to Fred A. Hecker; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6964) granting a pension to James E. Forshee; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6965) granting a pension to Henry W. Akers; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BROWNE of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 6966) granting a pension to Carrie C. Fry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6967) granting a pension to Hyram Colwell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6968) granting a pension to L. F. Shoemaker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6969) granting an increase of pension to Luther L. Grant; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6970) granting an increase of pension to Corydon J. Farwell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6971) granting an increase of pension to Lewis Selsing; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6972) granting an increase of pension to Henry Gaylord; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6973) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Sherman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6974) granting an increase of pension to John Jeffers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6975) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin E. Darling; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6976) granting an increase of pension to David C. Woodruff; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6977) granting an increase of pension to Alvira Slater; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6978) granting an increase of pension to August Moldenhamer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRUCKNER: A bill (H. R. 6979) granting an increase of pension to Sallie M. Chandler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRUMBAUGH: A bill (H. R. 6980) granting a pension to George A. De Voe; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6981) granting a pension to Elizabeth J. Craig; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6982) granting a pension to Charles H. Howell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6983) granting a pension to Lon Fleming; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6984) granting a pension to Mary A. McCann; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6985) granting a pension to Melissa Fisk; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6986) granting a pension to Henry Blankenship; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6987) granting an increase of pension to Foster Hedrick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6988) granting an increase of pension to Adam E. Haughn; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6989) granting an increase of pension to Henry R. Thomas; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6990) granting an increase of pension to John H. Prather; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6991) granting an increase of pension to Hiram Swank; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6992) to remove the charge of desertion against Peter C. Lawyer; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6993) to correct the military record of William C. Wilson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6994) to correct the military record of John Estep; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6995) to correct the military record of Philip Reiss; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: A bill (H. R. 6996) for the relief of Eva M. Bowman; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6997) for the relief of the estate of William Morrison; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CANTRILL: A bill (H. R. 6998) granting a pension to Clara May Brawner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6999) granting a pension to C. A. Sutherland; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7000) granting an increase of pension to Noble Bryant; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7001) granting an increase of pension to Charles C. Eckert, alias Conrad Eckert; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CAPSTICK: A bill (H. R. 7002) for the relief of the Boonton Building & Loan Association, of Boonton, N. J.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CARAWAY: A bill (H. R. 7003) granting an increase of pension to Nancy Ross; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7004) to vest title in certain citizens to certain lands lying within the meander line on the St. Francis River, and being parts of lots and tracts of land lying in Craighead County, Ark.; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. CARLIN: A bill (H. R. 7005) to reinstate Philip Barbour Peyton, jr., in the United States Navy as a midshipman; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7006) granting a pension to Samuel L. Hannon; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 7007) granting a pension to Maggie S. Ford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7008) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Reed; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COADY: A bill (H. R. 7009) for the relief of the Merchants Transfer & Storage Co. of Washington, D. C.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CONNELLY: A bill (H. R. 7010) granting an increase of pension to Henry Nye; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CRAGO: A bill (H. R. 7011) granting a pension to Martha W. Pollock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7012) granting a pension to Daisy M. McNeely; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7013) granting a pension to Charles F. W. Heyer; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CULLOP: A bill (H. R. 7014) granting a pension to Jacob B. S. Rice; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7015) granting a pension to Edward R. Bigham; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7016) granting a pension to George Eskew; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7017) granting a pension to Allen L. Greenhow; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7018) granting a pension to Ruth Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7019) granting an increase of pension to William H. Gallup; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7020) granting an increase of pension to William H. Robinson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7021) granting an increase of pension to Thomas B. Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7022) granting an increase of pension to Jehu P. Kinman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7023) for the relief of John W. Canary; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DALE of New York: A bill (H. R. 7024) granting a pension to Charles Montgomery; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DANFORTH: A bill (H. R. 7025) granting a pension to Raymond E. Daniels; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7026) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Torpy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVIS of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 7027) granting an increase of pension to Laura R. Warner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DENISON: A bill (H. R. 7028) granting a pension to Mary E. Chamness; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7029) granting a pension to Matilda J. Glass; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7030) granting a pension to Elizabeth R. Chaplin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7031) granting a pension to Susan E. Rednour; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7032) granting a pension to Joseph Brookshear; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7033) granting a pension to Virginia E. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7034) granting a pension to Elizabeth Wagoner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7035) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Blanton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7036) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Short; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7037) granting an increase of pension to Napoleon B. Summers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7038) granting an increase of pension to Nathan Vaughn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7039) granting an increase of pension to Parilee Murphy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7040) granting an increase of pension to Lucinda Goodall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7041) granting an increase of pension to Hugh McNulty; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7042) granting an increase of pension to John B. Cason; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7043) granting an increase of pension to John Campbell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7044) granting a pension to William Rohder; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7045) for the relief of Caleb T. Holland; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DICKINSON: A bill (H. R. 7046) granting a pension to James W. Scott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DILL (by request): A bill (H. R. 7047) granting to Okanogan County, State of Washington, certain lands on certain conditions; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7048) for the relief of Mrs. George A. Miller; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DILLON: A bill (H. R. 7049) granting a pension to Hazel McGrath; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7050) granting a pension to Flora Frost; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7051) granting a pension to Patrick Dwyer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DOWELL: A bill (H. R. 7052) granting an increase of pension to Michael R. Harned; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DRUKKER: A bill (H. R. 7053) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Ortell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7054) granting an increase of pension to A. M. Collignon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EVANS: A bill (H. R. 7055) granting an increase of pension to Robert J. Diefenderfer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FAIRCHILD: A bill (H. R. 7056) granting an increase of pension to Milo Kelley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FERRIS: A bill (H. R. 7057) granting an increase of pension to Amanda M. Cope; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FESS: A bill (H. R. 7058) granting an increase of pension to John S. Clark; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7059) granting an increase of pension to Philip H. Lind; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7060) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Mowrer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7061) granting an increase of pension to Mathew Stamets; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7062) for the relief of Erskine R. Hayes; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FIELDS: A bill (H. R. 7063) granting a pension to Wilburn Hall; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7064) granting a pension to James L. Stidham; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7065) granting an increase of pension to James P. Flaugher; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7066) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Alexander; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7067) granting an increase of pension to Francis Prater; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7068) for the relief of John W. Kincaid; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7069) for the relief of Henry Taylor; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FOCHT: A bill (H. R. 7070) granting a pension to John W. Ferguson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7071) granting a pension to Sarah A. Hingston; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7072) granting a pension to Mary Stahl; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7073) granting a pension to Lucien W. Sieber; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7074) granting a pension to Emma S. Owen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7075) granting a pension to Martha E. Reamer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7076) granting a pension to Harriet J. Price; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7077) granting an increase of pension to Nathaniel S. Agnew; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7078) granting an increase of pension to John H. Martin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7079) granting an increase of pension to Riley R. Zerbe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7080) granting an increase of pension to John C. Kuhn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7081) granting an increase of pension to Jackson Gellinger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7082) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Wolfe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7083) granting an increase of pension to William E. Beistline; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7084) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Pope; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7085) for the relief of Cyrus Kennedy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FORDNEY: A bill (H. R. 7086) granting a pension to Floyd L. Green; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7087) granting a pension to Barbara E. Nettleton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7088) granting an increase of pension to John Montgomery; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7089) granting an increase of pension to Frank H. Hungerford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7090) granting an honorable discharge to Charles Rogers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FOSTER: A bill (H. R. 7091) granting an increase of pension to Samuel T. Maxey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7092) granting a pension to Frederick J. Hampy; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FREEMAN: A bill (H. R. 7093) granting an increase of pension to George W. Stewart; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7094) granting an increase of pension to Johanna Neil; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7095) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Foley; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FULLER: A bill (H. R. 7096) granting an increase of pension to Adon Butler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GANDY: A bill (H. R. 7097) granting an increase of pension to James H. Baker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GORDON: A bill (H. R. 7098) granting a pension to Cynthia L. Anthony; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7099) for the relief of Samson Davis; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GREEN of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 7100) granting a pension to Robert S. McDonald; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7101) granting an increase of pension to Simeon J. Dalbey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7102) granting an increase of pension to W. F. Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7103) granting an increase of pension to Willard L. Anthony; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7104) granting an increase of pension to W. W. Morton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAMLIN: A bill (H. R. 7105) granting a pension to Mary C. Banks; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7106) granting a pension to S. C. Gold; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7107) granting a pension to John R. Johnston; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7108) granting a pension to Mary A. Manuel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7109) granting a pension to John W. Lightfoot; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7110) granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. Wriston; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7111) to authorize the appointment of Duncan Grant Richart to the grade of lieutenant in the Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7112) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the city of Glasgow, Mo.; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 7113) to correct the military record of John M. Cochran, alias John Elder; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7114) granting pensions to certain Indian soldiers who served in the First Arizona Infantry during the Civil War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7115) granting a pension to James Mortensen; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7116) granting a pension to John White; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HELVERING: A bill (H. R. 7117) for the relief of V. E. Schermerhorn, E. C. Caley, G. W. Campbell, and Philip Hudspeth; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7118) granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Taylor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7119) granting an increase of pension to William Grubb; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HILLIARD: A bill (H. R. 7120) granting a pension to Robert A. Imrie; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOUSTON: A bill (H. R. 7121) granting a pension to Mary E. Ferrell; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HUDDLESTON: A bill (H. R. 7122) granting an increase of pension to Henry Chairsell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HULL of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 7123) granting a pension to Joel Dyer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7124) granting a pension to Paul Anderson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7125) granting a pension to Cornelia Morris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7126) granting a pension to Marion E. Strunk; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7127) granting a pension to W. H. Bush; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7128) granting an increase of pension to Schuyler C. Cline; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7129) granting a pension to Rebecca Sweeten; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7130) granting an increase of pension to Pleasant McKinney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7131) granting a pension to James M. Bivins; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7132) granting an increase of pension to William W. Tinch; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7133) granting a pension to Lafayette York; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7134) granting a pension to John Poor; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7135) granting a pension to Samuel L. Vandever; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7136) granting a pension to R. B. Honeycutt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7137) for the relief of M. J. Julian; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7138) for the relief of George A. Vandever; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7139) granting a pension to James W. Carr; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7140) granting an increase of pension to Harmon L. Jones; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7141) granting an increase of pension to Barnett Dillahay; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7142) granting a pension to John R. Hamilton; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7143) granting an increase of pension to T. J. Edwards; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7144) granting an increase of pension to Susan Read; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7145) granting a pension to Sallie C. Dowell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7146) granting an increase of pension to William Younger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7147) granting an increase of pension to William C. Ramsey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7148) granting a pension to Martha A. Walker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7149) granting a pension to Rachel Savage; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7150) granting an increase of pension to John R. McReynolds; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7151) granting a pension to Philip Jaco; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7152) granting a pension to Rhoda J. Hufhines; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. IGOE: A bill (H. R. 7153) granting an increase of pension to Margaret J. Valentine; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7154) granting an increase of pension to Charles Fairchild; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7155) for the relief of William S. Eames and Thomas C. Young; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7156) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to enroll Isabell Richter, née Bell Cook, and her son, Charles H. Richter, as Cherokee Indians; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota: A bill (H. R. 7157) granting an increase of pension to Leslie R. Hyde; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: A bill (H. R. 7158) for the relief of William McCutcheon; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 7159) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth M. Robinson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7160) granting an increase of pension to John Blueford; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7161) granting a pension to Mary J. Torney; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7162) for the relief of Henry S. Kiersted; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7163) for the relief of the Western Grain & Sugar Products Co. of California; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7164) for the relief of Luke Ratigan; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7165) for the relief of Edward S. Farrow; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7166) for the relief of Augusta Reiter; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7167) for the relief of Christopher Fitzgerald; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KEARNS: A bill (H. R. 7168) granting a pension to Elizabeth A. Marsh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7169) granting an increase of pension to Azuba Srofe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 7170) granting an increase of pension to Jacob L. Renshaw; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7171) granting an increase of pension to Robert Stuart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island: A bill (H. R. 7172) granting an increase of pension to Emma D. Waterhouse; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7173) granting an increase of pension to Ellen E. Orchard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7174) granting a pension to David A. Gage; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KEY of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 7175) granting an increase of pension to Edward Wynn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7176) granting an increase of pension to George W. Harris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7177) granting an increase of pension to Theodore Ludwig; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7178) granting a pension to Alvin Eichman; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7179) granting a pension to Henry W. Beck; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KIESS of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 7180) granting a pension to Floyd T. Patterson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7181) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Low; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7182) for the relief of William S. Rote; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7183) for the relief of Frederick Salzman; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KONOP: A bill (H. R. 7184) granting a pension to Nathan E. Morgan; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7185) granting a pension to Katie M. Hale; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7186) granting an increase of pension to Gottfried Langstadt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAFEAN: A bill (H. R. 7187) granting an increase of pension to Henry Grove; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7188) for the relief of Joseph H. Tavenner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7189) granting an increase of pension to Eugene S. Staub; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7190) granting a pension to Aaron Freed; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LANGLEY: A bill (H. R. 7191) granting an increase of pension to Payton Blackburn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7192) granting an increase of pension to James H. Stump; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7193) granting an increase of pension to Henderson Craft; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7194) granting an increase of pension to Achilles M. Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7195) granting an increase of pension to Albert Thomson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7196) granting an increase of pension to Robert S. Bowman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7197) granting an increase of pension to John W. Roberson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7198) granting an increase of pension to Harrison White; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7199) granting an increase of pension to William Freeman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7200) granting an increase of pension to Jesse Roark; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7201) granting an increase of pension to Nancy J. Powers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7202) granting an increase of pension to Wallace W. Bailey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7203) granting an increase of pension to Zachariar Jackson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7204) granting an increase of pension to Abraham Gibbs; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7205) granting an increase of pension to Harmon Hall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7206) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Jackson Allen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7207) granting an increase of pension to Vicy Baldridge; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7208) granting an increase of pension to John F. Sebastian; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7209) granting an increase of pension to William Cunagim; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7210) granting a pension to Byron W. Kash; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7211) granting a pension to Frank P. Collins; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LESHER: A bill (H. R. 7212) granting a pension to William G. Yeager; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7213) granting a pension to Oscar S. Thornton; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7214) granting an increase of pension to William Raup; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7215) granting an increase of pension to John A. Sipe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7216) to correct the military record of George W. Wall; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7217) granting an increase of pension to Jonas Reichards; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7218) granting an increase of pension to Andrew D. Seely; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7219) granting a pension to Olive Sanders; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7220) granting a pension to Frank Clemson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LINTHICUM: A bill (H. R. 7221) granting a pension to Caroline G. Yockel; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7222) granting a pension to Albert A. Kelly; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7223) granting a pension to John A. Schreck; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7224) granting a pension to Elsie Hoffman; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7225) granting a pension to Albert W. Barnes; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7226) granting a pension to Charles J. O'Brien; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7227) granting a pension to Elizabeth Sheckells; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7228) for the relief of the West Baltimore Building Association; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LITTLEPAGE: A bill (H. R. 7229) granting an increase of pension to John A. Thomas; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7230) granting an increase of pension to William E. Pritt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7231) granting an increase of pension to David W. Anderson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7232) for the relief of George Miller; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7233) for the relief of the legal representatives of Jane C. Surber, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7234) granting an increase of pension to Theresa Reed; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7235) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Slack; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7236) granting an increase of pension to Jennie Layton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOBECK: A bill (H. R. 7237) granting a pension to Charles E. Burke; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7238) granting an increase of pension to Eleanor Davis; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McARTHUR: A bill (H. R. 7239) for the relief of Philip H. Heberer; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McKENZIE: A bill (H. R. 7240) granting a pension to Nellie Hubacher; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7241) granting an increase of pension to John F. Kissinger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7242) granting an increase of pension to William Lepper; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MADDEN (by request): A bill (H. R. 7243) for the relief of the Wisconsin, Minnesota & Pacific Railroad Co., of St. Paul, Minn.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MANN: A bill (H. R. 7244) granting a pension to Agnes Kerr; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAPES: A bill (H. R. 7245) granting a pension to Lilly M. Fisher; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MARTIN: A bill (H. R. 7246) for the relief of the Iberia Building Association, of New Iberia, La.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MILLER of Delaware: A bill (H. R. 7247) granting a pension to Anna Kyle; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7248) for the relief of the United States Drainage & Irrigation Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7249) granting an increase of pension to Edward P. Payne; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7250) granting an increase of pension to John R. Megee; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7251) for the relief of the legal representative of the estate of George Follansbee; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7252) for the relief of George E. Megee; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MILLER of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 7253) granting a pension to Henrietta Round; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7254) granting a pension to George A. Holmes; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7255) granting a pension to Annie F. Craig; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7256) providing for the refund of duties collected on certain tobacco cuttings; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MORIN: A bill (H. R. 7257) for the relief of Revilow N. Spohn; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MORRISON: A bill (H. R. 7258) granting a pension to Clyde A. Klinger; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7259) granting a pension to Alva V. Maxwell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7260) for the relief of George W. Anderson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7261) for the relief of the heirs at law of Isaac D. Armstrong, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7262) for the relief of James M. Blankenship; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7263) for the relief of David A. Lindsay; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7264) for the relief of Ambrose D. Hunt; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7265) for the relief of Willard Thompson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7266) to correct the military record of Benjamin F. Davis; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7267) to compensate and suitably recognize the services of Sergt. Maj. John Champe to the United States of America; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7268) for the relief of Frank W. Tucker; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7269) for the relief of William T. Riddle; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MOSS of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 7270) granting a pension to Mary L. Walker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7271) granting a pension to Susan S. Keller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7272) granting a pension to Louis C. Hoce; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7273) granting a pension to Benjamin F. Copley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7274) granting a pension to Olie A. Linscott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7275) granting a pension to Francis M. Stoddard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7276) granting a pension to Elmer E. Phillips; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7277) granting an increase of pension to Virginia Battin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7278) granting an increase of pension to Melissa Henderson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7279) granting an increase of pension to James T. Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7280) granting an increase of pension to William B. B. Knight; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7281) granting an increase of pension to James T. Piggott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7282) granting an increase of pension to William Hall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7283) granting an increase of pension to Elozine A. Hewitt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7284) granting an increase of pension to William H. Crites; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7285) granting an increase of pension to George J. Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7286) granting an increase of pension to Maranda E. Fisher; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7287) granting an increase of pension to George W. James; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7288) granting an increase of pension to William A. Cale; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7289) granting an increase of pension to John A. Baker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NEELY: A bill (H. R. 7290) for the relief of the estate of Charles L. Barnes, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7291) for the relief of Marion County, W. Va.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7292) granting an increase of pension to Margaret D. Jett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7293) granting an increase of pension to Jacob W. Burge; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7294) granting an increase of pension to Martha J. Bumgardner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7295) granting an increase of pension to Andrew King; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7296) granting an increase of pension to John C. Briggs; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7297) granting an increase of pension to Zachariah Minnear; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NOLAN: A bill (H. R. 7298) granting a pension to Mary McAlister; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7299) granting a pension to Katie Noblitt; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. OAKEY: A bill (H. R. 7300) granting a pension to Mary J. Chipman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7301) granting an increase of pension to Caroline M. Benedict; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7302) granting an increase of pension to Domitile Brennison; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7303) granting an honorable discharge to Patrick Kennedy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. OLDFIELD: A bill (H. R. 7304) granting a pension to Elvis R. Street; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7305) granting a pension to George Bostater, jr.; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7306) granting an increase of pension to Warren S. Baldwin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7307) granting an increase of pension to Paulina Anderson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OLNEY: A bill (H. R. 7308) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Hollis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OVERMYER: A bill (H. R. 7309) to correct the military record of Samuel Hewey; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7310) granting a pension to Sarah A. Bish; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7311) granting an increase of pension to George W. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7312) granting an increase of pension to Edward Stoyle; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7313) granting a pension to Benjamin L. Price; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7314) granting an increase of pension to Thomas A. Williamson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7315) granting an increase of pension to Curtis W. Lyday; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7316) granting an increase of pension to Henry Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PADGETT: A bill (H. R. 7317) granting a pension to Joseph McWilliams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7318) granting a pension to Callie Mabry; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7319) granting a pension to R. T. Crews; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7320) granting a pension to Israel W. Bennett; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7321) granting a pension to Jacob Horne; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7322) for the relief of John Jones; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7323) for the relief of Holly Prater, alias Plater; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7324) for the relief of W. M. Crossthwait; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7325) for the relief of Eli A. Spain; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7326) for the relief of S. A. Wilson; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7327) for relief of estate of T. W. Powers; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7328) for the relief of the estate of James T. McKissack; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7329) for the relief of the estate of John Harris; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7330) for the relief of the estates of Bolling Gordon and Richard Gordon; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. POU: A bill (H. R. 7331) for the relief of Edith B. Macon; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. POWERS: A bill (H. R. 7332) granting a pension to Stephen House; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7333) granting a pension to Edward Lay; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RAMSEYER: A bill (H. R. 7334) granting an increase of pension to Sanford C. McMains; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7335) granting an increase of pension to James H. D. Goodwin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7336) granting an increase of pension to Levi Airy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RANDALL: A bill (H. R. 7337) granting an increase of pension to Valentine M. Windbigler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7338) granting an increase of pension to Esther A. Webb; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7339) granting an increase of pension to John W. Lattimore; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7340) granting an increase of pension to H. McFarlin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7341) granting a pension to Wallace Thompson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7342) granting a pension to Orin V. Springer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7343) granting a pension to Orla M. Allen; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7344) to reimburse J. Nelson Nevius; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7345) to remove the charge of desertion now standing against the record of Harvard W. Hill; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RAUCH: A bill (H. R. 7346) granting an increase of pension to John A. G. Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7347) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Pefley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7348) granting an increase of pension to Louisa J. Kimball; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7349) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Davisson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7350) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin A. Linville; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7351) granting an increase of pension to Christopher C. Stevenson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7352) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7353) granting an increase of pension to John Bowles; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7354) granting a pension to Usula Bates; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7355) granting a pension to Edward J. Benson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7356) granting a pension to Thomas A. Humphrey; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7357) granting a pension to William H. Bowman; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7358) granting a pension to Mary E. De Groot; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7359) granting a pension to Roy Bruner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7360) granting an honorable discharge to Adam K. Danes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. REAVIS: A bill (H. R. 7361) granting a pension to Jerome Shamp; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7362) granting an increase of pension to John Hess; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7363) granting an increase of pension to Norman B. Yarwood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7364) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Zimmerman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7365) granting an increase of pension to Charles Mangon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7366) granting an increase of pension to Henry Sanders; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7367) granting an increase of pension to William Koontz; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7368) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROGERS: A bill (H. R. 7369) granting a pension to Mark Gleason; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7370) granting a pension to Charles E. Hall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROUSE: A bill (H. R. 7371) granting an increase of pension to Mariam A. Goyen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7372) granting an increase of pension to Inez M. Craig; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROWLAND: A bill (H. R. 7373) granting an increase of pension to Elleanor Taylor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7374) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Andrews; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUCKER: A bill (H. R. 7375) granting an increase of pension to Emanuel Carmack; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7376) granting an increase of pension to Julia E. Crawford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7377) granting an increase of pension to William A. Pullen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7378) to authorize the appointment of Clarence C. Kress to the grade of captain, United States Army Medical Corps; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 7379) granting an increase of pension to David E. Cummins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7380) granting an increase of pension to Margaret A. Pierce; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7381) granting an increase of pension to Alfred C. Mullinax; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7382) granting an increase of pension to C. P. Burchfield; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7383) granting an increase of pension to Solomon Kessinger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7384) granting an increase of pension to John H. Haislip; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7385) granting an increase of pension to Marinda Forrest; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7386) granting an increase of pension to Wesley McWilliams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7387) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Plumb; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7388) granting an increase of pension to David Leverett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7389) granting an increase of pension to W. J. Herndon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7390) granting a pension to Phillip D. Hensley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7391) granting a pension to Margaret Sikes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7392) granting a pension to Nathan D. Gardner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7393) granting a pension to Toliver Roberts; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7394) granting a pension to Mary E. Stevens; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7395) granting an increase of pension to John Hodges; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7396) for the relief of Hiram P. Geaslin; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SELLS: A bill (H. R. 7397) granting a pension to John M. Glover; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7398) granting an increase of pension to Abraham Keener; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7399) granting an increase of pension to Thomas E. Bowman; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7400) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Norman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7401) granting an increase of pension to Wiley Lambkin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7402) granting an increase of pension to Abraham Keener; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7403) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca J. Short; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHOUSE: A bill (H. R. 7404) granting an increase of pension to James H. Bryan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SIMS: A bill (H. R. 7405) granting a pension to Orville A. Hammers; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Idaho: A bill (H. R. 7406) granting an increase of pension to Mary Lemon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7407) granting an increase of pension to Foster R. Vincent; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7408) granting an increase of pension to James Waters; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7409) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Morrison; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7410) granting an increase of pension to John W. Carmichael; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7411) granting an increase of pension to John Arnold; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7412) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin N. Trout; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7413) granting an increase of pension to Philip George; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7414) granting a pension to Carl J. Domrose; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7415) granting a pension to Leo Tucker; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7416) granting relief to Robert J. Shields; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7417) for the relief of Lawrence J. Kessinger; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7418) for the relief of Clarence Hazelbaker; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7419) granting a patent to a certain strip of land to Elisha A. Crandall; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. STEENERSON: A bill (H. R. 7420) granting a pension to Louisa T. Allen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEPHENS of California: A bill (H. R. 7421) directing the accounting officers of the Treasury to credit and settle an account of Samuel D. Barkley; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7422) for the relief of the Fidelity Savings & Loan Association of Los Angeles, Cal.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7423) for the relief of Elizabeth M. Dodge; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7424) granting a pension to Sinnie Young; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7425) granting a pension to Rebecca D. Timmons; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7426) for the relief of the Provident Mutual Building Loan Association, of Los Angeles, Cal.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 7427) for the relief of Martha Hazelwood; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7428) granting a pension to Robert O. Miller; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Nebraska: A bill (H. R. 7429) granting an increase of pension to Gus. H. Weber; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STOUT: A bill (H. R. 7430) for the relief of William Foglio; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 7431) granting an increase of pension to James Leary; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7432) granting an increase of pension to Charles R. Brackett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7433) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Spinney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7434) granting a pension to Mary Ella Hoyt; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: A bill (H. R. 7435) granting an increase of pension to Edgar E. Cummings; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7436) granting an increase of pension to Martha E. Gillaspie; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7437) granting an increase of pension to Clarinda A. McDonald; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7438) granting an increase of pension to Wallace B. Phillips; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7439) granting an increase of pension to Thomas E. Clark; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SWEET: A bill (H. R. 7440) granting an increase of pension to George W. Beebe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7441) granting an increase of pension to Luther S. Pitcher; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7442) granting a pension to Lucy Frost Baxter; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7443) granting a pension to Elizabeth McIntyre; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TAGGART: A bill (H. R. 7444) granting an increase of pension to Mary Creese; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7445) granting an increase of pension to William A. Pratt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Arkansas: A bill (H. R. 7446) granting an increase of pension to George W. Allen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7447) for the relief of S. Reamey; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7448) for the relief of the legal representatives of Archer Hays, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7449) for the relief of the legal representatives of Stephen Courtney, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7450) for the relief of the legal representatives of J. H. Moseby, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7451) for the relief of the legal representatives of Jennie Hunter, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7452) for the relief of the heirs of Nathan Pumphrey, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7453) for the relief of the heirs of Abraham Elrod; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7454) for the relief of the heirs of Lot Quinn, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7455) for the relief of Jennie Bell Cox, Robert Isaac Clegg, and Thomas Neel Clegg, children and only heirs of Thomas Watts Clegg, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7456) to correct the military record of Andrew J. Flanders; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7457) granting an honorable discharge to Phillip Totten; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7458) granting a pension to Thomas S. Garen; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7459) granting an increase of pension to Stephen Konicka; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THOMPSON: A bill (H. R. 7460) granting a pension to George W. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7461) granting a pension to William M. McKinley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7462) granting a pension to O. F. Doolittle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7463) granting an increase of pension to William Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7464) granting a pension to Julia A. Slaybaugh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7465) granting a pension to Thomas W. Boggs; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7466) granting a pension to John Flynn; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7467) granting a pension to Amanda Rogers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7468) granting a pension to James H. Johns; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7469) granting a pension to J. L. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7470) granting an increase of pension to Hiram F. Butler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7471) granting a pension to Edward A. Ward; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7472) granting an increase of pension to John W. Bruce; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7473) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Amberg; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7474) granting an increase of pension to William Hix; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7475) granting an increase of pension to H. R. Watkins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7476) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John Boyce; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7477) for the relief of William Guy; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. TILLMAN: A bill (H. R. 7478) granting a pension to Hester Ann Morris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7479) granting a pension to Tandy F. Cheatham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7480) granting a pension to Elijah M. Smathers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7481) granting a pension to John Starr; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7482) granting a pension to John Estep; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7483) granting a pension to Edward A. Tate; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7484) granting a pension to Charlotte A. Stone; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7485) granting a pension to Lee Allen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7486) granting a pension to Alexander B. Cathy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7487) for the relief of Absalom C. Phillips; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7488) granting an increase of pension to Albert McMichaels; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7489) granting an increase of pension to Wilson H. McKinney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7490) granting an increase of pension to David Steers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7491) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Yoes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7492) to appropriate the sum of $6,645.50 to be paid to the heirs of Gilbert Cohea, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. TILSON: A bill (H. R. 7493) for the relief of the heirs of Paul Noyes; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. TIMBERLAKE: A bill (H. R. 7494) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Triplett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7495) granting an increase of pension to William H. Gleason; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TINKHAM: A bill (H. R. 7496) granting a pension to Hugh Fitzgerald; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7497) granting an increase of pension to Frank S. Nickerson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7498) for the relief of John J. Kane; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7499) to correct the military record of Thomas A. Hanlon; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TOWNER: A bill (H. R. 7500) granting an increase of pension to David A. Sawyers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7501) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo B. Alexander; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7502) for the relief of Ellis P. Garton, administrator of the estate of H. B. Garton, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WALSH: A bill (H. R. 7503) granting an increase of pension to Horace J. Poland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7504) for the relief of E. W. Rohmeling; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WARD: A bill (H. R. 7505) granting an increase of pension to John H. Moore; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WHALEY: A bill (H. R. 7506) for the relief of the legal representatives of John Duncan, deceased, surviving partner of Archibald Duncan & Son; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WHEELER: A bill (H. R. 7507) for the relief of Margaret Himes; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7508) removing the charge of desertion against John Kreiser; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7509) granting a pension to Rebecca Buffington; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WM. ELZA WILLIAMS: A bill (H. R. 7510) granting an increase of pension to Dallas F. Jarvis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WINGO: A bill (H. R. 7511) for the relief of James M. Smith; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7512) for the relief of James M. Wright; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7513) for the relief of Wesley Maynor; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7514) granting an increase of pension to Albert A. Freeman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7515) granting an increase of pension to John R. New; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7516) granting a pension to James A. Satterfield; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOOD of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 7517) granting an increase of pension to James A. Steece; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7518) granting an increase of pension to Jonas Trotter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7519) granting a pension to John G. Fehrle; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7520) granting a pension to James M. Cook; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOODS of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 7521) granting a pension to Simon V. Fritcher; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7522) granting a pension to Lillian Warren Kemp; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7523) granting a pension to Lenore G. Sigsley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7524) granting an increase of pension to James H. Campbell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7525) granting an increase of pension to James W. Allen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7526) granting an increase of pension to Henry Warner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7527) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Granville G. Davisson, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7528) for the relief of John M. Stewart; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7529) for the reinstatement of Dr. B. R. Huntington in the Medical Corps of the United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BENNET: Resolution (H. Res. 48) to pay David W. Hemler; to the Committee on Accounts.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER (by request): Memorial of Sidney C. Tapp, International Peace League, urging international peace; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also (by request), petitions of citizens of the ninth congressional district of Minnesota, favoring taxing mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also (by request), memorial of Society of Friends, against preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also (by request), memorial of National Workmen's Committee for Jewish Rights, on treatment of Jews in Europe, and mass meeting of sundry citizens of St. Louis, Mo., on treatment of Russian Jews; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also (by request), memorial of National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, against votes for women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also (by request), memorial of Kansas City (Mo.) Commercial Club, urging more pay for railroads for carrying mails; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also (by request), memorial of Society of Washington, congratulating the President on his views of foreign Americans; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: Petition of 43 merchants of Delaware, Ohio, in favor of the so-called Stevens bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, evidence to accompany House bill 5845, for relief of George W. McCurdy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence to accompany House bill 3123, for relief of Sidney Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence to accompany House bill 5841, for relief of Frank Klingler; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, evidence to accompany House bill 6485, for relief of Clara Bolin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, evidence to accompany House bill 928, for relief of Benjamin Mitchelson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence to accompany House bill 4875, for relief of Thomas West; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, evidence to accompany House bill 4871, for relief of Anna C. Kreps; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence to accompany House bill 6494, for relief of Robert S. McCrory; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. AYRES: Resolution of Farmers' Union No. 1312, Kansas, against war preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a petition from citizens of Goessel, Kans., against any elaborate program of military or naval increase; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, an appeal from the Wichita quarterly meeting of the Society of Friends protesting against increased appropriation for the Army and Navy of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the monthly meeting of the Society of Friends at Emporia, Kans., against increased armaments in the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a petition from R. S. Hammond and others, members of the Society of Friends of Argonia, Kans., against the increase of Army and Navy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a petition from members of the Society of Friends of Wichita, Kans., against the proposed increase for the Army and Navy of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a petition from Prof. E. Stanley, president of Friends' University, and other members of the Society of Friends, of Wichita, Kans., against the proposed increase of the Army and Navy of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a petition from L. B. Hix et al., citizens of Wichita, Kans., protesting against militarism and aggressive commercialism in the United States which requires military backing; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition from Mr. Reuben Cox et al. of the Society of Friends of Rose Hill, Kans., protesting against the program of preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition from Rev. P. H. Unruh et al., citizens of McPherson County, Kans., protesting against the proposed program of preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BACHARACH: Memorial of William B. McKinley Camp, No. 33, and John Jacob Astor Camp, No. 28, United Spanish War Veterans, of Atlantic City, N. J., relative to pensions for widows of Spanish War veterans; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, memorial of Board of Trade of city of Cape May, N. J., relative to fortification of Delaware River at Cape May; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, for the acquisition of the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal and the improvement thereof; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, memorial of Chamber of Commerce of San Diego, Cal., relative to naval base on southern coast of California; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, memorial of National Association of Vicksburg Veterans, relative to reunion to be held in Vicksburg National Military Park in 1917; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, memorial of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends, in re preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of Chamber of Commerce of Atlantic City, N. J., relating to acquisition by United States Government from State of New Jersey of State Inland waterway, extending from Bay Head, N. J., to Cold Spring Inlet, and deepening and widening of Absecon Inlet; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BENNET: Petitions of sundry citizens of the twenty-third congressional district of New York, demanding that Congress request the President of the United States to disclose the names and allegiance of all persons involved in alleged criminal or otherwise unneutral plots; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROWNE of Wisconsin: Petition of Wausau (Wis.) Liquor Dealers' Protective Association, No. 86, protesting against any increase of taxes on the liquor trade; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CARY: Petition of Portland (Oreg.) Chamber of Commerce, relative to compensation of the railroads for carrying the mail; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Manila Camp No. 1, United Spanish War Veterans, favoring bill for pensioning widows and children of Spanish War veterans; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petition of Baker Manufacturing Co., of Evansville, Wis., relative to raising funds by taxation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of Western States Reclamation Conference, at San Francisco, Cal., relative to reclamation and irrigation of swamp, etc., land districts of the 17 Western States; to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

Also, petition of Electrical Supply Jobbers' Association, of Chicago, Ill., favoring passage of the Stevens standard-price bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CURRY: Resolution by the Commodore Stockton Camp, No. 4, United Spanish War Veterans, in favor of the so-called veterans' widows and orphans pension bill; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petition by the Chamber of Commerce of Sacramento relative to the California oil industry; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, petition by the Hall-Luhrs Co., favoring the approval of House bill 13305; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition by Hedges-Buck Co., of Stockton, Cal., favoring the so-called Ayres bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition by the Capt. Charles Young Camp, No. 6, United Spanish War Veterans, of Vallejo, Cal., favoring the passage of the so-called widows' and orphans' pension bill; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DALE of New York: Petition of Mrs. S. Burns Weston, Haverford, Pa.; Annie Guggenheimer, Baltimore, Md.; Mary L. D. Johnston, Winchester; L. C. Outerbridge, Mount Airy, Pa.; De Lancey Rochester, Buffalo, N. Y.; Eliza B. Kirkbride, Philadelphia; Adeline C. Wheelock, New York; A. B. Hawley, no address; Emily E. F. Weed, Tarrytown; A. Tuckerman, Newport; Lilian L. Moller, New Canaan, Conn.; Agnes C. Vietor, Boston; R. R. P. Bradford, secretary, Philadelphia; W. H. Simpson, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. Churchman, Woodbury, N. J.; John Price Jackson, Harrisburg, Pa.; Edward M. Van Cleve, New York; S. E. Heberling, President Switchmen's Union, Buffalo; L. A. Halbert, general superintendent, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. J. R. Paddock, corresponding secretary, East Orange, N. J.; John A. Phillips, Secretary Central Labor Union, Philadelphia; John A. Fitch, New York; H. H. Moore, Portland, Oreg.; Bernard J. Rothwell, Boston; Hornell Hart, civic secretary, Milwaukee, Wis.; Frank H. Howes, Boston; Oberlin Smith, Bridgeton, N. J.; Jacob Glaser, Secretary Philadelphia Typographical Union; D. B. Armstrong, New York City; J. C. Skemp, G. S. T., La Fayette, Ind.; E. Woltersdorf, Chicago; Edgar S. Wiers, Montclair, N. J.; Irving Fisher, New Haven, Conn.; James H. Tufts, department philosophy, University of Chicago; Stuart A. Rice, superintendent, New York; Martha S. Kimball, New York; Frank Kearney, secretary United States Injured and Disabled Employees' Assocation, favoring passage of act for compensation of injured Federal employees; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Merchants' Association of New York, asking the creation of a permanent nonpolitical tariff commission; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions by nation-wide tariff conference held at Chicago December 7, 1915, asking tariff revision, permanent tariff commission, and for a substantial tariff on dye products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of Religious Society of Friends of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and parts of Maryland, in regard to peace; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of the American Federation of Labor, by Samuel Gompers, president, asking the investigation of the United States Steamboat-Inspection Service; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of Charles Stader, Brooklyn, and John Meshrod, Brooklyn, protesting against utterances of President Wilson regarding recent happenings—plots resulting in damage to industrial plants, etc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Seattle Chamber of Commerce and of Portland (Oreg.) Chamber of Commerce, concerning railway mail pay; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of the Western States Reclamation Conference, favoring Senate bill 6827 and House bill to be introduced identical with it, in regard to reclamation; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, petition of Electrical Supply Jobbers' Association, Chicago, and chamber of commerce, Fulton, N. Y., favoring the enactment of the Stevens resale bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of William McKinley Camp, Spanish War Veterans, Brooklyn; Manhattan Camp, Spanish War Veterans, favoring House bill 142, to pension widows and minor children of officers and enlisted men who served in the War with Spain, the Philippine insurrection, or in China; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DANFORTH: Petition of Chamber of Commerce of Portland, Oreg., relative to pay for carrying mails; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of tariff conference of manufacturers, favoring permanent tariff commission; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Manhattan Camp, No. 1, Department of New York, United Spanish War Veterans, for pensions for widows; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petition of Western States reclamation conference, favoring Government aid in reclamation of arid lands; to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

Also, petition of Society of Friends of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, favoring conference for perpetual peace; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Sharp & Dohme, of New York City, relative to aid in fighting citrus canker; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DAVIS of Minnesota: Petitions of citizens of Minnesota, favoring bill taxing mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of Commercial Club of St. Paul, Minn., favoring increasing shipping facilities; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DILLON: Petition of National Federation of Implement and Vehicle Dealers' Association, Abilene, Kans., favoring nonpartisan tariff commission; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Retail Implement Dealers' Association of South Dakota and Electrical Supply Jobbers' Association of Chicago, Ill., favoring the Stevens bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorial of Jack Foster Camp, No. 3, United Spanish War Veterans, Department of South Dakota, for pensions for widows; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petition of 5,000 farmers of Minnesota, asking relief for grain producers and consumers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DYER: Resolution of Manila Camp, No. 1, Spanish War Veterans, National Military Home, Kans.; William McKinley Camp, No. 33, Department of New Jersey, United Spanish War Veterans, West Hoboken, N. J.; Manhattan Camp, No. 1, Department No. 1, New York City; General Joe Wheeler Camp, No. 2, Department of Florida, United Spanish War Veterans, urging passage of Spanish-American War widows and orphans' pensions bill; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, resolutions of Manila Camp, No. 1, National Military Home, Kans., United Spanish War Veterans, asking just and equitable system of pensions for veterans of said war and their dependent widows and orphans; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, communication from Columbian Feed Governor Co., Minneapolis, Minn., relating to a $3,000,000 machine and a 60-mile gun; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, communication from the American Federation of Labor, by Samuel Gompers, its president, asking investigation of the Steamboat-Inspection Service; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, communication from State Association of Farmers' County Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of Missouri, with resolution demanding exemption of such concerns from income tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition from Electrical Supply Jobbers' Association, Chicago, and also from John Deere Plow Co., Kansas City, Mo., favoring enactment of resale price bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Missouri Grain Dealers' Association, Mexico, Mo., favoring House bill 4646, for establishing a uniform standard of grades on all cereals entering into interstate and export commerce; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, communication from Miss Edith Adele Jacobs, of Auburndale, inclosing a copy of the national defense march, and favoring preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Religious Society of Friends of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and parts of Maryland, advocating peacefulness and opposing preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of the citizens' mass meeting held in Sheldon Memorial Hall December 6, 1915, St. Louis, Mo., urging that the United States demand the cessation of the atrocious treatment of the Jewish people in the war zone in Russia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolutions adopted by the Portland (Oreg.) Chamber of Commerce and resolutions adopted by the directors of the Commercial Club of Kansas City, Mo., on the subject of railway mail pay; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, memorials of Mrs. S. Burns Weston, Haverford, Pa.; L. C. Outerbridge, Mount Airy, Pa.; De Lancey Rochester, Buffalo, N. Y.; anonymous, Newport, R. I.; Irving Fisher, New Haven, Conn.; Edgar S. Wiers, Montclair, N. J.; Mary L. D. Johnston, Winchester; Annie Guggenheimer, Baltimore; Lillian C. Moller, New Canaan, Conn.; Adaline C. Wheelock, New York; A. R. Hawley, New York; Eliza B. Kirkbride, Philadelphia; Agnes C. Vietor, Boston, Mass.; Emily F. Weed, Irvington, N. Y.; Philadelphia Typographical Union; Peter Ainslie, Baltimore; Hornell Hart, civic secretary, Milwaukee; Frank H. Howes, Boston; Martha S. Kimball, Portsmouth, N. H.; W. H. Simpson, Milwaukee; W. Smith, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; L. A. Halbert, general superintendent, Kansas City, Mo.; John Price Jackson, commissioner, Harrisburg, Pa.; Bernard J. Rothwell, Boston; H. Churchman, Woodbury, N. J.; D. B. Armstrong, New York City; Ferracute Machine Co., Bridgeton, N. J.; Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America, La Fayette, Ind.; Stuart A. Rice, superintendent in department of public charities, New York; Central Labor Union, Philadelphia; Mrs. J. R. Paddock, East Orange, N. J.; S. E. Heberling, president Switchmen's Union of North America, Buffalo, N. Y.; Edward M. Van Cleve, managing director of National Commission for the Prevention of Blindness, New York; John B. Andrews, secretary American Association for Labor Legislation, New York; Ernest Woltersdorf, Chicago; and John A. Fitch, New York, favoring passage of House bill 476, Federal workmen's compensation act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EAGAN: Memorial of monthly meeting of Friends, of Philadelphia, protesting against increase of armament; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of Religious Liberty Association, protesting against bill to prohibit use of the mails to any publication; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, memorial of Western States Water Power Conference, relative to developing resources of West; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, petitions of sundry citizens of the United States, favoring an appropriation for fighting citrus canker; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FESS: Memorial of monthly meeting of the Friends Church at New Vienna, Ohio, protesting against preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FLYNN: Memorial of Western States Reclamation Conference at San Francisco, Cal., relative to irrigation, overflow, and swamp-land districts; to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

Also, memorial of Portland (Oreg.) Chamber of Commerce, relative to compensation of railroads for carrying the mail; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorial of Chamber of Commerce of Fulton, N. Y., and Electrical Supply Jobbers' Association of Chicago, Ill., favoring passage of the Stevens bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorial of nation-wide tariff conference of manufacturers for tariff revision; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FOCHT: Evidence in support of House bill 1464, for the relief of Benjamin F. Goodman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FREEMAN: Memorial of Westbrook (Conn.) Gun Club, favoring national defense; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of St. Mary's T. A. and B. Society and Division No. 2, Ancient Order of Hibernians, of Norwich, Conn.; Court Quinebaug, No. 128, and Sachem, No. 94, Foresters of America, favoring the Hamill bill; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, memorial of Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor and Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Scotland, Conn., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FULLER: Papers to accompany bill granting an increase of pension to Adon Butler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of business men of La Salle, Ill., favoring taxing mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the National Federation of Implement and Vehicle Dealers' Associations, for a nonpartisan tariff commission; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GARNER: Petition of business men of Seguin, Tex., favoring bill taxing mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of Texas, protesting against preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GRIEST: Memorial of members of Religious Society of Friends of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, against preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of Lancaster, Pa., against tax on horsepower of automobiles or gas engines or gasoline; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petitions of sundry citizens of ninth congressional district of Pennsylvania, favoring preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOWELL: Petitions of Salt Lake Lumberman's Club, favoring restoration of a prosperous American merchant marine; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of Trades and Labor Assembly, in favor of the Keating-Owen bill, prohibiting child labor; to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petitions of Earl R. Pembroke, Salt Lake City, Utah, urging national preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of Mining Association and Mining Operators at Washington, D. C., favoring revising the mining laws; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Also, petitions of Manila Merchants' Association, asking that the borrowing limit of the city of Manila be raised to enable necessary education and municipal improvement to be made; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: Memorial of Taxpayers' League of Prosser, Wash., opposing increase of Army and Navy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island: Memorial of Little Compton Grange, Little Compton, R. I., protesting against repeal of mixed-flour law; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KIESS of Pennsylvania: Evidence in support of House bill 1700, for the relief of Mary E. Tyler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence in support of House bill 1719, for the relief of Joseph H. Pike; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence in support of House bill 1698, for the relief of Ebenezer A. Whitney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence in support of House bill 1708, for the relief of Mariah Wilson Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence in support of House bill 1701, for the relief of Matilda Kinsman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence in support of House bill 1720, for the relief of Robert Darrah; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence in support of House bill 1736, for the relief of Alice R. Kelley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAFEAN: Memorial of Martin H. Smith Camp, No. 67, United Spanish War Veterans, Wrightsville, Pa., relative to pensions for widows; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, memorial of Electrical Supply Jobbers Association, of Chicago, Ill., favoring passage of the Stevens bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorial of Western States Reclamation Conference, relative to overflow and swamp lands; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, memorial of Illinois Manufacturers Association, for immediate tariff revision; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of Youngstown Chamber of Commerce, relative to transportation of mails by railroads; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, evidence in support of bill to correct military record of Joseph H. Tavenner; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of Portland (Oreg.) Chamber of Commerce, relative to transportation of the mails; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LOBECK: Petition from O. S. Billings and 7 citizens of Omaha, Nebr., favoring the Ayres bill, H. R. 4715, Sixty-fourth Congress; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McCRACKEN: Petition of Twin Lakes Local, No. 46, Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America, against preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McFADDEN: Memorial of Society of Friends of Philadelphia, Pa., against preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MANN: Petition of National Workmen's Committee for Jewish Rights, Chicago, Ill., relative to complete emancipation of the Jewish people in other countries; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Illinois Manufacturers' Association, relative to proposed suspension of pneumatic mail-tube service in Chicage; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of Electrical Supply Jobbers' Association, favoring passage of House bill 4715; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of National Federation of Implement and Vehicle Dealers Association, favoring nonpartisan tariff commission; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MORIN: Petition of Fidelity Storage Co., favoring amendment to the antitrust laws relative to insurance companies; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of A. W. Lewis, of Berkeley, Cal., against preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of Legislative Committee, State Council of Pennsylvania, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, favoring passage of Burnett immigration bill; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of editor of the Globe, New York, relative to Stevens standard price bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also (by request), petition of William Kraus, of Pittsburgh, Pa., favoring bill relative to fighting citrus canker; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Electrical Supply Jobbers' Association, Chicago, Ill., favoring passage of the Stevens bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorial of monthly meeting of Friends of Philadelphia, Pa., against preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Columbian Feed Governor Co., relative to $3,000,000 machine and 60-mile gun; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NEELY: Papers filed in support of bill for the relief of Martha J. Baumgartner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers filed in support of bill for the relief of Zachariah Mennear; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers filed in support of bill for the relief of the estate of Charles L. Barnes, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, papers filed in support of bill for the relief of Jacob W. Burge; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill for increase of pension for John C. Briggs; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NOLAN: Petition of the American Neutrality and Peace Convention, favoring embargo on arms and munitions; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the business and professional men's camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., relative to the creation of a reserve corps for the Regular Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolution of the Common Council of the City of San Diego, Cal., relative to legislation providing for a right of way over Government lands for dam and reservoir purposes, for the conservation and storage of water to be used by the city of San Diego, Cal.; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, memorial of the Vicksburg Association of Vicksburg Veterans, appealing for an adequate appropriation to provide for a celebration and reunion to be held in the National Military Park at Vicksburg during the month of October, 1917; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of Riverside, Cal., favoring the passage of the Newlands-Broussard river regulation bill; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, communications from Getz Bros. & Co.; J. H. Newbauer & Co.; Dodge, Sweeney & Co.; Tillman & Bendel; Haas Bros.; Frank B. Peterson Co.; and Hans Dodel, all of San Francisco, Cal., favoring the passage of a law to permit manufacturers to name a standard price at which his goods may be resold; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of the Chamber of Mines and Oil, Los Angeles, Cal., relative to remedial legislation by the Congress of the United States affecting the oil industry of the State of California; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Also, resolution of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, favoring an extension of the Weeks Act for the protection of forest land at the head of navigable streams; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, communications from Stetson-Barret Co. and M. A. Newmark & Co., of Los Angeles, Cal.; Hall, Luhrs & Co., Sacramento, Cal.; Hedges-Buck & Co., Stockton, Cal.; and sundry other manufacturers, favoring the passage of a law to permit a manufacturer to name a standard price at which his goods may be resold; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in America, of San Francisco, Cal., relative to legislation to permit the erection in the National Cemetery, at Arlington, of a suitable memorial to the Catholic nun nurses who served on the battle fields of the Civil War; to the Committee on the Library.

Also, resolutions of the American Federation of Labor, adopted at its annual convention, held at San Francisco November 8 to 22, 1915, requesting Congress to appoint an impartial commission to thoroughly investigate the United States Steamboat-Inspection Service; to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in America, San Francisco, Cal., for permission to erect in Arlington National Cemetery a memorial to the Catholic nun nurses who served on the battle fields of the Civil War; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. OVERMYER: Memorial of Ohio Private Bankers' Association, protesting against stamps on bank checks under revenue law; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of 15 citizens of Norwalk, Ohio, protesting against any increase of the tax on beer, whisky, and other liquors; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RANDALL: Memorial of sundry Friends' Churches and Woman's Christian Temperance Unions of California, protesting against preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of W. S. Hancock Council, No. 20, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Los Angeles, Cal., favoring restriction of immigration; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of B. Franklin Bryan and other citizens of California, favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROBERTS of Nevada: Memorial of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union No. 1417, of Tonopah, Nev., protesting against any increase in naval or military armament; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SCULLY: Petitions of two citizens of New Jersey, favoring preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of Religious Society of Friends, of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, protesting against preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Electrical Supply Jobbers' Association, of Chicago, Ill., favoring passage of the Stevens bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SLOAN: Petition of Adam Lockner & Son and 22 others of Nebraska, favoring taxing mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of Idaho: Petitions of George Sutherland, of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, and 62 citizens; of 101 citizens of Coeur d'Alene; and of 59 citizens of Coeur d'Alene, favoring the publication of the report of the Commission of Industrial Relations for distribution; to the Committee on Labor.

Also, memorial of Boise Trades and Labor Council, favoring the printing of a sufficient number of final reports of the Commission on Industrial Relations to supply every citizen who desires a copy; to the Committee on Printing.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 5594, to increase the pension of Leander McGrew; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEDMAN: Petitions of citizens of fifth North Carolina congressional district, protesting against Owen-Palmer child-labor bill; to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petitions of sundry citizens of North Carolina, protesting against the Palmer-Owen child-labor bill; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. STEENERSON: Petition of citizens of Thief River Falls, Minn., protesting against preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STEPHENS of California: Memorial of Common Council of City of San Diego, Cal., relative to granting rights to San Diego for dam and reservoir purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, petition of Mary E. Carbutt, chairman committee of Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Los Angeles, Cal.; the Men's League of the Friends Church of Whittier, Cal.; the Religious Society of Friends, of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and part of Maryland; and the Society of Friends, Huntington Park, Cal., opposing preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of the Methodist Brotherhood of Vincent Methodist Church, Los Angeles, Cal., asking for the printing of the report of the Commission on Industrial Relations for free distribution; to the Committee on Printing.

Also, petition of Meese & Gottfried Co., protesting restricted efficiency legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Merchants' Association of San Diego, Cal., and of the board of supervisors, county of San Luis Obispo, Cal., relating to the oil industry; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of W. S. Hancock Council, No. 20, Junior Order United American Mechanics, favoring the passage of laws restricting undesirable immigration; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of the German-American League of California, protesting against suspension of parcel post service to Germany and Austria-Hungary; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of Santa Monica Chamber of Commerce, asking that a tax be placed on export of war munitions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, asking improvement of coast-survey work on Pacific coast and appropriation of money to buy vessels therefor; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of Associated Chambers of Commerce of Orange County, Cal., favoring Newlands-Broussard river-regulation bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of San Diego Chamber of Commerce, urging improvement of Pacific coast survey and appropriation of money to buy vessels for same; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, memorial of Chamber of Commerce of Riverside County, Cal., favoring Newlands-Broussard river-regulation bill; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of board of directors of southern San Joaquin irrigation district, favoring Western States reclamation conference; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: Petitions of merchants of Tulia, Kress, Abernathy, Hale Center, and Friona, Tex., relative to taxing mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STINESS: Memorial of Quonocontaug Grange, No. 48, Patrons of Husbandry, Westerly, R. I., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, papers in support of House bill 4625, granting an increase of pension to Joseph Walker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: Memorial of Swedish Evangelical Mission Church, of Manchester, N. H., relative to peace; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of Grafton County (N. H.) Medical Society, relative to proper medical care and attention for the Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TIMBERLAKE: Petition of David Aken and 99 other citizens of Vona, Colo., opposing preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of Denver Chamber of Commerce, relative to transportation of the mails; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. TILSON: Petition of business men of Meriden, Conn., favoring taxing mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WASON: Memorial of Grafton County (N. H.) Medical Association, favoring a sufficient number of medical officers in the Regular Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota: Petition of Presbyterian Church of Lisbon, for national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Stutsman County Union of F. E. C. E., of North Dakota, against preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, *January 5, 1916.*

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we come before Thee that Thou mayest fulfill a great purpose in us. We can not always discern the path of the Divine plan, but by the manifestation of Thy truth Thou hast given us to know that life in its fullest expression is to have a larger sphere and to fulfill a Divine commission. Thy Word is in our hearts and is the light shining across the vast tracts of the years leading us unto the perfect day. We pray that Thou wilt guide us this day by Thy truth. For Christ's sake. Amen.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

LANDS IN IMPERIAL VALLEY, CAL. (S. DOC. NO. 232).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of the report of the consulting engineer to the Secretary of the Interior relative to the proposed plan for the protection of the lands and property in the Imperial Valley, Cal., against overflows of the Colorado River, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

FLATHEAD INDIAN RESERVATION, MONT. (H. DOC. NO. 476).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of withdrawals made under authority of the act of March 3, 1909, within the Flathead Indian Reservation, Mont., in connection with the Flathead project for reservoir and protection purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands and ordered to be printed.

BLACKFEET INDIAN RESERVATION, MONT. (H. DOC. NO. 477).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of all reservations made in conformity with the act of June 25, 1910, in connection with the construction in the irrigation project within the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, Mont., which was referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

REPORT OF FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION (H. DOC. NO. 475).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Federal Trade Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by J. C. South, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 136. An act granting an extension of time to construct a bridge across Rock River at or near Colona Ferry, in the State of Illinois;

H. R. 3681. An act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas River at or near Tulsa, Okla.; and

H. R. 4717. An act to authorize Butler County, Mo., to construct a bridge across Black River.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina presented memorials of sundry citizens of South Carolina, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to prohibit interstate commerce in the products of child labor, which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. ROBINSON. I present a resolution of railway employees residing at Van Buren, Ark., asking that the report of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations be printed and distributed. I ask that the resolution be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Printing.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Printing and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas by an act of our National Congress approved August 23, 1912, the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations was created, and directed, along with other duties, to inquire—

"Into the general conditions of labor engaged in the principal industries of the United States;

"Into existing relations between employers and employees;

"Into the effect of industrial conditions on public welfare and into the rights and powers of the community to deal therewith;

"Into the extent and results of methods of collective bargaining;

"Into any methods which have been tried in any State or in foreign countries for maintaining mutually satisfactory relations between employers and employees; and

"Shall seek to discover the underlying causes of dissatisfaction in the industrial situation and submit to Congress its findings and conclusions, together with such recommendations as they may deem proper for the amicable adjustment of conditions;" and

Whereas the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations has submitted its report to Congress with the recommendation that it be printed and given general distribution; and

Whereas we believe it is of the utmost importance as a compilation of facts concerning the existing conditions which oppose the raising the standard of civilization for the laboring classes; and

Whereas we believe the "Manly report" of said commission is an unprejudiced, fearless declaration of the truth as regards the evils of our industrial system, a frank and courageous presentation of the information sought through the creation of the commission, the reliability of which in every detail is absolutely beyond question; and

Whereas we feel there is a determined effort on the part of the employing classes to prevent the publishing of the "Manly report" and all the evidence taken by said commission: Therefore be it

Resolved, By this joint union meeting, held in Van Buren, Ark., Saturday, December 18, 1915, and composed of representatives of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, International Association of Machinists, International Association of Machinist Helpers, International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, Brotherhood of Railway Car Men of America, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers International Alliance, representing nearly 500 railway employees, residents of said city, that we, as individuals and citizens of the United States, each being a constituent of the Senators and Congressman from the fifth district of the State of Arkansas, demand that our Senators and Congressmen use their utmost endeavors to have said report and evidence published in full and one-half million copies printed, less than which we deem not enough to permit of general distribution throughout the United States, that we may be able to judge for ourselves as to what steps to take to remedy any condition that may appear to demand attention; and be it further

Resolved, That we send a copy of this resolution to Hon. JOE T. ROBINSON and Hon. J. P. CLARKE, United States Senators from Arkansas, and Hon. OTIS WINGO, Congressman from this the fifth congressional district, State of Arkansas.

C. I. CLARK
(Representing Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, international organization consisting of 72,500 members),

BEN. H. LOBDILL
(Representing Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, international organization consisting of 75,000 members),

J. F. ADKINS
(Representing Order of Railway Conductors, international organization consisting of 111,000 members),

S. H. RAY
(Representing Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, international organization consisting of thousands of members),

T. J. LINDSAY
(Representing International Association of Machinists, international organization consisting of 108,000 members),

TOM MEEK
(Representing International Association of Machinist Helpers, international organization consisting of 6,000 members),

HAL STACK
(Representing International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, consisting of 20,000 members),

E. BAILEY
(Representing International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers of America, international organization consisting of 6,000 members),

A. G. MORRISON
(Representing Brotherhood of Railway Car Men of America, international organization consisting of 45,000 members),

JACK IRELAND
(Representing Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers International Alliance, international organization consisting of thousands of members), *Committee.*

Mr. PHELAN presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Berkeley, Cal., praying that an appropriation be made for the establishment of a naval academy on the Pacific coast, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Young Men's Christian Association of Sacramento, Cal., praying for Federal censorship of motion pictures, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Sonoma County, Cal., praying for a modification of the present tax on California wines, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. MYERS. I present a petition of the pupils of the Valley View School, of Polson, Mont., praying for an increased appropriation for the Flathead reclamation project in Montana. I ask that the petition be printed in the RECORD with the name of the first signer thereof and that it be referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows.

VALLEY VIEW SCHOOLHOUSE,
POLSON, MONT.

To the President and Congress of the United States:

We, the undersigned members of the Valley View Schoolhouse, do respectfully petition the President and Congress of the United States that an appropriation of at least $1,000,000 be granted by this session of Congress for work on the Flathead irrigation project for the ensuing year. It is quite essential that a substantial appropriation be made for this purpose so that the work may be expedited and an early completion of the project be assured.

We most earnestly urge that the settlers and Indians holding land under this project get the appropriation they are asking for.

This schoolhouse is located within the Flathead project and the great majority of the undersigned pupils have parents holding lands under this project.

Respectfully submitted.

CLEON STURM
(And many others).

Mr. MYERS. I present a petition of sundry citizens of Polson, Mont., praying for an increased appropriation for the Flathead reclamation project, in Montana. I ask that the petition be printed in the RECORD with the name of the first signer thereof, and that it be referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

To the President and Congress of the United States:

We, the undersigned residents of Polson, Mont., do earnestly and respectfully request of the President and Congress of the United States that an adequate and suitable appropriation of not less than $1,000,000 be passed by the present session of Congress for construction work on the Flathead irrigation project for the ensuing year.

The residents of this city have come to Polson with the intention of making their future and permanent homes here. We have come here believing the Government would fulfill the promises and pledges, implied and otherwise, that have been made to the unit holders and Indians holding land under this project; and it means a great deal to us whether or not this project is pushed to a speedy conclusion.

In view of the foregoing facts, we do most urgently request that a suitable appropriation looking toward an early completion of this project be passed by this session of Congress.

Respectfully submitted.

FLATHEAD COUNTY STATE BANK,
Polson, Mont.,
By W. H. MYHRE, *Cashier*
(And many others).

Mr. MYERS. I present a petition of the principal and pupils of Flathead County Free High School, of Flathead County, Mont., praying for an increased appropriation for the Flathead reclamation project, in Montana. I ask that the petition be printed in the RECORD with the name of the first signer thereof and that it be referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FLATHEAD COUNTY FREE HIGH SCHOOL,
Kalispell, Mont., December 15, 1915.

The President and Congress of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

We, the undersigned members of the Flathead County Free High School, do respectfully petition the "President and Congress of the United States" that an appropriation of at least $1,000,000 be granted by this session of Congress for work on the Flathead irrigation project for the ensuing year. It is quite essential that a substantial appropriation be made for this purpose so that the work may be expedited and an early completion of the project be assured.

We most earnestly urge that the settlers and Indians holding land under this project get the appropriation they are asking for.

Respectfully submitted.

F. L. CUMMINGS, *Principal*
(And many others).

Mr. MYERS. I present a petition of pupils of Sunny Slope School, of Polson, Mont., praying for an increased appropriation for the Flathead reclamation project, in Montana. I ask that the petition be printed in the RECORD with the name of the first signer thereof and that it be referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE SUNNY SLOPE SCHOOLHOUSE, DISTRICT NO. 46,
POLSON, MONT.

To the President and Congress of the United States:

We, the undersigned members of the Sunny Slope Schoolhouse, do respectfully petition the "President and Congress of the United States"

that an appropriation of at least $1,000,000 be granted by this session of Congress for work on the Flathead irrigation project for the ensuing year. It is quite essential that a substantial appropriation be made for this purpose so that the work may be expedited and an early completion of the project be assured.

We most earnestly urge that the settlers and Indians holding land under this project get the appropriation they are asking for.

Respectfully submitted.

ISABELLE BUTLER
(And many others).

Mr. MYERS. I present a petition of the city council of Billings, Mont., praying for the enactment of legislation to grant to the city of Billings 1,600 acres of land located near said city for park purposes. I ask that the petition be printed in the RECORD with the name of the first signer thereof and that it be referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolution 663.

A resolution memorializing Congress to grant to the city of Billings, Mont., 1,600 acres of land located near said city for park purposes.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

Whereas, because of the rapid growth of the city of Billings, Mont., an urgent necessity exists for the establishment of recreation parks for the use of the residents thereof; and

Whereas the land embraced in sections 16 and 22 and the south half of section 10, all in township 1 north, range 25 east, Montana principal meridian, in Yellowstone County, Mont., containing 1,600 acres, lies within 5 miles of the city of Billings, and is rough and broken in character and of slight value for agricultural purposes, but is nevertheless a place of unusual natural beauty and charm which could be developed into a great pleasure ground for the inhabitants of our city, as well as a place for the preservation and growth of specimens of our native fauna and flora; and

Whereas said land is now unused and unoccupied, but is capable of great development as a public park and recreation ground: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the city council of the city of Billings, Mont., do hereby petition the Congress of the United States for the passage of such legislation as may be necessary to permit of the patenting by the United States to the city of Billings of all of the land above described.

Resolved further, That a copy of this memorial be forwarded by the city clerk to the honorable Secretary of the Interior and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with the earnest request that they use every effort within their power to secure the legislation needed for the accomplishment of the purpose hereinabove set forth.

Passed by the city council of the city of Billings, Mont., and approved by the mayor of said city this 29th day of November, 1915.

Approved:

E. P. GERHART, *Mayor.*

Attest:

E. S. JUDD, *City Clerk.*

Mr. MYERS. I present a petition of the Ministerial Association of Billings, Mont., praying for the enactment of legislation to grant to the city of Billings 1,600 acres of land located near said city for park purposes. I ask that the petition be printed in the RECORD with the name of the first signer thereof and that it be referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

Whereas in our city there are no public parks and suitable outing places for the inhabitants of Billings; and

Whereas the land embraced in sections 16 and 22 and south half of section 10, all in township 1 north, range 25 east, Montana principal meridian, in Yellowstone County, Mont., containing 1,600 acres, lies within 5 miles of the city of Billings and is in every way suited for park purposes and of not much value for agricultural purposes but is of great scenic beauty and a place excellently suited for the propagation and preservation of many species of flowers and animals; and in view of the further fact that this land is now unoccupied and unused and is capable of being developed into an excellent public park for our city: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Ministerial Association of the city of Billings, Mont., do hereby petition the Congress of the United States for the passage of such legislation as may be necessary to permit the patenting by the United States to the city of Billings all of the lands above described.

Resolved further, That a copy of this memorial be forwarded by our committee to the honorable Secretary of the Interior.

H. F. WILLIAMS, *Chairman,*
WALTER HENRY NORTH, *Secretary,*
Committee for the Ministerial Association of Billings, Mont.

Mr. MYERS. I present a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Billings, Mont., praying for the enactment of legislation to grant to the city of Billings 1,600 acres of land located near said city for park purposes. I ask that the petition be printed in the RECORD with the name of the first signer thereof and that it be referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas there is situated north of Billings a tract of State school land, approximately 2,000 acres in extent, in township 1 north, range 25 east, unsuitable for agricultural purposes but decidedly suitable for the location of a great natural park for the city of Billings; and

Whereas this land is now owned by the State of Montana and is not considered to be sufficiently valuable for sale at the State minimum price of $10 per acre, because of its rough and rocky character: Therefore be it

Resolved, by the Billings Chamber of Commerce, That we hereby indorse a plan, asking that the Congress of the United States grant to the State of Montana the right to select other lands in the place of the lands above described, in order that the State of Montana may be permitted to dispose of the lands in question to the city of Billings at a much reduced price, thereby creating the opportunity for a public improvement which will be of great value to this city and community: Be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the governor of the State of Montana, the State land board, and the Congress of the United States.

Respectfully submitted.

BILLINGS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
By J. F. ROCHE, *President.*

Attest:

C. W. FOWLER, *Secretary.*

Unanimously adopted this 13th day of July, 1915.

Mr. MYERS. I present a petition of sundry citizens of Westbutte, Mont., praying for the establishment of a system of rural credits. I ask that the petition be printed in the RECORD with the name of the first signer thereof and that it be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the success of the Nation depends on the prosperity of the farmer; and

Whereas the farmer is unable financially at the present time to carry on the business of farming successfully on account of the high rates of interest: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Westbutte Local, No. 28, of the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America, ask you as our Representatives in Congress to use your influence and support toward the introduction and enactment of an efficient rural-credits measure, to the end that the farmer may obtain money directly from the Government at the same rate of interest that the banks do.

JAS. F. O'LAUGHLIN
(And many others).

Mr. MYERS. I present the petition of B. C. Bales, of Kalispell, Mont., praying for the enactment of legislation to amend the homestead laws. I ask that the petition be printed in the RECORD and that it be referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

KALISPELL, MONT., *December 23, 1915.*

Senator HENRY L. MYERS,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I want to congratulate you for the stand you have taken in behalf of the homesteader who has the courage to take up a forest homestead, in the introduction of bill No. 2383, an act to amend the present law, which permits a person to prove up with $150 expended on clearing in lieu of the 20 acres now required to be put in cultivation.

To any persons who are acquainted with conditions regarding the taking of homesteads in the national forest it will appear that there is a vast difference between a forest homestead and one taken in a prairie country as regards the amount of money and labor necessary to put the land in cultivation.

Under the present law a person taking a prairie homestead can put the required 20 acres in cultivation at a cost of not to exceed $5 per acre, while a person taking a homestead in the forest can not put his required 20 acres in cultivation for less than $50 to $75 per acre, which is a manifest hardship to a claimant on a forest claim.

The people of Montana are with you on this bill, and I trust you will be successful in securing its passage.

Yours, truly,
B. C. BALES.

Mr. MYERS. I present a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Kalispell, Mont., remonstrating against an increase in the tax on bills of lading. I ask that the memorial be printed in the RECORD and that it be referred to the Committee on Finance.

There being no objection, the memorial was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

KALISPELL, MONT., *December 22, 1915.*

Whereas the Government now compels the shipper of any products to place a 1 cent Government stamp upon each bill of lading; and

Whereas it has been authoritatively reported that an effort will be made to increase this revenue from 1 cent to 3 cents upon bills of lading: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we consider such proposed increase unjust and discriminatory against the shipper and savoring of class legislation; and

Whereas a persistent fight for the last few years has been waged against the local jobber, prejudicing his business in the eyes of the consumer and retailer, reducing his business; and

Whereas this proposed increase will fall directly upon the shipper.

Therefore we deem it unjust and discriminatory and respectfully request that you lend your aid in defeating such proposed legislation.

W. H. GRIFFIN,
President.
P. N. BERNARD,
Secretary.

Mr. MYERS. I present a petition of sundry citizens of Lincoln County, Mont., praying for the reduction in the areas of cultivation required under homestead laws in certain cases. I ask

that the petition be printed in the RECORD with the name of the first signer thereof and that it be referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LIBBY, MONT., *May 12, 1915.*

To Hon. HENRY L. MYERS,
Washington, D. C.

We, the undersigned entrymen on eliminated lands in the Kootenai National Forest, do respectfully petition the Congress of the United States for relief from certain conditions as set forth below.

Lands listed for homestead entry in national forests are those which contain a limited amount of merchantable timber and are suitable for agriculture. Many of these units are covered with a thick growth of pole pine and brush which is of no value and must be cleared before the land can be cultivated. Such merchantable timber as any of these units may contain is very scattering and very seldom of any sale value, owing to distance from marketing points, and only adds to the expense of clearing. Much of this land is burnt over, leaving stumps and snags which are still more difficult to remove. Where these units contain natural meadows, these must often be drained before they are suitable for cultivation. In fact, there is very rarely an acre of land in this section which can be cultivated without much preliminary work.

The present homestead law requires the tillage of one-eighth of the land entered, 20 acres of the 160-acre homestead, and this must be done within two years from the date of entry. While there is a provision for a reduction of this tillage at the discretion of the Land Office, yet the Commissioner of the General Land Office has ruled that no reduction will be allowed on account of expense of clearing.

We invite a comparison of the labor required to cultivate 20 acres of prairie land with the same under conditions as described above. In the first instance 15 days' plowing and 15 days' harrowing and seeding would easily complete the work. In the case of the forest homesteader, a whole season, six or seven months of hard labor for one man, is required to cut and pile the brush for burning. Then the stumps must be removed by expensive blasting or pulling, the holes filled, and the land otherwise prepared for plowing, which requires fully another season. This estimate is conservative and could be accomplished only under conditions more favorable than the average. Then the work of plowing and seeding is still to be done. This leaves the homesteader no time for building, fencing, and such other work as is necessary to make a home. As many of these claims are in isolated regions reached only by pack trail the entryman is obliged to donate a large amount of work for road building. Where meadows are to be drained the labor is almost as great.

In the first instance, the crop harvested from the 20 acres would naturally pay the cost of cultivation and provide in a measure for the living of the family; while in our case we get no return either from the first or second year's work, and the homesteader is forced to leave his place for a part of each year in order to work to support his family.

We respectfully suggest the enactment of an amendment which would grant to the entryman the right to make final proof on the showing of an amount of work, such as clearing, draining, etc., equal to that which would be necessary to cultivate the acreage of open land required under the present law. A mere reduction of acreage would not be sufficient as in many instances the entryman has already lost his right to make final proof owing to the impossibility to do the specified cultivation within the time limit. Such a law as we suggest would put the forest homesteader on an equal footing with the man who makes entry on prairie land.

All names signed to this petition are of those whose claims come under most or all of the conditions described above.

WILSON C. HARLAN
(And many others).

Mr. SHEPPARD. I have a telegram from the Chamber of Commerce of Longview, Tex., which I ask to have read.

There being no objection, the telegram was read, as follows:

LONGVIEW, TEX., *January 5, 1916.*

Senator MORRIS SHEPPARD,
Washington, D. C.:

We earnestly request and urge you to get together with your Southern Senators and endeavor to relieve the shipping situation before tackling any other legislation. Cotton, in Liverpool, 17 cents; in Texas, 12, and ought to be 15. Please help your many thousand Texas farmer friends.

LONGVIEW CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Mr. TOWNSEND presented a petition of the Michigan Society of Sons of the Revolution, praying for an increase in armaments, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. GRONNA presented a petition of the Medical Society of Stark County, N. Dak., praying for the enlargement of the Medical Corps of the Army, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the National Federation of Implement and Vehicle Dealers' Association, of Abilene, Kans., praying for the creation of a nonpartisan tariff commission, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. JONES. I present a joint resolution of the Legislature of Washington, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Immigration.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was referred to the Committee on Immigration and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

To His Excellency the President of the United States, the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, the honorable Secretary of Labor of the United States, and the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Washington:

We, your memorialists, the Senate of the State of Washington and the House of Representatives, representing the people of the State of Washington in the fourteenth session of the legislature of said State, in regular session assembled, most respectfully represent, petition, and pray as follows, that—

Whereas the commerce, commercial standing of the seaports, and business of our transcontinental railroads are severely handicapped and deprived of their rightful business and revenue by reason of the present organization and operation of the United States Immigration Service; and

Whereas the maintenance of the present large staff of inspectors and clerks of the United States Immigration Service in Victoria, Vancouver, and other cities in the Dominion of Canada works a grave injustice to American railroads in the State of Washington by affording undue advantages to transportation lines of Canada; and

Whereas no reciprocal or corresponding force of officers is maintained at the seaports or land ports of the State of Washington by any foreign government to give American railroads the same opportunity in competition for the long haul on business originating in this State and destined to points in the Dominion of Canada or the eastern United States as is afforded by the United States Immigration Service to Canada railroads; and

Whereas the seaports and ports of entry of the State of Washington under existing arrangements are being deprived of credit for passengers actually entering Puget Sound ports from foreign contiguous and noncontiguous lands; and

Whereas passengers so entering at ports of the State of Washington from the Dominion of Canada and seeking naturalization as citizens of the United States are now compelled to obtain a certificate of entry from an officer of the United States located in Montreal, Canada, a distant city in a foreign land, notwithstanding statutory provision requiring issuance of such certificate by United States officials at the United States port at which entry is actually made; and

Whereas the number of United States immigration officials in the State of Washington has been reduced until it does not furnish the protection which the State's strategic position requires, situated as it is on both land and water boundaries of British possessions; and

Whereas the number of foreign insane in our State hospitals, criminals, and paupers have become a heavy burden on the taxpayers of the State;

Therefore, for good cause shown, we, your memorialists, the Legislature of the State of Washington, in the fourteenth legislative session assembled, most earnestly petition the President of the United States of America, the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, the Secretary of Labor, and the Senators and Representatives from the State of Washington to make suitable provision to afford relief from the conditions above described.

Certified a true copy.

FRANK M. DALLAM, Jr.,
Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. JONES. I present a joint resolution of the Legislature of Washington, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE STATE OF WASHINGTON,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

To all to whom these presents shall come:

I, I. M. Howell, secretary of state of the State of Washington and custodian of the seal of said State, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the annexed copy of senate joint memorial No. 2, relative to fortifications at Grays Harbor and Willapa Harbor, with the original copy of said memorial, enrolled, now on file in this office, and find the same to be a full, true, and correct copy of said original, and of the whole thereof, together with all official indorsements thereon.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Washington. Done at the capitol, at Olympia, this 2d day of March, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.] I. M. HOWELL, *Secretary of State.*

Senate joint memorial No. 2.

To His Excellency Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America; the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States; the honorable Secretary of War; and the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Washington:

We, your memorialists, the Senate of the State of Washington and the House of Representatives representing the people of the State of Washington in the fourteenth legislature of said State, in regular session assembled, most respectfully represent, petition, and pray as follows:

That—

Whereas the States of Washington and Oregon have many wealthy seacoast cities, towns, railroad and steamship terminals on the Pacific coast wholly dependent upon the national seacoast fortifications for protection from invasion from the high seas; and

Whereas, by the fifth biennial report of the State board of tax commissioners of the State of Washington, it appears that the assessed valuation of all the taxable property in the State of Washington, assessed at 50 per cent of its appraised value, is in the sum of $1,025,460,942; that, by the second biennial report of the tax commissioners of the State of Oregon, the assessed valuation of all the taxable property in the State of Oregon is approximately as great as that of the State of Washington; and

Whereas there are three transcontinental railway systems operating trains in and out of Grays Harbor; that a very large passenger and freight traffic is handled by said systems daily to and from Grays Harbor to the north, south, and east; and

Whereas a substantial system of public roads for automobile and other travel has been constructed by Chehalis County within its borders; that substantial automobile roads have been constructed from the beaches on both the north and south side of Grays Harbor, connecting with the State highways running east to Puget Sound and the Columbia River; and

Whereas the fortifications on Puget Sound and the Columbia River are so remote from any possible base that an invading enemy could select for its operations that they are wholly inadequate to protect the lives and property of the people of the States of Washington and Oregon from invasion from the Pacific Ocean through Grays and Willapa Harbors; and

Whereas the great strategic importance and possibilities of Grays and Willapa Harbors as a base for military operations in the northwest are open, obvious, and apparent to the most casual observers; and

Whereas the strategic importance and possibilities of Grays and Willapa Harbors as a base for military operations in the northwest and in southwestern Washington and northwestern Oregon have been recognized by such eminent authorities as Gens. Marion P. Maus and Homer Lea, of the United States Army; and

Whereas 58 per cent of the entire population of the State of Oregon and 61 per cent of the entire population of the State of Washington and seven-tenths of the wealth of both States is within six hours of the principal strategic sphere of the northwest; that this strategic center, midway between the centers of population in the States of Washington and Oregon, commands all lines of railways that traverse said States north and south; that Grays and Willapa Harbors are but two hours to the west, the fortifications on the Columbia River are seven and one-half hours to the south, and the fortifications on Puget Sound are five and one-half hours to the north of said strategic sphere; and

Whereas Grays and Willapa Harbors are wholly without fortifications or military defenses of any kind, character, or description whatever; that said harbors are open to invasion in case of a foreign war; and

Whereas the whole of the States of Washington and Oregon are open and accessible to invasion from the Pacific Ocean through Grays and Willapa Harbors; that the fortification of said harbors is necessary to protect the lives and property of the people of said States in case of a hostile invasion from the Pacific Ocean; and

Whereas experience and recent observation has demonstrated that a coast, city, town, harbor, or roadstead can not be safely defended from invasion from the high seas by naval squadrons or fleets; and

Whereas it appears by a letter from Acting Secretary of War Robert Shaw Oliver to Senator W. L. JONES, bearing date of December 2, 1912, that Gen. Marion P. Maus, as commanding general of the Department of the Columbia, recommended the fortification of said harbors in his report to the War Department, subsequent to the Army maneuvers during the summer of 1912, in Chehalis Valley and on Grays Harbor; that said maneuvers demonstrated the necessity for the fortification of the said harbors; and

Whereas it appears that petitions for the fortification of Grays and Willapa Harbors were filed with Senator W. L. JONES during the Sixty-second Congress of the United States, which said petitions were signed by taxpayers of the States of Washington and Oregon; that the petitioners thereof represented $332,898,097 of taxable property, as assessed by the taxing officers of the several counties of said States and equalized by the State board of tax commissioners of both States; that said petitions were duly certified by the legally constituted taxing officers of said States; and that as so certified said petitions showed the amount of taxable property represented by each of said petitioners thereon, and as set opposite the name of each of said petitioners; and

Whereas the assets represented by the following petitioners were not included in the above amount, so certified as aforesaid: Ladd & Tilton Bank, Portland, Oreg.; First National Bank, Portland, Oreg.; National Bank of Commerce, Tacoma, Wash.; Fidelity Trust Co., Tacoma, Wash.; Pacific National Bank, Tacoma, Wash.; Dexter Horton National Bank, Seattle, Wash.; National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Wash.; Seattle National Bank, Seattle, Wash.; Scandinavian-American Bank, Seattle, Wash.; Coffman, Dobson & Co., bankers, Chehalis, Wash.; Chehalis National Bank, Chehalis, Wash.; Security State Bank, Chehalis, Wash.; that many wholesale merchants and manufacturing corporations in the Northwest signed said petitions whose assets could not be shown by certificates of the taxing officers of said States; and

Whereas the following commercial bodies of the Northwest have, by resolutions duly and regularly adopted, found that the fortification of said harbors was a public necessity for the adequate protection of the lives and property of the people of said States, to wit: Portland Chamber of Commerce, Portland, Oreg.; New Seattle Chamber of Commerce, Seattle, Wash.; Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce, Aberdeen, Wash.; Montesano Chamber of Commerce, Montesano, Wash.; Spokane Chamber of Commerce, Spokane, Wash.; Olympia Chamber of Commerce, Olympia, Wash.; Centralia Chamber of Commerce, Centralia, Wash.; and the Hoquiam Commercial Club, of Hoquiam, Wash.:

Therefore, for good cause shown, we, your memorialists, the Senate of the State of Washington (the House concurring), representing the people of the State of Washington in the Fourteenth Legislature of the State of Washington, in regular session assembled, most earnestly petition the President of the United States of America, the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, the Secretary of War, and the Senators and Representatives from the State of Washington to make suitable provision for adequate fortifications to protect the entrances of said harbors against any invasion from the Pacific Ocean that may be attempted in time of hostilities by any foreign power; and

The secretary of the State of Washington be, and is hereby, directed to immediately transmit a certified copy of this memorial to His Excellency the President of the United States, the honorable Secretary of War, to each of the Senators and Representatives from the State of Washington in Congress, and to both houses of the Legislature of the State of Oregon.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

Passed the senate February 1, 1915.

LOUIS F. HART,
President of the Senate.

Passed the house February 17, 1915.

W. W. CONNER,
Speaker of the House.

Filed in the office of the secretary of state February 23, 1915.

I. M. HOWELL,
Secretary of State.

Mr. KENYON. I present a concurrent resolution of the Thirty-sixth General Assembly of Iowa, requesting the Congress of the United States to enact a parcel-post law limiting the weight of packages to a maximum of 40 pounds. I ask that the concurrent resolution be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Concurrent resolution.

Whereas the glory and prosperity of Iowa has rested not alone in her wonderful farms, but also in her prosperous and beautiful cities and towns as well, and the prosperity of her entire citizenship requires a symmetrical development of both farm and city, for the injury of either is sure to bring a loss and depreciation to the other and a decline in the population of the State; and

Whereas the rates of the parcel post are so low for excessive distances and the charge for shipment is in such unjust and unfair proportion to the haul that neither the Government nor the railroads are receiving sufficient compensation to cover cost of service rendered, and a large amount of trade that legitimately belongs to the inhabitants of the State of Iowa is being diverted to the great cities of the land in distant States. This policy is depriving thousands of our best and brightest young men and women of their birthright by forcing them to emigrate from the State in order that they may have a chance in the world; and

Whereas these great concerns in distant cities do not contribute in any way to the revenues of the State of Iowa, nor do they in any way assist in the education of the youth of our State; they build no roads or bridges and bear none of our many burdens incident to the development of Iowa; and

Whereas they are waxing fat upon the trade they take from our State and are fast developing into great monopolies that bid fair to equal if not excel in size the greatest manufacturing concerns in the land; and

Whereas it is the policy of Iowa to provide work and opportunity for all its children, and we believe the Federal Government, of which we are a part, should not tax the people to reimburse losses in the Parcel Post Service when these losses are incurred in establishing great monopolies that are fast sapping the life of our cities and towns, and depriving our children of a place and opportunity in their own community; and

Whereas thousands of Iowa's citizens have petitioned the General Assembly of the State of Iowa to memorialize the Postmaster General and the Congress of the United States to limit the weight of the parcel-post package to a maximum of 40 pounds and make such readjustment in the postal rates as will eventually make each class self-supporting: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa (the House concurring), That the Postmaster General and the Congress of the United States be, and they are hereby, requested and petitioned to reduce the weight of the parcel-post package to a maximum of 40 pounds and make such readjustment in our postal rates and zones as will eventually make each class self-supporting, to the end that justice may be done as between all of the citizens of the United States, and that the unjust discrimination that now exists against the State of Iowa may be removed.

The resolution was adopted.

STATE OF IOWA,
SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, W. S. Allen, secretary of state of the State of Iowa, and as such officer the custodian of the acts and resolutions of the general assembly of said State, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of a preamble and resolution passed by the thirty-sixth general assembly of said State at its session commencing January 11, A. D. 1915, as the same appears of record at page 1554 of the official senate journal of said general assembly now on file in my office.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of the secretary of state of the State of Iowa. Done at Des Moines this 14th day of December, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.]

W. S. ALLEN,
Secretary of State.

Mr. KENYON presented a memorial of Local Grange, No. 2051, Patrons of Husbandry, of Riverside, Iowa, remonstrating against any changes being made in certain rural routes in that State, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Iowa, praying for national prohibition, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of Major William A. Kirk Camp, United Spanish War Veterans, of Sioux City, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation to grant pensions to widows and orphans of veterans of the Spanish War, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented the petition of Rev. C. A. Holengren and other citizens of Boxholm, Iowa, praying for the placing of an embargo on munitions of war, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a memorial of the Society of Friends, of West Branch, Iowa, remonstrating against an increase in armaments, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. POINDEXTER presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle, Wash., praying that an appropriation of $2,000,000 be made to carry on the construction work of the Alaska railroad, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. WADSWORTH presented petitions of sundry citizens of the State of New York, praying for an increase in armaments, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Swedish Lutheran Bethlehem Church, of Brooklyn, N. Y., praying for the placing of an embargo on the exportation of munitions of war, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. KERN presented a memorial of the Society of Friends, of New London, Ind., remonstrating against an increase in armaments, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. DILLINGHAM presented a petition of the Business and Professional Men's Association of St. Albans, Vt., praying for an increase in armaments, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. McLEAN presented petitions of White Cross Council, No. 13, Knights of Columbus, of Norwich; of Local Division No. 2, Ancient Order of Hibernians, of Norwich; of Court Sachem, No. 94, Friends of America, of Norwich; and of Court Quinebaug, No. 128, Friends of America, of Norwich, all in the State of Connecticut, praying for the enactment of legislation to grant pensions to civil-service employees, which were referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Sound View, Conn., praying for universal peace, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Westbrook and Clinton, in the State of Connecticut, praying for an increase in armaments, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Drug Club of New Haven, Conn., praying for the enactment of legislation to fix a standard price for trade-marked and patented articles, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming, from the Committee on Public Lands, to which was referred the bill (S. 22) to promote and encourage the construction of wagon roads over the public lands of the United States, reported it with an amendment and submitted a report (No. 20) thereon.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (S. 706) to amend section 260 of an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 21) thereon.

Mr. SHEPPARD, from the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the following bills, reported them each without amendment and submitted reports thereon:

S. 1409. A bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas River at or near Tulsa, Okla. (Rept. No. 23); and

S. 2409. A bill to authorize the Ohio-West Virginia Bridge Co. to construct a bridge across the Ohio River at the city of Steubenville, Jefferson County, Ohio (Rept. No. 22).

Mr. SHEPPARD, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 2266) to authorize the appointment of Duncan Grant Richart to the grade of lieutenant in the Army, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 24) thereon.

BRIDGE ACROSS TUG FORK, BIG SANDY RIVER.

Mr. SHEPPARD. From the Committee on Commerce I report back favorably, without amendment, the bill (S. 1773) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Tug Fork of the Big Sandy River at or near Kermit, W. Va., and I submit a report (No. 19) thereon. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

There being no objection, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RURAL CREDITS (H. DOC. NO. 494).

Mr. HOLLIS. Mr. President, I desire to present a report from the Joint Committee on Rural Credits, which was created by act of Congress last spring.

The joint committee divided into two subcommittees, a Committee on Personal Rural Credits and a Committee on Land Mortgage. The Subcommittee on Land Mortgage has made its report to the full committee and has recommended a bill. The full committee has adopted the report of the subcommittee, and I submit the report and ask that it be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The report has been already printed in the RECORD of yesterday's proceedings, on pages 453 to 455. It has also been printed as a House document, and I therefore do not ask to have it printed as a Senate document. There will doubtless be a large demand for it, and later I may ask to have a reprint ordered.

Since the subject is up, I ask unanimous consent to be permitted to introduce the bill on land mortgage at the present time and have it referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The bill (S. 2986) to provide capital for agricultural development, to create a standard form of investment based upon farm mortgage, to equalize rates of interest upon farm loans, to furnish a market for United States bonds, to create Government depositaries and financial agents for the United States, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. HOLLIS. The joint committee hopes that it will be able a little later in the session to recommend a bill on personal credits, but the time has been so absorbed in preparing the bill submitted to-day on land mortgage that it would like further time. It does not ask for a further appropriation.

I therefore ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of a joint resolution which I introduce to extend the time for filing the final report from this committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. SMOOT. I do not think that it is necessary to enact a joint resolution. Is there any reason why it should be done?

Mr. HOLLIS. The committee considered that question, and some members of the committee thought it might be necessary and others thought it might not, and in order that there might be no question the committee authorized and requested me to introduce the joint resolution.

Mr. SMOOT. There is no necessity for it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the joint resolution.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 62) extending the time for filing the final report of the Joint Committee of Congress to Investigate Rural Credits was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the time of the joint committee of the two Houses of Congress appointed pursuant to the act of Congress approved March 4, 1915, be, and is hereby, extended for four months from the passage hereof in which to file a final report as required by the said act.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. CHILTON:

A bill (S. 2853) granting a pension to Howard Atkinson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LEE of Maryland:

A bill (S. 2854) to authorize the closing of part of Forty-first Street NW., in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. KERN:

A bill (S. 2855) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Lindy (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2856) granting a pension to Mary L. Cline (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JONES:

A bill (S. 2857) authorizing the issuance of patent to the heirs of James Longmire; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 2858) granting a pension to Ann L. Elliott;

A bill (S. 2859) granting an increase of pension to Van Ogle;

A bill (S. 2860) granting an increase of pension to Millie M. Ball (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2861) granting an increase of pension to William H. Merritt (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2862) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. O'Heron (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2863) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Jane Cadle (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2864) granting an increase of pension to Luther H. Palmer (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2865) granting an increase of pension to William A. Willard (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HOLLIS:

A bill (S. 2866) granting an increase of pension to Daniel K. Cummings; and

A bill (S. 2867) granting an increase of pension to James M. Crossman (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ASHURST:

A bill (S. 2868) to amend article 2 of the agreement with the Indians of the San Carlos Reservation in Arizona, concluded February 25, 1896, and accepted, ratified, and confirmed in the act approved June 10, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 321, 358, 360); to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 2869) for the reduction of the rate of postage chargeable on first-class mail matter for local delivery; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 2870) for the relief of Alfred Cluff, Orson Cluff, Henry E. Norton, William B. Ballard, Elijah Hancock, Susan R. Saline, Oscar Mann, Celia Thayne, William Cox, Theodore Farley, Adelaide Laxton, Clara L. Tenney, George M. Adams, Charlotte Jensen, and Sophia Huff; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2871) granting an increase of pension to Reuben Allred (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STONE:

A bill (S. 2872) granting an increase of pension to William L. Mayden (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2873) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Graham (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2874) granting a pension to Parthenia Mattingly (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2875) granting an increase of pension to William Hall (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2876) granting an increase of pension to John Lynn (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GALLINGER:

A bill (S. 2877) granting an increase of pension to George Dallison; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD:

A bill (S. 2878) for the relief of the legal representative of C. H. Mastin, deceased, surviving partner of the firm of Levert & Mastin; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LANE:

A bill (S. 2879) creating a commission of five persons, to be known as the United States Commission for Enduring Peace, whose purpose it shall be to aid in bringing about enduring peace at the earliest possible moment; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A bill (S. 2880) for the relief of Martin V. Parmer (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 2881) for the relief of James D. Watts; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2882) granting a pension to Minnie Anderson (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SMOOT:

A bill (S. 2883) for the relief of Leonore M. Sorsby (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A bill (S. 2884) granting an increase of pension to Edward L. Curtis (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CLAPP:

A bill (S. 2885) permitting the erection of statues in Sixteenth Street, sometimes called The Avenue of the Presidents (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. CURTIS:

A bill (S. 2886) for the relief of James Ferrell; and

A bill (S. 2887) for the relief of William H. Manning; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2888) for the relief of David Porter Haseltine (with accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 2889) for the relief of John Ogden (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 2890) for the relief of R. W. Branson (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 2891) granting an increase of pension to Christian Howald (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2892) granting an increase of pension to George Lucas (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2893) granting a pension to Ellen Temperance Smith (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2894) granting a pension to Henry Taylor (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2895) granting an increase of pension to Bernard Stiver (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2896) granting a pension to Fred M. Livingston (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2897) granting an increase of pension to David Brown (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2898) granting a pension to Sarah Higgins (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2899) granting a pension to Esther L. Johns (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2900) granting an increase of pension to Stephen A. Miller (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2901) granting an increase of pension to Henry Mott (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2902) granting a pension to Clara C. Watson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2903) granting an increase of pension to Christian Hildebrand (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2904) granting an increase of pension to Carrie S. Cross (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2905) granting an increase of pension to Charles Riggs (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2906) granting an increase of pension to Elijah Booher (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2907) granting an increase of pension to James Hawkins (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2908) granting an increase of pension to Anthony J. Sansoni (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2909) granting an increase of pension to William T. Cowan (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2910) granting an increase of pension to Willis Mills (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2911) granting an increase of pension to Uriah Ruch (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2912) granting a pension to Lenora Royal (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2913) granting an increase of pension to Lewis Atkinson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2914) granting an increase of pension to Hugh S. Ryan (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2915) granting an increase of pension to Henry G. Pickett (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2916) granting an increase of pension to James M. Friels (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2917) granting a pension to Elvisa Lightner (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2918) granting an increase of pension to Richard Brookins (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2919) granting an increase of pension to Abraham T. Casey (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2920) granting an increase of pension to Jesse L. Pelton (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2921) granting a pension to Alice Browning (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2922) granting an increase of pension to William C. Worthen (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2923) granting an increase of pension to Williamson R. Barton (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2924) granting a pension to Mary A. Hanks (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2925) granting an increase of pension to Harrison White (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2926) granting a pension to Daisy D. Knox (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2927) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Taylor (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2928) granting a pension to Lyman E. Tibbits (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2929) granting an increase of pension to Isaac M. Brandon (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2930) granting a pension to John T. Peet (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2931) granting an increase of pension to Reuben Waller (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2932) granting an increase of pension to Alfred Quackenbush (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2933) granting a pension to John F. Smith (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2934) granting a pension to William W. Peyton (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2935) granting a pension to Emma Ridenour (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2936) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Sparling (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2937) granting a pension to Mary J. Davis (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2938) granting a pension to Mary M. Dickson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2939) granting an increase of pension to Jacob L. Hatton (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2940) granting an increase of pension to Arthur M. Phillips (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2941) granting an increase of pension to George W. Jackson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2942) granting an increase of pension to Isaac R. Johnson (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2943) granting an increase of pension to Missouri A. Purdy (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHIVELY:

A bill (S. 2944) granting an increase of pension to Burton Vanhook (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2945) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Woolf (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2946) granting an increase of pension to Columbus Walton (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2947) granting an increase of pension to Henry Moullenhour (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2948) granting an increase of pension to William E. Chappell (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2949) granting a pension to Rose A. Mooney (now Reed) (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2950) granting a pension to Herman Johnson, alias Herman Cline (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2951) granting a pension to Williamson S. Wright (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2952) granting an increase of pension to John Woods (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2953) granting an increase of pension to Nathaniel Trueblood (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2954) granting a pension to Harry B. Helm (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2955) granting an increase of pension to George W. Holdson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2956) granting a pension to Madeline Smith (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2957) granting an increase of pension to John Penrod (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2958) granting an increase of pension to Lemuel Emmerson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2959) granting an increase of pension to Walter S. Gibson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2960) granting a pension to Paul F. Busch (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2961) granting an increase of pension to Jerry Nichols (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2962) granting an increase of pension to Adam Pulley (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2963) granting a pension to Hannah R. Pearce (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2964) granting an increase of pension to George C. Warrick (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2965) granting an increase of pension to James Mosier (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BRANDEGEE:

A bill (S. 2966) granting an increase of pension to Josephine C. Allyn (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2967) granting an increase of pension to Lillie N. Babbitt (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2968) granting an increase of pension to Diantha A. Batting (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2969) granting an increase of pension to Charles L. Chappell (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2970) granting an increase of pension to Hannah Clift (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2971) granting an increase of pension to Ann Corey (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2972) granting an increase of pension to Sarah B. Davis (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2973) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Day (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2974) granting an increase of pension to Harriet A. Fairbanks (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2975) granting a pension to Mary Gaffney (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2976) granting an increase of pension to Francis J. Hart (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2977) granting an increase of pension to George A. Howard (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2978) granting an increase of pension to Lucy A. Matteson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2979) granting a pension to Julia L. Nichols (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2980) granting a pension to Emily D. Farrow Platt (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2981) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Rix (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2982) granting an increase of pension to Mary F. Sweet (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2983) granting an increase of pension to Susan M. Watson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2984) granting a pension to Maria C. Wheeler (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2985) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Woodworth (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GALLINGER:

A bill (S. 2987) to establish a University Board in the Department of the Interior; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

A bill (S. 2988) to repeal section 13 of an act entitled "An act to promote the welfare of American seamen, etc.," approved March 4, 1915 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 2989) for the investigation and control of the white pine blister rust (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 2990) for the relief of certain Army officers and their next of kin (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SAULSBURY:

A bill (S. 2991) for improving the defenses of the coasts and industrial centers of Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia, for increasing their commerce and reducing transportation cost on the Atlantic seaboard; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SWANSON:

A bill (S. 2992) to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction and maintenance of rural post roads; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. FLETCHER:

A bill (S. 2993) to establish a fish hatchery in the State of Florida; to the Committee on Fisheries.

A bill (S. 2994) to purchase a painting of the Battle of Gettysburg (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Library.

A bill (S. 2995) for the relief of the heirs of Paul Norton; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 2996) granting an increase of pension to Milton P. Julian (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. OLIVER:

A bill (S. 2997) for the reduction of the rate of postage chargeable on first-class mail matter for local delivery; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 2998) for the relief of the estate of David B. Landis, deceased, and the estate of Jacob F. Sheaffer, deceased; and

A bill (S. 2999) granting a pension to Robert M. McCormick; to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. THOMAS. I introduce a bill and ask that it be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill (S. 3000) to amend the Constitution of the United States was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A bill (S. 3000) to amend the Constitution of the United States.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Constitution of the United States be amended as follows:

"ARTICLE XVIII.

"SECTION 1. Polygamy and polygamous cohabitation shall not exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

By Mr. SMOOT:

A bill (S. 3001) to supplement the act of June 22, 1910, entitled "An act to provide for agricultural entries on coal lands," and acts amendatory of and supplemental thereto; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 3002) for the reduction of the rate of postage chargeable on first-class mail matter for local delivery; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. PHELAN:

A bill (S. 3003) to provide for the purchase of a site and for the establishment of a naval and aviation academy on the Pacific coast of the United States within 150 miles of San Francisco, and making an appropriation therefor; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SHAFROTH:

A bill (S. 3004) to provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Alamosa, Colo.;

A bill (S. 3005) to provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Lamar, Colo.; and

A bill (S. 3006) to provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Salida, Colo.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 3007) for the relief of the city of Pueblo, Colo.;
A bill (S. 3008) for the relief of Lewis B. Brasher; and
A bill (S. 3009) for the relief of the widow of Joseph C. Akin; to the Committee on Claims.
A bill (S. 3010) for the relief of Michael J. Coughlin;
A bill (S. 3011) for the relief of Anna Falls; and
A bill (S. 3012) for the relief of Elizabeth T. Wells; to the Committee on Military Affairs.
A bill (S. 3013) for the relief of Samuel J. Morgan; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.
A bill (S. 3014) granting an increase of pension to Sada Gleason;
A bill (S. 3015) granting an increase of pension to Martha A. Hodges;
A bill (S. 3016) granting an increase of pension to John F. Kline;
A bill (S. 3017) granting a pension to Leora L. Macarey;
A bill (S. 3018) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Nye Phelps; and
A bill (S. 3019) granting an increase of pension to Henry Brown; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

A bill (S. 3020) waiving the age limit for admission to the Medical Corps of the United States Navy in the case of John B. Bostick; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.
A bill (S. 3021) empowering the Supreme Court of the United States to promulgate uniform rules for preparing and printing the records for all appellate courts and to fix fees and charges in connection therewith; and
A bill (S. 3022) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and as amended thereafter; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
A bill (S. 3023) to emancipate from certain disabilities children who have judgments of conviction for crime of record against them in the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia; and
A bill (S. 3024) to amend an act entitled "An act to create a juvenile court in and for the District of Columbia," and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MYERS:

A bill (S. 3025) to amend an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
A bill (S. 3026) to establish the Cabinet National Park in the county of Lincoln, State of Montana; and
A bill (S. 3027) granting to the city of Billings, Mont., certain lands for public park purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.
A bill (S. 3028) to place certain officers of the Army on the retired list; to the Committee on Military Affairs.
A bill (S. 3029) granting an increase of pension to Roswell B. Van Wagenen;
A bill (S. 3030) granting a pension to George Walters;
A bill (S. 3031) granting an increase of pension to William Horrigan; and
A bill (S. 3032) granting a pension to Charles H. Lufkin; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ROBINSON:

A bill (S. 3035) granting lands to Hot Springs Lodge, No. 62, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Hot Springs, Ark.; to the Committee on Public Lands.
A bill (S. 3036) for the relief of the heirs of William H. Harvey, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.
A bill (S. 3037) granting an increase of pension to Zora W. Elder (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. THOMPSON:

A bill (S. 3038) to amend section 240 of the act approved March 4, 1909, being an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
A bill (S. 3039) granting a pension to Lizzie Noland (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 3040) granting a pension to Fred F. Bennett (with accompanying papers); and
A bill (S. 3041) granting an increase of pension to Charles M. Smilie (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

(By request.) A bill (S. 3042) to appoint J. D. Nevin a second lieutenant on the active list of the United States Marine Corps; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.
A bill (S. 3043) to add certain forest lands to the Santiam National Forest (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Public Lands.
A bill (S. 3044) to establish game sanctuaries in national forests, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game.
A bill (S. 3045) for the relief of James G. Royse (with accompanying papers); and
A bill (S. 3046) for the relief of Mary J. McLaughlin; to the Committee on Military Affairs.
A bill (S. 3047) for the relief of Charles Leon; and
A bill (S. 3048) for the relief of Simon Caro; to the Committee on Claims.
A bill (S. 3049) to provide for certain changes and additions to the public building at Salem, Oreg.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.
A bill (S. 3050) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Hathaway (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 3051) granting an increase of pension to Amos H. Hampton (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 3052) granting an increase of pension to Hiram Bender (with accompanying papers); and
A bill (S. 3053) granting a pension to John H. Biever (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHIELDS:

A bill (S. 3054) to amend an act approved March 4, 1915, abolishing the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims in certain cases involving claims against the United States for property destroyed or appropriated by the Federal Army during the Civil War; and
A bill (S. 3055) to provide for the appointment of clerks of the courts of the United States, to fix their terms of office and compensation, and require them to make reports of funds received and disbursed by them, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
A bill (S. 3056) for the relief of Alice Evelyn Mabry Hazen, Lawrence C. Mabry, Herbert S. Mabry, Churchwell Mabry, and William Deaderick; to the Committee on Claims.
A bill (S. 3057) granting an increase of pension to William C. Doak; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BORAH:

A bill (S. 3058) to establish the Sawtooth National Park in the State of Idaho, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.
A bill (S. 3059) to accept a deed of gift or conveyance from the Lincoln Farm Association, a corporation, to the United States of America, of land near the town of Hodgenville, county of Larue, State of Kentucky, embracing the homestead of Abraham Lincoln and the log cabin in which he was born, together with the memorial hall inclosing the same; and further, to accept an assignment or transfer of an endowment fund of $50,000 in relation thereto; to the Committee on the Library.
A bill (S. 3060) granting an increase of pension to Joseph C. Tousley (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CLARK of Wyoming:

A bill (S. 3061) granting an increase of pension to Charles Leeder; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McCUMBER:

A bill (S. 3063) granting a pension to Mary E. Corson;
A bill (S. 3064) granting an increase of pension to Abraham F. Carey;
A bill (S. 3065) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Lincoln;
A bill (S. 3066) granting an increase of pension to James A. McConkey (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 3067) granting an increase of pension to Sallie A. Hawks (with accompanying papers); and
A bill (S. 3068) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Lyon (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CUMMINS:

A bill (S. 3069) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof, and to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission,'" approved March 4, 1915; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. GRONNA:

(By request.) A bill (S. 3070) confirming all conveyances of Indian allotments heretofore made, and confirming the approval thereof by the Secretary of the Interior, and fixing a period of time within which an action must be instituted by any claimant

to avoid such conveyance and approval by the Secretary of the Interior; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 3071) to prohibit the importation of intoxicating liquors into the Territory of Hawaii and to prohibit the manufacture and sale of such liquors therein; to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

A bill (S. 3072) granting an increase of pension to Minnie Holz (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CATRON:

A bill (S. 3073) for the relief of Mahlom Brown; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 3074) to correct the military record of A. W. Sudduth; and

A bill (S. 3075) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Richard R. Johnson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 3076) granting an increase of pension to Dolores Lucero de Salaz; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CURTIS:

A bill (S. 3077) to amend section 914, chapter 18, of the Revised Statutes of the United States of 1878, relating to the judiciary; and

A bill (S. 3078) providing for service of subpœnas for witnesses in the district courts of the United States in addition to the methods now provided by law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POMERENE:

A bill (S. 3080) granting an increase of pension to Lucie B. Kasson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PENROSE:

A bill (S. 3081) providing for extended leave of absence to superannuated employees in the Postal Service; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 3082) for the relief of certain officers of the Army and Navy in connection with the construction of the Panama Canal (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interoceanic Canals.

A bill (S. 3083) to provide for the retirement of employees in the civil service; to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

A bill (S. 3084) to correct the military record of Daniel Graeber; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 3085) granting a pension to Ed Sweeney;

A bill (S. 3086) granting a pension to Caroline Decker;

A bill (S. 3087) granting a pension to Jeanette Jenkins;

A bill (S. 3088) granting a pension to Cora J. Swavely;

A bill (S. 3089) granting a pension to L. H. Fowler;

A bill (S. 3090) granting an increase of pension to William Colpetzer;

A bill (S. 3091) granting a pension to Harry H. Gaither;

A bill (S. 3092) granting a pension to Samuel Wilson;

A bill (S. 3093) granting an increase of pension to Thomas N. Miles;

A bill (S. 3094) granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Stutzman;

A bill (S. 3095) granting an increase of pension to John McGuire;

A bill (S. 3096) granting an increase of pension to Mary Taylor;

A bill (S. 3097) granting a pension to Jennie H. Weible;

A bill (S. 3098) granting an increase of pension to David Trutt;

A bill (S. 3099) granting a pension to Caroline Chambers; and

A bill (S. 3100) granting an increase of pension to Daniel C. Ehrhart (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WALSH:

A bill (S. 3101) authorizing the Secretary of War to extend the lease issued under the act of August 23, 1912, entitled "An act authorizing the Secretary of War to lease to the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railway Co. a tract of land in the Fort Keogh Military Reservation, in the State of Montana, and for a right of way thereto for the removal of gravel and ballast material; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 3102) granting a pension to Rachel R. Gwyn (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3103) granting a pension to Mary E. King; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KENYON:

A bill (S. 3104) for the reduction of the rate of postage chargeable on first-class mail matter for local delivery; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 3105) to amend section 3244, chapter 3, title 35, Revised Statutes of the United States so as to prohibit the issuance of Government licenses in States prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 3106) granting an increase of pension to J. M. Harrison (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3107) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Conner (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3108) granting an increase of pension to Wesley De Sart (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3109) granting an increase of pension to William Weigh (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3110) granting an increase of pension to John P. Martin (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3111) granting an increase of pension to Charles Mallatte (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STERLING:

A bill (S. 3112) granting a pension to Emer A. Robbins (with accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 3113) granting an increase of pension to Norman B. Stacy (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FALL:

A bill (S. 3114) creating the Mescalero National Park, in New Mexico, and providing for the allotment of certain lands in severalty to the Mescalero Apache Indians; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 3115) granting a pension to Juan Miguel Archuleta (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3116) granting a pension to George D. Penland (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3117) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Lewis (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NELSON:

A bill (S. 3118) for relief of settlers on State swamp lands; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 3119) to reimburse the State of Minnesota for timber sold from its lands by the Department of the Interior; and

A bill (S. 3120) for the relief of Michael Flaherty, guardian of John Flaherty, claimant (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 3121) authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the city of Litchfield, Minn., two condemned bronze or brass cannon; and

A bill (S. 3122) to correct the military record of Bernard Cavanaugh (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 3123) granting an increase of pension to Severn L. Parks; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. OWEN:

A bill (S. 3124) for the relief of the heirs of Mahaly Fields, deceased (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 3125) granting an increase of pension to Emma Newmyer (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3126) granting a pension to John S. Allison (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HOLLIS:

A bill (S. 3127) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to construct an addition to, and to install an elevator in, the post-office building at Portsmouth, N. H.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CLARK of Wyoming:

A bill (S. 3128) for the reduction of the rate of postage chargeable on first-class mail matter for local delivery; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. JONES:

A bill (S. 3129) to establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Washington; to the Committee on Fisheries.

A bill (S. 3130) granting certain lands to school district No. 56, Klickitat County, Wash., and authorizing the issuance of patent therefor; and

A bill (S. 3131) validating and confirming conveyances of lands made by allottees on the Yakima Indian Reservation, in the State of Washington; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 3132) providing for the homestead entry of certain lands in the State of Washington, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 3133) to authorize the county commissioners of Pend Oreille County, Wash., to construct a bridge across the Pend Oreille River at or near the town of Metaline Falls; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 3134) for the survey and construction of a public highway from Cedar Creek Forest Ranger Station in Skamania County, Wash., to Guler post office in Klickitat County, Wash.; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 3135) increasing pensions of widows of the Civil War; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TOWNSEND:

A bill (S. 3136) granting an increase of pension to James McKinney (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MARTIN of Virginia:

A bill (S. 3137) to reimburse the estate of Gen. George Washington for certain lands of his in the State of Ohio, lost by conflicting grants made under the authority of the United States; to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

A bill (S. 3138) granting an increase of pension to Florence K. Patterson; and

A bill (S. 3139) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Turner; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DU PONT:

A bill (S. 3140) granting an increase of pension to George Clifton; and

A bill (S. 3141) granting an increase of pension to Anna S. Weaver; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DILLINGHAM:

A bill (S. 3142) granting an increase of pension to Orrin A. Johnson (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3143) granting an increase of pension to Helen P. Bonett; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. POINDEXTER:

A bill (S. 3144) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Pend Oreille River, between the towns of Metaline and Metaline Falls, in the State of Washington; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 3145) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands to the County of Okanogan, State of Washington; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 3146) for the relief of John Morrow; and

A bill (S. 3147) authorizing the President to appoint John K. Hume a first lieutenant of Cavalry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 3148) for the relief of L. H. Phipps; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 3149) granting an increase of pension to Ida C. Martin;

A bill (S. 3150) granting a pension to Michael H. Spaulding;

A bill (S. 3151) granting a pension to Guy Beebe;

A bill (S. 3152) granting a pension to Annie Neff; and

A bill (S. 3153) granting an increase of pension to Adam Eckert; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LODGE:

A bill (S. 3154) for the relief of David F. Turnbull, alias David Trunbull; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 3155) granting an increase of pension to Thomas F. Rowley (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3156) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Kenerson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3157) granting a pension to Ellen Lambert (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3158) granting a pension to John Tracy Edson (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. O'GORMAN:

A bill (S. 3159) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Liberty, in the State of New York; and

A bill (S. 3160) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Monticello, in the State of New York; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 3161) providing for the retirement of Col. David L. Brainard, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 3162) for the relief of Carl Anderson (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 3163) granting an increase of pension to Celestine Lacy (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3164) granting an increase of pension to Sarah R. Anderson; and

A bill (S. 3165) granting an increase of pension to Ernest Dichman (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HITCHCOCK:

A bill (S. 3166) for the relief of Andrew Spence; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CLAPP:

A bill (S. 3167) authorizing the Secretary of War to make a donation of condemned cannon and cannon balls; and

A bill (S. 3168) authorizing the Secretary of War to make a donation of condemned cannon and cannon balls; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHERMAN:

A bill (S. 3169) to pay the balance due to depositors in the Freedman's Savings & Trust Co.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

A bill (S. 3170) granting a pension to Fannie H. Maffitt;

A bill (S. 3171) granting an increase of pension to William H. Beal;

A bill (S. 3172) granting a pension to William D. Harrington; and

A bill (S. 3173) granting an increase of pension to Mary R. Rash; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NEWLANDS:

A bill (S. 3174) for the relief of Benjamin F. Spates; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CHILTON:

A bill (S. 3175) granting an increase of pension to William Gurnett (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McLEAN:

A bill (S. 3176) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Kelsey (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3177) granting an increase of pension to Harriet Hunt (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3178) granting a pension to Martha E. Bishop (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PITTMAN:

A bill (S. 3179) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo Snipes; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. REED:

A bill (S. 3180) to authorize the appointment of Clarence C. Kress to the grade of captain, United States Army Medical Corps; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 3181) for the relief of Mrs. George C. Maynard, widow of George C. Maynard; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 3182) granting an increase of pension to Nancy King (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3183) granting an increase of pension to Samuel A. Hogue (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3184) granting a pension to Mable V. Rake;

A bill (S. 3185) granting a pension to James B. H. McDaniel (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3186) granting an increase of pension to Matilda A. Reid (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3187) granting a pension to Tressie Bratton;

A bill (S. 3188) granting an increase of pension to Isaac F. Greene (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3189) granting an increase of pension to William Etheridge (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3190) granting an increase of pension to William Roberts (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CLAPP:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 61) adopting "The Star Spangled Banner," words by Francis Scott Key and music by Samuel Arnold, as the national anthem; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GALLINGER:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 63) authorizing the erection on the public grounds in the city of Washington, D. C., of a memorial to Alfred Noble (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Library.

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 64) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROBINSON:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 65) creating a joint commission of Congress to be known as the Joint Commission of Congress to Investigate the Aviation Service of the United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STERLING:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 66) providing an appropriation to check the inroads of the Missouri River in Clay County, S. Dak.; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. BROUSSARD:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 67) to suspend the final proviso of paragraph 177, Schedule E, of the act of October 3, 1913; to the Committee on Finance.

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 68) giving the consent of the United States for the State of Louisiana to institute suit

against the United States in the Supreme Court of the United States (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

BELLIGERENT VESSELS.

Mr. GORE. I introduce a bill and ask that it be read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The bill (S. 3033) to prohibit the issuance of passports for use on the vessels of a belligerent country was read twice by its title.

Mr. GORE. I introduce a bill and ask that it be read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The bill (S. 3034) to prohibit belligerent vessels from transporting American citizens as passengers to or from ports in the United States, and to prohibit American and neutral vessels from transporting American citizens as passengers and contraband of war at one and the same time, was read twice by its title.

Mr. GORE. On the suggestion of the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. SMITH] I request unanimous consent that the bills which I have introduced may be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. SMOOT. What are the bills, Mr. President?

Mr. GORE. They are both very short bills, I will say to the Senator from Utah.

Mr. LODGE. What reference of the bills is proposed?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Oklahoma asks that the bills be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and that they be printed in the RECORD. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The bills referred to are as follows:

A bill (S. 3033) to prohibit the issuance of passports for use on the vessels of a belligerent country.

Be it enacted, etc., That any American citizen or other person entitled to receive a passport under the laws of the United States, at the time of making and verifying an application for passport shall also make oath, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, to the effect that he will not during the time for which such passport is issued or renewed travel or accept transportation as a passenger on the vessel of any foreign country or power which shall be at the time in a state of war.

SEC. 2. That when a state of war exists between any two or more foreign powers or countries, no passport shall be authorized or issued by the Secretary of State, or by any person acting for or under him, to any citizen of the United States, or to any person owing allegiance to the United States, until such citizen shall have made oath, as prescribed in the preceding section, that he will not during the time for which such passport is issued or renewed travel or accept transportation as a passenger on any vessel of any foreign power or country which is at the time in a state of war.

SEC. 3. That any such citizen or person falsely making the oath provided for in the first section hereof, or who having taken such oath shall travel or accept transportation as a passenger on any vessel of any such belligerent power or country during the time for which such passport was issued or renewed, except in case of shipwreck or other distress at sea, shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000, or by imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than five years, or both.

SEC. 4. That no person owing allegiance to the United States who shall travel or accept transportation as a passenger with or without a passport on the vessel of any country or power which is at the time in a state of war shall be entitled to the protection of this Government.

SEC. 5. That any employee or officer of the United States whose term of office is not fixed by the Constitution thereof who shall be convicted of violating the provisions of this act shall, in addition to the penalties above described, be removed from office or from the public service.

SEC. 6. That the President shall have the power by proclamation, whenever in his judgment the public peace, interest, or safety will not be jeopardized thereby, to suspend the operation of this act as to the vessels of British Honduras plying exclusively between that country and the United States, and the vessels of the Dominion of Canada plying exclusively between ports and places in the Dominion of Canada and ports and places in the United States, and he shall have power to revoke such proclamation whenever the public peace, interest, or safety require it.

SEC. 7. That all acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect 15 days after the date of its approval by the President.

A bill (S. 3034) to prohibit belligerent vessels from transporting American citizens as passengers to or from ports in the United States, and to prohibit American and neutral vessels from transporting American citizens as passengers and contraband of war at one and the same time.

Be it enacted, etc., That it shall not be lawful for the master of any vessel of any foreign country which is in a state of war to bring or transport from any port or place in a foreign country to any port or place in the United States any passenger who is a citizen of the United States, or to receive, accept, or transport from any place or port in the United States to any port or place in any foreign country any passenger who is a citizen of the United States, except when such passenger or person has been rescued from shipwreck or distress at sea. No vessel the master of which has violated the provisions of this section shall be entitled to enter or to clear in any port or place in the United States during the continuance of such war, and the master of any vessel violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than $2,000 nor more than $5,000, or by imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than five years, or both.

SEC. 2. It shall not be lawful for the master of any vessel of the United States or for the master of the vessel of any neutral country, while carrying or transporting as a part of such vessel's cargo, any article defined as contraband of war by this act consigned or destined to any country which is in a state of war, to take, receive, or transport any passenger who is a citizen of the United States from any port or place in the United States to any place or port in any foreign country, or vice versa, and the master of any vessel violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than $2,000 nor more than $5,000, or by imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than five years, or both.

SEC. 3. Any citizen of the United States who comes into any port or place of the United States as a passenger on the vessel of any foreign country which is in a state of war, except in case of shipwreck or distress at sea, or who shall embark in any port or place of the United States on any such vessel bound for a port or place in any foreign country, shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000, or by imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than five years, or both.

SEC. 4. It shall not be lawful for any citizen of the United States to embark in any vessel of the United States or in any vessel of a neutral country in any port or place of the United States bound for any port or place in any foreign country with knowledge that any part of such vessel's cargo consists of contraband of war consigned or destined, directly or indirectly, to any port or place in any country which is in a state of war. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $2,500, or by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than two years, or both.

SEC. 5. The amount of the several fines and penalties imposed by any section of this act upon the master of any vessel carrying or bringing any of said passengers, citizens of the United States, for any violation of the provisions of this act shall be liens upon such vessel, and said vessel may be libeled therefor in any district court of the United States where such vessel shall arrive or depart.

SEC. 6. For the purposes of this act contraband of war shall comprise and consist of the following articles, to wit: Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their distinctive component parts; projectiles, charges, and cartridges of all kinds, and their distinctive component parts; powder and explosives specially prepared for use in war, gun mountings, limber boxes, limbers, military wagons, field forges, and their distinctive component parts; clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character; saddle, draft, and pack animals suitable for use in war; articles of camp equipment and their distinctive component parts; armor plates; warships, including boats and their distinctive component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war; implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms, or war material for use on land or sea.

SEC. 7. The Secretary of Commerce shall have power to prescribe and enforce suitable rules and regulations as to the entry, clearance, and manifests of said vessels, or other matters necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

SEC. 8. All acts or parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, the two bills just introduced seek to accomplish the following objects: First, to prevent the issuance of passports for use on belligerent ships; second, to withdraw protection from American citizens who persist in traveling on the vessels of belligerents; third, to prevent belligerent ships from entering or clearing in ports of the United States if they transport American citizens as passengers to or from such ports; fourth, to prevent American vessels and neutral vessels from transporting American citizens as passengers and contraband of war at one and the same time upon one and the same voyage.

Under existing laws, both national and international, every American citizen has the legal right to travel upon any passenger vessel that sails the sea. He has the legal right, not the moral right, to run the risk of involving this Nation in war and entailing the sacrifice of millions of lives and billions of treasure. So long as this legal right exists it must be defended by our Government at whatever cost. We can not suffer the rights of our citizens to be invaded or violated with impunity. Only the Government of the United States can withdraw or suspend this right without the forfeiture of our prestige and self-respect. I believe the Government should suspend this right. No single citizen should be allowed to run the risk of drenching this Nation in blood merely in order that he may travel upon a belligerent rather than upon a neutral vessel. We have a statute now which provides that under certain circumstances an American citizen expatriates himself and under other circumstances he forfeits the right to the protection of the Government. These precedents justify the proposed legislation. During the Russo-Japanese war Great Britain ordered her subjects not to travel on belligerent ships.

We ordered American citizens to leave Mexico, to leave their homes, their business, and their property. If any American citizen, without regard to his own safety and the safety of his country, persists in traveling upon belligerent instead of neutral vessels, the Government should order him to stop or else oblige him to go at his peril. This action voluntarily taken by our Government would not be incompatible with national honor. To this extent at least pride and patriotism should take counsel of prudence.

The other bill suspends the right of belligerent vessels to enter or clear if they persist in transporting as passengers citizens of the United States and denies clearance alike to American and neutral vessels if they seek to transport American citizens as

passengers and contraband of war as defined by the declaration of London at one and the same time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bills will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

VOLUNTEER MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS.

Mr. McCUMBER. I introduce a bill to establish volunteer military training camps for high-school students. The bill being upon a subject much under discussion at the present time, I ask unanimous consent that it may be read at length.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Secretary will read the bill.

The bill (S. 3062) to establish volunteer military training camps for high-school students was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

A bill (S. 3062) to establish volunteer military training camps for high-school students.

Whereas the President of the United States in his last annual message to the Congress has urged the creation of a larger standing Army and a system of military training which will enable the country to bring into active service, in case of emergency, a large army of trained citizens; and

Whereas it has been the policy of this Government, backed by the sentiment of the American people, to maintain a great civil government, whose glory should be in her peaceful achievements rather than in her military prowess—a standard and example to the whole world; and

Whereas militarism, as known and recognized in the Old World, is repugnant to American ideals and independence; and

Whereas any means adopted for the training of our citizens to meet the emergencies of war should never violate the historical policy and sentiment of the country by the creation of a strong military organ, whose chief function should be war, but should seek only to secure capability for service without engendering a desire for military achievements; and

Whereas this training should be of the kind to raise the standard of citizenship in peaceful occupations and should be obtained at a minimum of expenditure, and with as little interference as possible with business pursuits; and

Whereas there were enrolled in the high schools of the United States in the school year of 1913–14 541,486 boys who were generally without occupation of any kind during the summer months; and

Whereas these young men, as a rule, would welcome the out-of-door activities and military training and by such physical training and discipline would be better fitted for their school work as well as their life occupations; and

Whereas, by pursuing this plan of utilizing the otherwise waste time of these pupils during the summer months in military training, we should have in a few years an army of well-trained men of sufficient number to meet the demands of war; and

Whereas it has been demonstrated that in time of war trained medical officers with experience in looking after the health of large bodies of men are a most necessary adjunct to armies: Now, therefore,

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to prepare such abandoned or unoccupied military posts of the country as may, in his judgment, be best fitted for use as military training camps during the months of July and August of each year, where the male high-school students of the United States may be given military training and instruction in the same general manner as is now provided for the training of the cadets at the Military Academy at West Point during the summer months; that any male student of any high school in the United States shall be allowed to enter such camp by complying with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of War may promulgate, such rules and regulations being framed to include physical, mental, and moral qualifications; and that the Secretary of War is authorized to provide transportation to and from such camps, uniforms, tents and equipment, and all necessary facilities for the care and training in such camps of such high-school students in military tactics; and he shall detail for duty in such camps such officers of the Regular Army, including medical officers, as may be needed to provide suitable superintendence, instruction, and control of such camps; and that the Secretary of War may employ such physicians and surgeons not connected with the military forces of the United States as in his judgment may be necessary to preserve and protect the health of such students while in camp.

The said Secretary of War shall prepare all needful rules and regulations for enlistment of such high-school students for training and for carrying out the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That all enlistments shall be voluntary, and no boy under the age of 21 years shall be received without the consent of his parents or guardian.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

RETIREMENT OF CIVIL-SERVICE EMPLOYEES.

Mr. POMERENE. I introduce a bill for appropriate reference.

The bill (S. 3079) for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service was read twice by its title.

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President, I am having prepared by an actuary certain tables relative to the expense of the plan provided for in the bill that I have just introduced, as well as the expense which would be incurred by the enactment into law of certain other bills which have from time to time been introduced. Upon the receipt of the tables, I shall ask the privilege of addressing the Senate upon the subject.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The notice of the Senator from Ohio will be entered, and the bill will be referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

PROPOSED CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Mr. OWEN. I introduce a joint resolution, which I ask may be read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 69) for the purpose of making more certain the rules of international law, and for other purposes, was read, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to invite the nations of the world to send delegates as the guests of the United States to meet in international conference in the city of Washington, D. C., on the first Monday in May, of the year 1916, for the purpose of making more certain and properly declaring the rules of international law, proposing means by which such laws may be enforced, and laying the foundations by which the future peace and happiness of the world may be assured through acceptable international agreement.

Each nation shall be entitled to one delegate and one vote, and one additional delegate and vote for each 5,000,000 of inhabitants or major fraction thereof, not exceeding 20 delegates for any nation. Such international conference shall be had with the understanding that the conference shall not deal with the internal policy of any nation, but exclusively with the rules which should govern international intercourse.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I think the joint resolution should go to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. OWEN. I have made that request, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

AMENDMENT TO URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. SMOOT submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate $250,000 for the purpose of investigation, treatment, and eradication of rabies in the Rocky Mountain States, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

THE JUDICIAL CODE.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming (for Mr. WARREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 1412) further to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PENROSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 1412) further to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary, which was ordered to be printed and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE MERCHANT MARINE.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, it will be recalled that toward the close of the last session of Congress a special committee of the Senate was appointed to inquire into certain charges of sinister influences in connection with the so-called ship-purchase bill, the committee being generally referred to as the "Ship-Lobby Committee." I have the honor to submit a report (No. 25) on behalf of the committee.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I submit the views of the minority of the special committee with reference to the matter, and ask that it may be printed in connection with the majority report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, that action will be taken.

OSAGE RESERVATION LANDS, OKLAHOMA.

Mr. OLIVER submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 4), which was read and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, requested to refrain from making any disposition of such quarter-section units of the lands of the Osage Reservation in the State of Oklahoma as have been developed by the Barnsdall Oil Co. and are now producing oil, save the portions thereof which have been accepted by said company for lease to be made direct to it, until further action thereon by Congress, and that said lands, after the expiration of the term of the existing lease, may continue to be operated by the said sublessee, the money arising from the oil produced therefrom, after payment of expenses and royalty, to be held in a Federal depositary to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, pending further action by Congress.

FREIGHT EMBARGO AT NEW YORK CITY.

Mr. WALSH. I submit a resolution, which I ask may lie on the table for the present. If it is reached to-morrow, I shall ask the indulgence of the Senate to submit some remarks in relation to it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Montana desire to have the resolution read?

Mr. WALSH. I ask that it may be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 43) was read, as follows:

Whereas it is a notorious fact that for weeks there has been a serious congestion of freight in the terminals and yards of all of the trunk-line railways entering the port of New York City; and

Whereas thousands of loaded freight cars have been standing in said yards and terminals and on sidings of said trunk-line railroads, with great damage and injury to business men and shippers of the country, as well as to the railroads themselves; and

Whereas all or some of the leading trunk-line railroads have declared embargoes upon further shipments of freight into the port of New York; and

Whereas similar conditions are reported as to other ports, and the situation has become so serious as gravely to menace not only our foreign trade but the domestic trade of the country, manufacturing industries having difficulty in receiving supplies of needed raw materials on the one hand and being unable to make prompt shipments of their finished product on the other; and

Whereas shippers throughout the country are suffering delays, inconvenience, and actual losses because of these conditions; and

Whereas it is asserted that the principal reason for such freight congestion and for such railroad embargoes is the lack of ships to carry on the foreign commerce of the United States; and

Whereas the ocean freight rates even on such ships as are available have increased since the outbreak of the European war from normal to as high as fifteen hundred per cent, thus imposing a serious handicap on the commerce of the United States, such ocean freight rates being so high as to preclude foreign commerce in certain articles of American production; and

Whereas American commerce is to-day dependent almost wholly upon ships of foreign registry; and

Whereas such ships are more or less under the control of their respective governments, which, in turn, are quite naturally employing them primarily for the benefit of their interests regardless of the rights and interests of American commerce; and

Whereas the situation has become so grave that it is imperative that all of the facts shall be developed in order that the problem may be fully understood and dealt with: Be it therefore

Resolved, That a special committee of five Members of the Senate be appointed by the President of the Senate, with authority to investigate and report upon the existing freight blockade and embargoes on the trunk-line railroads entering the port of New York City, and other ports where like conditions may be disclosed; the reasons for such blockade and embargoes; the effect of the same upon the foreign and domestic commerce of the United States; the extent to which the same is occasioned by a lack of ocean transportation facilities at and from such ports; the reasons for such insufficient shipping or ocean transportation facilities; the ocean freight rates now being charged as compared with the rates existing at the time of the outbreak of the European war in 1914; the extent to which discriminations are being practiced by shipowners and carriers, as between American products and commodities, and the reasons therefor; and, generally, to investigate the shipping conditions as related to any and all of the ports of the United States and as between said ports and foreign countries. Said special committee is hereby given full power and authority to summon witnesses, to compel the production of books and papers, to employ counsel, and to take any and all steps that may be necessary to carry out and effectuate the purposes and objects of this resolution.

Said special committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is further authorized to employ a stenographer, at a price not to exceed $1 per printed page, to report such hearings as may be had in connection with the subject pending before the said committee; that the committee may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate, and the expenses thereof shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

Mr. GALLINGER. What is the request of the Senator from Montana in connection with the resolution?

The VICE PRESIDENT. That it lie on the table for the present.

Mr. GALLINGER. There is no objection to the resolution taking that course.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will lie on the table and be printed.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, on December 7th last I submitted a resolution, being Senate resolution No. 10, which was ordered to lie over subject to call. I move that the resolution be taken up and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so referred.

CONDITION OF JEWS IN COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. I submit a resolution which I ask may be read, after which I shall ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The resolution (S. Res. 45) was read, as follows:

Whereas in the various countries now engaged in war there are nine millions of Jews, the great majority of whom are destitute of food, shelter, and clothing; and

Whereas millions of them have been driven from their homes without warning, deprived of an opportunity to make provision for their most elementary wants, causing starvation, disease and untold suffering; and

Whereas the people of the United States of America have learned with sorrow of this terrible plight of millions of human beings and have most generously responded to the cry for help whenever such an appeal has reached them; Therefore be it

Resolved, That, in view of the misery, wretchedness, and hardships which these nine millions of Jews are suffering, the President of the United States be respectfully asked to designate a day on which the citizens of this country may give expression to their sympathy by contributing to the funds now being raised for the relief of the Jews in the war zones.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Jersey asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution. Is there any objection?

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I ask the Senator from New Jersey to let the resolution lie on the table until to-morrow.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. Mr. President, I feel that there are extenuating circumstances at this particular time for urging this resolution. I feel that there is no race on God Almighty's footstool that has been more persecuted and spat upon than this race of Jews; and yet, during all this time, they have maintained their dignity and self-respect. The sympathetic heart of the American people all over this land has welled up and overflowed in sympathy for them. In the great city of New York and in very many other cities of this country great meetings have been held expressive of sympathy.

This resolution can take but little time; and it does seem to me that if there ever was a time when sympathy was fitting and apropos, that time is now. Questions of dollars and questions of preparedness, as needed as they may be, it seems to me, all fade and fall into insignificance when it comes to the matter of expressing sympathy over a race stricken as has been the Jewish race.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, of course I join no issue with the Senator on the question of sympathy.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. I realize that, sir.

Mr. STONE. I merely asked, for prudential reasons, that the resolution lie on the table until to-morrow morning.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. That is all right. I may say that I quite willingly acquiesce. I know that the Senator's heart is as big as mine and that he is just as sympathetic.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will lie on the table and be printed.

HARDT, VON BERNUTH & CO. AND OTHERS.

Mr. OVERMAN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 41), which was read and referred to the Committee on Claims:

Resolved, That Senate bill No. 1414, providing for the adjudication by the Court of Claims of the claims of Hardt, Von Bernuth & Co.; F. A. Straus & Co.; Albert Eckstein; Barthels Manufacturing Co.; Dieckerhoff, Raffloer & Co.; Dieckerhoff, Raffloer & Co. (a corporation); G. Hirsch's Sons; Ludwig Littauer; Moeller & Littauer; Naday & Fleischer; William Jonas & Co.; Charles E. Hertlein; G. Robison & Co.; G. Robison, jr.; Paul Puttmann; Imperial Braid Co.; F. B. Vandegrift & Co.; and G. Robison & Son, together with all papers accompanying said bill, be, and is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims to find the facts relating to their claims for refund of import duties paid by them upon artificial silk in excess of the legal duties imposed by law upon artificial silk during the years 1901 to 1909, inclusive, and also to find the conclusions of law and equity applicable to the facts.

REPORT ON AERONAUTICS.

Mr. LODGE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 44), which was read and referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved, That the appendices to the report of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, transmitted with the President's message of December 15, 1915, be printed as a Senate document.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mr. THOMAS submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 46), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Woman Suffrage, or any subcommittee thereof, be, and the same are hereby, authorized, during the Sixty-fourth Congress, to send for books and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a price not to exceed $1 per printed page, and to employ such assistants as may be required to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be pending before the said committee or under investigation or examination thereby; that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

JOHN A. MUSE.

Mr. SWANSON submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 47), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Whereas John A. Muse was appointed on the United States Senate rolls as a laborer January 16, 1897, at a salary of $720 a year, and assigned to the Maltby Building as a watchman; and

Whereas in the discharge of his duties the said John A. Muse was injured permanently and was discharged from the service of the Senate during the month of April, 1901: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the said John A. Muse be, and is hereby, placed upon the rolls of the Senate of the United States at the salary he received at the time of his discharge on account of permanent injury sustained while in the service of the Senate.

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President, I desire to give notice of a proposed amendment to the rules.

Mr. PENROSE. I think the amendment ought to be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the proposed amendment.

The Secretary read the proposed amendment, as follows:

Resolved, That Rule XXV of the standing rules of the Senate shall be amended as follows:

Insert after the paragraph which reads "A Committee on Revolutionary Claims, to consist of five Senators," a new paragraph to read as follows:

"A Committee on Roads, to consist of 17 Senators, to which shall be referred all proposed legislation relating to the construction and maintenance of roads."

ADDRESS BY DR. HUNT.

Mr. FLETCHER. I have a very able address delivered by Dr. Thomas Forsyth Hunt, dean of the College of Agriculture, University of California, before the National Association of

Real Estate Exchanges, of Los Angeles, and before the Farm Management Association at the University of California, August 9, 1915, on the subject of "The relation of a permanent agriculture to social welfare." It is a very important paper, and I ask to have it referred to the Committee on Printing for consideration, with a view that it may be printed as a public document.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will be referred to the Committee on Printing.

DISTRIBUTION OF FARM PRODUCTS.

Mr. FLETCHER. I have also some hearings which include statements made by Mr. David Lubin, American delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture, by certain post-office officials, and by certain representatives of Sears, Roebuck & Co. and Montgomery Ward & Co., all bearing on a proposal to establish a system partaking somewhat of a combination plan of mail-order houses and incorporation with the Parcel Post System, whereby the producers and consumers of farm products may be brought in direct touch. It is a very important portion of a general scheme for furthering the economic distribution of farm products, and I think it is a matter of great interest to all the people of the country. I ask that the paper be referred to the Committee on Printing, with a view to its publication as a public document.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That action will be taken.

PLAN OF CONSTRUCTIVE DEFENSE.

Mr. WORKS. I have here an article on preparedness and national defense entitled "Invincible America." It is quite an interesting paper and I should like to have it printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the paper was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

INVINCIBLE AMERICA: A PLAN OF CONSTRUCTIVE DEFENSE.

(By Harry G. Traver.)

HOW AMERICA CAN HAVE A LARGE ARMY OF TRAINED MEN WITHOUT WASTE OF MEN AND MONEY.

There are two sides to the army question. Peace advocates ask why we should maintain a hundred thousand men in practical idleness, waste their time on useless effort, waste the money spent on their equipment and maintenance, and develop a large class of men who have few ideals except to kill the enemies of their country.

The advocates of a large army ask: How can we be prepared to defend our great country with its thousands of miles of coast line, our cities, and our homes without keeping up a large army and a proper reserve who are trained to fight? How can we, they ask, ignore the fact that great nations call treaties "only scraps of paper"? How can we defend the Monroe doctrine? How can we maintain our national dignity when great disputes arise? How can we defend ourselves from a foreign foe who may land on our shores with a great army when we have barely 50,000 men to-day who could take the field? That number is scarcely larger than a single army corps of the nations now engaged in the death struggle in Europe. As for the protection offered us by the Atlantic Ocean, distances to-day are so short on water that two of the chief naval battles of the present war were fought twice as far away from Europe as the distance across the Atlantic.

All attempts to solve this problem have failed. Thousands of earnest and patriotic men in the State militia and in the Regular Army have labored faithfully against serious difficulties to build up dependable organizations, and in many cases they have succeeded. In the Civil War and in the Spanish-American War there were units which performed wonderful services. But there has been a tremendous change in the conditions of warfare since that time. To send a small army of militia who are unaccustomed to the hardships of war against the seasoned and well-trained troops of other great nations would be nothing less than criminal slaughter. To send the Regular Army is out of the question, as it contains at present only 86,000 men in all, most of whom are necessary to defend the insular possessions and to man the fortifications and Army posts.

Now, the Regular Army already costs $100,000,000 per year, or $1,160 per year per man, which is from two to four times the cost per man of the army of any other nation. The militia, too, is very expensive, though it is not completely trained nor equipped for active service. To increase the Regular Army and the militia to what is considered adequate size, and to place each in a proper condition for service, will cost this country at least $400,000,000 per year, or more than any other country on earth. To remedy the existing defects and to meet the needs of the United States for an adequate army without wasting a dollar or a man is the object of the new system here offered.

The new system consists simply in developing on a large scale the method found so successful in building the great Panama Canal, namely, place the great reclamation projects, the great road-building schemes, the great Mississippi River improvement, and other great and much-needed public works under the control of the United States Army Engineers. Give these engineers an army of young men who can handle a pick and shovel, live in the open, drive mules, load wagons, operate motor trucks, and do such work and live such a life as that required of a soldier. That the Army Engineers built and completed successfully and economically the greatest engineering feat of modern times at Panama, after other agencies had failed, is sufficient proof that they are equal to this new task. At Panama it was necessary to hire foreign labor on account of the climate, but in this country the common soldier can do all of the work.

Soldiers will be enlisted with this end in view from the very start. They will constitute a vast industrial army under the control of the War Department; there will be important work for every man from the officer down to the rawest recruit; and all the men being profitably employed, it will be possible to maintain an army of 500,000 or more with a mere fraction of the loss and waste that is common under our present system.

These men will be enlisted for a period of several years. The pay and other conditions will be made attractive enough to get sufficient good men and no more. The work will be conducted under the regular discipline of the Army. The men will live in portable houses or camps at the various places where the work is being done throughout the country. The outdoor work and life will tend to harden the men to the life of a soldier. Every day an hour or more will be devoted to drill and other military training. On Saturdays extensive maneuvers will be practiced. Here, then, in a nutshell is the scheme which will train a million men in a few years at very little more expense than the cost of the great engineering works on which the men are employed.

That a limited amount of practical but thorough training is very effective in time of war was proven by the experience of the Germans a century ago. In 1809 the Germans were crushed by Napoleon, who forced them to agree to limit their army thereafter to 42,000 men. Germany kept her word, but cleverly arranged her system so that the men only served for a short time and then gave place to others. Thousands upon thousands were put through the army quickly, and out again, till Germany soon had a vast array of trained men ready to help accomplish the downfall of Napoleon in 1815.

The great public works herein contemplated are such as have been discussed and advocated for many years. We Americans have a tremendous country, yet there is not to-day a single highway extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific worthy of the name. The roads of the West and of the South are abominable. Even in the East, where millions have been spent on roads in recent years, only the main thoroughfares are suitable for modern traffic. The annual losses due to bad roads in America run into millions and millions of dollars. The days of the motor truck and the automobile are here. Farmers, truckmen, and business men all over this country are crying out for better roads. So far there has been but feeble answer. To build these roads will cost thousands of millions. There is no agency so capable for this great task as the National Government. Road building by the various counties and States has resulted to-day in a heterogeneous system of roads of all kinds and in all conditions, which are in most cases supervised by politicians who have little knowledge of road engineering, and, in consequence, the work has been turned over in many cases to selfish contractors, whose business it is to get enormous profits and put into the roads as little as possible of material and labor. The idea of making a road that would be durable for years to come is of no interest to them. There are engineers in the United States Army who can build roads as fine as any of the world. They are not handicapped by political affiliations. They are not burdened with a selfish desire to squeeze out the profit of a fat contractor. They are governed by the ironclad rule of Army discipline. The simple, practical, and economical solution of the highway problem is to turn it over to the United States Army.

The Mississippi and Ohio River systems call for effective and immediate improvement. The direct annual loss from floods runs into millions, to say nothing of tremendous indirect losses to trade and transportation. This great work will cost at least $500,000,000. The present annual losses would more than pay the interest on the entire cost of the work. The territory involved covers many States. No State can or should undertake it. It is outside the field of private enterprise. The National Government alone has the necessary authority and the financial ability to handle it. Much of the work which has been done up to date has been done as a political sop to the various sections through which these rivers pass. The work should be taken out of politics and turned over to the United States Army engineers. If they do as well as they did at the Panama, the whole Nation will rejoice.

The great reclamation projects have proved the ability of the United States Government to carry on great works of this character. During 10 years the area of irrigated land in this country was doubled, largely through these Government irrigation systems. Who knows what might be accomplished if the Army were put into this field for 20 years? This work should be continued and enlarged by the industrial army.

There are other great works needing attention, though not quite so urgent. The inland coastwise canal along the Atlantic seaboard, the draining of the vast swamp areas, the improvement of the national forests, and the building of the new Government railway in Alaska can all be done by the new army.

Not only can the National Government do this work efficiently, but by purchasing supplies in enormous quantities it can do the work more economically than the small contractors can in local districts.

What kind of an army will this system produce? It must necessarily produce the best army in the world. No army in history has been so effective as the army composed of citizen soldiers when they were properly trained and physically able to endure the hardships of war. Our new industrial army will be an efficient force, well trained, always mobilized, always ready. It will be made up of hearty young fellows, accustomed to hard life in the open. They can stand the rain and snow, the cold and heat. They will be accustomed to the use of pick and shovel, to earthworks, to concrete construction, to motor trucks, automobile tractors, and other machinery. They will be used to discipline, to working in squads, both large and small units. They will develop individual initiative. They will be accustomed to being shifted about from place to place, to hard physical labor, to hard foot and leg work, and to carrying necessary equipment. The officers will be men who can really command, who as foremen, superintendents, and managers of departments have seen real field service. They will be officers who can take responsibility and who have been weighed in the balance and not found wanting.

This army will be put through military drill an hour or more every day except Sunday. On Saturday it will practice field maneuvers and once each year it will take part in large units in operations on a large scale. There will be an educational department, wherein the men can study certain fundamental things necessary to the ideal life of a soldier. This will include hygiene, first aid to the injured, geography, horsemanship, motor-truck driving, track laying, bridge work, and military tactics.

A man who can successfully drive a motor truck in building a wagon road would make an ideal man to drive the same truck in time of war. The ability to get there promptly under adverse conditions and to keep his truck moving properly are the requirements in each case. The same may be said of handling teams, wagons, and supplies. A man who can dig ditches and drains for roads and culverts can dig trenches. Battles are not always fought on macadamized roads. They are more likely to be fought on rain-soaked fields, over ditches, hills and valleys, through ice and snow, across streams, and through difficulties in general more like those of the road builder than anything else. Battles are never fought on the dance floor of a regimental armory, nor on the well-kept lawns of an army post. It is said the life of a horse or a motor truck

in the present European war is often not more than a week, and that at the beginning of the war this was often due to carelessness in handling or to the inability of inexperienced men to make slight adjustments. How foolish it is, then, to put trucks in charge of any but men trained to handle them in actual service.

The men of our industrial army would travel about the country more or less and would become familiar with the climate, topography, local customs, and other conditions of the different sections of the country, so that in time of invasion there would be officers and men in every regiment familiar with the physical difficulties to be met with, and they would avoid such disasters as those of history which were caused by ignorance of local conditions. Napoleon's disastrous retreat from Moscow and his defeat at Waterloo would not have happened to our industrial army.

The soldiers of this army will be paid better wages than the present Regular Army, and they will earn the money. Their food and other supplies will be suitable for men doing hard physical labor and living out of doors. Their houses will be portable structures, quickly moved from place to place. No more Army posts should be built like the present establishments, except to be used as places of storage for Army supplies.

What would be the mental and moral development of these men? Better than at present. Men who are engaged in a great enterprise will have a higher sense of self-esteem and a greater personal interest in their work than they have if they spend their time in the ordinary monotonous routine of army life. Unfortunately there has often been a prejudice against the soldier in uniform in time of peace. Congress even passed a law in 1911 forbidding discrimination against the uniformed soldier by theaters and other places of entertainment. When these men are engaged on great public works and paid reasonable wages they will be respected and esteemed as highly in time of peace as in time of war.

Under the old system men often find it difficult to get work after their discharge from the Army, because their whole life in the service has made them unadapted either by experience or disposition to work in civil life. Under the new system the men will gain practical knowledge of many useful trades. Regular habits of industry and the rigid discipline of their training will make them the best and most efficient workers for civil life. Employers are always seeking men who have such habits and training at good wages.

A great national reserve will develop from this army. Men should serve in the Regular Army for the period of their enlistment, and they may then reenlist at advanced pay or be retired to the first reserve, which will meet yearly for the maneuvers. They will have their expenses paid during this meeting and will be paid for their time. The reserve is subject to call only in time of war. After serving for a period of years in the first reserve, they will then be retired to the second reserve, which is not called out unless the first reserve is inadequate.

This system need not be installed all at once. Like the rural free delivery, it can be started on a small scale and increased gradually till it supersedes the present Army.

The individual States may keep their present system of militia till the National Army is well established and work progressing on many projects. They will then either abandon the State militia entirely or copy the National Army for State use.

Some work will be done in every State, but only as part of a comprehensive plan wherever and whenever most needed and according to plans worked out under the efficient eyes of the Army Engineers; not in the extravagant fashion of the annual river and harbor appropriations. Thus will be found a solution of the old pork-barrel system from which most of our Congressmen will be glad to get away, if it can be done gracefully. Here is their chance.

A balance wheel to national industry can be created out of this industrial army. The time is now here when something more effective than the present methods must be provided to cope with the problem of the unemployed during periods of business depression. The new army system offers a practical solution, for the same reason that it solves the problems of great public improvements, namely, because only the National Government is large enough to handle the proposition.

A watch needs a balance wheel to make its movements regular. Likewise a clock needs a pendulum. A waterworks needs a reservoir to conserve the supply over periods of plenty and scarcity. A farmer provides barns and feed to carry his stock over periods of nonproduction. A successful business house keeps on hand or in bank a reserve supply of cash to protect it during periods of reduced income. But a great Nation with 90,000,000 of people has never taken the trouble to provide a practical method of absorbing its surplus labor during slack times, nor thought it worth while to care for the idle human beings who must be fed and sheltered no matter whether employed or not.

When the stock or bonds of a reputable corporation are offered too freely on the stock exchange or fall a few points in price, there is started a buying movement which "supports the market" and takes up the surplus stock. When the country produces more wheat than can be consumed at home, it is "absorbed" by Europe. When an American corporation produces more steel or harvesters, sewing machines, or watches than can be sold in the home market, they are "dumped abroad." But when a financial crisis arises which destroys the confidence of business men the country over, nearly everybody gets scared, people stop buying goods they can do without, trade falls off, employees are discharged by the hundreds, and wages fall in many industries. There is then a surplus of labor.

Unfortunately there is no support to the labor market; it can not be "absorbed" by Europe; it can not be "dumped abroad." It can not even be stored in warehouses like surplus cotton and corn. Surplus labor is a living, moving, breathing reality different from all other commodities. It is composed of human beings who must eat and sleep and be clothed, and though we have devised systems for disposing of every other kind of surplus, all efforts to take care of the surplus labor have proved fruitless.

As the new reserve banking system was devised to provide a balance wheel for the money market by providing an elastic currency during varying business conditions, so the industrial army can be made to balance the labor market. This operation is very simple. Congress, or the President, or the War Department should have power during bad industrial periods of increasing the industrial army by new recruits in a special class, who are enlisted for only a short period, perhaps one year. The number of men taken in this way should be limited only by the extent of the business depression and the consequent labor surplus. It might rise as high as half a million men, but would probably never do so. These men should always receive the regular military training and should be put in the national reserve after their term of enlistment expires. They may be released from service in less than one year if the regular industries of the country demand them sooner.

Most of the unemployed are single men, which makes them especially adapted to this system. Employers usually aim to keep their oldest, steadiest, and best men even during dull times, and this includes men generally with families. Even married men will be better off to join the army temporarily than to starve or accept charity. They will be fed, clothed, and housed in the army and all of their wages can be sent home to their families, whom they can visit often, as they will not be far from them.

Only a small number of men will probably be taken into the army during a depression. The mere fact that the army is ready to employ them is sufficient. When the Government puts its stamp on a paper dollar few people ever take it to the Treasury to have it redeemed. The mere fact that the Government is ready to redeem it is sufficient. So with labor. When the Government stands ready to redeem or employ every man who applies, few will apply. Why? Simply because employers will know that the sale of their products will not decrease through bad business, and therefore they will keep their employees themselves.

The wages of this special army would not be so high as to keep them out of the regular industries when the period of depression is passed. It would be a simple matter to employ them all, as the Army engineers would always have projects under way scattered over the entire country on which many extra men could be used economically. In case of a mere local disturbance the work can be provided only in that particular section. The money for this special operation would come from bond issues. During industrial depressions much money is withdrawn by timid persons from the various channels of trade and either hoarded or put into postal savings banks or similar places. This money could be at such times invested in Government bonds, and through the expenditures on the special industrial army it would at once flow back into the channels of business.

Here, then, is the balance wheel for labor. All the men who want work and can not find it elsewhere can find it in the army. If these men do not stop earning, they likewise will not stop consuming. Where there is no stoppage of consumption there can be little stoppage of production. Therefore, the hesitating wheels of industry will revolve and confidence will be quickly restored. If there is unlimited demand for wheat, the price of wheat will not decline below a certain point. So, if there is an unlimited demand ready to absorb the surplus labor, wages will not decline below a certain level, neither will business men become frightened by a financial crisis. They will know if all the men in the country are continually employed that the consuming public is ever and always practically unchanged. They will know if the materials and supplies used in one industry are decreased that there will be a corresponding increase in other lines, for the total number of workers in the whole country will not be allowed to decrease.

How much self-respect and manliness will be saved to the workers themselves can not be measured in dollars and cents. The army may in this way absorb the men who might otherwise become part of the flotsam and jetsam of city and town out of a job and out of a home. It will keep them out of soup houses and lodging houses. It will keep them from becoming vagabonds or charity applicants. It will give them self-respecting work and pay them decent wages for it, better wages, in fact, than are often paid in some industries. Their work will be efficient and effective under the discipline of trained officers and according to well-defined plans of the Army engineers. There could be no better work found for men who have lost their grip or lost their jobs than a year under the discipline of the industrial army.

Labor unions will receive practical help from this system, especially those comprising labor which is poorly paid and which is most affected by periods of depression and by competition of cheap labor. The new system will tend to establish a minimum wage, though not in the way usually intended and with none of the possible ill effects of a minimum wage law. Employers will profit as well, for if there are no unemployed, the purchasing power of the public will be unimpaired and there can be no long and serious depressions in business, such as cripple and ruin many an employer at present.

Suppose it does cost a few hundred millions to operate this system and thereby avert the consequence of a financial panic. The money will all go into legitimate public improvements which are worth all that they cost, national industries will be saved from a long period of stagnation, and there will be a great saving to charity; but the greatest benefit of all, which can not be measured in money, will be the self-respect and habit of industry which will be saved or created for the thousands of men who would otherwise become recipients of charity.

To sum up the advantages of this new army system, it will—

1. Provide an adequate standing army.
2. Provide a suitable trained reserve.
3. Improve the morale of the soldier.
4. Build up our great public works.
5. Fit the soldier for conditions of war.
6. Provide for surplus labor in hard times.
7. Relieve one of the causes of depression.
8. Retain the self-respect of the unemployed.
9. Give the American people value received for every dollar spent on the army.

This, then, is the new American army. Their weapons are not weapons of death, but picks and shovels, hammers and drills; the tools of thrift and industry, the instruments of peace. They are conquerors not of men but of the great forces of nature. Soldiers not of battle but soldiers of the great common good. How every American bosom will swell with pride at the sight of such an army. The pride of every American in the Panama Canal will be reflected and reechoed in every great highway and river from coast to coast. And when the time comes, if it does come, to repel a foreign foe, these men will be fitted by their training and experience to fight for their country as well as any army that every took the field.

GENERAL NAVY BOARD (S. DOC. NO. 231).

Mr. LODGE. I ask that the report of the General Board, Department of the Navy, of July 30, which was given out by the department on Christmas, and which is unobtainable, the department sending me the last copy in their possession, may be printed for the use of the Senate. It consists of only two pages, and it is very important, of course.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I send to the desk an address delivered before the Seventh Annual Convention of the Southern Commercial Congress, of Charleston, S. C., December 16, 1915, by Daniel C. Roper, First Assistant Postmaster General. It pertains exclusively to post-office matters. I desire to have it referred to the Committee on Printing with a view to its publication at a later date.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The paper will be referred to the Committee on Printing.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. Sharkey, one of his clerks, announced that the President had approved and signed the following joint resolutions and act:

On December 17, 1915:

S. J. Res. 38. Joint resolution to transfer the Government exhibit from the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to the Panama-California Exposition, and for other purposes.

On December 18, 1915:

S. J. Res. 56. Joint resolution extending the time for filing the report of the Joint Committee of Congress on the Fiscal Relations between the District of Columbia and the United States.

S. 696. An act authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Allegheny River at Oil City, Venango County, Pa.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF GASOLINE.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I submit a resolution requesting certain information from the Secretary of the Interior, and I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 40) was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to furnish the Senate, for its use, such information as his department may have on the production, consumption, and price of gasoline, as follows:

1. The total amount of gasoline produced in the United States each year since 1900.
2. The amount of gasoline consumed in the United States each year during said period.
3. The several fields of production in the United States and the amount produced in each field during said period.
4. What has been the prevailing wholesale price of crude oil at the several fields of production each year during said period?
5. What fields, and to what extent, are becoming exhausted?
6. What new fields have been developed during said period, and the production of such new fields?
7. What known fields or areas are yet undeveloped, and what are their possibilities for oil and gasoline production in the United States and elsewhere?
8. What new method or methods have been evolved to increase the percentage of gasoline produced from the crude oil or to cheapen the cost of production in any way?
9. To what new uses have gasoline and petroleum or coal oil been applied during the said period?
10. So far as the records of his department will disclose, what has been the production and consumption of gasoline in the world outside of the United States each year during said period?
11. To what extent have the war conditions in Europe influenced the production and consumption of gasoline?
12. What cause, if any, can be given for the sudden, extraordinary rise in the retail price of gasoline.
13. To what extent has the interior combustion engine been responsible for the increased consumption of gasoline, and what has been the extent of the increase of such engines and their general uses during said period, with special reference to number and increase of stationary engines, farm traction engines, automobiles, and motor boats, etc.?
14. Any other information which may be useful or beneficial in the consideration of the subject of production and consumption of gasoline.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from North Dakota asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution. Is there any objection?

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I was not able to follow the reading of the resolution carefully. I inquire of the Senator from North Dakota if it includes an inquiry into the existence of fields not now producing or limited in their production because of the deficiencies in the public-land laws?

Mr. McCUMBER. I will state to the Senator that it does include such a report.

Mr. ROBINSON. Will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. McCUMBER. Certainly.

Mr. ROBINSON. Does the resolution contemplate an investigation hereafter to be made by the department, or merely call for information now in the possession of the department?

Mr. McCUMBER. It simply calls for information for the use of the Senate.

Mr. ROBINSON. It does not empower the department to make an investigation?

Mr. McCUMBER. No; that would be without the rule of a Senate resolution. It is simply for information, and upon that information there may be an investigation by the proper committee of the Senate. It is very proper, Mr. President.

Mr. ROBINSON. Is it a Senate resolution or a joint resolution?

Mr. McCUMBER. It is a Senate resolution only.

Mr. President, I should like to present the following figures in reference to this subject, indicating the necessity for the passage of a resolution of this kind.

It appears from the reports of the Geological Survey that the estimate of the 1915 output of petroleum was 267,400,000 barrels. That is 2,000,000 barrels more than the 1914 output. The production activity during 1915, according to the report, was purposely retarded. Crude petroleum nevertheless held in reserve increased in 1915 about 50,000,000 barrels, and at present there are 220,000,000 barrels held in reserve. During the 10 months ending October, 1915, there were exported 98,471,466 barrels, while during the same period of last year the export amounted to 140,275,273 barrels. From April to August the petroleum ranged in price at $1.35 a barrel. By December 17 it had risen to $2.15 per barrel. Thus it will be seen that the production of 1915 as estimated was considerably in excess of the production of the previous year; that the crude petroleum held in reserve was very much higher than in previous years; and that at the present time it amounts to the enormous sum of 220,000,000 barrels. During 1915 the export of petroleum was very much less than during the previous year, and notwithstanding all of this it seems that petroleum has almost doubled in value within the past two or three months.

Now, there may be some very valid reason for this that is not indicated in the report. If our fields are about to play out the American people ought to know something about it as speedily as possible. If this rise is due to some understanding or combination, irrespective of the amount of production, we are equally entitled to information upon that subject.

I have made the resolution as broad as possible to secure information that will enable us to determine ourselves the cause of the very sudden rise in the cost of an article so universally used by the American people.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Mr. President, I am entirely in sympathy with the purpose stated by the Senator from North Dakota, and I do not doubt that very great information can be furnished by the Secretary of the Interior. But I think in order to get clear information an inquiry should also be made of the Department of Justice, because I am informed that a great amount of petroleum produced is now under injunction under suits by the Government and that other great amounts are held because there is no purchaser of that particular oil. I simply make that suggestion in this connection.

Mr. McCUMBER. I assume that in the broader language of the resolution the Secretary of the Interior, through the Geological Survey, will have notice of that fact, and that that information will appear in the report which will be sent to us.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. My only purpose was to make the information full.

Mr. WALSH. I have had an opportunity to go over the resolution offered by the Senator from North Dakota, and the specific information which I think the Senate ought to have in connection with this matter will, I think, not be called for by any of the stipulations of it except the last, which is to this effect:

Any other information that may be useful or beneficial in the consideration of the subject of production and consumption of gasoline.

I suggest to the Senator from North Dakota, and I have no doubt he will concur, that following there might be very appropriately added:

And particularly what fields are now unproductive or limited in their production because of deficiencies in the laws in relation to the disposition of public lands containing deposits of oil and what areas have been withdrawn from entry to await action by Congress.

I offer that as an amendment.

Mr. McCUMBER. I welcome the amendment offered by the Senator if he thinks that the several propositions in the resolution do not cover the point.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none. The question is on agreeing to the resolution as amended.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

Mr. OWEN. The House of Representatives passed a bill, House bill 3681, which is the same as Senate bill 1409, which has been favorably reported. It is a bill for the construction of a bridge at Tulsa, Okla. I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

Mr. FALL. I shall not object to that if the Senator will first allow me to introduce in regular order a Senate resolution that it may be read and lie on the table.

Mr. OWEN. I will yield for that purpose.

Mr. FALL. I have no other purpose in objecting to unanimous consent.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Mexico is recognized.

Mr. FALL submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 42), which was read:

Resolved, That the President be requested, if not incompatible with the public interests, to inform the Senate upon the following subjects and to transmit to the Senate the documents, letters, reports, orders, etc., hereinafter referred to.

First. Is there a government now existing in the Republic of Mexico; and, if so,

Second. Is such Government recognized by this Government; how is such Government maintained and where; who is now the recognized head of such Government and is the same a constitutional Government?

Third. By what means was the recognition of any Government in Mexico brought about and what proceedings, if any, were followed prior to and resulting in recognition, in any conference between this country and Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Guatemala, and any other country or countries?

Fourth. What assurances has the Government of Mexico given this Government as to its course in protecting American lives and property in Mexico and in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California; and, if such assurances have been given, what evidence has this Government of the ability of such Government to fulfill its promises and obligations in the premises?

Fifth. What orders or instructions have been issued to our officials and armed forces on or near the Mexican border for the protection of the lives, property, and peace of American citizens along said border.

Sixth. What assurances have been received from the Mexican Government, or requested by this Government, as to payment of American damage claims for injury to life or property of our citizens resulting from the acts of Mexico, or citizens of that country, within the past five years.

Seventh. What assurances have been given by the Mexican Government as to the protection of foreigners and citizens, and particularly in the free exercise of their religion in public or in private.

Eighth. Reports of the Brazilian Minister to Mexico, made to this Government by letter or otherwise, while said minister was representing this Government in Mexico; also reports of American consuls and consular representatives in Mexico during the past four years, together with reports from any special or other sources of information available or in hand, concerning or relating to Mexican affairs and conditions or to Mexican officials or military and factional leaders, reports of the actions of the Red Cross in Mexico, and their reports to this Government.

Ninth. Data, letters, and reports relating to the closing of the port of El Paso and reopening same to importations of meat from Juarez, and also to the setting aside or revocation of any decrees or orders of Villa concerning mining property.

Tenth. Information concerning the occupation of Vera Cruz by our land and naval forces, duration of such occupation, our administration of affairs during such occupancy, and the date and cause of the evacuation of Vera Cruz, with all correspondence concerning such evacuation.

Mr. FALL. I ask that the resolution may be printed and lie on the table.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That action will be taken.

ARKANSAS RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. CUMMINS. May I ask what was the request of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN]?

Mr. OWEN. There is a bill providing for the construction of a bridge over the Arkansas River at Tulsa, Okla., which passed the House, and a similar bill has been favorably reported by the Senate committee. It is a very short bill, consisting of only a few lines, and I ask consent to have it passed, because the parties are in stress waiting for it.

Mr. CUMMINS. I shall not object; but I think we ought to go on and finish the regular morning business. I shall insist on doing that after the Senator from Oklahoma has presented his bill.

Mr. OWEN. I thank the Senator.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a bill from the House of Representatives.

The bill (H. R. 3681) authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas River at or near Tulsa, Okla., was read twice by its title.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I should like to ask whether the bill has been reported from a committee of the Senate.

Mr. OWEN. It was reported favorably by the Committee on Commerce, and I am moving now the passage of this bill in lieu of the Senate bill in the same words.

Mr. SMOOT. On what page of the calendar is the Senate bill noted?

Mr. OWEN. It was reported this morning. It is Senate bill 1409. The Senator from Texas [Mr. SHEPPARD] reported the bill favorably.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. The Senate bill, I understand, is identical with the House bill which has been read by title.

Mr. OWEN. It is identical.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the bill.

The Secretary read the bill; and there being no objection, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the indefinite postponement of Senate bill 1409. The bill will be indefinitely postponed.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The following bills were each read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Commerce:

H. R. 136. An act granting an extension of time to construct a bridge across Rock River at or near Colona Ferry, in the State of Illinois; and

H. R. 4717. An act to authorize Butler County, Mo., to construct a bridge across Black River.

MANUFACTURE OF ARMS AND MUNITIONS.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, I move that the Senate now proceed to consider Senate bill 381, known as the Philippine bill.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I do.

Mr. CUMMINS. I suggest that there ought to be some disposition of the resolutions which lie on the table. I may be wrong, but I am under the impression that they come up automatically.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair ruled, and the ruling was not appealed from, at the last session of the Senate that they do not come up automatically; that they may be called up, however, by any Senator who wishes.

Mr. CUMMINS. I was under a misapprehension. I desire to give notice that one week from to-day, at the close of the regular routine morning business of the Senate, I shall make some observations upon Senate resolution 20, which now lies on the table. I rose only for the purpose of giving that notice or making some disposition of the resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There were no resolutions laid on the Presiding Officer's table at the last session which were taken up without being called up. It was found that there was no rule which provided that they should be laid down by the Chair, and the ruling then was that any Senator who had introduced a resolution which had gone over would have the right before the close of morning business to call up the resolution if he desired so to do.

Mr. CUMMINS. I have no interest in the matter. I thought the rule provided that they should be laid before the Senate, but that may apply only to the following day after the resolution has been introduced.

Mr. LODGE. They go over under objection.

Mr. CUMMINS. One day.

Mr. LODGE. Yes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The rule provides that resolutions shall go over on objection, but it does not provide that the Presiding Officer shall lay them before the Senate.

Mr. CUMMINS. I do not insist upon any ruling on this point, because all I desire to do now is to give the notice.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] moves that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 381.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I merely desire to ask the Senator from Nebraska whether it is his intention to press the bill or seek final action on it to-day, because the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. LIPPITT], who I know takes very great interest in this measure and is a member of the committee, is absent, and I know he desires to discuss the bill. I should like myself to say something very briefly on it; I shall take but a few moments. I wanted to know whether the Senator expected to press it to a vote to-day. I thought perhaps he would be willing to have it read and the amendments considered and allow it to go over until to-morrow at least, so that there would be an opportunity for some discussion on the part of those who care to discuss it.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Replying to the Senator from Massachusetts, I will say that I have no desire—and I think no member of the committee has any desire—to in any way interfere with Senators who wish to speak upon this bill. My purpose now is to get the bill before the Senate as the unfinished business. Personally, I shall have but little to say upon it at this time. I should like, however, to have it taken up and read for committee amendments.

Mr. LODGE. I have no objection whatever to that. It was only because I knew the Senator from Rhode Island desired to be heard upon it that I made the suggestion. I should like to

say something myself, and I shall speak very briefly on some of the general features of the bill. I only wanted to find out whether it was the intention to press the bill to a vote to-day, because, if it is going over, I shall prefer to speak to-morrow, and I think the Senator from Rhode Island may then be able to return.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I have no intention to ask for a vote on the bill to-day.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Nebraska if he would allow the consideration of amendments to the bill to go over, and for this reason: The Senator from Rhode Island, being a member of the committee which has had consideration of the bill, I know is deeply interested in some of those very amendments and desires to speak upon them. I think it would be unjust to him to have the Senate pass on them to-day, because I am sure he desires to be heard on those amendments, as well as upon the bill itself. I therefore ask the Senator from Nebraska to have the bill read and then to make whatever remarks he desires to make to-day, or that any other Senator who desires to speak may do so, and then that the bill and amendments go over.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Is the Senator from Utah advised when the Senator from Rhode Island will return?

Mr. SMOOT. I am not definitely informed, but I think he will be here to-morrow.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I have just learned that the Senator from Rhode Island is detained from the Chamber by illness, but I know he will return as soon as possible.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. There is no assurance, then, that the Senator from Rhode Island will be here to-morrow?

Mr. LODGE. I have not any assurance that he will be here to-morrow, for I do not know whether he will be well enough to come. There is no desire whatever to delay the bill, so far as anyone on this side is concerned. I know the Senator from Rhode Island does not desire to delay it, but wishes to be heard upon it. I hope the Senator will, therefore, have the bill read; and if any Senator desires to discuss it, that he will have the opportunity to do so, but that the Senator will not press the bill to a vote to-day or attempt to dispose of all the amendments.

Mr. SMOOT. I will say that there is no desire on my part or on the part of any other Senator on this side of the Chamber to delay the consideration of the bill or a vote upon it; but I feel that the Senator from Rhode Island, who is the active member of that committee on this side of the Chamber and who has taken more interest in the measure than any other Senator on this side, should be here when the amendments are being considered and before the passage of the bill.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, in view of the statements of Senators and also because of the knowledge that I have of the deep interest which the Senator from Rhode Island has in this bill, I shall be very glad to delay as far as possible a procedure on the bill until the Senator from Rhode Island returns, if it is within a short time. I will ask now to have the bill read, but I desire to give notice that I should like to have the committee amendments considered to-morrow.

Mr. SMOOT. I will say to the Senator from Nebraska that there is no objection on the part of any Senator that I know of to making the bill the unfinished business. That can be done to-day. Of course, if the Senator occupies the time until 2 o'clock, automatically the bill would become the unfinished business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill named by him.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (S. 381) to declare the purpose of the people of the United States as to the future political status of the people of the Philippine Islands, and to provide a more autonomous government for those islands.

The Secretary read the bill, as follows:

Whereas it is desirable to place in the hands of the people of the Philippines such an increasing control of their domestic affairs as can be given them without in the meantime impairing the sovereignty of the United States, in order that, by the use and exercise of popular franchise and governmental powers, they may be the better prepared to fully assume the responsibilities and enjoy all the privileges of complete independence, which it is the purpose of the United States to grant when, in the judgment of the United States, the people of the Philippine Islands shall have shown themselves to be fitted therefor: Therefore

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions of this act and the name "The Philippines" as used in this act shall apply to and include the Philippine Islands ceded to the United States Government by the treaty of peace concluded between the United States and Spain on the 11th day of April, 1899, the boundaries of which are set forth in article 3 of said treaty, together with those islands embraced in the treaty between Spain and the United States concluded at Washington on the 7th day of November, 1900.

SEC. 2. That all inhabitants of the Philippine Islands who were Spanish subjects on the 11th day of April, 1899, and then resided in said islands, and their children born subsequent thereto, shall be deemed and held to be citizens of the Philippine Islands, and as such entitled to the protection of the United States except such as have become citizens of some other country: *Provided*, That the Philippine Legislature is hereby authorized to provide by law for the acquisition of Philippine citizenship by those natives of the Philippine Islands who do not come within the foregoing provisions, the natives of the insular possessions of the United States, and such other persons residing in the Philippine Islands who could become citizens of the United States under the laws of the United States if residing therein.

SEC. 3. That no law shall be enacted in said islands which shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, or deny to any person therein the equal protection of the laws. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation.

That in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to be heard by himself and counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to have a speedy and public trial, to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf.

That no person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law; and no person for the same offense shall be twice put in jeopardy of punishment, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself.

That all persons shall before conviction be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses.

That no law impairing the obligation of contracts shall be enacted.

That no person shall be imprisoned for debt.

That the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion, insurrection, or invasion the public safety may require it, in either of which events the same may be suspended by the President, or by the Governor General, wherever during such period the necessity for such suspension shall exist.

That no ex post facto law or bill of attainder shall be enacted nor shall the law of primogeniture ever be in force in the Philippines.

That no law granting a title of nobility shall be enacted, and no person holding any office of profit or trust in said islands, shall, without the consent of the Congress of the United States, accept any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, queen, prince, or foreign State.

That excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

That the right to be secure against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated.

That no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or things to be seized.

That slavery shall not exist in said islands; nor shall involuntary servitude exist therein except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

That no law shall be passed abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the Government for redress of grievances.

That no law shall be made respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and that the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed; and no religious test shall be required for the exercise of civil or political rights. No public money or property shall ever be appropriated, applied, donated, or used, directly or indirectly, for the use, benefit, or support of any sect, church, denomination, or system of religion, or for the use, benefit, or support of any priest, preacher, minister, or other religious teacher or dignitary or sectarian institution as such. Polygamous or plural marriages are forever prohibited.

That no money shall be paid out of the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation by law.

That the rule of taxation in said islands shall be uniform.

That no bill which may be enacted into law shall embrace more than one subject, and that subject shall be expressed in the title of the bill.

That all money collected on any tax levied or assessed for a special purpose shall be treated as a special fund in the treasury and paid out for such purposes only.

SEC. 4. That all expenses that may be incurred on account of the government of the Philippines for salaries of officials and the conduct of their offices and departments, and all expenses and obligations contracted for the internal improvement or development of the islands, not, however, including defenses, barracks, and other works undertaken by the United States, shall, except as otherwise specifically provided by the Congress, be paid by the government of the Philippines.

SEC. 5. That the statutory laws of the United States hereafter enacted shall not apply to the Philippine Islands, except when they specifically so provide, or it is so provided in this act.

SEC. 6. That the laws now in force in the Philippines shall continue in force and effect, except as altered, amended, or modified herein, until altered, amended, or repealed by the legislative authority herein provided or by act of Congress of the United States.

SEC. 7. That the legislative authority herein provided shall have power, when not inconsistent with this act, by due enactment to amend, alter, modify, or repeal any law, civil or criminal, continued in force by this act as it may from time to time see fit.

This power shall specifically extend with the limitation herein provided as to the tariff to all laws relating to revenue and taxation in effect in the Philippines.

SEC. 8. That general legislative power, except as otherwise herein provided, is hereby granted to the Philippine Legislature, authorized by this act.

SEC. 9. That all the property and rights which may have been acquired in the Philippine Islands by the United States under the treaty of peace with Spain, signed December 10, 1898, except such land or other property as has been or shall be designated by the President of the United States for military or other reservations of the Government of the United States, and all lands which may have been subsequently acquired by the government of the Philippine Islands by purchase under the provisions of sections 63 and 64 of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, except such as may have heretofore been sold and disposed of in accordance with the provisions of said act of Congress, are hereby placed under the control of the government of said islands to be administered or disposed of for the benefit of the inhabitants thereof, and the Philippine Legislature shall have power to legislate with respect to all such matters as it may deem advisable: but

acts of the Philippine Legislature providing for the disposition or concessions in respect of land, timber, and mining rights, being part of the public domain, hereafter enacted, shall not have the force of law until approved by the President of the United States: *Provided*, That upon the approval of such an act by the Governor General, it shall be by him forthwith transmitted to the President of the United States, and he shall approve or disapprove the same within six months from and after its enactment and submission for his approval, and if not disapproved within such time it shall become a law the same as if it had been specifically approved: *Provided further*, That where lands in the Philippine Islands have been or may be reserved for any public purpose of the United States, and, being no longer required for the purpose for which reserved, have been or may be, by order of the President, placed under the control of the government of said islands to be administered for the benefit of the inhabitants thereof, the order of the President shall be regarded as effectual to give the government of said islands full control and power to administer and dispose of such lands for the benefit of the inhabitants of said islands.

SEC. 10. That, while this act provides that the Philippine government shall have the authority to enact a tariff law, the trade relations between the islands and the United States shall continue to be governed exclusively by laws of the Congress of the United States: *Provided*, That tariff acts or acts amendatory to the tariff of the Philippine Islands shall not become law until they shall receive the approval of the President of the United States, nor shall any act of the Philippine Legislature affecting immigration into the islands, or the currency or coinage laws of the Philippines become a law until it has been approved by the President of the United States: *Provided further*, That the President shall approve or disapprove any act mentioned in the foregoing proviso within six months from and after its enactment and submission for his approval, and if not disapproved within such time it shall become a law the same as if it had been specifically approved.

SEC. 11. That taxes and assessments on property and license fees for franchises, and privileges, and internal taxes, direct or indirect, may be imposed for the purpose of the Philippine government and the provincial and municipal governments thereof, respectively, as may be provided and defined by acts of the Philippine Legislature, and, where necessary to anticipate taxes and revenues, bonds and other obligations may be issued by the Philippine government or any provincial or municipal government therein, as may be provided by law and to protect the public credit: *Provided, however*, That the entire indebtedness of the Philippine government created by the authority conferred therein shall not exceed at any one time the sum of $17,000,000, nor that of any Province or municipality a sum in excess of 5 per cent of the aggregate tax valuation of its property at any one time, except the city of Manila, in which case the limit shall be 7 per cent: *Provided, however*, That within the limit thus fixed the Philippine government may make loans to Provinces and municipalities, and may, on the evidence of such loans, issue bonds to the amounts thereof without reference to the limitation herein fixed to the indebtedness of the Philippine government: *And provided further*, That no public indebtedness of the Philippine government or of any Province or municipality thereof shall be authorized, except with the specific approval of the President of the United States; and all bonds issued by the Philippine government, or by its authority, shall be exempt from taxation by the Government of the United States, or by the government of the Philippines, or of any political or municipal subdivision thereof, or by any State, or by any county, municipality, or other municipal subdivision of any State or Territory of the United States, or by the District of Columbia.

SEC. 12. That in case of the issue of bonds by any Province or municipality of the Philippine Islands, or in case of the issue by the Philippine government of bonds based on loans from the Philippine government to any Province or municipality in the islands, the government of the Philippine Islands shall, by the levy and collection of taxes on the municipality, its inhabitants and their property, or by other means, make adequate provision to meet the obligation of the bonds of such Province or municipality, and shall create a sinking fund sufficient to retire them and pay the interest thereon in accordance with the terms of issue.

SEC. 13. That general legislative powers in the Philippines, except as herein otherwise provided, shall be vested in a legislature which shall consist of two houses, one the senate and the other the house of representatives, and the two houses shall be designated "The Philippine Legislature": *Provided*, That, until the Philippine Legislature as herein provided shall have been organized, the existing Philippine Legislature shall have all legislative authority herein granted to the government of the Philippine Islands, except such as may now be within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Philippine Commission, which is so continued until the organization of the legislature herein provided for the Philippines. When the Philippine Legislature shall have been organized, the exclusive legislative jurisdiction and authority exercised by the Philippine Commission shall thereafter be exercised by the Philippine Legislature.

SEC. 14. That the members of the senate of the Philippines, except as herein provided, shall be elected for terms of four years, as hereinafter provided, by the qualified electors of the Philippines. Each of the senatorial districts except as hereinafter provided shall have the right to elect two senators. No person shall be an elective member of the senate of the Philippines who is not a qualified elector and over 25 years of age, and who is not able to read and write either the Spanish or English language, and who has not been a resident of the Philippines for at least two consecutive years and of the senatorial district from which chosen for a period of at least one year immediately prior to his election.

SEC. 15. That the members of the house of representatives shall, except as herein provided, be elected for terms of two years by the qualified electors of the Philippines. Each of the representative districts hereinafter provided for shall have the right to elect one representative. No person shall be an elective member of the house of representatives who is not a qualified elector and over 21 years of age, and who is not able to read and write either the Spanish or English language, and who has not been a resident of the district from which elected for at least one year immediately prior to his election.

SEC. 16. That at the first election held pursuant to this act, the qualified electors shall be those having the qualifications of voters under the present law; thereafter and until otherwise provided by the Philippine Legislature herein provided for the qualifications of voters for senators and representatives in the Philippines and all officers elected by the people shall be as follows:

Every male person who is not a citizen or subject of a foreign power 21 years of age or over (except insane and feeble-minded persons and those convicted in a court of competent jurisdiction of an infamous offense since the 13th day of August, 1898), who shall have been a resident of the Philippines for one year and of the municipality in which he shall offer to vote for six months next preceding the day of voting, and who is comprised within one of the following classes:

(a) Those who prior to the 13th day of August, 1898, held the office of captain municipal, gobernadorcillo, alcalde, tenientes, cabeza de barangay, or member of any ayuntamiento.

(b) Those who own real property to the value of ₱500, or who annually pay ₱30 or more of the established taxes.

(c) Those who are able to read and write either Spanish, English, or a native language.

SEC. 17. That for the purposes of the first election hereafter to the Philippine Legislature, the Philippine Islands shall be divided into 12 senate districts, as follows:

First district: Batanes, Cagayan, Isabela, Ilocos Norte, and Ilocos Sur.

Second district: La Union, Pangasinan, and Zambales.

Third district: Tarlac, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, and Bataan.

Fourth district: Bulacan, Rizal, Manila, and Cavite.

Fifth district: Batangas, Mindoro, Tayabas, and Laguna.

Sixth district: Sorsogon, Albay, and Ambos Camarines.

Seventh district: Iloilo and Capitz.

Eighth district: Negros Occidental, Negros Oriental, Antique, and Palawan.

Ninth district: Leyte and Samar.

Tenth district: Cebu.

Eleventh district: Surigao, Misamis, and Bohol.

Twelfth district: The Mountain Province, Baguio, Nueva Vizcaya, and the Department of Mindanao and Sulu.

The representative districts shall be the 81 now provided by law, and 3 in the Mountain Province, 1 in Nueva Vizcaya, and 5 in the Department of Mindanao and Sulu.

The first election under the provisions of this act shall be held on the first Tuesday of June, 1915, and there shall be chosen at such election one senator from each senate district for a term of two years and one for four years. Of the two senators elect, the one receiving the larger number of votes shall have the four years' term, and in all cases where the vote is a tie the result shall be determined by lot. Thereafter one senator from each district shall be elected from each senate district for a term of four years. That at said first election each representative district shall elect one representative for a term of two years and bienially thereafter: *Provided*, That the Governor General of the Philippine Islands shall appoint, without the consent of the senate and without restriction as to residence, senators and representatives who will, in his opinion, best represent the senate district and those representative districts which may be included in the territory not now represented in the Philippine Assembly: *Provided further*, That thereafter elections shall be held only on such days and under such regulations as to ballots, voting, and qualifications of electors as may be prescribed by the Philippine Legislature, to which is hereby given authority, subject to the approval of the President, to redistrict the Philippine Islands and modify, amend, or repeal any provision of this section.

SEC. 18. That the terms of office of elective senators and representatives shall begin on the 16th of October following their election. In case of vacancy among the elective members of the senate or in the house of representatives, special elections may be held in the districts wherein such vacancy occurred under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, but senators or representatives elected in such cases shall hold office only for the unexpired portion of the term wherein the vacancy occurred. The terms of senators and representatives appointed by the Governor General shall be the same as those of the elective senators and representatives.

SEC. 19. That the senate and house of representatives, respectively, shall be the sole judges of the elections, returns, and qualifications of their elective members, and each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel an elective member. Both houses shall convene at the capital on the 16th day of October next following the election and organize by the election of a speaker or a presiding officer, a clerk, and a sergeant at arms for each house, and such other officers and assistants as may be required. The legislature shall hold annual sessions, commencing on the 16th day of October or, if the 16th day of October be a legal holiday, then on the first day following which is not a legal holiday, in each year. The legislature may be called in special session at any time by the Governor General for general legislation, or for action on such specific subjects as he may designate. No special session shall continue longer than 30 days, exclusive of Sundays. The legislature is hereby given the power and authority to change the date of the commencement of its annual sessions.

The senators and representatives shall receive an annual compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the Philippine Islands. The senators and representatives shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective houses and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

SEC. 20. That every bill and joint resolution which shall have passed both houses of the legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor General. If he approve the same, he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, which shall enter the objections at large on its journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members elected to that house shall agree to pass the same, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of all the members elected to that house, it shall be sent to the Governor General, who shall transmit the same to the President of the United States. The vote of each house shall be by the yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against shall be entered on the journal. If the President of the United States approve the same, he shall sign it and it shall become a law. If he shall not approve same, he shall return it to the Governor General so stating, and it shall not become a law: *Provided*, That if any bill or joint resolution shall not be returned by the Governor General as herein provided within 20 days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature by adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall become a law unless vetoed by the Governor General within 30 days after the adjournment of the legislature: *Provided further*, That the President of the United States shall approve or disapprove an act submitted to him under the provisions of this section within six months from and

after its enactment and submission for his approval; and if not approved within such time it shall become a law the same as if it had been specifically approved. The Governor General shall have the power to veto any particular item or items of an appropriation bill, but the veto shall not affect the item or items to which he does not object. The item or items objected to shall not take effect except in the manner heretofore provided in this section as to bills and joint resolutions returned to the legislature without his approval.

All laws enacted by the Philippine Legislature shall be reported to the Congress of the United States, which hereby reserves the power and authority to annul the same. If at the termination of any fiscal year the appropriations necessary for the support of government for the ensuing fiscal year shall not have been made, the several sums appropriated in the last appropriation bills for the objects and purposes therein specified, so far as the same may be done, shall be deemed to be reappropriated for the several objects and purposes specified in said last appropriation bill; and until the legislature shall act in such behalf the treasurer shall, when so directed by the Governor General, make the payments necessary for the purposes aforesaid.

SEC. 21. That the qualified electors of the Philippine Islands shall, on the first Tuesday in June, 1915, and at the general elections thereafter provided for the election of senators and representatives to the Philippine Legislature, elect two Resident Commissioners to the United States, who shall hold their office for a term of four years beginning with the first Monday in the month of December following their election, and who shall be entitled to an official recognition as such by all departments upon presentation to the President of a certificate of election by the Governor General of said islands. Each of said Resident Commissioners shall, in addition to the salary and the sum in lieu of mileage now allowed by law, be allowed the same sum for stationery and for the pay of necessary clerk hire as is now allowed to the Members of the House of Representatives of the United States, to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States, and the franking privilege allowed by law to Members of Congress. No person shall be eligible to election as Resident Commissioner who is not a qualified elector of said islands and who does not owe allegiance to the United States and who is not more than 30 years of age and who does not read and write the English language. The present two Resident Commissioners shall hold office until the first Monday in December, 1915. The Governor General may remove a Resident Commissioner whenever the Philippine Legislature shall request such removal by a resolution adopted by two-thirds of the members of each house, and the legislature may fill any vacancy caused by such removal for the unexpired portion of the term wherein the vacancy occurred. In case of vacancy in the position of Resident Commissioner, arising from any other cause than removal by the legislature, the Governor General may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Philippine Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancy; but the Resident Commissioner thus elected shall hold office only for the unexpired portion of the term wherein the vacancy occurred.

SEC. 22. That the supreme executive power shall be vested in an executive officer, whose official title shall be "The Governor General of the Philippine Islands." He shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and hold his office at the pleasure of the President and until his successor is chosen and qualified. The Governor General shall reside in the Philippine Islands during his official incumbency and maintain his office at the seat of government. He shall, unless otherwise herein provided, appoint, by and with the consent of the Philippine Senate, such officers as may now be appointed by the Governor General, or such as he is authorized by this act to appoint, or whom he may hereafter be authorized by law to appoint; but appointments made while the senate is not in session shall be effective either until disapproval or until the next adjournment of the senate. He shall have general supervision and control of all of the departments and bureaus of the government in the Philippine Islands as far as is not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, and shall be commander in chief of all locally created armed forces and militia. He may grant pardons and reprieves and remit fines and forfeitures, and may veto any legislation enacted as herein provided. He shall submit within 10 days of the opening of each regular session of the Philippine Legislature a budget of receipts and expenditures, which shall be the basis of the annual appropriation bill. He shall commission all officers that he may be authorized to appoint.

SEC. 23. That the Governor General shall be responsible for the faithful execution of the laws of the Philippine Islands and of the United States operative within the Philippine Islands, and whenever it becomes necessary he may call upon the commanders of the military and naval forces of the United States in the islands, or summon the posse comitatus, or call out the militia or other locally created armed forces, to prevent or suppress lawless violence, invasion, insurrection, or rebellion; and he may, in case of rebellion or invasion, or imminent danger thereof, when the public safety requires it, suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, or place the islands, or any part thereof, under martial law: *Provided*, That whenever the Governor General shall exercise the authority granted in this section he shall at once notify the President of the United States thereof, together with the attending facts and circumstances, and the President shall have power to modify or vacate the action of the Governor General. He shall annually and at such other times as he may be required make such official report of the transactions of the government of the Philippine Islands to the War Department, under the jurisdiction of which the islands continue, and his said annual report shall be transmitted to the Congress of the United States; and he shall perform such additional duties and functions as may in pursuance of law be delegated or assigned to him by the President.

SEC. 24. That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, a vice governor of the Philippine Islands, who shall have all of the powers of the Governor General in the case of a vacancy or temporary removal, resignation, or disability of the Governor General, or in case of his temporary absence; and the said vice governor shall be the head of the executive department, known as the department of public instruction, which shall include the bureau of education, the bureau of health, the bureau of science, and the bureau of non-Christian tribes.

Other bureaus now included in the department of public instruction shall, until otherwise provided by the Philippine Legislature, be included in the department of the interior.

The President may designate the head of an executive department of the Philippine government to act as Governor General in the case of a vacancy, the temporary removal, resignation, or disability of the Governor General and of the vice governor, or their temporary absence, and the head of the department thus designated shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the Governor General during such vacancy, disability, or absence.

SEC. 25. That, except as provided otherwise in this act, the executive departments of the Philippine government shall continue as now authorized by law until otherwise provided by the Philippine Legislature. When the Philippine Legislature herein provided shall convene and organize, the Philippine Commission, as such, shall cease and determine and the members thereof, except the Governor General and heads of executive departments, shall vacate their offices as members of said commission. The Philippine Legislature, except as to the department of public instruction, may thereafter by appropriate legislation increase the number or abolish any of the executive departments, or make such changes in the names and duties thereof as it may see fit, and shall provide for the appointment and removal of the heads of the executive departments by the Governor General, and may provide that heads of executive departments, including the department of public instruction, shall have seats in either or both houses of the legislature, with the right of debating or voting or both: *Provided*, That all executive functions of the government must be directly under the Governor General or within one of the executive departments under the supervision and control of the Governor General. There is hereby established a bureau, to be known as the bureau of non-Christian tribes, which said bureau shall have general supervision over the public affairs of the inhabitants of the territory represented in the legislature by appointive senators and representatives.

SEC. 26. That there shall be appointed by the President an auditor, who shall examine, audit, and settle all accounts pertaining to the revenues and receipts from whatever source of the Philippine government and of the provincial and municipal governments of the Philippines, including trust funds and funds derived from bond issues; and audit, in accordance with law and administrative regulations, all expenditures of funds or property pertaining to or held in trust by the government or the Provinces or municipalities thereof. He shall perform a like duty with respect to all government branches.

He shall keep the general accounts of the government and preserve the vouchers pertaining thereto.

It shall be the duty of the auditor to bring to the attention of the proper administrative officer expenditures of funds or property which, in his opinion, are irregular, unnecessary, excessive, or extravagant.

There shall be a deputy auditor appointed in the same manner as the auditor. The deputy auditor shall sign such official papers as the auditor may designate and perform such other duties as the auditor may prescribe, and in case of the death, resignation, sickness, or other absence of the auditor from his office, from any cause, the deputy auditor shall have charge of such office. In case of the absence from duty, from any cause, of both the auditor and the deputy auditor, the Governor General may designate an assistant, who shall have charge of the office.

The administrative jurisdiction of the auditor over accounts, whether of funds or property, and all vouchers and records pertaining thereto, shall be exclusive. With the approval of the Governor General, he shall from time to time make and promulgate general or special rules and regulations not inconsistent with law covering the method of accounting for public funds and property, and funds and property held in trust by the government or any of its branches: *Provided*, That any officer accountable for public funds or property may require such additional reports or returns from his subordinates or others as he may deem necessary for his own information and protection.

The decisions of the auditor shall be final and conclusive upon the executive branches of the government, except that appeal therefrom may be taken by the party aggrieved or the head of the department concerned within one year, in the manner hereinafter prescribed. The auditor shall, except as hereinafter provided, have like authority as that conferred by law upon the several auditors of the United States and the Comptroller of the United States Treasury, and is authorized to communicate directly with any person having claims before him for settlement, or with any department, officer, or person having official relations with his office.

As soon after the close of each fiscal year as the accounts of said year may be examined and adjusted, the auditor shall submit to the Governor General and the Secretary of War an annual report of the fiscal concerns of the government, showing the receipts and disbursements of the various departments and bureaus of the government and of the various Provinces and municipalities, and make such other reports as may be required of him by the Governor General or the Secretary of War.

In the execution of their duties the auditor and the deputy auditor are authorized to summon witnesses, administer oaths, and to take evidence, and, in the pursuance of these provisions, may issue subpœnas and enforce the attendance of witnesses, as now provided by law.

The office of the auditor shall be under the general supervision of the Governor General and shall consist of the auditor and deputy auditor and such necessary assistants as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 27. That any person aggrieved by the action or decision of the auditor in the settlement of his account or claim may, within one year, take an appeal in writing to the Governor General, which appeal shall specifically set forth the particular action of the auditor to which exception is taken, with the reason and authorities relied on for reversing such decision.

If the Governor General shall confirm the action of the auditor, he shall so indorse the appeal and transmit it to the auditor, and the action shall thereupon be final and conclusive. Should the Governor General fail to sustain the action of the auditor, he shall forthwith transmit his grounds of disapproval to the Secretary of War, together with the appeal and the papers necessary to a proper understanding of the matter. The decision of the Secretary of War in such case shall be final and conclusive.

SEC. 28. That there shall be appointed by the President a director of civil service. Such director shall perform the duties now prescribed by law for the director of civil service of the Philippine government, and no act amending the civil-service laws for the Philippine Islands shall be effective without the approval of the President of the United States.

SEC. 29. That the supreme court and the courts of first instance of the Philippine Islands shall possess and exercise jurisdiction as heretofore provided and such additional jurisdiction as shall hereafter be prescribed by law. The municipal courts of said islands shall possess and exercise jurisdiction as now provided by law, subject in all matters to such alteration and amendment as may be hereafter enacted by law; and the chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court shall hereafter be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States. The judges of the court of first instance shall be appointed by the Governor General, by and with the advice and consent of the Philippine Senate: *Provided*, That the admiralty jurisdiction of the supreme court and courts of first instance shall not be changed except by act of Congress. That

in all cases pending under the operation of existing laws, both criminal and civil, the jurisdiction shall continue until final judgment and determination.

SEC. 30. That the Supreme Court of the United States shall have jurisdiction to review, revise, reverse, modify, or affirm the final judgments and decrees of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands in all actions, cases, causes, and proceedings now pending therein or hereafter determined thereby in which the Constitution or any statute, treaty, title, right, or privilege of the United States is involved; and such final judgments or decrees may and can be reviewed, revised, reversed, modified, or affirmed by said Supreme Court of the United States on appeal or writ of error by the party aggrieved within the same time, in the same manner, under the same regulations, and by the same procedure, as far as applicable, as the final judgments and decrees of the district courts of the United States.

SEC. 31. That the Government of the Philippine Islands may grant franchises and rights, including the authority to exercise the right of eminent domain, for the construction and operation of works of public utility and service, and may authorize said works to be constructed and maintained over and across the public property except such as is reserved for the purposes of the United States, including streets, highways, squares, and reservations, and over similar property of the government of said islands, and may adopt rules and regulations under which the provincial and municipal governments of the islands may grant the right to use and occupy such public property belonging to said Provinces or municipalities: *Provided*, That no private property shall be damaged or taken for any purpose under this section without just compensation, and that such authority to take and occupy land shall not authorize the taking, use, or occupation of any land except such as is required for the actual necessary purposes for which the franchise is granted, and that no franchise or right shall be granted to any individual, firm, or corporation except under the conditions that it shall be subject to amendment, alteration, or repeal by the Congress of the United States, and that lands or rights of use and occupation of lands thus granted shall revert to the governments by which they were respectively granted upon the termination of the franchises and rights under which they were granted or upon their revocation or repeal. That all franchises or rights granted under this act shall forbid the issue of stock or bonds except in exchange for actual cash or for property at a fair valuation equal to the par value of the stock or bonds so issued; shall forbid the declaring of stock or bond dividends and, in the case of public-service corporations, shall provide for the effective regulation of the charges thereof, for the official inspection and regulation of the books and accounts of such corporations, and for the payment of a reasonable percentage of gross earnings into the treasury of the Philippine Islands or of the Province or municipality within which such franchises are granted and exercised: *Provided further*, That it shall be unlawful for any corporation organized under this act, or for any person, company, or corporation receiving any grant, franchise, or right from the government of said islands, to use, employ, or contract for the labor of persons held in involuntary servitude; and any person, company, or corporation so violating the provisions of this act shall forfeit all charters, grants, or franchises for doing business in said islands, in an action or proceeding brought for that purpose in any court of competent jurisdiction by any officer of the Philippine Government, or on the complaint of any citizen of the Philippines, under such regulations and rules as the Philippine Legislature shall prescribe, and in addition shall be deemed guilty of an offense, and shall be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000.

SEC. 32. That, except as in this act otherwise provided, the salaries of all the officials of the Philippines not appointed by the President, including deputies, assistants, and other employees, shall be such as shall from time to time be determined by the Philippine Legislature and approved by the Governor General; and if the legislature shall fail to make an appropriation for such salaries, the salaries so fixed shall be paid without the necessity of further appropriations therefor. The salaries of all officers and all expenses of the offices of the various officials of the Philippines appointed as herein provided by the President shall also be paid out of the revenues of the Philippines. The annual salaries of the following-named officials appointed by the President and so to be paid shall be: The Governor General, $18,000; in addition thereto he shall be entitled to the occupancy of the buildings heretofore used by the chief executive of the Philippines, with the furniture and effects therein, free of rental; vice governor, $10,000; chief justice of the supreme court, $10,500; associate justices of the supreme court, $10,000 each; auditor, $6,000; deputy auditor, $4,000; director of civil service, $6,000.

SEC. 33. That all laws or parts of laws applicable to the Philippines not in conflict with any of the provisions of this act are hereby continued in force and effect.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, it had been my intention after the reading of the bill to make some remarks to-day, but in view of the fact that on account of the illness of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. LIPPITT] it is not possible to take up the matter of amendments to-day, I shall content myself with having the bill become the unfinished business, which I understand it is.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. UNDERWOOD in the chair). The Chair understands that the hour of 2 o'clock having passed and the bill being under consideration and no other business intervening, it becomes the unfinished business of the Senate.

Mr. STONE rose.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President——

Mr. STONE. I rose, I will say, to move an executive session.

Mr. JONES. I merely wanted to take three or four minutes of the time of the Senate.

Mr. STONE. I yield to the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield the floor?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I yield the floor with the understanding that the bill holds its place as the unfinished business.

TRAVEL ON BELLIGERENT SHIPS.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I wish to take just a few minutes not specially to discuss the bill before the Senate but to refer to some matters that may be pertinent at the present time. When so many of our papers are demanding hasty and drastic action by our Government because of happenings to alleged Americans who insist upon traveling on belligerent ships and in dangerous territory regardless of the peace of their country and the welfare of the citizens at home, it is refreshing and encouraging to read such an editorial as that in the Washington Post of this morning. If all our papers would take this attitude and if the administration would also advise such a course the danger of foreign complications would soon disappear. The editorial is as follows:

HOW AMERICANS CAN HELP THEIR COUNTRY.

Americans traveling in European waters should keep off vessels belonging to belligerents. They take deadly risks when they travel under fighting flags, and they unnecessarily involve their country in disputes which may lead to war.

The United States Government will not give away the right of its citizens to travel on merchant vessels of any nationality in any waters. That right, however, should be exercised with discretion by citizens. Pending a time when submarine warfare will be conducted under established and accepted rules, American citizens should waive their right to travel under belligerent flags.

I take it, Mr. President, that the writer means that they should waive these rights not because of fear, not because of the weakness of our country, but in the interest of our country itself and the welfare of its citizens for our own protection.

The American who, in spite of warning, deliberately and defiantly asserts his right to travel in a vessel belonging to a nation at war when he can avoid doing so may be dragging his own country into war. This is not common sense or patriotism; it is mere braggadocio and egotism. The man who cares so little for his country has little reason to demand his country's protection.

There are so many obscure and undetermined questions surrounding submarine warfare that the United States Government is seriously handicapped in its efforts to extend protection to its citizens in the European war zone. Unquestionably a merchant vessel forfeits its noncombatant character when it arms itself and resists capture. Under the laws of war it has no right to attempt to escape. Yet merchant vessels go armed, and in many cases they have attempted to escape or ram the attacking submarine. The facts are usually hard to ascertain; the testimony is conflicting. If American lives are lost, there is a demand on the part of hot-headed individuals for drastic action whatever the state of facts may be. There is always the danger that the United States may be drawn into war without sufficient justification.

If this great Nation must draw the sword, it should be for reasons that conclusively demand such action. Only upon an assured state of facts overwhelmingly justifying and requiring war should the United States plunge into the vortex that engulfs Europe. Steadiness is needed; calmness in studying the truth, caution in verifying the facts. War is the last remedy of desperate evils, and this Nation is not in such extremities that it must shed the blood of its citizens in a doubtful cause. It has a right to expect its citizens to exercise great caution, to do their share in avoiding any cause of war.

The Nation's right to keep out of unnecessary war is surely paramount to the citizen's right to travel on belligerent vessels.

An American citizen who, in the face of the terrible cataclysm now engulfing half the civilized world, persists in traveling for pleasure or profit in the danger zone and in a belligerent ship shows that he is utterly lacking in patriotism and wholly regardless of the rights of humanity. He is entitled to no consideration whatever, and for this country to become embroiled in this trouble on his account would be a colossal crime against humanity.

The President has been highly commended for keeping us out of the war in Europe. I want to give him all the praise he deserves, but it has not been a question of keeping us out of this struggle. The people have not wanted to get into it. The question has been not to lead us into it, and I beseech the President now to be careful, to proceed slowly, to make no harsh or arbitrary demands, to keep in view the rights and interests of the 99,999,000 people at home rather than of the 1,000 reckless, inconsiderate, and unpatriotic citizens who insist on going abroad in belligerent ships, and that he do not lead us into a position that means trouble or humiliation.

Mr. NELSON. Will the Senator allow me a question?

Mr. JONES. Certainly.

Mr. NELSON. Does the Senator intend to imply that Consul McNeeley, returning on that ship, was unpatriotic and not a good American citizen?

Mr. JONES. I think it would have been better if Consul McNeeley had hunted up a neutral ship, as a representative of this Government, rather than go on a belligerent ship. That is what I think about Consul McNeeley. I regret, of course, his sad fate, but as the representative of the Government he should have been more careful even than a private citizen.

Mr. OWEN. May I venture to suggest to the Senator from Washington that where we have need to send our representatives under difficulties it would be better to send them on an American ship, under the protection of an American flag, safeguarded by the power of the United States?

Mr. JONES. The Senator is entirely right.

Mr. OWEN. We can furnish an armed vessel to send them abroad.

Mr. O'GORMAN. Mr. President, I desire to say one word, with the permission of the Senator from Washington.

Mr. JONES. I am through.

Mr. O'GORMAN. It is suggested by the inquiry of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON]. No one can lament more than I the misfortune that came to Consul McNeeley if it should unfortunately prove true that he was one of those who lost their lives in the sinking of the *Persia*, but we are not driven to the necessity suggested by the Senator from Oklahoma of sending our consular representatives on American ships. There was a neutral ship that would have safely carried Consul McNeeley to his post at Aden, and Consul McNeeley was advised by one of our consular representatives long in the service, Consul Skinner, who accompanied him from New York to England, that it would be better for him to continue his journey to Aden on a Dutch vessel that was about to sail. But for reasons, I suppose, satisfactory to himself, he disregarded that advice and sailed on a ship of a belligerent, taking those chances and hazards that will come to any neutral who finds himself on the soil of a belligerent nation, because the vessel of a belligerent is as much the property of a belligerent as is the country itself.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, in view of the suggestion of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. STONE] that the legislative session would be followed by an executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the Philippine bill be temporarily laid aside; and therefore it will not lose its place as the unfinished business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nebraska? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I desire to call the attention of the Senator from New York [Mr. O'GORMAN], and also the Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES], to the fact that, outside of the British vessels that have been sunk by undersea boats, the neutral Scandinavian countries—Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, together with Holland—have altogether lost as many ships by that method as have the English Government through their ships. Now, what protection has a man traveling on the ships of those neutral countries, and what could you resort to except sending our consular representatives and telling our American people to travel in men of war?

The ship that carried the so-called peace party a short time ago to Christiania and the ship that carried it from there to Copenhagen were as liable to be torpedoed as any other ships. In fact, ships have been torpedoed within the 3-mile limit in Swedish waters by German submarines. The commerce of those neutral Scandinavian countries has been more injured and more damaged by the submarines that have destroyed their ships than from any other source.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I think there is great force in what the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON] says with regard to stigmatizing our citizens who may have happened to be on boats which were torpedoed, because when a man goes upon one of those boats he does so probably because of some exigency, without braggadocio or intended risk, but because of need and with some conscious risk to himself. He does not do so for an unpatriotic purpose. He does so, perhaps, because of some fancied necessity. The Government of Great Britain during the Russo-Japanese War warned its citizens to avoid going upon belligerent ships in order to protect the British Empire from the embarrassment which might ensue from the torpedoing of those boats, and I think the Government of the United States should take some steps to advise its citizens in a formal way to keep them from endangering themselves and from endangering the peace of the United States.

The spirit and purpose of the editorial, I think, is absolutely right, and I agree to it; but I think as to the expression that they were unpatriotic it is a little improvident to attribute to them a bad motive, which is not necessary to the argument and probably unjust.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I desire to ask the Senator a question, in view of the suggestion which he has just made. The Government of the United States not having advised its citizens to stay off these ships, and the rights of these people being well recognized, if a boat is unarmed or not seeking to escape is it to be considered as unpatriotic or in a sense reckless for them to assume to go upon it?

Mr. OWEN. I think not.

Mr. BORAH. It seems to me not. A citizen of the United States has the right to assume that the international law which has so long been established will continue to be upheld by this Government, and respected by all Governments, and if it is not going to be maintained, if other conditions are going to arise which are to modify it, our citizens have a right to assume that the Government of the United States will notify them of that fact. The rights of these people upon one of these boats, if it was unarmed, is as fully recognized in international law as their rights would be upon a neutral vessel, and the laws of nations protect them just as effectively and efficiently as if they had been upon a neutral vessel. The thought I wished to convey, that in discussing the personal volition of the traveler we ought not to throw doubt upon his right under the law of nations to be there.

Mr. OWEN. I will agree with the Senator that all nations ought to protect their citizens under the international law, but unfortunately the ascertainment of the facts in individual cases and the determination of what is the international law under disputed facts is very difficult. In the case of the *Persia* it is alleged that she had a gun whose range was many miles, which could easily have sunk a submarine, and therefore she was in the attitude, if that statement be true, of being an armed vessel and is not within the safeguard of the international law as it is generally accepted. In the case of the *Lusitania* it was charged, and falsely charged, that she had cannon aboard which would endanger the life of a submarine, and in that case it appeared that the German Government had been misled by a false affidavit to the effect that she was armed with cannon. We can not tell to what jeopardy our citizens may be subjected, and therefore as a matter of common prudence, as a father would try to protect his own child, caution ought to be given to our citizens by our Government.

More than that, it has now become doubtful as to what international law is. Both the Governments of Great Britain and Germany have taken steps which would seem to argue a change of law because of modern exigency. That is the reason why I ventured to propose this morning a joint resolution of the Congress of the United States inviting the representatives of the nations of the world to an international conference in Washington City on the 1st of May next to ascertain what those laws are and ought to be and to take the necessary steps to bring about an international agreement by which we might safeguard the peace and the happiness of the world.

I respectfully call the attention of Senators to this resolution in the RECORD and request speedy action on it.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, referring to the suggestion of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON]—the destruction of neutral ships—I did not direct my remarks toward the loss of life on or the destruction or sinking of neutral ships. I think there would be a very great difference myself in the loss of life in the destruction of neutral ships and the loss of life in the destruction of belligerent ships.

So far as I am concerned, I do not agree with the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] that American citizens, in the absence of notice from their Government, have a right to assume that they will be perfectly safe on these belligerent ships. They know they are not safe. They are fully advised by what has been happening from day to day. They need no notice. While they have a right to do it under international law, I think our Government ought long ago to have advised American citizens to keep off these belligerent ships; but I think there is not an American citizen in this country who is not familiar with the dangers in which he is going and who does not know the dangers that he is subjecting this country to when he goes on these belligerent ships and into that territory. He does not need any notice, so far as that is concerned, from his Government to be acquainted with what he is likely to run into; and the citizen who, knowing these things, still goes on traveling on belligerent ships is not very considerate, to say the least, of the people at home or of his country.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, the only suggestion which I made was that if this ship was unarmed, a citizen had a right to assume that he was just as safe as if he were upon a neutral vessel. If he was to rely upon international law, he is protected in the one instance just as much as in the other. Whether the vessel is armed or unarmed is always a controverted question. If it were not armed, he would have the same protection that he would have upon a neutral vessel. My opinion that the Government is responsible for this disaster would not challenge that proposition.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I simply contend that, under the present condition of things, under the state of affairs in these foreign countries and seas, a citizen does not have a right to expect that when he goes on a belligerent ship he is perfectly safe. Everything has shown to the contrary. He knows very well that if he goes on a belligerent ship, and it is sunk, as has frequently been the case, he not only loses his own life but embroils our country in trouble and our people in trouble; and if he is patriotic, if he is considerate of his

country and people, he will not lay himself liable to that trouble and his country to this danger.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President, I have in mind the case of a prominent citizen of my own city who lost his life on the *Lusitania*. He was warned by public notice that was given not to take passage on the boat, and in addition to that he was privately and personally warned not to travel in that way. He disregarded these warnings, made light of them, and as a consequence lost his life. The officers of the Government were perfectly aware that the ship was loaded to the guards with arms and munitions of war for some of the belligerent nations. The passengers were permitted to travel upon the boat with that knowledge existing upon the part of the Government. Not only were the passengers themselves at fault, but the Government, in permitting passengers to take passage upon a ship that was practically carrying death and destruction to the subjects of one of the contending nations, is itself to some extent morally responsible for the deaths of the people who lost their lives. By that means the Government placed itself in a false position which must have embarrassed the administration in dealing with the question. We did not come to the question in dealing with a foreign nation with clean hands; we contributed to the disaster by permitting the passage of our own people on a ship loaded in that way. As a consequence our protest against this brutal destruction of our people lost much of its force.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, the Senator makes a very grave assertion when he charges that, because it failed to prevent our citizens from taking passage upon a ship sailing under the flag of a belligerent, the Government of the United States is responsible for the death of those who were cruelly sent to the ocean's bottom. I desire to ask him under what authority of law the Government officers could have prohibited American citizens from taking passage on any ship they saw fit to select?

Mr. WORKS. It would only have been necessary, Mr. President, for the Government to notify them that they should not take passage on a ship of that kind. It would not have been necessary to resort to force.

Mr. REED. If the Government had served such a notice as that, it would have been exceeding its authority. It is charged with no legal duty so to do, and it is charged with no greater moral duty than is the Senator himself, who owes no duty other than that resting upon all citizens of the Republic.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. REED. Certainly.

Mr. ROBINSON. Would it not also have constituted an implied assertion by the United States of a doubt as to the right of a citizen to travel upon an unarmed belligerent vessel?

Mr. REED. Unquestionably.

Mr. ROBINSON. For the United States to issue a warning protesting against its citizens taking passage upon an unarmed belligerent vessel might constitute an assertion of the doctrine that the right to so travel did not exist.

In this connection I merely want to suggest that we ought to consider the thought whether the United States wants now to commit itself to the doctrine that by warning its citizens not to travel upon unarmed belligerent vessels that right is of doubt.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President——

Mr. ROBINSON. I agree with the proposition that a citizen ought to be very cautious how and when and where he travels abroad, but I do not want at this time to commit this Government to the proposition that under international law we have not the right so to travel if we choose to do so.

Mr. O'GORMAN. Mr. President, if the Senator from California will yield a moment, I should like to address a question to the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON].

No one will dispute that under treaty regulations American citizens have an absolute right to reside in and to journey through Mexico, and yet during the past year the attitude of our Government has been one of caution to American citizens to minimize the hazards and perils of residence in that country and to quit it. Does the Senator from Arkansas think that our Government has exposed itself to any imputation of the want of power or willingness to sustain the rights of our citizens in giving that caution?

Mr. ROBINSON. I do not; but I do think that others have criticized the Government for the very action to which the Senator from New York refers.

Mr. O'GORMAN. It is no unusual thing for a great and powerful Government to caution its citizens in time of great war and danger to avoid the zone of hazard and peril, and, as was stated a little while since by the Senator from Oklahoma, Great Britain herself, under similar circumstances, not many years ago, without recognizing any doubt as to the rights of her subjects to travel on the ships of belligerents, nevertheless advised her subjects as a wise, as a prudent, and as a discreet measure to avoid those ships when they could travel on the ships of neutral nations.

Mr. ROBINSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from California yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. WORKS. I yield.

Mr. ROBINSON. I agree with all that the Senator from New York [Mr. O'GORMAN] has stated in this connection; but I also repeat my suggestion that for this Government to warn its citizens against traveling abroad on unarmed belligerent vessels might be construed in this time, when questions of international law have arisen as to the existence of the right, as an implied admission by the Government that it had doubts as to the existence of that right. That is the only suggestion I made.

Mr. O'GORMAN. The Senator's apprehension, I suppose, would be removed if in any such warnings conveyed to our citizens the Government distinctly disavowed any intent of recognizing the right of any belligerent to place restrictions upon the rights of our citizens with respect to travel.

Mr. ROBINSON. That might be true; but I make the further suggestion that if the Government should give such warning and then a vessel bearing American citizens should be destroyed, whatever the acts might be, however much they might be in violation of the principles of international law, it might still be urged by the offending nation, if I may term it such, that the mere fact that this Government had issued a warning to its citizens would constitute something in the nature of an estoppel against the Government to complain of the alleged wrong.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President, it may be conceded as a mere question of law that an American citizen has a perfect right to travel upon one of these ships, loaded, as I have stated, and owned by the subjects of a belligerent nation; but certainly there is a moral responsibility resting not only upon the Government but upon every American citizen to do everything that is possible to be done properly to avoid conflict with the nations that are now at war.

I go further back than that. I have from the very beginning been opposed to the shipment of munitions of war and arms to any of these belligerent nations. I particularly objected to it after Great Britain had practically blockaded the ports of Germany so that we could not ship our own goods to that country, one of the belligerents. If we had said to Great Britain at that time, "If you prevent the shipment of our goods to Germany, we will furnish you no more munitions of war," we might have brought England to terms; but, aside from that, Mr. President, we have practically made ourselves parties to the war by supplying munitions of war and money to one side of the controversy, while neither is being furnished to the other side. We are not neutral; we are hypocritical in claiming that we are neutral.

Mr. REED. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. WORKS. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. REED. The Senator from California states that we have made ourselves parties to the war by furnishing money and munitions to one side. I want to ask the Senator if he does not know that one of the first loans floated in this country was a loan of $25,000,000 to Germany, and if he does not know that it was floated without a protest either by himself or by those who think and talk as he does?

Mr. WORKS. Whether that be so or not, Mr. President, it does not alter the situation in the least.

Mr. REED. But the Senator charges that we are not neutral. Now, I want to ask him another question: I ask if he does not know that Germany procured arms in this country as long as she could possibly get them from our shores to her own?

Mr. WORKS. That may be, Mr. President, but still it does not alter the situation.

Mr. REED. Now, if it is true that this country has been as free and open to Germany as it has been to all other countries, and that our Government has in no way distinguished between them, that the market is here free for them to enter if they can enter it, so that the treatment has been exactly the same for all peoples, how can the Senator say that this Government has taken an unneutral position?

Mr. WORKS. The Senator says so simply because it has been impossible to furnish munitions of war to the German nation, whether our markets were open to them or not. It is impossible that they could have been supplied to that nation,

and therefore we have been supplying munitions of war to one nation when we could not furnish them to the other.

Mr. REED. But that impossibility, the Senator will agree, for he is a fair man, is not because of anything our Government has done; it is not because of anything our people have done; but it is simply because one nation or one side has been able to overcome the other side upon the sea; the highway over which the goods are to pass has been taken possession of by the enemies of the central powers; and it is because the highway is blocked that they are not able to carry to their country the equipment they are perfectly free to acquire in the United States. The fact that England has closed the seas to Austria and Germany is an act of war by England. It is not an unneutral act on the part of the United States. The inability of the central powers to avail themselves of the benefits of our free markets is a mere exigency of the conflict between the central powers and the allies.

Mr. WORKS. Oh, Mr. President, I have no doubt in the world but that the citizens of this country who have been supplying arms to England would very gladly have furnished them to Germany for money, because they are selling them for that purpose and are growing rich upon the trade. That is not the question. It is a moral responsibility that is resting not only upon the people who are supplying these arms but, as I think, upon the Government permitting it to be done. I am not insisting that this should not be done simply because we are unable to furnish arms to Germany. My position is that we should not furnish them to any of these belligerents at any time.

Mr. REED. May I interrupt the Senator further?

Mr. WORKS. Certainly.

Mr. REED. To ask if the Senator believes we should not furnish arms because he believes it is in conflict with international law?

Mr. WORKS. I have not said so, Mr. President.

Mr. REED. And the Senator does not think so, of course?

Mr. WORKS. No.

Mr. REED. Then is the Senator's objection to the furnishing of arms based upon the idea that by furnishing arms to one side or the other or to both we enable them to kill each other? Is that the moral objection?

Mr. WORKS. That is one of the moral objections.

Mr. REED. Is not that the real objection?

Mr. WORKS. That is the principal one, certainly.

Mr. REED. If that be the objection, does it not follow that when we furnish them anything enabling them to keep armies in the field we are in the same way contributing to the power of one side or the other to kill its antagonists?

Mr. WORKS. Precisely, Mr. President——

Mr. REED. Then, does it not follow——

Mr. WORKS. Just wait one moment—and in the bill that I introduced here in the Senate I provided that not only munitions of war should not be sent, but that clothing and food for the armies should not be supplied.

Mr. REED. Very well.

Mr. WORKS. In other words, I object to the furnishing of any of the supplies that have been furnished by this Government or its people that are prolonging the war.

Mr. REED. The Senator believes that we should not sell cannon or rifles or ammunition to a nation engaged in war. He likewise believes that we should not sell to them food or clothing or shoes or horses or mules or automobiles or anything used upon the field of battle?

Mr. WORKS. That is my position, precisely.

Mr. REED. Then, the Senator must certainly go one step further. No army can be kept in the field, however well fed or well clothed from abroad, unless the people at home are also fed and clothed. So I think that the Senator would, by parity of reasoning, reach the conclusion that no goods of any character should be sent to a belligerent power.

Mr. WORKS. Not at all, Mr. President.

Mr. REED. That must be true, and if true it follows that our entire foreign trade should be wiped out at once; that this country should suffer all of the disasters of a war, for which it was in no way responsible, except the loss of the lives of its citizens. Enforce such a doctrine and the price of every horse and mule in America will fall to about 50 per cent of its value; likewise cattle and hogs will go to about 50 per cent of their value. All the products of our farms and mines and factories will go to about 50 per cent of their value, and this country will be engulfed in a financial and industrial catastrophe such as the world has never seen. All this the Senator would have our country suffer on account of a war that we prayed would never be begun, which we pray may be speedily ended, and for which we are in no manner responsible.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President, the difference between the Senator from Missouri and myself is that I value human life above property while apparently he does not.

Mr. REED. But, Mr. President, the Senator is wrong. This war, as any sensible man knows, is going on until one of two things happen: Either one side or the other will be conquered or they will continue to fight until exhaustion ends the conflict. It is indisputable that the sooner one of these results is brought about the less there will be of human suffering and the less there will be of death and the less there will be of destruction. The sale of arms has a tendency to shorten the conflict.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. WORKS. I yield.

Mr. BORAH. I was impressed with the statement made by the Senator from Missouri as to the industrial conditions which would obtain in this country if it were not for the war.

Mr. REED. No; the Senator misunderstood me. I said that if we were to adopt the philosophy of stopping the shipment of everything to Europe the result indicated would follow.

Mr. BORAH. Well, what does the Senator think would be the effect if we should suddenly stop the sale of those things which have been called for as extras by reason of the war—munitions, and so forth?

Mr. REED. The result?

Mr. BORAH. Yes; what would be the industrial effect upon this country?

Mr. REED. It would to that extent, of course, injure our financial condition. The country would probably still be able to go on and prosper and do business, but not to the same extent.

I want to say to the Senator, before he takes his seat, that, notwithstanding all the benefits which have come to this country from the war, I very much doubt whether we are in as good condition to-day as we would have been if trade had pursued an uninterrupted course and the world had remained at peace. Let me illustrate: Our exports to Germany in one period of 12 months fell off nearly $300,000,000.

Mr. BORAH. But our trade, while it fell off with Germany, has been doubled or quadrupled with other countries, to the extent, I think, of one billion one hundred and forty million.

Mr. REED. I do not agree to the Senator's figures; surely they are inaccurate if applied alone to munitions of war. There has, of course, been an increase, but there have been fallings off, of course, with other countries. I do not think this war is by any means a real financial blessing to us.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I rise to a question of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Missouri will state his point of order.

Mr. STONE. If the prolongation of this debate is going to lead to the discussion of all sorts of questions, I think we had better close it; for, as I understand, there is nothing before the Senate. I do not wish to take, and perhaps I can not take, the Senator from California off the floor, but I give notice that when he is through I shall move an executive session. I suppose I can take him off the floor, as there is nothing before the Senate, but I have no wish to do that.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President, I had no intention of taking up so much of the time of the Senate, and the Senator from Missouri will bear witness that most of the time has been taken up by other Senators. I only have a few more words to say.

The trouble, Mr. President, about our responsibility for prolonging this war is that so many of the people of this country place it upon the basis of dollars and cents. It is a terrible responsibility that we have taken upon ourselves when we furnish the material and the means to take the lives of the citizens of a friendly nation; and, for my part, I do not believe we can justify ourselves by saying that it is necessary in order to keep up the trade of this country with foreign nations. I hope the time may soon come when either the administration itself or Congress will reach the point where they will put an end to this traffic, which, I think, should have been prevented long since.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from California yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. WORKS. I yield.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. If I understand the position of the Senator from California, it is that it is morally wrong for the citizens of this country to sell munitions of war to any Government which is engaged in war with any other country. Am I right about that?

Mr. WORKS. That is my position.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. If that be true, then I suppose the Senator would naturally take the position that it is wrong for the people of any country to sell munitions of war to any Government engaged in war with another country?

Mr. WORKS. Certainly.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Now, what would the Senator say of a condition of this sort? Suppose there should happen to be one nation that had devoted itself to building up a great military establishment; it had an enormous army; it had factories by means of which it could manufacture all the munitions of war necessary to keep its great army in the field, and there happened to be another nation which was devoted to the arts of peace, which had taken the position that it was unwise to maintain a great standing army or to accumulate great quantities of arms and ammunition, and in that situation the great warlike nation, with its immense army and immense stores of munitions, should attack the peaceable nation. The result of that would be that the peaceable nation would be utterly crushed without any opportunity of obtaining from other countries of the world the means to defend itself against what might be a very wicked attack upon it. Would the Senator think that that situation would be desirable?

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President, the case stated by the Senator from Utah is a purely imaginary one and does not exist in fact. What he says might be a very strong reason why this Government should take one side or the other of the controversy and become an ally of one of the nations or the other under the circumstances stated; but we are not doing that. We are professing to be neutral, and when we make that profession and, even under the circumstances stated by the Senator, supply munitions of war to one of the nations as against the other we are no longer neutral, but we become an ally of that nation. That is precisely what has come about.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Let me ask the Senator another question. The Senator says that a condition of that kind is unlikely to arise.

Mr. WORKS. I said it had not arisen.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I understood the Senator to say that it was purely imaginary, which would indicate that he thought it was unlikely to arise.

Mr. WORKS. Oh, no.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Did I misunderstand the Senator?

Mr. WORKS. The Senator from Utah misunderstood me. I am speaking about present conditions; I do not know what may happen in the future.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Take for example China. China, as the Senator knows, is a peaceful country, with no large standing army or supply of munitions on hand. There are other countries that have pretty good-sized armies and supplies of munitions of war, and there has been more or less talk about attacks upon China. Suppose that they should materialize and that China should be attacked. Would the Senator say that it would be, as a matter of morals, a desirable situation for those people not to be able to secure arms somewhere else to defend themselves against an aggressive war of that sort?

Mr. WORKS. Certainly it would not be desirable, but that is not the question. The question is whether we are in fact neutral, as we are claiming to be; whether we have not taken such sides in this controversy as to make us practically a party to one side as against the other.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, on the single point of neutrality, the test of neutrality is whether the action of the neutral changes the conditions created by the war. Our markets are open to all the world to buy. We have taken no action to prevent any belligerent or anyone else from buying in our markets, and we are at peace with all the world. A condition has been created by this war, and by the war alone, which prevents one or more of the belligerents from buying in this market. Now, if we undertake to reverse a condition created by the war we at once pro tanto enter into the war and endeavor to restore a condition existing before the war, and that is an act of unneutrality.

Mr. O'GORMAN. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield to the Senator from New York?

Mr. LODGE. I do.

Mr. O'GORMAN. Does the Senator from Massachusetts state that in his opinion it is the duty of our Government to sell munitions to any belligerent at this time?

Mr. LODGE. I think our markets should be open to any belligerent or to any neutral.

Mr. O'GORMAN. Does the Senator think that we are under any obligation to sell our munitions to any belligerent?

Mr. LODGE. Obligation! It is not a question of obligation at all. The law is perfectly well settled on that point, as the Senator knows. The citizens or subjects of a neutral country are at liberty to ship contraband to belligerents at their own risk, but the Government is not responsible, of course, for what becomes of that contraband.

Mr. O'GORMAN. The Senator recognizes that it is entirely optional with us whether or not we sell munitions?

Mr. LODGE. Of course, Mr. President, any Government can put an embargo on anything it chooses to put an embargo upon. There is no question about the power. I am discussing the law, not the power.

Mr. O'GORMAN. Then, does the Senator think that, in the exercise of a sovereign and conceded right, if the Government placed an embargo that act would constitute an act of unneutrality?

Mr. LODGE. I think, Mr. President, if this Government placed an embargo now on the export of munitions of war it would be guilty of a grossly unneutral act, because it would by so doing change a condition created by the war, and by changing a condition created by the war, that is created by one belligerent, it would make itself to that extent the ally of the other belligerent.

Mr. O'GORMAN. Evidently in time of war such as is now disturbing the peace of the world almost any act of a neutral power would be regarded by some as an act of partiality toward one of the belligerents; but, in my judgment, this Government if it saw fit, if it deemed it best for the welfare of the American Nation, if it regarded it as the best security of peace with all the nations, could place an embargo against the shipment of any munitions to any belligerent without exposing itself to the imputation of an unneutral act.

Mr. LODGE. I am not questioning the power; I am making the point—and I do not think it can be successfully controverted—that if a neutral deliberately takes such action as to change a condition created by the war, and created by one belligerent against another, to that extent it becomes the ally of the belligerent that it benefits. Here it so happens that the conditions of the war have given the control of the sea to what are usually called "the allies." Now, if we undertake to undo that condition we, of course, at once to that extent make ourselves the ally of Germany.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. LODGE. Certainly.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Massachusetts whether he thinks that Norway, Denmark, Sweden, and Holland were guilty of unneutral acts when they placed an embargo on the exportation of arms and ammunition after the war began?

Mr. LODGE. No; for the simple reason——

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Then, has it come to this, that America is the only great nation of the world forbidden, according to the Senator's theory, from exercising the sovereign right of placing an embargo?

Mr. LODGE. Why, not the least in the world; the countries referred to did not change the conditions by their actions.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. But would the United States change the conditions?

Mr. LODGE. It would change the conditions.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I think the Senator is wrong.

Mr. LODGE. The day it puts an embargo on, all the world knows that would be worth more to Germany than a million men.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. And before Sweden placed an embargo on the exportation of arms and ammunition those arms and ammunition, without passing over the sea, could get into Germany. The same was true of Holland. The same was true of Denmark, and before Italy entered into the war it was true of Italy. The placing of the embargo deprived Germany of that safe method of securing arms and ammunition and other contraband of war; and yet no one was heard to claim that those countries had been guilty of an act of unneutrality.

Mr. LODGE. Why, Mr. President, the thing is so obvious. Their embargo applied equally to all. Ours would apply only to one, in practice.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Their embargo applied to Germany especially, because it was with Germany that they could carry on their trade on land. They could not carry on a trade on land with Great Britain.

Mr. LODGE. No; but they could carry on a trade at sea with Great Britain.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Germany was the great and only beneficiary, practically. Everybody knows that Germany was deprived of an enormous advantage when Great Britain forced

those neutral countries of Europe to put on that embargo or lose the food which they needed and which Great Britain could keep from them; and yet no one claimed that those countries were committing an unneutral act.

The position of the Senator is virtually this: That the United States stands to-day as the only neutral nation in the world prohibited, according to his theory, from exercising this sovereign right of government—exercising it for its own benefit, exercising it for a moral reason, exercising it because the failure to exercise it makes it a participant in the war.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, the case is so clear that it seems to me from either point of view hardly worth discussing. The countries named by the Senator by their embargo cut off the export of arms and munitions of war from their countries to all the belligerents.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President——

Mr. LODGE. One moment, Mr. President. I want to finish one sentence, and then I will yield. Their embargo applied equally to all. Our embargo, owing to conditions created by the war, would apply only to one.

I now yield to the Senator from California.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Massachusetts if he considers the fact that the condition that he thinks we ought not to change was brought about by the action of the Government to which we are now supplying arms?

Mr. LODGE. Why, of course it was not, Mr. President. It was brought about by the course of the war, in which one side got control of the sea. We should be doing just as unneutral a thing as if it were in our power to shut down the arms factories of Liege, of which Germany got possession at the beginning of the war, and which she is now running in her own interest. If we tried to shut down those factories, if we had the power to do it, it would be an unneutral act.

Mr. O'GORMAN. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. LODGE. I have said all I desire to say.

Mr. O'GORMAN. If the belligerent that is deriving the greatest benefit from our present attitude with regard to the exportation of arms were guilty of positive offenses against our own rights as a neutral nation, does the Sentor think that placing an embargo because of that reason——

Mr. LODGE. Will the Senator state the reason again?

Mr. O'GORMAN. Suppose the belligerent that is the chief beneficiary of our present policy with respect to the exportation of ammunition were to disregard our rights as a neutral nation, does the Senator think we would be justified in placing an embargo on the exportation of arms and ammunition as a retaliatory measure because of such conduct on the part of a belligerent nation disregarding and offensively violating our rights as a neutral?

Mr. LODGE. Of course, we should have a right to impose a retaliatory embargo if we wanted to do so.

Mr. O'GORMAN. If we did it for that reason, could it then be said that we were guilty of an unneutral act?

Mr. LODGE. A retaliatory embargo? That opens a great many questions, as to whether there is ground for retaliation or whether that is the best way of dealing with it. I think myself it might very well be an unneutral act.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, of course this debate is proceeding by unanimous consent. I have not objected. I thought it was very well to let it run a little while, by way of feeling out and getting some index to the sentiment of the Senate; but if we are going to enter upon the particular question now raised between the Senator from New York and the Senator from Massachusetts, I shall object to the debate proceeding further.

Mr. FALL. Mr. President——

Mr. LODGE. I am entirely through. I do not desire to say anything more. If the Senator will allow me to yield to the Senator from New Mexico, I will sit down.

Mr. FALL. I simply desire to ask the Senator from Massachusetts, who is a historian, if it is not a historical fact that the policy of the United States with reference to the sale and shipment of arms to all countries was first announced by Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State, in answer to a protest of Great Britain that this country was furnishing arms to France?

Mr. LODGE. That is my recollection.

Mr. FALL. I think that is a historical fact.

Mr. STONE. The Senators agree upon the historical fact.

Mr. FALL. I think so.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. STONE. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After 20 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 3 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, January 6, 1916, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 5, 1916.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE.

Joseph T. Johnson, of Spartanburg, S. C., to be United States district judge, western district of South Carolina.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

L. Ert Slack, of Indianapolis, Ind., to be United States attorney for the district of Indiana, vice Frank C. Dailey, resigned.

REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE.

James Y. Callahan, of Woodward, Okla., to be register of the land office at Guthrie, Okla., vice J. Lot Calvert, resigned.

APPOINTMENT AND PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Commander Louis McC. Nulton to be a captain in the Navy from the 26th day of November, 1915.

Lieut. Commander Mark St. C. Ellis to be a commander in the Navy from the 26th day of November, 1915.

Ensign Thomas Moran to be a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy from the 7th day of March, 1915.

Ensign Donald Boyden to be a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy from the 8th day of June, 1915.

Albert Soiland, a citizen of California, to be an assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps of the Navy from the 13th day of December, 1915.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 5, 1916.

ASSISTANT REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.

James W. McCarter to be Assistant Register of the Treasury.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

Asst. Surg. Robert H. Heterick to be passed assistant surgeon.
Asst. Surg. John A. Watkins to be passed assistant surgeon.
Dr. Edward C. Ernst to be assistant surgeon.
Dr. Peter J. Gorman to be assistant surgeon.

ASSAYER IN CHARGE.

Curtis F. Pike to be assayer in charge at Boise City, Idaho.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, retired, to be major general.
Brig. Gen. William M. Graham, retired, to be major general.
Brig. Gen. Jacob F. Kent, retired, to be major general.
Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, retired, to be major general.
Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, retired, to be major general.
Brig. Gen. Peter J. Osterhaus, retired, to be major general.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, to be major general.
Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, to be major general.
Col. Frederick S. Strong, to be brigadier general.
Col. John F. Morrison, to be brigadier general.

MEDICAL CORPS.

To be first lieutenants.

Harry D. Offutt.
George D. Chunn.
Charles M. O'Connor.
Augustus B. Jones.
Raymond E. Scott.
Rufus H. Hagood.
Herman G. Maul.
Frank H. Dixon.
Robert Du R. Harden.
Lloyd E. Tefft.
David D. Hogan.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. James J. Mayes, Infantry, to be judge advocate with the rank of major.

Maj. Henry M. Morrow, judge advocate, to be judge advocate with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Lieut. Col. John E. Baxter, retired, to be colonel.
Lieut. Col. Moses G. Zalinski to be colonel.
Maj. George G. Bailey to be lieutenant colonel.
Maj. George H. Penrose to be lieutenant colonel.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Lieut. Col. Henry I. Raymond to be colonel.
Maj. Edward L. Munson to be lieutenant colonel.
Capt. Charles C. Billingslea to be major.

To be captains after three years' service.

First Lieut. Thomas J. Leary.
First Lieut. Neal N. Wood.
First Lieut. William B. Meister.
First Lieut. Harry R. McKellar.
First Lieut. Leeson O. Tarleton.
First Lieut. Shelley U. Marietta.
First Lieut. Harry H. Van Kirk.
First Lieut. Robert Skelton.
First Lieut. Omar H. Quade.
First Lieut. Thomas E. Scott.
First Lieut. Harry H. Blodgett.
First Lieut. Alfred P. Upshur.
First Lieut. Thomas E. Harwood.
First Lieut. Philip B. Connolly.
First Lieut. Samuel J. Turnbull.
First Lieut. Michael A. Dailey.
First Lieut. Leopold Mitchell.
First Lieut. Adna G. Wilde.
First Lieut. Frederick C. A. Kellam, jr.
First Lieut. Johnson F. Hammond.
First Lieut. John G. Ingold.
First Lieut. Alvin C. Miller.
First Lieut. Chester R. Haig.
First Lieut. John H. Trinder.
First Lieut. William E. Hall.
First Lieut. Hew B. McMurdo.
First Lieut. Thomas W. Burnett.
First Lieut. Kerwin W. Kinard.
First Lieut. Robert M. Hardaway.
First Lieut. John W. Sherwood.
First Lieut. Guy L. Qualls.
First Lieut. James E. Baylis.
First Lieut. Douglas W. McEnery.
First Lieut. John W. Meehan.
First Lieut. Charles M. Walson.
First Lieut. Luther R. Poust.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

To be colonels.

Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Kuhn.
Lieut. Col. William E. Craighill.
Lieut. Col. Henry C. Newcomer.

To be lieutenant colonels.

Maj. Jay J. Morrow.
Maj. James B. Cavanaugh.
Maj. James P. Jervey.
Maj. George P. Howell.
Maj. Charles W. Kutz.

To be majors.

Capt. Arthur Williams.
Capt. Wildurr Willing.
Capt. William L. Guthrie.
Capt. William A. Mitchell.
Capt. Warren T. Hannum.
Capt. Robert R. Ralston.
Capt. Mark Brooke.
Capt. Laurence V. Frazier.
Capt. James F. Bell.
Capt. Douglas MacArthur.

To be captains.

First. Lieut. Earl J. Atkisson.
First Lieut. Richard T. Coiner.
First Lieut. Robert S. A. Dougherty.
First Lieut. Stuart C. Godfrey.
First Lieut. Francis C. Harrington.
First Lieut. Cleveland C. Gee.
First Lieut. John M. Wright.
First Lieut. John R. D. Matheson.
First Lieut. William H. Sage, jr.
First Lieut. Charles J. Taylor.
First Lieut. Edwin H. Marks.

To be first lieutenants.

Second Lieut. Brehon B. Somervell.
Second Lieut. Xenophon H. Price.
Second Lieut. Robert W. Crawford.
Second Lieut. Frederick S. Skinner.
Second Lieut. Dabney O. Elliott.
Second Lieut. Allen P. Cowgill.
Second Lieut. George F. Lewis.
Second Lieut. Harrison Brand, jr.
Second Lieut. Frederick W. Herman.
Second Lieut. John H. Carruth.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. William S. Peirce to be colonel.
Maj. Clarence C. Williams to be lieutenant colonel.
Maj. Samuel Hof to be lieutenant colonel.
Maj. William H. Tschappat to be lieutenant colonel.

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain Samuel J. Smith to be chaplain with the rank of major.

Chaplain Walter K. Lloyd to be chaplain with the rank of captain.

Chaplain Stephen R. Wood to be chaplain with the rank of captain.

Chaplain Stanley C. Ramsden to be chaplain with the rank of captain.

CAVALRY ARM.

Lieut. Col. Guy Carleton to be colonel.
Lieut. Col. Thomas B. Dugan to be colonel.
Maj. George L. Byram to be lieutenant colonel.
Maj. Selah R. H. Tompkins to be lieutenant colonel.
Capt. Frank Tompkins to be major.
Capt. Samuel D. Rockenbach to be major.
Capt. Robert C. Williams to be major.

To be first lieutenants.

Second Lieut. John T. Kennedy.
Second Lieut. Horace M. Hickam.
Second Lieut. Homer M. Groninger.
Second Lieut. Stewart O. Elting.
Second Lieut. John K. Brown.
Second Lieut. Richard D. Newman.
Second Lieut. Elbert L. Grisell.
Second Lieut. William H. Garrison, jr.
Second Lieut. Sumner M. Williams.

FIELD ARTILLERY ARM.

First Lieut. Francis W. Honeycutt to be captain.
First Lieut. Charles S. Blakely to be captain.
Second Lieut. Herman Erlenkotter to be first lieutenant.
Second Lieut. Claude B. Thummel to be first lieutenant.
Second Lieut. Harold E. Miner to be first lieutenant.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

To be colonels.

Lieut. Col. George W. Gatchell.
Lieut. Col. Oscar I. Straub.
Lieut. Col. Alfred M. Hunter.

To be lieutenant colonels.

Maj. Thomas B. Lamoreux.
Maj. Andrew Hero, jr.
Maj. Frank E. Harris.
Maj. George Blakely.
Maj. Frank W. Coe.

To be majors.

Capt. Charles H. Hilton.
Capt. Edward L. Glasgow.
Capt. Percy Willis.
Capt. William F. Stewart, jr.
Capt. Joseph B. Douglas.
Capt. Hudson T. Patten.
Capt. Harrison Hall.

To be captains.

First Lieut. Thomas M. Spaulding.
First Lieut. Benjamin H. L. Williams.
First Lieut. Halsey Dunwoody.
First Lieut. LeRoy Bartlett.
First Lieut. Robert C. Eddy.
First Lieut. Julius C. Peterson.
First Lieut. James F. Walker.
First Lieut. Ellery W. Niles.
First Lieut. Adelno Gibson.

To be first lieutenants.

Second Lieut. Willard K. Richards.
Second Lieut. Frank Drake.
Second Lieut. Meade Wildrick.
Second Lieut. Frederick A. Holmer.
Second Lieut. Fred Seydel.
Second Lieut. Charles A. Chapman.
Second Lieut. Charles Hines.
Second Lieut. William A. Pendleton, jr.

Second Lieut. Walter K. Dunn.
Second Lieut. Allen R. Edwards.

INFANTRY ARM.

To be colonels.

Lieut. Col. Harry C. Hale.
Lieut. Col. Elmore F. Taggart.
Lieut. Col. Samson L. Faison.
Lieut. Col. Alfred Hasbrouck.

To be lieutenant colonels.

Maj. Erneste V. Smith.
Maj. George B. Duncan.
Maj. Lucius L. Durfee.
Maj. Julius A. Penn.
Maj. Edward M. Lewis.

To be majors.

Capt. Howard R. Perry.
Capt. William D. Davis.
Capt. George McD. Weeks.
Capt. Isaac Erwin.
Capt. Samuel V. Ham.
Capt. George H. McMaster.
Capt. Robert W. Mearns.
Capt. William J. Lutz.
Capt. Henry L. Kinnison.
Capt. Guy G. Palmer.
Capt. Orrin R. Wolfe.
Capt. Howard L. Laubach.
Capt. Elmer W. Clark.

To be captains.

First Lieut. Rinaldo R. Wood.
First Lieut. Leonard H. Cook.
First Lieut. Horatio I. Lawrance.
First Lieut. William R. Kendrick.
First Lieut. Gouverneur V. Packer.
First Lieut. Horace F. Sykes.
First Lieut. Oliver P. Robinson.
First Lieut. Charles Abel.
First Lieut. Walter E. Gunster.
First Lieut. George K. Wilson.
First Lieut. Gerrit Van S. Quackenbush.
First Lieut. Sydney H. Hopson.
First Lieut. William E. Gillmore.
First Lieut. William E. Persons.
First Lieut. James G. Taylor.
First Lieut. H. Clay M. Supplee.
First Lieut. Alex M. Hall.
First Lieut. Elliot Caziarc.
First Lieut. Carl C. Jones.
First Lieut. Alfred J. Booth.
First Lieut. Edward K. Massee.
First Lieut. Joseph A. Marmon.
First Lieut. James A. Higgins.

To be first lieutenants.

Second Lieut. G. Barrett Glover, jr.
Second Lieut. Henry J. Weeks.
Second Lieut. Roy A. Hill.
Second Lieut. Arthur E. Bouton.
Second Lieut. Enoch B. Garey.
Second Lieut. Leonard H. Drennan.
Second Lieut. Charles K. Nulsen.
Second Lieut. John H. Muncaster.
Second Lieut. Theodore K. Spencer.
Second Lieut. Edwin M. Watson.
Second Lieut. Charles D. Hartman.
Second Lieut. Edgar S. Miller.
Second Lieut. Thomas C. Lonergan.
Second Lieut. Albert L. Sneed.
Second Lieut. Lester D. Baker.
Second Lieut. George A. Matile.
Second Lieut. Walter R. Weaver.
Second Lieut. Alva Lee.
Second Lieut. Roy W. Winton.
Second Lieut. Harry B. Crea.
Second Lieut. Robert C. Cotton.

APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE ARMY.

First Lieut. Joseph R. Davis, Coast Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant of Field Artillery.

First Lieut. Albert Gilmor, Fifth Field Artillery, to be first lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps.

First Lieut. Luther Felker, Cavalry, unassigned, to be first lieutenant of Infantry.

First Lieut. Seth W. Scofield, First Infantry, to be first lieutenant of Cavalry.

Second Lieut. Charles L. Kilburn, Coast Artillery Corps, to be second lieutenant of Field Artillery.

Second Lieut. Joe Eikel, Fourth Field Artillery, to be second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

To be first lieutenants.

Fredrick Donald Cooke.
Fellowes Davis, jr.
Harry Carlos De Vighne.
James Henry Haberlin.
Florus Fremont Lawrence.
George Louis Le Fevre.
Charles Martin Strotz.
Edmund Adam Babler.
Tracy Earl Clark.
Robert Page Cooke.
Ray H. Davies.
Henry Levi Davis.
Friend Bennett Gilpin.
John William Means.
Abram Comingo Griffith.
Richard Derby.
Timothy Joseph Butler.
Edwin Crosby Chamberlin.
James Francis Coupal.
Joseph Eggleston Johnston King.
Dean Wentworth Myers.
Rufus Ingalls Newell.
Nelson Gorham Russell.
Paul Adolph Schule.
De Witt Stetten.
Henry Newton Shaw.
Richard Moreland Taylor.
Hugh Wilkinson.
Ethan Flagg Butler.
Francis Merriman Barnes, jr.
Stanhope Bayne-Jones.
John Pierce Beeson.
George Van Ingen Brown.
Percy Octave Chaudron.
George Edwards Fay.
Clayton Wellington Greene.
Henry William Meyerding.
Morris I. Schamberg.
John Ross Whisenant.
Hillel Unterberg.
George Woolsey.
J. G. Ellis, jr.
Edward Adams.
Joseph Dayton Condit.
Harold Ward Dana.
James Alonzo Gannon.
Donald Maurice Gildersleeve.
Rossner E. Graham.
Horace Curlin Hall.
H. Philip Hill.
Ira Karr Humphrey.
Henry Lyman.
William John Manning.
John Howard Nesbitt.
Arthur Henry Reinstein.
Reuben Lindsay Robertson.
Leonard Case Scott.
Robert Nathaniel Severance.
William Lowrey Sharp.
Harold A. Spilman.
Albert Rowland Warner.
Charles George Sinclair.
Edward Allen Noyes.
Joseph Leroy Farden.
Robert Parvin Williams.
Frederick H. Petters.
Frank Wiley Wilson.
Clarence Searle Ketcham.
Luther Mitchell Ferguson.
Paul Kurt Sauer.
Linsly Rudd Williams.
Hans Zinsser.
John Woolman Churchman.
Clarence Pennell Baxter.
Karl Max Vogel.

Herbert Clifton Chase.
Ransom Spafard Hooker.
Basil Raphael Beltran.
Wilfred Mason Barton.
Harry Burke Schmidt.
Ward Francis Seeley.
Frank Thomas Fort.
Charles Stewart Flagler.
Bernhardt Kurt Stumberg.
Frank Joseph Tainter.
Carl Ten Broeck.
Rosewell Talmadge Pettit.
Emmett Ireland Vaughn.
John Jamieson Morton, jr.
James Savage Stone.
Frank Alexander Evans.
Walter Walker Palmer.
Frederick Madison Allen.
Gilpin Monteith McCain.
Stuart Clark Johnson.
Paul George Lacroix.
Ora Frank Parish.
John Fairbairn Binnie.
Roy Kepler Evans.
Louis Archie Milne.
Harry Migerdich Malejan.
Carl Merrill Robinson.
William Henry Robey.
Alan Mason Chesney.
Franklin Chambers McLean.
Lynn Thompson Hall.
Edgar Stillman.
Goodrich Barbour Rhodes.
Gerhard Hutchison Cocks.
Willard Joseph Denno.
Alan Churchill Woods.
Charles Wilbur Hyde.
Henry Suydam Satterlee.
Richard Henry Miller.
Charles Francis Lynch.
William Henry Price.
Albert Edward Catherwood.
Roy Donaldson McClure.
Walter Anthony Ostendorf.
George Adolph Stewart.
William Franklin Ball.
Arthur Leroy Hunt.
Thomas Avery Rogers.
Camille Joseph Stamm.
John Gardner Murray.
George Parcell Myers.
Charles Delucena Hart.
William Young Kennedy.
Adolph Ernst Dreyer.
Harold Koch Shawan.
Percy James Carroll.
Harold Duncan Cochrane.
George Edwards Tooley.
Richard Shelby Wilson.
Alpheus Felch Jennings.
Henry Rohnert Carstens.
Henry Rutledge Donaldson.
William Jonathan Pennock.
Howell Brewer.
George Wheeler Wilson.
William Stuart Frost.
Alphonse Raymond Dochez.
Harold Lindsay Amoss.
Robert Barnwell Rhett.
Herbert Alton Durham.
Benjamin Franklin Fridge, jr.
Stuart McGuire.
Warren La Verne Babcock.
Abram Lee Van Meter.
Frederic Good Sprowl.
Charles Stuart Moody.
Harry H. Hammel.
Chauncey Eugene Tennant.
John Davidson Milligan.
James Albertus Bethea.
Frank Rose.
Colvin Layfayette Cooper.
John Arthur Franklin Pfeiffer.
Paul Dudley White.
Orville Forrest Rogers, jr.
Henry Sage Dunning.
Homer Fordyce Swift.
William Post Herrick.
Ernest Gustav Tillmanns.
Louie Felger.
James Howard Means.
Otto Kerr Snyder.
Charles Edward Lawrence.
Roy Edward Fox.
Walter Sidders Lay.
Robert Emmet Seibels.
Carl Dinsmore Gray.
Robert Monroe Funkhouser.
Hugh McDowell Beebe.
Harry Hunt Towler.
John Martin Bradley.
Clifford William Andrews.
Bascom Franklin Morris.
Jeremiah Herman Metzger.
Edward Raymond Northrop.
Walter Conway Johnson.
Arthur Maxwell Alden.
Linwood Major Kelley.
Bacil Augustine Warren.
Nathaniel Niles Morse.
Charles Patterson Stahr.
Doyle Lee Eastland.
Edwin Burchett.
William Ernest Kramer.
William John McConnell.
Bender Zelotes Cashman.
Richard Lynn Ivins.
Thomas Richmond Boggs.
Heinrich Stern.
Frank Albert King.
Robert Thomas Irvine.
John Mumford Swan.
Frank Whipple Snow.
Charles Allen Betts.
Edward Bailey.
Fletcher Gardner.
George Frank Holland.

DENTAL CORPS.

To be dental surgeons.

Acting Dental Surg. Albert R. White.
Acting Dental Surg. Mortimer Sanderson.
Acting Dental Surg. John H. Snapp.
Acting Dental Surg. William A. Squires.
Acting Dental Surg. Arnett P. Matthews.
Acting Dental Surg. John W. Scovel.
Acting Dental Surg. Charles De W. Deyton.
Acting Dental Surg. Benjamin C. Warfield.
Acting Dental Surg. Herman S. Rush.
Acting Dental Surg. Lester C. Ogg.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

To be second lieutenants.

Cadet William Edward Raab Covell.
Cadet Edwin Richardson Kimble.
Cadet Joseph Dogan Arthur, jr.
Cadet Ernest Frederick Miller.
Cadet John Stewart Bragdon.
Cadet George Jacob Richards.
Cadet Alexander Pennington Cronkhite.
Cadet John Scott Smylie.
Cadet Lehman Wellington Miller.
Cadet Douglas Lafayette Weart.
Cadet Earl Ewart Gesler.
Cadet Edwin Alexander Bethel.
Cadet John French Conklin.
Cadet Alfred Laing Ganahl.
Cadet John Easter Harris.
Cadet William Frazer Tompkins.
Cadet Douglas Hamilton Gillette.
Cadet Paul Alfred Hodgson.
Cadet Donald Angus Davison.
Cadet Thomas Bernard Larkin.
Cadet Edwin Colt Kelton.
Cadet Mason James Young.
Cadet Layson Enslow Atkins.

CAVALRY ARM.

To be second lieutenants.

Cadet Stafford LeRoy Irwin.
Cadet Pearson Menoher.
Cadet Edwin Bowman Lyon.
Cadet Carl Conrad Bank.
Cadet George Hume Peabody.
Cadet Earl Larue Naiden.
Cadet Henry McElderry Pendleton.
Cadet Edmund de Treville Ellis.
Cadet Robert William Strong.
Cadet Clifford Barrington King.
Cadet Paul Russell Frank.
Cadet William Sumner Teall Halcomb.
Cadet Edward Campbell McGuire.
Cadet John McDonald Thompson.
Cadet John Fuller Davis.
Cadet Reese Maughan Howell.
Cadet Henry Jervis Friese Miller.
Cadet Harry Aloysius Harvey.
Cadet Frank D. McGee.
Cadet Harry Benson Anderson.
Cadet Norman Jay Boots.
Cadet Hugh P. Avent.
Cadet Victor Vaughan Taylor.
Cadet Horace Stringfellow, jr.
Cadet Leo Andrew Walton.
Cadet Ralph Pittman Cousins.
Cadet John Franklin Stevens.
Cadet Blackburn Hall.
Cadet Edward James Dwan.
Cadet Eustis Lloyd Hubbard.
Cadet William Berkeley Peebles.
Cadet Frederic William Boye.
Cadet Karl Hartman Gorman.

FIELD ARTILLERY ARM.

To be second lieutenants.

Cadet James Allen Lester.
Cadet Herman Beukema.
Cadet Herbert Spencer Struble.
Cadet Francis Joseph Dunigan.
Cadet Edwin Albert Zundel.
Cadet Clinton Wilbur Howard.
Cadet Charles Manly Busbee.
Cadet Albert Whitney Waldron.
Cadet John Hobert Wallace.
Cadet Raymond Marsh.
Cadet Joseph May Swing.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Cadet Henry Spiese Aurand.
Cadet Harold Eugene Small.
Cadet Henry Benton Saylor.
Cadet Albert Henry Warren.
Cadet John Frederick Kahle.
Cadet Reinold Melberg.
Cadet Clarence Brewster Lindner.
Cadet John Henry Cochran.
Cadet Logan Wellington Serles.
Cadet John Kimberly Meneely.
Cadet Joseph Jesse Teter.
Cadet John Storrie MacTaggart.
Cadet Martin John O'Brien.
Cadet Joseph Cuming Haw.
Cadet Iverson Brooks Summers, jr.
Cadet Clifford Randall Jones.
Cadet John Beugnot Wogan.
Cadet Clesen Henry Tenney.
Cadet Frank Edwin Emery, jr.
Cadet Edward Caswell Wallington.
Cadet Carl Ernest Hocker.
Cadet Richmond Turnbull Gibson.
Cadet Edward Bolton Hyde, jr.
Cadet Walter Wood Hess, jr.
Cadet Thomas Joseph Brady.
Cadet Herbert Robison Corbin.
Cadet Hubert Reilly Harmon.
Cadet Joseph Daly Coughlan.
Cadet Charles Hosmer Chapin.
Cadet William Putnam Cherrington.
Cadet Charles Robert Finley.

INFANTRY ARM.

To be second lieutenants.

Cadet Parley Doney Parkinson.
Cadet Charles Wolcott Ryder.
Cadet Joseph Taggart McNarney.
Cadet Omar Nelson Bradley.
Cadet John Paul Mueller.
Cadet Leland Stanford Hobbs.
Cadet Charles Calvert Benedict.
Cadet Vernon Evans.
Cadet Roscoe Barnett Woodruff.
Cadet Lewis Clarke Davidson.
Cadet Dwight David Eisenhower.
Cadet Harold William Jones.
Cadet James Basevi Ord.
Cadet John Ellis Rossell.
Cadet Whitten Jasper East.
Cadet Sidney Carroll Graves.
Cadet Jo Hunt Reaney.
Cadet John William Leonard.
Cadet John Aloysius McDermott.
Cadet Clyde Raymond Eisenschmidt.
Cadet James Alward Van Fleet.
Cadet Louis Alfred Merillat, jr.
Cadet Edward Gill Sherburne.
Cadet Michael Frank Davis.
Cadet Luis Raul Esteves.
Cadet Stuart Clarence MacDonald.
Cadet Metcalfe Reed.
Cadet Benjamin Greeley Ferris.
Cadet Charles Samuel Ritchel.
Cadet Thomas Guerdon Hearn.
Cadet Donald Henley.
Cadet Alfred Schrieber Balsam.
Cadet George Pulsifer, jr.
Cadet Otto Al Busch Hooper.
Cadet Howard Donnelly.
Cadet John Nicholas Robinson.
Cadet Tom Fox.
Cadet Thomas James Hanley, jr.
Cadet Jacob John Gerhardt.
Cadet Stanley McNabb.
Cadet Vernon Edwin Prichard.
Cadet Robert Bishop Lorch.
Cadet Adlai Howard Gilkeson.
Cadet Gilbert Smith Brownell.
Cadet Richard Carlton Stickney.
Cadet Philip Kitchings McNair.
Cadet Jesse Beeson Hunt.
Cadet John Benjamin Duckstad.
Cadet John Ross Mendenhall.
Cadet Norman Randolph.
Cadet Joseph Monroe Murphy.
Cadet George Edward Stratemeyer.
Cadet Leroy Hugh Watson.
Cadet Henry Harold Dabney.
Cadet John Hamilton Chew Williams.
Cadet Melchior McEwen Eberts.
Cadet Oscar Andruss Straub.
Cadet Earl Marvin Price.
Cadet Arthur Arnim White.
Cadet John Keliher.
Cadet Benjamin Willis Mills.
Cadet Thomas Fenton Taylor.
Cadet Marshall Henry Quesenberry.
Cadet Robert Livingston Williams.
Cadet Charles Curtiss Herrick.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Capt. Albert G. Winterhalter to be a read admiral.
Capt. Augustus F. Fechteler to be a rear admiral.
Capt. Albert Gleaves to be a rear admiral.
Capt. Herbert O. Dunn to be a rear admiral.
Capt. Albert W. Grant to be a rear admiral.
Commander Henry A. Wiley to be a captain.
Commander Frederic B. Bassett, jr., to be a captain.
Commander Richard H. Jackson to be a captain.
Commander Nathan C. Twining to be a captain.
Commander Benjamin F. Hutchison to be a captain.
Commander Thomas P. Magruder to be a captain.
Commander Sumner E. W. Kittelle to be a captain.
Commander George L. P. Stone to be a commander.
Lieut. Commander Frederic N. Freeman to be a commander.
Commander Daniel W. Wurtsbaugh to be a commander.

Commander Ralph Earle to be a commander.
Commander Gatewood S. Lincoln to be a commander.
Commander Ivan C. Wettengel to be a commander.
Lieut. Commander Charles M. Tozer to be a commander.
Lieut. Commander Wat T. Cluverius to be a commander.
Lieut. Commander Duncan M. Wood to be a commander.
Lieut. Commander Leigh C. Palmer to be a commander.
Lieut. Commander Thomas A. Kearney to be a commander.
Lieut. Commander Arthur MacArthur to be a commander.
Lieut. Commander Frank E. Ridgely to be a commander.
Lieut. John Downes to be a lieutenant commander.
Lieut. Commander William L. Pryor to be a lieutenant commander.
Lieut. George J. Meyers to be a lieutenant commander.
Lieut. Commander James P. Murdock to be a lieutenant commander.
Lieut. Commander Edward J. Marquart to be a lieutenant commander.
Lieut. Donald C. Bingham to be a lieutenant commander.
Lieut. Robert Wallace to be a lieutenant commander.
Lieut. Ralph M. Griswold to be a lieutenant commander.
Lieut. Lewis B. Porterfield to be a lieutenant commander.
Lieut. Gilbert J. Rowcliff to be a lieutenant commander.
Lieut. James P. Lannon to be a lieutenant commander.
Lieut. Myles Joyce to be a lieutenant commander.
Lieut. Frank C. Martin to be a lieutenant commander.
Lieut. Ralph P. Craft to be a lieutenant commander.
Lieut. Adolphus Staton to be a lieutenant commander.
Lieut. David A. Weaver to be a lieutenant commander.
Lieut. Neil E. Nichols to be a lieutenant commander.
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Roy Le C. Stover to be a lieutenant.
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Charles A. Dunn to be a lieutenant.
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Alfred W. Atkins to be a lieutenant.
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Philip H. Hammond to be a lieutenant.
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Claud A. Jones to be a lieutenant.
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Harry Campbell to be a lieutenant.
Lieut. (Junior Grade) George W. Kenyon to be a lieutenant.
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Allan S. Farquhar to be a lieutenant.
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Lucien F. Kimball to be a lieutenant.
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Harvey W. McCormack to be a lieutenant.
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Harold M. Bemis to be a lieutenant.
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Ernest D. McWhorter to be a lieutenant.
Lieut. (Junior Grade) John H. Schelling to be a lieutenant.
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Bert B. Taylor to be a lieutenant.
Lieut. (Junior Grade) William O. Wallace to be a lieutenant.
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Frank R. King to be a lieutenant.
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Bruce R. Ware, jr., to be a lieutenant.
The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade):
Preston B. Haines,
Granville B. Hoey,
Hugh V. McCabe,
Richard W. Wuest,
Hugo W. Koehler,
Deupree J. Friedell,
Frank E. Johnson,
Percy T. Wright,
Herbert R. A. Borchardt,
Cyrus D. Gilroy,
William N. Richardson, jr.,
Stewart A. Manahan,
Charles M. Elder,
Creed H. Boucher,
Charles M. Cooke, jr.,
Mervyn S. Bennion,
Augustine H. Gray,
Walter E. Brown,
Chester C. Jersey,
Hollaway H. Frost,
Howard K. Lewis,
Robert T. Merrill, 2d.,
Warren L. Moore,
Walter D. Seed, jr.,
James B. Will,
Harry W. Hosford,
Clarence K. Bronson,
Franklin S. Steinwachs,
Francis G. Marsh,
Earle C. Metz,
Herbert W. Underwood,
Frederick C. Sherman,
Percy K. Robottom
Wadleigh Capehart,
Lyal A. Davidson,
Alston R. Simpson,
Robert C. Lee,
Josiah O. Hoffman, jr.,
Millington B. McComb,
Frank H. Luckel,
William M. Corry, jr.,
Melville S. Brown,
George M. Cook,
Sargent Force,
Donald B. Beary,
Joseph P. Norfleet,
Edward C. Lange,
Robert E. Bell,
Bernard O. Wills,
Charles J. Moore,
Walter V. Combs,
Frank H. Kelley, jr.,
James A. Logan,
Leslie LaF. Jordan,
John H. Smith,
James T. Alexander,
Francis A. La Roche,
Francis P. Traynor,
Howard B. Berry,
John H. Wellbrock,
Ormond C. Pailthorp,
Dorsey O. Thomas,
Lewis Hancock, jr.,
Alfred Y. Lamphier,
Spencer S. Lewis,
William S. Nicholas,
Walden L. Ainsworth,
Edward K. Lang,
Robert N. Miller,
Edwards B. Gibson,
William A. Richardson,
Charles A. Pownall,
Lorain Anderson,
Murphy J. Foster,
James G. Ware,
Lawrence F. Reifsnider,
Godfrey de C. Chevalier,
Robert Gatewood,
Walter A. Edwards,
Frederick G. Reinicke,
Valentine N. Bieg,
Bolivar V. Meade,
Miles P. Refo, jr.,
Samuel W. King,
Edgar M. Williams,
Earl A. McIntyre,
Robert T. Young,
George L. Dickson,
Marc A. Mitscher,
Elmer K. Niles,
Scott B. Macfarlane,
George L. Weyler,
Roman B. Hammes,
Earl W. Spencer, jr.,
Clarkson J. Bright,
William D. Kilduff,
Herbert O. Roesch,
Romuald P. P. Meclewski,
John F. Donelson,
Joseph F. Crowell, jr.,
Webb Trammell,
Charlton E. Battle, jr.,
Herbert R. Hein,
Frederick S. Hatch,
Herbert H. Bouson,
Ole O. Hagen,
Robert M. Griffin,
Robert H. Skelton,
Alfred G. Zimermann,
Roger W. Paine,
Milton H. Anderson,
Delevan B. Downer,
Oliver L. Wolford,
Ellis S. Stone,
Harry L. Merring,
Francis S. Craven,
Morris D. Gilmore,
Lybrand P. Smith,
George M. Lowry,
William D. Chandler, jr.,

William E. Baughman,
Harry W. Hill,
John A. Fletcher,
Bernhard H. Bieri,
Oscar C. Badger,
James C. Byrnes, jr.,
Thomas S. King, 2d,
Robert K. Awtrey,
Howard S. Jeans,
Scott D. McCaughey,
Edward B. Lapham,
Edward W. Hanson,
Daniel J. Callaghan,
Frank J. Lowry,
Cecil Y. Johnston,
Thomas Baxter,
Walter A. Riedel,
Aylmer L. Morgan, jr.,
Edgar R. McClung,
John R. Peterson, jr.,
John H. McGruder, jr.,
George F. Jacobs,
James L. Rodgers,
James McD. Cresap,
Paul F. Foster,
Everett D. Capehart,
Frank Loftin,
Lewis W. Comstock,
Thomas S. McCloy,
Lyell St. L. Pamperin,
George B. Ashe,
Joseph L. Nielson,
Harold R. Keller,
Frank C. McCord,
Eric L. Barr,
John C. Thom,
Ralph F. Wood,
Ames Loder,
Paul M. Bates,
Walter S. Davidson,
John W. Reeves, jr.,
Henry J. Shields,
Urey W. Conway,
Guysbert B. Vroom,
Robert P. Hinrichs,
Elliott B. Nixon,
Joseph M. Blackwell,
Frank E. P. Uberroth,
Jenifer Garnett,
Frank F. Reynolds,
Glenn F. Howell,
Sherwood Picking,
Glenn B. Strickland,
Norman L. Kirk,
Francis M. Collier,
Pat Buchanan,
James H. Taylor,
Merritt Hodson,
George A. Rood,
Ralph G. Risley,
Fred Welden,
John W. McClaran,
Alexander Macomb,
William F. Callaway,
Wells E. Goodhue,
Wallace B. Phillips,
Frederick L. Riefkohl,
Joseph R. Mann, jr.,
Daniel S. McQuarrie,
Harry D. McHenry,
John F. Meigs, jr.,
John W. Gates,
William C. Barnes,
Van Leer Kirkman, jr.,
Philip R. Baker,
Harvey S. Haislip,
Harrison R. Glennon,
Ralph E. Dennett,
George F. Parrott, jr.,
Alfred S. Wolfe,
Ralph C. Lawder,
Eugene T. Oates,
Roy W. Lewis,
Marion C. Cheek,
Richard S. Field,
Robert P. Molten, jr.,
Harry R. Bogusch,
Robert H. English,
George C. Fuller,
Bushrod B. Howard,
George D. Murray,
Carroll Q. Wright, jr.,
Oliver M. Read, jr.,
Joseph McE. B. Smith,
George J. McMillin,
William H. O'Brien, jr.,
Howard F. Kingman,
Howard S. Keep,
James G. B. Gromer,
William M. Quigley,
Rivers J. Carstarphen,
Albert R. Mack,
John A. L. Zenor,
Calvin H. Cobb,
Robert B. Simons,
Lee C. Carey,
John H. Holt, jr.,
Norman Scott,
Glenn A. Smith,
Conrad Ridgely,
Donald C. Godwin,
Richard P. Myers,
Webb C. Hayes,
Howard D. Bode,
Jay L. Kerley,
Harold E. Snow,
Richard H. Booth,
Morton L. Deyo,
Robert P. Mohle,
Harold T. Bartlett,
Robert M. Hinckley,
Ralph S. Parr,
Charles H. McMorris,
Virgil C. Griffin, jr.,
Henry M. Kieffer,
William A. Corley,
Benjamin Perlman,
Howard H. Good,
Ernest G. Small,
Carleton H. Wright,
Robertson J. Weeks,
Herman E. Fischer,
Edward P. Nickinson,
Thomas L. Gatch,
Harry G. Patrick,
John H. Culin,
Alfred E. Montgomery,
Andrew C. Bennett,
Fred K. Elder,
Allen H. Guthrie,
Edward O. McDonnell,
Oliver W. Bagby,
James C. Clark,
James C. Monfort,
Robert D. Moore,
Carl G. Gilliland,
Harold Dodd,
Whitley Perkins,
Warren A. Shaw,
Guy C. Hitchcock,
Anton B. Anderson,
Ralph S. Wentworth,
George L. Woodruff,
Mahlon S. Tisdale,
Schuyler Mills,
James L. King,
William D. Taylor,
Davis De Treville,
Homer C. Wick,
John P. Dalton,
Robert A. Lavender,
Louis P. Wenzell,
Robert S. Haggart,
Philip Van H. Weems,
George H. Fort,
Lunsford L. Hunter,
Albert C. Roberts,
Ernest W. Broadbent,
Forrest U. Lake,
Robert R. Thompson,

Elliott Buckmaster,
Walter S. De Lany,
Emory P. Eldredge,
Albert B. Sanborn,
Ellis M. Zacharias,
Clarence Gulbranson,
Wentworth H. Osgood,
Donald F. Patterson,
Donald W. Hamilton,
Heister Hoogewerff,
John H. Falge,
Louis E. Denfeld,
Ralph W. Holt,
George W. D. Dashiell,
Emory W. Coil,
Nathan B. Chase,
George W. La Mountain,
Harry W. Scofield,
Carroll M. Hall,
William S. Hogg, jr.,
Beriah M. Thompson,
John L. Fox,
William G. Greenman,
Horatio J. Peirce,
Hamilton Harlow,
Thales S. Boyd,
James A. Crutchfield,
Daniel E. Barbey,
Grady B. Whitehead,
Campbell D. Edgar,
Harry P. Curley,
Walter S. Haas,
John P. Bowden,
De Witt C. Ramsey,
Raymond V. Hannon,
Baylis F. Poe,
Roscoe E. Schuirman,
Abraham C. Ten Eyck,
Ingram C. Soweli,
Francis E. M. Whiting,
Charles A. Lockwood, jr.,
John K. Richards, jr.,
William H. Burtis,
Hans Ertz,
Paul S. Theiss,
Aaron S. Merrill,
John Wilbur,
Charles S. Alden,
George S. Gillespie,
Garnet Hulings,
Hubert V. La Bombard,
Edward H. McKitterick,
Laurence R. Brown,
Stanley R. Canine, and
Leonard N. Linsley.

Medical Insp. Charles H. T. Lowndes to be a medical director.

Surg. Charles E. Ryder to be a surgeon.

Surg. Allen D. McLean to be a surgeon.

Passed Asst. Surg. Frederick G. Abeken to be a surgeon.

Passed Asst. Surg. Winfield S. Pugh, jr., to be a surgeon.

Passed Asst. Surg. James E. Gill to be a surgeon.

Passed Asst. Surg. Isaac S. K. Reeves to be a surgeon.

Asst. Surg. Stanley D. Hart to be a passed assistant surgeon.

Asst. Surg. Penlie B. Ledbetter to be a passed assistant surgeon.

Asst. Surg. Richard H. Laning to be a passed assistant surgeon.

Asst. Surg. Robert F. Jones to be a passed assistant surgeon.

Asst. Surg. Charles L. Beeching to be a passed assistant surgeon.

Asst. Surg. Robert G. Davis to be a passed assistant surgeon.

Asst. Surg. Chester C. Wood to be a passed assistant surgeon.

The following-named assistant surgeons of the Medical Reserve Corps of the Navy to be assistant surgeons:

Ruskin M. Lhamon,
Robert A. Torrance,
Clarence W. Ross,
Carleton I. Wood,
Foster H. Bowman,
Chalmer H. Weaver,
William A. Brams,
William W. Wickersham,
Cecil S. O'Brien,
Charles W. Depping,
Henry McDonald,
William H. Michael,
William A. Stoops,
Talmadge Wilson,
Joel T. Boone,
Walter W. Cress,
Henry M. Stenhouse,
Joy A. Omer,
Summerfield M. Taylor, and
Fredric L. Conklin.

The following-named citizens to be assistant surgeons in the Medical Reserve Corps:

Overton Brooks,
Montgomery H. Sicard,
Forrest M. Harrison,
Elphege A. M. Gendreau,
John Harper,
Francis DeA. Gibbs,
Richard H. Miller,
Walter A. Vogelsang,
Russell J. Trout,
Henry C. Weber,
George W. Taylor,
Grover C. Wilson,
Virgil H. Carson,
John P. Owen,
William J. Rogers,
George B. Tyler,
George P. Shields,
Paul Richmond, jr., and
Lawrence F. Drumm.

William M. Thebaut to be an assistant dental surgeon.

George C. Fowler to be an assistant dental surgeon.

Pay Inspector Ziba W. Reynolds to be a pay director.

Pay Inspector Eugene D. Ryan to be a pay director.

Pay Inspector Samuel McGowan to be a pay director.

Paymaster David Potter to be a pay inspector.

Paymaster Samuel Bryan to be a pay inspector.

Paymaster Arthur F. Huntington to be a pay inspector.

Assistant Paymaster John L. Chatterton to be a passed assistant paymaster.

Assistant Paymaster Arthur H. Mayo to be a passed assistant paymaster.

Assistant Paymaster William Gower to be a passed assistant paymaster.

Tucker C. Gibbs to be an assistant paymaster.

Chester W. Edge to be an assistant paymaster.

Stephen J. Brune to be an assistant paymaster.

Chaplain George E. T. Stevenson to be a chaplain, with the rank of lieutenant commander.

The following-named ensigns in the Navy to be assistant naval constructors:

Harold E. Saunders,
Garland Fulton,
Samuel J. Zeigler, jr., and
Ernest M. Pace, jr.

Herbert S. Howard to be a naval constructor.

Ensign Roscoe L. Martin to be an assistant civil engineer.

The following-named boatswains to be chief boatswains:

John Atley,
George G. Robertson,
George Knott, and
Thomas Macklin.

The following-named gunners to be chief gunners:

Torger Nylund,
George D. Stillson,
Richard O. Williams,
Michael Macdonald,
Charles S. Schepke,
George D. Samonski,
William O. King,
James E. Orton,
William Cronan,
Charles L. Bridges,
Arthure Langfield,
Albert Klingler,
John Ronan, and
William Seach.

The following-named machinists to be chief machinists:

Frederick T. Lense,
Edwin W. Abel,
Albert C. Byrne,
George L. Russell,
Orrin R. Hewitt,
Otto T. Purcell,
William R. Gardner,

George W. Fairfield,
William M. Miller,
Joseph C. Stein,
Louis F. Miller,
Robert M. Huggard,
Paul B. Cozine, and
Earl F. Holmes.

The following-named carpenters to be chief carpenters:

Reuben R. Clarke,
Frank M. Smith,
Harry R. Taylor,
Harold F. McCarty,
Tony L. Hannah,
Frederick Mackle,
William L. Wall,
Frank Weber, and
Robert E. Wilkinson.

Pharmacist Ralph T. Abernathy to be a chief pharmacist.

Lieut. Col. Constantine M. Perkins, to be a colonel in the Marine Corps.

Maj. Albertus W. Catlin to be a lieutenant colonel in the Marine Corps.

Capt. Hiram I. Bearss to be a major in the Marine Corps.

Capt. Louis M. Gulick to be a major in the Marine Corps.

First Lieut. Clayton B. Vogel to be a captain in the Marine Corps.

First Lieut. Edward H. Conger to be a captain.

First Lieut. Henry N. Manney, jr., to be a captain in the Marine Corps.

First Lieut. Clifford P. Meyer to be a captain in the Marine Corps.

Second Lieut. Fred S. N. Erskine to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

Second Lieut. Roy S. Geiger to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

Second Lieut. Ernest C. Williams to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

Second Lieut. Richard H. Tebbs, jr., to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

The following-named midshipmen to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps:

Ralph J. Mitchell,
Robert O. B. Burwell,
Louis R. de Roode,
John A. Minnis,
DeWitt Peck,
Archie F. Howard,
Raymond R. Wright,
Rupert M. Burstan,
Pedro A. del Valle, and
Owen E. O'Neill.

The following-named assistant paymasters, with rank of ensign, to be assistant paymasters with rank of lieutenant (junior grade):

William E. Moorman,
Ernest H. Barber,
Harry D. Sandlin,
Oscar W. Leidel,
Arthur H. Eddins,
Stanley M. Mathes,
Delos P. Heath,
Herman G. Bowerfind,
Herbert J. Hauser,
Charles C. Copp,
John J. Gaffney,
Lawrence A. Odlin,
John H. Colhoun,
John A. Byrne,
Richard S. Robertson,
Charles V. McCarty,
Eaton C. Edwards,
David T. Chalmers,
John A. Harman,
John B. Ewald,
Samuel R. White, jr., and
Macdonough C. Merriman.

Capt. William S. Benson to be a rear admiral.

Rear Admiral William S. Benson to be Chief of Naval Operations.

Commander William V. Pratt to be a captain.

Lieut. Commander Dudley W. Knox to be a commander.

Lieut. Richard Wainwright, jr., to be a lieutenant commander.

Lieut. Irving H. Mayfield to be a lieutenant.

Lieut. John H. Hoover to be a lieutenant.

Lieut. Louis H. Maxfield to be a lieutenant.

Lieut. Raymond F. Frellsen to be a lieutenant.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Carl T. Osburn to be a lieutenant.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) William S. Farber to be a lieutenant.

Ensign Lucien B. Green, second, to be a lieutenant (junior grade).

Ensign Carlos A. Bailey to be a lieutenant (junior grade).

Ensign John A. Byers to be a lieutenant (junior grade).

Ensign Marc W. Larimer to be a lieutenant (junior grade).

Ensign Robert A. Hall to be a lieutenant (junior grade).

Ensign Edmund A. Crenshaw, jr., to be a lieutenant (junior grade).

Ensign Harold B. Grow to be a lieutenant (junior grade).

Ensign Stephen B. Robinson to be a lieutenant (junior grade).

Ensign Hugh C. Frazer to be an ensign.

Ensign Charles P. Mason to be a lieutenant (junior grade).

Ensign John J. Brown to be a lieutenant (junior grade).

Ensign Stanley G. Womble to be a lieutenant (junior grade).

The following-named chief and warrant officers of the Navy to be ensigns:

Chief Machinist William D. Sullivan,
Gunner Albert Osenger,
Machinist Eugene G. Herzinger,
Gunner Richard S. Bulger,
Chief Machinist Adolph J. Merkt, and
Chief Machinist Horace E. Burks.

Chaplain William G. Cassard to be a chaplain with rank of captain.

Chaplain George E. T. Stevenson to be a chaplain with rank of commander.

Chaplain Sydney K. Evans to be a chaplain with rank of lieutenant commander.

Boatswain Bertram David to be a chief boatswain.

Carpenter Samuel C. Burgess to be a chief carpenter.

Maj. John T. Myers to be a lieutenant colonel in the Marine Corps.

Capt. Frederic L. Bradman to be a major in the Marine Corps.

First Lieut. Franklin B. Garrett to be a captain in the Marine Corps.

The following-named midshipmen to be ensigns in the Navy:

Richard R. Adams,
Lynde D. McCormick,
Henry O. Tovey,
Mark L. Sperry, jr.,
Robert N. S. Baker,
William Nelson,
Arthur C. Davis,
Wesley J. Shofner,
Oliver H. Ritchie,
Merrill T. Kinne,
Arthur D. Struble,
Walter A. Hicks,
Warner P. Portz,
Leverett S. Lewis,
Frederic P. Culbert,
Frederick W. Pennoyer, jr.,
Howes Bodfish,
Benjamin F. Perry,
Richard W. Bates,
Louis R. Moore,
John F. Bates, jr.,
Philip T. Glennon,
Claude O. Kell,
Roy de S. Horn,
James M. Shoemaker,
Winfred H. A. Pike, jr.,
Gerard H. Wood,
Melville C. Partello,
Kendall Preston,
Robert O. Glover,
Lloyd V. H. Armstrong,
Mellville W. Powers,
John H. Rockwell,
Howard L. Vickery,
Archie E. Glann,
Vincent H. Godfrey,
Harry H. Chenoweth,
Hugh G. Eldredge,
Stuart B. Clark,
Edward E. Hazlett, jr.,
John C. Lusk,
Norwood G. Calvert,
Leon B. Scott,
Charles F. Osborn,
George P. Lamont,

William H. Bowman,
Walter M. A. Wynne,
Scott Umsted,
Myron J. Walker,
Finney B. Smith,
William J. Lorenz,
Powell McC. Rhea,
Edouard V. M. Isaacs,
Henry P. Burnett,
Edwin S. McCoach,
Hubert E. Paddock,
Donald McL. Dalton,
Theodore E. Chandler,
Herbert V. Wiley,
Ivan M. Graham,
Samuel R. Shumaker,
Frank D. Wagner,
Stephen H. Matteson,
Otto Nimitz,
Glenn H. Easton,
Burton W. Chippendale,
Allan R. Wurtele,
Thomas G. Peyton,
Samuel P. Jenkins,
Cornelius W. Flynn,
Nelson J. Leonard,
William Granat,
Robert T. Darrow,
Robert M. Farrar,
Charles G. Clark,
Armit C. Thomas,
Ryland D. Tisdale,
George W. Grove,
Walter J. Confer,
Alan Barnett,
Julius C. Delpino,
Homer W. Graf,
John D. Small,
Romeo J. Jondreau,
Robert W. Clark,
Conrad L. Lein,
John B. Kneip,
George C. Hill,
Francis S. Low,
James P. Brown,
Francis M. Mail, jr.,
Winthrop Winslow,
Frank C. Huntoon,
William J. Nunnally, jr.,
Earle W. F. Childs,
Alexander S. Wotherspoon,
Philip C. Morgan,
Marcus C. Miller,
Forrest B. Royal,
John L. McCrea,
Morris H. Spriggs,
Frederick G. Richards,
Marshall B. Arnold,
Noble Withers,
Roswell H. Blair,
Tully Shelley,
Elmer R. Henning,
Dallas D. Dupre,
Nathaniel M. Pigman,
John S. Farnsworth,
Horace D. Clarke,
Edward Breed,
Thomas G. Brown,
James E. Maher,
Irving R. Chambers,
Alexander G. Hatch,
Allen E. Smith,
Leighton Wood,
Chester E. Lewis,
Harvey E. Overesch,
Stuart A. Maher,
Homer H. H. Harrison,
Ralph Kiely,
Allen G. Quynn,
John M. Field, jr.,
David McL. Collins,
Archer E. King, jr.,
Daniel W. Armstrong,
Harold O. Hunter,
George C. Kriner,
Forrest K. Libenow,
Clifford G. Richardson,
Dewitt C. Watson,
James M. Lewis,
Harold M. Meyers,
Raymond Burhen.
Jonathan H. Sprague,
Millard G. Gamble, jr.,
Myron W. Hutchinson, jr.,
John H. Campman,
Isaac Schlossbach,
Henry S. Clark, jr.,
John J. Mahoney,
Ralph W. Christie,
Robert M. Parkinson,
Lewis L. Stedman,
James R. Kyle, jr.,
Preston Marshall,
William D. Thomas,
Lyman B. Hoops,
Hilbert A. Fisher,
William S. Hactor,
Samuel R. Deets,
John S. Ray,
Charles F. Wedderburn,
William M. Snelling,
Claude C. Vickrey,
Joseph H. Chadwick,
Albert R. Stephan,
Arthur Landis, and
Elmer B. Hough.

Joseph E. Austin to be an ensign.

Lieut. Otto C. Dowling to be a lieutenant commander.

Ensign Raymond E. Kerr to be a lieutenant (junior grade).

Ensign Louis R. Ford to be a lieutenant (junior grade).

The following-named carpenters to be chief carpenters in the Navy:

Charles R. Barr,
Alfred Bledsoe,
Morgan M. Saylor, and
Clarence P. Baker.

Machinist Joseph R. Bradshaw to be a chief machinist.

Second Lieut. Robert E. Messersmith to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

The following-named citizens to be assistant surgeons in the Medical Reserve Corps:

Leslie B. Wiggs,
Aclpfar A. Marsteller,
Louis H. Williams,
Arthur C. Sinton, and
Franklin F. Murdoch.

The following-named acting assistant dental surgeons to be assistant dental surgeons:

Joseph D. Halleck,
Harry E. Harvey,
Harry D. Johnson,
Ernest W. Lacy,
Eugene H. Tennent,
Joseph A. Mahoney,
Anson F. McCreary,
Leon Martin,
Lucian C. Williams,
James L. Brown, and
Harry W. Blaisdell.

The following-named paymasters' clerks and former paymasters' clerks whose appointments had been revoked within the six months next preceding March 4, 1915, to be chief pay clerks:

Edward F. Delaney,
Walter D. Bollard,
John J. Gering,
Robert L. Gressitt,
Otis F. Cato,
Eugene Dann,
Samuel H. Knowles,
Fred E. Crossman,
Benjamin L. Lankford,
Harry Price,
Rudolph A. Ashton,
Frank Hunt,
Malcolm D. Stuart,
George A. Wilcox,
Joseph Reay,
Alpheus M. Jones,
Theodore F. Howe,
John E. Bibb,
Thomas A. Henry,

Emil E. Artois,
Carroll F. Bennett,
Archy W. Barnes,
John H. Rauch,
Edward W. Poore,
John M. Holmes,
James E. Reed,
William Craig,
Frank H. Baasen,
Nils B. Olsen,
Richard R. Bolles,
William H. Crap,
George P. Seifert,
George W. Masterton,
Ambrose J. Barnum,
Walker A. Settle,
Orlo S. Goff,
Oscar J. Phillips,
Dayton Fisher,
Edgar L. Cary,
Helmer H. Koppang,
Arthur Hesford,
Sidney P. Vaughn,
Burnice W. Shumaker,
Joseph A. Rebentisch,
Harry Mack,
Timothy J. Mulcahy,
Thomas M. Schnotala,
Edward R. von Preissig,
Roscoe J. Dodd,
Charles R. Sies,
Henry Guilmette,
Clarence C. Alger,
Carl E. Beaty,
Charles E. Sandgren,
Charles L. Bahrendt,
Philip A. Caro,
Harry A. Hooten,
James Gately,
Arthur W. Babcock,
Miles Gilman,
Gerald A. Griffin,
Lewis S. Sutliff,
William C. Wood,
Frank D. Foley,
Charles H. Breyer,
Thomas A. Culhane, and
Charles W. Charlton.

Lieut. Commander Albert W. Marshall to be a commander.

POSTMASTERS.

ALABAMA.

James F. Hodge, Carrollton.

ALASKA.

William E. Root, Seward.

CALIFORNIA.

Richard L. Dixon, Newman.
W. H. Kelly, Palo Alto.
Fleming J. Mathews, Fort Jones.
E. F. Orwig, Oilfields.

COLORADO.

Charles S. Logan, Buena Vista.
William D. Newton, Palisades.
Andreita M. Vigil, Trinidad.

CONNECTICUT.

Clarence L. Clark, Lyme.
William W. Fagan, Kensington.
George W. Fairgrieve, Bantam.
Daniel J. Kelley, Deep River.
William A. Hayes, Bristol.
James F. Holden, Forestville.
George M. Pilling, Danielson.
Edward B. Sullivan, Guilford.

FLORIDA.

J. B. Reed, Daytona Beach.

GEORGIA.

John B. Crawford, Cairo.
Joseph C. McKenzie, East Point.
Mary A. Rudisill, Forsyth.

HAWAII.

L. D. Timmons, Lihue.

ILLINOIS.

Frank Storckman, Mount Carmel.

INDIANA.

Frank W. Boren, Owensville.
Charles V. Hirt, Batesville.
William H. Johnston, Crawfordsville.
William T. Newton, Rosedale.
John C. Ring, Frankton.

IOWA.

A. L. Anderson, Ringsted.
H. E. Button, Alden.
Frank M. Beymer, Avoca.
Edward M. Carr, Manchester.
W. J. Casey, Knoxville.
Lee E. Evans, Mystic.
Oscar M. Farb, Albert City.
John R. Herron, Boone.
G. A. Huffman, Des Moines.
Fred H. Jamison, Oelwein.
C. J. Kinney, Elliott.
C. P. Luther, Guttenberg.
Gladys H. McDowell, Emerson.
John A. McNerney, Mount Ayr.
Everett T. McShane, Springville.
S. E. Magner, Lorimor.
M. B. Maring, Centerville.
W. H. May, Exira.
Lemuel O'Bryant, Batavia.
J. C. Palmer, Clear Lake.
Eugene B. Peck, Hartley.
A. B. Peters, Hawkeye.
Dennis A. Ray, Humboldt.
Clyde E. Rich, Glidden.
Caroline Y. Smith, Leon.
George F. Smith, Keosauqua.
James Steele, Clearfield.
Isaac T. Street, Center Point.
Curran F. Swift, Harlan.
Ezekiel S. Thompson, Eldora.

KANSAS.

J. E. Leach, Randolph.
J. C. McConnaughhay, Larned.
Alexander Niernberger, Ellis.
Rodney Torrey, La Crosse.

LOUISIANA.

J. T. Bryant, Monroe.
J. P. Harrell, Arcadia.
Monroe Jarrell, Columbia.

MAINE.

John H. Cooper, Kennebunk.
Josiah F. Davis, Milo.
John Durgan, Lubec.
Isaiah G. Elder, Brunswick.
Irvin H. Ellis, North Anson.
William K. Foster, South Windham.
Mark P. Hamilton, Corinna.
Carroll E. Herrick, Browaville.
George H. McIntosh, Lisbon Falls.
George C. Mayo, Greenville.
H. Clair Miller, Winthrop.
Henry S. Perkins, Boothbay Harbor.
Joseph W. Small, Northeast Harbor.
Carroll N. Staples, Norridgewock.

MASSACHUSETTS.

S. Agnes Thayer, Lancaster.
John F. Williams, Marblehead.

MINNESOTA.

Alice L. Eriksen, Lakefield.
B. H. Holte, Starbuck.
Ignatius Kremer, Cold Spring.
Sadie A. Lane, Sherburn.
Mary A. Mogren, Ortonville.
Fred T. Moody, Warroad.
Frank Tillmans, Aurora.

MISSISSIPPI.

G. S. Neal, Clinton.

MISSOURI.

Leonidas P. Driskill, Oran.
William H. Johnson, La Plata.
William A. Roberts, Belton.

MONTANA.

Nathaniel P. Evans, Bozeman.
Fred B. Hedge, Grassrange.

Joseph A. Lemire, Ronan.
J. Cliff Tipton, White Sulphur Springs.

NEBRASKA.

James C. Badger, Arlington.
Carl Carlson, Valparaiso.
A. N. Conklin, St. Paul.
C. C. Davis, Falls City.
William D. Day, Ulysses.
M. G. Doering, Battle Creek.
Charles F. Gilbert, York.
E. O. Harshman, Minatare.
Anton B. Helms, Randolph.
Thomas J. Hinds, David City.
Samuel G. Hudson, Lincoln.
Leslie J. Hummel, Burwell.
E. J. Kaltenborn, Waco.
Daniel Kavanaugh, Fairbury.
Daniel Z. Kochendarfer, Exeter.
Thomas J. Lane, Bloomington.
O. S. Larson, Shickley.
Nelson J. Ludi, Wahoo.
M. H. McCarthy, O'Neill.
J. J. McCarthy, Ogallala.
D. H. Michael, Liberty.
Paul C. Morgan, Hay Springs.
Otis L. Newkirk, Stapleton.
George W. Nicholas, De Witt.
William F. Nick, Cedar Bluffs.
David D. O'Kane, Wood River.
Charles A. Payne, Clearwater.
Ellis S. Potter, Crete.
William C. Rusmisell, Mason City.
George M. Sandusky, Sterling.
Fred W. Shively, Oakdale.
Earnest D. Smith, Mitchell.
Oscar E. Swanson, Oakland.
S. A. Tobey, Gresham.
Frederick J. Waugh, Ewing.
Xander Y. Zuhlke, Bancroft.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Edwin M. Allen, Canaan.
William H. Benson, Derry.
James A. Brahaney, Milford.
Gardner Grant, Salmon Falls.
Charles P. Johnson, Warner.
Albert H. McLain, Conway.
Myrtle M. Marsh, Greenville.
Frank R. Marston, Farmington.
Duncan P. Noyes, Henniker.
Fred E. Sanborn, Hampton.
George F. Sanborn, Meredith.
George H. Sherry, Dover.
John E. Sullivan, Somersworth.

NEW JERSEY.

Edward W. Bovers, West Hoboken.
Charles L. Kent, Hamburg.

NEW MEXICO.

S. Gray Hannan, San Marcial.
H. A. Hodges, Magdalena.

NEW YORK.

Irving D. Blowers, Morrisville.
George H. Carley, Cooperstown.
Leonard A. Govern, Stamford.
Fay P. Greene, Franklinville.
John M. Ham, Millbrook.
Charles H. Kinne, Ovid.
Charles B. McGruer, De Kalb Junction.
John H. Meehan, Penn Yan.
David J. Sheridan, Cambridge.
Daniel B. Sweeney, Middletown.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A. Wayland Cooke, Greensboro.
F. R. Mease, Canton.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Edward L. Dougherty, Sherwood.
Margaret L. McCullen, Underwood.
John McPike, Cando.
John O'Keefe, Cavalier.
Perry Roath, Maddock.
H. K. O. Schilling, Drake.
Caroline Sprafka, Minto.
Iver K. Vick, Sheyenne.

OHIO.

James A. Angus, Genoa.
James B. Beard, Newton Falls.
James Connor, Toronto.
Thomas M. Duncan, Bridgeport.
James M. Phillips, Bethesda.

OKLAHOMA.

Lula A. Ball, Wapanucka.
James M. Loper, Tishomingo.
B. F. Suter, Randlett.
Otis B. Weaver, Shawnee.

PENNSYLVANIA.

William J. Burke, Mount Carmel.
J. Bentley Candy, jr., Langhorne.
Samuel A. Lacock, Canonsburg.
William D. McGill, West Brownsville.
William A. McMahan, West Pittsburgh.
Hiram L. Purdy, Sunbury.
Edward Weidenhamer, Milton.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

William Laughlin, Anderson.
J. W. Little, Simpsonville.
Manton B. McCutchen, Bishopville.
David B. Traxler, Greenville.

TEXAS.

H. C. Bailey, Detroit.
Z. T. Bundy, Milford.
James G. Burleson, jr., Lockhart.
John L. Brunner, Taylor.
M. P. Daniel, Dayton.
W. A. Daugherty, Van Horn.
Lela Evans, Spur.
Rudolph Flach, jr., Comfort.
Mark Hardin, Post.
W. D. Holman, Hutto.
Ed Howard, Wichita Falls.
Charles J. January, jr., McAllen.
W. A. Kerr, Cotulla.
J. W. Longley, San Saba.
M. J. Norrell, Santa Anna.
Godfrey Petersen, Fort Sam Houston.
Walter N. Ramsay, Eldorado.
John C. Sims, Lewisville.
Percy L. Walker, Luling.
Claude Warren, Matador.
V. T. Williams, Thornton.
Steve B. Wright, Round Rock.
Charles P. Zapalac, West.

UTAH.

David R. Forsha, St. George.
A. Robert Larson, Sandy.
W. F. Olson, Price.
L. C. Sargent, Panguitch.
William Zowe, Myton.

VERMONT.

A. B. Anderson, Swanton.
C. L. Gates, Morrisville.
Michael J. Moran, Brattleboro.
Arthur B. Pollard, Chester.

WASHINGTON.

Charles F. Bensel, Colfax.
T. Earl Brittain, Tonasket.
J. C. Crane, St. John.
Henry G. Dahlby, Kirkland.
G. A. B. Dovell, Buckley.
Antoine Faucher, Ritzville.
J. H. Gill, Washtucna.
Grover C. Houtchens, Waitsburg.
Wilson Howe, Tenino.
T. H. McCleary, Centralia.
J. M. McGifford, Lacrosse.
George B. Ragsdale, Sedro Woolley.
S. A. Stanfield, Odessa.
Alice Sullivan, Spangle.
Harvey L. Tibbals, Port Townsend.
E. J. Tramill, Oakesdale.
C. M. Vaupel, Tekoa.

WITHDRAWAL.

Executive nomination withdrawn January 5, 1916.

Frank Clyde Carr, of New Jersey, for appointment as first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, *January 5, 1916.*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

We bless Thee, our Father in heaven, for the valor and wisdom of our fathers, which gave to us civil, political, and religious liberty in a government of the people, by the people, for the people, that the peoples of the Western Hemisphere have followed their illustrious example. We thank Thee for the Pan American Scientific Congress, now convened in our National Capital. May its light go out to all the world and illumine the minds of the people and stimulate them to seek the hidden truths which lie around us. "What we know is nothing; what we don't know is immense." And we most fervently pray that the coming together of these representative men may strengthen and solidify the great Republics which they represent in the bonds of fraternity and brotherly love, "Each for all and all for each," under the spiritual leadership of the world's great Exemplar. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE—H. R. 6236.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I move that the Committee on Pensions be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H. R. 6236) granting an increase of pension to Buford P. Moss, and that the same be referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The SPEAKER. Is that a private bill?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. It is.

The SPEAKER. All the gentleman has to do is to change the reference and put it in the box. This is Calendar Wednesday, and the Clerk will call the committees.

Mr. MANN. But, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HUMPHREY] was to have an hour this morning.

The SPEAKER. Yes. Under a special order made yesterday the gentleman from Washington is recognized for one hour, to speak on the state of the Union.

OUR BATTLE-FIELD PROSPERITY.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I desire at this time to give notice to those who have the business of the House in charge that I shall probably not occupy the entire hour. Yesterday the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] in announcing my subject gave me rather a broad one. As a matter of fact, I intend to talk to-day for a little while upon the present prosperity that this country is enjoying, and in order that I may get through and not seem to be discourteous I make the request now that I be not interrupted until I have finished what I have prepared.

Every time a new gun is sold to the warring nations of Europe, or a new shell is manufactured for them, or they give another order for an additional ton of powder, the Secretary of Commerce, the official, suave, prosperity "thimblerigger" of the administration, issues a cheerful official bulletin that prosperity at last is coming. [Laughter on the Republican side.] He has issued these promising bulletins with feverish frequency ever since the Underwood law went upon the statute books. Almost daily he seeks to dispel the "psychological" gloom by declaring that business is looking up. It may be so, for business has been flat on its back, gazing at the stars, ever since this administration went into power, wondering if it will ever be able to stand erect again. [Applause on the Republican side.]

If business is improving it must have been bad. If it is looking up now it must have been looking down.

PROSPERITY, SPASMODIC AND TEMPORARY.

What are the true conditions to-day? Does prosperity prevail? When I was on the Pacific coast I was told that things were very prosperous in the East and Middle West. When I was in the Middle West I was told that business was very prosperous on the two coasts. When I reached the Atlantic I was told that business was very prosperous in the Middle West and on the Pacific. The fact about it is that the country to-day is blessed only with a local, spotted, temporary, spasmodic prosperity.

The Democratic Party is in ecstasies over it, poor as it is, transient as it is, coined from the greatest of calamities as it is, for it is the only prosperity that this Nation ever saw under a Democratic administration. Perhaps the Democrats are not to blame for claiming it, for they never had an opportunity to claim any kind of prosperity before. Our present condition, coming from an unexpected and tragic source, at a time when the Democratic Party, in despair and gloom, was facing overwhelming defeat, has been a piece of political good fortune that has upset the Democratic mental equilibrium. That party to-day is completely befuddled. They think that the people can be deceived as to the facts. The Democratic Party to-day reminds me of an incident of Klondike days.

A day laborer went to that region of promise and disappointment. He worked with a shovel. In the meantime he staked a claim that was considered worthless. Like the Democratic Party, the sweet smile of accidental fortune came upon him. His claim yielded half a million dollars in gold. He secured this sum and, unannounced to friends or family, brought it to Seattle. He found his wife working at the washboard to support herself and three grown daughters. He determined that life's luxuries should no longer be denied them. He bought new dresses of latest fashion for mother and the girls and a white parasol for each, and thus arrayed, although it was midwinter, he ordered a cab, and the family enjoyed a drive about the city—an indulgence which they had never before enjoyed or dreamed of. As they drove about the city the old gentleman sat on the driver's seat and pompously smoked two cigars at the same time. This was the first step of the delusion brought by his good fortune. Soon he became convinced that he had secured his fortune solely because of his great mental capacity and ability, and he was offended that his financial genius was not generally recognized.

The Democratic Party is passing through the first stage into the second. It is now confident that this temporary prosperity of misfortune is due solely to its wonderful achievements. The rest of the world knows it is entirely due to accident.

The war in Europe has compelled our competitors to become our best customers. It has compelled them to buy from us. It has compelled them to stop selling to us. The price of their existence has compelled them to do this. Our trade has increased but little with any nation not at war. It has decreased with most of them. Our export trade has increased enormously, but all that increase is measured exactly by the increased sales caused by the war.

We are selling to-day products to Europe made necessary on account of the war to the amount of $300,000,000 a month—$3,600,000,000 a year. Every forty days an amount sufficient to construct the Panama Canal. No such financial fortune ever before came to any nation of earth. It is brought by the accident and horrors of war. This is the basis—and the only basis—for all our prosperity, such as it is to-day. And this prosperity to-day exists, not because of the action of the Democratic administration but in spite of all its blundering and stupidity.

For the first time in the world's history we have heard the argument advanced that for us to be at peace and sell to our competitors vastly more than we ever sold them before, at higher prices than ever before, is a great industrial calamity to this country that only the genius of a Democratic administration could overcome.

Before this war in Europe broke out we had experienced nine months of the present free-trade tariff law and during that time there was a greater falling off of revenues, there were more business failures, more mills and factories closed, more men were thrown out of employment, more beggars and paupers were made, more idleness and want brought upon us, more demands were made upon charity to care for the cold and hungry than during any other nine months in our Nation's history, not excepting the days of starvation and rags under Grover Cleveland. [Applause on the Republican side.] The war in Europe has been a calamity to the race beyond human conception, but it has been the industrial salvation of this country. Our prosperity is entirely created by that indescribable tragedy. But for the war this Nation would to-day be suffering industrially beyond imagination and description. We would be in the midst of panic and poverty that would make the days of '93 to '97 look like greatest prosperity by comparison.

CERTAIN INDUSTRIAL INVASION.

When the millions of men now in the armies of Europe turn from pursuits of war to the pursuits of peace, when they leave the battle fields and return to the workshop and the mill and the mine and the farm, what, then, will be the effect upon our industrial condition?

When these millions, burdened with debt and struggling with poverty, when they cease to buy from us munitions of war, when they cease to buy from us the things that they eat and wear, when they begin to produce and produce more cheaply than ever before, when this mighty host becomes competitors instead of customers, then we will witness an industrial invasion of this country that will surpass all former industrial wars as the present war in Europe surpasses all others of history.

To meet this contest we are utterly helpless. For this contest we are making no preparation whatever. Against this invasion we have torn down every defense, destroyed every weapon and disarmed and discouraged every soldier.

We should prepare for war. We should be ready always to repel any invader. Upon this question all agree. The only reason that there is any difference of opinion in this country to-day upon the question of "preparedness" is because there is a difference of opinion as to the danger of invasion. But if we knew that we would be invaded, that about it there could be no question of doubt, then certainly no American but what would be in favor of most complete preparedness without a single day of delay. As certain as civilization endures, just that certain will we suffer an industrial invasion as soon as the struggle in Europe ends. Upon this question there can be no difference of opinion. What will be done in that day when our land is flooded with the products of cheap labor, when our mills and factories must close, and our land again becomes filled with the idle, hungry unemployed? If our present administration continues to conduct the affairs of the Government the suffering and poor in that day will again be fed with classic phrases upon "psychological" prosperity, they will be clothed with scholarly essays upon the beauties of free trade and the glories of new freedom and warmed with smug and smirking advice upon efficiency.

If our present tariff law remains upon our statute books a period of depression will begin in this country within 24 hours after peace is declared, and within 12 months after that time we will be in a period of panic and poverty never before equaled in our national experience. Then will the people of this country realize, what they now know, that our prosperity to-day is due to the war in Europe. To take no step to avert this certain disaster is treason against the American people.

If the party in power does not know this, then the price of their stupidity will be well-merited political oblivion. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Let us examine in detail this prosperity so exultingly proclaimed by the Democratic Party. Upon what foundation does it rest? What is its inspiration and its cause? Let us look upon the peaceful picture of prosperity this side of the ocean and then turn to the bloody picture upon the other and see if there is any relation between the two.

PROSPERITY OF THE FARMER.

They point to the prosperity of the farmer. True, we have the largest wheat crop in our history, and we have sold more to Europe than ever before. Our sale of wheat to Europe during the first year of the war compared with the first year of the present tariff law in time of peace increased from $103,595,000 worth to $316,262,000 worth, a gain of 205 per cent. Our wheat is used to feed the armies of Europe. But what was wheat worth in this country at the beginning of the war? To show the effect that the war has had upon our prosperity, let us take for comparison the year from September, 1913, to September, 1914, the year of peace and the first year of the Underwood law, and compare it with September, 1914, to September, 1915, the year of war and the second year of the Underwood law.

During the year of peace we sold in breadstuffs to Europe $181,484,000 worth. In the year of war we sold $567,607,000, a gain of 213 per cent.

In the year of peace we sold to Europe horses to the value of $3,177,000. In the year of war we sold them horses to the value of $82,276,000, a gain of 2,490 per cent.

In the year of peace we sold to Europe mules to the value of $622,000. In the year of war we sold them mules to the value of $18,041,000, a gain of 2,795 per cent.

During the year of peace we sold to Europe hay to the value of $790,000. During the year of war we sold to Europe hay to the value of $2,263,000, a gain of 233 per cent.

During the year of peace we sold to Europe meats and dairy products to the value of $138,736,000. During the year of war we sold them meats and dairy products to the value of $243,098,000, a gain of 75 per cent.

During the year of peace we sold to Europe sugar to the value of $4,341,000. During the year of war we sold to Europe sugar to the value of $36,816,000, a gain of 748 per cent.

Why should not the farmer of this country be prosperous when he is feeding the greatest armies that this world has ever seen? Does the Democratic Party think that there is a farmer in all America that can be deceived as to the reason of their present prosperity or that has forgotten the conditions that prevailed in this country the year before the war and the first year of the Underwood law upon our statute books?

MINES.

But we are told that the mines of this country are enjoying great prosperity also. It is true that we are selling vast quantities of the products of our mines to Europe. They are needed for war purposes.

Taking the same dates heretofore used—that is, from September, 1913, to September, 1914, the year of peace, and September, 1914, to September, 1915, the year of war—and official statistics tell a convincing story.

During the year of peace we sold to Europe $12,870,000 worth of goods manufactured from aluminum, brass, lead, and zinc. In the year of war we sold of the same products to Europe of the value of $66,730,000, a gain of 419 per cent. Zinc is necessary in the manufacture of shells. In this one item alone our sales increased from $785,000 in the year of peace to $26,323,000 in the year of war, a gain of 3,253 per cent. Is it necessary to stop to explain the reason for the prosperity of our mines?

MANUFACTURES.

They tell us, too, that our woolen mills are running, while many of them were closed down the first year of this Democratic tariff law. Is there an explanation?

In the year of peace we sold to Europe woolen goods to the value of $4,753,000. In the year of war we sold to Europe woolen goods to the value of $32,057,000, a gain of 574 per cent. Is any further demonstration needed as to the cause of the present condition of the woolen mills?

The leather industry, they inform us, is no longer depressed as it was before the war. Let statistics give the answer.

In the year of peace we sold to Europe men's shoes to the value of $9,603,000. In the year of war we sold to Europe men's shoes to the value of $22,669,000, a gain of 267 per cent.

In the year of peace we sold to Europe goods manufactured from leather to the value of $43,390,000. In the year of war we sold to Europe goods manufactured from leather to the value of $90,804,000, a gain of 109 per cent.

In the year of peace we sold to Europe harness and saddlery to the value of $793,000. In the year of war we sold to Europe harness and saddlery to the value of $18,434,000, a gain of 2,223 per cent.

Is there anything mysterious about the increased activity in the leather industry?

In the steel industry there has been great activity also. Steel is the one thing that enters more directly into the manufacture of munitions of war than perhaps any other. Look at the figures in regard to this industry.

In the year of peace we sold to Europe steel bars and billets to the value of $7,590,000. In the year of war we sold to Europe of the same products to the value of $21,743,000, a gain of 186 per cent.

In the year of peace we sold to Europe barbed and other wire to the value of $7,472,000. In the year of war we sold to Europe barbed and other wire to the value of $18,882,000, a gain of 153 per cent.

In the year of peace we sold to Europe firearms to the value of $3,171,000. In the year of war we sold to Europe firearms to the value of $11,591,000, a gain of 265 per cent.

In the year of peace we sold to Europe explosives to the value of $6,244,000. In the year of war we sold to Europe explosives to the value of $71,806,000, a gain of 1,050 per cent.

In the year of peace we sold to Europe medical appliances to the value of $1,571,000. In the year of war we sold to Europe medical appliances to the value of $5,218,000, a gain of 231 per cent.

In the year of peace we sold to Europe machine tools to the value of $12,536,000. In the year of war we sold to Europe machine tools to the value of $34,550,000, a gain of 175 per cent.

What of our automobile industry? The first year of the Underwood law drove many automobile establishments into bankruptcy. To-day they are running again. Let the figures answer why.

During the year of peace we sold to Europe automobiles and automobile tires to the value of $34,000,000. During the year of war we sold to Europe automobiles and automobile tires to the value of $92,000,000, a gain of 170 per cent.

During the year from September, 1913, to September, 1914, the year of peace under the present free-trade law, there were more idle cars rusting on the sidetracks of this country than ever before. But now these cars are moving again. They are carrying provisions down to the sea to be sent to the nations at war. Eliminate this business and the conditions of our railroads would be as bad as they were in the early part of 1914.

Our shipyards are busier than they have been for many years. But what are they doing? Building ships to carry supplies to the armies of Europe. Germany's great fleet of vessels is interned in the various ports of the world. Many vessels have been destroyed during the war. Never was there such a demand for shipping, but this is entirely due to the result of the contest in Europe.

THE CAUSE OF PROSPERITY.

Every industry in this Nation to-day that is enjoying even a normal degree of prosperity derives that prosperity from the awful tragedy that is now devastating the world. And official figures will demonstrate in every instance that this is true.

Our trade with Europe during the year from September, 1914, to September, 1915—the year of war—as compared with the year immediately preceding—the year of peace—increased in "war orders" alone over $1,010,000,000.

The wayfaring man, though a fool, can look upon these figures and there will read the story of our present prosperity.

Every prosperous mill and mine, field, and factory, and workshop in this Nation to-day is directly connected by the sordid threads of gain with the blood-red battle fields of Europe. Cut these connections and our prosperity would wither as does the blossoming harvest before the hot winds of the desert. When the last echo of the last cannon shot dies in Europe then dies our present prosperity.

PROSPERITY OF WAR.

Where do the products of our present prosperity go to-day? Where are they used?

Go to Europe, visit the front, where is being waged the most costly and bloody struggle in all human history, and you will know. You ride out in an American automobile to the trenches dug with American tools, lined with American lumber, protected by American barbed wire, manned with American guns, filled with American ammunition, defended by men equipped, clothed, and fed with American products. American aeroplanes are scouting overhead, the cavalry dashes to the front on American horses, the light artillery is brought forward on American mules.

Wait until the lull of battle comes. Wait until the white flag of truce is flying, and then leave the trenches and walk forth upon that awful field of slaughter. Examine the dying, white-faced soldier as he is carried from the field of death. His cap is made from American material. His uniform from cloth made in America. His shoes are made in America. Remove them—his socks are made in America. His underclothes are made in America. His cartridge belt is made in America, filled with cartridges made in America. His knapsack is made in America. It is filled with provisions produced in America. From his dying grasp falls his gun made in America. His medicine case and contents are from America. Unwrap the bloodstained bandage of first aid; it is made in America. He is taken to the hospital in an American ambulance. There the angels of pity—the Red Cross nurses from America—soothe the agony of his dying hour. He takes American medicine. He is operated upon with American surgical instruments. The anesthetic of mercy is from America. He is carried to his last resting place upon an American stretcher, placed in a trench dug with an American pick, and the mound above his uncoffined form is heaped and rounded with an American shovel.

These are the surroundings and here is the hell where our present prosperity is coined.

Whatever we may think of the justification or the righteousness of our actions in selling to the warring nations, certainly there is no sane mind on all God's footstool but what regrets the conditions that causes us to do it.

I have no intention of criticizing those who sell to the warring hosts in Europe. That is not the question I am now considering. Those who sell them food and clothing may believe that they are performing not only a lawful act but one of humanity and mercy. Those who sell them guns and ammunition may believe that they are performing the greatest and noblest duty in placing means of defense in the hands of those whom they believe to be fighting for life, for liberty, for home, for all that is dearest and most sacred in human existence. Others may think that such acts are in the highest degree to be condemned, and believe that financial gain is the only motive. I am not passing judgment upon these acts. But to boast of gains secured from such conditions is abhorent to all right-thinking human beings.

We might admire and applaud the physician that worked night and day for humanity in time of some great epidemic, even if he made money in so doing, but we would hate and despise him if he were to boast of the prosperity that he had coined from this human misery, and would consider him a sordid monster if he rejoiced at the calamity that brought him the opportunity. Whatever the justification of our acts for selling now at the rate of $50,000,000 per week to the belligerents, we would have no admiration for anyone that would boast of the prosperity coming to us from such sales. We would look upon anyone who would be proud of such prosperity with something of the same feeling of horror as we would look upon the ghoul that would boast of the wealth that he had secured in the darkness of the night by crawling his way over the field of death after the battle and robbing the dead and dying. We would have something of the same feeling of horror and disgust for anyone that would boast of this prosperity that we would have for the repulsive wretch that boasted of his wealth that consisted of the gold that he had extracted from the teeth of the grinning skeletons left as the grim relics of this awful destruction of human life.

Who will boast of the prosperity here that is measured by the blood and tears shed across the sea? Our prosperity is measured by the toll of human life taken from the armies of Europe, We want the prosperity of peace and not the prosperity of war. We want the prosperity that tells of happiness and content and joy, and not the prosperity of grief and anguish and despair. Our present prosperity is the prosperity of misery and misfortune. It is the prosperity of murder and passion. Our present prosperity is human life measured in money. Our present prosperity is coined from human hate, stained with human blood, mildewed with human tears, filled with human agony and despair, blackened with shattered hopes and ruined lives and marked and marred with tragic human death. I hope the terrible truth may be burned into the brain of the American people until no man will dare to boast of this battle-field prosperity. If the Democratic Party wishes to claim the credit for our present blood-soaked prosperity, then certainly there are none that desire to share that honor with it. [Applause on the Republican side.]

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. FARLEY, by unanimous consent, at the request of Mr. CONRY, was granted leave of absence indefinitely, on account of illness.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

Mr. SCOTT, by unanimous consent, was granted leave to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, the papers in the case of Henry Wachter, Sixty-third Congress, no adverse report having been made thereon.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

By unanimous consent, at the request of Mr. KEATING, the Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of the bill (H. R. 651) prescribing certain duties for carriers subject to the act to regulate commerce, and for other purposes, and the same was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

CALL OF COMMITTEES.

The SPEAKER. This is Calendar Wednesday, and the Clerk will call the committees.

The Clerk proceeded to call the list of committees.

WATER-POWER DEVELOPMENT ON PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. FERRIS (when the Committee on the Public Lands was called). Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill H. R. 408, known as the water-power bill. It is on the Union Calendar.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read the bill by title, as follows:

A bill (H. R. 408) to provide for the development of water power and the use of public lands in relation thereto, and for other purposes.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to consider this bill in the House as in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. FERRIS] asks unanimous consent that this bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. I think, Mr. Speaker, this bill is too important to be considered without an opportunity to talk more than five minutes on it.

Mr. FERRIS. And, pending that, I was going to try to see if we could agree upon the division of the time. Is that satisfactory to the gentleman?

Mr. MANN. There is no adequate amount of time allowed pending debate in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] objects, and the House automatically resolves itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, with the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON] in the chair.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 408) to provide for the development of water power and the use of public lands in relation thereto, and for other purposes, with Mr. HARRISON in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is now in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of

the bill (H. R. 408) to provide for the development of water power and the use of public lands in relation thereto, and for other purposes. The Clerk will read the bill.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with and in lieu thereof the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with and that in lieu thereof it be printed in the RECORD. Is there objection?

Mr. CANNON. I object.

The Clerk read the bill at length.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, there are certain salient provisions that I think every adequate water-power bill should contain. I shall try to enumerate them:

First. No legislation, Executive order, or departmental ruling should permit the patenting or the title in fee to pass out of the Federal Government under any conditions. The fee title should be reserved in perpetuity to the United States.

Second. The dam sites should be leased for a period of time not longer than 50 years, without any entangling alliances or phrases difficult to understand, on which the courts might quibble or debate as to the relative rights of the Federal Government and the lessee after the term has expired.

Third. The recapture provision should provide that all nonperishable property, such as land, water rights, dam sites, good will, and so forth, should go back to the Federal Government at actual cost, and that all perishable property in connection with the plant should come back to the Federal Government at the end of the lease at its fair value. In both cases the interest of the public is conserved and made certain.

Fourth. Strong, clear, well-understood provisions should be inserted in the lease contract for the revocation of the permit for a violation of the conditions thereof.

Fifth. Provisions should be inserted in the lease requiring diligence and prompt construction of the plant so that the property may not be held for speculative purposes.

Sixth. A royalty or rental for the use of dam sites and the property of the Federal Government should be required in all cases except for municipalities who furnish current to consumers without profit.

Seventh. The Federal Government should at all times maintain its paramountcy and full control.

Eighth. Annual reports should be exacted from the power companies, so that the public might at all times know of their acts and doings.

Ninth. The Federal Government should reserve to itself full power to fix rates for service, capitalization, bond issues, and so forth, in interstate projects and where there is no public utilities commission for this purpose in intrastate projects.

Tenth. Each lease, permit, or consent of Congress should contain a provision that upon proof that any such permittees, lessees, or grantees have conspired to prevent the development of water power or to limit the output of already constructed plants the lease should be revocable in a court of competent jurisdiction.

Mr. Chairman, section 1 of the pending bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to lease the reserved and unreserved Government lands of the United States, national parks excepted, for a term of not exceeding 50 years for the purpose of water-power development.

(a) The provision on page 2, from line 9 to 15, inclusive, requires the chief officer of the department who has jurisdiction over any of the reserve lands who finds that such lease for water-power and hydroelectric development will not injure or destroy or be inconsistent with the purposes for which the reservation was created. This is thought to be necessary to avoid conflict.

(b) The second provision of section 1, occurring on page 2 and within lines 16 to 20, inclusive, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to grant preference to applications for lease by States, counties, and municipalities when the applications are made for municipal uses and purposes. This is thought to be justice, for where a State, county, or municipality elects to develop hydroelectric power for their own use it is thought to be the highest use and in the interest of the public that they do not have to compete with some selfish corporation which might be able to marshal securities and become a more apt bidder therefor.

(c) The further provision in section 11, page 2, beginning in line 20 and including the remainder of the section, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to issue temporary permits which authorize the occupation of the land for water-power development for a period not exceeding one year to enable the applicant to secure necessary engineering data, determine the feasibility of the project, and to finance the same; further, authorizing the extension of the one-year period when, in the discretion of the Secretary, unusual weather conditions or other conditions beyond the control of the applicant occur and make the same advisable. The advisability of this is apparent, due to the fact that much of this development has to be carried on on borrowed money. It requires time and engineering investigation to develop whether or not a project is feasible, whether or not the product can be disposed of, whether or not the money can be secured to develop it, whether or not water rights are in conflict, and, if so, time is required to purchase them. It is thought that such a provision and such authority vested in the Secretary is in the public interest and will bring about development of water-power resources; will not unduly tie up the property and cold storage it, so to speak, but will allow honest investors an opportunity to take the necessary preliminary steps looking to a final development of the property.

SECTION 2.

Section 2 provides that the lease shall contain a provision for the diligent, orderly, and reasonable development and continuous operation, subject to market conditions. Section 2 also enables the Secretary of the Interior, when he thinks it advisable, to put a provision in the lease denying to the operator or lessee the right to contract for the disposition of more than 50 per cent of the total output to any one consumer. It is thought to be of the highest importance that the lease, which is the original contract between the Government and the applicant, should bear all these provisions, which are almost sure to become more and more important during the life of the lease. It will also be observed that section 2 provides that the Secretary of the Interior may limit the amount of electrical energy that may be sold to any one person. It is thought wise to give him this power, but it was not thought the part of wisdom to make it mandatory. In some instances such a provision would be very helpful to ward off and break down monopoly where it exists, but where no monopoly exists it might be oppressive and unnecessary.

SECTION 3.

Section 3 provides that where hydroelectric power is generated in two or more States, the regulation and control of service and of charges for service to consumers and of the issuance of stock and bonds by the lessee is conferred upon the Secretary of the Interior or committed to such body as may be provided for by Federal statute. This is thought extremely advisable; otherwise, where electricity is generated in more than one State and State control is ineffective and inoperative, then and in that event it is thought to be the part of wisdom to confer upon the Secretary of the Interior power to regulate the same. It was also thought important to have the legislation indicate that the time might come when Congress in its wisdom might elect to confer this power either upon the Interstate Commerce Commission or some other Federal water power commission that Congress might create. Then, and in that event, the power of the Secretary of the Interior would cease, and such power step in and take control as Congress might provide.

The provision occurring on page 4, beginning at the end of line 4, is an antimonopoly provision, which authorizes combinations in the interest of efficient service, but expressly prohibits combinations, agreements, arrangements, or understandings, expressed or implied, to limit the output of electrical energy, to restrain trade with foreign nations or between two or more States or within any one State, or to fix, maintain, or increase prices for electrical energy or service. It will be observed that it is an extremely difficult task to properly regulate monopoly in connection with water power, for numerous instances can be cited when to allow combinations and union of effort and enterprise is found to be strictly in the interest of the public; but, of course, the general rule is otherwise, and it was the thought of the committee in dealing with this intricate question that the widest latitude should be given to the Secretary of the Interior, and that by experience and personal contact with the subject he could handle the matter more intelligently without too many fetters and restraints.

SECTION 4.

Section 4 provides that without the written consent of the Secretary of the Interior the lessee or power development company shall not sell or deliver power to a distributing company except in case of an emergency, and then only for a period not exceeding 30 days. It further provides that the lease shall not be assignable or transferable without the written consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

The provision occurring on page 4, section 4, line 17, expressly provides that the lessee shall be allowed to execute mortgages

or trust deed on the property for the purpose of financing the project. It expressly provides, however, that in the event of such transfer, whether voluntary or involuntary, it shall be subject to all the conditions of approval under which such rights were held as contained in the prior lease and in the act. This provision is thought to be imperative, due to the fact that much, if not quite all, of the development of hydroelectric energy must of necessity be done on borrowed capital, and it was not the wish of the committee to pass an act that would prevent financiers from financing the projects. It was the earnest wish of the committee and the proponents of this bill that the bill be made workable; that the bill be made attractive to capital, so that early and speedy development would occur, thereby reducing the cost of power to all who use it; and that the results intended would flow from the highest use of the natural resources bequeathed to us by nature.

SECTION 5.

Section 5 provides for the retaking of the property at the end of the lease, and indicates just how the property is to be retaken. In a word, it provides that all nonperishable property, which is sure to increase in value rather than decrease, such as lands, water rights, rights of way, and good will, the actual cost shall be paid therefor. The section further provides that all other property, such as structures, machinery, and so forth, that are apt to depreciate rather than increase in value, it is thought to be in the interest of the public to provide that the fair value shall be paid therefor, so that in retaking the property the public will not be forced to pay more than the property is actually worth. Your committee feels sure that section 5 lays down the correct rule for a retaking of the property.

The section contains a provision on page 5, line 21, which expressly provides that the reasonable value referred to shall not include or be affected by the value of the franchise or good will or profits to be earned on pending contracts or any other intangible element. It was the thought of the committee that this was clearly in the interest of the public. It was thought that it was but common justice that when we lease the property of the Government for a term of years the lessee should not be permitted to heap up the unearned increment, the good will, and other intangible elements that naturally go along with a business of this sort. It is the thought that the only thing that distinguishes a lease from a grant in perpetuity is the ability of the Federal Government to retake it. Therefore, it is the thought of your committee that this recapture provision of this bill or any other bill is of the highest importance and one that should be looked into carefully.

SECTION 6.

Section 6 lays down the three specific things that the Federal Government can do at the expiration of any lease made under this act. First, the Federal Government may retake it and operate it itself; second, it may renew the lease to the original lessee upon such terms and conditions and for such term as may be authorized under the then existing applicable laws; third, the Secretary of the Interior, upon the expiration of the lease, may lease the property of the original lessee to a new lessee upon such new conditions, new terms, and for such new periods of time as the applicable laws of that date authorize, providing that the new lessee shall pay for the property according to the rule laid down in section 5 of this act. It is the thought that section 6 makes it sufficiently clear that at the expiration of the term the Federal Government will have a free hand to do what it desires to do with the property. It is thought that anything short of this would be giving away more than the public or Congress would intend to do. This section 6 merely magnifies the necessity of an appropriate recapture provision; for example, if the Federal Government elected to lease the property to a new lessee, one of the first controversies that would arise would be, Can I secure possession of the property, and what is the rate I must pay for the property of the preceding lessee? If the method of recapture was simple, easy, plain, and well understood and on equitable grounds, so that the lessee would not have to pay for watered stock and inflated values, then and in that event prospective lessees for the property would be numerous, the rights would be valuable to the Government, and good results would flow in every direction.

But, on the other hand, if the method of recapture was onerous, complex, and difficult of understanding the rights of the Government would be of little or no value, applicants for the property would be few and hesitating, and the disaster that would come to the public by reason of such a provision would be that the original lessee would continue to hold the property and in all probability refuse to submit to new conditions, and while the Congress would have intended to issue a lease, would have in fact and in reality issued a grant in perpetuity, a thing that this Congress does not desire and a thing that the American people will not in silence permit to be done.

SECTION 7.

This section contemplates the arising of a condition which would warrant the lessee in contracting for the supply of electrical energy beyond the term of his lease. In that event the section authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, if he deems it for the public interest, to give his approval of the execution of such contracts, and in the event such approval is given the Government of the United States or the original lessee's successor is required to fulfill the term of the contract which extends beyond the life of the original lease. There will be a difference of opinion about the advisability of this section. It was the thought of your committee, however, that instances might arise where it would be highly necessary and important that the original lessee have more or less freedom in bidding for contracts in order to meet competition, and in some cases it might be necessary to go beyond the life of the lease. It is thought that the necessity for this is brought about by the fact that much of the water power potentiality is already in the hands of private persons, who of course can contract for service for terms indefinite in character. To not give the Government lessees under this act a fair opportunity to compete with the already entrenched water-power companies might be a burden and handicap on our Government lessees greater than we should inflict and might serve as an aid to power companies already entrenched, who would delight to longer be without competition and without additional development of electricity. I repeat, there will be a difference of opinion about this section, but the more the committee thought about it and the more we studied the situation the more we were convinced that to give the Secretary this power was sure to result in good, and the committee was unanimously of the opinion that it should be done.

SECTION 8.

Section 8 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to enter into contracts with the lessee and to specify in the lease such charge of rental for all power developed by the lessee for any purpose, as may be deemed appropriate in each individual case. The section further provides that the proceeds from such hydroelectric development shall be paid into the reclamation fund, and after it has been used by the fund for one term and returned to the reclamation fund, one-half of the moneys so returned shall be turned over to the States to be appropriated by the State legislature for the benefit of the public schools and other educational institutions or for public improvement, or for both, as the legislature may elect.

Under the reclamation act of 1902 all proceeds from the sale of Government lands goes into the reclamation fund, and inasmuch as the development of the water power on nonnavigable streams are on the public lands of the United States, it would seem proper that the returns should likewise go into the reclamation fund. Under the terms of the reclamation act the moneys so used for reclamation purposes in each instance become a lien upon the land and are later returned to the fund for disposition as Congress may provide. Hence, it is thought that until water power reaches a higher state of development and until more of the arid lands of the West have been irrigated it would seem advisable to use the proceeds for the further irrigation and development of the West and treat it as a fund derived from the sale of public lands.

The provision commencing in line 19, page 7, provides that where water power is generated by municipalities for municipal purposes only that such leases shall be executed by the Secretary of the Interior without rental or charge. It also provides that for development of not in excess of 25 horsepower leases may be issued to individuals or associations for mining or domestic uses without charge. It will be observed that this is a relaxation of the act where States, counties, or municipalities elect to construct, own, and operate their own light or power plant. It will be observed that the use is restricted for municipal purposes only and without profit.

It will further be observed that the small projects of less than 25 horsepower are used by individual settlers for pumping water and other domestic uses and that it was thought that it was not advisable for the Government to try to collect revenue therefrom. Many such minor plants are now in operation, and it was the thought of your committee that they should not be molested and that additional enterprises small in character would be advisable and without objection.

SECTION 9.

Section 9 is thought to be a provision which will insure regulation of hydroelectric power development within a State

where the State has refused or failed for any cause to provide for a public utilities commission which would have power to regulate rates, service, issuance of stock and bonds, and so forth, and until such time as the State creates such a commission the Secretary of the Interior would have power to regulate it. This is thought to be no invasion of State rights or no trampling upon the laws of the States, for if for any reason the regulation of an intrastate project by the Secretary of the Interior is offensive to them the matter could readily be obviated by the enactment of a law providing for a public utilities commission, and surely no one would advocate that where the State did not regulate that the Federal Government should likewise be precluded from regulation.

SECTION 10.

Section 10 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to allow lands that have been heretofore reserved for water-power purposes to be used for other and additional purposes, subject always to the superior right of the Government or its assignees to develop hydroelectric power thereon. It will be observed that many water-power sites have been withdrawn over the country under the Pickett Act of June 25, 1910. In some instances large areas were withdrawn, portions of which in all probability will not be necessary. It was therefore thought the part of wisdom to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to allow these lands to be used for other purposes, always reserving to the Federal Government the right of overflow and always subordinate to the superior use of hydroelectric development, and for this reason the section was incorporated. The provision in section 10, in line 4, page 9, provides that where locations, entries, or selections are filed or have been allowed the land shall proceed to patent, subject to a limitation to be inserted in the patent which shall preserve to the Federal Government all rights for power purposes.

SECTION 11.

Section 11 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to examine books and accounts of lessees, and to require them to submit statements, representations, or reports, including information as to cost of water rights, lands, easements, and other property acquired, production, use, distribution, and sale of energy, all of which statements, representations, or reports so required shall be upon oath and upon such blanks as the Secretary of the Interior may require. It provides further that any person making any false statement, representation, or report under oath shall be subject to punishment as for perjury. It was the thought of your committee that as the Government was parting with this property for a long term of years that it ought to reserve to itself the right to know just what its lessees were doing with the property in each and every case, and it is thought that section 11 as written in the bill will accomplish that.

SECTION 12.

The section provides that whenever the terms of the lease are broken the lease may be canceled by a court of competent jurisdiction. There will be some difference of opinion as to whether the Secretary ought to have this summary power as distinguished from having it tried in a court, but the committee, after carefully considering it, was of the opinion that the lessee would have to incur such a large expense it was most too great a hazard to allow the lease to be canceled by the Secretary of the Interior. It was thought more advisable to have it adjudicated in a court of competent jurisdiction, and to do otherwise, it was thought, would frighten away development and be disastrous to the highest development of water power.

SECTION 13.

Section 13 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to make such rules and regulations as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this act. This gives the Secretary full power to make appropriate rules and regulations applicable to the circumstances in each project. It was thought that market conditions and other conditions will make the several projects widely differ, and it was thought best to give the Secretary of the Interior full power to make rules and regulations applicable to each individual case. It is apparently impossible and inadvisable to try to write into the statutes harsh general provisions which would be necessary in some instances and wholly inoperative and unworkable in others. The testimony of all the experts before the committee was to the effect that the greatest latitude should be given to the Secretary, so he can properly proceed in the widely differing cases.

SECTION 14.

Section 14 is a section disclaiming any intention on the part of the Federal Government to interfere with vested rights or the State laws with reference to water rights or the appropriate distribution of water used for irrigation or municipal purposes. It is thought that water-power development ordinarily will not in any way interfere with the rights of the States, but this disclaimer has put any doubts to rest that may have arisen in the premises.

SECTION 15.

Section 15 repeals acts in conflict with the legislation under consideration and excepts certain acts of Congress which it is not desired to repeal.

The proviso on page 11, beginning with line 3, shall not be construed as revoking or as affecting any permits or valid existing rights of way heretofore given or granted pursuant to law, but at the option of the permittee any permit heretofore given for the development, generation, transmission, or utilization of hydroelectric power may be surrendered and the permittee given a lease for the same premises under the provisions of this act.

ESTIMATED POTENTIAL HORSEPOWER IN THE UNITED STATES.

The estimates for the developed and undeveloped potential horsepower of the United States range from 20,000,000 to 200,000,000 horsepower. A more conservative estimate ranges from 28,000,000 to 35,000,000 horsepower. Only 6,000,000 horsepower have been developed and are now in use. Estimated products for 1905 produced by hydroelectric power $17,000,000,000, or seven times the total receipts of the railroads of the country.

LOCATION OF HYDROELECTRIC ENERGY BY GROUPS OF STATES.

North Atlantic group of States, 2,200,000 horsepower, or 7.9 per cent of the aggregate.

South Atlantic group of States, 2,300,000 horsepower, or 8.2 per cent of the aggregate.

North Central group of States, 1,700,000 horsepower, or 6 per cent of the aggregate.

South Central group of States, 1,500,000 horsepower, or 5.3 per cent of the aggregate.

Western group of States, 20,400,000 horsepower, or 72.6 per cent of the aggregate.

A later and more complete compilation of figures has been made up from estimates gathered by the Geological Survey in 1908 for the National Conservation Association, and later revised and brought up to date by the Commissioner of Corporations in his report on Water Power Developed in the United States, 1912. It is interesting to observe the amount of potential horsepower by States and the percentage each bears to the whole. It is interesting to observe that approximately 72 per cent of the whole amount of potential water power in the United States is in the western group of States, a large portion of which will come under the provisions of the bill now under discussion.

Feeling that the same will be of interest and of value, I insert them in the RECORD at this point, so that more accurate knowledge may be had as to the potential water power in the United States, in plain figures, both with a minimum and a maximum estimate:

TABLE NO. 1.—*Potential water-power resources, minimum and maximum estimates of the several States and percentage relation, by States and by geographic divisions.*

	Total potential water power.			
	Minimum.		Maximum.	
	Horsepower.	Per cent.	Horsepower.	Per cent.
New England:				
1. Maine	443,000	1.59	809,000	1.50
2. New Hampshire	135,000	.48	246,000	.46
3. Vermont	94,000	.33	172,000	.32
4. Massachusetts	118,000	.43	228,000	.42
5. Rhode Island	6,000	.02	13,000	.02
6. Connecticut	72,000	.26	137,000	.26
Middle Atlantic:				
7. New York	1,037,000	3.71	1,698,000	3.15
8. New Jersey	44,000	.16	106,000	.20
9. Pennsylvania	276,000	.99	684,000	1.27
East North Central:				
10. Ohio	59,000	.21	178,000	.33
11. Indiana	43,000	.16	118,000	.22
12. Illinois	192,000	.69	345,000	.64
13. Michigan	180,000	.64	293,000	.55
14. Wisconsin	358,000	1.28	670,000	1.24
West North Central:				
15. Minnesota	232,000	.83	494,000	.92
16. Iowa	160,000	.57	382,000	.71
17. Missouri	72,000	.26	163,000	.30
18. North Dakota	88,000	.31	207,000	.38
19. South Dakota	43,000	.16	75,000	.14
20. Nebraska	196,000	.70	366,000	.68
21. Kansas	111,000	.40	269,000	.50

TABLE No. 1.—*Potential water-power resources, etc.*—Continued.

	Total potential water power.			
	Minimum.		Maximum.	
	Horse-power.	Per cent.	Horse-power.	Per cent.
South Atlantic:				
22. Delaware	5,000	0.02	11,000	0.02
23. Maryland and District of Columbia	48,000	.17	133,000	.24
24 Virginia	492,000	1.76	870,000	1.61
25. West Virginia	381,000	1.36	1,051,000	1.95
26. North Carolina	578,000	2.07	875,000	1.62
27. South Carolina	460,000	1.64	677,000	1.25
28. Georgia	374,000	1.34	627,000	1.16
29. Florida	8,000	.03	13,000	.02
East South Central:				
30. Kentucky	83,000	.30	197,000	.37
31. Tennessee	463,000	1.66	761,000	1.41
32. Alabama	509,000	1.82	943,000	1.74
33. Mississippi	32,000	.11	63,000	.12
West South Central:				
34. Arkansas	22,000	.08	61,000	.11
35. Louisiana	1,000	.00	2,000	.00
36. Oklahoma	75,000	.27	208,000	.39
37. Texas	255,000	.91	551,000	1.02
Mountain:				
38. Montana	2,749,000	9.84	4,331,000	8.03
39. Idaho	2,362,000	8.45	5,067,000	9.40
40. Wyoming	773,000	2.76	1,305,000	2.42
41. Colorado	842,000	3.01	1,697,000	3.15
42. New Mexico	160,000	.57	439,000	.81
43. Arizona	893,000	3.20	1,698,000	3.15
44. Utah	743,000	2.66	1,318,000	2.45
45. Nevada	172,000	.62	276,000	.51
Pacific:				
46. Washington	4,932,000	17.65	8,647,000	16.04
47. Oregon	3,148,000	11.27	6,613,000	12.27
48. California	3,424,000	12.25	7,818,000	14.50
Recapitulation:				
49. New England	868,000	3.11	1,605,000	2.98
50. Middle Atlantic	1,357,000	4.86	2,488,000	4.62
51. East North Central	832,000	2.98	1,604,000	2.98
52. West North Central	902,000	3.23	1,956,000	3.63
53. South Atlantic	2,346,000	8.39	4,257,000	7.90
54. East South Central	1,087,000	3.89	1,964,000	3.64
55. West South Central	353,000	1.26	822,000	1.52
56. Mountain	8,694,000	31.11	16,131,000	29.92
57. Pacific	11,504,000	41.17	23,078,000	42.81
United States	27,943,000	100	53,905,000	100

It will doubtless be of interest to the House to know the amount of water power, steam power, and gas power in commercial central stations, municipal central stations, street and electric railways, and a few manufacturing plants for the year 1915. It is believed that the data for all except manufacturing plants is substantially complete. It is not asserted that the figures are complete for manufacturing plants, but only for the larger water-power developments employed in manufacturing. The best estimate as to the water-power development for all uses in the United States is considerably in excess of 6,000,000 horsepower. Of the total of 5,346,699 horsepower shown under the heading "Water power, all stations," 736,197 horsepower is used in manufacturing. The balance of 4,610,502 horsepower is strictly public-service use. The following table shows by States the total amount of water power, steam power, and gas power, first, by commercial central stations and similarly by municipal central stations. Of course, if a total of power for a given State is desired, it will be necessary to add together the amounts for the commercial central stations and the amounts for municipal central stations, if it is desired to be figured in horsepower, and if in kilo-volt-amperes, then it would be necessary to add the two columns together headed "Generators," which would give the total power in a given State by that method of measurement rather than by horsepower. It is as follows:

TABLE 2.—*Primary power, water power, steam power, and gas power, 1915, in horsepower and generator capacities in kilowatt amperes, in commercial and municipal central stations, street and electric railways, and a few manufacturing plants.*

[By States and by geographic divisions.]

	Commercial central stations.				
	Water power.	Steam power.	Gas power.	Total power.	Generators.
New England:					
1. Maine	103,221	33,871	155	137,247	81,933
2. New Hampshire	48,815	31,370	1,695	81,880	45,734
3. Vermont	84,963	22,171	989	108,123	70,981
4. Massachusetts	119,287	385,439	1,507	506,233	365,858
5. Rhode Island	2,485	90,710	1,625	94,820	45,295
6. Connecticut	41,910	101,099	75	143,084	104,689

TABLE 2.—*Primary power, water power, steam power, etc.*—Continued.

	Commercial central stations.				
	Water power.	Steam power.	Gas power.	Total power.	Generators.
Middle Atlantic:					
7. New York	587,637	812,206	6,306	1,406,149	997,731
8. New Jersey	9,835	305,585	1,710	317,130	221,283
9. Pennsylvania	167,862	598,162	9,585	775,609	571,704
East North Central:					
10. Ohio	19,773	555,674	5,938	581,385	436,321
11. Indiana	7,891	277,361	2,960	288,212	221,189
12 Illinois	48,650	806,736	3,852	859,238	628,363
13. Michigan	186,289	287,788	748	474,825	325,960
14. Wisconsin	155,930	177,540	7,268	340,738	219,248
West North Central:					
15. Minnesota	213,495	124,560	1,597	339,652	222,102
16. Iowa	158,721	129,891	1,442	290,054	239,769
17. Missouri	20,590	241,330	3,069	264,989	212,891
18. North Dakota	80	15,477	706	16,263	12,194
19. South Dakota	12,595	14,115	17,963	44,673	23,961
20. Nebraska	5,674	47,174	2,516	55,364	39,623
21. Kansas	11,563	63,080	4,544	79,187	52,041
South Atlantic:					
22. Delaware	54	16,300	250	16,604	11,725
23. Maryland and District of Columbia	2,539	203,650	505	206,694	151,849
24. Virginia	70,275	87,899	310	158,484	112,023
25. West Virginia	7,637	102,458	2,825	112,920	89,809
26. North Carolina	91,183	69,333	1,750	162,266	110,259
27. South Carolina	206,612	36,450	.....	243,062	162,161
28. Georgia	203,406	96,574	.....	299,980	215,660
29. Florida	7,030	25,685	1,165	33,880	23,361
East South Central:					
30. Kentucky	.....	71,090	1,035	72,125	53,284
31. Tennessee	97,535	68,824	80	166,439	129,074
32. Alabama	81,784	68,864	.....	150,648	122,909
33. Mississippi	.....	31,780	100	31,880	30,129
West South Central:					
34. Arkansas	2,200	44,857	245	47,302	31,377
35. Louisiana	.....	76,784	2,335	79,119	71,370
36. Oklahoma	1,400	44,513	5,500	51,413	37,896
37. Texas	6,552	190,105	13,347	210,004	157,450
Mountain:					
38. Montana	189,405	30,353	75	219,833	137,237
39. Idaho	148,410	9,430	500	158,340	111,795
40. Wyoming	2,364	14,345	20	16,729	11,160
41. Colorado	82,925	80,353	130	163,408	103,455
42. New Mexico	552	12,660	.....	13,212	12,362
43. Arizona	33,630	53,655	870	88,155	61,802
44. Utah	87,872	29,164	.....	117,036	76,322
45. Nevada	13,150	2,600	744	16,494	12,078
Pacific:					
46. Washington	265,491	78,404	166	344,061	232,999
47. Oregon	120,362	60,949	250	181,561	110,835
48. California	676,425	461,917	2,055	1,140,397	778,332
Recapitulation:					
49. New England	400,681	664,660	6,046	1,071,387	714,490
50. Middle Atlantic	765,334	1,715,953	17,601	2,498,888	1,790,718
51. E. North Central	418,533	2,105,099	20,766	2,544,398	1,831,081
52. W. North Central	422,718	635,627	31,837	1,090,182	802,581
53. South Atlantic	588,736	638,349	6,805	1,233,890	876,847
54. E. South Central	179,319	240,558	1,215	421,092	335,396
55. W. South Central	10,152	356,259	21,427	387,838	298,093
56. Mountain	558,308	232,560	2,339	793,207	526,211
57. Pacific	1,062,278	601,270	2,471	1,666,019	1,122,166
United States	4,406,059	7,190,335	110,507	11,706,901	8,297,583

	Municipal central stations.				
	Water power.	Steam power.	Gas power.	Total power.	Generators.
New England:					
1. Maine	1,996	805	.....	2,801	1,450
2. New Hampshire	600	545	.....	1,145	700
3. Vermont	4,910	1,830	.....	6,740	4,347
4. Massachusetts	1,270	31,573	980	33,823	21,166
5. Rhode Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Connecticut	.....	10,135	755	10,890	6,450
Middle Atlantic:					
7. New York	2,005	8,581	1,390	11,976	7,945
8. New Jersey	112	2,770	115	2,997	2,255
9. Pennsylvania	538	13,739	1,810	16,087	11,663
East North Central:					
10. Ohio	175	53,450	2,309	55,934	39,839
11. Indiana	200	28,980	285	29,465	22,580
12. Illinois	.....	20,706	200	20,906	13,661
13. Michigan	10,972	41,492	687	53,151	38,966
14. Wisconsin	3,143	13,809	1,225	18,177	12,656
West North Central:					
15. Minnesota	1,399	19,896	2,303	23,598	17,561
16. Iowa	710	14,517	1,595	16,822	11,724
17. Missouri	.....	19,331	170	19,501	14,193
18. North Dakota	.....	2,420	242	2,662	1,703
19. South Dakota	.....	1,420	936	2,356	1,645
20. Nebraska	5,050	12,490	1,924	19,461	14,073
21. Kansas	125	22,160	4,172	26,457	17,381
South Atlantic:					
22. Delaware	.....	1,535	.....	1,535	1,100
23. Maryland and District of Columbia	.....	2,533	.....	2,533	2,595

TABLE 2.—*Primary power, water power, steam power, etc.*—Continued.

	Municipal central stations.				
	Water power.	Steam power.	Gas power.	Total power.	Generators.
South Atlantic—Contd.					
24. Virginia	6,124	6,278	.....	12,402	7,703
25. West Virginia	.....	1,600	155	1,755	824
26. North Carolina	1,035	8,923	.....	9,958	7,176
27. South Carolina	.....	4,625	.....	4,625	3,630
28. Georgia	500	16,127	.....	16,627	11,442
29. Florida	.....	12,697	.....	12,697	9,628
East South Central:					
30. Kentucky	.....	7,730	.....	7,730	6,131
31. Tennessee	300	6,421	225	6,946	5,250
32. Alabama	682	6,832	15	7,529	5,430
33. Mississippi	.....	10,473	150	10,623	7,546
West South Central:					
34. Arkansas	.....	5,132	130	5,262	3,771
35. Louisiana	.....	7,206	855	8,061	5,824
36. Oklahoma	358	11,573	855	12,786	8,687
37. Texas	225	6,925	324	7,474	5,845
Mountain:					
38. Montana	.....	1,005	.....	1,005	700
39. Idaho	1,350	.....	.....	1,350	600
40. Wyoming	40	335	36	411	227
41. Colorado	975	2,775	.....	3,750	2,317
42. New Mexico	.....	300	385	685	485
43. Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
44. Utah	7,151	650	.....	7,801	4,757
45. Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific:					
46. Washington	54,510	13,450	.....	67,960	41,010
47. Oregon	4,646	210	32	4,888	2,815
48. California	45,700	12,000	.....	57,700	40,315
Recapitulation:					
49. New England	8,776	44,888	1,735	55,399	34,113
50. Middle Atlantic	2,655	25,090	3,315	31,060	21,863
51. E. North Central	14,490	158,437	4,706	177,633	127,702
52. W. North Central	7,284	92,234	11,342	110,860	78,280
53. South Atlantic	7,659	54,318	155	62,132	44,198
54. E. South Central	982	31,456	390	32,828	24,357
55. W. South Central	583	30,836	2,164	33,583	24,127
56. Mountain	9,516	5,065	421	15,002	9,136
57. Pacific	104,856	25,660	32	130,548	84,140
United States	156,801	467,984	24,260	649,045	447,916

NOTE.—The term "steam power" includes steam engines and steam turbines; "water power," water wheels, turbines, and motors; and "gas power," internal-combustion engines using either gas or oil fuel.

	Street and electric railways and manufactures.[1]				
	Water power.	Steam power.	Gas power.	Total power.	Generators.
New England:					
1. Maine	172,372	26,595	.....	198,967	18,069
2. New Hampshire	59,000	7,410	.....	66,410	3,481
3. Vermont	28,016	2,975	.....	30,991	2,340
4. Massachusetts	33,128	228,957	850	262,935	162,936
5. Rhode Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Connecticut	.....	38,670	.....	38,670	22,455
Middle Atlantic:					
7. New York	209,888	639,206	2,661	851,755	429,718
8. New Jersey	.....	19,455	.....	19,455	12,532
9. Pennsylvania	133	203,122	110	203,365	138,861
East North Central:					
10. Ohio	.....	112,168	250	112,418	79,025
11. Indiana	.....	8,195	.....	8,195	7,200
12. Illinois	5,751	32,830	.....	38,581	22,879
13. Michigan	15,850	58,836	.....	74,686	50,350
14. Wisconsin	74,496	8,385	900	83,781	7,100
West North Central:					
15. Minnesota	39,364	14,867	.....	54,231	11,326
16. Iowa	.....	9,350	.....	9,350	6,450
17. Missouri	80	42,500	.....	42,580	29,180
18. North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19. South Dakota	458	.....	.....	458	275
20. Nebraska	75	23,775	40	23,890	15,925
21. Kansas	.....	1,250	2,900	4,150	6,755
South Atlantic:					
22. Delaware	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23. Maryland and District of Columbia	750	10,070	.....	10,820	7,110
24. Virginia	17,830	19,630	.....	37,460	22,424
25. West Virginia	16,150	540	8,035	24,725	6,875
26. North Carolina	6,887	1,515	.....	8,402	452
27. South Carolina	20,400	5,950	.....	26,350	3,400
28. Georgia	13,649	7,350	.....	20,999	7,560
29. Florida	.....	.....	1,150	1,150	937
East South Central:					
30. Kentucky	.....	48,030	.....	48,030	29,150
31. Tennessee	.....	13,900	.....	13,900	8,800
32. Alabama	.....	1,920	.....	1,920	700
33. Mississippi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West South Central:					
34. Arkansas	.....	850	.....	850	600
35. Louisiana	160	3,500	.....	3,660	2,210

[1] Totals include 736,197 water horsepower and 172,210 steam horsepower, total 908,407 horsepower used in manufactures.

TABLE 2.—*Primary power, water power, steam power, etc.*—Continued.

	Street and electric railways and manufactures.				
	Water power.	Steam power.	Gas power.	Total power.	Generators.
West South Central—Con.					
36. Oklahoma	.....	5,980	330	6,310	4,865
37. Texas	.....	5,755	400	6,155	4,832
Mountain:					
38. Montana	13,490	1,260	.....	14,750	2,665
39. Idaho	2,600	70	.....	2,670	1,310
40. Wyoming	140	200	.....	340	372
41. Colorado	8,403	18,780	.....	27,183	17,937
42. New Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43. Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44. Utah	1,711	1,800	.....	3,511	1,956
45. Nevada	170	9,775	.....	9,945	4,750
Pacific:					
46. Washington	11,133	1,800	.....	12,933	8,103
47. Oregon	31,755	3,500	.....	35,255	2,306
48. California	.....	72,950	60	73,010	55,860
Recapitulation:					
49. New England	292,516	304,607	850	597,973	209,281
50. Middle Atlantic	210,021	861,783	2,771	1,074,575	581,111
51. East North Central	96,097	220,414	1,150	317,661	166,554
52. West North Central	39,977	91,742	2,940	134,659	69,911
53. South Atlantic	75,666	45,055	9,185	129,906	48,758
54. East South Central	.....	63,850	.....	63,850	38,650
55. West South Central	160	16,085	730	16,975	12,507
56. Mountain	26,514	31,885	.....	58,399	28,990
57. Pacific	42,888	78,250	60	121,198	66,269
United States	783,839	1,713,671	17,686	2,515,196	1,222,031

	All stations.				
	Water power.	Steam power.	Gas power.	Total power.	Generators.
New England:					
1. Maine	277,589	61,271	155	339,015	101,452
2. New Hampshire	108,415	39,325	1,695	149,435	49,915
3. Vermont	117,889	26,976	989	145,854	77,668
4. Massachusetts	153,685	645,969	3,337	802,991	549,960
5. Rhode Island	2,485	90,710	1,625	94,820	45,295
6. Connecticut	41,910	149,904	830	192,644	133,594
Middle Atlantic:					
7. New York	799,530	1,459,993	10,857	2,269,880	1,435,394
8. New Jersey	9,947	327,810	1,825	339,582	236,070
9. Pennsylvania	168,533	815,023	11,505	995,061	722,228
East North Central:					
10. Ohio	19,948	712,292	8,497	749,737	555,185
11. Indiana	8,091	314,536	3,245	325,872	250,969
12. Illinois	54,401	860,272	4,052	918,725	664,903
13. Michigan	213,111	388,116	1,433	602,662	415,276
14. Wisconsin	233,569	199,734	9,393	442,696	239,004
West North Central:					
15. Minnesota	254,258	159,323	3,900	417,481	250,989
16. Iowa	159,431	153,758	3,037	316,226	257,943
17. Missouri	20,670	303,161	3,239	327,070	256,264
18. North Dakota	80	17,897	948	18,925	13,897
19. South Dakota	13,053	15,536	18,899	47,487	25,881
20. Nebraska	10,799	83,439	4,480	98,718	69,621
21. Kansas	11,688	86,490	11,616	109,794	76,177
South Atlantic:					
22. Delaware	54	17,835	250	18,139	12,925
23. Maryland and District of Columbia	3,289	216,253	505	220,047	161,554
24. Virginia	94,229	113,807	310	208,346	142,150
25. West Virginia	23,787	104,598	11,015	139,400	97,508
26. North Carolina	99,105	79,771	1,750	180,626	117,887
27. South Carolina	227,012	47,025	.....	274,037	169,191
28. Georgia	217,555	120,051	.....	337,606	234,662
29. Florida	7,030	38,382	2,315	47,727	33,926
East South Central:					
30. Kentucky	.....	126,850	1,035	127,885	88,565
31. Tennessee	97,835	89,145	305	187,285	143,124
32. Alabama	82,466	77,616	15	160,097	129,039
33. Mississippi	.....	42,253	250	42,503	37,675
West South Central:					
34. Arkansas	2,200	50,839	375	53,414	35,748
35. Louisiana	160	87,490	3,190	90,840	79,404
36. Oklahoma	1,758	62,066	6,685	70,509	51,448
37. Texas	6,777	202,785	14,071	223,633	168,127
Mountain:					
38. Montana	202,895	32,618	75	235,588	140,602
39. Idaho	152,360	9,500	500	162,360	113,705
40. Wyoming	2,544	14,880	56	17,480	11,759
41. Colorado	92,303	101,908	130	194,341	123,709
42. New Mexico	552	12,960	385	13,897	12,847
43. Arizona	33,630	53,655	870	88,155	61,852
44. Utah	96,734	31,614	.....	128,348	83,035
45. Nevada	13,320	12,375	744	26,439	16,828
Pacific:					
46. Washington	331,134	93,654	166	424,954	282,112
47. Oregon	156,763	64,659	282	221,704	115,956
48. California	722,125	546,867	2,115	1,271,107	874,507

TABLE 2.—*Primary power, water power, steam power, etc.*—Continued.

	All stations.				
	Water power.	Steam power.	Gas power.	Total power.	Generators.
Recapitulation:					
49. New England	701,973	1,014,155	8,631	1,724,759	957,884
50. Middle Atlantic	978,010	2,602,826	23,687	3,604,523	2,393,692
51. East North Central	529,120	2,483,950	26,622	3,039,692	2,125,337
52. West North Central	469,979	819,603	46,119	1,335,701	950,772
53. South Atlantic	672,061	737,722	16,145	1,425,928	969,803
54. East South Central	180,301	335,864	1,605	517,770	398,403
55. West South Central	10,895	403,180	24,321	438,396	334,727
56. Mountain	594,338	269,510	2,760	866,608	564,337
57. Pacific	1,210,022	705,180	2,563	1,917,765	1,272,575
United States	5,346,699	9,371,990	152,453	14,871,142	9,967,530

NOTES.—This table summarizes the data shown in detail on succeeding pages. The term "steam power" includes steam engines and steam turbines; "water power" includes water wheels, turbines, and motors; and "gas power" includes internal combustion engines using either gas or oil fuel.

TWO KINDS OF WATER POWER.

First, water power developed on the navigable streams of the country, more or less interlinked with navigation.

Second, water power developed on the nonnavigable streams where the Federal Government owns the dam site or the public lands over which the rights of way must traverse. The Adamson bill had to do with the former, this bill has to do with the latter.

WATER POWER A PUBLIC UTILITY.

There was a time when water-power development was considered a local, private enterprise in which only the local community was interested and only the local community had to do with its regulation. This theory has long since been exploded, and it is now generally admitted to be a public utility by all who have had occasion to study the subject.

Water power was once considered a private snap, but it is now one of the greatest modern agencies used in the development of this country. It will be interesting to the House to know that the total output of products manufactured by water power in this country in a single year amounted to $17,000,000,000. It will again be interesting to know that this is seven times more than the combined receipts of all the railroads of this country.

In the debate last year quite a good deal was said as to the concentration in the control, development, distribution, and sale of electric power. Nearly every author who writes on the subject attempts to treat it, most every speaker in and out of the House makes some reference to it. It seems to me of transcendent importance that the House know of the best available figures, prepared by the Geological Survey, the Census Bureau, and the Bureau of Corporations, and compiled and arranged by the water-power divisions of the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture, and for which assistance I at this time desire to make grateful acknowledgment.

I repeat, it seems to me that the House ought to have the benefit of the best figures on the subject, showing, by States, first, who owns the water power in the several States; second, how many electric stations there are in each of the several States; third, the total amount of water power in the several States; fourth, the total amount of steam power there is in each State; fifth, the total amount of power, all told; and sixth, the individual percentages in each State.

I incorporate at this point, as a part of my remarks, these figures, believing that they will be of value to any student of the water-power subject, or to anyone else who cares to hurriedly look up a given proposition.

It is as follows:

TABLE 3.—*Concentration of power development in the several States, showing amounts of water power, steam and gas power, and of total power controlled by certain corporations and by municipalities, in horsepower and in per cent.*

[NOTE.—References are to the detail sheets following these summary tables.]

Reference numbers.	Name of company.	Individual totals.				Cumulative totals.		Individual percentages.		Cumulative percentages.	
		Number of station.	Water power.	Steam and gas power.	All power.	Water power.	All power.	Water power.	All power.	Water power.	All power.
	ALABAMA.										
4	Alabama Traction, Light & Power Co	7	72,500	18,920	91,420	72,500	91,420	87.9	57.1	87.9	57.1
39	United Gas & Electric Corporation of Connecticut	1	.....	16,300	16,300	72,500	107,720	.....	10.2	87.9	67.3
36	H. M. Byllesby & Co	1	.....	9,330	9,330	72,500	117,050	.....	5.8	87.9	73.1
23	Doherty Operating Co	1	5,000	3,420	8,420	77,500	125,470	6.1	5.3	94	78.4
41	West Point Manufacturing Co	2	3,950	4,200	8,150	81,450	133,620	4.8	5.1	98.8	83.5
31	Montgomery Light & Traction Co	1	.....	6,670	6,670	81,450	140,290	.....	4.2	98.8	87.7
33	The Sheffield Co	1	.....	2,432	2,432	81,450	142,722	.....	1.5	98.8	89.2
1	Alabama City, Gadsden & Attalla Ry. Co	1	.....	1,500	1,500	81,450	144,222	.....	.9	98.8	90.1
44	Municipal stations	34	682	6,847	7,529	82,132	151,751	.8	4.7	99.6	94.8
	All other stations	32	334	8,012	8,346	82,466	160,097	.4	5.2	100	100
	Total	81	82,466	77,631	160,097	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....
	Central stations and electric railways, 1912	.....	9,880	73,525	83,403	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	ARIZONA.										
17	Ray Consolidated Copper Co	1	.....	14,700	14,700	.....	14,700	.....	16.7	.....	16.7
1	Arizona Copper Co	1	.....	10,000	10,000	.....	24,700	.....	11.3	.....	28
2	Arizona Power Co	2	9,000	750	9,750	9,000	34,450	26.8	11	26.8	39
6	Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Co	2	.....	5,170	5,170	9,000	39,620	.....	5.9	26.8	44.9
11	Federal Light & Traction Co	1	.....	2,180	2,180	9,000	41,800	.....	2.5	26.8	47.4
21,30	United States railway stations and municipal stations	6	24,250	40	24,290	33,250	66,090	72.1	27.6	98.9	75
	All other stations	18	380	21,685	22,065	33,630	88,155	1.1	25	100	100
	Total	31	33,630	54,525	88,155	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....
	Central stations and electric railways, 1912	.....	817	10,198	11,015	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	ARKANSAS.										
56	United Gas & Electric Corporation of Connecticut	1	.....	9,900	9,900	.....	9,900	.....	18.5	.....	18.5
17	H. M. Byllesby & Co	1	.....	5,425	5,425	.....	15,325	.....	10.2	.....	28.7
47	Pine Bluff Co	1	.....	5,250	5,250	.....	20,575	.....	9.8	.....	38.5
1	Arkansas Light & Power Co	7	.....	3,620	3,620	.....	24,195	.....	6.8	.....	45.3
53	Southwestern Gas & Electric Co	1	.....	3,350	3,350	.....	27,545	.....	6.3	.....	51.6
43	Merchants Lighting Co	1	.....	3,330	3,330	.....	30,875	.....	6.2	.....	57.8
28	Federal Light & Traction Co	1	.....	3,000	3,000	.....	33,875	.....	5.6	.....	63.4
51	Scofield Engineering Co. of Philadelphia	1	.....	1,670	1,670	.....	35,545	.....	3.1	.....	66.5
41	Mammoth Springs Electric Light & Power Co	1	1,600	.....	1,600	1,600	37,145	72.7	3	72.7	69.5
52	Seven Cities Co	1	600	500	1,100	2,200	38,245	27.3	2.1	100	71.6
27	Fayetteville Gas & Electric Co	1	.....	1,020	1,020	2,200	39,265	.....	1.9	100	73.5
60	Municipal stations	17	.....	5,262	5,262	2,200	44,527	.....	9.9	100	83.4
	All other stations	37	.....	8,887	8,887	2,200	53,414	.....	16.6	100	100
	Total	71	2,200	51,214	53,414	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....
	Central stations and electric railways, 1912	.....	3,040	39,564	42,604	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 3.—*Concentration of power development in the several States, showing amounts of water power, steam and gas power, and of total power controlled by certain corporations and by municipalities, in horsepower and in per cent*—Continued.

Reference numbers.	Name of company.	Individual totals.				Cumulative totals.		Individual percentages.		Cumulative percentages.	
		Number of station.	Water power.	Steam and gas power.	All power.	Water power.	All power.	Water power.	All power.	Water power.	All power.
	CALIFORNIA.										
79	Pacific Gas & Electric Co	13	152,080	108,540	260,620	152,080	260,620	21.1	20.5	20.1	20.5
93	Pacific Light & Power Corporation	13	117,950	79,300	197,250	270,030	457,870	16.3	15.5	37.4	36
128	Southern California Edison Co	11	56,400	79,120	135,520	326,430	593,390	7.8	10.7	45.2	46.7
165	Western Power Co	4	73,330	38,670	112,000	399,760	705,390	10.2	8.8	55.4	55.5
155	United Railways Investment Co	5	65,600	25,330	90,930	465,360	796,320	9.1	7.2	64.5	62.7
115	San Joaquin Light & Power Co	8	40,150	28,950	69,100	505,510	865,420	5.6	5.4	70.1	68.1
58	Nevada-California Power Co	7	37,750	10,670	48,420	543,260	913,840	5.2	3.8	75.3	72.1
66	Northern California Power Co	7	47,200	.....	47,200	590,460	961,040	6.6	3.7	81.9	75.6
9	H. M. Byllesby & Co	6	17,200	20,020	37,220	607,660	998,260	2.4	2.9	84.3	78.5
92	Pacific Lighting Corporation	1	.....	34,202	34,202	607,660	1,032,462	.....	2.7	84.3	81.2
149	United Properties Co	6	.....	33,025	33,025	607,660	1,065,487	.....	2.6	84.3	83.8
198	Southern Pacific Co	2	.....	23,870	23,870	607,660	1,089,357	.....	1.9	84.3	85.7
58	Mount Whitney Power Co	5	14,650	9,000	23,650	622,310	1,113,007	2	1.9	86.3	87.6
67	Oro Electric Corporation	3	6,000	1,300	7,300	628,310	1,120,307	.8	.6	87.1	88.2
16	California-Oregon Power Co	2	5,300	.....	5,300	633,610	1,125,607	.7	.4	87.8	88.6
173	Municipal stations	18	45,700	12,000	57,700	679,310	1,183,307	6.3	4.5	94.1	93.1
	All other stations	85	42,815	44,985	87,800	722,125	1,271,107	5.9	6.9	100	100
	Total	200	722,125	548,982	1,271,107	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....
	Central stations and electric railways, 1912	.....	432,327	449,232	881,559	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	COLORADO.										
14	Colorado Power Co	7	41,750	4,870	46,620	41,750	46,620	45.2	24	45.2	24
26	Doherty Operating Co	1	.....	24,650	24,650	41,750	71,270	.....	12.7	45.2	36.7
74	Utah Securities Corporation	8	18,630	1,480	20,110	60,380	91,380	20.2	10.3	65.4	47
7	H. M. Byllesby & Co	5	2,400	11,894	14,294	62,780	105,674	2.6	7.4	68	54.4
70	United Gas & Electric Co. of Connecticut	2	4,750	6,460	11,210	67,530	116,884	5.1	5.8	73.1	60.2
33	Federal Light & Traction Co	3	.....	10,670	10,670	67,530	127,554	.....	5.5	73.1	65.7
83	Western Light & Power Co	1	.....	10,670	10,670	67,530	138,224	.....	5.5	73.1	71.2
65	Roaring Fork Electric Light & Power Co	1	3,600	.....	3,600	71,130	141,824	3.9	1.8	77	73
84	Municipal stations	10	975	2,775	3,750	72,105	145,574	1.1	1.9	78.1	74.9
	All other stations	103	20,198	28,569	48,767	92,303	194,341	21.9	25.1	100	100
	Total	141	92,303	102,038	194,341	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....
	Central stations and electric railways, 1912	.....	82,205	100,331	182,536	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	CONNECTICUT.										
12, 64	New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co	13	8,050	35,275	43,325	8,050	43,325	19.2	22.5	19.2	22.5
52	United Illuminating Co	2	.....	31,200	31,200	8,050	74,525	.....	16.2	19.2	38.7
13	The Hartford Electric Light Co	3	3,600	20,670	24,270	11,650	98,795	8.6	12.6	27.8	51.3
42	Stone & Webster	5	16,000	6,505	22,505	27,650	121,300	38.2	11.7	66	63
37	Shore Line Electric Ry. Co	2	.....	6,780	6,780	27,650	128,080	.....	3.5	66	66.5
41	Stamford Gas & Electric Co	1	.....	6,080	6,080	27,650	134,160	.....	3.2	66	69.7
30	Ponemah Mills	1	2,500	3,304	5,804	30,150	139,964	5.9	3	71.9	72.7
19	Meriden Electric Light Co	1	.....	5,550	5,550	30,150	145,514	.....	2.9	71.9	75.6
9	Derby Gas Co	1	1,000	3,567	4,567	31,150	150,081	2.4	2.4	74.3	78
28	Ousatonic Water Power Co	2	3,400	.....	3,400	34,550	153,481	8.1	1.8	82.4	79.8
1	Atlantic Power & Light Corporation	2	2,300	850	3,150	36,850	156,631	5.5	1.6	87.9	81.4
10	Doherty Operating Co	1	.....	2,733	2,733	36,850	159,364	.....	1.4	87.9	82.8
71	Norwood & Westerly Traction Co	2	.....	2,470	2,470	36,850	161,834	.....	1.3	87.9	84.1
50	The Uncas Power Co	1	2,000	.....	2,000	38,850	163,834	4.8	1	92.7	85.1
48	Torrington Electric Co	1	.....	2,000	2,000	38,850	165,834	.....	1	92.7	86.1
32	Putnam Light & Power Co	1	600	1,885	1,885	39,450	167,719	1.4	1	94.1	87.1
57	Municipal stations	6	.....	10,890	10,890	39,450	178,609	.....	5.6	94.1	92.7
	All other stations	27	2,460	11,575	14,035	41,910	192,644	5.9	7.3	100	100
	Total	72	41,910	150,734	192,644	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....
	Central stations and electric railways, 1912	.....	20,334	141,752	162,086	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	DELAWARE.										
5	National Properties Co	3	.....	14,800	14,800	.....	14,800	.....	81.8	.....	81.8
11	Municipal stations	6	.....	1,535	1,535	.....	16,335	.....	8.5	.....	90.3
	All other stations	7	54	1,750	1,804	54	18,139	100	9.7	100	100
	Total	16	54	18,085	18,139	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....
	Central stations and electric railways, 1912	.....	826	24,075	24,901	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	FLORIDA.										
29	Stone & Webster	4	1,400	8,615	10,015	1,400	10,015	19.9	21	19.9	21
11	Florida Power Co	1	5,600	.....	5,600	7,000	15,615	79.7	11.7	99.6	32.7
34	J. G. White & Co	8	.....	4,127	4,127	7,000	19,742	.....	8.7	99.6	41.4
19	Miami Electric Light & Power Co	1	.....	2,255	2,255	7,000	21,997	.....	4.7	99.6	46.1
13	General Utilities Operating Co	1	.....	2,000	2,000	7,000	23,997	.....	4.2	99.6	50.3
21	Orlando Water & Light Co	1	.....	1,350	1,350	7,000	25,347	.....	2.8	99.6	53.1
3	Bagdad Land & Lumber Co	1	.....	1,320	1,320	7,000	26,667	.....	2.8	99.6	55.9
26	St. Johns Electric Co	1	.....	1,300	1,300	7,000	27,967	.....	2.7	99.6	58.6
45	Municipal stations	17	.....	12,697	12,697	7,000	40,664	.....	26.6	99.6	85.2
	All other stations	27	30	7,033	7,063	7,030	47,727	.4	14.8	100	100
	Total	62	7,030	40,697	47,727	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....
	Central stations and electric railways, 1912	.....	7,100	44,604	51,704	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	GEORGIA.										
19	Georgia Railway & Power Co	7	100,400	33,720	134,120	100,400	134,120	46.1	39.7	46.1	39.7
47	Stone & Webster	7	29,426	18,790	48,216	129,826	182,336	13.5	14.3	59.6	54
16	Georgia, Light, Power & Railways Co	3	33,000	4,750	37,750	162,826	220,086	15.2	11.2	74.8	65.2
60	J. G. White & Co, Incorporated	5	20,800	8,342	29,142	183,626	249,228	9.6	8.6	84.4	73.8
42	Savannah Lighting Co	1	.....	9,600	9,600	183,626	258,828	.....	2.8	84.4	76.6
59	West Point Manufacturing Co	1	3,000	5,000	8,000	186,626	266,828	1.4	2.4	85.8	79
8	Doherty Operating Co	4	5,800	2,000	7,800	192,426	274,628	2.7	2.3	88.5	81.3
146	Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills	1	.....	6,500	6,500	192,426	281,128	.....	1.9	88.5	83.2
1	Albany Power & Manufacturing Co	1	2,330	2,130	4,460	194,756	285,588	1.1	1.3	89.6	84.5
55	Towaliga Falls Power Co	1	3,600	750	4,350	198,356	289,938	1.6	1.3	91.2	85.8

TABLE 3.—*Concentration of power development in the several States, showing amounts of water power, steam and gas power, and of total power controlled by certain corporations and by municipalities, in horsepower and in per cent*—Continued.

Reference numbers.	Name of company.	Individual totals.				Cumulative totals.		Individual percentages.		Cumulative percentages.	
		Number of station.	Water power.	Steam and gas power.	All power.	Water power.	All power.	Water power.	All power.	Water power.	All power.
	GEORGIA—continued.										
144	Eagle & Phoenix Mills	1	4,000	.....	4,000	202,356	293,938	1.8	1.2	93	87
41	Rome Railway Light & Power Co	1	1,500	2,330	3,830	203,856	297,768	.7	1.1	93.7	88.1
65	Municipal stations	75	1,500	16,127	17,627	205,356	315,395	.7	5.2	94.4	93.3
	All other stations	49	12,199	10,012	22,211	217,555	337,606	5.6	6.7	100	100
	Total[1]	157	217,555	120,051	337,606	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....
	Central stations and electric railways, 1912	.....	82,487	88,345	170,832	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	IDAHO.										
49	Utah Securities Corporation	10	73,507	300	73,807	73,507	73,807	48.3	45.5	48.3	45.5
25	National Securities Corporation	9	34,350	2,000	36,350	107,857	110,157	22.5	22.4	70.8	67.9
59	Washington Water Power Co	1	16,300	.....	16,300	124,157	126,457	10.7	10	81.5	77.9
46	Thousand Springs Power Co	1	3,000	.....	3,000	127,157	129,457	2	1.8	83.5	79.7
14	Grangeville Electric Light & Power Co	2	1,300	.....	1,300	128,457	130,757	.8	.8	84.3	80.5
8	H. M. Byllesby & Co	1	.....	900	900	128,457	131,657	.....	.6	84.3	81.1
47,61	U. S. R. S. and municipal stations	5	14,350	.....	14,350	142,807	146,007	9.4	8.8	93.7	89.9
	All other stations	43	9,553	6,800	16,353	152,360	162,360	6.3	10.1	100	100
	Total	72	152,360	10,000	162,360	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....
	Central stations and electric railways, 1912	.....	51,850	4,525	56,375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	ILLINOIS.										
40	Commonwealth Edison Co	4	.....	511,150	511,150	.....	511,150	.....	55.6	.....	55.6
191	Public Service Co. of Northern Illinois	13	5,300	55,930	61,230	5,300	572,380	9.8	6.7	9.8	62.3
231	United Light & Railways Co	1	.....	42,000	42,000	5,300	614,380	.....	4.6	9.8	66.9
336,64	Illinois Traction	28	4,115	35,886	40,001	9,415	654,381	7.6	4.4	17.4	71.3
105	Middle West Utilities Co	66	4,630	29,180	33,810	14,045	688,191	8.5	3.7	25.9	75
33	Commonwealth Power, Railway & Light Co	7	.....	26,480	26,480	14,045	714,671	.....	2.9	25.9	77.9
332	Chicago surface lines	2	.....	24,000	24,000	14,045	738,671	.....	2.6	25.9	80.5
9	Aurora, Elgin & Chicago R. R. Co	2	75	21,430	21,505	14,120	760,176	.1	2.3	26	82.8
3	American Gas Co	2	1,680	16,700	18,380	15,800	778,556	3.1	2	29.1	84.8
27	E. W. Clark & Co. Mortgage Corporation	4	.....	19,100	19,100	15,800	797,656	.....	2.1	29.1	86.9
20	H. M. Byllesby & Co	1	.....	9,660	9,660	15,800	807,316	.....	1	29.1	87.9
205	Rock Island Southern Ry. Co	2	.....	5,200	5,200	15,800	812,516	.....	.6	29.1	88.5
211	Southern Illinois Light & Power Co	7	.....	4,546	4,546	15,800	817,062	.....	.5	29.1	89
248	Municipal stations[2]	86	34,500	20,906	55,406	50,300	873,458	63.4	6	92.5	95
	All other stations	119	4,101	41,156	46,257	54,401	918,725	7.5	5	100	100
	Total	344	54,401	864,324	918,725	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....
	Central stations and electric railways, 1912	.....	42,562	777,849	820,411	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	INDIANA.										
65	Indianapolis Light & Heat Co	1	.....	40,900	40,900	.....	40,900	.....	12.5	.....	12.5
48	Fort Wayne & Northern Indiana Traction Co	3	.....	32,160	32,160	.....	73,060	.....	9.9	.....	22.4
7	American Public Utilities Co	2	.....	24,200	24,200	.....	97,260	.....	7.4	.....	29.8
92	Middle West Utilities Co	21	4,400	19,430	23,830	4,400	121,090	54.4	7.3	54.4	37.1
139	Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co	8	.....	22,800	22,800	4,400	143,890	.....	7	54.4	44.1
148	Union Traction Co. of Indiana	4	.....	17,930	17,930	4,400	161,820	.....	5.5	54.4	49.6
3	American Gas & Electric Co	4	.....	16,890	16,890	4,400	178,710	.....	5.2	54.4	54.8
155	The United Gas Improvement Co	1	.....	15,566	15,566	4,400	194,276	.....	4.8	54.4	59.6
63	Indiana & Michigan Electric Co	2	1,300	13,330	14,630	5,700	208,906	16.1	4.5	70.5	64.1
32	Commonwealth Power, Railway & Light Co	1	.....	13,070	13,070	5,700	221,976	.....	4	70.5	68.1
28	Chicago, Lake Shore & South Bend Railway Co	1	.....	10,000	10,000	5,700	231,976	.....	3.1	70.5	71.2
66	Indiana Railway & Light Co	1	.....	9,750	9,750	5,700	241,726	.....	3	70.5	74.2
245	Indianapolis & Cincinnati Traction Co	1	.....	2,670	2,670	5,700	244,396	.....	.8	70.5	75
169	Municipal stations	70	200	29,265	29,465	5,900	273,861	2.5	9	73	84
	All other stations	126	2,191	49,820	52,011	8,091	325,872	27	16	100	100
	Total	246	8,091	317,781	325,872	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....
	Central stations and electric railways, 1912	.....	23,915	283,508	307,423	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	IOWA.										
169	Stone & Webster	3	150,000	.....	150,000	150,000	150,000	94.1	47.4	94.1	47.4
93	Iowa Railway & Light Co	12	.....	23,255	23,255	150,000	173,255	.....	7.4	94.1	54.8
77	Illinois Traction Co	6	300	15,649	15,949	150,300	189,204	.2	5.1	94.3	59.9
27	Central Iowa Light & Power Co	3	.....	10,400	10,400	150,300	199,604	.....	3.3	94.3	63.2
180	Union Electric Co. of Dubuque	1	.....	9,500	9,500	150,300	209,104	.....	3	94.3	66.2
183	United Light & Railways Co	6	500	8,025	8,525	150,800	217,629	.3	2.7	94.6	68.9
194	Waterloo, Cedar Falls & Northern Railway Co	1	.....	7,000	7,000	150,800	224,629	.....	2.2	94.6	71.1
3	The American Gas Co	5	345	6,545	6,890	151,145	231,519	.2	2.2	94.8	73.3
266	Des Moines City Railway Co	1	.....	6,750	6,750	151,145	238,269	.....	2.1	94.8	75.4
164	Sioux City Service Co	1	.....	6,400	6,400	151,145	244,669	.....	2	94.8	77.4
83	Interstate Power Co	6	2,000	1,625	3,625	153,145	248,294	1.3	1.1	96.1	78.5
38	Continental Gas & Electric Corporation	7	.....	3,363	3,363	153,145	251,657	.....	1.1	96.1	79.6
19	H. M. Byllesby & Co	1	.....	3,350	3,350	153,145	255,007	.....	1.1	96.1	80.7
196	Municipal stations	70	710	16,112	16,822	153,855	271,829	.4	5.3	96.5	86
	All other stations	145	5,576	38,821	44,397	159,431	316,226	3.5	14	100	100
	Total	268	159,431	156,795	316,226	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....
	Central stations and electric railways, 1912	.....	7,029	126,564	133,593	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	KANSAS.										
27	Doherty Operating Co	4	7,000	13,570	20,570	7,000	35,430	.....	13.5	59.9	32.2
3	American Power & Light Co	5	.....	14,860	14,860	7,000	20,570	59.9	18.7	59.9	18.7
50	Illinois Traction Co	2	.....	7,491	7,491	7,000	42,921	.....	6.8	59.9	39
14	Bowersock Mill & Power Co	1	1,500	1,000	2,500	8,500	45,421	12.8	2.3	72.7	41.3
67	Light & Development Co. of St. Louis	1	.....	2,030	2,030	8,500	47,451	.....	1.9	72.7	43.2
103	United Gas & Electric Corporation of Connecticut	1	.....	1,925	1,925	8,500	49,376	.....	1.8	72.7	45

[1] Totals contain 12,649 water horsepower and 7,150 steam horsepower, total of 19,799 horsepower used in manufactures.
[2] Includes stations of Sanitary Drainage District of Chicago and of United States Army.

TABLE 3.—*Concentration of power development in the several States, showing amounts of water power, steam and gas power, and of total power controlled by certain corporations and by municipalities, in horsepower and in per cent*—Continued.

Reference numbers.	Name of company.	Individual totals.				Cumulative totals.		Individual percentages.		Cumulative percentages.	
		Number of station.	Water power.	Steam and gas power.	All power.	Water power.	All power.	Water power.	All power.	Water power.	All power.
	KANSAS—continued.										
65	Land & Power Co.	1	1,015	840	1,855	9,515	51,231	8.7	1.7	81.4	46.7
109	Municipal stations	90	125	26,232	26,357	9,640	77,588	1.1	24	82.5	70.7
	All other stations	102	2,048	30,158	32,206	11,688	109,794	17.5	29.3	100	100
	Total	207	11,688	98,106	109,794			100	100		
	Central stations and electric railways, 1912		8,820	101,788	110,608						
	KENTUCKY.										
105	Louisville Traction Co	2		44,130	44,130	None.	44,130	None.	34.5	None.	34.5
6	H. M. Byllesby & Co	1		33,330	33,330	None.	77,460	None.	26.1	None.	60.6
13	Columbia Gas & Electric Co. of West Virginia	1		9,100	9,100	None.	86,560	None.	7.1	None.	67.7
42	Kentucky Securities Corporation	1		6,670	6,670	None.	93,230	None.	5.2	None.	72.9
39	J. G. White & Co	3		3,260	3,260	None.	96,490	None.	2.6	None.	75.5
54	Middle West Utilities Co	7		3,195	3,195	None.	99,685	None.	2.5	None.	78
104	Kentucky Southwestern Electric Railway, Light & Power Co	1		2,500	2,500	None.	102,185	None.	2	None.	80
78	Stone & Webster	1		2,350	2,350	None.	104,535	None.	1.8	None.	81
16	Consolidated Coal Co	1		1,500	1,500	None.	106,035	None.	1.2	None.	83
52	Mayfield Water & Light Co	1		1,200	1,200	None.	107,235	None.	.9	None.	83.9
47	Light & Development Co. of St. Louis	2		1,055	1,055	None.	108,290	None.	.8	None.	84.7
85	Municipal stations	18		7,730	7,730	None.	116,020	None.	6	None.	90.7
	All other stations	68		11,865	11,865	None.	127,885	None.	9.3	None.	100
	Total	107		127,885	127,885				100		
	Central stations and electric railways, 1912			108,227	108,227						
	LOUISIANA.										
26	United Gas & Electric Corporation of Connecticut	4		66,665	66,665		66,665		73.4		73.4
23	Southwestern Gas & Electric Co	1		3,450	3,450		70,115		3.8		77.2
58	Shreveport Railways Co	1		2,450	2,450		72,565		2.7		79.9
12	Lake Charles Railway, Light & Water Works Co	1		2,370	2,370		74,935		2.6		82.5
25	Stone & Webster	1		1,400	1,400		76,335		1.5		84
1	Algiers Railway & Lighting Co	1		1,000	1,000		77,335		1.1		85.1
33	Municipal stations	25		8,061	8,061		85,395		8.9		94
	All other stations	26	160	5,284	5,444	160	90,840	100	6	100	100
	Total	60	160	90,680	90,840			100	100		
	Central stations and electric railways, 1912			70,910	70,910						
	MAINE.										
25	E. W. Clark & Co. Mgt. Corporation	16	37,330	18,390	55,720	37,330	55,720	13.4	16.4	13.4	16.4
119	International Paper Co	7	45,750	8,095	53,845	83,080	109,565	16.5	15.9	29.9	32.3
18	Central Maine Power Co	6	20,700	6,700	27,400	103,780	136,965	7.5	8.1	37.4	40.4
132	St. Croix Paper Co	2	25,000		25,000	128,780	161,965	9	7.4	46.4	47.8
115	Great Northern Paper Co	1	24,500		24,500	153,280	186,465	8.8	7.2	55.2	55
134	Union Water Power Co	1	18,400		18,400	171,680	204,865	6.6	5.4	61.8	60.4
130	Pepperell Manufacturing Co	1	7,000	10,800	17,800	178,680	222,665	2.5	5.2	64.3	65.6
136	S. D. Warren & Co	6	12,200	5,000	17,200	190,880	239,865	4.4	5.1	68.7	70.7
126	Pejepscot Paper Co	4	14,700	1,800	16,500	205,580	256,365	5.3	4.9	74	75.6
3	Hollingsworth & Whitney Co	3	15,700		15,700	221,280	272,065	5.7	4.6	79.7	80.2
94	Rumford Falls Power Co	1	15,000		15,000	236,280	287,065	5.4	4.4	85.1	84.6
63	Maine Railway, Light & Power Co	5	2,686	2,600	5,286	238,966	292,351	1	1.6	86.1	86.2
110	Androscoggin Pulp Co	2	3,522	1,100	4,622	242,488	296,973	1.3	1.4	87.4	87.6
1,112	Atlantic Shore Ry. Co	3	3,100	1,100	4,200	245,588	301,173	1.1	1.2	88.5	88.8
113	Edwards Manufacturing Co	1	4,000		4,000	249,588	305,173	1.4	1.2	89.9	90
13	Cabot Manufacturing Co	1	3,300		3,300	252,888	308,473	1.2	1	91.1	91
105	Municipal stations	5	1,996	805	2,801	254,884	311,274	.7	.8	91.8	91.8
	All other stations	77	22,705	5,036	27,741	277,589	339,015	8.2	8.2	100	100
	Total	142	[1] 277,589	[1] 61,426	[1] 339,015			100	100		
	Central stations and electric railways, 1912		95,502	34,271	29,773						
	MARYLAND AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.										
41	United Railways & Electric Co. of Baltimore	4		61,875	61,875		61,875		28.1		28.1
8	Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Co. of Baltimore	7	1,000	56,710	57,710	1,000	119,585	30.4	26.2	30.4	54.3
D. C.–2	Washington Railway & Electric Co	1		53,800	53,800	1,000	173,385		24.5	30.4	78.8
D. C.–1	Capital Traction Co	1		16,870	16,870	1,000	190,255		7.7	30.4	86.5
25	Hagerstown & Frederick Electric Ry. Co	2		5,905	5,905	1,000	196,160		2.7	30.4	89.2
D. C.–4	Washington-Virginia Ry. Co	1		4,170	4,170	1,000	200,330		1.9	30.4	91.1
53	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co	1		3,350	3,350	1,000	203,680		1.5	30.4	92.6
20	Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Cumberland	1		3,273	3,273	1,000	206,953		1.5	30.4	94.1
54	Doherty Operating Co	2		1,750	1,750	1,000	208,703		.8	30.4	94.9
46	Municipal stations	7		2,533	2,533	1,000	211,236		1.1	30.4	96
	All other stations	33	2,289	6,522	8,811	3,289	220,047	69.6	4	100	100
	Total	60	3,289	216,758	220,047			100	100		
	Central stations and electric railways, 1912		3,223	199,645	202,868						
	MASSACHUSETTS.										
20	Edison Electric Illuminating Co	3		140,850	140,850		140,850		17.5		17.5
170	Boston Elevated Ry. Co	6		126,300	126,300		267,150		15.7		33.2
195	Massachusetts electric companies	13		57,575	57,575		324,725		7.2		40.4
63	New England Investment Co	7		53,830	53,830		378,555		6.7		47.1
70	New England Power Co. of Maine	4	49,400		49,400	49,400	427,955	32.2	6.1	32.2	53.2
107	Turners Falls Power & Electric Co	2	36,900		36,900	86,300	464,855	24.0	4.6	56.2	57.8
100	C. H. Tenney & Co	7	681	29,688	30,369	86,981	495,224	.4	3.8	56.6	61.6
115	Worcester Electric Light Co	2		21,330	21,330	86,981	516,554		2.7	56.6	64.3
92	Stone & Webster	7		20,630	20,630	86,981	537,184		2.6	56.6	66.9
110	United Electric Light Co	3	4,500	15,000	19,500	91,481	556,684	2.9	2.4	59.5	69.3
37	Ludlow Manufacturing Association	3	9,900	8,200	18,100	101,381	574,784	6.5	2.2	66.0	71.5

[1] Totals include 170,272 water horsepower and 26,595 steam horsepower, total 196,867 horsepower, used in manufactures.

TABLE 3.—*Concentration of power development in the several States, showing amounts of water power, steam and gas power, and of total power controlled by certain corporations and by municipalities, in horsepower and in per cent*—Continued.

Reference numbers.	Name of company.	Individual totals.				Cumulative totals.		Individual percentages.		Cumulative percentages.	
		Number of station.	Water power.	Steam and gas power.	All power.	Water power.	All power.	Water power.	All power.	Water power.	All power.
	MASSACHUSETTS—continued.										
23	Fall River Electric Co	1	.....	17,330	17,330	101,381	592,114	.....	2.2	66.0	73.7
212	New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co	2	.....	15,225	15,225	101,381	607,339	.....	1.9	66.0	75.6
61	New Bedford Gas & Electric Co	1	.....	13,330	13,330	101,381	620,669	.....	1.7	66.0	77.3
219	Proprietors of locks and canals	1	11,262	.....	11,262	112,643	631,931	7.3	1.4	73.3	78.7
167	Bliss Fabyan Co	3	5,194	5,850	11,044	117,837	642,975	3.4	1.4	76.7	80.1
76	C. D. Parker & Co. (Inc.)	8	1,650	8,735	10,385	119,487	653,360	1.1	1.3	77.8	81.4
11	Cambridge Electric Light Co	1	.....	8,670	8,670	119,487	662,030	.....	1.1	77.8	82.5
45	Massachusetts lighting companies	11	.....	8,485	8,485	119,487	670,515	.....	1	77.8	83.5
117	Municipal stations	33	1,270	32,553	33,823	120,757	704,338	.8	4.2	78.6	87.7
	All other stations	108	32,928	65,725	98,653	153,685	802,991	21.4	12.3	100	100
	Total	226	[1] 153,685	[1] 649,306	[1] 802,991	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....
	Central stations and electric railways, 1912	.....	26,189	597,387	623,576	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	MICHIGAN.										
132	The North American Co	12	5,133	176,572	181,705	5,133	181,705	2.4	30.2	2.4	30.2
33	Commonwealth Power, Railway & Light Co	38	70,813	66,610	137,423	75,946	319,128	33.2	22.8	35.6	53.0
290	Detroit United Railways	9	.....	46,986	46,986	75,946	366,114	.....	7.8	35.6	60.8
174	Union Carbide Co	1	30,800	.....	30,800	106,746	396,914	14.4	5.1	50.0	65.9
103	Indiana & Michigan Electric Co	2	9,400	.....	9,400	116,146	406,314	4.4	1.6	54.4	67.5
29	Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co	3	8,000	.....	8,000	124,146	414,314	3.8	1.3	58.2	68.8
301	Otsego Water Power Co	1	3,000	5,000	8,000	127,146	422,314	1.4	1.3	59.6	70.1
287	Cambria Steel Co	2	5,000	2,000	7,000	132,146	429,314	2.4	1.2	62.0	71.3
118	Menominee & Marinette Light & Traction Co	2	5,700	1,100	6,800	137,846	436,114	2.7	1.1	64.7	72.4
120	Michigan Power Co	2	2,000	4,670	6,670	139,846	442,784	.9	1.1	65.6	73.5
150	Peninsular Power Co	2	5,250	833	6,083	145,096	448,867	2.5	1.0	68.1	74.5
165 302	Stone & Webster	2	.....	5,750	5,750	145,096	454,617	.....	.9	68.1	75.4
79	Escanaba Traction Co	3	4,520	700	5,220	149,616	459,837	2.1	.9	70.2	76.3
303	Victoria Copper Mining Co	1	4,000	.....	4,000	153,616	463,837	1.9	.7	72.1	77.0
144	Oak Park Power Co	1	.....	4,000	4,000	153,616	467,837	.....	.7	72.1	77.7
108	Ironwood & Bessemer Railway & Light Co	1	2,600	1,300	3,900	156,216	471,737	1.2	.6	73.3	78.3
289	Carnegie Steel Co	1	3,850	.....	3,850	160,066	475,587	1.8	.6	75.1	78.9
122	Middle West Utilities Co	4	2,286	320	3,606	162,352	479,193	1.1	.6	76.2	79.5
183	Municipal stations	104	10,972	42,179	53,151	173,324	532,344	5.1	8.8	81.3	88.3
	All other stations	112	39,787	30,531	70,318	213,111	602,662	18.7	11.7	100.0	100.0
	Total	303	[2] 213,111	[2] 389,551	[2] 602,662	.....	.....	100.0	100.0	.....	.....
	Central stations and electric railways, 1912	.....	134,454	311,008	445,462	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	MINNESOTA.										
96	Twin City Rapid Transit Co	3	25,000	66,700	91,700	25,000	91,700	9.8	22	9.8	22
68	Northwestern Power Co	2	57,000	4,670	61,670	82,000	153,370	22.4	14.8	32.2	36.8
10	H. M. Byllesby & Co	10	43,450	18,500	61,950	125,450	215,320	17.1	14.8	49.3	51.6
81	Pillsbury Flour Mills Co	2	57,500	.....	57,500	182,950	272,820	22.6	13.8	71.9	65.4
254	Minnesota & Ontario Power Co	1	12,500	10,000	22,500	195,450	295,320	4.9	5.4	76.8	70.8
1	American Light & Traction Co	1	7,800	9,000	16,800	203,250	312,120	3.1	4	79.9	74.8
258	Northwest Paper Co	3	8,527	.....	8,527	211,777	320,647	3.3	2	83.2	76.8
32	Crookston Water Works, Power & Light Co	1	4,000	1,600	5,600	215,777	326,247	1.6	1.3	84.8	78.1
242	Itasca Paper Co	1	3,500	950	4,450	219,277	330,697	1.4	1.1	86.2	79.2
33	Cuyuna Range Power Co	3	3,200	1,150	4,350	222,477	335,047	1.3	1	87.5	80.2
74	Otter Tail Power Co	6	3,080	1,015	4,095	225,557	339,142	1.2	1	88.7	81.2
87	Public Service Co. of St. Cloud	1	3,000	1,000	4,000	228,557	343,142	1.2	1	89.9	82.2
105	Municipal stations	115	1,399	22,199	23,598	229,956	366,740	.5	5.7	90.4	87.9
	All other stations	139	24,302	26,439	50,741	254,258	417,481	9.6	12.1	100	100
	Total	288	[3] 254,258	[3] 163,223	[3] 417,481	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....
	Central stations and electric railways, 1912	.....	102,172	159,522	261,694	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	MISSISSIPPI.										
14	Gulfport & Mississippi Coast Traction Co	1	None.	6,000	6,000	None.	6,000	None.	14.1	None.	14.1
11	Doherty Operating Co	2	None.	5,295	5,295	None.	11,295	None.	12.5	None.	26.6
2	American Public Utilities Co	1	None.	4,000	4,000	None.	15,295	None.	9.4	None.	36
17	Laurel Light & Railway Co	1	None.	2,120	2,120	None.	17,415	None.	5	None.	41
10	Delta Light & Traction Co	1	None.	1,730	1,730	None.	19,145	None.	4.1	None.	45.1
33	Vicksburg Light & Traction Co	1	None.	1,650	1,650	None.	20,795	None.	3.9	None.	49
20	McComb City Electric Light & Traction Co	1	None.	1,400	1,400	None.	22,195	None.	3.3	None.	52.3
32	United Public Utilities Co	1	None.	1,100	1,100	None.	23,295	None.	2.6	None.	54.9
7	Columbia Railway, Light & Power Co	1	None.	1,000	1,000	None.	24,295	None.	2.3	None.	57.2
5	Capital Light & Power Co	1	None.	800	800	None.	25,095	None.	1.9	None.	59.1
37	Municipal stations	42	None.	10,623	10,623	None.	35,718	None.	25	None.	84.1
	All other stations	25	None.	6,785	6,785	None.	42,503	None.	15.9	None.	100
	Total	78	None.	42,503	42,503	None.	.....	None.	100	None.	.....
	Central stations and electric railways, 1912	.....	None.	40,347	40,347	None.	.....	None.	.....	None.	.....
	MISSOURI.										
103, 203	North American Co	9	.....	131,450	131,450	.....	131,450	.....	40.2	.....	40.2
26	Doherty Operating Co	6	20,400	49,838	70,238	20,400	201,688	98.7	21.5	98.7	61.7
54	Kansas City Ry. & Light Co	1	.....	53,300	53,300	20,400	254,988	.....	16.3	98.7	78
62	The Laclede Gas Light Co	1	.....	10,000	10,000	20,400	264,988	.....	3.1	98.7	81.1
69	Light & Development Co. of St. Louis	7	.....	4,810	4,810	20,400	269,798	.....	1.5	98.7	82.6
39	Federal Light & Traction Co	1	.....	4,040	4,040	20,400	273,838	.....	1.2	98.7	83.8
208	Southern Missouri Ry. Co	1	.....	3,000	3,000	20,400	276,838	.....	.9	98.7	84.7
89	Middle West Utilities Co	7	.....	2,805	2,805	20,400	279,643	.....	.8	98.7	85.5
201	Joplin & Pittsburg Ry. Co	1	.....	2,550	2,550	20,400	282,193	.....	.8	98.7	86.3
135	Municipal stations	65	.....	19,501	19,501	20,400	301,694	.....	6	98.7	92.3
	All other stations	109	270	25,106	25,376	20,670	327,070	1.3	7.7	100	100
	Total	208	20,670	306,400	327,070	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....
	Central stations and electric railways, 1912	.....	1,902	306,133	308,035	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Totals include 32,348 water horsepower and 9,597 steam horsepower; total, 41,945 horsepower used in manufactures.
[2] Totals include 15,850 water horsepower and 7,000 steam horsepower; total, 22,850 horsepower used in manufactures.
[3] Totals include 39,364 water horsepower and 14,867 steam horsepower, total 54,231 horsepower, used in manufactures.

TABLE 3.—*Concentration of power development in the several States, showing amounts of water power, steam and gas power, and of total power controlled by certain corporations and by municipalities, in horsepower and in per cent*—Continued.

Reference numbers.	Name of company.	Individual totals.				Cumulative totals.		Individual percentages.		Cumulative percentages.	
		Number of station.	Water power.	Steam and gas power.	All power.	Water power.	All power.	Water power.	All power.	Water power.	All power.
	MONTANA.										
23	Montana Power Co.	19	179,700	8,300	188,000	179,700	188,000	88.6	79.8	88.6	79.8
1,57	Amalgamated Copper Co.	3	11,830	9,000	20,830	191,530	208,830	5.8	8.9	94.4	88.7
8	Clark-Missoula Power Co.	1	3,200	1,067	4,267	194,730	213,097	1.6	1.8	96	90.5
5	H. M. Byllesby & Co.	2	2,820	250	3,070	197,550	216,167	1.4	1.3	97.4	91.8
55	Municipal stations	2	.....	1,005	1,005	197,550	217,172	.....	.4	97.4	92.2
	All other stations	38	5,345	13,071	18,416	202,895	235,588	2.6	7.8	100	100
	Total	65	202,895	32,693	235,588	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....
	Central stations and electric railways, 1912	.....	103,656	13,575	117,230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	NEBRASKA.										
86	Omaha Electric Light & Power Co.	1	.....	24,000	24,000	.....	24,000	.....	24.3	.....	24.3
196	Omaha & Council Bluffs Street Ry. Co.	1	.....	23,375	23,375	.....	47,375	.....	23.7	.....	48
75	Lincoln Traction Co.	1	.....	5,100	5,100	.....	52,475	.....	5.2	.....	53.2
35	Doherty Operating Co.	2	.....	2,700	2,700	.....	55,175	.....	2.7	.....	55.9
70	Kearney Water & Electric Power Co.	1	1,350	1,350	2,700	1,350	57,875	12.5	2.7	12.5	58.6
21	Continental Gas & Electric Corporation	6	.....	2,595	2,595	1,350	60,470	.....	2.6	12.5	61.2
111	Union Co. of Omaha	1	.....	1,450	1,450	1,350	61,920	.....	1.5	12.5	62.7
11	Blue River Power Co.	1	700	600	1,300	2,050	63,220	6.5	1.3	19	64
49	Grand Island Electric Co.	1	.....	1,033	1,033	2,050	64,253	.....	1 1	19	65.1
48	Gothenburg Light & Power Co.	1	500	400	900	2,550	65,153	4.6	0.9	23.6	66
121	Municipal stations	73	5,050	14,414	19,464	7,600	84,617	46.8	19.7	70.4	85.7
	All other stations	107	3,199	10,902	14,101	10,799	98,718	29.6	14.3	100	100
	Total	196	10,799	87,919	98,718	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....
	Central stations and electric railways	.....	5,884	65,409	71,293	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	NEVADA.										
10	Stone & Webster	3	9,800	.....	9,800	9,800	9,800	73.6	37.1	73.6	37.1
19	Utah Copper Co.	1	.....	9,775	9,775	9,800	19,575	.....	37	73.6	74.1
14	United States Reclamation Service	1	2,490	.....	2,490	12,290	22,065	18.7	9.4	92.3	83.5
5	Ely Light & Power Co.	2	160	1,400	1,560	12,450	23,625	1.2	5.9	93.5	89.4
4	Elko Lamoille Power Co.	2	415	300	715	12,865	24,340	3.1	2.7	96.6	92.1
17	Municipal stations	1	.....	.....	.....	12,865	24,340	.....	.....	96.6	92.1
	All other stations	9	455	1,644	2,099	13,320	26,439	3.4	7.9	100	100
	Total	19	13,320	13,119	26,439	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....
	Central stations and electric railways, 1912	.....	12,540	2,880	15,420	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	NEW HAMPSHIRE.										
70	Berlin Mills Co.	2	31,700	.....	31,700	31,700	31,700	29.2	21.2	29.2	21.2
4	Amoskeag Manufacturing Co.	1	22,445	.....	22,445	54,145	54,145	20.7	15	49.9	36.2
73	International Paper Co.	2	15,300	2,350	17,650	69,445	71,795	14.1	11.8	64	48
40	Manchester Traction, Light & Power Co.	2	5,900	6,000	11,900	75,345	83,695	5.4	8	69.4	56
49	New Hampshire Electric Rys. Co.	1	.....	10,670	10,670	75,345	94,365	.....	7.1	69.4	63.1
76	Pacific Mills.	2	1,500	5,060	6,560	76,845	100,925	1.4	4.4	70.8	67.5
27	J. E. Henry & Sons Co.	1	1,800	2,800	4,600	78,645	105,525	1.7	3.1	72.5	70.6
75	Nashua Manufacturing Co.	1	4,500	.....	4,500	83,145	110,025	4.1	3	76.6	73.6
45	Middle West Utilities Co.	2	1,600	2,000	3,600	84,745	113,625	1.5	2.4	78.1	76
9	Boston & Maine R. R. Co.	3	2,190	1,050	3,240	86,935	116,865	2	2.2	80.1	78.2
15	Concord Electric Co.	1	2,000	1,000	3,000	88,935	119,865	1.8	2	81.9	80.2
72	Great Falls Manufacturing Co.	1	3,000	.....	3,000	91,935	122,865	2.8	2	84.7	82.2
78	Suncook Mills.	1	3,000	.....	3,000	94,935	125,865	2.8	2	87.5	84.2
6	W. S. Barstow & Co. (Incorporated)	1	600	1,900	2,500	95,535	128,365	.6	1.7	88.1	85.9
68	Municipal stations	2	600	545	1,145	96,135	129,510	.6	.8	88.7	86.7
	All other stations	55	12,280	7,645	19,925	108,415	149,435	11.3	13.3	100	100
	Total	78	[1] 108,415	[1] 41,020	[1] 149,435	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....
	Central stations and electric railways, 1912	.....	59,119	29,211	88,330	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	NEW JERSEY.										
47	Public Service Corporation of New Jersey	16	.....	232,905	232,905	.....	232,905	.....	68.6	.....	68.6
1	American Gas & Electric Co.	2	.....	17,675	17,675	.....	250,580	.....	5.2	.....	73.8
44	Pennsylvania R. R. Co.	1	.....	10,670	10,670	.....	261,250	.....	3.1	.....	76.9
38	New Jersey General Security Co.	3	7,200	.....	7,200	7,200	268,450	72.4	2.1	72.4	79
30	Jersey Central Traction Co.	1	.....	6,400	6,400	7,200	274,850	.....	1.9	72.4	80.9
9	W. S. Barstow & Co. (Incorporated)	4	1,500	3,630	5,130	8,700	279,980	15.1	1.5	87.5	82.4
2	American Light & Traction Co.	1	.....	3,950	3,950	8,700	283,930	.....	1.2	87.5	83.6
4	American Railways Co.	1	.....	2,725	2,725	8,700	286,655	.....	.8	87.5	84.4
20	Commonwealth Water & Light Co.	2	100	2,450	2,550	8,800	289,205	1	.7	88.5	85.1
66	Sayreville Electric Light & Power Co.	1	.....	2,500	2,500	8,800	291,705	.....	.7	88.5	85.8
82	Municipal stations	10	112	2,885	2,997	8,912	294,702	1.1	.9	89.6	86.7
	All other stations	60	1,035	43,845	44,880	9,947	339,582	10.4	13.3	100	100
	Total	102	9,947	329,635	339,582	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....
	Central stations and electric railways, 1912	.....	1,569	267,043	268,612	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	NEW MEXICO.										
6	Federal Light & Traction Co.	3	.....	5,158	5,158	.....	5,158	.....	37.1	.....	37.1
18	Roswell Gas & Electric Co.	1	.....	1,650	1,650	.....	6,808	.....	11.9	.....	49
19	Santa Fe Water & Electric Co.	1	102	445	547	102	7,815	18.5	4	18.5	53
20	Silver City Power Co.	1	.....	460	460	102	7,355	.....	3.3	18.5	56.3
17	Raton Electric Light & Power Co.	1	.....	425	425	102	8,240	.....	3.1	18.5	59.4
16	Public Utilities Co.	1	350	.....	350	452	8,590	63.4	2.5	81.9	61.9
14	Peoples Light & Power Co.	1	.....	350	350	452	8,940	.....	2.5	81.9	64.4
25	Tucumcari Light & Power Co.	1	.....	350	350	452	9,290	.....	2.5	81.9	66.9
26,27	United States Reclamation Service and municipal stations	4	.....	3,185	3,185	452	12,475	.....	22.9	81.9	89.8
	All other stations	16	100	1,322	1,422	552	13,897	18.1	10.2	100	100
	Total	30	552	13,345	13,897	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....
	Central stations and electric railways, 1912	.....	817	10,198	11,015	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Totals include 59,000 water horsepower and 7,410 steam horsepower, total 66,410 horsepower used in manufacturing.

TABLE 3.—*Concentration of power development in the several States, showing amounts of water power, steam and gas power, and of total power controlled by certain corporations and by municipalities, in horsepower and in per cent*—Continued.

Reference numbers.	Name of company.	Individual totals.				Cumulative totals.		Individual percentages.		Cumulative percentages.	
		Number of station.	Water power.	Steam and gas power.	All power.	Water power.	All power.	Water power.	All power.	Water power.	All power.
	NEW YORK.										
28	Consolidated Gas Co. of New York	8	.....	481,895	481,895	.....	481,895	.....	21.2	.....	21.2
388	Interborough Metropolitan Co	2	.....	246,500	246,500	.....	728,395	.....	10.8	.....	32
371	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co	5	.....	198,025	198,025	.....	926,420	.....	8.7	.....	40.7
66	Hydraulic Power Co. of Niagara Falls	3	153,000	.....	153,000	153,000	1,079,420	19.1	6.7	19.1	47.4
102	The Niagara Falls Power Co	2	115,000	.....	115,000	268,000	1,194,420	14.4	5.1	33.5	52.5
97,408	New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co	4	22,325	70,800	93,125	290,325	1,287,545	2.8	4.1	36.3	56.6
391	International Paper Co	10	75,180	17,025	92,205	365,505	1,379,750	9.4	4.1	45.7	60.7
411	Pennsylvania R. R. Co	1	.....	74,700	74,700	365,505	1,454,450	.....	3.3	45.7	64
72	Kings County Electric Light & Power Co	3	.....	74,670	74,670	365,505	1,529,120	.....	3.3	45.7	67.3
145	Stone & Webster	4	45,800	9,000	54,800	411,305	1,583,920	5.7	2.4	51.4	69.7
5	Aluminum Co. of America	2	40,000	.....	40,000	451,305	1,623,920	5	1.8	56.4	71.5
104	Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power Co	1	40,000	.....	40,000	491,305	1,663,920	5	1.8	61.4	73.3
53	General Electric Co	3	31,000	.....	31,000	522,305	1,694,920	3.9	1.4	65.3	74.7
25	Cohoes Co	1	30,000	.....	30,000	552,305	1,724,920	3.7	1.3	69	76
387	Hudson & Manhattan R. R. Co	1	.....	24,000	24,000	552,305	1,748,920	.....	1.1	69	77.1
164	Utica Gas & Electric Co	5	11,800	11,000	22,800	564,105	1,771,720	1.5	1	70.5	78.1
418	St. Regis Paper Co	5	19,800	2,590	22,390	583,905	1,794,110	2.5	1	73	79.1
158	United Gas & Electric Corporation of Connecticut	2	500	18,440	18,940	584,405	1,813,050	.1	.8	73.1	79.9
432	West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co	1	9,550	8,800	18,350	593,955	1,831,400	1.2	.8	74.3	80.7
160	United Gas Improvement Co	3	350	15,720	16,070	594,305	1,847,470	.....	.7	74.3	81.4
319	Municipal stations	48	3,155	10,721	13,876	597,460	1,861,346	.4	.6	74.7	82
	All other stations	335	202,070	207,464	409,534	799,530	2,270,880	25.3	18	100	100
	Total	449	[1] 799,530	[1] 1,471,350	[1] 2,270,880	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....
	Central stations and electric railways, 1912	.....	530,921	1,282,608	1,813,529	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	NORTH CAROLINA.										
61	Southern Power Co	4	30,000	38,010	68,010	30,000	68,010	30.3	37.6	30.3	37.
8	Carolina Power & Light Co	9	44,400	7,725	52,125	74,400	120,135	44.8	28.9	75.1	66.6
46	North Carolina Electrical Power Co	3	7,530	.....	7,530	81,930	127,665	7.6	4.2	82.7	70.5
66	Southern Public Utilities Co	2	2,100	3,350	5,450	84,030	133,115	2.1	3.0	84.8	73.7
71	Tidewater Power Co	1	.....	5,000	5,000	84,030	138,115	.....	2.8	84.8	76.7
53	J. A. Roper Lumber Co	3	.....	4,300	4,300	84,030	142,415	.....	2.4	84.8	78.5
131	Roanoke Rapids Power Co	1	4,100	.....	4,100	88,130	146,515	4.1	2.3	88.9	81.9
127	Erwin Cotton Mills Co	1	2,037	1,240	3,277	90,167	149,792	2.1	1.8	91.0	83.2
51	Piedmont Railway & Electric Co	1	.....	2,500	2,500	90,167	152,292	.....	1.4	91.0	84.0
49	North Carolina Public Service Co	2	.....	2,480	2,480	90,167	154,772	.....	1.4	91.0	85.4
24	Doherty Operating Co	1	.....	2,200	2,200	90,167	156,972	.....	1.2	91.0	87.8
35	Haywood Electric Power Co	1	1,950	.....	1,950	92,117	158,922	2.0	1.1	93.0	88.0
69	Spencer Mountain Mills	1	1,000	.....	1,000	93,117	159,922	1.0	.5	94.0	88.1
28	Electric Light Co. of Elizabeth City	1	.....	1,000	1,000	93,117	160,922	.....	.5	94.0	89.6
77	Municipal stations	49	1,035	8,923	9,958	94,152	170,880	1.0	5.5	95.0	94.1
	All other stations	51	4,953	4,793	9,746	99,105	180,626	5.0	5.4	100.0	100.0
	Total	131	[2] 99,105	[2] 81,521	[2] 180,626	.....	.....	100.0	100.0	.....	.....
	Central stations and electric railways, 1912	.....	60,151	233,56	93,713	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	NORTH DAKOTA.										
2	H. M. Byllesby & Co	3	.....	6,950	6,950	.....	6,950	.....	36.7	.....	36.7
18	Hughes Electric Co	1	.....	1,200	1,200	.....	8,150	.....	6.3	.....	43.0
32	Otter Tail Power Co	2	.....	600	600	.....	8,750	.....	3.2	.....	46.2
37,44	United States Reclamation Service and municipal stations	12	.....	4,212	4,212	.....	12,962	.....	22.3	.....	68.5
	All other stations	62	80	5,883	5,963	80	18,925	100.0	31.5	100.0	100.0
	Total	80	80	18,845	18,925	.....	.....	100.0	100.0	.....	.....
	Central stations and electric railways, 1912	.....	.....	16,249	16,249	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	OHIO.										
47	Central States Electric Corporation	1	.....	135,700	135,700	.....	135,700	.....	18.1	.....	18.1
387	Ohio Traction Co	6	.....	65,611	65,611	.....	201,311	.....	8.7	.....	26.8
88	Doherty Operating Co	11	1,700	63,735	65,435	1,700	266,746	8.5	8.7	8.5	35.5
62	Columbia Gas & Electric Co	1	.....	38,930	38,930	1,700	305,676	.....	5.2	8.5	40.7
68	Columbus Railway, Power & Lighting Co	6	.....	34,670	34,670	1,700	340,346	.....	4.6	8.5	45.3
182	Northern Ohio Traction & Lighting Co	2	2,270	31,000	33,270	3,970	373,616	11.4	4.4	19.9	49.7
184	Ohio Electric Railway Co	6	700	27,800	28,500	4,670	402,116	3.5	3.8	23.4	53.5
37	Cleveland Railway Co	2	.....	27,100	27,100	4,670	429,216	.....	3.6	23.4	57.1
4	American Gas & Electric Co	11	.....	25,405	25,405	4,670	454,621	.....	3.4	23.4	60.5
78	Dayton Power & Light Co	6	100	20,120	20,220	4,770	474,841	.5	2.7	23.9	63.2
203	Republic Railway & Light Co	2	.....	16,330	16,330	4,770	491,171	.....	2.2	23.9	65.4
58	Cleveland, Southwestern & Columbus Ry. Co	3	.....	14,750	14,750	4,770	505,921	.....	2	23.9	67.4
103	East Liverpool Traction & Light Co	3	330	14,100	14,430	5,100	520,351	1.6	1.9	25.5	69.3
238	United Service Co	5	1,630	10,190	11,820	6,730	532,171	8.2	1.6	33.7	70.9
249	Western Ohio R. R. Co	1	.....	11,330	11,330	6,730	543,501	.....	1.5	33.7	72.4
147	Lake Shore Electric Ry. Co	1	.....	11,000	11,000	6,730	554,501	.....	1.5	33.7	73.9
64	Columbus, Delaware & Marion Ry. Co	4	.....	9,660	9,660	6,730	564,161	.....	1.3	33.7	75.2
28	W. S. Barstow & Co	3	.....	6,890	6,890	6,730	571,051	.....	.9	33.7	76.1
24	Auglaize Power Co	1	6,666	.....	6,666	13,396	577,717	33.4	.9	67.1	77
74	Commonwealth Power, Railway & Light Co	1	.....	6,000	6,000	13,396	583,717	.....	.8	67.1	77.8
260	Municipal stations	114	175	55,759	55,934	13,571	639,651	.9	7.5	68	85.3
	All other stations	205	6,377	103,709	110,086	19,948	749,737	32	14.7	100	100
	Total	395	19,948	729,789	749,737	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....
	Central stations and electric railways, 1912	.....	10,690	659,657	670,347	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	OKLAHOMA.										
9	H. M. Byllesby & Co	5	.....	17,215	17,215	.....	17,215	.....	24.4	.....	24.4
48	Middle West Utilities Co	7	1,200	9,490	10,690	1,200	27,905	68.2	15.2	68.2	39.6
138	Oklahoma Railway Co	1	.....	5,980	5,980	1,200	33,885	.....	8.5	68.2	48.1
3	American Public Service Co	2	.....	2,125	2,125	1,200	36,010	.....	3	68.2	51.1

[1] Totals include 181,238 water horsepower and 34,026 steam horsepower; total, 215,264 horsepower used in manufactures.
[2] Totals include 6,887 water horsepower and 1,365 steam horsepower, total 8,252 horsepower used in manufacturing.

TABLE 3.—*Concentration of power development in the several States, showing amounts of water power, steam and gas power, and of total power controlled by certain corporations and by municipalities, in horsepower and in per cent*—Continued.

Reference numbers.	Name of company.	Individual totals.				Cumulative totals.		Individual percentages.		Cumulative percentages.	
		Number of station.	Water power.	Steam and gas power.	All power.	Water power.	All power.	Water power.	All power.	Water power.	All power.
	OKLAHOMA—continued.										
18	Choctaw Railway & Lighting Co	1	.....	1,650	1,650	1,200	37,660	.....	2.3	68.2	53.4
64	Southwestern Cities Electric Co	3	.....	1,560	1,560	1,200	39,220	.....	2.2	68.2	55.6
6	Ardmore Ice, Light & Power Co	1	.....	1,525	1,525	1,200	40,745	.....	2.2	68.2	57.8
63	Shawnee Gas & Electric Co	1	.....	1,450	1,450	1,200	42,195	.....	2.1	68.2	59.9
24	Doherty Operating Co	1	.....	1,420	1,420	1,200	43,615	.....	2	68.2	61.9
75	Municipal stations	61	358	11,428	11,786	1,558	55,401	20.4	16.7	88.6	78.6
	All other stations	56	200	14,908	15,108	1,758	70,509	11.4	21.4	100	100
	Total	139	1,758	68,751	70,509	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....
	Central stations and electric railways, 1912	.....	2,135	61,462	63,597	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	OREGON.										
53	E. W. Clark & Co. Mortgage Corporation	11	80,000	35,875	115,875	80,000	115,875	51	52.3	51	52.3
94	Crown-Willamette Paper Co	3	26,124	3,500	29,624	106,124	145,499	16.7	13.4	67.7	65.7
14	California-Oregon Power Co	5	11,100	.....	11,100	117,224	156,599	7.1	5	74.8	70.7
1	American Power & Light Co	5	9,090	1,650	10,740	126,314	167,339	5.8	4.8	80.6	75.5
9	H. M. Byllesby & Co	6	520	6,227	6,747	128,834	174,086	.3	3	80.9	78.5
49	National Securities Corporation	1	5,000	.....	5,000	131,834	179,086	3.2	2.3	84.1	80.8
31	Eastern Oregon Light & Power Co	5	3,700	.....	3,700	135,534	182,786	2.3	1.7	86.4	82.5
81	Municipal stations	12	4,646	242	4,888	140,180	187,674	3	2.2	89.4	84.7
	All other stations	53	16,583	17,447	34,030	156,763	221,704	10.6	15.3	100	100
	Total	101	156,763	64,941	221,704	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....
	Central stations and electric railways, 1912	.....	105,302	50,163	155,465	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	PENNSYLVANIA.										
88	The Philadelphia Co	10	.....	161,508	161,508	.....	161,508	.....	16.2	.....	16.2
85	Pennsylvania Water & Power Co	2	118,000	.....	118,000	118,000	279,508	70	11.9	70	28.1
305	Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co	5	.....	105,730	105,730	118,000	385,238	.....	10.6	70	38.7
60	Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co	4	5,367	70,503	75,867	123,367	461,105	3.2	7.6	73.2	46.3
8	American Water Works & Electric Co	11	.....	49,545	49,545	123,367	510,650	.....	5	73.2	51.3
19	W. S. Barstow & Co. (Inc.)	10	2,400	46,800	49,200	125,767	559,850	1.4	5	74.6	56.3
6	American Gas & Electric Co	1	.....	35,800	35,800	125,767	595,650	.....	3.6	74.6	59.9
116	United Gas & Electric Corporation of Connecticut	3	.....	22,950	22,950	125,767	618,600	.....	2.3	74.6	62.2
134	York Haven Water & Power Co	1	20,000	.....	20,000	145,767	638,600	11.9	2	86.5	64.2
64	Lehigh Valley Transit Co	3	.....	18,330	18,330	145,767	656,930	.....	1.8	86.5	66
75	Penn Central Light & Power Co	6	2,000	16,220	18,220	147,767	675,150	1.2	1.8	87.7	67.8
126	H. D. Walbridge & Co	2	250	14,250	14,500	148,017	689,650	.2	1.5	87.9	69.3
98	Philadelphia Electric Co	2	.....	13,920	13,920	148,017	703,570	.....	1.4	87.9	70.7
49	Erie County Electric Co	1	.....	11,770	11,770	148,017	715,340	.....	1.2	87.9	71.9
1	American Gas Co	5	500	10,800	11,300	148,517	726,640	.3	1.1	88.2	73
259	Municipal stations	41	538	15,549	16,087	149,055	742,727	.3	1.6	88.5	74.6
	All other stations	243	19,478	232,856	252,334	168,533	995,061	11.5	25.4	100	100
	Total	350	168,533	826,528	995,061	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....
	Central stations and electric railways, 1912	.....	133,018	775,861	908,879	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	RHODE ISLAND.										
6	New York, New Haven & Hudson River Ry. Co	1	.....	46,000	46,000	.....	46,000	.....	48.5	.....	48.5
3	Narragansett Electric Lighting Co	3	.....	28,260	28,260	.....	74,260	.....	29.8	.....	78.3
1	Massachusetts Lighting Cos	2	.....	9,800	9,800	.....	84,060	.....	10.4	.....	88.7
7	Stone & Webster	3	2,485	6,650	9,135	2,485	93,195	100	9.6	100	98.3
12	Municipal stations	1	.....	.....	.....	2,485	93,195	100	.....	100	98.3
	All other stations	2	.....	1,625	1,625	2,485	94,820	.....	1.7	100	100
	Total	12	2,485	92,335	94,820	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....
	Central stations and electric railways, 1912	.....	2,440	92,909	95,349	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	SOUTH CAROLINA.										
34	Southern Power Co	5	127,850	9,000	136,850	127,850	136,850	56.3	50	56.3	50
12	Columbia Ry., Gas & Electric Co	2	26,000	7,330	33,330	153,850	170,180	11.5	12.2	67.8	62.2
39	Southern Public Utilities Co	5	16,300	1,850	18,150	170,150	188,330	7.2	6.6	75.0	68.8
32	South Carolina Light, Power & Railways Co	2	12,000	4,000	16,000	182,150	204,330	5.3	5.9	80.3	74.7
74	Pelzer Manufacturing Co	1	6,500	4,500	11,000	188,650	215,330	2.9	4	83.2	78.7
45	Union Manufacturing & Power Co	1	8,000	.....	8,000	196,650	223,330	3.5	2.9	86.7	81.6
46	United Gas Improvement Co	1	.....	6,670	6,670	196,650	230,000	.....	2.4	86.7	84
48	Ware Shoals Manufacturing Co	1	5,000	.....	5,000	201,650	235,000	2.2	1.8	88.9	85.8
75	Tucapau Mills	1	5,000	.....	5,000	206,650	240,000	2.2	1.8	91.1	97.6
1	Belton Power Co	1	4,650	.....	4,650	211,300	244,650	2	1.7	93.1	89.3
72	Lockhart Mills	1	2,800	.....	2,800	214,100	247,450	1.2	1	94.3	90.3
73	Pacolet Manufacturing Co	1	2,800	.....	2,800	216,900	250,250	1.2	1	95.5	91.3
70	Clifton Manufacturing Co	1	2,000	750	2,750	218,900	253,000	.9	1	96.4	92.3
49	Municipal stations	21	.....	4,625	4,625	218,900	257,625	.....	1.7	96.4	94
	All other stations	22	8,112	8,300	16,412	227,012	274,037	3.6	6	100	100
	Total	76	[1] 227,012	[1] 47,025	[1] 274,037	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....
	Central stations and electric railways, 1912	.....	178,555	52,051	230,606	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	SOUTH DAKOTA.										
40	Homestake Mining Co	2	6,225	175	6,400	6,225	6,400	47.8	13.5	47.8	13.5
8	H. M. Byllesby & Co	3	2,065	3,740	5,805	8,290	12,205	15.8	12.2	63.6	25.7
17	Consolidated Power & Light Co. of South Dakota	2	1,000	4,670	5,670	9,290	17,875	7.7	11.9	71.3	37.6
20	Dakota Power Co	2	2,550	530	3,080	11,840	20,955	19.6	6.5	90.9	44.1
78	Municipal stations	17	.....	2,356	2,356	11,840	23,311	.....	5	90.9	49.1
	All other stations	70	1,213	22,963	24,176	13,053	47,487	9.1	50.9	100	100
	Total	96	13,053	34,434	47,487	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....
	Central stations and electric railways, 1912	.....	6,913	20,835	27,748	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Totals include 20,400 water horsepower, and 5,950 steam horsepower, total, 26,350 horsepower, used in manufactures.

TABLE 3.—*Concentration of power development in the several States, showing amounts of water power, steam and gas power, and of total power controlled by certain corporations and by municipalities, in horsepower and in per cent*—Continued.

Reference numbers.	Name of company.	Individual totals.				Cumulative totals.		Individual percentages.		Cumulative percentages.	
		Number of station.	Water power.	Steam and gas power.	All power.	Water power.	All power.	Water power.	All power.	Water power.	All power.
	TENNESSEE.										
10	E. W. Clark & Co. Mortgage Corporation	5	45,000	30,000	75,000	45,000	75,000	46	40.1	46	40.1
9	Chattanooga & Tennessee River Power Co	1	42,000		42,000	87,000	117,000	42.9	22.4	88.9	62.5
58, 90	United Gas & Electric Corporation of Connecticut	2		22,970	22,970	87,000	139,970		12.3	88.9	74.8
40	Memphis Consolidated Gas & Electric Co	1		11,500	11,500	87,000	151,470		6.1	88.9	80.9
41	Merchants Power Co	1		7,330	7,330	87,000	158,800		3.9	88.9	84.8
56	Tennessee Eastern Electric Co	2	5,000	2,270	7,270	92,000	166,070	5.1	3.9	94	88.7
22	Doherty Operating Co	2	3,200	800	4,000	95,200	170,070	3.3	2.1	97.3	90.8
47	Public Light & Power Co	4	980	1,250	2,230	96,180	172,300	1	1.2	98.3	92
31	Jackson Railway & Light Co	1		1,670	1,670	96,180	173,970		.9	98.3	92.9
61	Municipal stations	29	300	6,646	6,946	96,480	180,916	.3	3.7	98.6	96.6
	All other stations	42	1,355	5,014	6,369	97,835	187,285	1.4	3.4	100	100
	Total	90	97,835	89,450	187,285			100	100		
	Central stations and electric railways, 1912		27,750	94,611	122,361						
	TEXAS.										
208	Stone & Webster	11		71,793	71,793		71,793		32.1		32.1
5	American Power & Light Co	19		46,775	46,775		118,568		20.9		53
232	United Gas & Electric Corporation	1		15,500	15,500		134,068		6.9		59.9
4	American Light & Traction Co	1		12,278	12,278		146,346		5.5		65.4
73	Doherty Operating Co	5		6,290	6,290		152,636		2.8		68.2
24	American Public Service Co	7		4,220	4,220		156,856		1.9		70.1
222	Texas Southern Electric Co	5	1,800	1,552	3,352	1,800	160,208	26.6	1.5	26.6	71.6
247	Yellow Pine Paper Mills Co	1		3,000	3,000	1,800	163,208		1.3	26.6	72.9
70	Dallas Ice Factory, Light & Power Co	1		2,350	2,350	1,800	165,558		1.1	26.6	74
138	The Laredo Electric Ry. Co	1		1,900	1,900	1,800	167,458		.9	26.6	74.9
268	Austin Street Ry. Co	1		1,750	1,750	1,800	169,208		.8	26.6	75.7
61	Colorado River Power Co	1	1,650		1,650	3,450	170,858	24.3	.7	50.9	76.4
57	Citizens Electric Light & Power Co	1	1,190	250	1,440	4,640	172,298	17.6	.6	68.5	77
1,248	State and municipal stations	21	225	8,249	8,474	4,865	180,772	3.3	3.8	71.8	80.8
	All other stations	198	1,912	40,949	42,861	6,777	223,633	28.2	19.2	100	100
	Total	274	6,777	216,856	223,633			100	100		
	Central stations and electric railways, 1912		3,503	164,185	167,688						
	UTAH.										
22	Utah Securities Corporation	25	79,565	28,594	108,159	79,565	108,159	82.2	84.3	82.2	84.3
1	Beaver River Power Co	1	2,500		2,500	82,065	110,659	2.6	2	84.8	86.3
11	L. L. Nunn	4	1,550	420	1,970	83,615	112,629	1.6	1.5	86.4	87.8
49	Municipal stations	22	7,151	650	7,801	90,766	120,430	7.4	6	93.8	93.8
	All other stations	24	5,968	1,950	7,918	96,734	128,348	6.2	6.2	100	100
	Total	76	96,734	31,614	128,348			100	100		
	Central stations and electric railways, 1912		74,688	27,186	101,874						
	VERMONT.										
41	New England Power Co. of Maine	3	31,300	700	32,000	31,300	32,000	26.5	21.9	26.5	21.9
96	International Paper Co	3	16,600	1,925	18,525	47,900	50,525	14.1	12.7	40.6	34.6
57	C. H. Tenney & Co	7	8,964	8,370	17,334	56,864	67,859	7.6	11.9	48.2	46.5
2	American Gas Co	2	13,000	1,330	14,330	69,864	82,189	11	9.8	59.2	56.3
6	W. S. Barstow & Co. (Inc.)	8	8,975	4,625	13,600	78,839	95,789	7.6	9.3	66.8	65.6
66	Vermont Marble Co	6	8,700	1,700	10,400	87,539	106,189	7.4	7.1	74.2	72.7
99	Missisquoi Pulp Co	1	4,400	200	4,600	91,939	110,789	3.7	3.2	77.9	75.9
37	Middle West Utilities Co	3	1,988	2,020	4,008	93,927	114,797	1.7	2.8	79.6	78.7
93	American Woolen Co	1	2,844		2,844	96,771	117,641	2.4	2	82	80.7
4	American Pipe & Construction Co	1	2,250	530	2,780	99,021	120,421	1.9	1.9	83.9	82.6
76	Woodbury Granite Co	3	1,250	1,330	2,580	100,271	123,001	1.1	1.8	85	84.4
94	Dalton Paper Mills	1	2,103		2,103	102,374	125,104	1.8	1.4	86.8	85.8
46	Newport Electric Light Co	1	1,600	300	1,900	103,974	127,004	1.4	1.3	88.2	87.1
95	Green Mountain Pulp Co	1	1,700		1,700	105,674	128,704	1.4	1.2	89.6	88.3
33	Lyman Falls Power Co	1	1,336		1,336	107,010	130,040	1.1	.9	90.7	89.2
80	Municipal stations	13	4,910	1,830	6,740	111,920	136,780	4.2	4.6	94.9	93.8
	All other stations	47	5,969	3,105	9,074	117,889	145,854	5.1	6.2	100	100
	Total	102	[1] 117,889	[1] 27,965	[1] 145,854			100	100		
	Central stations and electric railways, 1912		39,927	18,091	58,018						
	VIRGINIA.										
55	Virginia Railway & Power Co	4	19,000	46,420	65,420	19,000	65,420	20.2	31.4	20.2	31.4
7	H. M. Byllesby & Co	3	20,900	7,500	28,400	39,900	93,820	22.1	13.6	42.3	45
86	Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills	2	13,270	11,500	24,770	53,170	118,590	14.1	11.9	56.4	56.9
2	American Railways Co	4	7,650	9,500	17,150	60,820	135,740	8.1	8.2	64.5	65.1
35	Newport News & Hampton Railway, Gas & Electric Co	2		8,280	8,280	60,820	144,020		4	64.5	69.1
59	Virginia Western Power Co	5	3,750	2,525	6,275	64,570	150,295	4	3	68.5	72.1
29	Municipal Service Co	4	1,900	3,555	5,455	66,470	155,750	2	2.6	70.5	74.7
49	Spottsylvania Power Co	1	4,500		4,500	70,970	160,250	4.8	2.2	75.3	76.9
86	The Warren-Burnham Co	1		4,000	4,000	70,970	164,250		1.9	75.3	78.8
83	The Bedford Pulp & Paper Co	1	3,400		3,400	74,370	167,650	3.6	1.6	78.9	80.4
89	The Washington & Old Dominion R. R. Co	1		3,300	3,300	74,370	170,950		1.6	78.9	82
37	Norfolk Southern R. R. Co	1		3,000	3,000	74,370	173,950		1.5	78.9	83.5
10	Charlottesville & Albemarle Ry. Co	1		2,300	2,300	74,370	176,250		1.1	78.9	84.6
18	Emporia Hydro-Electric Power Co	1	1,500		1,500	75,870	177,750	1.6	.7	80.5	85.3
68	Municipal stations	15	6,124	6,278	12,402	81,994	190,152	6.5	6	87	91.3
	All other stations	44	12,235	5,959	18,194	94,229	208,346	13	8.7	100	100
	Total	90	[2] 94,229	[2] 114,117	[2] 208,346			100	100		
	Central stations and electric railways, 1912		66,399	94,090	160,489						

[1] Totals include 28,016 water horsepower and 2,125 steam horsepower; total, 30,141 horsepower used in manufactures.
[2] Totals include 17,830 water horsepower and 15,500 steam horsepower; total, 33,330 horsepower used in manufactures.

TABLE 3.—*Concentration of power development in the several States, showing amounts of water power, steam and gas power, and of total power controlled by certain corporations and by municipalities, in horsepower and in per cent*—Continued.

Reference numbers.	Name of company.	Individual totals.				Cumulative totals.		Individual percentages.		Cumulative percentages.	
		Number of stations.	Water power.	Steam and gas power.	All power.	Water power.	All power.	Water power.	All power.	Water power.	All power.
	WASHINGTON.										
62	Stone & Webster	11	85,300	38,160	123,460	85,300	123,460	25.8	29.1	25.8	29.1
83	Washington Water Power Co	4	92,900	16,000	108,900	178,200	232,360	28	25.6	53.8	54.7
59	Spokane & Inland Empire R. R. Co	1	20,000	.....	20,000	198,200	252,360	6	4.7	59.8	59.4
1	American Power & Light Co	11	13,888	5,936	19,824	212,088	272,184	4.2	4.7	64	64.1
46	Northwestern Electric Co	1	18,000	.....	18,000	230,088	290,184	5.4	4.2	69.4	68.3
53	Olympic Power Co	1	9,600	.....	9,600	239,688	299,784	2.9	2.3	72.3	70.6
114	Great Northern Railroad Co	1	8,500	.....	8,500	248,188	308,284	2.6	2	74.9	72.6
38	Lewiston-Clarkston Improvement Co	1	3,300	2,330	5,630	251,488	313,914	1	1.3	75.9	73.9
89	Wenatchee Valley Gas & Electric Co	3	4,800	.....	4,800	256,288	318,714	1.5	1.1	77.4	75
30	Inland Portland Cement Co	1	4,000	.....	4,000	260,288	322,714	1.2	1	78.6	76
25	Federal Light & Traction Co	1	.....	3,500	3,500	260,288	326,214	.....	.8	78.6	76.8
81	Washington-Oregon Corporation	2	970	2,000	2,970	261,258	329,184	.3	.7	78.9	77.5
98	Municipal stations	12	54,510	13,450	67,960	315,768	397,144	16.5	16	95.4	93.5
	All other stations	66	15,366	12,344	27,710	331,134	424,854	4.6	6.5	100	100
	Total	116	331,134	93,720	424,854	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....
	Central stations and electric railways, 1912	.....	269,641	72,060	341,701	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	WEST VIRGINIA.										
53	Virginia Power Co	1	.....	20,000	20,000	.....	20,000	.....	14.4	.....	14.4
26	General Utilities Operating Co	1	.....	13,300	13,300	.....	33,300	.....	9.6	.....	24
1	American Gas & Electric Co	2	.....	12,500	12,500	.....	45,800	.....	9	.....	33
74	Union Carbide Co	2	11,750	.....	11,750	11,750	57,550	49.4	8.4	49.4	41.4
7	W. S. Barstow & Co. (Inc.)	4	.....	11,000	11,000	11,750	68,550	.....	7.9	49.4	49.3
5	American Water Works & Electric Co. (Inc.)	2	.....	9,192	9,192	11,750	77,742	.....	6.6	49.4	55.9
46	Northern Virginia Power Co	2	4,750	2,833	7,583	16,500	85,325	20	5.4	69.4	61.3
3	American Railways Co	1	.....	6,670	6,670	16,500	91,995	.....	4.8	69.4	66.1
14	H. M. Byllesby & Co	2	.....	6,050	6,050	16,500	98,045	.....	4.3	69.4	70.4
68	Consolidated Coal Co. (Inc.)	1	.....	6,000	6,000	16,500	104,045	.....	4.3	69.4	74.7
35	Martinsburg Power Co	1	2,250	2,000	4,250	18,750	108,295	9.4	3	78.8	77.7
38	Monongahela Valley Traction Co	1	.....	4,000	4,000	18,750	112,295	.....	2.9	78.8	80.6
70	Harpers Ferry Paper Co	1	2,400	.....	2,400	21,150	114,695	10.1	1.7	88.9	82.3
73	Shenandoah Pulp Co	1	2,000	.....	2,000	23,150	116,695	8.4	1.4	97.3	83.7
31	Kanawha Traction & Electric Co	1	.....	2,000	2,000	23,150	118,695	.....	1.4	97.3	85.1
61	Municipal stations	6	.....	1,755	1,755	23,150	120,450	.....	1.3	97.3	86.4
	All other stations	47	637	18,313	18,950	23,787	139,400	2.7	13.6	100	100
	Total	76	23,787	115,613	139,400	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....
	Central stations and electric railways, 1912	.....	6,036	62,889	68,925	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	WISCONSIN.										
124	North American Co	9	450	112,355	112,805	450	112,805	.2	25.5	.2	25.5
35	H. M. Byllesby & Co	2	26,800	.....	26,800	27,250	139,605	11.5	6.1	11.7	31.6
197	Wisconsin River Power Co	1	25,000	.....	25,000	52,250	164,605	10.7	5.6	22.4	37.2
9	American Public Utilities Co	6	13,350	3,695	17,045	65,600	181,650	5.7	3.8	28.1	41
47,296	Consolidated Water Power & Paper Co	2	16,500	300	16,800	82,100	198,450	7.1	3.8	35.2	44.8
300	Kimberley-Clark Co	6	13,450	.....	13,450	95,550	211,900	5.8	3	41	47.8
7	American Light & Traction Co	2	5,600	6,356	11,956	101,150	223,856	2.4	2.7	43.4	50.5
167	Southern Wisconsin Power Co	1	11,000	.....	11,000	112,150	234,856	4.7	2.5	48.1	53
114	Nokoosa-Port Edwards Paper Co	3	10,700	80	10,780	122,850	245,636	4.6	2.4	52.7	55.4
198	Wisconsin Securities Co	2	8,000	2,470	10,470	130,850	256,106	3.4	2.4	56.1	57.8
196	Wisconsin Railway, Light & Power Co	1	8,000	.....	8,000	138,850	264,106	3.4	1.8	59.5	59.6
200	Wisconsin Traction, Light, Heat & Power Co	1	2,550	5,330	7,880	141,400	271,986	1.1	1.8	60.6	61.4
68	Green Bay & Mississippi Canal Co	1	6,100	900	7,000	147,500	278,986	2.6	1.6	63.2	63
295	Combined Locks Paper Co	1	6,100	900	7,000	153,600	285,986	2.6	1.6	65.8	64.6
98	Menasha Woodenware Co	2	5,600	1,400	7,000	159,200	292,986	2.4	1.6	68.2	66.2
43	Commonwealth Power Co	1	.....	6,500	6,500	159,200	299,486	.....	1.5	68.2	67.7
321	Warsaw Paper Mills Co	1	4,756	600	5,356	163,956	304,842	2	1.2	70.2	68.9
323	Wisconsin River Pulp & Paper Co	1	5,300	.....	5,300	169,256	310,142	2.3	1.2	72.5	70.1
209	Marathon Paper Mills Co	1	5,000	.....	5,000	174,256	315,142	2.1	1.1	74.6	71.2
202	Municipal stations	85	3,143	15,034	18,177	177,399	333,319	1.4	4.1	76	75.3
	All other stations	195	56,170	53,207	109,377	233,569	442,696	24	24.7	100	100
	Total	324	[1] 233,569	[1] 209,127	[1] 442,696	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....
	Central stations and electric railways, 1912	.....	94,284	177,779	272,063	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	WYOMING.										
23	Union Pacific Coal Co	3	.....	3,900	3,900	.....	3,900	.....	22.3	.....	22.3
7	Federal Light & Traction Co	2	.....	3,825	3,825	.....	7,725	.....	21.9	.....	44.2
27	Western Light & Power Co	1	.....	1,565	1,565	.....	9,290	.....	9	.....	53.2
19	Penn-Wyoming Copper Co	1	500	670	1,170	500	10,460	19.7	6.7	19.7	59.9
4	Cambria Fuel Co. of Wyoming	2	.....	770	770	500	11,230	.....	4.4	19.7	64.3
15	Intermountain Railway, Light & Power Co	1	.....	700	700	500	11,930	.....	4	19.7	68.3
18	Natrona County Electric Co	1	.....	650	650	500	12,580	.....	3.7	19.7	72
14	Hot Springs Light & Power Co	1	400	200	600	900	13,180	15.7	3.4	35.4	75.4
22	Shoshone Electric Light & Power Co	1	400	.....	400	1,300	13,580	15.7	2.3	51.1	77.7
10,29	United States Army and municipal stations	5	864	371	1,235	2,164	14,815	34	7.1	85.1	84.8
	All other stations	16	380	2,285	2,665	2,544	17,480	14.9	15.2	100	100
	Total	34	2,544	14,936	17,480	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....
	Central stations and electric railways, 1912	.....	1,334	10,262	11,596	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Totals include 74,496 water horsepower and 8,360 steam horsepower; total, 82,856 horsepower used in manufactures.

TABLE 3—*Concentration of power development in the several States, showing amounts of water power, steam and gas power, and of total power controlled by certain corporations and by municipalities, in horsepower and in per cent*—Continued.

UNITED STATES.

No.	Name of company.	No. of States.	No. of stations.	Individual totals.			Cumulative totals.		Individual percentages.		Cumulative percentages.	
				Water power.	Steam and gas power.	All power.	Water power.	All power.	Water power.	All power.	Water power.	All power.
1	Stone & Webster	13	62	340,211	189,643	529,854	340,211	529,854	6.36	3.56	6.36	3.56
2	Commonwealth Edison Co. (Illinois)	1	4	.....	511,150	511,150	340,211	1,041,004	.....	3.44	6.36	7.00
3	Consolidated Gas Co. (New York)	1	8	.....	481,895	481,895	340,211	1,522,899	.....	3.24	6.36	10.24
4	North American Co	3	30	5,583	420,377	425,960	345,794	1,948,859	.11	2.86	6.47	13.10
5	H. M. Byllesby & Co	17	53	116,155	160,341	276,496	461,949	2,225,355	2.17	1.86	8.64	14.96
6	E. W. Clark & Co., Mortgage Corporation	4	36	162,330	103,365	265,695	624,279	2,491,050	3.04	1.79	11.68	16.75
7	Pacific Gas & Electric Co. (California)	1	13	152,080	108,540	260,620	776,359	2,751,670	2.84	1.75	14.52	18.50
8	Interborough Metropolitan Co. (New York)	1	2	.....	246,500	246,500	776,359	2,998,170	.....	1.66	14.52	20.16
9	Public Service Corporation of New Jersey	1	16	.....	232,905	232,905	776,359	3,231,075	.....	1.57	14.52	21.73
10	Doherty Operating Co	14	43	43,100	180,401	223,501	819,459	3,454,576	.81	1.50	15.33	23.23
11	Southern Power Co. (South Carolina and North Carolina)	2	9	157,850	47,010	204,860	977,309	3,659,436	2.95	1.38	18.28	24.61
12	Utah Securities Corporation	3	43	171,702	30,374	202,076	1,149,011	3,861,512	3.21	1.36	21.49	25.97
13	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. (New York)	1	5	.....	198,025	198,025	1,149,011	4,059,537	.....	1.33	21.49	27.30
14	Pacific Light & Power Corporation (California)	1	13	117,950	79,300	197,250	1,266,961	4,256,787	2.21	1.32	23.70	28.62
15	Montana Power Co	1	19	179,700	8,300	188,000	1,446,661	4,444,787	3.36	1.27	27.06	29.89
16	International Paper Co	5	23	156,830	29,945	186,775	1,603,491	4,631,562	2.94	1.25	30.00	31.14
17	United Gas & Electric Corporation of Connecticut	9	17	5,250	181,110	186,360	1,608,741	4,817,922	.09	1.25	30.09	32.39
18	Commonwealth Power, Railway & Light Co.	4	47	70,813	112,160	182,973	1,679,554	5,000,895	1.32	1.24	31.41	33.63
19	The Philadelphia Co. (Pennsylvania)	1	10	.....	161,508	161,508	1,679,554	5,162,403	.....	1.08	31.41	34.71
20	Hydraulic Power Co. of Niagara Falls	1	3	153,000	.....	153,000	1,832,554	5,315,403	2.86	1.03	34.27	35.74
21	Edison Electric Illuminating Co. (Massachusetts)	1	3	.....	140,850	140,850	1,832,554	5,456,253	.....	.95	34.27	36.69
22	Central States Electric Corporation (Ohio)	1	1	.....	135,700	135,700	1,832,554	5,591,953	.....	.91	34.27	37.60
23	Southern California Edison Co	1	11	56,400	79,120	135,520	1,888,954	5,727,473	1.06	.91	35.33	38.51
24	Georgia Railway & Power Co	1	7	100,400	33,720	134,120	1,989,354	5,861,593	1.88	.90	37.21	39.41
25	Boston Electric Railways Co. (Massachusetts)	1	6	.....	126,300	126,300	1,989,354	5,987,893	.....	.85	37.21	40.26
26	Washington Water Power Co	2	5	109,200	16,000	125,200	2,098,554	6,113,093	2.04	.85	39.25	41.11
27	Pennsylvania Water & Power Co	1	2	118,000	.....	118,000	2,216,554	6,231,093	2.21	.79	41.46	41.90
28	The Niagara Falls Power Co. (New York)	1	2	115,000	.....	115,000	2,331,554	6,346,093	2.15	.77	43.61	42.67
29	Western Power Co. (California)	1	4	73,330	38,670	112,000	2,404,884	6,458,093	1.37	.76	44.98	43.43
30	American Gas & Electric Co	5	20	.....	109,970	109,970	2,404,884	6,568,063	.....	.74	44.98	44.17
31	Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co	1	5	.....	105,730	105,730	2,404,884	6,673,793	.....	.71	44.98	44.88
32	New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co	3	16	8,050	96,500	104,550	2,412,934	6,778,343	.15	.70	45.13	45.58
33	W. S. Barstow & Co. (Incorporated)	7	32	13,475	82,545	96,020	2,426,409	6,874,363	.25	.65	45.38	46.23
34	New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co	1	4	22,325	70,800	93,125	2,448,734	6,967,488	.42	.62	45.80	46.85
35	American Power & Light Co	4	40	22,978	69,221	92,199	2,471,712	7,059,687	.43	.62	46.23	47.47
36	Twin City Rapid Transit Co. (Minnesota)	1	3	25,000	66,700	91,700	2,496,712	7,151,387	.47	.62	46.70	48.09
37	Alabama Traction, Light & Power Co	1	7	72,500	18,920	91,420	2,569,212	7,242,807	1.35	.61	48.05	48.70
38	United Railways Investment Co. (California)	1	5	65,600	25,330	90,930	2,634,812	7,333,737	1.23	.61	49.28	49.31
39	Middle West Utilities Co	9	118	16,824	69,890	86,714	2,651,636	7,420,451	.31	.59	49.59	49.90
40	Pennsylvania Railroad Co	2	2	.....	85,370	85,370	2,651,636	7,505,821	.....	.57	49.59	50.47
41	New England Power Co. of Maine	2	7	80,700	700	81,400	2,732,336	7,587,221	1.51	.55	51.10	51.02
42	Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. (Pennsylvania)	1	4	5,367	70,500	75,867	2,737,703	7,663,088	.10	.51	51.20	51.53
43	Kings County Electric Light & Power Co. (New York)	1	3	.....	74,570	74,670	2,737,703	7,737,758	.....	.50	51.20	52.03
44	San Joaquin Light & Power Corporation (California)	1	8	40,150	28,950	69,100	2,777 853	7 806,858	.75	.47	51.95	52.50
45	Ohio Traction Co	1	6	.....	65,611	65,611	2,777,853	7,872,469	.....	.44	51.95	52.91
46	Virginia Railway & Power Co	1	4	19,000	46,420	65,420	2,796,853	7,937,889	.36	.44	52.31	53.38
47	Illinois Traction Co	3	36	4,415	59,026	63,441	2,801,268	8,001,330	.08	.42	52.39	53.80
48	United Railways & Electric Co. of Baltimore	1	4	.....	61,875	61,875	2 801 268	8,063 205	.....	.42	52.39	54.22
49	Northwestern Power Co. (Minnesota)	1	2	57 000	4,670	61,670	2,858,268	8,124,875	1.07	.42	53.46	54.64
50	C. H. Tenney & Co	4	18	10,730	50,728	61,458	2,868,998	8,186,333	.20	.41	53.66	55.05
51	Pub. Service Co. of Northern Illinois	1	13	5,300	55,930	61,230	2,874,298	8,247,563	.10	.41	53.76	55.46
52	American Water Works & Electric Co	3	14	.....	59,097	59,097	2,874,298	8,306,660	.....	.40	53.76	55.86
53	Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Co. (Maryland)	1	7	1,000	56,710	57,710	2,875,298	8,364,370	.02	.39	53.78	56.25
54	Massachusetts Electric Cos	1	13	.....	57,575	57,575	2,875,298	8,421,945	.....	.38	53.78	56.63
55	Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. (Minnesota)	1	2	57,500	.....	57,500	2,932,798	8,479,445	1.07	.38	54.85	57.01
56	Washington Railway & Electric Co. (District of Columbia)	1	1	.....	53,800	53,800	2,932,798	8,533,245	.....	.37	54.85	57.38
57	Kansas City Railway & Light Co. (Missouri)	1	1	.....	53,300	53,300	2,932,798	8,586,545	.....	.36	54.85	57.74
58	Carolina Power & Light Co. (North Carolina)	1	9	44,400	7,725	52,125	2,977,198	8,638,670	.83	.35	55.68	58.09
59	American Gas Co	5	17	15,525	36,350	51,875	2,992,723	8,690,545	.29	.35	55.97	58.44
60	United Light & Railways Co	2	7	500	50,025	50,525	2,993,223	8,741,070	.01	.34	55.98	58.78
61	New England Investment Co. (Massachusetts	1	4	49,400	.....	49,400	3,042,623	8,790,470	.93	.33	56.91	59.11
62	Nevada-California Power Co. (California)	1	7	37,750	10,670	48,420	3,080,373	8,838,890	.70	.33	57.61	59.44
63	Detroit United Railways	1	9	.....	46,986	46,986	3,080,373	8,885,876	.....	.32	57.61	59.76
64	Colorado Power Co	1	7	41,750	4,870	46,620	3,122,123	8,932,496	.78	.31	58.39	60.07
65	J. G. White & Co	4	17	20,880	25,599	46,479	3,143,003	8,978,975	.39	.31	58.78	60.38
66	American Public Utilities Co	3	9	13,350	31,895	45,245	3,156,353	9,024,220	.25	.30	59.03	60.68
67	American Light & Traction Co	4	5	13,400	31,584	44,984	3,169,753	9,069,204	.25	.30	59.28	60.98
68	Louisville Traction Co	1	2	.....	44,130	44,130	3,169,753	9,113,334	.....	.30	59.28	61.28
69	United Gas Improvement Co	4	9	350	43,641	43,991	3,170,103	9,157,325	.01	.30	59.29	61.58
70	Chattanooga & Tennessee Railway Power Co. (Tennessee)	1	1	42,000	.....	42,000	3,212,103	9,199,325	.79	.28	60.08	61.86
71	National Securities Corporation	2	4	39,350	2,000	41,350	3,251,453	9,240,675	.73	.28	60.81	62.14
72	Indianapolis Light & Heat Co	1	1	.....	40,900	40,900	3,251,453	9,281,575	.....	.27	60.81	62.41
73	Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power Co. (New York)	1	1	40,000	.....	40,000	3,291,453	9,321,575	.75	.27	61.56	62.68
74	Aluminum Co. of America (New York)	1	2	40,000	.....	40,000	3,331,453	9,361,575	.75	.27	62.31	62.95
75	Columbia Gas & Electric Co. (Ohio)	1	1	.....	38,930	38,930	3,331,453	9,400,505	.....	.26	62.31	63.24
76	Georgia Light, Power & Railway Co	1	3	33,000	4,750	37,750	3,364,453	9,438,255	.62	.26	62.93	63.47
77	Turners Falls Power Co. (Massachusetts)	1	2	36,900	.....	36,900	3,401.358	9,475,155	.69	.24	63.62	63.71
78	Pacific Lighting Corporation (California)	1	1	.....	34,202	34,202	3,401.353	9,509,357	.....	.23	63.62	63.94
79	Columbia Railway, Gas & Electric Co. (South Carolina)	1	2	26,000	7,330	33,330	3,427,353	9,542,687	.48	.23	64.10	64.17

TABLE 3—*Concentration of power development in the several States, showing amounts of water power, steam and gas power, and of total power controlled by certain corporations and by municipalities, in horsepower and in per cent*—Continued.

UNITED STATES—continued.

No.	Name of company.	No. of States.	No. of stations.	Individual totals.			Cumulative totals.		Individual percentages.		Cumulative percentages.	
				Water power.	Steam and gas power.	All power.	Water power.	All power.	Water power.	All power.	Water power.	All power.
80	Northern Ohio Traction & Lighting Co.		2	2,270	31,000	33,270	3,429,623	9,575,957	0.04	0.22	64.14	64.39
81	United Properties Co. (California)	1	6	.....	33,025	33,025	3,429,623	9,608,982	.....	.25	64.14	64.61
82	Federal Light & Traction Co.	7	12	.....	32,373	32,373	3,429,623	9,641,355	.....	.22	64.14	64.83
83	Fort Wayne & Northern Indiana Traction Co.	1	3	.....	32,160	32,160	3,429,623	9,673,515	.....	.22	64.14	65.05
84	United Illuminating Co. (Connecticut)	1	2	.....	31,200	31,200	3,429,623	9,704,715	.....	.21	64.14	65.26
85	General Electric Co. (New York)	1	3	31,000	.....	31,000	3,460,623	9,735,715	.58	.21	64.72	65.47
86	Union Carbide Co. (Michigan)	1	1	30,800	.....	30,800	3,491,423	9,766,515	.58	.20	65.30	65.67
87	Cohoes Co. (New York)	1	1	30,000	.....	30,000	3,521,423	9,796,515	.56	.20	65.86	65.87
	Total for 87 corporations	48	1,042	3,521,423	6,275,092	9,796,515	3,521,423	9,796,515	65.86	65.87	65.86	65.87
	Municipal stations	48	1,600	231,525	496,984	728,509	3,752,948	10,525,024	4.33	4.90	70.19	70.77
	All other stations	48	4,299	1,593,751	2,752,367	4,346,118	5,346,699	14,871,142	29.81	29.23	100	100
	Grand total		6,941	5,346,699	9,524,443	14,871,142	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total manufacturing power included	.....	.....	736,197	172,210	908,407	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Central stations and electric railways, 1915	.....	.....	4,610,502	9,352,233	13,962,735	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Central stations and electric railways, 1912	.....	.....	2,942,388	8,251,311	11,193,699	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Increase 1912 to 1915	.....	.....	1,668,114	1,100,922	2,769,036	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Per cent of increase	.....	.....	36.2	11.8	19.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—All but 2 of the corporations listed hereon, the International Paper Co. (16) and the Union Carbide Co. (86), are engaged in public-service operations.

A more simple and easily understood compilation has likewise been made for the several States as to who the large owners are in each State, what per cent of the developed power they own, what relation it bears to the whole, and it would seem to me that from time to time students of the water-power problem, as well as those seeking development in a given State, would find the following summary of value. It is as follows:

ALABAMA.

One company, the Alabama Traction, Light & Power Co., has 87.9 per cent of the developed water power and 57.1 per cent of the total power of the State. Eight corporations control 90.1 per cent of the total power, and three of these 98.8 per cent of the water power. Thirty-four municipalities have but 0.8 per cent of the water power and 4.7 per cent of the total power.

ARIZONA.

Five companies control 47.4 per cent of the total power. Only one of these, the Arizona Power Co., has developed any water power. It has 26.8 per cent of the total for the State. The greater part of the developed water power is owned by the United States Reclamation Service, which, together with two municipalities, has 72.1 per cent of the water power and 27.6 per cent of the total power.

ARKANSAS.

Water power affords but little over 4 per cent of the total power. So far as data of developed water power could be secured, the total appears to be owned by two companies. Eleven companies control 73.5 per cent of the total power from all sources. The 17 municipal power stations have no water power and but 9.9 per cent of the total power in the State.

CALIFORNIA.

Fifteen corporations control 88.6 per cent of the total primary power in the State, and 12 control 87.8 per cent of all the developed water power. Of these the largest is the Pacific Gas & Electric Co., with 20.1 per cent of the water power, or 152,080 horsepower, and 20.5 per cent of the total power, or 260,620 horsepower. Four corporations, the Pacific Gas & Electric Co., the Pacific Light & Power Corporation, the Southern California Edison Co., and the Western Power Co. together control more than half of both the water power and the total power in the State. Municipal developments comprise 6.3 per cent of the water power and 4.5 per cent of the total power.

COLORADO.

Eight corporations control 73 per cent of the total power, and five of these control 77 per cent of the water power. The largest is the Colorado Power Co., with 45.2 per cent of the water power and 24 per cent of the total power. This company, together with the Doherty Operating Co., the Utah Securities Corporation, and H. M. Byllesby & Co., control 68 per cent of the water power and 54.4 per cent of the total power. Ten municipalities own only 1.1 per cent of the water power and 1.9 per cent of the total power.

CONNECTICUT.

Eight corporations control 92.7 per cent of the developed water power. Of these, one concern, Stone & Webster, controls 38.2 per cent. Four companies, the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., the United Illuminating Co., the Hartford Electric Light Co., and Stone & Webster, control 63 per cent of the water power in the State. These four, together with 11 others, control 87.1 per cent of the total power. The six municipal plants have no water power and but 5.6 per cent of the total power.

The National Properties Co. controls 81.8 per cent of the total electric-power installation for which data have been secured. Six municipalities have 8.5 per cent. Water-power development is negligible.

FLORIDA.

Two concerns, Stone & Webster and the Florida Power Co., control 99.6 per cent of the developed water power and 32.7 per cent of the total power. Eight companies control 58.6 per cent of the total power. Seventeen municipalities control 26.6 per cent of the total power, but have no water power.

GEORGIA.

Four companies, the Georgia Railway & Power Co., Stone & Webster, the Georgia Light, Power & Railways Co., and J. G. White & Co. (Inc.), control 84.4 per cent of the developed water power and 73.8 per cent of the total power. Twelve companies control 88.1 per cent of the total power, and 10 of these control 93.7 per cent of the water power. Seventy-five municipalities own but 0.7 per cent of the water power and 5.2 per cent of the total power. Of the total power for the State as shown on the summary table, 5.8 per cent is used in manufacturing. On account of this inclusion the percentages of control of strictly public-service power by certain corporations are greater than the above figures would indicate

IDAHO.

The Utah Securities Corporation controls 48.3 per cent of the developed water power and 45.5 per cent of the total power. This company together with the National Securities Corporation control 70.8 per cent of the water power and 67.9 per cent of the total power in the State. The United States Reclamation Service and four municipalities control 9.4 per cent of the water power and 8.8 per cent of the total power.

ILLINOIS.

Only 29.1 per cent of the developed water power is controlled by the major corporations. Of the total power, however, 89.2 per cent is controlled by 13 public-service corporations, one of which, the Commonwealth Edison Co., controls 55.6 per cent of the total developed power. Eighty-six municipalities, including the Chicago sanitary district, have 63.4 per cent of the developed water power and 6 per cent of the total power.

INDIANA.

This State has a relatively small water-power development. Of such development as has been made, 70.5 per cent is controlled by the Middle West Utilities Co. and the Indiana & Michigan Electric Co., the former with 54.4 per cent, the latter with 16.1 per cent. Thirteen corporations control 75 per cent of the total power while 70 municipalities have but 2.5 per cent of the water power and 9 per cent of the total power.

IOWA.

Stone & Webster control 94.1 per cent of the total developed water power, equivalent to 47.4 per cent of the total power in the State. Thirteen corporations together control 80.7 per cent of the total power and five of these 96.1 per cent of the water power. Seventy municipalities have 0.4 per cent of the water power and 5.3 per cent of the total power.

KANSAS.

The Doherty Operating Co. controls 59.9 per cent of the developed water power. This company with two others controls 81.4 per cent of the water power. Seven concerns control 46.7 per cent of the total power in the State. Ninety municipal stations have 1.1 per cent of the water power and 24 per cent of the total power.

KENTUCKY.

As far as data are available there is no water-power development in this State by central stations or electric railways. Two companies, the Louisville Traction Co. and H. M. Byllesby & Co., control 60.6 per cent of the total developed steam power. Eleven companies control 84.7 per cent of the total power, and 18 municipalities 6 per cent.

LOUISIANA.

This State has no water-power development of consequence. One concern, the United Gas & Electric Corporation, of Connecticut, controls 73.4 per cent of the total developed power from all sources. Six companies control 85.1 per cent. Twenty-five municipalities have 8.9 per cent of the total for the State.

MAINE.

Over 58 per cent, chiefly water power, of the total power shown for the State of Maine is used in manufacturing. Of the total thus shown

the largest percentages are controlled by the E. W. Clark Management Corporation, with 13.4 per cent of the water power and 16.4 per cent of the total power, and the International Paper Co. with 16.5 per cent of the water power and 15.9 per cent of the total power. Sixteen concerns control 91.1 per cent of the water power and 91 per cent of the total power. Five municipalities have only 0.7 per cent of the water power and 0.8 per cent of the total power.

MARYLAND AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Water-power developments are of little importance, affording but 1.5 per cent of the total developed power. Nine companies control 94.9 per cent of the total power, and three of these—the United Railways & Electric Co. of Baltimore, the Consolidated Electric Light & Power Co. of Baltimore, and the Washington Railway & Electric Co.—control 78.8 per cent of the total developed power. Seven municipal stations in Maryland have but 1.1 per cent of the total power developed in the State and District of Columbia combined.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Nineteen corporations control 83.5 per cent of the total power in the State, and eight of these control 77.8 per cent of the water power. Two companies—the New England Power Co. of Maine and the Turners Falls Power & Electric Co.—control 56.2 per cent of the developed water power. Thirty-three municipal stations have 0.8 per cent of the water power and 4.2 per cent of the total power.

MICHIGAN.

Eighteen corporations control 79.5 per cent of the total developed power and 15 of these control 76.2 per cent of the developed water power. Two concerns—the North American Co. and the Commonwealth Power, Railway & Light Co.—control 53 per cent of the total power; and two—the Commonwealth Power, Railway & Light Co. and the Union Carbide Co.—control 47.6 per cent of the water power. One hundred and four municipalities own 5.1 per cent of the developed water power and 8.8 per cent of the total power. Of the total power for the State, as given in the summary tables, 4.2 per cent is used in manufacturing. Were it not for this inclusion the percentage of control by certain companies of strictly public-service power would be somewhat greater than the above figures indicate.

MINNESOTA.

Twelve companies control 89.9 per cent of the water power and 82.2 per cent of the total power. Four of these control 71.9 per cent of the water power and 65.4 per cent of the total power. One hundred and fifteen municipalities have only one-half of 1 per cent of the water power and 5.7 per cent of the total power.

MISSISSIPPI.

So far as data are available Mississippi has no water power developed by public-service corporations. In the total power there is no marked concentration, the largest amount controlled by one concern—the Gulfport & Mississippi Coast Traction Co.—being 14.1 per cent. Forty-two municipal stations have 25 per cent of the total power of the State.

MISSOURI.

Nine corporations control 86.3 per cent of the total power and one—the Doherty Operating Co.—controls 98.7 per cent of the water power. Three companies—the North American Co., the Doherty Operating Co., and the Kansas City Railway & Light Co.—control 78 per cent of the total power in the State. Six per cent of the total is developed in municipal stations.

MONTANA.

Four corporations control 97.4 per cent of the water power and 91.8 per cent of the total power. Two of these—the Montana Power Co. and the Amalgamated Copper Co., affiliated concerns—control 94.4 per cent of the water power and 88.7 per cent of the total power. Municipal plants have no water power and but four-tenths of 1 per cent of the total power.

NEBRASKA.

Only 23.6 per cent of the developed water power is controlled by the major electric power corporations. The most important of these corporations are the Omaha Electric Light & Power Co. and the Omaha & Council Bluffs Street Railway Co. These two companies control 48 per cent of the public-service power in the State, but have no water power. The 73 municipal stations have 46.8 per cent of the developed water power and 19.7 per cent of the total power.

NEVADA.

One concern, Stone & Webster, controls 73.6 per cent of the water power. This company, together with the Utah Copper Co., control 74.1 per cent of the total power in the State. Eighteen and seven-tenths per cent of the water power is owned by the United States Reclamation Service. There are no municipal developments, although one town purchases and distributes power.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Three manufacturing concerns, the Berlin Mills Co., the Amoskeag Manufacturing Co., and the International Paper Co., have 64 per cent of the developed water power and 48 per cent of the total power. Fourteen companies, both manufacturing and public service, control 88.1 per cent of the water power and 85.9 per cent of the total power. Two municipalities have 0.6 per cent of the water power and 0.8 per cent of the total power.

NEW JERSEY.

Less than 3 per cent of the total power in the State is water power. Of this amount 87.5 per cent is controlled by two companies, the New Jersey General Security Co. and W. S. Barstow & Co. Of the total power, 68.6 per cent is controlled by one concern, the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey. Nine other concerns together control 17.2 per cent of the total power. Ten municipalities have 1.1 per cent of the water power and 0.9 per cent of the total power.

NEW MEXICO.

Water powers afford less than 4 per cent of the total developed power. Of the total power the Federal Light & Traction Co. controls 37.1 per cent. Eight companies together have 66.9 per cent of the total. The United States Reclamation Service and certain municipalities, with four stations, have 22.9 per cent of the total developed power.

NEW YORK.

Twenty corporations control 81.4 per cent of the total developed power and 14 of these control 74.3 per cent of the developed water power. Five companies control over one-half of the total power and two over one-third of the water power. Forty-eight municipalities have 0.4 per cent of the water power and 0.6 per cent of the total power. Of the totals for the State, as appearing on the summary table, nearly 12 per cent is power used in manufacturing. If this were omitted from the totals the percentage of total public-service power controlled by the five largest corporations would be nearly 60 per cent and of public-service water power by the two largest water-power companies, 45 per cent.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Two companies, the Southern Power Co. and the Carolina Power & Light Co., control 75.1 per cent of the developed water power and 66.5 per cent of the total power. Eight corporations control 94 per cent of the water power, and fourteen 89.1 per cent of the total power. Forty-nine municipalities have 1 per cent of the water power and 5.5 per cent of the total power. Since the totals for the State contain a certain amount of power used in manufactures, the percentages of strictly public-service power controlled by the several corporations is greater than the above figures would indicate.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Water-power development in this State is negligible. One concern, H. M. Byllesby & Co., controls 36.7 per cent of the total electric power in 3 stations, as compared with 22.3 per cent controlled by the United States Reclamation Service and certain municipalities in 12 stations.

OHIO.

Ohio shows no marked concentration of electric-power development, although 20 concerns control 77.8 per cent of the total in the State, and 7 of these have 67.1 per cent of the total developed water power. One hundred and fourteen municipalities own 0.9 per cent of the water power and 7.5 per cent of the total power.

OKLAHOMA.

Nine companies control 61.9 per cent of the total power. Water-power development in the State amounts to but little over 2 per cent of the total. Sixty-one municipalities have 20.4 per cent of the water power and 16.7 per cent of the total power.

OREGON.

E. W. Clark & Co. Management Corporation and the Crown-Willamette Paper Co. control 67.7 per cent of the water power and 65.7 per cent of the total power in the State. Seven companies control 86.4 per cent of the water power and 82.5 per cent of the total power. Municipal plants contain 3 per cent of the water power and 2.2 per cent of the total power.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Fifteen corporations control 73 per cent of the total public-service power in the State, and six of these control 88.2 per cent of the water power. One concern, the Pennsylvania Water & Power Co., controls 70 per cent of the developed water power. Forty-one municipalities have 0.3 per cent of the water power and 1.6 per cent of the total power of the State.

RHODE ISLAND.

As far as information is available, Stone & Webster control the entire amount of developed water power used in public-service operations. Four companies—the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., the Narragansett Electric Lighting Co., the Massachusetts Lighting Companies, and Stone & Webster—control 98.3 per cent of the total public-service power in the State. There appear to be no municipal developments.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

One concern, the Southern Power Co., controls 56.3 per cent of the developed water power and 50 per cent of the total power. Twelve companies control 96.4 per cent of the water power and thirteen 92.3 per cent of the total power. The 21 municipal plants have no water power and but 1.7 per cent of the total power. As noted in the summary table for the State, 9.6 per cent of the power included in the totals is used in manufacturing. The percentage of strictly public-service power controlled by the several corporations listed is, therefore, greater than the above percentages would indicate.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

The Homestake Mining Co. has 47.8 per cent of the total water power in the State. Three other companies control 43.1 per cent, making a total of 90.9 per cent for the four. The 17 municipal stations have no water power and but 5 per cent of the total power.

TENNESSEE.

Two corporations, the E. W. Clark Co. Management Corporation and the Chattanooga & Tennessee River Power Co., control 88.9 per cent of the developed water power and 62.5 per cent of the total power. Five companies control 98.3 per cent of the water power and nine companies 92.9 per cent of the total power. Twenty-nine municipal plants contain but one-third of 1 per cent of the water power and but 3.7 per cent of the total power.

TEXAS.

Three companies control 68.5 per cent of the water power, and two companies—Stone & Webster and the American Power & Light Co.—control 53 per cent of the total power. Thirteen companies control 77 per cent of the total power. Twenty-one municipalities have 3.3 per cent of the water power and 3.8 per cent of the total power.

UTAH.

One concern, the Utah Securities Corporation, controls 82.2 per cent of the developed water power and 84.3 per cent of the total power. Twenty-two municipalities have 7.4 per cent of the water power and 6 per cent of the total power.

VERMONT.

Two public-service companies, the New England Power Co., of Maine, and the American Gas Co., and one manufacturing concern, the International Paper Co., control 51.6 per cent of the total developed water power and 44.4 per cent of the total power. Fifteen companies control 90.7 per cent of the water power and 89.2 per cent of the total power. Thirteen municipalities have 4.2 per cent of the water power and 4.6 per cent of the total power. As noted for several other States, power used in manufacturing to the extent of 2 per cent of the total has been included. Were it not for this inclusion the percentages of control of public-service power by certain corporations would be considerably greater than would be indicated by the above percentages, or those shown in the summary table for the State.

VIRGINIA.

Two public-service corporations, the Virginia Railway & Power Co. and H. M. Byllesby & Co., and one manufacturing concern, the Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, control 56.4 per cent of the developed water power and 56.9 per cent of the total power. Fourteen com-

panies control 85.3 per cent of the total power, and nine of these control 80.5 per cent of the water power. Fifteen municipal stations control 6.5 per cent of the water power and 6 per cent of the total power.

WASHINGTON.

Two concerns, Stone & Webster and the Washington Water Power Co., control 53.8 per cent of the water power and 54.7 per cent of the total power. Ten corporations control 78.6 per cent of the water power and twelve 77.5 per cent of the total power. Washington has a considerable municipal development, 12 cities and towns owning 16.5 per cent of the water power and 16 per cent of the total power in the State.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Five companies control 97.3 per cent of the developed water power, and one concern, the Union Carbide Co., 49.4 per cent. Fifteen companies control 85.1 per cent of the total power. Six municipalities have 1.3 per cent of the total power, but no water power.

WISCONSIN.

Seventy-four and six-tenths per cent of the developed water power is distributed among 18 corporations. The largest percentages in control of single corporations are 11.5 per cent by H. M. Byllesby & Co. and 10.7 per cent by the Wisconsin River Power Co. Similarly 71.2 per cent of the total developed power of the State is distributed among 19 corporations, the North American Co. having the largest individual percentage of 25.5 per cent. Eighty-five municipalities have 1.4 per cent of the water power and 4.1 per cent of the total power. The totals for this State contain a considerable amount—19 per cent of the total—of power used in manufacture, hence the percentages of strictly public-service power controlled by the several companies is greater than the above percentage would indicate.

WYOMING.

Water-power development is of minor importance in Wyoming, the total amounting to only 2,544 horsepower. The total electric-power installation from all sources is less than 18,000 horsepower. Two corporations control 44.2 per cent of this and nine 77.7 per cent. The United States Army and municipal stations utilize 34 per cent of the water power and 7.1 per cent of the total power.

Again, treating the proposition as a whole, I take it that it would be of interest to the Congress, as well as to the American people, to know the names of 18 of the larger owners of water powers in the United States. I accordingly set them out below:

1. Stone & Webster.
2. Montana Power Co.
3. Utah Securities Corporation.
4. E. W. Clark & Co. Management Corporation.
5. Southern Power Co.
6. Hydraulic Co. of Niagara Falls.
7. Pacific Gas & Electric Co.
8. Pennsylvania Water & Power Co.
9. Pacific Light & Power Corporation.
10. H. M. Byllesby & Co.
11. The Niagara Falls Power Co.
12. Washington Water Power Co.
13. Georgia Railway Light & Power Co.
14. New England Power Co. of Maine.
15. Western Power Co.
16. Alabama Traction Light & Power Co.
17. Commonwealth Power, Railway & Light Co.
18. United Railways Investment Co.

I take it that it will likewise be of interest to know that of the approximately 6,000,000 horsepower now developed, the 18 just above enumerated own 2,356,521 water horsepower, more than one-half (51.1 per cent) of the total water power used in public-service operations in the United States. Of the 18 corporations named, the first 9 control more than one-third (33.7 per cent) of the total, and the first 6 more than one-fourth (25.3 per cent).

I hope I display not too much egotism in asking Members interested in water power to consult the hearings held before our committee. I believe they contain almost the last word, at least so far as the development of water power has gone. We had before us the best engineers of this country. We had before us Hon. Franklin K. Lane, a student and a patriot on this subject. We had likewise before us ex-Secretary Fisher, who is a well-known authority on the subject. Also ex-Forester Gifford Pinchot, who is and has been thinking faster than the time in which he lives—he has been quite a pathfinder on this most interesting subject; Dr. George Otis Smith, head of the Geological Survey, a thoroughgoing, patriotic man; and Mr. Merrill, a brilliant student of the subject, from the Agricultural Department. I think it is not too much to say the hearings had before us, taken altogether, are, considering the present state of power development, the last word on the subject. If those interested in the subject will read from page 381 to page 385 of the hearings, they will be amazed at the concentration of capital in water power that has already taken place.

It is as near frenzied finance as can be described. No one would believe such concentration could take place in so short a time. I repeat, water-power development began in 1890, just 24 years ago. It is as yet only in its swaddling clothes.

CONCENTRATION OF CAPITAL IN ELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT.

The Public Lands Committee hearings, on pages 381 to 385, disclose that abnormal, unusual, and almost inexplicable concentration has been going on in the water power of this country. It discloses that 90 per cent of the developed water power is now in the hands of 27 holding companies and 24 operating companies, so interlinked and intertwined with interlocked directorates that it is impossible to separate their interests or to fathom their power. The total amount of securities held by these 27 companies is $275,000,000. The names of these companies and much information about them appear on pages 656 to 671, inclusive. I do not call attention to this abnormal concentration of capital to startle or amaze, but it is a question worthy of comment and worthy of intelligent thought. It shows that although this Congress may have slumbered in taking steps to provide for the development of water power, that capital and the water-power monopoly have not slept, but have been active, vigilant, and effective in gaining control thereof.

It may not be out of place to show how nonpolitical this water-power question really is. It is not a question for my side of the House to solve, it is not a question for the Republican side of the House to solve, or for the Progressive Party to solve, but it is a question for all of the people to solve. I shall now strive to show you why I make that statement.

If these resources are to be developed, laws must be passed that are reasonably certain and definite, and such as will cause capital to undertake the task. They must, likewise, of course, work hand in hand with conditions that will fully protect the public interest.

TWO KINDS OF WATER POWER.

First, water power developed on the navigable streams of the country more or less interlinked with navigation.

Second, water power developed on the nonnavigable streams where the Federal Government owns the dam site or the public lands over which the rights of way must traverse. The Adamson bill had to do with the former; this bill has to do with the latter.

WATER POWER A PUBLIC UTILITY.

There was a time when water-power development was considered a local, private enterprise in which only the local community was interested and only the local community had to do with its regulation. This theory has long since been exploded, and it is now generally admitted to be a public utility by all.

Mr. Chairman, water power produced from falling water is, to my mind, our greatest natural resource. Unlike coal, oil, gas, wood, and other fuels, it is not consumed by use. It is a subject not too small for our best minds to deal with. It is a subject sufficiently intricate to demand our best attention. Constitutional lawyers and theorists have in the past differed about it and upon it, but the people of the country have been interested in only three things: First, good service; second, what should be paid for that service; and third, what is to be done with the money derived from that service. Up to this time no adequate, well-defined water-power policy has been brought forward and installed. A great and pressing demand for a solution has been present in the country for the last decade. It has been postponed already too long; this Congress should act.

To me, as I scan the growth of electrical energy and the various and multiplying uses of the product, no question coming before Congress has so much reason to expect that our attention will be riveted upon it. The stability of water power and the perpetuity of its blessings and beneficent influences can now be but partially fathomed or understood; we can but await in amazement for it to outstrip our expectations and fondest hopes. Every line that is incorporated in this bill should be analyzed, scanned, and understood by every Member of this House. What we do here is not for a single year, but for a term of 50 years. It is thought necessary to scan carefully the appropriation bills which are but for a single year. This legislation should be scanned 50 times as closely as an annual appropriation bill, due to the tenure of the law. If we make a mistake in an annual appropriation bill it is a mistake for a single year, but if we make a mistake in our water-power policy it is a mistake for 50 years. Hence, though our constituents might through generosity condone our error on an appropriation for a single year, it will require 50 times that generosity to excuse us for an error we make in our water-power policy, which extends for 50 years. The subject is of high importance; the necessity for action is great; further delays are so harmful that I urge with such earnestness as I have at my command that Congress now take up this task and deal with it carefully, painstakingly, effectively, and correctly. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, this bill was introduced at the beginning of this session and is identical, save and except a few unimportant committee amendments, with the bill that was considered during the summer of 1914 and which passed the House August 24, 1914. This House at that time passed the bill without any roll call, and while there was some limited opposition to it, it was very small on both sides of the aisle.

The bill this year, as before, receives the hearty indorsement of the present Secretary of the Interior, the indorsement of the ex-Secretary of the Interior, and I may say that it received then and still receives the approval and commendation of the best students of water power in the country.

Last year we held hearings and for weeks and weeks took testimony, to the amount of 771 pages. Bankers and financiers from New York who financed the existing propositions were before us; also water-power people who developed these powers in the West were before us; electrical engineers from all over the United States were before us, giving us the benefit of their experience, of their information, and of their knowledge on the subject. The committee spent weeks and weeks in careful consideration, and brought this same bill into the House in the summer of 1914. It was then considered by the House section by section; every conceivable sort of amendment was offered, and every Member of the House who cared or knew anything about water power came in to present his views. As a result of all that consideration, both in the committee and in the House, the bill in its finally completed form passed without a roll call, and, we may say, practically by unanimous consent.

Prior to 1901 there was no legislation at all on the water-power proposition. There were, I believe, some lax rights-of-way laws which afforded a method of disposing of the lands. Water-power sites worth millions of dollars were patented as a part of the homestead and went to patent under the lax land laws then in existence. On February 15, 1901, 15 years ago, Congress awoke to the fact that the water-power sites of the country were slipping away and that something ought to be done. They passed at that time the so-called revocable permit law, under date of February 15, 1901, and the debates that were had at that time show that Congress intended soon thereafter to pass a suitable and fixed water-power policy. Fifteen years have elapsed and nothing has been done. Each Congress has convened; each Congress has heard the appeals of the Secretary of the Interior and the administrative officers of the Government; each time Congress has heard appeals for a development and conservation of the water power that is going to waste; and each time Congress has turned them away. Congress should no longer neglect the water-power situation in this country. It is a question not too small for the busiest man to think about. It is one of the biggest, burning questions of the country. I repeat that prior to 1901 there was little or no law on the subject. Water-power sites valued at millions of dollars, now being figured in millions, with utility boards fixing the rates, passed into private ownership at $1.25 per acre.

The only other law on the subject is a right-of-way act that was an amendment to the Agricultural appropriation bill of March 4, 1911, which had mostly for its purpose the development of water power and rights of way on forest reserves.

Of the approximate 28,000,000 potential horsepower known to exist in the United States, only 6,000,000 has been developed, leaving 22,000,000 horsepower in the United States totally undeveloped and for the time being going to waste.

I do not know how the House may feel about it, but some say that we have coal enough to last us an indeterminate period and therefore we should pay no attention to the water power. I deny that that is the correct logic or the correct theory. I deny that any such theory will hold water, because coal used as fuel is totally consumed and can never be used again. It is not so with water power. When water power is used the water is neither despoiled in quality or diminished in quantity, and the falling water making its descent down the mountain side can be used from one turbine wheel to another and later used for irrigation or domestic purposes on its way to the sea.

Some may desire to know why it is that only 6,000,000 water power out of a possible 28,000,000 has been developed. I think it is due to three distinct causes. First, the inefficient and inadequate laws on the subject; second, the control of the market by securing franchises; and third, to the capital that develops water power and the concentration that exists among them which refuses to put any additional capital in for development purposes and thus place in competition additional capital with the capital already invested.

As has been said, the bill provides for a 50-year lease and retains the fee title to the water power in the Government of the United States. A 50-year term seems to be an agreed term. Ex-Secretary Fisher, present Secretary Lane, the forest reserve people, who have had a good deal to do with water power, and water-power engineers, who appeared before us, all were of the opinion that by retaining the fee title in the Government of the United States it would require a term as long as 50 years in order to get proper development and a proper expenditure of money. So I think every member of the committee, and every one who came before us, agreed that the 50-year term was a proper term. Both Secretaries of the Interior, whom I have mentioned, and, in fact, every one for the last 15 years by annual report, by public letter, by public speech and utterance, have urged the Congress to do something, have urged the several Congresses to pass a law that will really develop and protect the water power of the country. I repeat each Congress has heard them and each Congress has turned them away.

Let me leave a few facts with you. Twenty-eight private corporations in the West own more than 50 per cent of the water power developed in the West. Six of those 28 control 56 per cent of the water power themselves. In the State of Montana, and there has been some large development there, one company owns more than 97 per cent of all of the water power developed in that State.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FERRIS. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman inform the committee as to how much of this power is developed and how much is under their control in undeveloped power?

Mr. FERRIS. The hearings disclosed that the Montana company owns 97 per cent of all of the developed power in Montana and that they hold almost as much undeveloped holdings in coal storage to head off competition as they have developed.

Mr. STAFFORD. As to the instance cited previously by the gentleman respecting the 16 corporations, does that represent developed power or holdings of undeveloped power?

Mr. FERRIS. They represent developed power, although they also have large holdings of undeveloped power. The Utah Water Power Corporation controls over 70 per cent of all of the power developed in Utah, and the same company owns about 30 per cent of all of the power developed in Colorado and 20 per cent of that developed in Idaho. They claim to have and the proofs show that they have large holdings besides that.

Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FERRIS. Certainly.

Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan. Will the gentleman, some time before he finishes, refer to the proviso beginning in line 22, on page 2, and ending in line 8, on page 3, for the purpose of explaining it?

Mr. FERRIS. If the gentleman does not mind, I would like to take that up under the five-minute rule. I am now just making a few general observations, and I will be glad to take that up with him later, when we reach it in the bill.

I do not mention these things to alarm anybody; I do not mention it to inject any unfairness into the debate, but I merely mention it to show the pressing demand that something be done, so that nineteen or twenty million undeveloped horsepower do not lie idle indefinitely because Congress fails to do the thing which it ought to do—to lay down an adequate, workable water-power policy. The hearings before the Public Lands Committee disclosed that some few estimated that there are 200,000,000 potential horsepower in all the States, but I think that is entirely too high and not borne out by later and more carefully compiled facts.

A specification has been made up by States of where the power is located in the United States, and perhaps the House would like to know where it is. I have incorporated it, but will refer to it partially here. The North Atlantic States have 2,200,000 horsepower, or 7.9 per cent of the total. The South Atlantic States have 2,300,000 horsepower, or 8.2 per cent of the total. The North Central States have 1,700,000 horsepower, or 6 per cent of the total. The South Central States have 1,500,000, or 5.3 per cent of the total. The Western States have 20,400,000 horsepower, or 72.6 per cent of the aggregate.

Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FERRIS. Yes.

Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan. I want to inquire of the gentleman, Who measured this horsepower, who ascertained what it is, and whether these figures are entirely reliable?

Mr. FERRIS. The figures are from estimates and information gathered by the Geological Survey, put in form and compiled by the Bureau of Corporations, set forth in their report of 1912, and also from Moody's Manual and from investigations made by the Department of Agriculture, which was directed by congressional resolution to secure the facts.

Mr. KENT. Aided by the Geological Survey?

Mr. FERRIS. And, as suggested by the gentleman from California, aided by the suggestions of the Geological Survey.

Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan. The aggregate results of these various investigations are to be found where? In the gentleman's report?

Mr. FERRIS. You can find some of it in our hearings and some of it in our reports, but you can get the first facts on the subject, and the facts from which we get these, from the Geological Survey, in the Interior Department, the Agricultural Department, from Moody's Manual, and from the Bureau of Corporations. I have heretofore incorporated them by tables and they will appear as part of my remarks.

Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan. How long has it taken to get these figures?

Mr. FERRIS. The first water power that was ever built, hydroelectric-power plant in the United States, was in 1890.

Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan. I mean how long has it been since this investigation began?

Mr. FERRIS. The Geological Survey made a report in 1908, which was the initial information of value. It has been going on for a number of years, but this report was brought up to 1912 by the Bureau of Corporations, and even later compiled, verified, and worked on by Mr. Merrill, the chief engineer of the water-power division of the Forestry Department. The greatest credit should be given these departments for their unstinted work. I, for myself, and my committee make grateful acknowledgement to them for their help on this work.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. FERRIS. I do.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Can the gentleman give his figures for the State of Alabama separately?

Mr. FERRIS. I had them in the hearings, and I could turn to them and look them up. I have them of every State in the hearings, showing the exact amount of potential water power and the exact development of water power in every State, and, as I said in the beginning, of course the potential horsepower is not fixed. The evidence of one engineer would say that in the State of Alabama there was perhaps a lesser potential horsepower, while another might say there was a greater horsepower. But you can get the best estimate of all potential power and can, of course, be exact as to developed horsepower. I have already inserted the figures the gentleman desires, and they will appear in my remarks.

Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan. The gentleman's statement and figures quoted are estimates as to the potential horsepower?

Mr. FERRIS. Those I gave just now. That is both the navigable and nonnavigable streams. I want the House at least to get this fact, that 72.6 per cent of all water power, both navigable and nonnavigable streams, is in the western group of States, and in that group of States the general public has 330,000,000 acres of public lands, and 165,000,000 acres in the forest reserves, so it is not a matter of minor importance with which we are dealing. I had called to my attention the other day the controversy which is going on in the city of Portland between the Portland Light & Power Co. and the public utility board, and I find that the unearned increment on their plant was put into the utility board at approximately $11,000,000, a site that probably left the Government at $1.25 an acre. I do not state that figure as a fact. It was obtained under the old law. So it is not too small a question for the best thinkers on either side of the House to give to the question of water power. The Committee on Public Lands, without throwing any bouquets to ourselves, stayed here every day during the holidays, with the exception of Christmas and New Year's Day, in an earnest consideration of this proposition, and that is why we are able to bring to you early in the session at least the result of our best conclusions based on the experience and opinions we could get. It was not a selfish matter; the committee has labored unselfishly and untiringly in the matter. The only law on the subject of water power is the revocable permit law passed 15 years ago, which was only intended as a temporary proposition, and each Congress for the last 15 years has refused to do anything more. The great majority of Congress, I think, has been willing to do it, but they have allowed other matters to press in and push it aside; but that should no longer be done, for this is one of the largest questions with which this Congress can deal.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. FERRIS. I do.

Mr. STAFFORD. For instance, of the 72.6 per cent of available horsepower in the Western States, to how much of that percentage will this bill extend?

Mr. FERRIS. Perhaps I can not give it, but I would say that of the total potential water power in the engineering estimates there are 28,000,000, and of that in the whole United States only 6,000,000 have been developed, leaving from nineteen to twenty-two million that is in existence—that is, the most conservative engineer says that there is in existence nineteen to twenty-two million of water power running to the sea and totally wasted every year, and something ought to be done about it.

Mr. STAFFORD. That hardly answers the inquiry I propounded to the gentleman.

Mr. FERRIS. I did not intend to evade in any way the gentleman's question.

Mr. STAFFORD. I am sure of it. I know that full well. What I desire to ascertain is the extent of the undeveloped or potential horsepower to which this bill will apply.

Mr. FERRIS. The Geological Survey is of the opinion that the following is a fairly correct figure:

The following estimates represent essentially the water-wheel installation that could reasonably be made without extensive storage in 11 Western States using public lands in whole or in part for the emplacement of water-power plants:

	Total horsepower.	Horsepower remaining undeveloped.
Arizona	1,850,000	1,820,000
California	7,500,000	6,770,000
Colorado	1,400,000	1,240,000
Idaho	5,000,000	4,870,000
Montana	2,750,000	2,690,000
Nevada	110,000	108,000
New Mexico	120,000	120,000
Oregon	2,750,000	2,680,000
Utah	800,000	720,000
Washington	6,000,000	5,540,000
Wyoming	650,000	645,000
Approximate total	28,930,000	27,200,000
Horsepower remaining undeveloped	27,200,000	
Developed on public land	1,730,000	

Of course, in dealing with potentive power figures of different engineers will always be at variance, for it is of course impossible for each measurement to be the same, taking them at different periods of the year when the streams' flow differ. I will say that three-fourths of the 6,000,000 horsepower now developed is on private land and one-fourth of the 6,000,000 now developed is on public land. Of course, this bill is not intended to have to do with navigable streams or streams that properly come under the Board of Engineers in the War Department. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. ADAMSON] and the Interstate Commerce Committee brought in a bill last year, and probably will again, dealing with that phase of it. What we are trying to do, gentlemen, is to bring in a bill that will serve the interests of the public and at the same time will get more development of the power sites on the public lands and in the forest reserves in the West that are now lying idle and dormant.

Mr. ADAMSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FERRIS. I do.

Mr. ADAMSON. There is one matter—I suppose I could look it up as easily as the gentleman, but it is easier for me and the members of the committee if I ask the gentleman——

Mr. FERRIS. I will answer if I can.

Mr. ADAMSON. In regard to the large amount of water power on the public domain, does that consist mostly of small water-power possibilities, or are there many large propositions on the Federal domain?

Mr. FERRIS. I think you will find it is both kinds. Prior to 1901 we allowed water-power sites, dam sites, to go to patent as parts of homesteads. In other words, the qualified homesteader could step up to the land office and say to the register, "I desire to file on the northwest corner of section 32, township 3 north, range 15," and he had the right to file on it. Fourteen months thereafter he had the same right to go back to that same register and pay $1.25 an acre and offer proof of residence and get title to it. So this water-power site, worth millions of dollars, could go to patent and private ownership, beyond control, beyond effective regulation, and without any compensation to the Government or the community other than to the lucky fellow who chanced to acquire it.

Mr. ADAMSON. I think the gentleman misunderstood my question. I earnestly desire the development of the water power of the United States, because I believe that the prosperity of our country depends more largely on that than on anything else.

Mr. FERRIS. I know the gentleman does.

Mr. ADAMSON. And what I want to know is, and what the members of the committee want to know is, are there many

large possibilities on the public domain; are the possible developments mostly small ones?

Mr. FERRIS. I wish to say that Washington City to-day has a number of people trying to get authority to go ahead and improve them, and some of them are large ones. The topography is rough, the falls rapid, and there are both large and small ones.

Mr. ADAMSON. Are they not mostly small possibilities?

Mr. FERRIS. I should say so; but as to horsepower, I should say not. There is 72.6 per cent of the total power in the United States in the 17 Western States.

Mr. ADAMSON. What proportion of the sites?

Mr. FERRIS. I will put in my remarks the status of developed and undeveloped horsepower, and I think it will serve the gentleman.

Mr. ADAMSON. I am talking about what are not developed. How many undeveloped sites are there on the public domain where could be developed 40,000 or 50,000 horsepower?

Mr. FERRIS. I will put in my remarks by States, so the gentleman can see it. Of course the engineers differ some in totals, but we can get at it pretty closely.

Mr. KENT. In reply to the gentleman from Georgia, I will state that when we talk about our sites representing 40,000 horsepower, or upwards, those are extremely large. I do not believe, from my knowledge of the work of those who have estimated these power sites, that they have taken into account the vast number of small power sites suitable for the domestic needs of a small community or a small group of people. I do not think that the gentleman will find that those are estimated at all, and there are immense numbers of them. When he talks about 40,000 or 50,000 horsepower he is getting into large figures, and I do not think there are many of those on the public lands.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will my colleague yield? In my recent visit to California my attention was called to a large number of water powers in the Yosemite National Park held by some private companies and not developed. Can the gentleman from California give us some estimate of the undeveloped water powers in his State to which this bill will not apply by reason of their entry under the act of 1901?

Mr. KENT. I can not.

Mr. FERRIS. I will put in my remarks the developed and undeveloped power by States. The measurement will be by horsepower rather than by sites.

Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan. In the present state of the science, can the gentleman tell how far water power can be transmitted practically by electricity? Can he tell how far it is being transmitted?

Mr. FERRIS. We have the judgment of the best engineers in the country in these hearings. And, if the gentleman will pardon me, I will say that that is constantly being improved upon by storage batteries. When hydroelectric power was in its infancy it was thought that they could only carry it a short distance. They are constantly enlarging that, and that is one of the very matters that causes engineers to differ as to the total potential power in the country.

Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan. What is it now? About how much?

Mr. FERRIS. About 300 miles; or, between two and three hundred miles.

Mr. KENT. I wish to say that the original high-potential development occurred in California. The whole thing was based on high voltage, and at the beginning of the development they found that they could successfully economically transmit power 200 miles under very high voltage. They have continually increased the voltage, and therefore decreased the waste, and thereby extended the length of feasible transmission.

Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan. I have recently read that the limit was 200 miles.

Mr. KENT. It was more than that.

Mr. FERRIS. Some of the engineers give it as 200 miles, and that was in my mind, but I repeat that that is the very thing that modern science is experimenting with, to halter this power and carry it to where they can use it.

Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan. As to Niagara, can the gentleman tell us how far that power is being transmitted?

Mr. FERRIS. I guess it is not transmitted at all on this side, but is being used on the other side. I am not familiar with that. It does not come under the jurisdiction of our committee.

Mr. STAFFORD. On both sides it is being transmitted more than 100 miles.

Mr. FERRIS. I am not the best evidence on that, because we have nothing to do with Niagara. That is being investigated in another committee and is not under our jurisdiction. I do not pretend to know much about power at Niagara.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Will the gentleman permit an interruption?

Mr. FERRIS. I will.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. I would like to ask the gentleman from Michigan how far it is from Niagara Falls to Detroit? I ask him that question because before the Committee on Foreign Affairs it was repeatedly said that a proposition was then pending before the Canadian Parliament to permit a company to get its water power at Niagara Falls in order to supply electricity to run the street cars in the city of Detroit.

Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan. Well, I would simply guess that the distance is something like 200 miles across. I do not know the exact distance.

Mr. FERRIS. I think you will find that that is the distance that the engineers say you can carry it successfully. I am informed it is being carried 600 miles in California, but I do not know how practical it is.

Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan. I have ridden over it many times.

Mr. FERRIS. One of the questions that we shall have to fight out in committee, and shall probably have to fight out here in the House, is the question of whether or not the Federal Government owning the site and the State owning the water, we have the right to charge for the use of the water in the State. Now, there are many patriotic men in the West, conscientious men, and men of careful thought, who contend that the Federal Government ought not to charge anything because the States admittedly own the water and the Federal Government owns the site, asserting that to charge anything would impose a burden upon the people.

Our committee, I wish to say, has adopted no such view. No department of the Government has adopted any such view. Every department is of opinion that, at least, a sufficient charge ought to be made at the inception of the work to maintain and hold control in the Federal Government, so that the water-power sites may not get away into the hands of private companies which could and probably would oppress the people by extortionate prices. For example, in the State of California, where water-power development has gone on apparently faster than in any other State in the Union, two companies own 57 per cent of the water powers in the State of California. A single water-power company in the State of California furnishes power to a dozen cities for light, for traction lines, and for power.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma yield to the gentleman from Washington?

Mr. FERRIS. I do.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. The gentleman stated that two companies owned 57 per cent of the water power in the State of California. Does the gentleman mean the power that has been developed, or the power that is as yet undeveloped?

Mr. FERRIS. I mean 57 per cent of the developed power. It is also true that they own some undeveloped power to protect their investment.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. I have often seen the statement made in regard to water powers in my own State, to the effect that two companies own 75 or 80 per cent of it, or a large proportion of it. They do own that percentage of what has been developed, but that is only a small fraction of what can be developed, which has not yet been developed.

Mr. FERRIS. I have the figures, and I will insert them in the RECORD at the point where I dealt with this subject. The gentleman's question was very timely. The two companies I refer to own 57 per cent of the developed water power in the State of California. They also own a lot more which is undeveloped, which is held in cold storage, so to speak, for the future, for the purpose of beating down competition.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma yield to the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. FERRIS. Yes.

Mr. ADAMSON. I wish to ask the gentleman a question upon the point that he was discussing before he was interrupted by the gentleman from the State of Washington [Mr. HUMPHREY]. The gentleman from Oklahoma claims that the Government has the right to charge for its property?

Mr. FERRIS. Yes; I do.

Mr. ADAMSON. But the gentleman concedes the sovereignty of the State within its territories as to regulation of utilities?

Mr. FERRIS. Yes; with regard to charges of royalty in the States, but we expressly disclaim the right to override the State laws in regard to water or the distribution of power where they have a public utility. We also disclaim any intent to override the irrigation laws, or to trample upon the rights

of the West in any way; but on the other hand, with equal force we maintain that it is no part of the duty of Congress and no part of the duty of the Federal Government to sit idly by and let a few corporations in a single State control all the Government water powers and thus enable them to charge what they will to consumers to run street car lines, vehicles, to light the streets, and to supply power to homes and industries. It behooves the Congress to see to it that that is not done. Of course, if the property is in private ownership the Government is helpless, but surely we have rights where the power is developed upon Government land.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma yield to the gentleman from Washington?

Mr. FERRIS. Certainly.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Is it contemplated that this control which the Federal Government is to exercise over the water power within States is ever going to get back to the States themselves?

Mr. FERRIS. As to these Government sites, it is not so contemplated, and I would not support this legislation if it did contemplate that. I am not in favor of allowing the power sites that belong to the Federal Government, a subject which is so susceptible to monopoly, ever to pass into the hands of private individuals, whereby they could be used to oppress and torture the people who need light and service at their hands. I do not believe you could get four votes in behalf of that proposition in this House. It has been urged here before and always voted down, irrespective of who urged it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Then in that case will not the State become half Commonwealth and half Province?

Mr. FERRIS. Oh, that is a thing that we hear on the stump and read about in the newspapers. But what are the facts? The facts are that when you are dealing with power companies you are not dealing with States or States' rights; you are dealing with greedy, thrifty corporations and companies whose net earnings usually reach into the millions every year. I have already incorporated their centralization and earnings in my remarks. If the gentleman will observe them, he will observe they are not so downtrodden.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. May I ask if the gentleman is aware of the fact that a large power plant in the northwest corner of the United States has gone into bankruptcy within the last few weeks? Will not the gentleman admit that it costs something to develop power in most of the States?

Mr. FERRIS. Does the gentleman think that good argument? I can cite the gentleman to the names of railroads that are in the hands of receivers. Yet the gentleman would not undertake to claim that because some railroads may get into the hands of receivers for that reason they should all go free of taxes and proper regulation in behalf of the public.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Does the gentleman admit that the States have the right to tax them?

Mr. FERRIS. I admit that the States can tax their own property within their own borders. We do not admit here that they can tax the property of the Federal Government. Now or at any time I would not support a proposition to allow a State to tax Government property. It would be a dangerous and unwarranted proposition.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me again?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. FERRIS. Certainly.

Mr. ADAMSON. I do not wish to cut the other gentleman off. I am simply trying to get at the facts. I am not going to fight the committee, I can assure the gentleman. I never fight Democratic committees. [Laughter.]

Mr. FERRIS. The gentleman's conduct in that respect is better than mine. No one can attack the regularity of the gentleman from Georgia. I usually support them, unless I am sure they are wrong; then I feel it my duty to oppose them.

Mr. ADAMSON. The gentleman is so amiable in many other respects that he can afford to commit a good many sins of apostasy of that sort and still stand very high in the councils of his party. [Laughter.]

Mr. FERRIS. Yes; I thank the gentleman for his good-natured wit. Has the gentleman a question which he wishes to propound?

Mr. ADAMSON. The gentleman made a statement a moment ago when he was interrupted, and I want to understand exactly what the gentleman said. The gentleman was differentiating between what the States owned and what the Government owned, and stated that there was a contention that the Government ought to charge for water.

Mr. FERRIS. Yes.

Mr. ADAMSON. Did the gentleman say the Government owned the bed of the streams?

Mr. FERRIS. I said that the Federal Government owned the sites.

Mr. ADAMSON. Of course the Federal Government owns the banks of the streams. Who did you say owned the bed of the streams?

Mr. FERRIS. In nonnavigable streams, the Federal Government. The State has the right to use the water. It is its water. It is not ours; but the land is ours, and our rights are clear as to our use of them.

Mr. ADAMSON. The gentleman means the nonnavigable streams in the public domain, and that the States own the water?

Mr. FERRIS. Yes; and I may say that the nightmare and the bugaboo that has always existed between State control and Federal control is largely put at rest by the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Chandler-Dunbar case, which I think decides the question for all time to come. It lays down the rule flat that the Federal Government has the right to do with its own property what it desires to do with it, and the will of Congress is sovereign. It is our property. We own the sites. We can use them. We can prescribe for their use; the latter is all we seek to do here. If I own one farm and my neighbor Jones owns the adjoining farm, I have the right to prescribe how my farm shall be used by my neighbor if he desires to use it at all. If the Federal Government owns a public building or a site in my congressional district, it has the right to control that. If it owns a power site in the district of the gentleman from Georgia, it has a right to control and to regulate that. There can be no question about it, and the courts have so held.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Chairman, I think the gentleman will recognize a decided distinction between Federal authority over a public building over which it has sovereign jurisdiction, and its proprietary ownership of land subject to the sovereign control of a State as to utilities.

Mr. FERRIS. That has been an argument often advanced, but each time it has been put to rest by the Supreme Court every time it got at the question, and it decided it finally in the Chandler-Dunbar case.

Mr. ADAMSON. I challenge that statement. The Supreme Court has never decided anything of that sort, and in the Chandler-Dunbar case all it decided was the old, well-recognized truth that the Federal Government has supreme control over the beds of navigable streams for navigation purposes, and those purposes only, and that when anybody else gets into that stream he gets in subject to the supreme right of the Government to do everything it desires in the bed of that stream for navigation without accounting to anybody.

Mr. FERRIS. Disputes are not always fruitful or profitable, but I am quite sure this one will be. I ask the Members of the House to read the decision in the Chandler-Dunbar case. Then they can form their own opinion concerning it, which will be better than taking the opinion either of the gentleman from Georgia or myself?

Mr. ADAMSON. I hope they will read it, and I have heard many public speakers make assertions about it who ought to read it and read it thoroughly. [Laughter.]

Mr. STAFFORD. Present company excepted.

Mr. ADAMSON. Yes.

Mr. FERRIS. I feel safe to rest my whole position on the Chandler-Dunbar case. It is a delightful decision to furnish balm to both sides.

Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan. Suppose the gentleman from Oklahoma should insert in his speech his construction of the Chandler-Dunbar case.

Mr. ADAMSON. I suggest in preference that he print the decision.

Mr. FERRIS. I have no objection to printing it. It was presented in the hearings before our committee, and presented at length, and men were there who tried to give it the same meaning which the gentleman from Georgia now tries to give it, and as the result of a month's hearing every member of the committee, I think, with possibly one or two exceptions, agreed with the Supreme Court rather than with the gentleman from Georgia. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Chairman, how much time have I remaining?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has 24 minutes remaining.

Mr. FERRIS. I am only going to consume a moment more time. I think the committee has done right in framing section 5, called the recapture clause, and I beg of Members of the House on both sides to read that section carefully.

Section 5, the so-called recapture clause, is the section of the bill that renders this a lease as distinct from a grant in perpetuity. Section 5 is the section that enables us, after the first lessee has had his term out, to get the property back and deal with it free from any claims or fetters or restraints, in the light of 50 years' development.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FERRIS. I hope I may proceed, if the gentleman will pardon me. I think we have laid down the correct principle. The principle in a word is this—I hope the House will get this, because it is important—all nonperishable property, such as land, which increases rapidly in value, shall at the end of the term come back to the Federal Government at actual cost. All perishable property shall come back to the Government at the time the Government takes it over at its fair value. So that in the future, if Seattle, if Portland, if San Francisco, if Los Angeles, if San Diego, or any other city out there decides in the future to own its own light, so that an American home may be lighted for 40 or 50 cents a month as distinguished from four or five dollars a month, the city will not have to pay for a lot of inflated, distorted values in taking back the water power.

I know gentlemen will hold between themselves and the fire some poor pitiful homesteader, and pick his bones to try to inject a sympathic proposition into this, but this is not a homesteader's proposition. It is the largest sort of a proposition that the American Congress will deal with, this question of water power.

Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FERRIS. I was going to yield to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HUMPHREY], and I yield to him now.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. I wanted to ask the gentleman a question, because this is a subject in which our people are very greatly interested, and I am trying to get the view of the committee upon the question. I have not had time to read the bill as amended. As I understand, this provides that the Government may recapture at the end of 50 years?

Mr. FERRIS. Yes; by paying for the property.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. In our part of the country we have this water power developed for irrigation uses very largely. Say, at the end of 50 years, there had been an irrigation settlement developed under this water power and that the Government took it over. Suppose they could not agree with the men who had it and they took it over. Would the Government propose to go into the irrigation business and furnish water to the farmers using it—to furnish water to the various companies and private individuals?

Mr. FERRIS. Oh, not at all. There is no intention of that sort at all. The gentleman is erecting scarecrows and chasms of trouble that will never materialize.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. If that is not true, and the lessees fail to lease it again, what is going to become of it?

Mr. FERRIS. The gentleman borrows trouble about something that never can happen. The Government does not intend, at the inception or at the close, to interfere with the use of the water for irrigation, or to do anything more than to use some of the proceeds of the project to keep the irrigation going and further develop the project.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. As I understand the gentleman's proposition, it is this: I am asking this question because I want to get information. If our people are satisfied that the proposition in this bill is right, they are for it; but here is the proposition we are facing: Take for illustration the water power on the Columbia River. It is developed under the 50-year lease. As a part of that water-power development, there will be irrigation communities consisting of towns, cities, and farms, and at the end of 50 years, when that plant is taken over, what does the Government propose to do? Does it propose to take over and run the irrigation project; and, if not, what are the people going to do if the water is shut off? If you do propose to go into the irrigation proposition and to furnish power for private purposes, where do you get the authority for the General Government to go into the irrigation business? These are questions that I would like to have answered, and I am asking them so that the gentleman may figure it out and answer them in a way that I can support the bill.

Mr. FERRIS. The irrigationists will be in safer hands with their Government than with monopoly, as far as that is concerned. It will not be a question of who can be secured to run the plant, it will be a case of how to get rid of them. The gentleman from Washington raises the question that I supposed would be raised. In the first place, the Government is anxious that at the end of the term, both from the beginning to the end, there shall be no entangling alliances to extend beyond the 50-year term. If the irrigation is under the lessee of the Government, they do it with full knowledge of the fact that at the end of the 50 years Congress is going to step in and assert its full right to do what the interests of the country demand, whether it be little or much for the homesteader or anybody else. The homesteader, the home builder, the irrigationists, and pioneers will appreciate and ask for this legislation as soon as they understand it. I fear it is the power people—already intrenched—who want no competition who scatter the poison.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. The gentleman has answered the question in the way that I have had it answered before. The question comes up, whether you believe that under those terms you can develop irrigation. Knowing that that is true, do you think they would develop irrigation?

Mr. FERRIS. I am glad the gentleman asks the question, for that is one of the points that I was afraid I should not bring out. The present law is what? It is the revocable-permit law of February 15, 1901, which authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to revoke a permit without a moment's notice, compensation to permittee, or any other consideration. Instead of that this bill gives them a positive fixed term of 50 years, which will induce capital to come out and develop the balance of the gentleman's sparsely settled country. I may say that there is in this city now, and has been all this winter, a gentleman from the gentleman's own State and city, I think, who is urging this bill with the idea that it will develop the water power in his country. He seems to be a good man and a patriotic man. To be sure, he wants more than I think the House will give him, but he knows what he is talking about, and he is anxious to have this bill passed in order to develop your country. I think it will be a great blessing for the country. I have no doubt that under this law the West will get a great development. The gentleman's question is a proper one. If we are selling a razor that will not shave, you want to know it and Congress wants to know it. Some selfish water-power people who appeared before us said that it would not work; said that they could not develop and could not borrow money under it. But we always hear that said by people when they want to get something from the Government they are not entitled to. These power people, with their spurious State rights claims, have held on to the coat tails of the Government for all these years. But the unbiased, patriotic men that came before us say that they can develop the water power of the country under this bill, and they are anxious to get decent laws passed. I am willing to do all I can for early development. There is nineteen or twenty million potential horsepower lying idle, running from the mountain side to the sea idly, a total waste of that immense power. And the people who own the 6,000,000 horsepower already developed have a monopoly without competition or control. I do not want that condition to prevail. I do not want the Federal Government to sit idly by under lax laws that are not workable and let a monopoly grow up.

Mr. Walter L. Fisher, ex-Secretary of the Interior, in each annual report during his incumbency pleaded for Congress to do something. Secretary Lane in each annual report pleaded with Congress to do something. He has stood in the forefront urging Congress to do something. The President has urged it. Every executive officer who knew anything about conditions has urged it for the last 15 years. Congress has heard them, but has done nothing to remedy it. It is unpardonable neglect to further let the interests of the country wither for want of intelligent action. The bill expressly disclaims any disposition or any intent to interfere with irrigation or to override the State laws or to override the water rights or trample upon your western development in any way. On top of that we provide that the proceeds from the royalty and charges made shall go into the reclamation fund so that your reclamation projects shall not wither and die. What do you want? Do you not want your resources developed? Do you still want to haggle and quibble over an imaginary doctrine called State rights?

Mr. ADAMSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FERRIS. Certainly.

Mr. ADAMSON. There is one question that does not involve a dispute about the Supreme Court. I have not bothered myself much about public-land laws, because the gentleman from Oklahoma has been here and I always went to him for information, and I was willing to take it that way. But the gentleman uses the words "irrigation" and "water power." Does he use them in the same connection?

Mr. FERRIS. How is that?

Mr. ADAMSON. The gentleman used "irrigation" and "water power" in the same connection a few moments ago. I want to know if he means that all of these large projects ought to be utilized for irrigation rather than hydroelectricity.

Mr. FERRIS. Oh, water power is used in irrigation.

Mr. ADAMSON. They are used together?

Mr. FERRIS. Yes. On the bald, barren, worthless lands, as bald as the top of the table, if they can get cheap power and pump water out of the earth and out of the streams and put it upon the lands they will convert them into a paradise as distinct from a desert. You only have to go to California, along that strip on the coast, to corroborate that statement.

Mr. ADAMSON. I wanted the gentleman to explain to the committee that fact—that they generate electricity and run a pump with it and then water the land.

Mr. FERRIS. That is it. That is one of the very important uses it has among the small projects. While out in the West this summer we passed over millions of acres of land that are not worth anything as they now stand. We went right over along that little fringe along the coast of California, and we found the most beautiful productive country in the world, but if you step four feet outside of the irrigable area you get into the midst of white sand that would not produce anything. I am trying to get this legislation through so that nineteen or twenty million horsepower of water power may be developed, so that you will not be in the act of irrigating a few acres, but many, many acres instead. I am trying to get this bill through so that you will put something into competition with the centralized water power already in existence so that American homes may be lighted for half what it now costs to light them. I want to furnish power to the irrigator for one-half of what he now has to pay for it, water to the American farmer for half what he has to pay for it now, power to run your traction lines and other vehicles propelled by electricity for a reduced figure; and I believe it will be an everlasting blessing to the West. I fear you westerners are opposed to a law that will help you; you are contending for fee patents, and it is certain you can not get them.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FERRIS. Yes.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Before you get too far away from Seattle——

Mr. FERRIS. Oh, we will wander back there.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Yes; let us wander back now. The gentleman mentioned a gentleman some time ago as coming from Seattle; and, of course, the mere fact that he is from Seattle is sufficient guaranty of his standing and reputation. We are both interested in the one particular proposition of whether or not we can develop anything under this bill.

Mr. FERRIS. Yes; that is an important question.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Of course that is all there is to it.

Mr. FERRIS. Oh, not all.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. It is the most important one.

Mr. FERRIS. Do not go too far afield. I am not willing to give the water-power sites away to get development, and I hope the gentleman is not.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. To do what?

Mr. FERRIS. The gentleman just stated more than he intended to. He stated it was the only question.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. I said a most important purpose of this bill is to insure the development of the power.

Mr. FERRIS. I am not so sure that it ought to be put that way. It is important.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Well, it is important. The question I want to ask is this: Did this gentleman, to whom the gentleman has referred, say that he could develop the water power under this bill as it stands?

Mr. FERRIS. With very few modifications, he did; yes.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. I was interested in that because I heard this bill discussed for several days at Portland when they had that meeting down there, and we found no one there who had capital or any prospective capital that would do it. What are the few modifications?

Mr. FERRIS. I want to get to that Portland meeting in a moment.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. I would like to know those modifications.

Mr. FERRIS. He left a marked bill with me.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Are they in the bill now?

Mr. FERRIS. No; I think perhaps some of his ideas were yielded to, but not all of them.

Mr. SINNOTT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FERRIS. Yes.

Mr. SINNOTT. The gentleman has referred to the Chandler-Dunbar case.

Mr. FERRIS. Yes.

Mr. SINNOTT. I would like to call the gentleman's attention to the opinion of ex-Secretary Fisher, on page 40 of the hearings. It is very brief, just four lines, and it is in response to a question which I put to the Secretary.

Mr. FERRIS. I will not have time to take that up. I will let the gentleman take it up in his own time.

Mr. SINNOTT. I would like to get it into your remarks at this time.

Mr. FERRIS. I hope the gentleman will wait.

Mr. SINNOTT. As the gentleman has called that to our attention.

Mr. FERRIS. I will make the admission that I will stand on any version or construction that Mr. Fisher puts on the Chandler-Dunbar case. That ought to be sufficient to satisfy the gentleman. I do not want a fragment of anyone's position put in my remarks.

Mr. SINNOTT. It is only four lines.

Mr. FERRIS. I do not want the gentleman to inject that in now. I know what Secretary Fisher said. He says that the Chandler-Dunbar case puts an end to this water-power matter once and for all, and he and the gentleman from Oregon do not agree on it at all.

Mr. SINNOTT. Let me read what he said. It is only four lines.

Mr. FERRIS. I decline to yield for that purpose. The gentleman can put it in in his own time. If the gentleman will put it all in, I will be glad to have him do it. The gentleman from Washington [Mr. HUMPHREY] a moment ago called attention to the fact that out in Portland this summer they held a meeting and that they were all of one mind, and no one favored this bill.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Oh, no; I did not say that.

Mr. FERRIS. What was the statement? Let the gentleman make the statement and I will act on it just as he makes it.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. I said we found no one out there who had any capital to invest who was in favor of it. There were a lot of them out there who were in favor of the bill. The Government sent a number of gentlemen out there who urged the bill, and the departments were represented, and we had some distinguished Senators there who were very much in favor of the bill.

Mr. FERRIS. I misunderstood the gentleman. I desire to address myself, then, to that part of the convention who are not for it. Those gentlemen who say they want to get the best water-power proposition are a good deal like some of the settlers down in my country. In my country we sell Indian lands to settlers at so much per acre and require them to make homestead entry therefor. Every few months the settlers get together and pass a unanimous resolution that all payments to the Indians ought to be canceled and that they have their land for nothing. It is with that same kind of unanimity they look upon this proposition, and when these water-power people get together it is remarkable with what unanimity they arrive at the conclusion that the Federal Government ought to turn over these water powers for nothing, without charge and without regulation. I hope the gentleman from Washington will not advocate that. I am so sure the Government will do no such thing, no matter who advocates it, and it ought not to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Will the gentleman permit a question?

Mr. FERRIS. I will.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Does the Federal Government really have this water power to lease?

Mr. FERRIS. They have the sites, without which there could be no power development.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. But here is a proposition to take advantage of the Commonwealths and to make portions of them mere provinces; to deliberately choke the Western States into an acceptance of this proposition——

Mr. FERRIS. Not at all. I have never observed any legislation that sought to choke the Western States. Every courthouse door in the Union stands ajar, and the gentleman and his friends can enter there and see to it that the Federal Government does not choke him or them. I believe the Federal Government wants to help you, and I believe you gentlemen in a few years will realize that this bill wants to help you rather than to throttle you.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Does not the gentleman stand here and say that because the United States Government owns sites adjacent to rivers it proposes to take charge of the water in those rivers which does not belong to the Government?

Mr. FERRIS. The gentleman does not say that, but says——

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Does it not mean you are legislating for 11 of the Western States in such a way as to choke——

Mr. FERRIS. Not at all; for the West we have all had the greatest concern and consideration. Most of the Public Lands

Committee are, from A to Z, patriotic, good men from the West. They are for the West, and I am with them when they are right, and it is my duty to be against them when they are wrong. I would like to have the people in my State have everything they want. Every county in my district would like to have a public building, and every hamlet there would like to have a public building; but I could not stand here for a moment and advance such a proposition and say that should be done.

Let me add one sentence more, and then I am through. Water power, the use of hydroelectric power, is only 25 years old. The first hydroelectric plant ever built was in 1890 out in Colorado. The law passed on the question of water-power supply 15 years ago is inadequate; it was not sufficient then, and is more inefficient to-day. Every department since then has urged Congress to change it. We have brought in a bill that will correct it. We think it lays down the correct principle. We have brought in a bill which we think will develop the arid West. We have brought in a bill which we think will help the people in every American home who have to use an electric light, to every man who rides on the street cars, to every man who wants the streets lighted cheaply by fair competition, who wants irrigation at a reduced price. Practically the same bill was passed last Congress; let us pass it again that this important matter may not longer be neglected.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman reserves two minutes.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Chairman, I do not in general debate propose to discuss in great detail the provisions of the pending bill, for such discussion will be more profitable when we come to consider it under the five-minute rule. At this time I shall confine myself to a discussion of the general principles underlying the bill. Some such discussion I believe should be had at this time because of the determined opposition of the officials of some Western States and certain electric-power companies to legislation of this character.

Although the primary purpose of this bill and other bills which will follow it is to unlock the resources upon the public domain in our public-land States and open them to development as rapidly as such resources can be utilized by the public, it must be admitted that there is a very considerable opposition to the bills from the very States which will be benefited by their passage. This opposition I believe can be ascribed to the following causes:

Misrepresentation to the people of the States affected as to the policy of the Government in the handling of its public lands.

Misrepresentation as to the rights of the public-land States in the lands still a part of the national domain.

Erroneous opinions as to the right and power of the Government to deal with its lands in the manner proposed in these bills.

A misunderstanding as to the character of the power sought to be exerted in these bills.

An honest belief by many that we are attempting to interfere with the sovereign rights of States.

I shall discuss these various propositions in the hope that such discussion may be of some aid in arriving at a correct understanding of these bills and in removing some of the opposition, at least, which exists.

Preliminary to such discussion it may be well to state just what policies are proposed in the pending bill:

First. The Secretary of the Interior is empowered to lease to any qualified applicant under the act any of the public lands of the United States, except lands in national parks and military and naval reservations, for a period not longer than 50 years for the purpose of constructing thereon all necessary works for the development and transmission of hydroelectric power.

Second. That at the end of the 50-year term the lease may be renewed under such terms and conditions as may be authorized by then existing applicable laws, or the properties dependent in whole or in part for their usefulness on the continuance of the lease and which may have been acquired by any lessee acting under the provisions of the act, may be taken over by the Government upon payment of the actual cost of lands, water rights, rights of way, and so forth, purchased by the lessee and used in the business, and the reasonable value of all the other property taken over, excluding any franchise value or any other intangible element, or in case the lease is not renewed or the property taken over by the Government a new lease may be made to a third party upon payment by him to the original lessor of the value of the property as above enumerated.

Third. That for the use and occupancy of the lands included in the lease the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to specify in the lease and to collect charges therefor, which charges in all cases when the power is generated upon the lands leased may be measured by the power produced.

Fourth. The gross proceeds from the leases are to be paid into the reclamation fund, and after they have been once used and returned to the fund, as provided by the reclamation act, 50 per cent of the same shall be paid to the State within the boundaries of which the power is developed, to be used by such State for the building of roads or support of its educational institutions.

Fifth. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to permit entry under applicable land laws upon all lands reserved for water-power purposes in all cases where such purpose will not be materially injured by such entry, upon the condition that all such entries shall be subject to the right of the United States and its lessees to use any part of said lands necessary for water-power development, tranmission, and so forth.

Sixth. The principal remaining features of the bill are those relating to the control of the development and of rates to be charged to the public. I will not enumerate these different provisions now. Generally speaking, however, I will say that every one of these provisions is only such as a private individual would have a right to make in leasing his private property, in the absence of any conflict with State or Federal law, and that question of conflict I shall take up later.

Taking up these various propositions in their order, I assert that every one of them is within the constitutional powers of Congress and in the public interest. The principal opposition is to the policy of leasing these water powers upon the public domain. It is asserted by our opponents that this power does not exist; that while we may possibly have the right to withhold public lands from disposition, we have no right to lease them.

Notwithstanding the assertion of some western gentlemen, this proposition is not even open to argument. The Supreme Court of the United States has settled it in numerous cases. Our power to lease public lands was expressly decided in the case of the United States against Gratiot (14 Pet., 526), which involved the leasing of lead mines upon public lands in Indian Territory. The power was upheld in plainest terms; and from that time to the present, wherever the question was presented to the court—and it has arisen many times in various forms—the power has been upheld.

I will cite only a few of them: In the case of Light against United States (220 U. S. Rep., 536) the Supreme Court said:

> The Nation is an owner and has made Congress the principal agent to dispose of its property.

In Butte City Water Co. against Baker (196 U. S., 126) the court said:

> Congress is the body to which is given the power to determine the conditions upon which the public lands shall be disposed of.

In Camfield against United States (167 U. S., 524) the court said:

> The Government has with respect to its own land the rights of an ordinary proprietor to maintain its possession and prosecute trespassers. It may deal with such lands precisely as an ordinary individual may deal with his farming property.

Again, in Stearns against Minnesota (179 U. S., 243)—

> The United States can prohibit absolutely or fix the terms on which its property may be used; as it can withhold or reserve the land, it can do so indefinitely.

Now, gentlemen of the committee, it is not necessary to refer to the Chandler-Dunbar case which has been discussed this afternoon. That related wholly, as was stated, to navigable streams; but the power of Congress to legislate with reference to its own public lands is expressly settled in the cases that I have cited, irrespective of what the proper construction of the Chandler-Dunbar case may be.

Mr. SINNOTT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LENROOT. Yes.

Mr. SINNOTT. I wondered if the gentleman had found any decision—and I am asking for information on this—defining the meaning of the phrase in our Western States' constitutions and enabling acts preventing a State from interfering with the Government's "primary disposal" of soil? Is there any restrictive meaning attached to the phrase "primary disposal" or the word "primary"? I have not been able to find any decision on that, and I thought that possibly the gentleman might have done so.

Mr. LENROOT. I doubt very much whether there is any decision on it; but it is entirely clear to me that the word "primary" is used in these different enabling acts as meaning that they will not interfere with the jurisdiction of the United States or lay any claim to any of these lands so long as the title remains in the Government. That is what I understand by the meaning of the word "primary."

Mr. SINNOTT. I had in my mind—is there any distinction between the disposal of the soil and the primary disposal of soil or public land? In other words, is the word "primary" used in connection——

Mr. LENROOT. Only for this purpose; it might have been open to the construction that they would claim no control over any land that was owned by the Government at the time the State was admitted into the Union, and therefore the word "primary" was used so as to retain the jurisdiction and right of control upon the part of the State in the public land after the Government had parted with its title.

Mr. KENT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LENROOT. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. KENT. I would like to ask the gentleman if, in his mind, this matter of primary disposal, so called, does not form the foundation of the abstract of title? If the land was disposed of by the Federal Government to the State, is not that the foundation of the abstract of title?

Mr. LENROOT. That is probably true. And further replying to the question of the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. SINNOTT], I shall refer to the enabling act that he mentions later, but even though I am wrong in any degree with respect to my interpretation of that language, the most that was done in any of those cases was a surrender upon the part of the State to any claim in the public land. But I undertake to say that if there had been none of the ordinances that were enacted by the various Western States at the time they were admitted into the Union, the law would have been exactly the same, because they did not have any title, so far as I know, to surrender, unless it be some of the Spanish land grants to the land within their borders.

It being established that the United States has the right to lease its lands, it follows as a necessary incident that it also has the right to fix the terms of the lease and the rentals to be charged.

At the expiration of the term it has, of course, the right to renew the lease, and it also has the right to lease it to a third party at the end of the term upon the payment to the original lessee of the value of his property in the manner and to the extent that the parties have agreed upon in the making of the lease. It is strenuously contended that the Government would not have the right to take over the property at the end of the term and itself operate it. I shall not attempt to argue that question, because it is unnecessary to do so. No lessee is harmed, if the power does not exist, for his property can not be taken away from him without just compensation, and the provision for the taking over of the property by the Government would merely be inoperative if the power did not exist. It could still renew the lease or lease it to a third party upon paying the lessee for his property.

Granted, then, as it must be, that we have the power to lease, to fix the term and the rentals, the only remaining question of power is as to the various provisions in the bill for the regulation and control of the lessee in his development of power.

The bill provides that provision shall be made for the diligent development and continuous operation of the water power, subject to market conditions; that the lessee shall at no time contract for the delivery to any one consumer of electrical energy in excess of 50 per cent of the total output, except upon the written consent of the Secretary of the Interior; that when the electric power enters into interstate commerce the regulation of rates and control of issue of stocks and bonds shall be vested in the Secretary of the Interior or committed to such body as may be provided by Federal statute; that physical combinations of plants or lines may be permitted by the Secretary of the Interior, but forbids monopolies or agreements in restraint of trade; that sale of power shall not be made to a distributing company for a period of longer than 30 days without the consent of the Secretary of the Interior; that no encumbrance or lien shall be placed upon the property without the consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

That when a State has not provided a commission or other authority having power to regulate rates and service of electrical energy and the issue of stocks and bonds by a lessee, such regulation shall be vested in the Secretary of the Interior or such other body as may be authorized by Federal statute until the State shall provide a commission or authority having this power.

These are the provisions concerning regulation which have so much troubled some of our western friends. They assert we here invade the province of the State and seek to deprive it of its powers. Nothing could be further from the truth. No power is here asserted that a private individual could not insert in a lease of a private water-power site which he owned. We are not here legislating in our capacity as sovereign, but as a proprietor of lands which we own. We authorize the making of a contract, and the lessee enters into contractual relations with the Government, agreeing to do certain things.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I do not know whether the gentleman cares to be interrupted or not.

Mr. LENROOT. Yes; I will permit an interruption.

Mr. MONDELL. He has just made a statement that struck me as being rather extreme. I think his statement was that the Federal Government attempts nothing in this bill that a private owner could not attempt.

Mr. LENROOT. Concerning these provisions for regulation.

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman is aware that in all of the States to which this applies no power company need do business with the private owner. They can invoke the power of eminent domain and pay for the property.

Mr. LENROOT. What has that to do with the proposition I have stated?

Mr. MONDELL. It limits absolutely any power on the part of a private owner to put any such conditions in a lease.

Mr. LENROOT. The gentleman does not get my point at all, although he is a very intelligent gentleman. I stated this, and I will put just his case: If a water-power company in the West chooses to deal with a private owner instead of exercising its power of eminent domain over the property belonging to the private owner, that private owner could make that contract with the water-power company and put every proposition in his lease that we propose to put in our lease, and they would be valid in the absence of conflict with State laws.

Mr. MONDELL. I think they would be valid in the lease, but I think the court would set it aside as being contrary to the best public policy.

Mr. LENROOT. What one?

Mr. MONDELL. To allow the owner of a tract of land to make as condition for the use of that tract of land, which might be an important use, the absolute control of the property. In other words, practically confiscate it.

Mr. LENROOT. It is a matter of contract and agreement.

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman knows that no such condition would arise by reason of the fact that under our laws the power company, or any user of water for a beneficial purpose, simply proceeds to condemn if he can not make fair terms.

Mr. LENROOT. I am sorry if I can not get the gentleman to grasp the point I am trying to make. The gentleman and others in the West attempt to make the West believe that we are exercising our sovereign capacity to legislate in the making of these provisions, while I am asserting that we are entering into contractual relations with the lessee, and it does not involve legislating in our sovereign capacity at all. For instance, I said the private individual would have the right to make exactly the same kind of a contract, and he would, notwithstanding the statement of the gentleman from Wyoming. For instance, A might own a water-power site and in leasing it make a contract with the lessee as one of the terms of the lease that the rates to be charged for the power developed should be fixed by a board until such time as the State government should exercise its power of regulation of such rates. The lease might contain an agreement that the property should not be encumbered without the consent of the lessor, and so of all of the various provisions contained in the bill. We do not undertake to legislate upon these matters in our sovereign capacity but as a proprietor only; but we choose to exercise our power as such proprietor to protect the public interest to the fullest extent possible; but if any of these provisions concerning regulation and control of power wholly within a State should come in any way in conflict with the laws of the State, then I am frank to say that, in my opinion, the law of the State would control, and the provisions, so far as they are in conflict with the State law, will be inoperative and void, and any attempt to enforce such provisions by the Government could be successfully defended against in any court by the lessee by invoking the superior authority of the State law.

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman only mentioned one or two of the conditions in the bill. Will the gentleman say that in the case of a private owner he could make and enforce a contract under lease under which it should be provided that though the State had a public service commission and was fixing rates the power of that public service commission would cease and be of no effect if the company ran a wire across a State line? Would that be enforceable.

Mr. LENROOT. That brings up a question that the gentleman is very well aware we have thoroughly thrashed out in this House at different times, with relation to the right to control the issue of stocks and bonds in companies engaged in interstate commerce. It is exactly the same question of attempting to control the issue of stocks and bonds of railroads, and if we have that power, which is strongly asserted by some of the best lawyers in the United States and in this House—although it is denied by others, it is true—and if we have the

power in the case of railroads we have the same power in the case of hydroelectric companies when they become engaged in interstate commerce.

Mr. MONDELL. Assuming, of course, that the running of a power line across a State line is an act of interstate commerce.

Mr. LENROOT. I would be unwilling to argue this question upon any other assumption, because it is so clear that it is interstate commerce when it crosses a State line that I do not think it is open to argument.

In private leases it not infrequently happens that leases contain provisions perfectly valid when made, but become inoperative through the subsequent enactment of laws based upon the police power of the State.

I now wish to take up the causes of the opposition of many people in the West to this bill—I stated in opening what I believed was the cause of much opposition—deliberate misrepresentation as to the policy of the Government in the handling of its public lands. Last September there was held at Portland, Oreg., a Western States water-power conference. At this conference, participated in by governors and delegates from most of the public-land States, resolutions were adopted which I shall discuss a little later, but I now wish to call attention to some of the speeches made at that conference to show how the policy of the Government is being misrepresented to the people of the West.

Senator SMOOT, of Utah, was one of the delegates to that convention. I shall not indulge in any criticism of the Senator, mindful of the fact that it would be unparliamentary to do so. I shall merely make one or two quotations from his speech at this conference. He said:

> If the Ferris bill should become a law, it would be but the second step in establishing as a Government policy the leasing of the remainder of the public domain. Do you want your children to be tenants of the Government or home-owning citizens.

Again:

> What would our fathers say if they could see the operation of this system by which the free citizens are to be transformed into tenants and permittees of the Federal Government, lorded over and taxed without their consent by prefects sent from Washington.

Senator Thompson, of Oregon (a State senator), said:

> They are tying up our resources by this slow but sure process, the first steps of which is the leasing of water power, and the second step will be the leasing of the rest of the domain and the bottling up of the entire State.

Now, the fact is that instead of tying up the agricultural resources of public-land States and preventing citizens from securing homes, exactly the reverse is true. There is nothing in any legislation now pending, or so far as I know in contemplation by anyone, that by the wildest imagination could be construed as an indication that the policy of the Government was looking toward a citizen tenantry instead of a citizen home owner. Every acre of land withdrawn because of its mineral value is open to homestead entry, and full title passes from the Government to the homesteader except the mineral deposits designated in the withdrawal. It is true that a man can not file a homestead entry for the purpose of securing a coal mine or an oil well, and much as some people would like that to be possible they may as well give up any hope of that character for it never will be permitted.

We hear much about the bottling up of the West, but a very small proportion of what we hear has any foundation in fact. The only possible ground for complaint is in our forest reserves, but that situation is being rapidly improved, for any injustice which may exist lies not in the policy of the law but in the administration of it. But there can be little ground for just complaint even there when we consider the vast areas of land in these public-land States now open for entry under the public-land laws.

I want to call to the attention of my friend from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] and those other gentleman who say that the Federal Government has bottled up all the public lands of the West, that the area of the State of Wyoming is in round numbers 62,000,000 acres. On July 1 of last year there were in this State alone nearly 31,000,000 acres of unappropriated, unreserved public lands, or nealy one-half of the area of the State. Utah has an area of 96,000,000 acres. On July 1 it had 31,000,000 acres of public land unreserved and unappropriated. Colorado has an area of 66,000,000 acres. On July 1 last it had over 17,000,000 acres of public land unreserved and unappropriated. I will not take the time to go through the list of all the public-land States, but anyone interested can secure the information by examining the last report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Moreover, the number of homesteads taken has been greater in the last three years than at any other period in the history of the Government. During that period 139,319 homestead entries have been allowed, which is a greater number than had been allowed during any five-year period previous to that time. There were more acres patented last year under homestead entries than there were for the entire seven years from 1868—when the homestead bill was passed—to 1875.

In view of this record it is difficult to conceive how anyone can in good faith make the statement that we propose to reverse the policy of the Government and make the people of the public-land States tenants instead of home owners.

The only thing that we are attempting to reserve Government title to is certain mineral deposits in lands and water-power sites. This very bill now pending provides for homestead entry upon water-power sites, but for agricultural use only. The reservation of use for a water-power site will deprive no man of a home. Men do not build homes on dams. The reservation of minerals deprives no man of a home. Men do not build homes in a coal mine nor in an oil well. We propose to lease nothing that can be utilized for homes. True, we may deprive some citizens of the opportunity to get rich quick through grabbing these valuable sites and mineral deposits, but they are not, as a rule, the struggling pioneer, the man with his little family, seeking a home.

And let me say, in passing, right here, on a point that has been referred to a number of times, that we claim the power under this bill to exact rental in excess of the value of the water-power site. I want to call the attention of this committee to the fact that Secretary Lane, in the hearing before our committee at the last session, cited one instance alone where a hydroelectric company valued its water-power site at $26,000,000.

Another cause for the mistaken sentiment of the West is the misrepresentation indulged in as to the rights of the public-land States to the public lands within their borders.

The fact is that the people of the various States have no right to the public lands within their borders; these lands belong to the people of the United States, not to the people of any particular State, and it is our duty to administer them for the best interests of the people.

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman allow me to interrupt him right there?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Wisconsin yield to the gentleman from Idaho?

Mr. LENROOT. Yes.

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. Will the gentleman admit that the people residing in those States have a better right to those lands than the people residing in other States who do not care to go there to avail themselves of those opportunities?

Mr. LENROOT. No; but they have the same right to avail themselves of those lands. The man in Massachusetts, for example, has the same right to go to Idaho and enter public land as one of your own citizens has any reason to have.

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. He has the same right, of course; but he can not get any benefit from it unless he goes there.

Mr. LENROOT. A citizen of Massachusetts is as free to obtain a homestead in Wyoming as is a citizen of Wyoming. We believe that the public lands should, wherever possible, be devoted to the making of homes, and that such policy is the best for all the people of the United States. It is true that in the Eastern States we have made no distinction between the passing of title of the public lands to secure homes and the passing of title for speculation or for the benefit of monopoly. But because those who have gone before us have been remiss in their duty, have improperly administered their trust, is no reason why we should make the same mistake. But more than that, the people of every one of these public-land States have by solemn ordinance expressly renounced any and all claim to the public lands within their borders—I shall not take the time to cite all of them, but only one or two by way of illustration.

In the constitution of the State of Wyoming, adopted in 1889, is found this language:

> The people inhabiting this State do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within the boundaries thereof.

It is also provided in the constitution that this, together with certain other provisions, shall be irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of Wyoming.

The constitution of the State of Utah, adopted in 1895, provides, in part, as follows:

> The following ordinance shall be irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of this State:
>
> First. Perfect toleration of religious sentiment is guaranteed. No inhabitant of this State shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship, but polygamists or plural marriages are forever prohibited.
>
> Second. The people inhabiting this State do affirm and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within the boundaries hereof.

In view of the solemn obligation entered into by the people in the various States at the time those States were admitted into the Union, and in view of the fact that it was made a condition of their admission to the Union, it does not lie well in their mouths at this time and at this day to claim before the Congress of the United States that the lands within the States ought to belong to the people of the States and that they have the right to them. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, much has been said about the right of these public-land States to equality of treatment with the Eastern States. If they mean by that that if 50 years and more ago there was mismanagement of the public domain in the Eastern States such mismanagement should also prevail in the Western States, I can not follow them, nor will that idea be followed by the intelligent, patriotic men of the West. But while they cry out that they are being discriminated against they are asking us to do for them what has never been done for any Eastern States. They have asked Congress to turn over to those States all the public lands within their borders. That has never been done for any Eastern State. In the water-power conference held last September, which I have referred to, they ask Congress to make all public lands subject to the right of eminent domain. That has never been granted to any Eastern State. Others ask that all or the greater portion of the proceeds of public lands be paid to the States in which the lands are situated. That has never been done for any Eastern State. In fact, we are now more liberal to the Western States than we have been to the Eastern States. Until very recently all of the proceeds of public lands with the exception of 5 per cent went into the General Treasury. Now it goes into the reclamation fund, for the benefit of the West. This very bill now pending gives 50 per cent of the proceeds of these leases to the State in which the property is situated as soon as it is repaid into the reclamation fund, after once being used.

Again, some very able men in the West believe that we are attempting to control and appropriate the water in the streams of the West. If there was any foundation for such belief from the language of the bill which passed the House last session, there is none in this bill, for we not only disclaim expressly any interference with water rights which now exist, but we make it clear that the charges to be imposed are rentals for the land used, which, when the power itself is generated upon public land, may be measured by the power produced. Here we exercise the right of a private proprietor to base the charge upon anything they choose, and the only distinction between our proprietorship and that of a private individual is that if it was private property a power company could condemn it under the right of eminent domain, but they can not do so as long as it belongs to the United States.

Much has also been said about the leasing policy depriving the States of taxes. Just the contrary is true. Development under a leasing policy will open up new avenues of taxation. It is well settled in the courts that the States may tax all improvements upon the land that are personal property; they may tax the output of the mine; they may tax the leasehold interest; or they may, through a State income tax, tax the income of the lessees of the Government. This leasing policy will increase the taxation revenues of the State, and, more than that, the entire proceeds from the leased properties go to the development and upbuilding of these public-land States.

Why have we put in this bill provision for the control and regulation of rates and service in certain cases? In the first place, in so far as interstate commerce is concerned, we have the right in our sovereign capacity to regulate those matters, and so long as we do not exercise that right as a sovereign we may do so as a proprietor in the manner provided in this bill. There can be no conflict of authority, then. So far as purely State business is concerned, we only propose to regulate when the State fails to do so. Just as soon as the State acts and regulates them we withdraw by the terms of the bill from the field. Most of the States now have commissions to regulate these corporations, but some have not. The State of Utah is one that has no regulation whatever.

And let me say right here, with respect to the State of Utah, that some of the most determined opposition to this legislation comes from that State, including its governor and other officials. The State of Utah makes no attempt to control any public-service corporation within its boundaries. It has no public utilities commission, and when they ask us to turn over the public lands within the State of Utah to be administered under the State laws they ask us to turn over the public lands of Utah to that great power monopoly which exists in the State of Utah to-day, because under the laws of Utah as they exist to-day that power company could then condemn these very lands under the right of eminent domain.

I have now covered, I believe, the principal provisions of the bill. I sincerely hope that it will become a law at this session. It will open up the resources of the West to legitimate development and prove a blessing to its people. True, a few men will not be able to become enormously wealthy without the investment of any capital through its provisions, but the legitimate capitalist and the honest investor will find security and protection in it. I sincerely hope that the hostility of certain people in the West and of certain water power corporations will not be able to defeat it as they have in the past, but those who are of the belief that if this bill is defeated legislation of the character demanded by the Western Water Power Conference will some day be enacted are very greatly mistaken. The sooner the people of the West realize that the United States will never part with the absolute title to these water-power sites and coal and oil deposits upon the public lands the sooner will these great resources be utilized.

Legislation along the general lines of the pending bill will be enacted, if not at this session then at some time in the future, and if the resources shall remain locked up in the future let it be clearly understood that the people of the public-land States are alone to blame. [Loud applause.]

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Wisconsin yield to the gentleman from Connecticut?

Mr. LENROOT. Yes; I yield.

Mr. TILSON. I have been very much interested in the gentleman's exposition of the bill. Reaching section 15, I find a proviso which, after repealing laws in conflict with this act, provides that the provisions of the act of February 15, 1901, shall continue in full force and effect as to lands within the Yosemite, Sequoia, and General Grant National Parks in the State of California. I ask why that exception is made?

Mr. LENROOT. Because we exclude these parks from the terms of the bill.

Mr. TILSON. Yes; that is just the question. Why are these excluded when other parks and other public lands are not excluded?

Mr. MANN. The House did it last year.

Mr. LENROOT. The House itself did it. It was done upon the floor of Congress. They desired some legislation in reference to it, and accordingly the bill of 1901 was left to apply.

Now, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. KENT].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT] reserves the balance of his time, 13 minutes. The gentleman from California [Mr. KENT] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. KENT. Mr. Chairman, I am somewhat amused at the attitude of certain people from the West. They pretend to speak for all the West. I think I can speak for a little of the West myself. I was the first man in the State of Nevada as a landowner and a stockman to fight for the enlightened policy of leases or permits on the forests. To-day the State of Nevada is unanimously in favor of the preservation of those forests, although they may have no trees in them. My district in California contains nearly 40,000 square miles and has in it vast areas of public domain in and out of the forest reserves. I hear no word of State sovereignty or Federal oppression from my 90,000 voting constituents.

I am amused at the attitude of some other gentlemen, including one gentleman who is particularly hostile to the idea of the public control of anything, who came before the Committee on the Public Lands and asked for a municipal coal mine for the city of Grand Junction, Colo.—a piece of socialism that we conservationists had never thought of forcing upon the State of Colorado. We granted him his municipal coal mine and blessed him for his idea. I for one urged an appropriation to make good the depleted tax roll of his State. [Laughter.] Now, a gentleman in another body has been particularly hostile——

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield right there?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. KENT. Yes.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. When it is understood that we have something like 9,000,000 acres of coal in the State of Colorado which is being held up and not used and is withdrawn from entry, does the gentleman think it is socialism or otherwise than good citizenship to give relief to the cities which are now paying $6.50 for coal when they paid $2 before?

Mr. KENT. I can not allow the gentleman to take up my time by making a speech. I am not afraid of being called a Socialist; the Socialists honored me by giving me their nomination in the last election.

Another gentleman from Colorado who occupies a seat in another body that is unfit to mention in this House under the rules of this House [laughter] came before us and said he wanted a public park in the State of Colorado.

We said, "Splendid. We will give the State of Colorado this mountain park."

He said, "We do not want a Colorado park; we want a Federal park." And before he finished his argument he admitted that he disliked bureaucratic control, but loved bureaucratic appropriations. And we shall find that running through the whole plea of State rights in this House that the people who make the loudest clamor for State rights are the first people who come in and call loudest upon Uncle Sam for help.

Now, when they talk about alienating these lands to the several States, while I have no time to go into detail, I can mention a few cases where States have been more recalcitrant in the performance of their duty than has the Federal Government. The State of California had been granted by the Federal Government the swamp and overflow lands in the Sacramento Valley. The State sold these lands at $1.25 an acre under the proviso, I believe, that $2.50 should be paid for their reclamation. Not one thing has ever been done or a dollar spent, and those lands are in private ownership and will be made worth two or three hundred dollars an acre when an adequate system of improvement is adopted, largely at State expense.

The Federal Government gave to the State of Nevada 3,000,000 acres, and Nevada permitted the location of those acres wherever the purchaser wished, in blocks as small as 40 acres. The State of Nevada gave those lands in any quantity, from 40 acres up, to anyone who wanted them. The result has been that most of the water in the State of Nevada has been taken over; that most of the springs are in private and exclusive ownership by those who acted with the full authority of the State of Nevada. That is the way the State of Nevada has been skinned and skimmed.

Now, when we talk about this horrible policy of tenancy and leasing, I want to bring to your attention the fact that the State of Wyoming grants grazing leases, a thing that is more abhorred by our gentleman from Wyoming than any other crime against nature and the Constitution in all the long list of conservation sins which he so verbosely decries than any other possible conservation suggestion. The State of Texas also grants grazing leases.

And now a word about what we ought to do with some of our water power in the public domain. The water power in the forest reserves is under the control of the Secretary of Agriculture. A gentleman from Alabama, now a member of a body unfit for our consideration, shed many tears on the floor of this House over the fact that the water powers of his State might be utilized for extracting nitrogen from the air and thereby fertilizing the fields of his State, and that they were not developed simply because we insisted upon control. I asked this gentleman from Alabama to state, if the proposed grantees should be permitted to use these water powers to extract nitrogen from the air, to make cyanamid or other chemical fertilizer, what price would they ask. He admitted that it would be just a trifle below the Chilean price of nitrates, and the people who manufactured that cyanamid in Alabama would pray the Lord, and possibly lobby in Chile, to have the export taxes of Chile raised so that they could make a larger margin of profit.

I should like to see the time come when the Agricultural Department, either through agencies under lease, or directly, would manufacture this needed fertilizer and serve it out to a barren country at what it costs the Government, plus a profit if it were done through an agency. We can use these water powers in a thousand different ways for the public welfare if we merely hold our grip on them until we can make proper terms. Men have come to this House and asked the privilege of accepting our terms, and thereafter of investing immense sums of money in the production of hydroelectric energy. Their efforts have been blocked simply because of what is called "the danger of a bad precedent." Before I became a member of the city council of Chicago, I applied, through my friend MANN, then an honored alderman from my ward, for the privilege of putting pipes under the streets to connect up three of my buildings, so that I would need only one steam plant and one electric plant. As a matter of common decency and justice I offered to pay rental for the privilege to the city of Chicago. The matter was referred to the committee on streets and alleys South. Hon. Bathhouse John Coughlin was chairman of that committee, and he finally told my friend MANN, "JIM, I will do it for you; but I don't do it for no money for leases to be paid the city; that is a bad precedent." [Laughter.] He was capable of frankly adding that the aldermen needed the money more than did the city.

I yield back the remainder of my time, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman yields back 4 minutes of his 10 minutes.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The committee informally rose; and Mr. HEFLIN having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, a message from the Senate, by Mr. Waldorf, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed bill and joint resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

S. 1773. An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Tug Fork of the Big Sandy River at or near Kermit, W. Va.; and

S. J. Res. 62. Joint resolution extending the time for filing the final report of the Joint Committee of Congress to Investigate Rural Credits.

WATER-POWER DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The committee resumed its session.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado and Mr. MONDELL rose.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Colorado [Mr. TAYLOR], a member of the committee, is recognized.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I will say to my friend from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] that I am going to take only a moment or two at this time. I expect to briefly discuss the leasing proposition generally on the succeeding bill—the coal bill—rather than on this water-power measure. I have prepared a minority report on the coal bill (H. R. 406), and I contemplate going somewhat into the details of the policy at that time; but there are one or two things to which I wish to call attention at this time.

It has been very vigorously proclaimed here that the West needs unlocking and that our development is at a standstill. To a certain extent that is true, for this reason: We have now only the right-of-way temporary-permit law for the development of water power. Capital can not and will not invest under a temporary permit revocable at the whim of some petty Government official. The water-power sites of the West are withdrawn from private entry, and as long as the Government follows that policy and refuses to grant to anybody the ownership of the sites or a permanent tenure for the development of water power, of course there will be little or no development of water power. If the Interior Department would revoke those withdrawals and grant permanent rights of way upon and under express conditions preventing monopoly and reserving the right to regulate charges, rates, and service whenever the State public-utility commissions do not properly perform that service, there would be as much water-power development as there is any demand for. I think many of our power companies are in the hands of a receiver now.

Reference has been made by the last speaker to our coal situation.

The coal lands of the West have for several years been withdrawn from entry, and where they have been classified they have been valued so high that nobody will or can buy them. The result of that has been to enhance enormously the value of the private coal holdings. It has given the coal companies a Government-made monopoly that no other power on earth could have given them, and it has permitted them to raise the price of coal from $2.50 a ton to $6.50 and make millions of dollars off of the consumers by reason of this conservation policy. That is conservation of the people's money in the pockets of the large coal companies.

If it is true that the water-power companies have very largely gone into combinations, it is also true that nearly all the Western States are adopting efficient public-utility laws that are regulating the prices and service, and it does seem to me that in the end the regulation of the rates and the charges and the service and all those things pertaining to power and the use of coal and fuel generally and light are going to be in the hands of a public-utility commission of the States; and if the States do not perform their duties, the Federal Government would be justified in reserving the right to do so.

Let me say this in behalf of the governors of the Western States that have been referred to: For the past four or five years they have held meetings, at which they have discussed these subjects, and they have repeatedly said they were opposed to any monopoly or waste and do not object to any reasonable regulation, so far as preventing monopoly, waste, or extortion is concerned, or so far as regulating rates and service by public utility commissions. They object on principle to this permanent withdrawal and Federal leasing policy. They vigorously insist that it is not right or fair to our Western States.

What the West objects to in a nutshell is this: We insist, first, that our States were admitted into the Union on the same terms and conditions as the other States and have the same rights that

the older States have. None of the property within your States has ever been withheld from private ownership and taxed for the benefit of the Federal Treasury. You have no right to prevent our resources from going into private ownership and going onto our tax roll to help support our State and county governments; second, the West is poor; you have no right to tax the West to support the East; and, third, you have no right to control our local domestic affairs by sending Federal employees from Washington out there to regulate us. We do not like bureaucratic control. We do not like long-distance government. That is what we object to. We object to our States being treated and exploited as Federal provinces. We believe our commonwealths are sovereign States, and that we have the public spirit and intelligence and as much right to control the resources in our State as you have in your State. Because, forsooth, you have the power on the floor of this House and in the Senate to pass this bill and to regulate our local affairs, we do not concede that that gives you any moral, equitable, legal, or constitutional right to do so.

Of course our people want development, and some of them are willing to accept almost anything that gives any hope of development. But Colorado has never yet instructed or authorized me to surrender her birthright for a mess of pottage. I hope this bill may bring about water-power development and benefit the people, but I do not believe it will.

Talk as you please about taxes where property is held by the Government, we can not tax it. Why should we be compelled to support our State government by taxing only a part of our lands and part of our people? We have as many State institutions as you have, and only about one-quarter or one-third of the territory of our Commonwealth to tax. Why should we allow all this valuable property to be forever withheld by the Government of the United States, and we be prevented from putting any taxation upon it for the support of our schools, our State government, our county government, our courts, our roads, and the development of our country generally?

As a matter of fact, we must go down into our pockets and foot the bills for maintaining the State and county governments and the courts that administer the laws that protect your Federal officials that you see fit to put upon us. We must maintain the schools and build the roads the Government agents use. The whole Federal leasing proposition is absolutely unfair and an outrage upon the West. It is exploiting us as a Federal province or insular possession that we object to. This has never been done or attempted before in the history of this Government, and we are emphatically opposed to this un-American policy. That is the plain proposition. Because you have the power, because there are coal mines and water-power sites on our territory, you say we will hold them in Government ownership, put taxes upon them as we see fit, and use the taxes where we see fit. You say that you are giving the funds temporarily to reclamation service. Of course, that is a benefit to the West. The funds will be used in that fund for from 20 to 30 years and then one-half go into the Federal Treasury and one-half into the State treasury; and yet I fear there is not a man on the floor of this House who will ever see one dollar of it go into the State treasury. It is now that we need the money. It is this generation which needs the taxes. We need more than royalties. We need the taxes on these resources to build roads, to support schools, and to develop the country. It is not the next generation; the next generation will take care of itself. It is the present poor and undeveloped West that needs your encouragement, rather than being deprived of our resources and being taxed and penalized and governed by Federal employees, because we have not the power to prevent it. That is the position we are in.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Is there any provision made for the identification of the money that goes into the reclamation fund?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. No; nobody can tag the dollars that goes into that fund. Now, Mr. Chairman, I do not care to discuss this matter further in detail, but, as I said before, I will take it up at length when the coal bill comes up.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Certainly.

Mr. MANN. If the money going into the reclamation fund can not be tagged, does not the gentleman think that the State will get one-half of all that is paid in?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I hope so; but I do not believe that any one of us here will ever live long enough to see a dollar of it get into the State treasury. At least, I fear not.

Mr. MANN. Does the gentleman think that the State of Illinois ought to have had one-half of the proceeds of the sale of the public lands of that State?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. The State of Illinois has got all her land in private ownership and on the tax roll.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman does not answer the question. I ask him whether he thinks the State of Illinois ought to have had one-half given to it by the General Government of the proceeds of the sale of all the lands of that State?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. That is not a parallel question. We are willing, after it is used once in the reclamation fund, to give the Federal Government all the proceeds of the sale of our lands. The money will, of course, then go into the Federal Treasury the same as the funds did from the sale of the Illinois lands. But that is not a drop in the bucket compared with the amount we lose in taxes by the land being perpetually withheld from private ownership.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman has not answered the question, but the question itself is a complete answer to the gentleman's argument.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The committee informally rose; and Mr. FLOOD having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, a message from the Senate, by Mr. Waldorf, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed, without amendment, bill of the following title:

H. R. 3681. An act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas River at or near Tulsa, Okla.

The message also announced that the President of the United States had approved the following Senate joint resolutions and bill:

On December 17, 1915:

S. J. Res. 38. Joint resolution to transfer the Government exhibit from the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to the Panama-California Exposition, and for other purposes.

On December 18, 1915:

S. J. Res. 56. Joint resolution extending the time for filing the report of the Joint Committee of Congress on the Fiscal Relations between the District of Columbia and the United States.

S. 696. An act authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Allegheny River at Oil City, Venango County, Pa.

WATER-POWER DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The committee resumed its session.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, before I begin the discussion of the provisions of the bill I want to pay a little attention to the artistic straw man skillfully constructed and decorated by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT], after which he proceeded very adroitly to spar with the straw man and pierce him through. His straw man was his assumption that the people of the West believe that they own the lands within the borders of their States, or have a superior claim upon them. I have lived in the West a long time and I have never heard any such claim asserted by anybody. What the people of the West believe, and what the people of all of the Union wherever there was public land have always believed, is, first, that each of the States of the Union came into the Union on an equality with the other States, and whenever anything is done or attempted to be done which destroys or disturbs that equality it is our duty to resist it on behalf of our own people and for the good of the country as a whole. We further believe, as the Supreme Court has in substance declared, that the Federal Government is the proprietor of the public domain, in trust for all the people. We believe that the man who has the highest right to the public domain is the man from any part of the Union who takes the trouble to go to the public land and take upon himself the privations and hardships necessary to reduce that land to a useful and habitable condition. As that man, and others like him, becomes a resident of a public-land State when he does those things, it is true to that extent that he and all citizens so situated have a superior claim to the part of the public land to which they attach their claim, and to the proper use of the adjacent lands.

Their claim is certainly superior to that of the man who, resting comfortably under his vine and fig tree back East somewhere, does not do the things or undergo the hardships necessary to make the public domain habitable, useful, and valuable. We are not standing on any foolish claim that we own or have a superior claim to the public lands, but we stand as the defender of the rights of those already on the ground and those who shall some time come to assert and affix their personal rights to the public domain, or to certain portions of it, under the laws of the land, even as our people have done from the foundation of the Government. The position we take is the position that has always been taken by those who from Ohio west have attempted in the new States to maintain that equality of condition and op-

portunity guaranteed by the Constitution and enjoyed by the citizens of older States.

I am against this bill because I am against the principles, or lack of principles, that lie at the foundation of it, and I am against it for those reasons.

It is not by the consolidation or concentration of powers but by their distribution that good government is effected. Were not this great country already divided into States, that division must be made, that each might do for itself what concerns itself directly and what it can so much better do than a distant authority. Were we directed from Washington when to sow and when to reap, we should soon want bread.

Those are the words of Thomas Jefferson. I am also against it for these reasons:

The powers delegated by the proposed Constitution are few and defined. Those which remain in the State governments are numerous and indefinite. The former will be exercised principally on external objects as war, peace, negotiations, foreign commerce—with which last the power of taxation will for the most part be connected. The powers reserved to the several States will extend to all of the business which in the ordinary course of affairs concerns the lives, liberties, and properties of the people, the internal order, improvement, and prosperity of the States.

Those are the words of another great Democrat, James Madison.

These two declarations, if they are accepted as a proper rule and guide, condemn this bill and every feature and factor of it. Let us see what it is. It affects only States where there are public lands. Therefore it affects now about 16. It affects to a considerable extent only about eight—the Mountain and Coast States. It affects within those States only such water-power development as must use some part of the public lands, either for the power plant or some part of it or for the carrying of a transmission line. It is, therefore, sectional as to the States it affects. It establishes different conditions even within those States as between powers which may be located side by side, the one wholly or partly on public land or wholly on private land but perchance running a transmission line across a narrow strip of public land, the other wholly on private land. On those power plants which are affected it proposes to lay a tax, not based in any way on the value of the Government property used, but based on the total productive capacity of the plant. To illustrate, a plant producing ten, twenty, thirty, forty thousand horsepower may be located entirely upon private land, no part of its plant on or near public land; but in sending a transmission line across the country, 10, 20, 30, or 40 miles away, it may be necessary that the line cross a narrow strip of public land, possibly a quarter of a mile in width, and immediately forthwith and thereupon the Secretary of the Interior or some clerk of his, under his authority, may levy and assess such charges as he in his wisdom, or lack of wisdom, may desire to do, based on the entire horsepower development of that great plant. The tract of public land crossed may not be worth $5. The use of it by a transmission line may in no wise affect its use for other purposes, and yet the very fact that the line crosses it makes it possible to assess a sum against that power plant that may run into tens of thousands of dollars per annum.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONDELL. Certainly.

Mr. LENROOT. Is the gentleman aware that under an amendment of the committee printed in the bill that condition of affairs could not arise, because no such authority is granted the Secretary to charge for water power unless some part of the power is generated on the land used?

Mr. MONDELL. Whereabouts is that?

Mr. LENROOT. On page 7.

Mr. MONDELL. The committee, that being the case, has had some little eleventh-hour conversion that might well have come long, long ago, because this same committee, or another committee having the same title, assured us a year ago that this bill was absolutely perfect in all respects; and when I presumed to make a few remarks relative to it I came very near being accused of being an undesirable citizen.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONDELL. I will.

Mr. MANN. I notice section 8 and a committee amendment, and I can not see myself how it makes very much distinction in the bill, but the original bill as it passed the House only authorized specific charges for power developed and sold or used.

Mr. MONDELL. Sold or used.

Mr. MANN. That was charged for the power developed and sold or used; development, sale, or use.

Mr. MONDELL. I am glad the gentlemen who have been supporting this measure are now reaching a point where they are entering their pleas in confession and avoidance.

Mr. MANN. Do not include me in that class. I think the Government ought to have control where the lines may run way above the ground, where the wire does not strike the ground at all.

Mr. MONDELL. Let me say this: I have not had time to carefully investigate the amendment to which the gentleman from Wisconsin refers, but, looking at it hurriedly, I doubt if it will change the character of the legislation, and I am still of the opinion that the bill as it will be administered will have exactly the effect that all of its sponsors have heretofore up to this good hour claimed it would have, to wit, that all that was necessary to do to trap one of these power companies, no matter how enormous were its holdings elsewhere, was to have a little public land reserved somewhere which it must pass a power line over, and I am still inclined to the opinion that that is true. If it were not true, why are we reserving a lot of these so-called power sites? Some of them are not so located that anyone will ever build a dam or power plant upon them, because the land adjacent to the stream on which the dam would be built, which the waters would flood, on which the plant would be builded, have long since and years ago passed into private ownership. So-called power sites have been reserved which consist of strips of land lying back of the streams so situated that it is impossible to develop power along the stream without some minor work connected with the plant passing over the land, or a conduit or pole line to carry the current to the customers of the company.

Now, if it be true that the committee has entirely about-faced and the Secretary of the Interior has entirely changed his mind and that the only plants to which this law applies are those that actually have their works builded on public land, then there is no special reason why our friends the extreme conservationists should particularly plume themselves over this legislation.

Mr. LENROOT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONDELL. Because in that event it will only affect a few plants outside of those that may be located on the forest reserves; few plants, in my opinion.

Mr. LENROOT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONDELL. I will.

Mr. LENROOT. The gentleman did not understand me to say that the bill now relates only to public lands upon which power is developed. What I did say was that the charge based upon power developed will only be made where the power is developed upon public land. In the case of a transmission line the charge will not be made on the power developed and is not, in fact, being sold to-day by the department, but based upon a mileage basis.

Mr. MONDELL. Well, there may be some amendment recently adopted since I was before the committee that will effect these changes, but from a hurried reading of these amendments I am still inclined to think that the bill is not materially different now from what it was last year. What has been claimed for it all the time? Its most enthusiastic friends have been particularly enthusiastic about it because it was a sort of water-power catchall, under which, by retaining large acreages, sometimes in narrow strips, in public ownership it would be possible to trap water development, and by so doing be able to lay a charge upon the development measured by the water-power development on plants scores or perhaps hundreds of miles away and located on private land.

But it has only one objection. Taxation is bad enough, heaven knows, when it is inequitable and inequitably burdensome, but there are even worse things than taxation in this world. One of them is the denial of those principles on which the Government, which you have sworn to defend, is based; and if this bill does not run squarely contrary to the Constitution of the United States then there must be some devious winding pathway through that ancient instrument which up to this time no one has been able to find. This masquerades as a bill to lease the public domain for water-power development. To a fair proposition of that kind I have no serious objection. Though I have very strong views about the limitations of the Federal Government's control and ownership of public lands, I am not one of those who believe that the Federal Government is without authority to lease its lands. I have come to that conclusion with a good deal of hesitation and some misgivings. I still have some fear of its effect on the Republic, on the States and their citizens, not in their business life so much as in their political affairs and relations.

If all that was involved in this bill was the matter of making a reasonable charge for the use of the public lands for power development, I should not particularly object. I should not seriously object if the charge were a considerable one considering the value of the lands so used. I should want it based and bottomed on the value of the property, and, of course, it ought not to be unreasonable, the value of the property considered.

But that is not this bill. That is what it pretends to be, but that is not what it is. It is a measure that, assuming a right on the part of the Federal Government to lease its lands rather than sell them, further assumes that, having done that, the Federal Government can do a great variety of things in the way of taxing and controlling domestic corporations which, if done, does not leave the States in which it is done or their citizens in a position or condition or equality with the balance of the Union.

Now, I am a believer in local self-government, sometimes called State rights. I think that Brother Bartlett, of Georgia, before he left us said that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] was, after himself, the next best Democrat, from the viewpoint of preserving the rights of the people to control their affairs, on the floor, and he named me as third. But I am not so insistent about State rights that I would quarrel with any provision that went to the limit of the Federal power up to the point of encroachment upon the rights of the State if it were entirely clear that no harm could come to the country by so doing and it was necessary for the public good. Harm will come, however, when you attempt by statute to disturb the equilibrium, the poise, the balance, the division of powers as between the people and the States. I still believe with the famous Democrat whom I quoted a few moments ago that the best way to have good government is to leave local affairs with the people. I know that there are a lot of folks who feel differently. The curious thing about it is——

Mr. MANN. Does the gentleman think that about woman suffrage? [Laughter.]

Mr. MONDELL. Yes; the gentleman thinks that about woman suffrage. The gentleman thinks, of course, that each of the States, of and by itself, should give women the right to vote and would benefit thereby. The gentleman also believes that the Constitution very clearly provides a way whereby the States can determine the matter through a constitutional amendment, and therefore it is entirely proper to invoke that method under the Constitution, in accordance with the Constitution, to bring about this great good, which, if accomplished, would settle a lot of these things that now trouble us.

When, however, you proceed on the theory that nothing but the salt of Federal control will save a people locally, you have by that token indicated your lack of confidence in the principles on which our fathers founded this Government. If the people of the States of this Union are not competent, if they are not disposed to, if they will not regulate and control and protect themselves against their own domestic corporations, no salt of Federal control exercised in a pump-handle way from Washington will ever save them. [Applause.] That applies not only to this bill, but to a great many things that are proposed here.

There seems to be great fear in certain quarters that the people of some States will not prove capable of self-government, and our attention is drawn to the fact that the State of Utah has not a public-service commission. I think it is the only Western State that has not. I assume it is due to the fact that up to this time the public-service corporations have been treating the people there so well as to rates and charges that they have not considered it was necessary to have further regulation. We did not have a public-service commission in my State until last year. But I pay no more for electric energy in a little town of 1,200 people in northern Wyoming than I pay in the Capital of the Nation, under Federal control and jurisdiction. [Applause.]

Not only does this bill burden the people through the ownership of public land, but through the medium of that ownership it attempts to set aside under certain conditions the sovereign power of communities to say what they will pay for their electric current. Assume a considerable power plant in the northern part of my State furnishing the current to light a very considerable little city and to run the street railway. Assume this is done at a rate less than we pay here under Federal jurisdiction and control. Assume that this plant and all its lines and property are on private land. Under this bill if it extended its line across the State border, particularly if in doing so it crossed a little public land, neither the county commissioners of the county nor the city council of the city nor the public-utility commission of the State of Wyoming would have anything to say about the rates or practices of that plant. But down here in the Interior Department would be a clerk, who perhaps had never gotten beyond the Potomac or across Rock Creek, and therefore was fully informed, who would proceed to say how the people should be served by that company and under what terms and conditions they should pay for that service.

Now, that may be good legislation in the minds of some folks. If I were a rampant, raging Federalist, who believed that bureaucracy was the acme of perfection in human government, and that centralization was the cure of all evils, I would be for that very thing, and I would want to vote for this bill.

I want to suggest to some of the brethren who do not live in the region to which this applies, that if we adopt this principle in the West, of course it must be applied to all the development on the navigable streams throughout the country, for surely there is no one here who would say that what is sauce for the western goose should not be sauce for the Middle and Eastern States' gander. If it is right that the Government shall, through some attenuated theory, control, tax, and eventually own, as is contemplated by this bill, water powers of the country; if that is the idea that appeals to us, then, of course, we should have it, not only on this bill, but on a bill to come in a little later, relating to the navigable streams.

I have said that this bill applies only to certain States. The people of those States have been accused of being selfish in demanding things that no one else has demanded or secured. I deny that. But the western people have been a unit, practically, speaking through their governors and speaking through their representatives at meetings in Denver, Salt Lake, Portland, and elsewhere, in their opposition to the principles of this bill.

In so doing they believe they are standing not only for their rights—bless you, no—but standing also for the right of American Commonwealths to remain on an equality each with the other. In their attitude against special taxation and bureaucratic control the western people think they are defending the rights of all of those who may come from Massachusetts or from North or South Carolina or from Mississippi or New York to those new States to find there opportunities under conditions familiar to them, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, and not conditions applied as though, as the gentleman from Colorado says, the West were a Federal province.

We believe in sane conservation; we believe in the development of our resources in a way to make them most serviceable in the public interest. We believe in preventing waste, and above all things I want to impress this on you, that we of the West believe in the public control of water-power development. If there is any place on earth where that control has been denied or shall be denied, it can not be in the States to which this bill applies. Here in the East you adopted the common-law rule of riparian rights, and under that rule I understand there are conditions under which those using water power to generate electricity have been disposed to question the complete control of the public over all matters of operation, rates, and charges.

That may be true in the land of riparian rights. But this bill refers to the land of appropriation. The very basic principle of our law relative to the use of water is that the water belongs to the people, that no right to water can be acquired by anyone at any time, except the right to use it for a beneficial purpose, at a given place, for a certain purpose. [Applause.] And over that use the public, owning the water, has absolute and unquestioned control. So that if there be any place in the country where it is necessary for the strong arm of the Federal Government to be stretched forth because of a denial of the right of the people to control, it can not be in the States of water appropriation, where no one has ever questioned and no one ever will question the right of the community absolutely to control in every way all uses of water.

A good deal has been said at one time and another—more formerly than now, although we hear the echoes to-day—of great monopolies, great concentration of water-power development. It is true water-power development is a monopoly, a natural monopoly, and the tendency is toward concentration; and the curious thing about it is that the concentration movement, which was used to scare the people into belief in this kind of legislation is a movement now applauded and approved by the promoters of the legislation. Gentlemen and conservationists so celebrated as Mr. Pinchot and the Director of the Geological Survey, Mr. George Otis Smith, now call attention to this tendency to concentration to approve it. This very bill provides for it, because, they say, only by concentration, so that the current can be used freely over a large area, can there be the widest and most continuous use, and therefore the lowest rates. And so the argument with which all this began has been dropped and their bogey man, raised by the ultra-conservationists, has, as they become familiar with it, been embraced by them as one of the cardinal tenets of their faith.

Of course the power companies will concentrate. At least they will have arrangements under which they can distribute current over wide areas, and there is no objection to that. It is the best thing to do, provided always that there is absolute, unquestioned, complete public control, such as exists in the States to which this law is proposed and expected to apply.

But it has been said, "You gentlemen should not complain. We are relieving you from an intolerable situation, and it really is not fair and decent of you to complain about it when we are in fact giving you an opportunity to develop your resources."

Well, assuming that our resources are tied up, how did it happen? Mostly the same gentlemen who have been most active in advocating this kind of legislation are those who tied them up or applauded the tying. They appeared before committees away back yonder in 1901, coerced Congress into giving a revocable permit for power development rather than a permanent easement, such as we had granted to other classes of water development. They have since been taking advantage of every law and every lack of law, as one Secretary of the Interior put it, to make it more difficult to secure opportunities for development. A certain distinguished Secretary of the Interior just as he was going out of office, without giving any reason or excuse for it, so far as I now recall, revoked out of hand the rights of some 25 or 30 power companies, many of which had spent large sums of money in development. Some of them, probably most of them, were complying with every requirement of the department. Of course, after that was done the people became suspicious of the temporary permit, and water companies did not like to embark upon enterprises under a law which gave so little security.

Then came water-power withdrawals, withdrawing not generally, as the public has imagined, marvelously valuable sites, where dams can be built and waters impounded and wheels made to turn, but frequently strips or areas of rough land lying along the streams, where the power development may be caught in this Federal trap as they pass their power lines from the stream into the country where they have their market. And between these two conditions—the fear, since the cancellation of the permits by Secretary Garfield without rhyme or reason, so far as I know, and the withdrawals—it has been difficult to develop on or near the public domain. Therefore they say, "Behold, we bring you this opportunity for development."

Well, if this were the only way in which the West could ever be developed, some would embrace it; some have, in despair of other relief; but other and adequate relief can be easily, safely, and properly given.

The situation is entirely simple. There is no difficulty about it. All that it is necessary to do is to reenact the right-of-way act of 1891, so amended as to include within its terms the right of way for water for the generation of power. I have taken the trouble to draft such a bill. I did this some years ago. It slumbers in the room of the Committee on Public Lands. The bill contains, among others, a provision that every grant of a right of way should be subject to the condition that if the right of the State to supervise and control in every way were denied or contested, it would work a forfeiture of the grant.

If that is done there can be no question as to the power of the State to control under such a right-of-way act. There would still remain in the minds of some misgivings as to whether the people of the State will protect themselves—the view that they must have the saving arm of the Federal Government. If that is the view, in Heaven's name let us not stop at this legislation. Let us go the length, all along the line, and by some hocus-pocus, by some maneuvering, get around the Federal Constitution so as to take under Federal control every power development, every public-service corporation, or anything like one under the flag. If that is a good rule we should not stop at any half-way or first-step methods. We should go the length.

In addition to the right-of-way act to which I have referred there are the power sites. They can be taken care of by simply providing that these power sites may be utilized under the right-of-way act, and if the lands are disposed of for other purposes—and many of these lands will not be used for power sites in our time or in a hundred years, and many of them never at all, and there are other uses to which people would like to put them—if they are acquired under the public-land law it shall be with a proviso that if ever needed at any time for power purposes the only cost to the user for power purposes shall be the agricultural value of the land. That cost would not stop, or hamper, or in anywise burden any development anywhere on earth.

I for one am willing to go further than that, and to have the Government write into every patent that is issued a provision requiring an acknowledgment of local control over any enterprise established on that land for the generation of electric energy. I will go as far as the most ardent or ultra conservationist to make State and local public control effective.

We can do these things very simply. They are absolutely effective. They dispose of the whole matter, and they dispose of it in harmony with the theory of our Government, in harmony with our institutions, and in a way that will encourage and protect development.

To go back just a little, to bring up a point that I hurried over, I wish to say that any legislation which is a fraud, which does something other than that which it is assumed to do or claimed or purposed to accomplish, or claimed to be purposed to accomplish, ought not to commend itself to any wise legislator. This bill, as to some of its provisions, is little less than a fraud. No one now openly denies the right of the States to control the nonnavigable waters within their borders; and yet the Federal Government, which disavows any control, in the paragraphs in the bill before the one in which is written down that self-denying ordinance, proceeds to assert control; and not only to assert control, but to levy its charges on the basis of that control.

Of course I am glad that section in which the Congress disclaims control over the water is in there. It is mouth-filling, and it has helped some of our western brethren to more nearly tolerate this bill than they could otherwise have done. But either that provision has no force and effect as written into this bill or else the other provisions of the bill have no force or effect, and you can take either horn of the dilemma you like. My own notion is that, while that section to which I have just referred does state an unquestioned fact, there may be a way, and it may have been discovered by the ingenious gentlemen who drafted this bill, whereby, through indirection, the Federal Government may be able to do something which it could not do directly and make it stick. That sort of legislation, however, does not ordinarily commend itself to thinking people.

We of the West claim no rights, privileges, or immunities that are not now enjoyed by all the people of the Union. We ask no special favors, though the Congress has been good to us in some respects, as it has been very good to other parts of the country. We are not asking that we shall have any opportunities of development that the balance of the Union has not had, has not now, and will not have in the future. We are just as anxious to secure the benefits of the development of our resources cheaply and in a way useful and beneficial to our people to the highest degree as anyone else can be. Furthermore we think we are not a pusillanimous folk and will not allow our power companies to charge unreasonable rates. Any such suggestion that our State can not control its affairs is an indictment not so much of our people as of your people, because we are of you, and everyone knows that no such indictment can be fairly or properly framed. All we ask of the Congress of the United States is that this question, which is simple, which involves no difficult problems, shall be settled along lines that will enable us to control our own domestic corporations and care for our own people and develop our resources, even as your people have developed theirs from the beginning. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. CHURCH].

[Mr. CHURCH addressed the committee. See Appendix.]

Mr. MANN was recognized.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman from Illinois will yield for a moment, I would like to see if we can not get an agreement as to closing general debate. I ask unanimous consent that at the close of the time consumed by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] and such time as he may yield out of his hour, general debate be closed.

Mr. CARLIN. Is there any agreement in existence now as to closing general debate?

Mr. FERRIS. There is none. I ask unanimous consent that at the expiration of the time consumed by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN], and such time as he may yield out of his hour, all debate be considered as closed.

Mr. CARLIN. One more question; I have not been in the House all of the time. Has there been any agreement reached as to voting on any amendment?

Mr. FERRIS. No; we have not reached the bill under the five-minute rule.

Mr. STAFFORD. I would like to ask the gentleman, reserving the right to object, if he is willing to indicate his course in the further consideration of the bill to-day.

Mr. FERRIS. If this unanimous consent is agreed to, I propose to have one section of the bill only read after general debate is closed and then quit.

Mr. STAFFORD. And then consider the bill under the five-minute rule the next Calendar Wednesday?

Mr. FERRIS. Well, I thought we might consider the bill to-morrow and the next day, after the speeches that are for the special order to-morrow.

Mr. MANN. We have Friday and Saturday of this week practically open.

Mr. FERRIS. I think the leaders of the House on both sides are willing to pursue that course.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent that after the time consumed by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN], and such time as he may allot out of his hour, that general debate be closed and the bill be read under the five-minute rule. Is there objection?

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Reserving the right to object, I have no objection, with the understanding that there will only be the first paragraph of the bill read to-night.

Mr. MANN. Certainly; we will not take up the bill for amendment to-night.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I shall not consume very much time of the committee. The subject of dam legislation, or hydroelectric-power legislation, has been pending in Congress for a number of years. There is, first, the question of the matter of the development of power where the General Government owns the land adjacent to the power, where the streams are upon the public land. That is the matter referred to and provided for in this bill. In addition to that there is the question of the regulation of the construction of dams across navigable streams or in navigable waters, either in connection with or entirely apart from the improvement of the waters. Those matters are in the War Department, so far as the jurisdiction of the administrative end of the Government is concerned, and, in the main, in the House in the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, except where they are directly connected with river or harbor improvements, when they come in the river and harbor bill from the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. All phases of these matters have been before the House on repeated occasions. When I came into the House and was a member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the practice was for anyone who desired to construct a dam across navigable waters to have some attorney prepare a bill, which was introduced into the House and referred to that committee. Some of those bills would be two or three sections, maybe a page, long, and some of them would be of many sections and many pages long, all varying one from another in their requirements.

I drew what is known as the general dam act, which is still the law. That is still a subject of controversy. This bill, however, relates only to the matter of the construction of dams for the development of power where the public land of the United States is affected. It is not a difficult thing to understand the principles which are the basis of the bill. On the one hand, where the Government owns public lands, it may by a general law provide a method by which a citizen of the United States acquires the absolute ownership of the land, to do with as he pleases. Of course, if he acquires the absolute ownership he has the power to do with it as he pleases, so far as the General Government is concerned. That was the policy of the Government for many years. Undoubtedly many places where the land, in connection with the development of power, is of immense value were given away by the Government upon what seems to me to have been fairly proper principles at that time. No one knew the value of this land in the future. No one a few years ago could project his mind far enough into the future to understand the great development of electricity and the immense power which could be developed in the way of electrical energy by the use of water falls. We adopted that plan for years. Necessarily it is a monopoly. Wherever the land can be used for the development of power, it is a monopoly necessarily. Whoever has the use of it to that extent has a monopoly. That is in the very essence of the thing. The question has arisen whether the Government should simply give away the use of the land or whether, either by lease or otherwise, it should in some way and to some extent control the use of this monopoly. The bill here draws this distinction. Instead of giving the land away, it proposes that the General Government shall lease the land under terms to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, in compliance with the law; but which at any time, as to future leases at least, could be changed by Congress. And these leases are to be for a period not to exceed 50 years. After all, while our friends from the West complain, this bill is in their interest, because out of this bill, when enacted into law, the people of those States will receive a portion of the benefits which the public gets, instead of some individuals in those States, or more likely living in Massachusetts, getting all of the benefits and the profit out of the use of this monopoly, because it is a monopoly essentially.

Inasmuch as the General Government owns the land in these States, it belonging to the people of the United States, where it is not a question merely of the occupation of the land and the tilling of the soil, which of itself is a monopoly, where it goes to acquiring some great benefit from the use of the land, either by the development of electrical power or by taking some mineral substance out of the land, where the man who had it, if he acquired it for nothing, made great wealth at once, I have for years been of opinion that it were better that this great wealth be partly divided up for the benefit of the people of the United States and partly for the benefit of those States where it is located. [Applause.] And really that is the essence of the bill. We may not all agree about the provisions in a bill of this sort. No two men would ever draw a bill identically alike covering the same subject, but I may say to the new Members of the House that this bill occupied a good deal of time in the last Congress, and was, I think, as thoroughly considered and with as able and determined opposition as any bill since I have been in the House. There was no phase of the propositions involved in the bill which was not considered and debated by the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] and other very able Members of the House. And the House itself did take action and make some corrections in the bill.

In connection with this matter, however, I desire to say a few words only on the other subject which will come before the House later from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The existing law upon the subject relating to the construction of dams in navigable waters, generally referred to as the general dam act, I drew, reported from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and aided in the passage of, and it is the law. It provides the terms upon which dams in navigable waters can be granted, the War Department having authority to grant permission in some cases, but generally the permission still having to be granted by Congress. The law now provides, both as to dams and bridges across navigable waters, that if the dam or the bridge is to be constructed in or over a stream wholly within the limits of one State, the War Department has the authority to issue the permit without action of Congress; but that if it is an interstate stream passing from one State to another or dividing two States that law does not apply, and it requires the particular consent of Congress. And the habit here for years has been to pass special bills for bridges, sometimes for dams, referring to the general act of Congress.

We have endeavored to modify the existing dam act. We did it in the last House. We did modify it somewhat in, I believe, the Sixty-first Congress.

I want to refer for a moment to a report from one of the ablest men now in the Government service, a man for whom I have the highest regard, Secretary Garrison, Secretary of the War Department. I have a great deal of faith in his judgment about many things. He is a man of judicial mind. But all men in the Government service, and particularly at the head of departments, frequently get misled by the ignorance of their subordinates. Mr. Garrison in his recent report, at the very beginning of it, on page 3, referred to the failure of Congress at the last session to enact the Adamson bill into law. Referring to the existing dam act, he goes on to say:

> The evils of the existing law must be conceded; a consideration of the general dam act itself reveals them, and the lack of development under it in the face of a substantial demand makes proof of them. It is believed that though these evils are now generally understood, their full effect and far-reaching consequences are hardly appreciated. Without specifying here, it can in a word and in all truth be said that the existing law is a makeshift which effectually prevents all development. On the one hand it does not offer the rightful and necessary inducement for an economical and profitable development, nor on the other hand would it adequately protect the interests of the public if development were possible under it. Even were it sufficient in these regards it has been demonstrated that it would be unworkable in another. It is a general dam act in name only; while purporting to lay down general conditions to cover development in all cases, it nevertheless requires in each case the further special authorization by Congress, an inconsistency which invites a disregard of the general conditions, makes of each application an independent legislative proposition, and subjects each project to the delay and hazard of congressional action.

The trouble with an administrative officer here in one of the departments who never before he came here had any knowledge whatever of general procedure or the precedents in Congress is that he frequently makes a mistake and slops over. Now, the same criticism that Secretary Garrison levels against this act might be made against the general bridge act. Yet Congress is not willing, and never will be on the dictum or the request of an administrative officer, to turn over to that administrative officer the absolute and complete power to determine in each case whether it shall construct obstructions over any or across the navigable waters of the United States. Most of the special bills which we pass here are passed as a matter almost of form,

and yet not one of them is ever passed without having some investigation by a committee and having a report from the War Department itself as to the propriety of the action, and Congress will never be willing to let Mr. Garrison, as an administrative officer—which means some engineer whom no one could locate perhaps—to determine whether a bridge or a dam shall be constructed across the Mississippi River or many or most of the other navigable streams of the United States. And we are not going to change our policy because Mr. Garrison does not like it, and does not like it because he does not know anything about it. Nor is his charge correct that the present dam act is bad because there has been no development under it. The general dam act was passed in 1906, and Congress proceeded to pass a number of special acts granting permission to people to construct dams in accordance with the general dam act. There is no lack of application. There were many bills before the committee. We passed a number of them, until President Roosevelt vetoed the James River bill, in Missouri, and the International Falls or Rainy River bill, in Minnesota. Of course, when the President announced that he would veto all bills which came to him we quit passing them. It was not a lack of applications from people who wanted to construct dams. It was the refusal of Congress to pass bills which the President announced he would veto, and I may say in passing that if President Roosevelt had known what was in the general dam act before he vetoed the bill, I do not think he would have vetoed it. He did not know what constituted the law when he sent his veto to Congress. Under that law there was constructed the Rainy River Dam at International Falls. I have never heard of any complaint of the lack of power to obtain money for it. It is one of the greatest developed water powers in the country. I do not know what the horsepower is, but it is an immense plant. They obtain millions and millions of dollars for its development, and although it was constructed under the general dam act, it properly, I think fairly, at least, serves the interests of the Government. When Mr. Taft became President the members of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce had promised Mr. Roosevelt to propose amendments to the general dam act. They were proposed.

I went to the President of the United States and said to him, "We have propositions to amend the general dam act. While I do not think they are necessary, yet I think some of them may be wise, and I want to know if we can find out in advance what will be satisfactory to the President, so that he will not veto the bills that we pass hereafter in accordance with the general act."

All Presidents have the right to change their minds. I have no complaint. President Taft said the changes that were proposed were perfectly satisfactory, and we passed a number of bills in accordance with the changes. There was no lack of applications; but after a while he vetoed one on the recommendation of somebody—I do not know who, but probably somebody who had conservation on the brain but did not know what was in the law. In my judgment, if the War Department had ever properly construed the general dam act, it would be a perfect law. I do not think myself it is perfect with the construction which the War Department put upon it. But Mr. Garrison is mistaken in thinking that it shows there was a lack of confidence on the part of investors. There has been no lack of confidence. In all the history of this Government, so far as Congress is concerned, I do not think there is an instance where men ever invested money, still with Congress having the power to take it away from them by repeal or otherwise, where that power has been exercised. While we have retained control, no one has ever been robbed of his investment by any act of Congress, so far as I have ever been able to learn; and I do not think there is any danger of that.

When the general dam act comes before us again for revision, as it probably will this winter, the contest over this bill will be to-day as child's play compared with the other proposition. There are immense water powers for development on the navigable streams of the United States. Some people believe they ought to be developed wholly in the interest of and for the profit of the men who happen to get possession of the land. I believe that if we have any power over the subject at all—and let me remind my western friends that these navigable waters are not, in the main, in the public-land States—I believe that where we have any control over it at all we ought to protect the interests of the United States and the people of the United States as well as the consumers of the power to be developed. [Applause.] That question, I hope, we may be able to determine at this session of Congress. There is one thing that may interfere with it. Our beloved western friends—and they are all, I hope, my friends, as I am a friend of all of them—have not so much influence in the way of numbers as they have, comparatively, in another distinguished legislative body. I do not know how much may be yielded to them, but if our western friends want to develop properties, if they want to construct dams and hydroelectric power plants, build up industries around them, and have the power to tax, as they talk about, the investment, which is theirs, and in the end have this money paid into the school funds, which they are not entitled to have, they ought to support this bill in this body and use their influence to support it in the body at the other end of this Capitol. [Applause.]

I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. SMITH].

[Mr. SMITH of Minnesota addressed the committee. See Appendix.]

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, I ask the Clerk to read the bill under the five-minute rule.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is, authorized and empowered, under general regulations to be fixed by him, and under such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, not inconsistent with the terms of this act, to lease to citizens of the United States, or to any association of such persons, or to any corporation organized under the laws of the United States, or of any State or Territory thereof, any part of the public lands of the United States, including Alaska, reserved or unreserved, including lands in national forests, the Grand Canyon and Mount Olympus National Monuments, and other reservations, not including national parks or military reservations, for a period not longer than 50 years, for the purpose of constructing, maintaining, and operating dams, water conduits, reservoirs, power houses, transmission lines, and other works necessary or convenient to the development, generation, transmission, and utilization of hydroelectric power, which leases shall be irrevocable except as herein provided, but which may be declared null and void upon breach of any of their terms: *Provided*, That such leases shall be given within or through any of said national forests or other reservations only upon a finding by the chief officer of the department under whose supervision such forests, national monument, or reservation falls that the lease will not injure, destroy, or be inconsistent with the purpose for which such forest, national monument, or reservation was created or acquired: *Provided further*, That in the granting of leases under this act the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, give preference to applications for leases for the development of electrical power by States, counties, or municipalities, or for municipal uses and purposes: *And provided further*, That for the purpose of enabling applicants for a lease to secure the data required in connection therewith, the Secretary of the Interior may, under general regulations to be issued by him, grant preliminary permits authorizing the occupation of lands valuable for water-power development for a period not exceeding one year in any case, which time may, however, upon application, be extended by the Secretary of the Interior if the completion of the application for lease has been prevented by unusual weather conditions or by some special or peculiar cause beyond the control of the permittee.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HARRISON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill (H. R. 408) to provide for the development of water power and the use of public lands in relation thereto, and for other purposes, and had come to no resolution thereon.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that to-morrow, after the two speeches which are to be delivered, I believe, by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GARDNER] and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DAVIS]——

Mr. MANN. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GARDNER] speaks Friday, but there are two Democratic Members who are scheduled to speak to-morrow.

Mr. STAFFORD. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BORLAND] and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DAVIS].

Mr. KITCHIN. That after those two speeches——

Mr. MANN. Let me make a suggestion. I suppose the gentleman is about to make a request with reference to this bill?

Mr. KITCHIN. Yes.

Mr. MANN. There is a special order for to-morrow, a bill from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads about savings-bank deposits. It may or may not take any length of time. There is nothing on the calendar. Why would it not be fair to give this bill a privileged status and then we can take it up to-morrow, Friday, or Saturday or at any other time?

Mr. KITCHIN. I think that is a good idea, and I ask unanimous consent that that may be done.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina asks unanimous consent that this bill, H. R. 408, be given a privileged status. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that after the disposition of this bill, the final vote upon it, the gentleman from Wisconsin, Mr. FREAR, be given one hour in which to address the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent that after the final disposition of House bill 408

the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. FREAR] be allowed to address the House for not exceeding one hour. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Members on both sides of the House who have spoken on the water-power bill have the privilege of extending their remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. For how long?

Mr. FERRIS. For five legislative days.

Mr. MANN. This refers to their own speeches.

Mr. FERRIS. Yes.

Mr. MANN. It is not customary to limit the time for Members to extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent that all Members who have spoken on the water-power bill have the right to extend their remarks, without limiting the time. Of course the remarks to be confined to this bill. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

SENATE BILL REFERRED.

Under clause 2, Rule XXIV, Senate bill of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to its appropriate committee, as indicated below:

S. 1773. An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Tug Fork of the Big Sandy River at or near Kermit, W. Va.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

Mr. LAZARO, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bill of the following title, when the Speaker signed the same:

H. R. 3681. An act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas River at or near Tulsa, Okla.

DYESTUFFS.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert a short article in the RECORD giving the actual conditions in regard to the acute situation of dyestuffs. The article is from the Annual Review of the Journal of Commerce, a purely business publication. It will only take a short space in the RECORD, and Members will want to see it as they may be called upon shortly to vote upon it.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut asks unanimous consent to print some statistics that he mentions in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 58 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, January 6, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, reports on reexamination of Calumet River, Ill. (H. Doc. No. 470); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustration.

2. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of a communication from the Chief of Division of Printing and Stationery, of this office, relative to additional requirements of the Internal-Revenue Service for stationery for the remainder of the current fiscal year (H. Doc. No. 471); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

3. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of deficiency appropriation for pay, etc., of the Army for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 472); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

4. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of a communication from the president Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia submitting additional estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917 (H. Doc. No. 473); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

5. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a request for an appropriation of $100,000 for rural sanitation, to be expended under the direction of the United States Public Health Service (H. Doc. No. 474); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

6. A letter from the chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, transmitting first annual report of the Federal Trade Commission, in compliance with the statutes of the United States (H. Doc. No. 475); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed.

7. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting annual report of all lands reserved for power and reservoir sites within the Flathead Indian Reservation in Montana (H. Doc. No. 476); to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

8. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting report of all reservations of public lands, made in conformity with the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stats., 858) (H. Doc. No. 477); to the Committee on the Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

9. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of communication from the Secretary of State, submitting an estimate of appropriations to enable the Government of the United States to suitably participate in an exposition to be held in the city of Panama in January, 1916 (H. Doc. No. 478); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

10. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of communication from the Acting Secretary of the Navy reporting that the Navy Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined the respective amounts due claimants therein specified on account of damages for which the vessels of the Navy were found to be responsible (H. Doc. No. 479); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

11. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting facts relating to the serious condition of the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., in so far as pertains to the depth of water in ship channels leading thereto (S. Doc. No. 229); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

12. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Gotts Island Channel, Me. (H. Doc. No. 480); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

13. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, reports on preliminary examination of Ouachita River, Ark. and La., with a view to excavating a channel from the slackwater pool above Dam No. 6 to the town of Felsenthal (H. Doc. No. 481); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

14. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, reports on preliminary examination and survey of channels from Catano Bay to San Juan Harbor, P. R. (H. Doc. No. 482); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

15. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, reports on preliminary examination of Caseville Harbor, Mich. (H. Doc. No. 483); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

16. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on survey, for the purpose of charting only, of Crooked Lake, Burt Lake, Mullett Lake, and other connecting waters, constituting the so-called inland route extending easterly from the vicinity of Petoskey, Mich. (H. Doc. No. 484); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

17. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Rouse Point Harbor, Lake Champlain, N. Y. (H. Doc. No. 485); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

18. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Pond River, Ky. (H. Doc. No. 486); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

19. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Hoods Creek, N. C. (H. Doc. No. 487); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

20. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of channel of Mississippi River and harbor at St. Paul, Minn. (H. Doc. No. 488); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

21. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on reexamination of French Broad River, Tenn. (H. Doc. No. 489); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

22. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary exami-

nation of Fisheating Creek, Fla. (H. Doc. No. 490); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

23. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Rogue River, Preg bar and entrance (H. Doc. No. 491); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

24. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Julienton (Julington) North Sapelo River, Ga., to a point at Laws Bluff (H. Doc. No. 492); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

25. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Sapelo River, Ga., to public road near Eulonia (H. Doc. No. 493); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. RUBEY: A bill (H. R. 7530) to fix the mileage of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress; to the Committee on Mileage.

By Mr. HERNANDEZ: A bill (H. R. 7531) granting the public lands within the State of New Mexico to said State and regulating the disposition thereof; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7532) for the construction of a public highway through the Pecos National Forest; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HAMLIN: A bill (H. R. 7533) establishing the Wilson Creek National Military Park; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. THOMPSON: A bill (H. R. 7534) to pay Confederate soldiers and the widows of Confederate soldiers the money unlawfully collected pursuant to an act of Congress of July 1, 1862, and acts amendatory thereof, commonly known as the cotton tax; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CLINE: A bill (H. R. 7535) to amend Schedule A—stamp taxes—of section 22 of an act entitled "An act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes," approved October 22, 1914, and extended by House joint resolution 59 to December 31, 1916, and approved December 17, 1915; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TRIBBLE: A bill (H. R. 7536) to check the ravages of the cotton-boll weevil; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7537) to erect a monument commemorating the Battle of Kettle Creek, in Wilkes County, Ga.; to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7538) to repeal an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and amendments approved February 5, 1903, and June 15, 1906; to the Committee on the Judiciary .

Also, a bill (H. R. 7539) providing for the disposition of the tax on cotton collected during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1863, to June 30, 1868; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7540) to prohibit the intermarriage of persons of the white and negro races within the United States of America; to declare such contracts of marriage null and void; to prescribe punishments for violations and attempts to violate its provisions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7541) to provide that the United States shall in certain cases aid the States and the civil subdivisions thereof in the construction and maintenance of rural post roads; to the Committee on Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7542) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Eatonton, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7543) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Monroe, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7544) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Madison, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7545) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Eastonton, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. RUBEY: A bill (H. R. 7546) amending the act of May 11, 1912, granting a service pension to certain defined veterans of the Civil War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7547) to authorize the payment of pensions monthly; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7548) to amend section 2 of an act approved April 19, 1908, entitled "An act to increase the pension of widows, minor children, etc., of deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War, the War with Mexico, the various Indian wars, etc., and to grant a pension to certain widows of the deceased soldiers and sailors of the late Civil War"; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7549) to establish a fish-cultural station in Shannon County, in the State of Missouri; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7550) to prohibit interference with commerce among the States and Territories and with foreign nations, and to remove obstructions thereto, and to prohibit the transmission of certain messages by telegraph, telephone, cable, or other means of communication between States and Territories and foreign nations; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7551) providing that the United States shall in certain cases make compensation for the use of highways for carrying free rural delivery mail; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7552) to provide for the securing of deposits in postal savings banks in cities and towns of less than 10,000 inhabitants, by personal bonds or the bonds of bonding companies, when such deposits shall be deposited in national or State banks located in such cities or towns; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7553) to extend the provisions of the pension act of May 11, 1912, to the officers and enlisted men of all State militia and other State organizations that rendered service to the Union cause during the Civil War for a period of 90 days or more, and providing pensions for their widows, minor children, and dependent parents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7554) to extend the provisions of the pensions acts of June 27, 1890, and of February 6, 1907, to all State militia and other organizations that were organized for the defense of the Union and cooperated with the military and naval forces of the United States in the suppression of the rebellion; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 7555) providing for pensions for American citizens who have reached the age of 65 years and who are incapable of manual labor and whose incomes are less than $200 per annum; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CARTER of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 7556) increasing the limit of cost for the purchase of a site and the construction thereon of a post-office building at Waltham, Mass.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HILLIARD: A bill (H. R. 7557) for the construction, operation, maintenance, and use of a tunnel through the main range of the Rocky Mountains, under or near James Peak, in the State of Colorado; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHOUSE: A bill (H. R. 7558) for the erection of a public building at Dodge City, Kans.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. KONOP: A bill (H. R. 7559) providing for an appropriation to pay back annuities to the members of the Stockbridge and Munsee Tribe of Indians enrolled under the act of March 3, 1893; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. OLDFIELD: A bill (H. R. 7560) authorizing the Secretary of War to grant permission for utilization of water power at locks and dams constructed by the Government on navigable rivers of the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WILSON of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 7561) making an appropriation for maintenance of improvement and open-channel work on the Bayou Bartholomew, Boeuf River, Tensas River, Bayou Macon, Bayou D'Arbonne, and Bayou Corney, La.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7562) making an appropriation for continuing work on locks and dams on the Ouachita and Black Rivers and for maintenance and open-channel work on the said rivers in the States of Arkansas and Louisiana; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. SPARKMAN: A bill (H. R. 7563) for the reduction of the rate of postage chargeable on first-class mail matter for local delivery; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. McANDREWS: A bill (H. R. 7564) for the reduction of the rate of postage chargeable on first-class mail for local delivery; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. HAWLEY: A bill (H. R. 7565) to authorize the establishment of a Coast Guard station at or near Port Orford, Oreg.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STEPHENS of California: A bill (H. R. 7566) to improve Los Angeles and Long Beach (Cal.) Harbors; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7567) to improve Los Angeles and Long Beach (Cal.) Harbors; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky (by request): A bill (H. R. 7568) to provide for an annual assessment of real property in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 7569) to transfer the authority, duties, discretion, and powers of the board of education of the District of Columbia to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 7570) to authorize the commissioners to grant leave of absence with pay to per diem employees on legal holidays; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 7571) to provide for the appointment of the recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. WEBB: A bill (H. R. 7572) to authorize the Supreme Court to prescribe forms and rules and generally to regulate pleading, procedure, and practice on the common-law side of the Federal courts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GREEN of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 7573) to regulate the issuance of stocks, bonds, securities, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness by corporations engaged in interstate commerce, and the purchase and ownership by other corporations of such bonds, stocks, notes, securities, or evidences of indebtedness issued by corporations engaged in interstate commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HAYES: A bill (H. R. 7574) to amend the act of July 25, 1912, entitled "An act making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes," relating to the improvement of the harbor at Monterey, Cal.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7575) to pension the permanently helpless orphans of Civil War soldiers and sailors; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Texas: A bill (H. R. 7576) to amend section 108, chapter 5, of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky (by request): A bill (H. R. 7577) to authorize the closing of abandoned highways in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 7578) to provide for assessing the cost of roadway pavements in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 7579) to authorize the extension of highways through property of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 7580) to transfer control over the Washington Aqueduct and appurtenances to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 7581) to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to collect municipal refuse upon default of contractors to carry out the terms of their contracts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 7582) to protect from pollution streams flowing through United States parks and reservations in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 7583) to abolish the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia and to create a director of charities, appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 7584) to transfer control over the Aqueduct and Highway Bridges to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 7585) to provide for the appointment of the register of wills of the District of Columbia by the justices of the supreme court of said District; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 7586) authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to dispose of the ground known as the "Industrial Home School property," and to purchase ground and erect buildings for that institution; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 7587) to require the recital of the real consideration in deeds of property in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 7588) to provide for the appointment of a board of children's guardians of the District of Columbia by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 7589) to repeal an act entitled "An act for the relief of street car motormen," approved March 3, 1905; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 7590) authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to make appointments to positions in the Temporary Home for Ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors, District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 7591) to amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1913; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 7592) to provide for the appointment and removal of employees of the free public library by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 7593) to provide for the appointment of a board of trustees of the National Training School for Girls of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 7594) to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to make all appointments and removals from annual and other positions of the Industrial Home School of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 7595) to authorize the commitment of convicts to the reformatory of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 7596) to require the removal of overhead poles and wires on Georgia Avenue from Florida Avenue to Rock Creek Church Road, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 7597) to open roadways in the subdivision of Barry Farm, District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 7598) to enlarge the area of assessments for the opening of alleys and minor streets; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 7599) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to transfer land for a public highway known as Nichols Avenue; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 7600) to regulate the taking of cash retents on contracts of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 7601) to provide for the extension of Seventeenth Street NW. from Kenyon Street to Irving Street; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. LANGLEY: A bill (H. R. 7602) for the allowance of certain soldiers' claims growing out of service in the Army, reported by the Court of Claims, known as travel-pay claims; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. TINKHAM: A bill (H. R. 7603) to relieve shippers from making oath to export declarations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TRIBBLE: A bill (H. R. 7604) to regulate the manufacture of hydrants, hose, and nozzle couplings; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SELLS: A bill (H. R. 7605) to provide for the erection of a public building at Kingsport, Tenn.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 7606) to authorize the Director of the Census to collect and publish additional statistics of tobacco; to the Committee on the Census.

By Mr. GRAHAM: A bill (H. R. 7607) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to certify to the Secretary of the Interior, for restoration to the public domain, lands in the State of

Louisiana not needed for naval purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. KEY of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 7608) to enlarge, extend, remodel, and improve the post-office building at Findlay, Ohio; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MOSS of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 7609) to donate certain condemned cannon to the Fort Harrison Country Club, of Terre Haute, Ind.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MORIN: A bill (H. R. 7610) to provide for the incorporation and regulation of a corporation for the purpose of promoting the commerce of the United States, etc.; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. EDWARDS: A bill (H. R. 7611) authorizing the Seaboard Air Line Railway Co., a corporation, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge or bridges, and approaches thereto, across what is known as "Back River," a part of the Savannah River, at a point between Jasper County, S. C., and Chatham County, Ga.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CONNELLY: A bill (H. R. 7612) providing for a site and public building for post office and other Federal purposes at Norton, Kans.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. FERRIS: A bill (H. R. 7613) to authorize the Terral Bridge Co. to construct a bridge across the Red River near Terral, Jefferson County, Okla.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 7614) to provide for national aid to the several States in the construction and maintenance of rural post roads; to the Committee on Roads.

By Mr. ROBERTS of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 7615) to amend section 4215 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7616) to provide for the survey of Island End River, Mass.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. WOODS of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 7618) for the acquisition of a site and erection of a building at Algona, Iowa; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GORDON: A bill (H. R. 7619) to repeal section 3 of section 1342 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, enacted July 27, 1892; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7620) to repeal the internal-revenue tax of 10 cents per pound on the manufacture, sale, and use of domestic oleomargarine, and to repeal the internal-revenue tax of 15 cents per pound imposed upon the sale, transportation, and use of imported oleomargarine, and to amend certain sections of such acts; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. OGLESBY: A bill (H. R. 7621) prohibiting the interment of the body of any person in the cemetery known as the Cemetery of the White's Tabernacle, No. 39, of the Ancient United Order of Sons and Daughters, Brethren and Sisters of Moses, in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. GARDNER: A bill (H. R. 7622) to incorporate the Playground and Recreation Association of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STEENERSON: A bill (H. R. 7623) for the relief of certain purchasers of land under the act entitled "An act to authorize the drainage of certain lands in the State of Minnesota"; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BARCHFELD: A bill (H. R. 7624) to amend section 62 of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. NOLAN: A bill (H. R. 7625) to fix the compensation of certain employees of the United States; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. WINGO: A bill (H. R. 7626) to amend the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7627) for the establishment of a fish-cultural station at or near Mena, Ark.; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. HOWELL: A bill (H. R. 7628) granting to the State of Utah 1,000,000 acres of public land within the State, to reimburse the State for expenses incurred in suppressing Indian disturbances from 1865 to 1868; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. KETTNER: A bill (H. R. 7629) providing for the purchase of lands for a marine post; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. WHALEY: A bill (H. R. 7630) to provide for the payment of the wages of employees in Government institutions while attending drills and cruises of the Naval Militia; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CANDLER of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 7631) for the reduction of the rate of postage chargeable on first-class mail matter for local delivery; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. SINNOTT: A bill (H. R. 7632) to provide for a homestead entry on water-power sites; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. DOOLITTLE: A bill (H. R. 7633) authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to Hancock Post, No. 464, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, of Emporia, Kans., two condemned bronze or brass cannon or fieldpieces and a suitable outfit of cannon balls; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LITTLEPAGE: A bill (H. R. 7634) to place certain officers of the Army on the retired list; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KETTNER: A bill (H. R. 7635) providing for the purchase of lands for an aviation school; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BELL: A bill (H. R. 7636) to establish in the Department of Agriculture a bureau to be known as the Bureau of Public Highways, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7637) authorizing and directing the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct experiments in the cultivation of apple trees and apples and to establish an experiment station at Cornelia, Habersham County, Ga.; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7638) to suspend the collection of the 10 per cent tax on State banks; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7639) to establish a fish hatchery and fish station in the ninth congressional district of Georgia; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7640) for the relief of the State of Georgia; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7641) to construct a national highway in Georgia; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7642) to construct a suitable building for the use of the United States court at Gainesville, Ga., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7643) for the relief of New Hope Baptist Church, of Bartow County Ga.; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7644) to amend the acts to regulate commerce so as to provide that publishers of newspapers and periodicals may enter into advertising contracts with common carriers and receive payment for such advertisements in transportation; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7645) for the survey of Tugalo River, near Toccoa, Ga.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7646) authorizing the erection of a post-office building at Commerce, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7647) to provide for the erection of a public building at the city of Winder, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7648) authorizing the erection of a post-office building at Lawrenceville, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7649) to construct a suitable building for the use of the United States post office and assay office at Dahlonega, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7650) to provide for the erection of a public building at the city of Buford, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7651) to provide for the erection of a public building at the city of Toccoa, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7652) to provide for the erection of a public building at the city of Canton, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7653) authorizing the erection of a post-office building in Jefferson, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. TAGUE: A bill (H. R. 7654) to retire postal employees on an annuity after 25 years' service; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7655) to prohibit discharge of employees from the Postal Service for certain disabilities; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. PORTER: A bill (H. R. 7656) providing for the trial of charges against employees in the classified civil service list; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota: A bill (H. R. 7657) to amend section 1 of the act of Congress of May 11, 1912; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COX: Resolution (H. Res. 77) directing the Secretary of State to furnish the House of Representatives information concerning taxes imposed by foreign Governments upon munitions of war; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ALEXANDER: A bill (H. R. 7658) granting a pension to Elizabeth Lindsey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7659) granting a pension to Frank Smith; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7660) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth J. Trent; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7661) granting an increase of pension to John J. Bradford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7662) granting an increase of pension to Maggie A. Hutchings; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7663) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Wrigley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7664) granting an increase of pension to Nancy Hutchings; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ALLEN: A bill (H. R. 7665) granting a pension to Gertrude Schwoerer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7666) granting an increase of pension to Anna M. Ayres; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7667) granting an increase of pension to Eliza Morris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7668) granting an increase of pension to Louisa Andler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 7669) granting a pension to John A. McLain; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7670) to reimburse D. Dale Condit, of the United States Geological Survey, of Washington, D. C., for moneys expended in the payment of a damage claim; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. AUSTIN: A bill (H. R. 7671) granting a pension to William H. Thomas; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BAILEY: A bill (H. R. 7672) granting a pension to Elizabeth C. Grimes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7673) granting a pension to Carrie Russell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7674) granting a pension to Mary J. Cobler; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7675) granting a pension to Sara Gates; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BELL: A bill (H. R. 7676) granting a pension to William S. Kemp; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7677) granting a pension to James N. Parker; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7678) granting a pension to Benjamin B. Glass; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7679) granting a pension to John H. Mathews; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7680) granting a pension to William J. Shedd; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7681) granting a pension to William A. Senkbeil; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7682) granting a pension to Albert H. Free; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7683) granting a pension to Edward Robertson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7684) granting a pension to William H. Simmons; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7685) granting a pension to William J. Hayes; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7686) granting a pension to Pinckney P. Chastain; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7687) granting a pension to Willis S. Howard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7688) granting a pension to Eliza A. Woody; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7689) granting a pension to Sanford A. Pinyan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7690) granting a pension to Swinfield Stanley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7691) granting a pension to Mariena E. Wehunt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7692) granting an increase of pension to Robert C. Wallace; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7693) granting an increase of pension to Artaminsa Carpenter; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7694) granting an increase of pension to Celia P. Edmondson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7695) granting an increase of pension to Lucretia Corbin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7696) granting an increase of pension to Catherine G. Hicks; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7697) granting an increase of pension to Jackson A. Watkins; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7698) granting an increase of pension to Martin K. Davis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7699) granting an increase of pension to Martha Allison; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7700) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Jane Smith; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7701) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth McMinn; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7702) granting a pension to Sarah L. Bowen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7703) granting a pension to John L. Holt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7704) granting a pension to Robert Shope; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7705) for the relief of James H. Hendricks; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7706) for the relief of William J. Cochran; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7707) for the relief of Joseph M. Davis; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7708) for the relief of Mrs. F. E. Chandler; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7709) for the relief of Steven Pittman; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7710) for the relief of Julius Pickett; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7711) for the relief of the heirs of John C. Addison, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7712) for the relief of the heirs of John B. Graham; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7713) for the relief of the heirs of W. W. W. Fleming; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7714) for the relief of Benjamin C. Martin, Ezekiel Martin, Henry C. Fuller, Ezekiel Fuller, Eliza L. Crow, and Elizabeth Martin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7715) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the claim of O. H. P. Wayne; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BENNET: A bill (H. R. 7717) granting a pension to Joseph Tanco, jr.; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7718) for the relief of the heirs of Capt. Wellington W. Withenbury; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BROWNING: A bill (H. R. 7719) granting a pension to Elizabeth B. Dickman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRUMBAUGH: A bill (H. R. 7720) for the relief of The Peoples Savings Association, of Columbus, Ohio; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7721) for the relief of the Fidelity Building, Loan & Savings Co., of Columbus, Ohio; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7722) for the relief of the Columbus Railway, Power & Light Co., successor to the Columbus Railway Co., of Columbus, Ohio; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7723) for the relief of the Columbus Railway, Power & Light Co., successor to the Columbus Edison Co., of Columbus, Ohio; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7724) for the relief of the Columbus Light, Heat & Power Co., of Columbus, Ohio; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CANTRILL: A bill (H. R. 7725) granting a pension to John D. Rose; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CARAWAY: A bill (H. R. 7726) granting an increase of pension to Charles Johnson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CARLIN: A bill (H. R. 7727) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Binns; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CARTER of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 7728) granting a pension to Alice B. Homer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7729) granting a pension to Louis Toupin, alias Louis Beaudette; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7730) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Chase; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7731) granting an increase of pension to John J. Hunt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CARY: A bill (H. R. 7732) for the relief of Paul Wallerstein; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CLARK of Florida: A bill (H. R. 7733) to give the Court of Claims jurisdiction to hear and adjudge the claims of the estate of John Frazer, deceased, and of the estate of Zephaniah Kingsley, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 7734) granting an increase of pension to Surelda Ruge; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CLINE: A bill (H. R. 7735) granting an increase of pension to Jonathan W. Cleland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7736) granting an increase of pension to Susannah Skinner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7737) granting an increase of pension to John Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7738) granting an increase of pension to Lafayette Doe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7739) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Gunder; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7740) granting an increase of pension to Lucy Stansbury; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7741) granting an increase of pension to Nannie A. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7742) granting an increase of pension to George J. Walters; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7743) granting an increase of pension to Marilla Shrieve; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7744) granting an increase of pension to Sarah M. Bruce; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7745) granting an increase of pension to Agnes F. Ellsworth; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7746) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth C. Hess; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7747) granting an increase of pension to George Baumgardner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7748) granting an increase of pension to Sanford T. Chapman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7749) granting an increase of pension to James H. Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CONNELLY: A bill (H. R. 7750) granting an increase of pension to Albert W. Utter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 7751) granting an increase of pension to O. W. Douglass; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7752) for the further relief of Hans Peter Guttormsen; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7753) granting a pension to Armina Maynard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COPLEY: A bill (H. R. 7754) granting a pension to Julia and Katherine Sherwood; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7755) granting an increase of pension to Frank Hogan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7756) to reimburse Minnie Dillon; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7757) for the relief of Frederick J. Fadner; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CRISP: A bill (H. R. 7758) for the relief of the legal representatives of Paul Arnau; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DALLINGER: A bill (H. R. 7759) for the relief of Patrick Conley; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DENISON: A bill (H. R. 7760) granting an increase of pension to Silas Taggart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7761) granting a pension to Elizabeth Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7762) granting a pension to Martha J. Davis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7763) for the relief of Stephen J. Simpson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7764) granting an increase of pension to Nellie Wilson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DOOLITTLE: A bill (H. R. 7765) granting an increase of pension to Julia E. Kinney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7766) granting an increase of pension to John M. Panick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7767) for the relief of Herman Bredemeier; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7768) for the relief of Matthew McDonald; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. DOREMUS: A bill (H. R. 7769) granting a pension to George H. Dry; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7770) granting a pension to Wilhelmina Taylor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EDWARDS: A bill (H. R. 7771) for the relief of the First Presbyterian Church of Darien, Ga.; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7772) for the relief of the legal representatives of Dr. J. R. Middleton and Elizabeth Middleton, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7773) for the relief of the legal representatives of the estate of Samuel Noble, deceased, and others; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7774) for the relief of the legal representatives of Mary A. Cameron and John Cameron, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7775) for the relief of the estate of Rev. Moses N. McCall; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7776) for the relief of the estate of Charles Evans, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7777) for the relief of the heirs of Samuel Way, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7778) for the relief of the heirs of Fredrick R. Wylly, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7779) for the relief of the heirs of M. M. Wilson, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7780) for the relief of the legal heirs of the estate of John Chapman, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7781) for the relief of the heirs of William B. Hall; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7782) for the relief of the heirs of Andrew D. Kent, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7783) for the relief of the heirs of Asbury Hodges, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7784) for the relief of Bridget Zeigler, sole heir of John C. Zeigler, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7785) for the relief of the heirs of David Beasley, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7786) for the relief of James A. Miller, representative of the heirs of James M. Miller, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7787) for the relief of heirs of Wiley Jackson Kiser, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7788) for the relief of the heirs at law of the late Joseph S. Claghorn and John Cunningham, both now deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7789) for the relief of heirs of Samuel H. Haddon, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7790) for the relief of the heirs of Joseph W. Dickey, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7791) for the relief of F. G. Hodges; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7792) for the relief of Mrs. W. J. Gross, of Glennville, Ga.; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 7793) for the relief of the Importing & Exporting Co. of the State of Georgia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7794) for the relief of J. J. Nease; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7795) for the relief of J. A. Stanfield; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7796) for the relief of J. B. Shearouse; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 7797) for the relief of the Georgia Railroad & Banking Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ELSTON: A bill (H. R. 7798) granting a pension to Emma A. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EMERSON: A bill (H. R. 7799) for the relief of the Cleveland Savings & Loan Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7800) for the relief of the Union Savings & Loan Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7801) granting an increase of pension to Henry Thomas; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ESCH: A bill (H. R. 7802) granting a pension to Edgar Abbott; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7803) granting an increase of pension to Abram Towson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FERRIS: A bill (H. R. 7804) to authorize the issuance of patent to Oscar R. Howard, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7805) granting an increase of pension to Michael Balenti; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7806) granting an increase of pension to Jessie L. Higby; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7807) granting an increase of pension to Otis O. Milliken; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7808) for the relief of the widow and heirs of William K. Morrow, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7809) granting a pension to Columbia A. Seaman; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7810) to correct the military record of William H. McKown and grant him an honorable discharge; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7811) for the relief of the heirs of Josiah Short; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7812) granting an increase of pension to Henry Minnett; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FLOOD: A bill (H. R. 7813) granting permission to Lieut. Col. William E. Horton, United States Army, to accept and wear a decoration tendered him by the President of the French Republic; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7814) granting a pension to Clifford E. Ham; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FULLER: A bill (H. R. 7815) granting a pension to Mary R. C. Blanchard; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GANDY: A bill (H. R. 7816) for the relief of Zelma Rush; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7817) to validate the homestead entry of George S. Clark; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7818) granting a pension to Jacob Kuhn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7819) for the relief of Edwin S. Metcalf; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GARD: A bill (H. R. 7820) granting a pension to William S. Smith; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7821) granting a pension to Walter Keating; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7822) granting a pension to William A. Keating; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7823) granting a pension to William H. Heller; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7824) granting a pension to William A. Collins; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7825) granting a pension to Cevilla Wise; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7826) granting a pension to Fred C. Sawin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7827) granting a pension to William Shafer; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7828) granting a pension to Charles Volz; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7829) granting a pension to Harvey O. Zerbe; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7830) granting a pension to Paul Kroll; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7831) granting a pension to Charles J. Keesee; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7832) granting a pension to Ella J. Hills; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7833) granting a pension to Albert R. Huey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7834) granting a pension to Mary Hoover; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7835) granting a pension to Thomas J. Mullin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7836) granting a pension to Isaac H. Richey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7837) granting a pension to Cora M. Rowling; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7838) granting a pension to Susan Baker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7839) granting a pension to Jane Chase; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7840) granting an increase of pension to Walter E. Hantch; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7841) granting an increase of pension to William A. Priar; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7842) for the relief of Jeremiah Rader; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7843) for the relief of Herman Wagner, alias Henry Burnett; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GARDNER: A bill (H. R. 7844) granting a pension to Jane M. Nettleton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GOOD: A bill (H. R. 7845) granting a pension to Martha L. Hume; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7846) granting a pension to Joseph F. Zbanek; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7847) granting a pension to William H. Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7848) granting a pension to Mary J. Mitchell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7849) granting an increase of pension to Malinda Honeywell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7850) granting an increase of pension to John H. Hazleton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7851) granting an increase of pension to Elisha D. Ely; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7852) to remove the charge of desertion against George Hull; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GRAHAM: A bill (H. R. 7853) to appoint J. D. Nevin a second lieutenant on the active list of the United States Marine Corps; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 7854) granting an increase of pension to J. K. P. McClary; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7855) granting a pension to Amanda J. Kemberling; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAWLEY: A bill (H. R. 7856) granting an increase of pension to Abner R. Bradney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAYES: A bill (H. R. 7857) for the relief of James R. Parmenter; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HERNANDEZ: A bill (H. R. 7858) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John Kircher; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HILL: A bill (H. R. 7859) granting an increase of pension to Thomas McQuillan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7860) for the relief of Francis N. Johnston; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HILLIARD: A bill (H. R. 7861) for the relief of The Denver Tramway Power Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HOLLAND: A bill (H. R. 7862) for the relief of New England Coal & Coke Co., owner of the American barges *Emilie* and *Cassie*, and Bruusgaard, Kiosterud Dampskibsaktieselskab, owner of the Norwegian steamship *Hesperos;* to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HOWELL: A bill (H. R. 7863) for the relief of the Western Loan & Building Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 7864) granting an increase of pension to Buford P. Moss; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7865) granting a pension to Samuel E. Spencer; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7866) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Stevens; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7867) granting an increase of pension to Martin Johnson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7868) granting an increase of pension to Louisa Smith; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7869) for the relief of the heirs of James M. Blacklock; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota: A bill (H. R. 7870) granting an increase of pension to William Illingsworth; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: A bill (H. R. 7871) granting an increase of pension to Anna J. Bloodgood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 7872) for the retirement of John W. Perry, registry clerk in the United States post office at San Francisco, Cal.; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7873) for the relief of John James Boston; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KEATING: A bill (H. R. 7874) granting a pension to Frank E. Dorman; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7875) granting a pension to Charles A. Vanatta; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7876) granting a pension to Jeddo Q. McNatt; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7877) granting a pension to John R. Barrett; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7878) granting a pension to N. Benton Yackey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7879) granting an increase of pension to Julia B. Potter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7880) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KETTNER: A bill (H. R. 7881) granting a pension to Arthur C. Dexter; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7882) granting a pension to John L. Churchill; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7883) for the relief of Charlotte M. Johnston; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7884) for the relief of the Santa Fe Building Association, of San Bernardino, Cal.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7885) for the relief of the San Diego Building & Loan Association, of San Diego, Cal.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7886) for the relief of the Home Investment Association, of Redlands, Cal.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KEY of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 7887) granting a pension to Mary L. Evans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KIESS of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 7888) granting an increase of pension to Adam Lambert; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LA FOLLETTE: A bill (H. R. 7889) for the relief of the Yakima Savings & Loan Association, of North Yakima, Wash.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LANGLEY: A bill (H. R. 7890) granting a pension to Frank Arnett; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7891) granting a pension to Fess Whitaker; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7892) granting a pension to Willie E. Terry; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7893) granting a pension to Robert McDowell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7894) granting an increase of pension to John S. Adams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7895) granting a pension to Dillard Pliman; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7896) for the relief of the heirs of Lemuel J. Draper; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7897) for the allowance of certain claims; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LEHLBACH: A bill (H. R. 7898) for the relief of the Hilton Building & Loan Association; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7899) for the relief of the Woodside Building & Loan Association, of Newark, N. J.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7900) for the relief of the Reliable Building & Loan Association, of Newark, N. J.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7901) for the relief of the Commonwealth Building & Loan Association, of Newark, N. J.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7902) for the relief of the Junior Order Building & Loan Association, of Newark, N. J.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7903) for the relief of the Twelfth Ward Building & Loan Association, of Newark, N. J.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7904) for the relief of the Ironbound District Building & Loan Association, of Newark, N. J.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LESHER: A bill (H. R. 7905) granting a pension to Luther L. Kauffman; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LONGWORTH: A bill (H. R. 7906) granting a pension to John W. Hamilton; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7907) granting an increase of pension to Emma Steinmetz; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7908) granting an increase of pension to Minnea Stratemeyer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7909) granting an increase of pension to Homer Moorhead; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7910) granting an increase of pension to Amasa Johnston; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7911) for the relief of George W. Platt; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. LIEB: A bill (H. R. 7912) granting a pension to Margaret Callaghan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7913) granting an increase of pension to John C. Gorman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7914) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo Martin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7915) granting a pension to Malvina White; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7916) for the relief of Louis Wasem; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McANDREWS: A bill (H. R. 7917) granting a pension to Taubyna Bourstine; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7918) granting an increase of pension to Stephen B. Garrigus; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7919) granting a pension to Bridget O'Leary; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7920) to amend the military record of Carlos Baker; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McFADDEN: A bill (H. R. 7921) granting an increase of pension to Miron Fellows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McGILLICUDDY: A bill (H. R. 7922) granting an increase of pension to William E. Cunningham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7923) granting an increase of pension to George H. Twitchell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7924) granting an increase of pension to William T. Locke; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7925) granting an increase of pension to Betsey Sleeper; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7926) granting an increase of pension to Albion K. P. Marston; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7927) granting an increase of pension to Elias A. Lothrop; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7928) granting a pension to Jennie L. Sidelinger; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McKINLEY: A bill (H. R. 7929) granting a pension to Edward F. O'Toole; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7930) granting a pension to Will D. Buchanan; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7931) granting a pension to Samuel R. Smith; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7932) granting an increase of pension to John S. Goodyear; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAHER: A bill (H. R. 7933) granting an increase of pension to James McCullough; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7934) granting an increase of pension to John P. Murphy; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MADDEN: A bill (H. R. 7935) for the relief of the United Breweries Co., of Chicago, Ill.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MEEKER: A bill (H. R. 7936) granting a pension to Henry Ostman; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 7937) for the relief of S. F. Scattergood & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7938) granting an increase of pension to Charles Stocker, jr.; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOORES of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 7939) granting a pension to Andrew R. Lewis; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7940) granting an increase of pension to William D. Patterson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7941) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth G. Mahan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7942) granting an increase of pension to Joshua M. Moore; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7943) granting a pension to Anna S. Duffner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOSS of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 7944) granting an increase of pension to Albert Stonehart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NEELY: A bill (H. R. 7945) granting a pension to George F. Randall; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7946) granting an increase of pension to Perry L. Brumage; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NORTH: A bill (H. R. 7947) granting a pension to Charles Bell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7948) granting a pension to Daniel M. Moser; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7949) granting an increase of pension to John G. Thompson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7950) granting an increase of pension to W. P. Altman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7951) for the relief of David D. De Mott; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. OVERMYER: A bill (H. R. 7952) granting a pension to Sarah H. Deyo; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7953) granting a pension to Ellen Soule; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7954) granting an increase of pension to Christopher C. Layman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7955) granting an increase of pension to James Feagles; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PADGETT: A bill (H. R. 7956) granting an increase of pension to Arabella Irwin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PHELAN: A bill (H. R. 7957) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Tirrell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. POWERS: A bill (H. R. 7958) granting a pension to Nathaniel Blanton; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RAINEY: A bill (H. R. 7959) granting a pension to John E. Seeger; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RAYBURN: A bill (H. R. 7960) for the relief of John W. Hardy; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7961) for the relief of Susan D. Fulton; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ROBERTS of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 7962) placing Henry E. Rhoades, assistant engineer, United States Navy, on the retired list with advance of one grade; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. ROUSE: A bill (H. R. 7963) granting an increase of pension to James A. Lloyd; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7964) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Leary; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7965) granting an increase of pension to Walter McDaniel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUBEY: A bill (H. R. 7966) granting an increase of pension to Albert T. Fengler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7967) for the relief of George W. Quick; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RUCKER: A bill (H. R. 7968) granting an increase of pension to Annie E. McCombs; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 7969) granting an increase of pension to Manley R. Yardley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHOUSE: A bill (H. R. 7970) granting an honorable discharge to James Campbell; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7971) granting an honorable discharge to Andrew Jackson Hendrickson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SIMS: A bill (H. R. 7972) granting a pension to Orville H. Hammers; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SINNOTT: A bill (H. R. 7973) for the relief of Joe Davis; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Idaho: A bill (H. R. 7974) for the relief of Edward B. Sappington and William Vane; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 7975) granting an increase of pension to Jonathan D. Butler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7976) granting a pension to Mary Lincoln; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SNELL: A bill (H. R. 7977) granting an increase of pension to James McKoy; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SPARKMAN: A bill (H. R. 7978) for the relief of Squire Simes; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. STEELE of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 7979) granting a pension to Louisa Snyder; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STERLING: A bill (H. R. 7980) granting an increase of pension to Robert H. Gaines; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STONE: A bill (H. R. 7981) granting a pension to Laura Newman, née Mount; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7982) granting a pension to David J. Woodward; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7983) granting a pension to Odillon C. Schupp; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7984) granting a pension to Rosa L. Huebner; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7985) granting an increase of pension to Charles Saunders; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7986) granting an increase of pension to Perry Harris, alias James Sampson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7987) granting an increase of pension to Henry Hotchkiss; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7988) granting an increase of pension to W. W. King; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7989) granting an increase of pension to Charles Montooth; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7990) granting an increase of pension to Henry Jansen Oltman, alias Henry Jansen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7991) granting an increase of pension to William W. Ong; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7992) granting an increase of pension to Michael Rafter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7993) granting an increase of pension to Andrew F. Sewards; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7994) granting an increase of pension to James Sterns; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7995) granting an increase of pension to Sylvester Tomlinson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 7996) granting an increase of pension to Edwin Underhill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TAVENNER: A bill (H. R. 7997) granting an increase of pension to Rollin T. Waller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7998) granting an increase of pension to Leander Futhey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7999) granting a pension to Ellen Fate Tuite; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TINKHAM: A bill (H. R. 8000) for the relief of Maxwell Carpenter; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8001) granting an increase of pension to Margaret A. G. Macnamara; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TRIBBLE: A bill (H. R. 8002) granting a pension to Isaac B. Almand; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8003) granting a pension to May Thornton; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8004) granting a pension to William A. Abney; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8005) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Henry W. Beusse; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8006) for the relief of the heirs of John S. Williford; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8007) for the relief of the heirs of John M. King, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8008) for the relief of the heirs at law of Rosa M. Wyatt; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8009) for the relief of the heirs at law of J. R. Welch; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8010) making an appropriation to pay the legal representatives of the estate of John H. Christy, deceased, to wit: E. J. Christy, Mary L. Christy, Sallie A. Christy, W. S. Christy, T. J. Christy, and Julia H. Bryson, and the estates of J. R. Christy, W. D. Christy, and H. P. Christy, heirs at law of John H. Christy, late of the State of Georgia, in full for any claim for salary and allowance made by reason of the election of the said John H. Christy to the Thirty-ninth Congress and his services therein; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WASON: A bill (H. R. 8011) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Parks; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS S. WILLIAMS: A bill (H. R. 8012) for the relief of Richard Dove; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8013) granting a pension to Malinda Wesley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILSON of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 8014) granting an increase of pension to Mary P. Byram; to the Committee on Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER (by request): Memorial of Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, urging the drilling of citizens of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also (by request), memorial of Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, urging a permanent tariff commission; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: Resolutions of Welch Post, No. 422, Grand Army of the Republic, of Uhrichsville, Ohio, in favor of the prisoners of war bill; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, evidence to accompany House bill 6937, for relief of James Park Harris; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petition of 48 merchants of Coshocton, Ohio, in favor of the so-called Stevens bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, evidence to accompany House bill 6122, for relief of John Favinger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, resolutions of the Ohio Millers State Association, in favor of the Moss grain-grades bill; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, evidence to accompany House bill 6124, for relief of George W. Medick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence to accompany House bill 4869, for relief of Lemuel S. Darr; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, evidence to accompany House bill 6939, for relief of John W. Stroup; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BEALES: Petition of Friends, of Philadelphia, Pa., against any increase in the armament of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BENNET: Memorial of Pennsylvania Peace and Arbitration Society, favoring conference of American Republics; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee: Memorial of Nashville (Tenn.) Commercial Club, relative to compensation for carrying mail by railroads; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. COOPER: Petitions of merchants of Oconomowoc, Hartland, Pewaukee, and Dousman (all in Wisconsin) asking that legislation be enacted to compel concerns selling goods direct to consumers entirely by mail to contribute their portion of funds in the development of the local community, the county, and the State; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CURRY: Resolutions by the board of directors of the South San Joaquin irrigation district, of Manteca, Cal., approving the bill to authorize the National Government to guarantee the payment of interest upon the bonds of public districts organized for the reclamation of arid, semiarid, swamp, and overflow lands, introduced by Senator JONES of Washington; to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

Also, petition by the druggists of Vallejo, Cal., approving the so-called Ayres bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition signed by every drug-store proprietor, registered druggist, and registered assistant druggist of Stockton, Cal., favoring the Ayres bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolution by the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Cal., approving the Sacramento flood-control project; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. DALE: Memorial of Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society, relative to neutrality; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of D. M. Frederiksen, of Minneapolis, Minn., favoring passage of the Kern-McGillicuddy bill (H. R. 476); to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. EAGAN: Petitions of sundry citizens of the United States, relative to appropriation for fighting citrus canker; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ESCH: Evidence in support of House bill 5008, granting a pension to Cornelius Stellingware; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petition of Albert J. Krueger and 15 others, of Ableman and Reedsburg, Wis., urging passage of the Burnett immigration bill; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, memorial of Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Sparta, N. Y., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of members of George W. Bell Relief Corps, No. 3, of Wonewoc, Wis., for increase of pensions paid to widows of soldiers of the Civil War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FREEMAN: Memorial of White Cross Council, Knights of Columbus, of Norwich, Conn., favoring passage of the Hamill bill; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. FULLER: Petition of the American Neutrality and Peace Convention, for an embargo on munitions of war; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Portland (Oreg.) Chamber of Commerce, relative to railroad mail pay; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. HAYES: Petition of Merchants' Association of San Jose, Cal., urging legislation in behalf of the oil industry; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petitions of business men of California, favoring bill to tax mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH: Papers to accompany House bill 5177, for relief of John W. Beckett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, memorial of American Oil Development Co., of Marietta, Ohio, against tax on gasoline, etc.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, paper in support of House bill 5167, to increase pension of Benjamin W. Havner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, memorial of Welsh Post, No. 422, Grand Army of the Republic, favoring pensions for prisoners of war; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper in support of House bill 5142, granting a pension to Charles F. Coss; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LAFEAN: Memorial of Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society, favoring conference of American Republics; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of National Security League, favoring national defense; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of Seattle Chamber of Commerce, relative to pay for carrying mail; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Welsh Post, No. 422, Grand Army of the Republic, relative to pay for Union ex-prisoners of war; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LANGLEY: Petition of merchants of Pikeville, Ky., in support of House bill proposing to compel concerns selling goods direct to consumers entirely by mail to contribute their portion of funds in the development of the local community, the county, and the State; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of merchants of Prestonsburg, Ky., in support of House bill proposing to compel concerns selling goods direct to consumers entirely by mail to contribute their portion of funds in the development of the local community, the county, and the State; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of merchants of Paintsville, Ky., in support of House bill proposing to compel concerns selling goods direct to consumers entirely by mail to contribute their portion of funds in the development of the local community, the county, and the State; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MAPES: Petition of 156 citizens of the State of Michigan, including employees of the several railroads in Michigan and others, for a law limiting the length of freight trains on all railroads in the United States doing an interstate business to not to exceed 50 cars in any one train and requiring that the train crew consist of not less than one conductor, two brakemen, one flagman, one engineer, and one fireman; also, a law making 12 hours a full day's work for all employees in train service; and that all freight cars be equipped with iron ladders at each corner of the car, with suitable grab irons on top of the car; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MEEKER: Petition of International Association of Machinists, Progressive Lodge, No. 41, of St. Louis, Mo., protesting against the present preparedness plan; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania: Memorial of Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society, of Philadelphia, Pa., relative to a conference of American Republics for peace; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Chamber of Commerce of Ashtabula, Ohio, relative to establishment of an armor plant; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of National Security League of Philadelphia, Pa., urging military preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of Army nurses of Civil War, Washington, D. C., urging placing of memorial tablets to Army nurses in memorial building; to the Committee on the Library.

Also, memorial of St. Stephen's English Lutheran Church, Philadelphia, Pa., against military preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NEELY: Papers to accompany bill for the relief of Perry L. Brumage; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill for the relief of Oliver C. Stringer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NOLAN: Resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of San Diego, Cal., indorsing additional appropriations for the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey to provide adequate equipment and vessels for Pacific coast survey work; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. NORTON: Petition of the National Federation of Implement and Vehicle Dealers, favoring the enactment by Congress of a law establishing an absolutely nonpartisan tariff

commission of commercial experts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution adopted by the Stark County Medical Society in meeting assembled at Dickinson, N. Dak., urging that adequate provision be made in the new organization of the Army for a sufficient number of medical officers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, concurrent resolution adopted by the Fourteenth Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota, urging Congress to prohibit the shipment of arms and munitions of war from the United States to any of the nations engaged in the European war; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolution adopted by the Grand Forks (N. Dak.) District Medical Society in meeting assembled on December 8, 1915, praying that the Secretary of War make adequate provision in the reorganization of the Army for additional medical officers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolution adopted by the North Dakota Pharmaceutical Association in meeting held at Fargo in August, 1915, protesting against the reenactment of certain provisions of the stamp-tax revenue law; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. OAKEY: Petition of merchants and business men of New Britain, Conn., favoring bill taxing mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. OVERMYER: Petition of American Oil Development Co., protesting against tax on gasoline and other petroleum products and upon horsepower, etc.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of manufacturers and bankers of the thirteenth Ohio congressional district, against certain sections of proposed revenue act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of Ohio Millers' State Association, favoring passage of the grain-grades bill (H. R. 4646); to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of John Held and others of the thirteenth Ohio congressional district, against increase of tax on whisky, etc.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petitions of executive committee of the Ohio Stogie Manufacturers Association, protesting against revenue tax on cigars, etc.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PADGETT: Evidence to accompany bill granting increase of pension to Arabella Irwin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PRATT: Petition of the men's bible class of the Presbyterian Church, the men's bible class of the Methodist Church, the men's bible class of the Baptist Church, all of Watkins, N. Y., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of W. J. Allen, of Ithaca, N. Y., protesting against the proposed tax on gasoline and automobiles; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Steuben County Woman's Christian Temperance Union, favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RAKER: Memorial of the Association of Pacific Fisheries, urging increase of the general appropriation for propagation of the Bureau of Fisheries; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. ROWE: Petition of Portland (Oreg.) Chamber of Commerce, relative to pay for carrying the mail; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petitions of Chamber of Commerce of Fulton, N. Y., and Electrical Supply Jobbers' Association, of Chicago, Ill., favoring passage of the Stevens bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorial of Society of Friends of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, against military preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Manhattan Camp, No. 1, Department of New York, United Spanish War Veterans, and William McKinley Camp, No. 62, Department of New York, United Spanish War Veterans, urging pensions for widows; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SCULLY: Memorial of Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia, Pa., against military preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of Chamber of Commerce of Cape May County seashore resorts, relative to acquiring by the Government of the United States of inland waterways of New Jersey; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: Protest of H. J. Stohrer and 48 other citizens of Kalamazoo, against any increase in revenue tax on cigars; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, protest of F. C. Emery, of Battle Creek, against increased taxation on tobacco and cigars; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of the Woman's Temperance Union of Coldwater, favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, protest of Williams-Davis-Brooks & Hinchman Sons, Detroit, against the reenactment of the emergency war-revenue act taxing toilet articles and perfumes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of Idaho: Papers to accompany House bill 7414, to pension Carl J. Domrose; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 7407, to pension Foster R. Vincent; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 7408, to increase the pension of James Waters; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 7406, to increase the pension of Mary Lemon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 7413, to increase the pension of Philip George; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 7415, to pension Leo Tucker; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 5595, to pension Joseph L. Hengel; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 7412, to increase the pension of Benjamin N. Trout; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 7419, granting a patent to a certain strip of land to Elisha A. Crandall; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 7416, for the relief of Robert J. Shields; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. STEDMAN: Petition of sundry citizens of North Carolina, protesting against the child-labor bill; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. STINESS: Petitions of sundry citizens of East Greenwich, Riverpoint, and Arctic, R. I., favoring bill to tax mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SWIFT: Memorial of William H. Hubbell Camp, No. 4, Department of New York, United Spanish War Veterans, relative to pensions for widows; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TILSON: Petition of Connecticut Wine, Liquor, and Beer Dealers' Association, against national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, *January 6, 1916.*

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, in whom dwelleth all fullness of life and power, we call upon Thee in the midst of the great and perplexing problems of our national life. We thank Thee that as we come to Thee we are assured of the essential unity of the moral life of this great people, and that we know the strength of our national life lies in the high ideals of the people of this country. Keep us faithful to Thee, the Author of the divine law. Give us reverence for life, that we may not only respect the right to live, but be inspired by the possibilities of a holy life. By Thy grace may we so discharge the duties imposed upon us that the divine plan may be wrought out and great blessing come to all the people. For Christ's sake. Amen.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented resolutions of the Polish Citizens' League of Lake County, Ind., expressing appreciation of and thanks for the resolution of the Senate and the proclamation of the President of the United States appointing a day on which the people of the United States were asked to contribute to the relief of the suffering Poles in Europe, which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented resolutions adopted at the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at San Francisco, Cal., favoring the selection of an impartial commission to investigate the Steamboat-Inspection Service, which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the National Drug Trade Conference, held at Detroit, Mich., praying that no amendments to the so-called Harrison antinarcotic drug law be adopted pending a judicial construction of the present law, which was referred to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine.

He also presented a memorial of the National Drug Trade Conference, held at Detroit, Mich., remonstrating against a tax on toilet articles and chewing gum, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. McCUMBER presented a petition of the Medical Society of Stark County, N. Dak., praying for an increase in the Medical Corps of the Army, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a memorial of Local Union, Farmers' Educational Cooperative Union of America, of Stutsman County, N. Dak., remonstrating against an increase in armaments, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the National Federation of Implement and Vehicle Dealers' Associations, of Abilene, Kans., praying for the creation of a nonpartisan tariff commission, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina presented memorials of sundry citizens of South Carolina, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to prohibit interstate commerce in the products of child labor, which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. CUMMINS. I present a great number of memorials in the form of communications to myself from citizens of Iowa. I ask that one of them be read and that all be referred to the appropriate committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

WAVERLY, IOWA, *January 3, 1916.*

Hon. A. B. CUMMINS,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: At its last meeting the faculty of Wartburg Teachers' Seminary and Academy passed a resolution to appeal to you in the name of God and humanity to use your influence in Congress to stop the unholy traffic in arms, ammunition, and munitions of war now going on between our beloved United States and the warring nations of Europe, which implicates us in bloodguiltiness and promises to cover the Stars and Stripes with everlasting shame.

Very respectfully, yours, in the name of humanity,
THE FACULTY OF WARTBURG TEACHERS SEMINARY AND ACADEMY,
By AUGUST ENGELBRECHT, *President.*
By OSWALD HARDING, *Secretary.*

The VICE PRESIDENT. The memorials will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. PAGE presented a petition of the Vermont State Teachers' Association, praying for Federal censorship of motion pictures, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. TILLMAN presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Rockhill, S. C., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to prohibit interstate commerce in the products of child labor, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of the seventh congressional district of South Carolina, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution granting the right of suffrage to women, which was referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Mr. SHIVELY presented a memorial of the Society of Friends, of Falls Creek, Ind., remonstrating against an increase in armaments, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented the petition of William P. Kibbey, Maggie A. Kibbey, Robinson Ashby, and 66 other citizens of Advance, Ind., praying that a prohibitive tax be placed on intoxicating liquors, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. MYERS. I present a large number of petitions from residents of the Flathead Indian Reservation in Montana, asking for an appropriation of $1,000,000 for work on the Flathead reclamation project in that State. I move that the petitions be received and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The motion was agreed to.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. CUMMINS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (S. 1294) amending section 81 of the Judicial Code, reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 29) thereon.

Mr. CUMMINS. On behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary I report back adversely the bill (S. 522) amending section 81 of the Judicial Code, chapter 231, act of the Sixty-first Congress, third session, with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed. I will say in that connection that the substance of the bill is embodied in a report which I made a few moments ago.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be postponed indefinitely.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on the Library, to which was referred the bill (S. 609) to aid in the erection of a monument to Pocahontas at Jamestown, Va., reported it with an amendment and submitted a report (No. 27) thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill (S. 611) for the erection of a monument to the memory of Matthew Fontaine Maury, of Virginia, reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 28) thereon.

R. W. BRANSON—CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Mr. CURTIS. On yesterday I introduced a bill, being Senate bill 2890, for the relief of R. W. Branson, and it was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. I ask unanimous consent of the Senate that that committee be discharged from the further consideration of the bill and that it be referred to the Committee on Claims.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the bill will be referred to the Committee on Claims.

MISSOURI RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. SHEPPARD. From the Committee on Commerce I report back favorably without amendment the bill (S. 788) permitting the Wolf Point Bridge & Development Co. to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Missouri River in the State of Montana, and I submit a report (No. 26) thereon. I ask for the immediate consideration of the bill.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Texas asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

Mr. WALSH. I was about to make that request.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED.

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

A bill (S. 3191) to amend section 1342 and chapter 6, Title XIV, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 3192) granting an increase of pension to Homer T. Barnett (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MARTIN of Virginia:

A bill (S. 3193) to reinstate Philip Barbour Peyton, jr., in the United States Navy as a midshipman; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. THOMPSON:

A bill (S. 3194) to promote the safety of employees and travelers on railroads by requiring common carriers engaged in interstate commerce by railroad to afford a safe and sufficient clearance between structures located on their roadways and locomotives and cars passing over their lines, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. SMITH of South Carolina:

A bill (S. 3195) to regulate the immigration of aliens to and the residence of aliens in the United States; to the Committee on Immigration.

By Mr. GALLINGER:

A bill (S. 3196) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Claremont, in the State of New Hampshire (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 3197) granting an increase of pension to George W. Doyle (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3198) granting an increase of pension to Harvey D. Plummer, alias Harvey D. Picknell (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3199) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin H. Whipple (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GORE:

A bill (S. 3200) to establish a Foreign Commerce and Tariff Commission; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. NORRIS:

A bill (S. 3202) to standardize the treatment of tuberculosis in the United States, to provide Federal aid in caring for indigent tuberculous persons, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine.

By Mr. STERLING:

A bill (S. 3203) granting to the city of Lemmon, S. Dak., certain lands for reservoir purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 3204) granting a pension to Ellen Rush; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CLAPP:

A bill (S. 3206) for the restoration of annuities to the Medawakanton and Wahpakoota (Santee) Sioux Indians, declared forfeited by the act of February 16, 1863; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 3207) authorizing the Secretary of War to make a donation of condemned cannon and cannon balls; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. O'GORMAN:

A bill (S. 3208) for the relief of the widow and minor children of Michael Gumb, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JONES:

A bill (S. 3209) granting an increase of pension to James Campbell (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3210) granting an increase of pension to Bridget Darcey (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3211) granting a pension to Charles H. Ferris; and

A bill (S. 3212) granting a pension to Samuel P. Johns, jr.; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHERMAN:

A bill (S. 3213) granting an increase of pension to Stephen B. Garrigus; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS:

A bill (S. 3214) granting a pension to Mary A. Hoon (with accompany papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McCUMBER:

A bill (S. 3215) granting an increase of pension to Harriet A. Cady (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DU PONT:

A bill (S. 3216) to provide for the exchange of the present Federal building site in Newark, Del.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 3217) granting a pension to Ernest Hattier; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ASHURST:

A bill (S. 3218) granting an increase of pension to James H. Haley; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 3219) granting an honorable discharge to Andrew Bird; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHIVELY:

A bill (S. 3220) granting a pension to Elizabeth Shaffer (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3221) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca C. Pippenger (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 3222) granting an increase of pension to James L. Richwine (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3223) granting an increase of pension to Samuel J. Stape (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3224) granting an increase of pension to James N. Tuttle (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3225) granting an increase of pension to John F. Wilson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3226) granting an increase of pension to Henry Whamer (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3227) granting an increase of pension to John Willford;

A bill (S. 3228) granting an increase of pension to George H. Poinier;

A bill (S. 3229) granting an increase of pension to Joseph A. Nolan;

A bill (S. 3230) granting a pension to Laura A. Newman (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3231) granting an increase of pension to Charles Moritz (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3232) granting a pension to Bessie D. Blu (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3233) granting a pension to Sarah E. Benton (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3234) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Dweese (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3235) granting a pension to Elizabeth Fisher (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3236) granting a pension to Albert E. Lay (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3237) granting a pension to Fred Lamke;

A bill (S. 3238) granting an increase of pension to James W. Defore;

A bill (S. 3239) granting an increase of pension to Mary F. La Pierre (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3240) granting an increase of pension to George W. Kersey (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3241) granting an increase of pension to William H. Gallup (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3242) granting an increase of pension to Edward L. Jones (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3243) granting an increase of pension to William H. Finney;

A bill (S. 3244) granting an increase of pension to Felix Gremore;

A bill (S. 3245) granting an increase of pension to John Kringer; and

A bill (S. 3246) granting an increase of pension to Robert O. Jones; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHIELDS:

A bill (S. 3247) granting a pension to William R. Phillips; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TILLMAN:

A bill (S. 3248) authorizing the Seaboard Air Line Railway Co., a consolidated corporation organized under the laws of the State of Virginia and other States, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across Back River, between Jasper County, S. C., and Chatham County, Ga.; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. POINDEXTER:

A bill (S. 3251) confirming patents heretofore issued to certain Indians in the State of Washington; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. ASHURST:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 70) providing for the continuation of the Joint Commission to Investigate Indian Affairs; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

BUREAU OF FARM LOANS.

Mr. NORRIS. I introduce a bill providing for the establishment of a bureau of farm loans in the Department of Agriculture.

The bill (S. 3201) providing for the establishment of a Bureau of Farm Loans in the Department of Agriculture was read twice by its title.

The VICE PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection the bill will be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. NORRIS. A similar bill was introduced in the last Congress, and it was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. That committee was discharged from its consideration and it was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. I have no particular choice as to the committee to which this bill should be referred, but I think it would be better to have it referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

PROTECTION OF GAME IN THE YELLOWSTONE PARK.

Mr. WALSH. I introduce the bill which I send to the desk.

The bill (S. 3205) to amend an act entitled "An act to protect the birds and animals in the Yellowstone National Park, and to punish crimes in said park, and for other purposes," approved May 7, 1894, was read twice by its title.

Mr. WALSH. The bill is intended to change the existing law in relation to the extent of the punishment to be inflicted in the case of the unlawful killing of birds or animals within the national park, in order that jurisdiction of crimes of that character may be brought within the scope of the operation of the commission to relieve the Federal court at Cheyenne of the obligation of trying those cases. It should accordingly, in my estimation, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

METRIC SYSTEM IN EXPORT TRADE.

Mr. FLETCHER. I have here a report on the use of the metric system in export trade by Director S. W. Stratton, of the Bureau of Standards. It is regarded by many as a very important paper, especially useful in connection with the foreign trade, and it is desired that it shall be printed as a public document. I ask that it be referred to the Committee on Printing with reference to its publication as a public document.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That action will be taken.

MINING AND METALLURGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

Mr. SMOOT. I offer a partial synopsis of the conference of the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America held in the auditorium of the Smithsonian Institution on December 16, 1915, with a view to having it printed as a public document. I ask that it be referred to the Committee on Printing for action.

In that connection I wish to say that the Bureau of Mines has informed me that they have a list of 8,000 operators to which they desire these proceedings to be mailed. I shall ask

the Committee on Printing to authorize the printing of 10,000 copies of this document.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The paper will be referred to the Committee on Printing.

FISCAL AFFAIRS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (H. DOC. NO. 495).

Mr. CHILTON. I present the report of the joint select committee appointed under the act of March 3, 1915, to determine the fiscal relations between the United States and the District of Columbia. I ask that the report be printed in the RECORD. There are many accompanying papers and much evidence, which will be filed with the Secretary of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The report referred to is as follows:

REPORT OF JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINTED PURSUANT TO THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF MARCH 3, 1915, TO DETERMINE THE FISCAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

To the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America:

Your committee, appointed pursuant to the act of Congress approved March 3, 1915, which was in the language following—

"That a joint select committee shall be appointed, consisting of three Senators, to be named by the Presiding Officer of the Senate, and three Members of the House, to be named by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, whose duty it shall be to prepare and submit to Congress a statement of the proper proportion of the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia, or any branch thereof, including interest on the funded debt, which shall be borne by said District and the United States, respectively, together with the reasons upon which their conclusions may be based"—

Beg leave to submit the following unanimous report.

The committee met on March 15, 1915, and organized by electing W. E. CHILTON, a Senator from the State of West Virginia, as chairman, and HENRY T. RAINEY, a Representative in Congress from the State of Illinois, as secretary, and on that date recessed to meet at the call of the chairman.

Pursuant to the call of the chairman, the committee met in the city of Washington on October 20, 1915, for the purpose of obtaining all knowledge in its power to obtain touching the question of "the proper proportion of the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia, or any branch thereof, including interest on the funded debt, which shall be borne by said District and the United States, respectively, together with the reasons upon which their conclusions may be based."

The committee was in open session almost every day from October 20, 1915, to November 16, 1915, hearing the evidence and argument of persons appearing voluntarily and persons appearing upon the invitation and request of the committee, and has since had such evidence and arguments under its careful consideration.

Several briefs were filed on behalf of various organizations and by individuals, and many communications from individuals and organizations were received by the committee.

All of this evidence and argument, both oral and written, the committee has ordered to be printed in its hearings and has carefully considered, believing it to be most important for the guidance of this and future Congresses of the United States that a definite finding of facts be made upon the questions presented for determination; and therefore, while the committee was very liberal in affording time and opportunity for a thorough presentation of facts, circumstances, opinions, and views of those interested and competent to give evidence, this was with the sole idea of establishing facts from which just conclusions could be drawn.

Of the two questions submitted to your committee, it first considered the following, viz, what is "the proper proportion of * * * interest on the funded debt, which shall be borne by said District and the United States, respectively," and now submits the following statement with the reasons upon which its conclusion is based.

We find that the interest on the funded debt should be paid by moneys from the Treasury of the United States and 50 per cent charged to the revenues of the District of Columbia and 50 per cent charged to the amount appropriated for the expenses of the District of Columbia from the moneys of the United States.

The "funded debt" consists entirely of 3.65 bonds (so-called because of the rate of interest they bear) of the District of Columbia amounting at this date to $6,223,000, and of which $975,408 is paid yearly, one-half by the revenues of the District of Columbia and one-half by the moneys of the United States.

The time of payment of this funded debt extends to the year 1924, but with an annual appropriation of approximately $975,408 the debt will be fully and completely paid a year or two prior to 1924, and when paid the District of Columbia will have no other funded debt.

This funded debt had its origin in the very extraordinary expenditures for city improvements, principally the establishing, grading, and paving of streets and avenues, the construction of sanitary sewers, the planting of trees, and generally the rebuilding and reequipment of the city of Washington from a then existing deplorable condition of utility and sanitation along the lines of a great National Capital, which it was intended to be and which destiny it is fulfilling.

These expenses accumulated between 1871 and 1874 in very large amounts burdensome upon both the District of Columbia and its citizens, which burdens became fully realized and for which relief was first sought by the act of June, 1874, providing, among other things:

"That a joint select committee shall be appointed, consisting of two Senators, to be appointed by the Presiding Officer of the Senate, and two Members of the House, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, whose duty it shall be to prepare a suitable frame of government for the District of Columbia and appropriate drafts of statutes to be enacted by Congress for carrying the same into effect, and report the same to the two Houses, respectively, on the first day of the next session thereof; and they shall also prepare and submit to Congress a statement of the proper proportion of the expenses of said government, or any branch thereof, including interest on the funded debt, which should be borne by said District and the United States, respectively, together with the reasons upon which their conclusions may be based."

On the 23d of June, 1874, the sundry civil act of that date makes reference to interest on the funded debt, as follows:

"All the above sums, except so much thereof as may be paid for interest, as aforesaid, to be considered and adjudged hereafter as a part of the proper proportional sum to be paid by the United States toward the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia."

The message of President Grant in December, 1874, contains the following:

"The act of Congress of June 20, 1874, contemplates an apportionment between the United States Government and the District of Columbia in respect to the payment of the principal and interest of the 3.65 bonds. Therefore in computing with precision the bonded debt of the District the aggregate sums above stated, as respects 3.65 bonds now issued, the outstanding certificates of the board of audit and the unadjusted claims pending before that board should be reduced to the extent of the amount to be apportioned to the United States Government in the manner indicated in the act of Congress of June 20, 1874."

The appropriation act of February 1, 1875, contains the following provision:

"That the sum of $182,500 in currency, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and is hereby, appropriated for the payment of the interest on the bonds of the District of Columbia, known as 3.65 bonds, due on February 1, 1875, issued under the act entitled 'An act for the government of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes,' approved June 20, 1874; said interest to be paid by the Treasurer of the United States or the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in New York on surrender of the proper coupons: *Provided*, That the said sum hereby appropriated shall be considered and adjusted as a part of the proper proportional sum to be paid by the United States toward the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia, and toward the payment of the interest on the funded debt of the District."

The act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stats., 343), is as follows:

"To pay on behalf of the United States, as a portion of the general expenses of the District of Columbia, to be expended by the Commissioners of said District, $1,060,000, only to be drawn as needed for immediate use; and $300,000 of this sum shall be available from the passage of this act, no salaries to be changed from the standard fixed under the act of June 20, 1874.

"To pay the interest on the 3.65 bonds issued under the act entitled 'An act for the government of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes,' $185,000; and the salary of the commissioner of the sinking fund, acting as treasurer thereof, shall be $1,000 per annum."

The debates in the Senate and in the House of Representatives of the United States during the years 1874, 1875, and 1876 substantiate the theory that the interest on the funded debt was then understood by Congress as being paid one-half through District of Columbia revenues and one-half through the General Government.

On January 26, 1875 (vol. 9, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 749), the following dialogue took place in the House prior to the passage of H. R. 4483, which later became the act of February 1, 1875, from which we have just quoted.

"Mr. GARFIELD. I am instructed by the Committee on Appropriations to report back with an amendment the bill (H. R. 4483) for the payment of interest on the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia. The amendment of the committee strikes out the words 'in coin' after the words 'one hundred and eighty-two thousand five hundred dollars.'

"Mr. RANDALL. Is there any report accompanying this bill?

"Mr. GARFIELD. I send to the desk to be read a communication from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

"Mr. RANDALL. I wish to reserve a point of order on this bill.

"Mr. GARFIELD. Let the report be read.

"Mr. HOLMAN. It should be understood that the point of order on this bill is not waived.

"The SPEAKER. The point of order will be reserved till the communication has been read.

"The Clerk read as follows:

"OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
"*January 11, 1875.*

"To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

"The Commissioners of the District respectfully request that the attention of Congress may be called to the necessity of legislative provision for the payment of the interest on the bonds authorized to be issued by the act of Congress approved June 20, 1874, entitled 'An act for the government of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.' These bonds are generally known as '3.65 bonds.' The act of Congress above cited pledged the faith of the United States to the payment (by proper proportional appropriation and by taxation on property within the District) of the interest on said bonds as well as to the creation of a sinking fund for payment of the principal thereof at maturity.

"The same act of Congress contemplates the ascertainment, through future legislation, of the proper proportion of the expense of the government of the District of Columbia, including interest on its funded debt, which should be borne by the District and by the United States, respectively. This proportion has not yet been determined by the requisite legislation. Upon the funded debt of the District of Columbia, other than the 3.65 bonds, the interest, including that due January 1, 1875, has been paid or is in process of payment out of revenues from the taxes on property in the District.

"At the last session Congress authorized an advance from the United States Treasury for the payment of interest on the funded debt of said District, due July 1, 1874 (the 3.65 bonds not then having been issued), but it was required that the sum thus advanced should be reimbursed to the Treasury of the United States from the treasury of the District, and this reimbursement has been made in full. The 3.65 bonds result, in principal part, from the funding of floating indebtedness of the late board of public works, which was created by an act of Congress, and whose operations were subject to congressional control, and to some extent were independent of interposition on the part of the municipal government of the District.

"After payment from the treasury of the District of the current expenses of the municipal government and of the interest on the funded debt of the District other than the 3.65 bonds, taxes on private property will not afford sufficient revenue to pay any part of the interest on the 3.65 bonds, which falls due on February 1, 1875. It results, therefore, that either congressional appropriation for this interest must be made or that there must be default in the payment of interest to which the faith of the United States is pledged. If the requisite sum be appropriated by Congress, it is advisable that the interest should be paid in the Treasury of the United States and the coupons canceled there. According to law, these bonds are registered in the office of the Registrar of the United States Treasury. It might also be provided that such sum as may be appropriated for this purpose shall be considered and adjusted hereafter as a part of the proper proportional sum to be paid by the United States toward the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia and of the interest on its funded debt."

The "future legislation" contemplated in the report just quoted must be read in connection with the act of June 23, 1874, providing that a "proper proportional sum" shall be paid by the United States, the same "to be considered and adjusted hereafter," and in view of the fact that Congress had already appointed a committee to ascertain what was a proper proportion for the Government to pay, and that the report of that committee was the basis of what is called the organic act of 1878, known as the half-and-half plan.

The following, from the remarks of Senator Thurman, of Ohio, made in January, 1876, in the Senate of the United States, is convincing:

"One word as to this guarantee, and then I will relieve the Senate from any further observations of mine. This guarantee is as plain as words can make it. It was maturely considered, and was a subject of much debate in the committee that reported it. There were Senators who thought it ought to be an absolute guarantee on the part of the Government to pay the interest and also the principal, and all the contractors were clamorous for such a guarantee. The committee would not yield. It would only make a qualified guarantee, and that guarantee was in these words:

"'And the faith of the United States is hereby pledged that the United States will, by proper proportional appropriations as contemplated in this act and by causing to be levied upon the property within said District such taxes as will provide the revenues necessary to pay the interest on said bonds as the same may become due and payable, and create a sinking fund for the payment of the principal at maturity.'

"This act contemplated that the General Government should pay a proportional part of the expenses of the government within this District, and that proportional part of it was supposed would be ascertained by the joint committee that was to frame a permanent form of government for the District; and here is a pledge that the Government of the United States will pay that proportional part. What it should be was not determined by this act; it was to be the subject of investigation; but whenever found, here is the pledge that the Government would, by payments out of the Public Treasury of its proportional part of the expenses of government in this District, contribute to pay the interest on these 3.65 bonds and provide a sinking fund for the liquidation of the principal."

Reference is also made to the act of March 14, 1876 (19th Stat., p. 211), to the act of July 31, 1876, and of March 3, 1877.

The act of April 30, 1878, was followed by the so-called "organic act" of June 11, 1878, providing for the payment of the debt of the District by definite apportionment of 50 per cent, respectively, to the United States and the District of Columbia.

The Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States, in an official opinion rendered January 3, 1914, on this question, reaches the following conclusions:

"It remains for us, upon the premises thus, as I believe, satisfactorily established, to predicate proper conclusions.

"1. The indebtedness represented by the 3.65 bonds was indebtedness of the District of Columbia and not in any part the indebtedness of the United States and the bonds of the District of Columbia.

"2. To restore the credit of the District of Columbia, make acceptable to creditors of the District 3.65 bonds by a guaranty of payment, and assume the to-be-determined equitable proportion to be contributed by the United States toward the expenses of the District, the United States covenanted with the holders of these bonds that it would provide, by taxation on the property within the District, a portion of the revenues necessary to pay the interest on and principal of these bonds, and that it would provide the other portion, to be determined, by appropriation out of the revenues of the United States.

"3. By the organic act of June 11, 1878, the portion to be provided by taxation on the property and privileges in the District was declared to be 50 per cent and the portion to be apportioned out of the funds of the United States 50 per cent, and that has ever since remained and now is the law.

"4. The liability of the United States to the holders of the 3.65 bonds is therefore that of a guarantor that one-half of the principal and interest of these bonds will be paid out of the revenues of the District, derived from taxation on the property and privileges in the District, and that of a promisor that it will provide for the payment of the other half by appropriations out of the Treasury of the United States.

"I have, therefore, to advise you that under the 'act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and for other purposes' (37 Stat., 938), payment to be made during said year of interest on and sinking fund for the payment of the funded debt in question should be made, within the limits of the amount appropriated for said purpose, with moneys withdrawn from the Treasury of the United States by the Treasurer in accordance with section 2 of the act of March 3, 1883 (22 Stat., 470), and 50 per cent thereof charged to the revenues of the District of Columbia and 50 per cent thereof charged to the amount appropriated for the expenses of the District from the moneys of the United States and the money so paid should be accounted for accordingly."

On December 15, 1914, the Comptroller of the Treasury rendered another official opinion on this same matter, adhering to and reaffirming his conclusions as last above cited.

It is our opinion that the original intent, the understanding of Members of Congress, the unvarying practice of the years, the provisions of the various laws of appropriation, the law definitely fixing the respective apportionment of payment, and, above all, the justice of the matter as affecting the General Government, the holders of the bonds and the District of Columbia lead certainly to the conclusion that the interest on the funded debt be continued to be paid, 50 per cent from the revenues of the District of Columbia and 50 per cent by appropriation from the moneys of the United States.

The committee next determined the question of the proper proportion of the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia, or any branch thereof, which shall be borne by said District and the United States, respectively.

We find after a most careful consideration of all of the evidence and circumstances as shown to exist at this time that there is no reason for any arbitrary rule of proportionate contribution for the expenses of the District of Columbia by the residents thereof and by the people of the United States who reside outside the District of Columbia; that the correct rule should be that the responsibility in taxation of the residents of the District of Columbia be as fixed and certain as the responsibility of residents of other American cities comparable with the city of Washington; that with the payment of such taxes as may be equitably and properly assessed against privately owned taxable property the financial responsibility of the residents of the District should be concluded; that the present assessment valuation of privately owned real estate in Washington is fair and reasonable; that the sum of money collected as such taxes be paid into the Treasury of the United States, there to be incorporated into a trust fund for the benefit of the District of Columbia, and that the revenues thus collected be expended in the government of the District of Columbia, and for no other purpose; that the United States pay from its moneys all the balance of whatever sum is deemed necessary to appropriate for the proper municipal expenses of the District of Columbia after consideration of the reports and estimates of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the needs of said District; and, as a conclusion, which should be of the greatest weight, we urge upon Congress that its appropriations for the expenses of the District of Columbia should always be in such sum as will not only continue the city of Washington and the District of Columbia in every respect as the splendid and beautiful central residence of this great Nation but also cause it to become and be forever maintained as a model for all the cities of the world.

The Constitution of the United States of America, in clause 17 of section 8, gives Congress the power—

"To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such District (not exceeding 10 miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings."

The expressed provision of "exclusive legislation" necessarily makes the control of this body of land, known as the District of Columbia, vest in the National Government and makes this highest national power the government of this Federal District.

Bitter experience in the former capitals of the United States had caused the framers of our Constitution to place its central seat of Government in a location where the national authority would be supreme, where its records and its representatives could be safe from attack, and where, under its own direction, a structural plan for upbuilding and maintenance could be commenced and continued without interruption by any lesser or local authority.

In fixing the District of Columbia as the National Capital and home of the Government, the Congress did not proceed by capture, condemnation, or any other arbitrary method. It acquired political dominion by cession from the States of Maryland and Virginia and ownership of the land by private contract, and when all of this had been done by mutual understanding and definite written agreements and conveyances from the proprietors of the land it laid out a National Capital and began its construction.

Everyone who has purchased property within the District of Columbia since has done so with the knowledge and distinct understanding that the people of the United States had made the power of Congress over the territory exclusive. Everyone who has since adopted the city of Washington as his home has done so with notice that it was beyond even the power of Congress to escape the burden or evade the duty imposed by the Constitution, and when he became a resident of Washington, or acquired property in the District of Columbia, he put himself voluntarily within the Government reservation and subject to such control as the conveniences and necessities of Congress in administering the National Government and building the National Capital might render necessary.

Senator Southard, of New Jersey, in a memorable report from the District Committee, as early as February 2, 1835, said:

"The design of the Constitution and its founders was to create a residence for the Government where they should have absolute and unlimited control, which should be regulated and governed by them without the interference of partial interests in the States, which should be built up and sustained by their authority and resources—not dependent upon the will or resources of any State or local interest."

This was the grand plan conceived by the fathers of the Government, the wisdom of which grows more and more apparent with the coming and going of the years.

Maj. L'Enfant, who first drew the city's plan, said:

"No nation, perhaps, had ever before the opportunity offered them of deliberately deciding on the spot where their capital city should be fixed or of combining every necessary consideration in the choice of situation, and although the means now within the power of the country are not such as to pursue the design to any great extent, it will be obvious that the plan should be drawn on such embellishment which the increase of the wealth of the nation will permit it to pursue at any period, however remote."

The growth of the city in utility and in beauty has kept pace with the growing strength of the Nation. Its beginning was most naturally restricted because of lack of funds, yet the wisdom of the founders was such that the clearest and broadest view prevailed as a plan for the city which was to be.

It followed the development of other cities, except that the others had as their bases industrial, manufacturing, and commercial enterprises wherewith to build up the city, maintain their public utilities, and provide their people with employment, while the city of Washington has always been practically without manufacturing and with but little commerce, but was the place of government of all the States.

It has always retained its identity as a National Capital and has never become, as other cities have, a mart of trade or of commerce.

It has always retained the plan of development foreseen with the broadest and clearest vision and safeguarded through the years.

A great contribution in patriotism and true citizenship was made by those citizens of Washington who, when the city was extending its limits through natural growth, protested against the varied and indiscriminate platting of land by private owners, and caused to be prepared a plan extending to newly developed territory within the District of Columbia the same plan as that made for the original city, which was adopted; so that now, and for all future time, the beautiful plans of the city of Washington are extended to the outermost limits of the entire District.

Let it not be imagined that the growth in utility and beauty of the city of Washington was without travail, for the early years of 1800 saw it advancing slowly, slowly, but always surely and toward a definite end. At the time of the change from that of town to city Washington was not the Washington of to-day, but is shown to be as of about the year 1871, a city without paving, without proper sanitary conveniences, without proper lighting, with inadequate transportation facilities, lacking in civic conveniences and even necessities.

From 1871 to 1874, through the appointed agencies of the United States, a spirited, even drastic, campaign of improvement in Washington was inaugurated and continued which resulted in the widening, grading, filling, and paving of many streets, avenues, and alleys; the making of new streets, avenues, parks, and boulevards; the building of both storm and sanitary sewers; the planting of many trees; in short, a radical renewal of the entire city, but upon the same plan of civic grandeur which presaged a beautiful Capital City.

This was attended with great expense and assessment made against the District of Columbia and against the owners of property therein, and so oppressive were these imposed taxes and assessments that petitions of remonstrance against the then governing boards were filed with Congress, and committees were appointed to investigate and report upon charges of excessive and needless expenditure and mismanagement of the city's affairs. The controlling civic body under which these expenditures were authorized was the board of public works, this being a part of the so-called Territorial government existing in Washington at that time.

In June, 1874, by authority of Congress, the Territorial form of government was abolished, and District control was placed in the hands of three commissioners, practically the plan now existing, where the two civil commissioners are appointed by the President from among the residents of the District, the third commissioner being a Government engineer detailed for service as commissioner in the District of Columbia.

In 1878 the so-called "organic act" was passed, containing the following legislative provision:

"To the extent to which Congress shall approve of said estimates, Congress shall appropriate the amount of 50 per cent thereof, and the remaining 50 per cent of such approved estimate shall be levied and assessed upon the taxable property and privileges in said District, other than the property of the United States and the District of Columbia."

Under this act the appropriations by the General Government in all the years since 1878 have averaged just about 50 per cent of the expenses of the District of Columbia.

We believe the fact that the national appropriation has averaged half of these expenses is not the result of chance but of design, and that the so-called "half-and-half law," which was conceived as an economic necessity to lift the burden of debt from the oppressed District and its tax-paying citizens, was justified by the exigencies of the time and the conditions of that day. It came into being because the consensus of the best thought of that day was that justice demanded that the Federal Government should definitely come to the aid of the District and its citizens in the payment of this vast debt incurred for public works. This, we think, is the real reason for the passage of the "half-and-half" law.

While there were those in 1878 who doubted the propriety or even the expediency of legislation fixing a certain and definite ratio of contribution by the Government to the payment of the expenses of the District, this act was apparently considered a satisfactory compromise solution of a problem then exceedingly difficult of proper determination by reason of the conditions in the District of Columbia at that time.

But we think that the conditions of to-day and of the few years last past are so different from the conditions of 1878 that this arbitrary rule—a rule of then seeming necessity—need no longer be applied to District appropriations.

Then the District was under a great debt; to-day that debt has been very largely paid, and the next few years will see it completely paid in the manner we have described herein.

Then the District was suffering from the many experimental forms of government which had been tried in successive years almost; to-day the form of government is one of long existence, tried and tested.

Then the population was less than one-half of the nearly 350,000 people who now reside in Washington.

Then the splendid utility and beauty of the city planned on a national base were just beginning to be seen; now the Government has many buildings which are of the very highest standard of architecture, and has laid the foundation, by purchase of additional areas of land, for more public buildings, parks, and reservations.

More and more every year is land being acquired and held for strictly governmental purposes, withdrawn from participation in assessment and taxation.

The increasing needs of the Government in this, its central home, demand, and will continue to demand, more land, more buildings, more reservations.

All of this means that the District of Columbia and the National Government should not be longer on any partnership basis of contribution, but that the National City, the Nation's home, should be a district where the national authority is not only supreme but a district where the just pride of a great people should insist upon its maintenance in a manner most fitting to the dignity of the citizens whose manifestation of central government it is.

Nothing is clearer to us than it never was the intent that this District should bear all the very extraordinary burdens of expense incident to its plan and occupancy as a national city, and any such proposed burden would be most inequitable and unjust now.

But around and about this great workshop of national affairs has grown a city with all the complexities incident to the multifarious utilities of a modern American city.

The rights of the people of the District are to be considered, and we would therefore recommend that the people of Washington pay a tax comparable in assessment, rate, and amount to that tax paid by the residents of other cities similar in population and location to the city of Washington.

This we believe is eminently fair, and there should be no greater exaction in taxation from the people of the District of Columbia.

In seeking to apportion benefits resulting to the General Government and to the citizens and residents of the District of Columbia it is manifest that no line or rule of distinction can be found.

The expenditures of the District of Columbia are for police and fire protection, education, sanitation and health, charities, correction and reform, the care of the insane and the poor, and in each and every one of these specific items of expense both the General Government and the District of Columbia are benefited, but the ratio of benefit is impossible to determine and under our thought unnecessary.

Here, in addition to the Executive and his Cabinet, the Supreme Court and other Federal courts and the Congress of the United States, are over 40,000 employees of the Federal Government. These persons, drawn from every State in the Union with their families, compose a large part of the population of the District.

Here come every day almost thousands of visitors, young and old, to all of whom the lessons of patriotism resulting from a visit to the Nation's Capital result in a higher type of citizenship, and the pride of participation in the affairs of our Government grows stronger with the realization of its latent power and outward dignity and grandeur.

The protection to life and property, the measures to secure health, happiness, and the benefits of education, as well as the measures for the care of the poor and the sick, are beneficial not alone to the actual residents of the District of Columbia, but to all the American people between the great oceans.

The question of taxation in the District of Columbia, while not especially mentioned in the designation of the authority of the committee, is necessarily linked with an inquiry concerning municipal expenses, and therefore we have given it attention.

The report of the assessor of the District of Columbia, as made October 1, 1915, shows that "the total area of the District of Columbia is 69.245 square miles, or 44,316.8 acres. In land it is slightly over 61 square miles and in water about 8 square miles, or about 39,200 acres in land and 5,116 acres in water. The original city of Washington contained 6,111 acres, and Georgetown has about 550 acres, including old additions. About 5,550 acres are contained in all parks, large and small."

The lands in the District of Columbia are assessed triennially and the assessment, beginning July 1, 1914, for the fiscal year 1915, is as follows:

City of Washington and county:	
Assessed valuation of land	$208,085,318
Assessed valuation of improvements	182,013,531
Total assessed valuation of real estate in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915	390,098,849
Personal-tax levy for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.	
Personal property, at 1½ per cent	$517,962.35
Building and loan associations, 2 per cent on gross earnings	22,161.76
Incorporated savings banks, 4 per cent on gross earnings, less interest paid depositors	15,810.11
Electric-light companies, 4 per cent on gross earnings	75,875.80
Telephone companies, 4 per cent on gross earnings	71,822.05
Gas-light companies, 5 per cent on gross earnings	118,240.65
National banks, 6 per cent on gross earnings	119,398.26
Trust companies, 6 per cent on gross earnings	132,263.04
Street railways, 4 per cent on gross receipts	201,570.74
Washington Market Co., 4 per cent on gross earnings from conduits	465.74
Georgetown Barge & Dock, Elevator & Railway Co., 5 per cent on gross earnings	256.81
Total	1,275,827.31

The regular rate of taxation on property in the District of Columbia is 1½ per cent on an assessment of not less than two-thirds of true value.

The same report shows the following table of exempt property in Washington:

Assessed value of United States property.

	Land value.	Improvements value.	Total.
Main buildings	$46,071,274	$59,893,000	$105,964,274
Institutions	17,767,301	23,519,900	41,287,201
Parks and reservations	63,307,274	8,974,200	74,281,474
Miscellaneous	4,456,661	1,588,950	6,045,611
Total	133,602,510	93,976,050	227,578,560

Assessed value of District of Columbia property.

	Land value.	Improvements value.	Total.
Fire department	$121,556	$359,900	$481,456
Police department	62,477	130,600	193,077
Schools	1,785,190	5,425,900	7,211,090
Miscellaneous	1,784,566	2,306,600	4,091,166
Total	3,753,789	8,223,000	11,976,789
Religious, educational, charitable, and benevolent institutions and all other exemptions	10,773,135	14,038,780	24,811,916
Total assessed value of all exempt property in the District of Columbia	148,129,435	116,237,830	264,367,265
Total full value of all exempt property in the District of Columbia			396,550,898

The report of the auditor of the District of Columbia, made October 13, 1915, shows the following receipts and expenditures:

"RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

"Cash receipts from all sources for the year amounted to $15,684,913.70, made up as follows: From taxation, licenses, and miscellaneous sources, $8,041,529.68; amount paid by the United States as share of expenses of government under the act of June 11, 1878, $6,118,915.99; temporary advance by United States for special park improvements, $7.20; trust and special fund collections, including the water fund, $1,525,360.83.

"Cash expenditures for the year amounted to $14,845,469.45, of which there was paid from appropriations and general fund $13,475,109.99 and from trust and special funds, including the water fund, $1,370,359.46.

"The expenditures from appropriations and general fund of the District, including payments made to the United States for reimbursements for advances, etc., for prior years, are as follows: For general government, $785,316.70; protection of life and property, including fire and police departments, $1,920,589.07; health and sanitation, including health department, sewage, disposal, and construction, $1,174,622.79; highways, including street extensions, improvements, and care of public highways, $1,671,897.19; charities and corrections, $1,736,795.22; education, including public schools, special education, and public libraries, $3,164,308.17; recreation, including parks, playgrounds, and bathing beach, $638,748.06; miscellaneous, including tax and license refunds, $346,059.83; public-service enterprises, including markets and water supply, $192,709.54; interest and debt, including bonded debt and reimbursements to the United States required by the several acts of Congress for advances made in prior years, $1,844,063.42.

"The expenditures from special and trust fund accounts include payments for general government, $614.74; protection of life and property, including pay of police and fire pensions and salaries of street

railway crossing police, $198,238.19; health and sanitation, including cost of sewer construction, $13,126.39; highways, including cost of repairs to streets incident to cuts made for street railway companies and other corporations and for private persons, plumbers, etc., $114,923.85; charities and corrections, including payments made through the juvenile court, account nonsupport of abandoned wives and children, $45,471.84; education, including prize awards in the schools, $155.85; recreations, including the placing of trees in private parking space, $876.81; miscellaneous, being principally tax sale and other refunds and redemptions, $384,721.66; public service enterprises, being principally expenses of the water distribution paid from the District water fund, $612,230.13."

It is, of course, not the purpose of this committee to act as a board of tax assessment and equalization of property within the District of Columbia, for that work obviously was not intended to be assumed by this committee. But we have heard evidence of tax assessments and tax rates in many American cities, some of this evidence being most instructive, other of it affording interesting comparisons as the conditions resembled or differed from conditions in Washington.

The annual tax in Washington is approximately $16 per capita.

In the judgment of your committee this is a reasonable tax levy at this time, especially when we consider, as we must, that a large proportion of the population here pays but a small amount of the taxes imposed.

The subjects of taxation in Washington differ somewhat from those of many other American cities. Here, for instance, intangible personal property is not a subject of taxation, and taxes on franchises and earnings of public-service corporations are not classed as personal taxes.

We find from the evidence of fair-minded men, residents of Washington, familiar with real estate values in general, that the present assessment of real estate for taxation is fair and reasonable.

We are perfectly aware that many discrepancies may appear even in the best regulated assessment plan and instances of inequality may be found in the present assessment in Washington, but taken as a whole, the assesments made against all classes of property in the different locations in the city are equitable.

An examination of the assessments in some former years leads us to believe that in those years many of the tax valuations were too low and that then many more inequalities of taxation existed than now, and that under the present assessment an earnest and honest effort has been made to adjust assessments for taxation, so that substantial justice may be done to all concerned.

The committee believes that independently of the question of what should be the proper subjects of taxation in the District of Columbia, the payment of taxes on real estate from the assessments as they are now constituted is a fair and reasonable response in such taxation for municipal benefits received by the citizens of the District.

It is our opinion that the revenues derived from taxes assessed and collected in the District of Columbia and paid into the Treasury of the United States should be used for the expenses of the District of Columbia alone and that all of the balance of money necessary for the government of the District of Columbia, the maintenance of all proper utilities, the expenses due to natural growth and development, and the construction of necessary bridges and aqueducts, the erection of buildings and monuments, the purchase of parks, all things now necessary to a modern city, should have their highest and fullest expression here, this made possible by participation of all the people of all the States in the maintenance of the Nation's city.

In connection with the subject of local taxation in the District of Columbia, the committee is fully mindful that there was no expressed delegation of authority for it to investigate and report any change in the proposed taxing system which it might find would be beneficial, and therefore, while we believe there should be a proper tax on inheritances in the District and some changes and reforms of procedure in the office of the assessor of the District of Columbia, we prefer to submit these views later and in different form as individual expressions.

Our unanimous conclusion is that the rate of taxation in the District should be fixed and certain; that the Congress should pursue a definite policy of regular and liberal appropriations, having in view not only the permanent moral and physical advancement of the city, but also its preeminent beauty and grandeur as the municipal expression of the Nation's home and its people's pride.

W. E. CHILTON, *Chairman.*
WILLARD SAULSBURY.
JOHN D. WORKS.
HENRY T. RAINEY.
WARREN GARD.
HENRY ALLEN COOPER.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President, I desire to submit a separate statement in connection with the report made by the chairman of the committee. As a member of the committee I desire to submit a statement of my separate views. They are not at all in conflict with the conclusions reached by the committee, which I am glad to say are unanimous, but give some additional reasons that appeal to me in support of those conclusions. I ask that this statement may also be printed in the RECORD in connection with the report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it will be so ordered.

The statement referred to is as follows:

ADDITIONAL VIEWS OF MR. WORKS.

To the Congress of the United States:

While I agree with the other members of the committee upon the ultimate question to be determined and have signed the general report, I have felt constrained to express my own views on the subject separately in order, principally, to give my reasons for the conclusions I have reached.

The bill raising the committee provides, "whose duty it shall be to prepare and submit to Congress a statement of the proper proportion of the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia, or any branch thereof, including interest on the funded debt which shall be borne by said District and the United States, respectively, together with the reasons upon which their conclusions may be based."

Evidently, the imposition of duty upon the committee in this form proceeds upon the theory that there are within the territorial boundaries of the District of Columbia two distinct corporate or governmental organizations, each of which is responsible in part for the administration of the District and liable for a portion of its expenses. Nothing could be further from the truth. The District is the Capital of the Nation. Congress is by the Constitution given complete and exclusive jurisdiction and control over it. Being exclusive, this power can not lawfully be delegated to any other municipal organization or body. In fact, none of this power or jurisdiction has been delegated to the District of Columbia. It is a nominal municipal corporation only, without officers, without authority, and without any function whatever to perform as such. The so-called District officers are appointed by and are, in fact, the officers of the National Government. It can make no laws, but is governed wholly by laws enacted by Congress. Its treasury, so-called and mentioned so often in appropriation bills, has no existence in fact. It has no money and no power to collect any. Its nominal officers, who are, in fact, officers of the Government, are only instruments of the Government for the levying and collection of taxes from property owners within the District. It can not make appropriations or pay any of its expenses. The money collected as taxes from property owners is not paid into the treasury of the District, because it has none, but into the National Treasury. It is not paid out by the District, but by the Treasurer of the United States upon the order of Congress. The title to some of the property in the District is held in its name; but the property belongs to the Government and is held by the District as a mere naked trustee, without power or control over it. In short, the nominal municipal corporation of the District of Columbia is a mere shell, without any authority, power, or responsibility, and without any of the attributes or functions of a municipal government. It is worse than that. It is a delusion and a snare. It has led the people of the District to believe they have a local government that is some shield and protection to them as against the power of Congress, and at the same time has led some Members of Congress and people outside of the District to believe that the National Government can divide the responsibility of maintaining, building up, and beautifying its own Capital with such a local government. The situation is wholly misleading and hurtful.

This bill directing the committee to ascertain the proper proportion of the expenses of the Capital to be borne, respectively, by the Federal Government and the District of Columbia is founded upon a wrong impression of the conditions as they exist, and is itself misleading. The District of Columbia never has been liable for any proportion of the expenses of the District, and never can be properly. It has never paid any part of the expenses, and probably never will. Its nominal officers, who are in fact the officers of the Government, have collected taxes from private individuals within the District and paid them into the National Treasury, without any responsibility or liability of any kind on the part of the District as a municipal power or entity. Obviously, therefore, the real and only possible question before the committee is not what proportion of the expenses of the District shall be paid by the District of Columbia, but what proportion of such expenses to be paid by the National Government shall be raised by taxation of the privately owned property in the District.

This involves, necessarily, the question whether the so-called half-and-half system now in force shall be continued in force and, if not, whether any other proportion as between the taxpayers and the Government shall be fixed.

In my own mind I have reached the following conclusions, for which I shall give my reasons and which I submit to the consideration of Congress:

1. The District of Columbia should convey to the United States all properties held in its name and the United States should assume and pay the debts standing against the name of the District.

2. The municipality of the District of Columbia should then be abolished, the territory of the District designated the City of Washington, and its affairs controlled and administered directly by the National Government.

3. The rate of taxation and basis of assessment should be reasonable as compared with other comparable cities.

4. All moneys derived from taxation should be paid into the National Treasury, to be applied to the payment of the expenses of the District, and the half-and-half system abolished.

5. The National Government should be wholly responsible for the conduct and support of its Capital, and all appropriations therefor should be made from the National Treasury without regard to the amount derived from taxation for that purpose.

6. All special assessments or charges against privately owned property for the opening or improvement of streets or other public improvements should be abolished and all laws providing therefor repealed.

7. The right to prosecute actions against the District of Columbia for past and future causes of action should be allowed as against the United States.

8. The residents of the District should be given representation in Congress and the right to select their representatives and to vote for presidential electors.

SHALL THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BE ABOLISHED?

I need say but little more on this branch of the subject. I have shown that practically the District of Columbia is a mere name without authority or responsibility. This is the Capital of the Nation for which the Nation alone is responsible. It must be apparent that there can be no divided authority or responsibility. I think the Government should once for all take over its own Capital and provide for and maintain it. And the name of it should be changed. To call the Capital of the country a "district" is incongruous and anything but pleasing. It should be made the City of Washington. Commissioners of the City of Washington should be appointed as a branch of the Government with authority within proper limits to manage and control its affairs. The commissioners should be Government officers and responsible as such. I am convinced that they should be given much broader and more comprehensive power and authority in dealing with local affairs than the District Commissioners now have. Provision should be made by Congress for a complete readjustment of conditions in the District. The laws regulating assessments and collection of taxes are badly in need of revision. So, I have no doubt, are other laws affecting District affairs.

The District of Columbia as a municipal corporation, as I have already pointed out, is worse than useless and should be speedily abolished.

SHALL THE HALF-AND-HALF SYSTEM BE ABOLISHED?

It may well be inferred from what I have said that in my judgment there should be no half-and-half system nor any other proportionate liability for the expenses of the District of Columbia as between the

District and the Government. It is the Capital of the Nation over which the Government has full and exclusive jurisdiction and control. Its obligations and responsibilities should be equally broad and exclusive. It can not either lawfully or justly transfer any part of its duty or responsibility to the so-called municipality, the District of Columbia, or anybody else. It should have no wish or desire to do so. But that is just what it has attempted to do by the act of 1878, by which the half-and-half system was established. Congress fixes by law the tax rate and the basis of assessment and then matches what is raised by taxation, dollar for dollar. So Congress not only shifts half its responsibility to the taxpayers of the District, but limits its own responsibility by the amount thus raised.

The so-called organic act, after requiring the commissioners to estimate the amount necessary to defray the expenses of the District, provides:

"To the extent to which Congress shall approve of said estimates Congress shall appropriate the amount of 50 per cent thereof, and the remaining 50 per cent of such approved estimates shall be levied and assessed upon the taxable property and privileges in said District other than the property of the United States and of the District of Columbia."

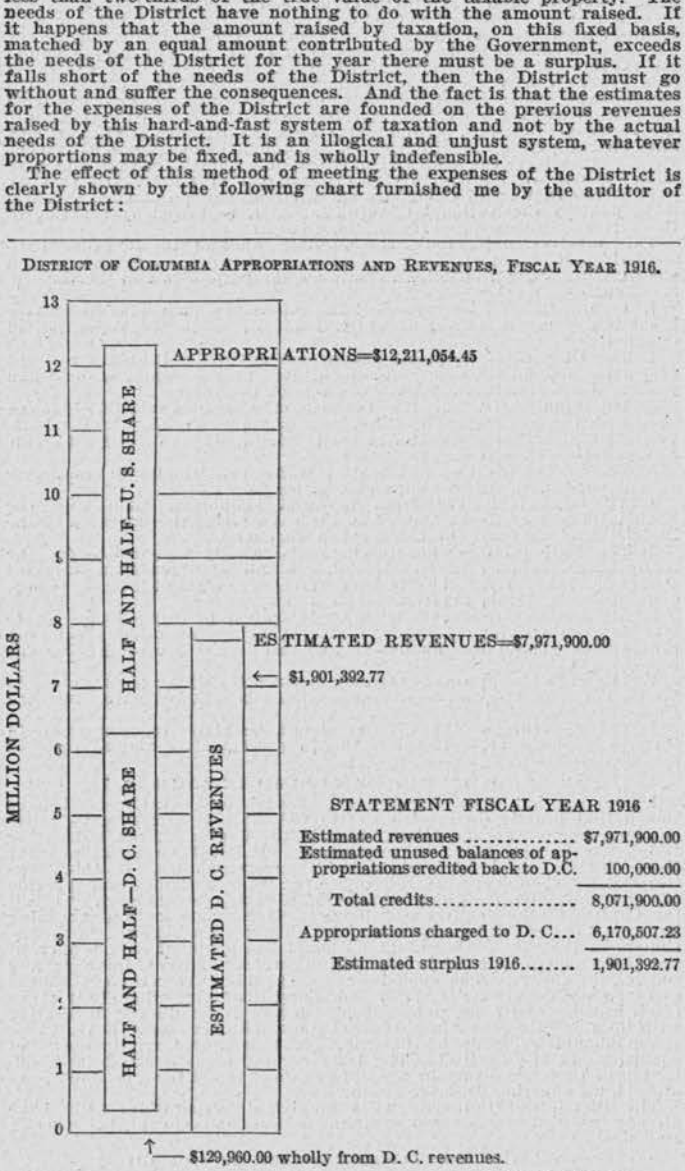
This clause of the act expressly limits the amount to be appropriated by the Government to 50 per cent of the amount estimated. It was contended at the hearing that there was no limit upon the amount that might be appropriated by the Government. But this is in the very face of the law and can not be maintained without doing violence to its express and unambiguous terms.

This system may have been justified at that time as a compromise, and as a means of extricating the District from a very unfortunate condition, but that reason no longer exists and there is no reason or excuse for even its nominal continuance.

But, as a matter of fact, the half-and-half system has never been in effect in any practical sense. The amount of taxes to be assessed and collected has never been founded upon the one-half of the expenses of the District. On the contrary, as I have said, Congress has fixed the rate of taxation at $1.50 a hundred and the basis of assessment at not less than two-thirds of the true value of the taxable property. The needs of the District have nothing to do with the amount raised. If it happens that the amount raised by taxation, on this fixed basis, matched by an equal amount contributed by the Government, exceeds the needs of the District for the year there must be a surplus. If it falls short of the needs of the District, then the District must go without and suffer the consequences. And the fact is that the estimates for the expenses of the District are founded on the previous revenues raised by this hard-and-fast system of taxation and not by the actual needs of the District. It is an illogical and unjust system, whatever proportions may be fixed, and is wholly indefensible.

The effect of this method of meeting the expenses of the District is clearly shown by the following chart furnished me by the auditor of the District:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUES, FISCAL YEAR 1916.



STATEMENT FISCAL YEAR 1916

Estimated revenues	$7,971,900.00
Estimated unused balances of appropriations credited back to D.C.	100,000.00
Total credits	8,071,900.00
Appropriations charged to D. C.	6,170,507.23
Estimated surplus 1916	1,901,392.77

A. TWEEDALE,
Auditor, D. C.

November 27, 1915.

This shows that the estimate of revenues to be derived from taxation for the fiscal year was $7,971,900. If the appropriation had been double this, as the half-and-half system requires, the amount appropriated would have been $15,943,800. Instead of that the total appropriation, which we must assume to have been what the District needed, was $12,211,054.45. The people of the District should have been taxed for one-half of this amount and no more, namely, $6,105,527.23. But, instead of that, by reason of the hard and fast $1.50 a hundred and assessment at two-thirds value, they were taxed for $7,971,900. Besides that, the District was entitled to a credit of $100,000, as shown by the chart, making its contribution $8,071,900. So, as shown by the chart, the people of the District were taxed for $1,901,392.77 more than their one-half. It may be said that this will be equalized some time in the future by an excess appropriation out of Government funds, but this does not meet the case by any means. Unless the rate of taxation or the amount of assessment is changed the people will, unless Congress is more liberal in its appropriations, be taxed beyond their one-half liability.

What the National Government should do is to treat the District as what it is—its own Capital—and take full responsibility for everything it needs or should have as the seat of government of a great and prosperous Nation, without regard to anything that may be derived from private individuals in the way of taxes or otherwise. It should pay its own money to support its own Capital. To enter into a partnership with a sham corporation to raise money to support its own Capital is too absurd to think about.

It does not follow, however, that the property owners within the District should not contribute toward its support. They should be taxed a reasonable amount for the support of the District in return for the benefits they receive from the government of it and no more. The amount of their taxes should not be measured by the needs of the District. Their taxes should be paid into the National Treasury and applied to District expenses, but the amount thus realized should in no way limit or control the amount to be expended by the Government for the support, maintenance, upbuilding, and beautification of the seat of government.

When the so-called organic act of 1878 was under discussion in the Senate, Senator Bayard, speaking of the half-and-half provision and of the peculiar conditions of the City of Washington, had this to say:

"If it is to be, as I think it ought to be, a Federal city worthy of the great Nation whose seat of government it is, then it seems to me that by far the greater portion of the expense must be borne by the Federal Government and not by the local inhabitants. Is it just that one-half of the expenses of these broad avenues, of these extensive improvements, of these luxurious streets is to be borne by the local inhabitants? It seems to me that it is unreasonable. I do not think they can bear it.

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"This town is the mere center and habitation of the employees of the Government, the clerical force of the departments, people who are swept in and out of their offices by the ebb and flow of the power of political parties, strangers who come here during the sessions of Congress for a few days or a few weeks, or Members of Congress, whose interests and whose property lie entirely elsewhere.

"I want to ask the honorable Senator who has charge of this bill whether it is just that the people of Washington City shall pay the proportion of one-half of this expensive government in regard to the scale of which they never were consulted, in regard to which property that is to be taxed never was considered, or whether the fraction should not be much less."

And, in speaking of the expense of maintaining and keeping up the streets, he said further:

"That will entail an enormous expenditure, which, having some experience in regard to the expenses of that kind, I would say the local population of Washington are totally unable to bear. The property will not bear it; it is not worth it. If it is to be paid, it must be paid out of the Treasury of the United States, from which, in my judgment, it ought to be paid, because the laws contracting the expense and authorizing the outlay were passed without consultation with or without sufficient consideration in any way for the people whose property lies here.

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"Is it just and right that they should be called to pay one-half the expense of this scale of adornment and improvement, intended not half so much for their use and delectation as for the use of those who come here and pass away after a few weeks' stay? I submit that it is a very grave and very fundamental question in this bill whether this equal division of the expense is just or right."

In January, 1896, a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives to repeal the half-and-half provision of the act of 1878. On May 22 of the same year, in a report of the Committee on the District of Columbia against the bill, this was said:

"The six millions expended annually upon the Capital are not enough to meet the current reasonable and increasing municipal needs. The three millions contributed by the local taxpayers would be inadequate to sustain the National Capital as it now exists, or to keep it in line of natural development. One million of the three would be absorbed in interest and sinking fund upon the heavy debt; the greater part of another million is demanded for the schools, the District having no public-land grant to help it like those enjoyed by many of the States. The remaining million would have to meet such expenses as maintenance of the police, fire, and health departments; the construction and maintenance of municipal public works; the support and maintenance of charitable and reformatory institutions; the cleaning of streets; and the general cost of administration. And how they would be met may be imagined when it is remembered that over $3,500,000 are now expended upon these objects, and that the present appropriations are inadequate in respect to many of them."

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"Nothing is more conspicuous in all the early utterances of our Presidents and public men than their insistence upon the nationality and the permanence of the City of Washington as the Capital. Why did Washington call it so continually, 'the Federal City' if it was to be only a mere municipality?"

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On March 6, 1901, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] introduced in the Senate a resolution directing the Committee on the District of Columbia to investigate the tax system in vogue in the District. In speaking of that question, Senator Hoar said:

"It seems to me that there is just one simple principle that ought to be applied to the residents of the District of Columbia. We should

ascertain the average rate of taxation in well-ordered American cities, whether it be $1 on the thousand or $10 on the thousand or $15 on the thousand, or whatever sum, and then apply that to the personal property and real estate of every resident here.

"When that is done, with such exemptions as experience suggests in all like cases, the Government should pay the rest of the reasonable expenses of this District. I do not think that having one-half paid by the District and one-half paid by the Government has any scientific merit whatever. There is nothing in reason why it should be one-half rather than two-thirds or three-fourths. The Government is a great property owner here, and the credit of the City of Washington is the credit of the Nation. It is the National Capital, and it is the great national interest to have a well-ordered and beautiful and well-ornamented and arranged city here."

Senator Blackburn, who supported the act of 1878 and whose statements in its favor are often quoted in the briefs of the committee, was a witness at the present hearings, and gave his reasons for thinking that the half-and-half system that he then favored should not be continued in force under present conditions. He said:

"After a good deal of time was spent and the fullest investigation and research possible at that time was made, it seemed to me that the act known as the permanent form of government bill, the act of 1878, was proximately a fair adjustment of those questions. I did not believe at that time that the individual taxpayer here in equity should bear one-half of the expenses incident to the maintenance of this District. I believed it was an approximation to equity. And I not only believed but I was absolutely sure that that was the best that could be obtained for the property holders of the District at that time. Consequently, I favored the adoption of what was known as the half-and-half payment of municipal expenditures."

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"If the half-and-half division of the expenditures was fair in 1878, it certainly is not fair now. For 36 years there has been a shifting of the holdings of real estate in this city, and those changes have always been one way. I am not aware of the fact that the Government has ever parted with a foot of real estate in the last 36 years. We only need to look out here to see the conclusive evidence that the Government for 36 years past has been acquiring additional real estate here, and to that extent disturbing the equilibrium on which that act was based.

"I do think, if the people of the District, the taxpayers, the property holders here, were paying their fair proportion of the expenditures in 1878 they certainly are paying more than their fair proportion of these expenditures now. We have seen all this property acquired by condemnation proceedings here between the railway station and the Capitol, and a much larger body of land down south of the Avenue acquired in the same way. The status of 1878 no longer exists now. For that reason I believe that the time has come to abolish the 50 per cent division of expenses between the private property holders and the Federal Government.

"There are other reasons that commend themselves to my judgment. I do not believe that the Federal Government ought to be in a business partnership with anybody. I do not think it comports with the dignity of a Nation of 100,000,000 people to maintain a business partnership with those who pay taxes in this District."

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"I do not believe that any man should be benefited by or penalized because of his living in the Capital City. I think the property holders here ought to pay a fair, just tax upon their holdings. Congress has the absolute power over this District. Its control is not limited; its responsibilities ought to be as limitless as its power and authority. I believe that that partnership ought to be dissolved. The law of 1878 has stood the test of experience for more than one-third of a century. It has lasted longer than I thought it would endure at the time of its enactment.

"I think an unprejudiced, fair judgment would declare that it has not only lasted longer but has answered the purposes of its enactment better than was contemplated at that time. The people have had a satisfactory form of government now for all these years. It has never been the policy of the United States to carry business partnerships. There never was an insurance policy held upon any of its property by the Federal Government. There is not a public building here, including the Capitol, that has ever been insured. The Federal Government deems itself able to carry its own risks, and it has never patronized private corporations in the shape of insurance companies.

"I believe that Congress should fix the rate of taxation to be paid by the people who live in this city, without the slightest regard to its being the Capital of the country. I believe those taxes should be collected and covered into the Federal Treasury, and that every penny expended for the maintenance, ornamentation, extension, and development of the city of Washington should be appropriated directly out of the Federal Treasury.

"I know it is objected to by some that in that event probably Congress would be parsimonious in its appropriations and that the development and extension of the city upon broad plans would be halted. I have no sympathies with those apprehensions at all. I speak in the light of the experience of one who for a third of a century was a Member of one House or the other of Congress. I do not believe there is a more responsive set of men to public sentiment to be found in our country than those who are seated every two years in the House and every six years in the Senate. To charge a cheese-paring policy in its appropriations for this Federal Capital is to impeach the patriotism of 100,000,000 people, and I have no sympathy with that impeachment effort. I believe that the people of this District should pay a legitimate, fair taxation upon their holdings, that to be determined by Congress. The Constitution of the United States puts this District completely at the mercy of Congress, and I would not alter that condition if I could. I believe those taxes should go into the general fund of the Federal Treasury without any regard to the location here in Washington, and I believe that the Capital City should be maintained, enlarged, embellished, and developed by appropriations direct from the Federal Treasury.

"Until this partnership is dissolved, I see no way to escape the constantly recurring wrangles that you are treated to every time Congress meets and an appropriation bill for the District is considered. There naturally will be varying views held by Members of the House and Members of the Senate as long as this lasts. I think it eminently desirable to get rid of these constantly recurring clashes in Congress, and I confess my inability to discover any method by which they may be eliminated and avoided so long as you keep this partnership between the individual property holder in the District of Columbia and the Federal Government."

It is perfectly evident to my mind that the Capital can not be properly maintained under the half-and-half system. Under that system either the taxpayers must be overburdened with taxes or the necessary, the vital, interests of the city must be neglected in the future, as I shall show presently they have been in the past, under the system.

So much for the general principles that I think should control in dealing with the District. But there are other strong and controlling reasons why the partnership, the divided responsibility between the Government and the District, should be brought to a speedy termination. It has been anything but beneficial to the District, as I shall attempt to point out.

The whole question in the hearings and elsewhere has been presented entirely as a matter of dollars and cents. The Government has been placed in the unfortunate and humiliating position of trying to get rid of its responsibility to take care of its own Capital and shove it off onto somebody else. It has been met with the claim that if the half-and-half system is not continued, Congress will not appropriate money enough to properly carry on the affairs of the seat of government over which it has exclusive control. It was a nice spectacle for the American people. And more unfortunately still, this claim that the Government would, through its Congress, neglect to care for the Capital is not by any means without foundation. It did do it, as the hearings clearly disclosed, before the half-and-half system went into operation. It has continued to do it, however, while the half-and-half system has been in force, as I shall presently show. So the half-and-half system has not remedied the evil.

The question submitted to the committee by the bill which created it is also purely one of dollars and cents. The hearing proceeded upon that theory. The effect of the limitations of the half-and-half system on the moral and social conditions of the District and upon the means of preserving the health of its people received no consideration, and the neglect to preserve the beauty of the City of Washington, the regulation of its buildings, improvement of its streets and other important public works very little. So but little will be found in the record of the hearings on these important questions. But we are asked to give our reasons for the conclusions we reach on the main question submitted to us, and I am going to give some reasons that have led me to the conclusion that there should be no divided responsibility in dealing with the social and moral welfare of this Capital, and that the Government should assume the burden and be wholly responsibile for every interest of the people in the District and the managements of its affairs. I am going to call attention to some of the things that should have been done under the half-and-half system that have not been done. The proof of what I shall say will not be found in the hearings, but it is ample and satisfactory.

THE SLUMS.

The American people want their Capital to be clean, decent, respectable, and healthful, as well as beautiful on the outside. It has fallen far below this standard under a system of government where Congress can shift its responsibility onto the District of Columbia, a spineless and irresponsible municipal body. Under this system the slums, the red-light district, the saloons, and unwholesome and insanitary conditions have been allowed to flourish. Crime, vice, corruption, and death have devastated portions of the city that could and should have been protected from such conditions. From time to time feeble and ineffectual efforts have been made through inadequate laws to remedy these evils. The better class of people in the District have done the best they could with the insufficient weapons provided them by Congress to ameliorate the conditions and protect the poor people who suffer from them the most, but to a discouraging degree it has been a hopeless task. It is not wholly the fault of the people of the District that these conditions continue down to the present day. Neither is it the fault of the District officers. The chief reason for it is that Congress has failed to enact the laws and appropriate the money necessary to abate these crying evils, though often urged to do so.

In his message to the Fifty-ninth Congress President Roosevelt said:

"The National Government has control of the District of Columbia and should see to it that the City of Washington is made a model city in all respects, both as regards parks, public playgrounds, proper regulations of the system of housing so as to do away with the evils of alley tenements, a proper system of education, a proper system of dealing with truancy and juvenile offenders, a proper handling of the charitable work of the District. Moreover, there should be proper factory laws to prevent all abuses in the employment of women and children in the District."

Pursuant to this recommendation, the President appointed James Bronson Reynolds, of New York, to investigate conditions in the District and report to him, with such recommendations as suggested themselves to him. In his letter asking Mr. Reynolds to act as adviser in the matter he said:

"I wish your investigation to terminate in definite, practical recommendations to me with reference to the city's present needs and most notable defects, measured by the highest standards of good administration in this country and elsewhere."

I shall call attention to Mr. Reynolds's report and recommendations a little later. President Taft, dealing with this subject in his message to Congress of December 6, 1910, has this to say:

"Fair as Washington seems, with her beautiful streets and shade trees, and free, as the expanse of territory which she occupies would seem to make her, from slums and insanitary congestion of population, there are centers in the interior of squares where the very poor, and the criminal classes as well, huddle together in filth and noisome surroundings, and it is of primary importance that these nuclei of disease and suffering and vice should be removed, and that there should be substituted for them small parks as breathing spaces and model tenements having sufficient air space and meeting other hygienic requirements. The estimate for the reform of Willow Tree Alley, the worst of these places in the city, is the beginning of a movement that ought to attract the earnest attention and support of Congress, for Congress can not escape its responsibility for the existence of these human pest holes."

In pursuance of recommendations made by Mr. Reynolds, President Roosevelt appointed a commission of 15 of the leading citizens of Washington to deal with the subject.

That commission made a full and exhaustive report of conditions, with its recommendations. This report first quoted from Mr. Reynold's report, as follows:

"The report of Mr. James Bronson Reynolds, referred to in the President's letter as the basis of his action, is as follows:

"'REPORT ON THE HOUSING OF THE POOR IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ESPECIALLY IN RELATION TO INSIDE TENEMENTS.

"'As you directed me to give particular attention to the housing problem, I visited and examined between 350 and 400 tenements, shacks, and small houses in various sections of Washington and George-

town and inspected numerous alleys. I talked with their occupants and conferred with many citizens of the District, both white and colored, including representatives of trade-unions, to obtain their views regarding housing conditions.

"'In my investigation I found three distinct problems—that of small houses, that of alley shacks and alley houses, and that of inside alleys.

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"'I found nearly all the alley wooden shacks and small brick houses that I visited in a wretched condition. The wooden shacks, as a rule, might properly be condemned on structural grounds. Their yards were apparently storage places for refuse and filth, their water supply inadequate and badly placed, and the privies frequently only open boxes, and in many instances without covers, although the latter are required by the health ordinance. I am glad to state that during the past year many of these box privies have been removed.

"'I had conversation with the dwellers in these inside shacks, and the comments of many may be fairly summarized in the pathetic remark of an old colored woman, who exclaimed with reference to her neglected, filthy yard and privy, "Why, my old marsa wouldn't ha' kep' his horses stabled in such a place."'

"No argument is needed to show that such ill-conditioned hovels are culture beds of disease, the germs of which may be carried far and wide by the flies which feed on the rotting garbage and excreta. Their number should be promptly ascertained and immediate steps taken for their complete elimination, and buildings constructed in their places should have proper sanitary appurtenances and should open either upon a highway or small street.

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"A particularly undesirable and menacing feature of the poor quarters of Washington is the inside alleys. These alleys are centers of disorder and crime, and they make possible the continuance of small communities uncontrolled by ordinary police inspection and unaffected by public observation and criticism. In my opinion, all inside alleys, with the exception of service alleys, should be abolished, and a definite scheme for the accomplishment of this object should be adopted.

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"A law passed by the Congress in 1906 appropriated $50,000 for the expense of condemnation proceedings in the substitution of minor streets for alleys, but a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has interposed fresh difficulties by declaring unconstitutional the assumption of the law that the entire cost of opening small streets as substitutes for alleys should be assessed upon the adjacent property owners. I am not prepared to make any specific recommendations to meet this new difficulty, but to urge that it be not allowed to prevent the abolition of inside alleys."

The commission then proceeded to report the result of its own investigations, make recommendations, and point out the obstacles that prevented effective work, including reports of its subcommittees. From this long and exhaustive report I extract the following:

"A SERIOUS OBSTACLE TO THE CONVERSION OF ALLEYS INTO STREETS.

"The law passed July 22, 1892, and amended on August 24, 1894, prohibited the erection of dwellings in alleys less than 30 feet wide and imposed restrictions which hindered the building of any more alley houses. It also provided for the conversion of alleys into minor streets, but nothing of importance seems to have been done under this law until the committee on improvement of housing conditions took the matter up a year or more ago with a demand that the change be made in certain typical alleys. This led the commissioners to appoint a committee of District officials to advise them as to the opening of minor streets, and cases were taken up as rapidly as they could be properly handled until, up to the present time, the opening of 12 such streets has been recommended. Two of these have been confirmed by the courts and three other cases are pending in court. The commissioners are proceeding as rapidly as possible in the other cases, but the conflict with private interests led to litigation, and a decision by the Supreme Court of the United States on March 11 last, which declared it illegal to assess all the damages on certain property, as the law provides, unless it is found to be benefited to that extent. Although the commissioners are continuing to prepare and present cases they can not, under the law, approve the verdict in any case unless the benefits as assessed equal the damages and expenses."

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Mr. Thompson, in his Housing Handbook, says of private enterprise:

"It has been assumed by thousands who ought to have known better that private enterprise, unstimulated, unregulated, unassisted, undirected, has hopelessly failed. It has left us face to face with a very deficient supply; it has given us the old slums; it has given us only often acres and acres of new slums in the suburbs, jerry-built 'brick boxes with slate lids' dumped down on dust heaps and put up mainly with the object of getting a quick profit in the few years which will elapse before they degenerate into slum dwellings almost as bad as the old ones in our midst. Where the new houses are well built and on good sites they are of an unsuitable type, and the rents are so unreasonably high as to be beyond the means of one family, so they have to be sublet to other families, and thus by overcrowding, with the increased wear and tear following in its train, they rapily deteriorate and leave the housing of the mass of the people as bad in many respects as it was before. The product of private enterprise, then, is insufficient in quantity and inferior in quality.

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"In the report of the health officer for 1875 it was noted that during the year 699 houses were reported as unfit for human habitation and 198 condemned by the board. In 1876, 424 houses were reported and 371 condemned, and in the report of the board of health for 1877, page 46, we find:

"'No meaner cabins for temporary or permanent shelter can be found than some where wretched poor are born and exist and die in, here at the Capital of the United States. And, strange as it may seem, none so mean that they have not an owner mean enough to charge rent for them. Down in the alleys, below grade, with combination roof of tar, felt, shingles, rags, tin, gravel, boards, and holes; floors damp and broken; walls begrimed by smoke and age; so domiciled are families with all the dignity of tenants having rent to pay. The board has condemned 153 such during the past year and 958 during the past four years, of which probably 300 have been entirely demolished. But many owners still cling to the wrecks.

"'Our experience in dealing with filth, crowd poison, and disease among these people during the past four years has taught us that the great public economy, viz, the preservation of public health, is defeated by allowing these filthy, worthless, dependent classes of humanity to congregate in the alleys and byways out of sight, and therefore out of mind, until direful epidemic, incubated and nourished among them, spreads its black wings over the homes of the whole city. Better far to provide for the aged and sick in public institutions of charity, the vagrant in the chain gangs, let the cost be what it may, than to allow them to remain propagators of public disease, an incalculable expense to the District.'"

This report was made at the close of the year 1908.

In April, 1903, the Washington Post said editorily:

"WE HAVE SLUMS OF OUR OWN.

"An English gentleman, who is also a philanthropist and a student of sociology, has been looking into the slums of Washington. Ten years ago he visited the Capital, but on that occasion saw only our splendid public parks and beautiful private residences. (Just like a very large majority of Washingtonians and visitors.) He returned to England convinced that Washington was the long-looked-for model city. Now he pays a second visit, and this time he goes behind the scenes. The result of the investigation is an amendment to the gentleman's original estimate. He finds that while our areas of squalor and degradation are not as numerous or so extensive as those of London, they are in many instances much more appalling. On this point he says:

"'This time I came to see the worst that was to be seen, and it has been a revelation to me. I have seen rooms with half a dozen or more people living in them. I have seen buildings that would be condemned and torn down in London if they were inhabited only by a coster's donkey. Walls tumbling down, floors rotten, ceilings and walls falling in, little yards and outbuildings filled with rubbish and dirt, and absence of all sanitary arrangements. Within a stone's throw of the British Embassy, in an alley, there are hovels that are not fit for pigs to live in. Within the shadow of the Capitol there are others. On Factory Hill and in the holes around the canal in Georgetown there are frightful places full of filth and the direst poverty, where disease and crime must breed rapidly.'"

In December of that year Jacob Riis, in an address delivered at the First Congregational Church of Washington City, had this to say on the subject:

"I am not easily discouraged. But I confess I was surprised by the sights I have seen in the National Capital. You people of Washington have alley after alley filled with people you know nothing about. There are 298 such alleys. They tell me the death rate among the negro babies born in these alleys is 457 out of a thousand before they grow up to be 1 year old. Nearly one-half! Nowhere I have ever been in the civilized world have I heard of a death rate like that. Why, I have never seen places like those you have here. * * *

"To fight your slums you ought, first of all, to acquire the right to deal with the evil man who insists on murdering your babies. But you are sure to run against the old cry of 'Property rights.' One-half your children die in hovels before they reach the age of 1 year, because the owners would rather have 25 per cent profit than save their souls. For such a condition there's no defense. Where does the blame lie? With the owners of the slums, you will probably say. But it lies equally with the community which permits such a shameful and sinful condition of affairs to exist within its borders."

In commenting on this address the Washington Times said:

"This indictment of a community which has no slums; this astounding disclosure of a condition not paralleled by the squalor of New York or London or Paris was the key last night to one of the most remarkable meetings held in Washington in many years. It was the judgment of a trained mind delivered after a trip through the Capital and expressed with manly courage and plain speech to an assembly of representative Washingtonians."

Under a more recent date the Times, in an extended editorial on slum conditions, said:

"* * * The thing needed here is such an education of the commercial instinct that owners of houses in the poorer neighborhoods will cease to expect extraordinary percentages in their investments. * * * It has been proved by investigation that the poor can be comfortably housed in clean, sanitary dwellings which will pay from 7 to 10 per cent on the investment, if well managed. It has also been ascertained that the profits on much of the old-fashioned tenement and shanty property ran from 10 to 20 per cent and even higher. This means that a few property owners are content to make money at the cost of the poor and at the risk of endangering the whole community through the disease and filth bred in their property. The way in which this kind of piracy can be avoided lies, first, in strictly enforced laws which will prevent overcrowding and insanitary buildings absolutely." * * *

Now, let us see how far the conditions have improved since that time. During the year 1910 strenuous efforts were made to secure needed legislation and thus improve conditions which were fully disclosed at that time. Let me quote some of the things that were said of conditions as they then existed.

In an article in the Washington Times we find the following, quoting in part from remarks of Mr. E. W. Oyster, one of the good citizens here who has labored incessantly for better conditions in the District:

"Washington is honeycombed with filthy alleys, spreading disease in even the most beautiful parts of the city. Scattered through every residence section are slums more objectionable than the congested districts of New York or London. The health department is fighting a desperate losing battle against conditions too deep-rooted to be repaired without public aid.

"This was the warning that E. W. Oyster, of the Petworth Citizens' Association, hurled from the pulpit of the People's Church, East Capitol Street, yesterday morning.

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"The people who own property in these slums," said Mr. Oyster, "are selling their souls for cash. And the tragedy of it is they are selling the lives of their own carefully guarded children for cash.

"I shall not criticize the health department, because I believe Dr. Woodward is an efficient officer, alive to the situation but terribly handicapped.

"The public is strangely indifferent. As a special examiner of the Pension Bureau I have had occasion to visit these places, and if the public could see them as I have seen them and as Dr. Woodward and his assistants have seen them, there would be a clamor for reform.

"We are spending millions making Washington beautiful—and it is beautiful. But what is beauty when it is rotten to the core?

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"As it is the Capital of the Nation is a disgrace, with a death rate higher than even such cities as Denver, where we send our sick people too late to get them well.

"Behind the great mansions lay hovels that are natural disease breeders. In every part of this city, in the northwest as well as the southeast, citizens are being murdered through their own lack of interest and their own ignorance of what is going on behind their backs."

The Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES], in a statement made by him as published in the Washington Times of September 21, 1914, has this to say:

"To those familiar with the alley conditions in the city of Washington, no action in relation to the city's needs has been more imperatively needed than their elimination. If the good men and women knew of the actual conditions that exist within the shadow of the Nation's Capitol and realized the dangers to health and good morals that go out from them to all parts of the city the demand for their eradication would be universal except from those who profit from conditions that are a disgrace to civilization and Christianity. There would be no grumbling about how to do it nor would the rights of humanity be sacrificed for the rights of property.

"When the situation is understood there is not much basis except greed for opposition to what has been done. No substantial injury will be suffered by anyone. Any dwelling house lawfully on these alleys now has been there more than 20 years. The real annual profits from this property have been from 10 to 14 per cent, and so the owners have been paid for it more than twice over during that time. No property is confiscated. All these owners have to do is to change the use of their property or the conditions of use.

"If they make the alleys conform to the conditions of the law they can use their property for homes or business as they do to-day. They may be put to some expense, their excessive profits may be reduced, but their property will still be useful and profitable.

"Nothing more strikingly illustrates the power and influence of wealth and greed than the situation in regard to this alley problem. The public has been apathetic, business organizations composed of men of high standing have opposed this legislation unless the so-called rights of property owners are given the last farthing of protection, and the public health and safety and the pleadings of humanity have been subordinated to the financial interests or a few rapacious individuals.

"A few noble women interested themselves in the subject. They did splendid work, but it took the pleadings of a tender-hearted woman in an exalted place as she passed into the Valley of Death to bring action. Action has come, swift, sure, direct, complete, and the city of Washington, without its slums and unspeakable alley conditions, will be a fitting tribute and monument to the sweet nobility of Mrs. Wilson, who from her exalted place as the first lady of the land gave her time, strength, influence, and love for the happiness and comfort of the poor, lowly, and unfortunate, and whose last thoughts were not of her position but of poor, suffering humanity."

In a circular published by the Monday Evening Club, of Washington, in October, 1912, Thomas Jesse Jones, chairman of the housing committee of that club, has this to say:

"After 40 years of agitation and search for ways and means to eliminate the blind alleys of Washington, they still remain to spread crime and disease throughout the beautiful city and its inhabitants. Two startling facts should have swept these alleys out of existence years ago. One out of every three children born in these byways dies within the first year of life. To make matters worse these houses with their diseases and crime fill the center of many blocks rimmed with splendid houses and hotels.

"A glance at the map of Washington shows the dangerous proximity of these disease centers to the best residential blocks of the city.

"Some alleys have been eliminated to meet the demands of commercial enterprises. One disreputable place was converted into a minor street by assessments upon neighboring property equal to the cost involved in the change. Further application of this method was stopped by a Supreme Court decision in 1907 which cast doubt upon the legality of this form of assessment. At the last session of Congress $78,000 were voted for the change of the most notorious alley in the city into an inner park. This year the commissioners are planning to attack four more alleys.

"But in spite of all these accomplishments and plans, there is no plan to attack the problem as a whole. A careful study of the whole situation leads to the conclusion that the final solution of the alley problem awaits the aroused public interest of the Nation. Let us add to our plans for a city beautiful a demand for a city pure. Let the woman's clubs of the land, the civic associations of the Nation, and political organizations of every State and city unite in the call for a National Capital that shall be both beautiful without and clean within."

In the same circular Mr. Wilbur Vincent Mallalieu says:

"The moral conditions in such a secluded inclosure as this court can scarcely be imagined. The police who have to do with it agree in speaking of its disreputable character. One officer has remarked that it is the worst place in the United States and that there is no crime unknown to it. The police blotter of the precinct shows that from March 1, 1911, to March 1, 1912, there were 114 arrests among the 204 men, women, and children living in Snow's Court. The charges were drunkenness, disorderly conduct, assault, unlawful assembly, larceny, cruelty to animals, and accusations relating to sexual crimes. Nor does this number of cases represent all the evil because it does not take into account residents of Snow's Court arrested in other precincts, nor does it include the mischief done in Snow's Court by inhabitants of the neighboring alleys and residents of other parts of the city.

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"Snow's Court is a peril to our Capital's life. Only an awakened public conscience that shall demand the abolition of this and other pest centers will rid the city of very grave dangers."

I might go on almost without limit quoting from the sayings of newspapers and others as of that date, condemning conditions and suggesting remedies, but I desist.

This showing should appeal strongly to Congress for relief.

In a directory of the inhabited alleys, issued as late as 1912, it is said by way of introduction:

"There are 275 of these interior courts in the city. They contain 3,337 houses used for dwellings and approximately 16,000 persons. They are so widely distributed throughout the city that even the best residential sections are not free from their evil influences. The northwest, the largest of the four general sections of the city, has 161 or nearly three-fifths of all the alleys.

"The statement which follows shows the number of alleys and alley houses for each section of the city.

Section.	Alleys.	Houses.
Northwest	161	1,940
Southwest	58	705
Northeast	30	336
Southeast	26	356
Total	275	3,337

"The average for each alley is 12.1 houses and 58.1 persons. Each alley house has an average of 4.8 persons."

Now, let us see what Congress has done to remedy or ameliorate these fearful conditions. In a pamphlet published by the committee on housing of the woman's welfare department of the National Civic Federation in November, 1912, it was recited:

"This first health board, which had begun its work of alley reclamation so nobly, was abolished, and the office of health officer created by an act of Congress June 11, 1878. Right here the good work stopped, for in the legalization of the health ordinances in 1880 the section under which the health department acted in the condemnation of insanitary buildings was omitted. Whether this omission was an oversight or was secured by the influence of men whose money interests were at stake is not known, but it was 12 long years before any further remedial legislation was enacted, and during those years no houses were condemned and new houses were constantly erected. Alley property had proved a paying investment and brick had succeeded wood as building material."

In 1892 an act was passed by Congress authorizing the commissioners to "condemn, open, extend, widen, or straighten alleys on the petition of the owners of more than one-half of the real estate in the square in which such alley is sought to be opened, etc."

Congress very magnaminously provided in this act that the whole of the expenses of such improvements should be assessed against the property owners in the square to be affected. By an act passed in 1894 the provisions of the act were extended to minor streets of a width of not less than 40 or more than 60 feet in width.

It goes without saying that these statutes amounted to practically nothing as a means of ridding the city of the evils I am considering.

By an act passed in 1906 a board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings was created and authorized to investigate and destroy or repair such buildings. This has resulted in the destruction of some of the buildings in these alleys, but it has wholly failed to reach the heart of the evil and has accomplished very little of good in respect of the slum evil.

In 1914 an act was passed making it unlawful "to erect, place, or construct any dwelling on any lot or parcel of ground fronting on an alley where such alley is less than 30 feet wide throughout its entire length and which does not run straight to and open on two of the streets bordering on the square and is not supplied with sewer, water mains, and gas and electric light."

The intention of this act was good and it is good as far as it goes, but that is a very short distance. It only prevents the construction of additional buildings in some of the alleys, which amounts to but little as a means of putting an end to evils that have existed for many years.

On March 3, 1915, another well-intentioned act was passed "to incorporate the Ellen Wilson memorial homes." This was a fitting memorial to a good woman, whose generous and sympathetic heart went out in sympathy to the unfortunates who were denied the comforts of sanitary homes. But as a practical means of rendering the help she so much desired them to have it will amount to nothing of permanent good. The work of correcting this great evil can not be delegated to private individuals. If it is ever done and done effectually, it must be done by the Government and with its money, as I shall endeavor to point out further along.

There was one other act that was effective to destroy one of the worst of these slum alleys. It was the act to condemn Willow Tree Alley. In this instance the Government generously put up half of the money necessary to accomplish this commendable result. But even this beneficent effort has largely failed of its object, because instead of opening out the alley to the sunlight and the public gaze it has been turned into an inside or inclosed park that has become the rendezvous of criminals, vagabonds, and the immoral and viciously disposed of the poorer classes that calls for police and sanitary inspection and control which is not always supplied.

In a report of the committee on improvement of existing houses and elimination of insanitary and alley houses of the President's Home Commission above mentioned, made December 8, 1908, some of the existing conditions are described, and the difficulties of dealing with them effectually are pointed out.

For example, in speaking of one of the objectionable alleys, it is said:

"One of these cases is Blagden's Alley, square 368, concerning which the chief of police and his associates on the board states in the recommendation for its conversion into a minor street that:

"'Blagden's Alley, located between Ninth and Tenth and M and N Streets, contains 54 houses inhabited by a negro element who live in poverty and are a source of constant trouble. The dwellings are insanitary and dilapidated and afford shelter to 10 or 12 persons each.'

"Another is square 620, as to which the board reported:

"'Logan's Place contains 35 insanitary dwellings, which are very much overcrowded, and the inhabitants, being of a vicious character, give the police more or less trouble.'

"Everyone familiar with these and other such labyrinths realizes the security from police supervision which they afford, to say nothing of other disadvantages which fully justified the recommendation of the board."

Then it was said:

"The principal difficulty with the present law seemed to be that it required that an amount equal to the damages found should be assessed as benefits and that this should be assessed within a limited area. It was found that the law of 1906 in relation to the opening, extension, widening, or straightening of streets, provided that the jury should assess benefits not only upon adjoining and abutting property, but upon any and all other lots, pieces, or parcels of land which the jury might find to be benefited by the improvement. This apparently indicated a plan by which the amounts required could be raised in a more equitable manner, but as it seemed probable that in many cases the damages awarded would even then exceed the benefits which the jury might find it seemed desirable to include also a provision by which a

certain proportion of the awards could, if necesary, be paid out of some general fund.

"One of the commissioners has suggested, when the engineer commissioner recommended that the work be stopped on account of the expense, that legislation might be urged providing that the alleys be opened and a certain proportion of the expense be paid by the United States Government, another proportion by the District government, and the remainder be assessed upon the property owners in the neighborhood of the improvement. Inasmuch as the deplorable conditions of the alleys have grown up under the administration of the District government, it seems proper that a considerable portion of the expense of removing them should be borne in this way by those responsible for them; but as any payment for District purposes by the Federal Government would be contrary to the definite policy adopted by Congress it did not seem advisable to the committee to advocate such a provision."

The picture presented by the quotations I have made is not overdrawn. They do not disclose the whole truth. I have not depended on such information in reaching conclusions. I have examined enough of these slums and inspected enough of the dwellings located in them to speak of my own knowledge. The conditions are unspeakably bad. One who witnesses them for the first time is filled with a profound sense of pity and commisseration for the inmates not unmixed with a feeling of shame and resentment that a great Nation like this, one of the richest and most powerful in the world and possessed of almost unlimited resources, should allow such conditions to exist in its Capital City.

Washington is a city of striking and abrupt contrasts. One may ride along a wide, well-paved, and attractive street lined with beautiful, almost palatial, homes and turn from it upon an old, worn-out cobblestone or brick paved street lined with old, broken-down houses, many of them dilapidated and apparently unfit for human habitation. From that one can turn into what are politely called "inhabited alleys," "courts," "places," and find an appalling condition of poverty, destitution, and degradation. All this within a distance of two or three squares. Some of these alleys are blind alleys—that is to say, there is but one means of ingress and egress—and within is a labyrinth of alleys covering the entire inside of a square, with a fringe of houses around the outside, some of them little better than those within except that they are easier of access.

Within such a square you find the most degrading conditions. It is almost beyond belief that human beings can live under such conditions. They have very justly been called pest holes of crime and disease; and yet the owners of the shacks and tumbled-down and insanitary houses are making more money out of the rent of them than is being made by the owners of first-class houses and business blocks. The rents are exorbitantly high. As an example, I visited one little old brick shanty with two small rooms up and two down stairs, without running water in the house, out of repair, plaster off the walls, ill-lighted and poorly ventilated. This house was occupied by two families, each with two rooms, for which they paid $7 a month each, or $14 for this little, dilapidated, insanitary house that should have been condemned and destroyed under existing laws long since.

There is but one effective remedy for this dreadful condition. The Government should condemn the whole square as a sanitary measure and police regulation, tear everything out of it, root and branch, replat the ground, construct upon it model sanitary houses, rent them to the poorer classes of people who now inhabit the slums, and then supervise and inspect them, thus compelling the tenants to keep them in a sanitary condition inside as well as out. It will be said that all this will cost a lot of money. Yet, it will; but it will be money much better spent than are millions and millions of dollars that we are now throwing away for useless and illegal purposes. The Agricultural Department is spending and wasting millions and millions of dollars on useless experiments and in work that should be done by the States and can not legitimately be done by the National Government. The Public Health Service is spending millions more in the States in violation of the spirit of the Constitution. We are spending hundreds of thousands of dollars for the cure of hogs and cattle in the States often where the Federal authorities have no lawful right or business to enter. We spend millions for agricultural colleges and vocational schools in the States, a work that belongs to and should be left to the States. We are spending money lavishly, extravagantly, and paternally in the States. The dividing lines between the States and the Federal Government are fast disappearing by the raid of the States on the National Treasury. The States are selling their jurisdiction and their sovereignty for money. We are centralizing our Government at an alarming rate and to a degree that I am afraid few appreciate, and for purely mercenary and selfish reasons. The pork barrel is kept well filled. We are spending millions of dollars for public buildings in the States that are not needed and for the improvement of so-called rivers and creeks that are of no public use. No wonder the National Treasury is bankrupt and the people are being taxed to keep up these many illegitimate and useless expenditures. But when an effort is made to clean up the National Capital, that is within the jurisdiction of the Government and for which it is directly responsible, the purse strings are tightly drawn and the cheese paring begins. The half-and-half system is appealed to as a reason and excuse for economy. And if the half-and-half system is adhered to it may just as well be conceded now, once for all, that this necessary improvement can not be accomplished. The one-half of the money necessary for the initial work can not be raised by taxation. It would be ruinous. And so long as the Government hides itself behind the half-and-half system and contents itself by meeting one-half of the expenses, the conditions in the Capital will continue as they are now, a disgrace and a reproach to the Nation.

These are conditions that should not be allowed to exist for a day in any city in a civilized country, much less in the capital of a great nation like ours. But, it will be asked, what is the remedy? The remedy is simple and easy, but expensive. The Government should take the matter vigorously in hand. As I have said, it should condemn and clean out these alleys at whatever cost. But it should not stop when it has turned these poor people out of their homes, however poor and unsanitary they are. It should provide other homes for them at reasonable rents, to be under the inspection and control of the Government. This could be done as a matter of public safety and a sanitary measure. This duty of providing homes for the poor and incompetent within the Capital should not be left to private enterprises seeking profits. Neither the cost nor the responsibility should be divided with anybody. To assess the damages resulting from such sanitary improvements to private owners of property is entirely unreasonable and wholly unjust. Our civic pride as well as our sense of justice should impel us to act in this matter promptly and effectively. It has been done in other countries. It can and should be done in this country within its Capital, over which it has exclusive control.

Of the means resorted to in London, England, and its results the report of the housing committee, above referred to, has this to say:

"The housing of the working classes act, which was passed in 1890, and which superseded and improved previous attempts in this connection, provided not only that individual houses might be condemned as insanitary, as is done under the law of 1906 here, but also that an area containing streets and many houses might be declared 'unhealthy' and taken over by the local authority, and that the buildings might be removed, the streets rearranged, and other dwellings erected, either by agencies to which money would be furnished by the local authority or, if necessary, by the local authorities themselves. In fact, the law made it obligatory upon the local authority in London to provide housing accommodations for at least 50 per cent of the people displaced, which has since been raised by an amendment making the required provision equal to all, and in other districts to such an amount as might be determined by the local authority to be adequate under all the circumstances.

"Under this housing of the working classes act numerous wretched districts have been cleared up and comfortable and healthy dwellings provided, and although the cost to the community has been considerable in certain cases where the evils to be remedied were of long standing and very great, the law has done great good and the attention of those interested in the subject is being given to improving its operation rather than to changing it in any radical way. It aims, so far as possible, to protect the interest of the community in acquiring any property which has become detrimental to the well-being of the district, while at the same time dealing justly with the owners. The method of procedure requires the local authority to take the initiative, and where a loan is necessary, as it often is where an area is acquired, the plans for this and for the improvement of the area must be approved by the central authority in London."

And comparing the conditions there with ours, it is said further:

"It will be noticed that the situation in the District of Columbia is similar to that in England, in that the District government resembles the local authority, which can take the initiative in regard to any alleys which require attention, but which can not act without the consent of an authority not local, which in the case of the District is Congress.

"The ordinary danger in giving to public officials who are in entire control considerable discretion in the disbursement of public funds is therefore removed, and it ought to be possible for Congress to give such a plan a fair trial without incurring any very great risk."

The following, published in the Trades Unionist, is worthy of careful consideration:

"That the United States Government should make Washington the model for all cities of the country was the opinion of the delegates to the National City Planning Conference, which met in this city on May 22, 1909. It was the consensus of opinion of the delegates to this conference that the working out of the plans for the beautification along practical lines rather than for mere adornment should be the ideal worked for by all American cities in order that all classes of people shall be benefited.

"One of the speakers at the opening session of the conference was Robert A. Pope, landscape architect of New York City. He said:

"'Of prime importance to the growth of the city-planning movement in America is the realization of its true nature, its proper aim, its vast social and economical import. Because of ignorance of the true scope of city planning work in this country has not and can not, as at present understood, accomplish its primary function.

"'For example,' he said, 'we have assumed without question that the first object of city planning is to beautify. We have made the esthetic an objective in itself. We have rushed to plan showy civic centers of gigantic cost, the carrying out of which too often has been brought about by civic vanity, when pressing hard by we see the almost unbelievable congestion, with its hideous brood of evil, filth, disease, degeneracy, and crime. What external adornment can make truly beautiful such a city? Is it genuine foresight to neglect the present-day serious and fast-growing evils of congestion and bad housing which is so directly a menace to future generations—

"'To forestall the disastrous and otherwise inevitable consequences of these conditions will be the richest service that city planning can accomplish for the future. That this is its true and primary function can be abundantly established. The example of European countries, especially that of Germany, demonstrates that wise city planning, with proper regulations, can alleviate and ultimately eradicate undue congestion, the festering source of most of our disease, crime, and degeneracy. To remedy congestion, then, is to help solve some of our most threatening social and economic problems.'

"'The foregoing statement in regard to city planning and city management are probably true of all cities and are certainly true of Washington.

"'What external adornment can make truly beautiful such a city?' The Washington Times appears to have anticipated Mr. Pope's question when it said editorially:

"'No part of the greater Washington can be safely built upon a rotten foundation. There is no room in the city for such contrasts as foul alleyways and a parking system embracing the beauties of a paradise. The spirit that labors for the realization of the beautification project should at the same time strive for the elimination of the slum quarters.'

"The Washington Post says our alleys are 'pest holes'; Rev. J. M. Waldron, president of the Alley Improvement Association, brands them as 'plague spots'; President Roosevelt declared them 'a reproach to the Capital City'; and Senator McMillan 'a disgrace to our civilization.'

"'What external adornment can make truly beautiful such a city?'—a city honecombed with disease-breeding, death-dealing, and crime-producing slums. Jacob Riis says they are worse than any he ever saw in New York City or in London, and Washington's death rate, when compared with that of the cities named and nearly all the other cities of its class in the United States and Europe, seems to prove the truth of his statement.'"

If Congress will abolish the "local authority" here known as the District of Columbia, which is a mere incumbrance, and the half-and-half system and deal with this awful condition directly and with a free hand, the conditions can be eliminated from the life of the Capital, as they should be.

There can be no possible excuse for them to remain. It is a shame to every American citizen that they have been allowed to exist at all.

RED-LIGHT DISTRICT.

For 30 years, under the system of government that has prevailed here, the red-light district, with all its demoralizing influence, corruption, vice, disease, and crime was allowed to grow and flourish within a stone's throw of Pennsylvania Avenue, the thoroughfare leading from

the Capitol to the White House, and almost under the shadow of the Capitol itself. It was only within the last two years that a law was enacted by Congress removing this blot from the face of the city. And even then no remedial provisions to aid the poor unfortunates who inhabited this section was made. They were simply evicted from the only place of habitation they had and left to seek other homes as best they could. Doubtless many of them will be found in the slums or inhabited alleys and others more fortunate in the better resident portions of the city. Their vices and their misfortunes are hidden from public view, which is something, but not much. These unhappy victims of the baser passions of men need something more than this at the hands of a Government that has forcibly evicted them from the only homes they had.

Some of the good and generous women of Washington made praiseworthy efforts to ameliorate their condition at the time of their eviction, but with what success I do not know. But, at all events, the effort was not official and no aid was given them by the Government.

THE SALOONS.

Another kindred and debasing evil that has been nourished by this government of divided authority and divided responsibility is the liquor saloons. They still flourish unmolested and unashamed. Business men of Washington, too many of them, support and uphold them and antagonize any proposed law to suppress or control them, because they say to eliminate the saloon will hurt business. Not a very high standard of morality or citizenship, you will say. No; it is not, but it is the standard of commercialism, greed, and slavery to business as against every consideration of decency or good morals. Civic organizations in the city, which should be controlled by the highest standard of civic virtue and worthy citizenship, composed, in part at least, of men of high character, who cry out for a beautiful Capital City, stand opposed to the destruction of this, one of the greatest of evils. There is one partial excuse for this in respect of the action of some, at least, of these associations. Their membership is composed partly, sometimes largely, of brewers, saloon keepers, and others interested directly or indirectly in the liquor traffic and sometimes officered by such as these. Of course, such men, interested as they are, are active and energetic, always present at meetings, and frequently control meetings in the interest of the saloons as against members who are not directly interested and many of whom have not the moral courage to speak or vote their real sentiments and convictions.

When I came into the Senate there were over 500 liquor saloons in the District of Columbia. Fifty-seven of them were on Pennsylvania Avenue between the Capitol and the White House, as many as nine of them on a square in some instances. They infected the residence districts of the city and nestled about the schools and churches. At the last Congress a bill was introduced reducing the number of saloons to 300, excluding them from the residence districts, and providing more stringent control and regulation of them. The bill was strenuously opposed in committee. It was favorably reported by the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia and passed the Senate practically without opposition. In the House it was held in committee for months and could not be brought to a vote. It was finally passed by making it an amendment to the District appropriation bill, which forced a vote upon it.

The law has not accomplished all that was intended by or expected from it. The administration or maladministration of it by the excise board was so obviously bad that an investigation of the board was ordered by the Senate which resulted in a report of a committee strongly condemning the course of the excise board. It was made evident that the board was unduly favorable to the liquor interests and construed and misconstrued the law in favor of the liquor interests and against the public welfare and good morals of the District.

Here, again, there should be no divided authority or responsibility. This is a matter that interests and affects the whole country. It is a disgrace to the Nation that such conditions should be allowed to exist in its Capital City. The Congress should deal with it directly, promptly, and effectively. There should be no intervening local authority or local fears or sentiment to obstruct or hinder the complete elimination of the liquor traffic from the Capital of the Nation. Many of the States of the Union have abolished the saloon and established prohibition; others are moving forward to the same highly desirable result. The Federal Government should not be lagging behind in this great forward movement for the betterment of mankind.

POLICE STATIONS.

Another of the evils prevailing in the city that needs undivided and prompt action is its insanitary condition, not confined to the slums or poorer sections. The health, as well as the morals of the city, needs to be better safeguarded and protected than it has been in the past under the present half-and-half system of financing the affairs of the District.

The police stations of the District may be taken as an example of dangerous neglect to protect the health of the city. They are not all so bad as they might be, but some of them that I have visited are shockingly insanitary. They are poorly lighted and wretchedly ventilated. They are unfit for the police force to live and work in, and the cells, where human beings are confined before trial, sometimes innocent men, are unspeakably insanitary. For years efforts have been made to secure appropriations sufficient to provide better and more sanitary station houses, but they have been only partially successful. These antiquated and insanitary buildings are still maintained, to the everlasting reproach of a civilized nation that boasts of a beautiful capital and talks about making it a model city.

In the Washington Star of August 2, 1910, Dr. William C. Woodward, District health officer, is quoted as follows:

"I have gone as far as my power will permit. For the past two years I have recommended that immediate improvements be made in a number of the police stations and that the deplorable insanitary conditions which exist there be corrected. Maj. Sylvester has reechoed these recommendations and has given them his hearty support.

"Nothing has been done. I have no power to go further. I have absolutely no power to compel the commissioners to do anything. The conditions which prevail are open and notorious, but the health office is not to blame. It has gone the limit. The whole matter is up to the commissioners."

The doctor was mistaken in saying it was up to the commissioners. These improvements can not be made without money, and Congress has failed to appropriate the amounts necessary to correct this condition. The things that are absolutely and imperatively needed, some of which I am endeavoring to bring to the attention of Congress, can not be accomplished under the half-and-half system without imposing an unbearable burden of taxation on the taxpayers of the District. If it could under this system, the commissioners are hindered by law in making estimates for the expenses of the District to double the amount of the estimated revenue that can be raised by taxation; that is to say, the estimates are limited by the amount raised by taxation and can not exceed the amount thus supplied plus the one-half assumed by the Government. Such a system by which the hands of the commissioners are tied and the liability of the Government limited has been a dead weight on the prosperity, the morals, and the health of the city. This work of proper sanitation is the Government's problem. It should not shirk it. The amount contributed by taxation, whether one-half or more or less, should have nothing to do with it.

ENGINE HOUSES.

The engine and truck houses of the District are subject to the same criticism as the police stations, though probably not in so great a degree. The truck house in front of the Senate Office Building that has been uncovered and exposed to public view by the tearing down of the houses around it, is a sample of some of these that we have no reason to be proud of. Fortunately, its destruction is made necessary by the conversion of the ground that it stands upon into a public park and a better, more modern, and more sanitary one is promised in its place. But there are others equally in need of attention.

Some of them are infinitely worse than this one. I have visited and inspected a number of the engine and truck houses. There are 38 of them in all. One of them was constructed 58 years ago, another 51, and some over 40 years ago. But very few of them are up-to-date, modern engine houses. Many of them are insanitary in the extreme and most of them are inadequate for the purpose and inadequately equipped.

The firemen are a fine looking body of men, but a large proportion of them are compelled to live and work in quarters that are a disgrace to the city and the Nation. Let me describe one of the houses that is much the same as a number of others. The engine room, where the engine and other equipments are located and where the horses and men are quartered, consists of one room, too small for the purpose. The front space is occupied by the engine and other fire apparatus. Immediately back of this are the horses, in open stalls, extending clear across the room and immediately back of the horses, without any partition between them, and occupying a narrow strip of only a few feet, extending also across the room, the men are quartered. Literally the men live in the stable with the horses. The dormitory, or sleeping room, is upstairs. The whole building is heated, or partially heated, with one old cannon stove. There is no system for heating the entire building and no hot water for the use of the men in the different parts, the old stove being the only means of heating the building or water. The rooms are lighted by gas only. There is no side or rear entrance. Everything that goes in or out must pass through the one room at the front. All of the accumulations of the stable are taken out that way and the coal and other supplies are brought in in the same way. As the stalls of the horses take up a section entirely across the room and the men are located behind them, no one can pass through without crowding past a horse in his stall or the horse being taken out. When fuel or other necessaries are brought in it is sometimes necessary to run the engine out in the streets to make passage room. The building is miserably lighted and ventilated. At one of the engine houses, where they had no heat except from the one stove, I asked the captain if they could be kept warm by that means in cold weather, and he said no; that at night the man on watch in the room where the stove was situated had to wear a heavy coat in order to keep warm.

The house I am describing is next to intolerable in warm weather. As I have said, it is practically without ventilation. There can be no circulation of air for the reason I have stated that there are no rear or side openings. The engine that is in front of the men and the horses and between them and the only entrance for fresh air, must be kept heated and ready to go out at all hours. Just imagine, if you can, what hot weather, such as we have in Washington, means to men who have to live in a stable with a row of six horses in front of them and a heated engine in front of the horses and no ventilation from the rear. The conditions under which firemen are compelled to live in many of the engine houses of the Capital of the Nation are positively inhuman. They must live under these fearful conditions day and night, winter and summer, unprotected either from heat or cold. In addition to what I have said of the arrangement, heating, and ventilating of the houses, the buildings themselves are old, out of repair, and dilapidated.

I have perhaps said enough about the buildings. I might say much more about them. Now a word about the equipment.

The fire department is well equipped with a fine class of horses. As I have said, the men, as I saw them, seem to me to be high-class men. The chief of the department has served for 37 years and has come up from the bottom. He is a highly intelligent and capable man. But these men are handicapped by an altogether out-of-date and inadequate equipment. The day of the horse as a moving power in a fire department has passed. A fire department without motor-propelled apparatus is far behind the times and inadequate and inefficient. Besides, the replacing of the horses with motor power would render the engine houses more habitable. They would not, at least, be stables with the men living with the horses. The engine and truck houses should be equipped with motor apparatus without delay. Besides the increase of efficiency and betterment of sanitary condition it would, as has been estimated, insure a saving to the Government as between the horses and motor power of over $40,000 a year.

In a letter to me from the chief engineer of the department, after describing some of the conditions of the buildings, he says:

"Some of the greatest needs in our houses are the installation of proper heating plants to replace stoves, electric lighting as a substitute for gas, and shower baths."

Out of the large number of engine houses in the city only four or five are properly built and equipped. After seeing a number of objectionable ones I visited one of those lately built. The contrast was most gratifying. It was made with back and front entrances, lighted and ventilated from all sides, steam heated, with hot and cold water throughout, comfortable quarters up and down stairs for the men, away from the horses, with motor-power apparatus, and in every way sanitary, comfortable for the men, and up to date.

You may ask why the houses are not put in sanitary condition and properly equipped. Just because Congress will not, under the half-and-half, irresponsible system that exists, provide the money necessary even to make ordinary and necessary repairs much less build modern, sanitary engine houses properly equipped.

I do not know whether members of the District appropriation committees have visited and examined these houses as I have. I can not believe that if they had these necessary and humane appropriations would not have been made long since. It should be made the duty of that committee and the Committees of the two Houses on the District of Columbia to make a personal inspection of all public buildings at

least once a year so that they might know their needs from their own personal knowledge.

The men of the police and fire departments are the guardians of the life and property of the people of the District. They should be supplied with all that is necessary to make them comfortable and with adequate facilities and equipment for efficient and faithful service.

HOSPITALS.

The District of Columbia has a combined jail, insane hospital, and asylum hospital for the dependent people who are unable to pay for treatment at the private hospitals. These three are on the same piece of ground. There used to be a workhouse and a poorhouse connected with them. Through the most strenuous efforts of the commissioners, the Board of Charities, and other charitable organizations and private citizens other provisions have been made for a workhouse and an asylum for the aged and infirm, commonly called a poor farm, which I will notice further along, but the old hospital remains to disgrace the city and the Nation. It is composed of a number of cottages worn with age, poorly equipped, and unfit for use from age and decay. It is just about such a pretense of a hospital that one would expect to find under a system of government that would allow the slum conditions which I have mentioned to exist. For 15 years the Government has owned a suitable tract of land upon which to erect a modern hospital, such as a city of this size should have. Ever since Congress has been appealed to for an appropriation sufficient to erect such a building, but the land remains vacant. It was a fine real estate investment. The property has a speculative value of five times as much as it cost, but that does not care for the needy, sick, and afflicted.

While this imperative duty has been neglected by Congress from year to year it has been making appropriations of hundreds of thousands of dollars to privately owned hospitals, some of which needed no help but were growing rich from their business. For this neither the Government nor the class of people that it should serve have received any benefit whatever. Most of the indigent patients they refuse to receive at all, and if they do accept any the Government, notwithstanding its conribution, must pay for them.

At the hearings on the District appropriation bill for 1915 the following showing was made as to appropriations for private hospitals:

Freedman's Hospital	$665,521.23
Providence Hospital	465,079.67
Garfield Hospital	279,830.00
Columbia Hospital	276,600.00
National Homeopathic Hospital	126,168.62
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital	103,708.00
Children's Hospital	50,000.00
Grand total	1,966,907.52

Thus it will be seen that while the people of the District have been suffering for years for a decent municipal hospital, the Government has donated to private hospitals nearly $2,000,000.

The Municipal Lodging Hospital, like the Washington Asylum Hospital, is nothing less than a disgrace to any decent city. It is located in cramped, insanitary quarters in an old recidence on Twelfth Street NW., a building pronounced by all who have visited it as utterly unfit for the purposes to which it is devoted. And the influence of the owners of these same private hospitals and their friends, including some of the subservient newspapers, has been successfully used to prevent the construction of a decent modern up-to-date hospital.

What the Government should have in the city of Washington is a first-class modern hospital to care for the unfortunates that it is now caring for so indifferently and inadequately, and others needing its help. It should have a receiving and emergency hospital with all modern improvements and adequately equipped. It should at once and for all time cut off all appropriations to private hospitals. It is a misuse of public funds for which there is no proper consideration or return.

The Government hospital should be free to all kinds of practitioners of all schools of medicine and other means of healing, leaving the patients free to select their own means of healing if they have any choice. It should in that way be made one means of breaking up the existing medical monopoly, one of the worst and most oppressive of all the great trusts and monopolies of the whole country.

PARKS.

The District of Columbia has good reason to be proud of her parks. Most of them are very small, and Rock Creek Park, the largest of them all, has not been made what it should be in the interest of the whole people. It is essentially a rich man's park. It is beautiful because nature made it so and not by the expenditure of money by the Government or the District. It has been made available to people who can afford their automobile or carriage by beautiful drives. The acquisition and improvement of the park is to be highly commended, but its advantages and the pleasure to be derived from it are confined to a comparatively few people, who really need it the least. The same may be said of Potomac Park. There are no buildings, no playgrounds, no stadiums, no places of recreation, no place where the people are provided with any conveniences for meeting together to listen to music or enjoy other sources of amusement or pleasure in Potomac or Rock Creek Parks. They are not accessible to the general public by any cheap means of travel, and only long-distance pedestrians are able to see or enjoy them on foot. If the parks are intended and designed exclusively as beautiful driveways they are a great success, but if they are intended for the enjoyment of the general public, as I think they should be, they need much to make them suitable and accessible for such a purpose. In this respect they do not compare with the parks of other large cities in area, accessibility, and fitness for park purposes.

In the thickly populated down-town sections of the city ample and beautiful small parks and circles, which may be called parks, are provided and are well kept up; but, unfortunately, there this much-desired provision for outdoor pleasure and fresh air and sunshine stops. While provision has been made for the extension of all streets to the outer sections of the District on the broad lines of the plan of the original city of Washington, no provision has been made for parks, large or small, in these outside sections that are fast coming into the city and becoming thickly populated. This is a serious oversight. The people residing in these sections need the open parks even more than most of the people down town because of the inaccessibility to them of the larger parks, the resort of the people who ride in their automobiles. These people pay their share of the taxes used for the acquisition and upkeep of the larger and the down-town parks and should have local parks of their own, and this will not be made a model city until this is done.

It is maintained by some that it is unfair to tax the people for one-half of the expense of acquiring and keeping up an unusually large and expensive park system for the Capital, but this claim is unfounded. The park system of the District of Columbia does not compare with that of some, I think many, of the other cities of the country in area, beauty, availability, or usefulness and benefit to the general public, nor has it cost so much either to acquire or maintain. A comparison of the park system here and in other cities in the States was not furnished at the hearings. I have not attempted to secure information as to all other cities, but I have as to some. I give a few of them as examples:

	Acres.
Washington, D. C	5,500.00
Boston, Mass	2,575.00
Philadelphia, Pa	5,621.00
Pittsburgh, Pa	1,321.63
Baltimore, Md	2,320.65
San Francisco, Cal	1,398.00
Los Angeles, Cal	4,000.00

This will show, I think, that the park areas in Washington, if we exclude the many small parks and circles included in the area in this city, are not unusually large as compared with other cities in the country, because it is the Capital of the Nation, or for any other reason.

THE STREETS.

There are some peculiar conditions that have arisen respecting the streets and street improvements that may well be called to the attention of Congress. The streets in Washington are unusually wide and greater in number than in any other city in the country, so far as I am informed. This resulted from the elaborate way in which the city was laid out as the Capital of the country. I think this was entirely proper and has tended to enhance the beauty of the city. But for this the owners of property should not be penalized by the imposition of higher taxes or special assessments for the opening, widening, or improvement of the streets. This has been done, however, and is provided for now by law. To meet the expenses of opening a street—that is, condemning and opening it legally and on paper—the cost is assessed against abutting property. The owners must pay the assessments, often burdensome, sometimes ruinous, at once, while the street thus condemned may not be opened and put in actual use for months or even years later. This is entirely unreasonable and unjust. This is only an example. There are other assessments for public improvements. In my judgment, under the circumstances, there should be no assessments upon private property for public improvements. It is practically conceded that, by reason of its being the Capital and the great interest the Government has in maintaining it, the privately owned property should not bear the whole burden of the ordinary expenses of the District. Hence the half-and-half compromise. I am firmly convinced that this is so, and because of that fact, and the other facts that I have mentioned, I submit that the Government, after receiving the general taxes from the private property owners, should exact no more in special assessments, or otherwise, for street improvements or maintenance. But this is not quite the worst. When it was seen that new additions to the city would be laid out beyond its original limits and that streets might be laid out without conforming them to the general street system, some of the enterprising and public-spirited citizens prepared, and had introduced in Congress, a bill to extend throughout this outside territory the system of streets already provided for within the old city limits. This was obviously necessary if the beauty and symmetry of the city plan was to be preserved. But it was with the greatest difficulty that the passage of the bill was secured, and it was finally passed with the condition that the whole expense of thus laying out the streets should be borne by the people of the District. It was a stroke of economy that does not appeal to one's sense of justice or propriety.

In fact, there has been apparent, through all the years that the half-and-half system has been in operation, a disposition to burden the taxpayers of the District with expenses that should have been borne by the Government. It was a penny-wise-pound-foolish policy that has been exceedingly hurtful to the District and unjust to the taxpayers. It is the strongest kind of argument in favor of abolishing the District and making the Government directly and alone responsible for all improvements and expenses within its Capital.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

I take up Pennsylvania Avenue separately because it is unique and deserves especial attention and more heroic treatment. If one who had read about the magnificent thoroughfare of the National Capital could see it for the first time from the steps of the Capitol Building looking down toward the White House, his illusion about it would be rudely dispelled. Aside from its extreme width and, in that respect, imposing appearance, there is nothing in the Avenue to excite the pride of an American citizen. It was laid out and intended as an imposing and superb thoroughfare between the Capitol Building and the White House, something like a mile apart. But, unfortunately, the Government neglected to preserve in itself the title to the lands bordering on the street and it went into the hands of private owners and the street is lined with cheap and unsightly frame buildings, many of which have fallen into decay and become nothing less than disreputable. They are occupied as small stores, many of them second-hand and most unattractive, with here and there, at frequent intervals, a liquor saloon, often none too respectable. And now the finishing touch is added by making the center of the Avenue a parking place for automobiles. This is the national thoroughfare which the country reads about.

Are we to leave it in that condition indefinitely? Perish the thought. But what is to be done about it? Do with it just what was intended, undoubtedly, in the beginning. Make it a national thoroughfare by condemning every foot of the land bordering on the Avenue between the Capitol and the Treasury Building for a depth sufficient for the purpose and construct upon it the public buildings so much needed for the housing of the several departments of the Government. There would be plenty of room for them all, I have no doubt, and leave room for parks between them for the length of the street. In this way payments of large rents in the city for Government purposes would be avoided, the efficiency of the service would be greatly increased, and the employees of the Government now working uncomfortably in small, overcrowded, and unsanitary rooms would be properly housed and able to render the best possible service and Pennsylvania Avenue be made the most beautiful, as well as the most imposing, municipal thoroughfare in the world.

This could not, of course, be done out of the current revenues. It should be done by issuing long-time bonds for the improvement of the Capital. It should include an amount sufficient to banish the slums and

erect model sanitary houses on the ground they now occupy, and in all other ways put the city in good sanitary condition. This would not only enhance the beauty of the city and remove the plague spots that now breed crime and vice and disease, but in the long run it would be an economy.

At the present time the department buildings are scattered about the city in many places, many of them rented and poorly fitted for the purpose, difficult of access and communication by people doing business with the Government, and inconvenient in the transaction of business by the officers and employees themselves. It has been suggested that the Government acquire the south side of the street for its buildings. If this should be done and the buildings constructed, the street with magnificent and imposing buildings on one side and the one and two story frame shacks ready to collapse with age on the other, it would be an amazing spectacle.

Unfortunately, the Government buildings have not been located together, but have been scattered about the city. This was a great mistake and should be corrected as soon as possible by bringing them together on this one Avenue, thus making the buildings a continuous grouping from the Capitol to the White House. The Book of Estimates for last year showed that we were then paying nearly $600,000 a year for rented buildings. The amount, I understand, will increase this year and continue to grow in amount for the years to come, unless we construct our own buildings. This is exceedingly poor economy and bad business policy.

SIXTEENTH STREET.

Sixteenth is another street that should be made one of the distinctly national streets, and improved and protected accordingly. It is one of the most beautiful and attractive streets and drives in the city. It leads directly out from the front of the White House north to the District line, and is the principal thoroughfare to Rock Creek Park. If Pennsylvania Avenue can not be redeemed, then Sixteenth Street should be made the principal street of the city, and if both can be treated as national thoroughfares to be improved and ornamented as such it would be one commendable step toward making Washington look like a National Capital.

THE CITY HALL.

The poor old City Hall. It seems a pity to say anything about it. It is 91 years old. It gives every evidence of having gone through a long series of inefficient, irresponsible half-and-half legislation. If not, it would have been removed many years ago and replaced by an adequate and modern building in a more suitable place. It has remained so long it might be worth saving as an antique but not at its present location. It is situated on the edge of one of the beautiful parks of the city, where no business building should be allowed to remain. It is dingy with age. I have not seen the inside of it. A view of the outside is quite enough. The plastering on the outside has been off for I do not know how long in spaces of 10 feet square or more, and it looks otherwise dilapidated. It should, for the credit of the city, be destroyed, and a new building of sufficient size, modern in style, and with modern improvements, erected on Pennsylvania Avenue, where all public buildings should be brought together. A suitable building, large enough to accommodate all of the District courts should be constructed and the courts brought together.

It will be a long time before Washington can be made anywhere near a model city while such public buildings are allowed to stand. As it is now, it is a blot on the face of a beautiful park that should be removed.

THE FEEBLE-MINDED AND INEBRIATE.

For a long time efforts have been made by public-spirited citizens of Washington to secure some appropriations that would make suitable and humane provision for the unfortunate feeble-minded, and the victims of the liquor traffic that has been tolerated and legalized by the Government. The feeble-minded who are without means of support should be the especial care of the public authorities. Some home where they can be properly cared for should be provided, as has very properly been done for the aged and infirm. As it is now, some of the charitable institutions are caring for these irresponsible people by finding such places of refuge for them as they can. It is a reproach to the Government that these unfortunates should be so neglected.

As to the confirmed inebriates, they are as helpless and as much to be pitied as the others. They are equally as dependent and irresponsible. A Government that has permitted a traffic that has brought such men to their present deplorable condition should regard it as a sacred duty first to abolish the hateful and destructive traffic and then take proper care of its victims. This has not been done. Like many other imperatively needed reforms in the District, it is not likely to be done under the restrictive limitations of the half-and-half system.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

There is much complaint that the Government is not giving adequate attention and support to the public schools. The buildings are not up to date it is claimed, and there are not enough of them in some localities in the city to accommodate the children who desire to attend the schools. In addition to this there are school buildings having no grounds about them for playgrounds and outdoor recreation. This is a most serious defect that should be corrected without delay. There is under consideration a proposition to establish here a national university at Government expense. That may or may not be within the legitimate scope of governmental activities. But if it is, we had better perfect our common-school system before talking about spending the public funds for universities.

THE PUBLIC MARKETS.

Strong protests have been made against the alleged insanitary condition of the public markets. This was brought to the attention of members of this committee by a resolution of the health committee of the chamber of commerce of the city vigorously condemning the manner in which the markets were being conducted. I received a letter from the Washington Market Co., by E. O. Whitford, in which it is said:

"Many of the statements made in the report of the committee of the chamber of commerce referred to were promptly and completely refuted by John H. Sherman, District of Columbia superintendent of markets. The persons making them have since failed in any effort to substantiate them."

I do not know how "many" of the statements were refuted or how well founded they are, but other like complaints have been made. At all events, it is highly important that the markets should be kept in as nearly perfect sanitary condition as possible. One of the troubles about this and other similar conditions is that under the present systems neither the commissioners nor the health department of the District are provided with sufficient funds to do what they regard as necessary to correct and remove insanitary conditions.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURE.

If I am not wholly in error as to what the District of Columbia should and was intended to be, commerce, except so far as it is necessary to meet the wants of the people within the District, and all manufactories should be excluded from it. It should not be a place for making money by commerce, trade, or manufacture. It should be strictly limited to the purposes proper for the National Capital. Some day the whole of the District will be needed for the use of the Government. Much more of it is needed now than is being used for governmental purposes.

It may be difficult for Congress to lawfully control the use of private property for the purposes I have mentioned, but everything possible should be done to confine the District to such uses and purposes as are consistent with its character as a National Capital. Congress should feel this to be one of its responsibilities.

ATTACHED HOUSES.

It is unfortunate that the Government did not retain in itself the title to all the land within the District and lease it instead of vesting the title in private owners. This course would have enabled it to control the kind and quality of the buildings that might be constructed. As it is, many objectionable, unsightly, and insanitary buildings have been erected that will prevent Washington from becoming a model city in fact or in outward appearance for many years. One class of dwelling houses in particular should never have been allowed. The so-called attached houses, rows and rows of which are found in the city—and many others are being erected—belong to the class of objectionable buildings. They are poorly lighted and poorly ventilated as a rule and give the owners or tenants no outdoor space. Besides, from an esthetic point of view, they are unsightly and an offense to the eye. They are built mainly by speculators in real estate and sold for exorbitant prices. The excuse for building such houses is that land is so high that people of moderate means can not afford to buy or rent a detached house. This is a lamentable truth. There is no excuse, however, for the high price of lots in Washington. It is purely speculative and without any just basis or foundation. Speculators make the unreasonable prices and then construct a cheap, unsightly, and insanitary house, because they have pushed up land prices, not values, so unreasonably high that people can not afford anything better.

If it is ever expected to make Washington a model city, this kind of house building will have to be stopped.

CHARITABLE AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

I have been pointing out some of the vital conditions existing in the District that are crying loudly for betterment in the interest of public morals and public health. It gives me pleasure now to call attention to some of the good things that have been accomplished along this same line. The Occoquan Workhouse is one of these. It is now a penal institution largely devoted to the punishment and reformation of petty offenders. It is to include, when completed, a strictly reformatory branch, and a prison for those committed for graver and more serious crimes. But this last branch is to be made, just as far as possible, a reformatory institution rather than a means of punishment. It is under the direct supervision of the Board of Charities, a praiseworthy institution composed of citizens of Washington of the highest character, who generously and patriotically give of their time for the public good. I have visited the place and gone over the different branches of the work and tried to inform myself as to the success of the undertaking. It has struck me as an admirable effort to reform the morals and habits of the inmates and start them on the road to better things and a life of usefulness. It is a farm of something like 2,500 acres that was taken in its wild state, mostly a forest, and is being cleared and put into cultivation. It has its dairy, a hog ranch, as we would call it in the West, a large poultry farm, and a brick-manufacturing plant that is furnishing much of the brick used by the Government in public buildings.

As the farm is cleared, a work that is being carried forward, the land is being put under cultivation, part of it in orchard. The buildings in which the prisoners are fed and quartered are well lighted and ventilated, the inmates are well clothed and well fed, and everything is kept in excellent sanitary condition. The lumber was taken from the trees and the buildings constructed almost entirely by the work of the prisoners. There are no cells, except a half dozen or so used for necessary discipline and which are rarely used, and no walls about the grounds. Very few efforts to escape occur. There is a well-equipped hospital, for which there is a gratifying lack of use, because the general health of the inmates is unusually good. This results, no doubt, largely from the fact that they are so well housed and well fed and kept constantly at work during working hours at outdoor labor.

On the whole, this institution impressed me as an admirable one, and I am informed that it has attracted very wide and favorable attention and is being taken as a model for like penal institutions. So for once the work of the Government in the District is taken as a model. It should broaden its beneficent work until the whole city of Washington may justly be looked upon the world over as a model city.

But the results of this reform movement are greatly hindered and retarded by the existence of the slum conditions in the city, to which I have referred. Many, if not most, of the prisoners at Occoquan come out of these slums or are the product of these evil places. They are usually committed for short terms. On being released they almost certainly return to the old conditions and the old environments that made them prisoners and outcasts, sometimes because they know of nowhere else to go. As a natural result they are criminals still, and bound to be returned to Occoquan or some other prison, sooner or later, which affords another convincing argument in favor of the complete demolition of the slums.

The Institution for the Aged and Infirm is another beneficence greatly to be commended. The buildings are admirably arranged for the comfort of the old people who are there. Every effort is made by the management to make them comfortable and contented. I speak from a personal inspection as well as from information obtained from others, and am glad to be able to commend this benevolent institution to the favorable consideration of Congress.

Another of the worthy efforts to make more bearable the lot of the dependent portion of the community is the Industrial School for Dependent Colored Boys. It is located on the same farm with the aged and infirm, but is separated from that institution and is under an entirely separate and independent management. The boys are not criminals. It is not a penal institution, but entirely educational in its character. It is doing an excellent and much-needed work, and should be generously supported and its scope extended. It will keep many a boy out of the slum life and make of him a useful citizen.

The several penal, benevolent, and charitable institutions I have mentioned are an object lesson that should not be overlooked or disregarded. They show what inestimable good the Government can do for humanity and for the betterment of conditions in the District by the judicious use of the public funds for the public good. It should be an incentive to more extensive efforts to purify and elevate conditions in the District and protect and preserve the public health.

TAXATION.

The question of taxation and the share of the burden of the expenses of the District that should, in equity, be borne, respectively, by the National Government and the private owners of property in the District is the ultimate question to be considered and reported upon. The several matters which I have attempted to bring to the attention of Congress are only incidental to this main question.

They are incidents, however, which, in my judgment, should receive careful consideration in an endeavor to determine who should bear the burden, and, if it is to be divided, the proportion to be borne by each. I do not believe the burden should be divided. I think it should be borne by the Government for reasons that I have already stated and for others that might be mentioned. The whole burden of maintaining its Capital should be borne by the Government. But in consideration of this the residents and property owners should contribute, in taxes, a fair and reasonable amount to the Government for the protection and other benefits they receive from the maintenance of the city at the expense of the Government. It was conceded at the hearing by some of the advocates of the half-and-half system that this would be the ideal system and, as a matter of principle, it would be just and right. There were two things that the people of the District feared if this plan should be adopted: First, that the Government, through its Congress, would not adequately support its own Capital by the needed appropriations; and, second, that the people of the District would be overtaxed.

This view of it was very ably presented by the Committee of One Hundred, claiming to represent most of the people of the District, and by others. There is no reason to doubt the sincerity of their views or of their expression of their fears of what would result if the half-and-half system should be abolished. I think it is fair to say that the only foundation for the advocacy of the continuance of the half-and-half system was these fears. To concede that the fears themselves are well-founded is to seriously reflect upon Congress. There is no doubt, in my mind, that in some respects, and particularly respecting the matters that I have already pointed out, Congress has failed in its duty to the District and to the Nation. But this failure has occurred under the half-and-half system. I should be sorry to believe that it would be worse if that system were abolished.

I do not believe that Congress has purposely or willfully neglected the interests of the District. I think there are very few Members of either House of Congress who have made themselves familiar with the conditions in the District or appreciate its needs as they should.

I am making this extended report largely with the hope that it will help to inform Congress of some of the evils that exist here and bring about a more serious and broader view of the situation. I have been entirely convinced by the evidence taken at the hearing that the people of the District are not undertaxed. They are, in my judgment, bearing their full share of the burden of the expenses of the District. Just now, when times are hard and real estate values are depressed, I think they are being taxed too high because the assessment of real estate is too high. It is to be hoped that times will improve and set this condition right. But, aside from this, I am satisfied that real estate is appraised far beyond its real value because land values in the District are enormously inflated by speculation. This, however, can not be charged up against the Government. It is the result of inordinate greed on the part of some people, for which innocent property owners, especially the small-home owners, are suffering the penalty. The single-tax theory was very thoroughly and ably presented at the hearing. It has much to commend it. Indeed, I think it would be a good system to adopt in the District. It would simplify conditions very much and on the whole, if rightly and fairly adjusted, would be more just and equitable than the system that now prevails. It is questionable, however, whether it would be wise to attempt to adopt it in connection with the settlement of the present controversy. It will probably be adopted later on. The two civil Commissioners of the District and Justice Siddons, former commissioner, indorsed it, and other gentlemen of standing and ability gave it their earnest support. It is a question that I think should receive careful consideration at the appropriate time.

As to the half-and-half system opinion in the District as expressed at the hearing is divided. The committee was not favored with any expression of views by people outside of the District, although the whole country is directly interested in the question. There was no defense of the half-and-half system on principle. The defense of it, as I have said and as the hearings will show, was founded wholly on the fear that if it were abolished Congress would not do its duty toward the District. This is a very poor and illogical foundation for a fiscal system or form of government.

That the Government should assume the attitude of a mere contributor to the support of its Capital is not only illogical and absurd in itself but is a violation of the Constitution, which gives Congress exclusive jurisdiction over it, and thereby makes it exclusively responsible for it.

SUFFRAGE AND REPRESENTATION.

The question of suffrage is not strictly within the objects for which the committee was appointed and very properly is not covered by the general report. However, it was very fully discussed at the hearing, and may very well be considered briefly in connection with what I am saying on the general condition of the District and my reasons for thinking that it should be treated wholly as a national affair. Besides, the people of the District, or some of them, insist very earnestly that without representation they should not be taxed at all.

My views on the subject may be stated in a very few words. Local self-government within the Capital, which by the Constitution is under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, is out of the question. Being the National Capital, and the Government having such vast interests here, which will of necessity increase from year to year, Congress alone must manage its affairs. That is one of my reasons for thinking that the municipality of the District of Columbia should be abolished. But this is no reason why the franchise should not be allowed the people of the District for other purposes. It is unjust and un-American to deny the franchise to any citizen having the requisite qualifications of a voter. There is no reason that occurs to me for denying the people of the District the right to vote for presidential electors, for example. They could be given this right only by an amendment to the Constitution, but I think such an amendment might very justly and very properly be made. I submit, too, that as the District is governed by Congress the people should have some representation or representatives in that body.

There is another phase of the situation that deserves mention. There are a number of officers appointed by the President and the Commissioners of the District whose duties are confined to local affairs. It has been the custom to select for these offices men from the States. This, in my judgment, should not be allowed. No man from California or Massachusetts or North Carolina or any other State should be appointed to an office the duties of which are confined to the District of Columbia and its affairs. Such officers should be appointed from the District.

CONCLUSION.

In dealing with the problems of the District in this report I have been generously aided by the District Commissioners, Dr. William C. Woodward, health officer, officers of the Board of Charities, and other officers of the District, all of whom are genuinely desirous of bettering the social and health conditions of the District. Dr. Woodward has, in a very interesting review of sanitary conditions furnished me at my request, called attention to other matters needing attention, including the reclamation of the Anacostia Flats, which has already been entered upon; abolition of alley houses; public baths, public-comfort stations, and others. Space will not permit me to discuss all of those, but I may desire to call attention to them later.

His report indicates that conditions have improved, the death rate being decreased per thousand from 1885 to 1914 from—colored, 33.63 to 24.31; and white, 27.75 to 16.59. This is a gratifying improvement, but there is still room for greater improvement in conditions as they exist now. Of the Washington Asylum Hospital, of which I have already spoken, he says:

"The condition of the Washington Asylum Hospital and the Municipal Lodging House is, however, notorious, and these buildings should be abandoned for hospital and housing purposes."

It may seem that I have gone far astray in my treatment of the subject submitted to the committee. I have ventured to submit these various side issues for two reasons: First, because I think they should influence Congress to take the affairs of the District more directly under its control and appropriate more liberally for its needs, regardless of the half-and-half system or any liability of the District or its taxpayers; and, second, because I felt very strongly that Members of Congress should know more about the unfortunate conditions that Congress can relieve if it will than I knew before this investigation commenced and more than I think most of the Members know now. I hope what I have disclosed will help, at least, to make the conditions better understood and arouse such interest as will bring about such legislation as will cure the evils.

I have said some unpleasant things about the conditions that prevail here in Washington. I have said them with malice toward none. They are things that needed to be said, and this seemed to me to be a proper time and occasion to say them. Some of them are things that should ring out from every pulpit in the land. They should be shouted from the housetops until the conditions are corrected. All of them should challenge the attention of the civic organizations and of all good people in the District who believe in making this city pure, clean, and healthful and decent as well as beautiful. But above everything and everybody else, it should call upon Congress to take prompt and adequate steps to remove from the Capital and the Nation the stain of permitting such conditions to exist.

JOHN D. WORKS.

JANUARY 6, 1916.

Mr. WORKS. Out of order I desire to introduce two short bills proposing to carry out some of the suggestions which my statement contains. I ask that they be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 3249) to abolish the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to convey, by good and sufficient deed of conveyance, to the Government of the United States all property of the District of Columbia, of every kind and nature, real, personal, and mixed; and the United States Government, in consideration of such conveyance, shall, and does hereby, assume and will pay all the debts of every kind and nature of the said District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. That the municipality of the District of Columbia shall, upon such conveyance of its property, be, and it is hereby, dissolved and abolished, and its powers, duties, and obligations transferred to and vested in the United States, and the said District shall become and the territory now constituting the District of Columbia shall hereafter be known and designated as the City of Washington, and said City of Washington is hereby declared to be the Capital of the United States and under the direct ownership, control, and supervision of the Government, without the intervention of any municipal corporation or body.

SEC. 3. That until otherwise provided by act of Congress the officers of the District of Columbia shall be and continue as the officers of the National Government and shall perform for the Government the same duties now performed for the District of Columbia and be subject to all laws and rules and regulations now in force as to their appointment, terms of office, and removal until otherwise provided by law: *Provided*, That such Commissioners shall hereafter be known and designated as the Commissioners of the City of Washington, and all other officers of said District shall be known, respectively, and designated as officers of said City of Washington.

SEC. 4. That all privately owned property in the District of Columbia, hereafter to be designated as the City of Washington, shall be subject to reasonable and just taxes, to be used to pay the expenses of said City of Washington: *Provided*, That the rate of taxation and the basis of assessment of property shall remain as now provided by law, and all other provisions for raising revenues for said District shall remain in force and be applied to the payment of the expenses of the City of Washington as herein provided.

SEC. 5. That all moneys derived from such taxation assessments or other means provided by law shall be paid into the United States Treasury, to be applied to the expenses of said City of Washington, but the expenses of the City of Washington shall be paid by the Government out of its Treasury by appropriations made by Congress, without regard to the amount collected from privately owned property, and the property owners within the District shall not be responsible therefor, except for the payment of their taxes, the purpose and intention being to consti-

tute the District of Columbia, hereafter to be known as the City of Washington, the Capital of the Nation, and to make the Government wholly and alone responsible for its government, maintenance, upbuilding, and beautification, and to deprive the municipal government of all control over the same and to relieve the property owners and residents of the District of all such responsibility or control except for the payment of such taxes as may be lawfully assessed against them or their property.

SEC. 6. That until otherwise provided by act of Congress, taxes shall be levied, assessed, and collected as now provided by law, except that the same shall not be based upon the estimated expenses of the District, or the one-half thereof, but upon a reasonable and just estimate of the obligations of property owners and residents of the District as compensation for the benefits and advantages resulting to them from the maintenance and support of the Capital by the Government in which they live or own property, according to the rate of taxation and basis of assessment above provided for.

SEC. 7. That all causes of action that might, under the laws as they now exist, be prosecuted against the District of Columbia, whether arising before or after the passage of this act, may hereafter be prosecuted by appropriate action in the courts against the United States the same as they may under existing law be prosecuted against such District.

The bill (S. 3250) to improve the sanitary condition of the city of Washington, D. C., was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That square 28 of the city of Washington, D. C., because of its insanitary condition, the character and quality of its buildings, and their dilapidated and insanitary condition, is hereby declared to be dangerous to the public health, detrimental to public morals and the public safety, and a public nuisance.

SEC. 2. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized and directed to acquire for the Government of the United States by purchase or condemnation the title to said square for the purpose of razing the buildings situate thereon and constructing and maintaining thereon, as hereinafter provided, sanitary dwelling houses for the use of tenants.

SEC. 3. That upon acquiring title to said property the said commissioners shall cause the buildings thereon to be removed, the said square replatted, with ample streets and passageways and means of ingress and egress, and construct thereon model sanitary houses of moderate size to be rented by the Government to the poor and the laboring classes at reasonable and moderate rentals.

SEC. 4. That the Government shall hold and retain title to said square for the purposes above mentioned and the improvement of the sanitary condition of the said city of Washington, and the said commissioners shall provide such supervision, control, and inspection of said property as to make and continuously maintain it in a sanitary and healthful condition, free, as far as possible, from immorality and crime.

SEC. 5. That there is hereby appropriated of the moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $600,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

PRODUCTION OF BINDING TWINE.

Mr. McCUMBER. I submit a concurrent resolution, and I desire to present a little article from the press on the subject. I ask that the resolution may be read.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 5) was read, as follows:

Whereas binding twine is one of the large items of expense in the production of grain; and

Whereas it has been alleged in the public press and by individuals that the present price thereof is exorbitant and is fixed and controlled by certain persons and corporations: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate of the United States (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Attorney General be, and he is hereby, authorized and instructed to investigate and report to Congress what companies and corporations are engaged in the importation of sisal and manila hemp and the production of binding twine, and to what extent, if any, they control the price thereof, and whether there are any combinations or agreements to fix and control the wholesale or retail prices of sisal and manila binding twine in the United States.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I ask that the Secretary may read the following editorial, which is in the form of a letter of A. O. Sather, of Starkweather, N. Dak., published in the Starkweather Tribune of December 30, 1915, which explains the necessity and propriety of the resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Secretary will read.

The Secretary read as follows:

A PROTEST—PROMINENT LOCAL IMPLEMENT DEALER URGES FARMERS TO WAGE WAR ON SISAL TRUST.

Permit me to ask space in your valuable paper to call attention to something I believe to be of considerable importance. I have it on good authority that a corporation composed of American bankers has been formed for the purpose of controlling the price of sisal imported into this country for the manufacture of binding twine and rope. The bankers interested control the National City and Chase National Banks, of New York City; the Commercial International Bank, of Chicago; the Mississippi Valley Trust Co., the Whitney National Bank, and the Interstate Trust Co., all of New Orleans. The permanent officers and directors will be elected in a few days. Among them will be Messrs. Waxler and Dinkins, of New Orleans; Breckenridge and Jones, of St. Louis; and one or two other bankers of New York and Chicago. Levi Meyer has been engaged as corporation counsel.

Now, I have been engaged in the implement business 18 years, and am somewhat familiar with trust prices. Before the Spanish-American War I sold sisal twine for 6 cents a pound and made a fair profit. Some of our American bankers then formed a trust in Yucatan, Mexico, where the sisal fiber is grown. They have controlled the price and output ever since, and immediately the price jumped to 10 cents a pound, and has remained about that ever since. The new corporation has served notice that twine prices will be advanced 2 cents a pound over last year, and we are absolutely at their mercy. I was thinking it was my duty to so inform the public. I believe the farmers' clubs should correspond with our representatives in Washington and see what they can do. I am sure the implement dealers at their various State conventions will take some action, but I believe a protest direct from the farmers, who are the only ones robbed, would be more effective.

Yours, respectfully,

A. O. SATHER.

Mr. McCUMBER. I ask that the letter just read may accompany the resolution to the proper committee. I do not know what has been the usual practice with reference to this character of resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. To the Committee on Manufactures, the Chair would suggest.

Mr. STONE. There was much confusion while the Secretary was reading. May I ask the Senator a question? The article just read refers to sisal grass or to sisal?

Mr. McCUMBER. Yes; the binding twine made from it.

Mr. STONE. Has the Senator a resolution pending to investigate the question?

Mr. McCUMBER. No, Mr. President; I offer a concurrent resolution instructing the Attorney General to investigate the matter. A trust is charged with violating the law; the names are given of those who compose the trust or combination; and therefore it is an easy matter for the Department of Justice to make the investigation. I have deemed it a subject proper for the joint action of Congress rather than a mere matter of information to be obtained from the Attorney General's office.

Mr. CURTIS. I should like to suggest to the Senator from Missouri that I had a letter upon the same subject yesterday and brought it to the attention of the Trade Commission. I think perhaps that commission may have jurisdiction of the matter.

Mr. STONE. I was going to remark that I have had communications of like kind, and I was wondering just what would be the best plan of proceeding. Possibly that adopted by the Senator from North Dakota is about the best thing available for us to do. We all know, at least many of us know, that there was a great shortage of sisal some time ago, due to disturbed conditions in Mexico, and efforts were made to get ships to bring it out. As I recall, some provision of that kind was made for transporting it across the water. There was great difficulty in getting it from the interior of Yucatan. Until very recently I had not heard of the combination referred to in the communication read a moment ago.

If there is a combination of that kind to absorb the output from Yucatan and practically filch from the manufacturers or farmers of this country——

Mr. OVERMAN. Mr. President, we can not hear a word on this side of the Chamber.

Mr. STONE. I would be very glad, indeed, if some means might be adopted to take drastic action as speedily as possible.

I do not know, Mr. President, just how long it would take the State Department to get hold of this information, to gather the facts, and to institute suit in the courts; things of that kind run along quite a while. I had, however, hoped that some Senator possibly had in mind some way of getting directly and more speedily the facts.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I simply wish to say that the letter which has been read into the RECORD gives the full names of all the banks, corporations, and others who are interested in the combination, as well as the names of their attorneys. Therefore it presents to the department the principal information along which it can make very speedy investigation. What we wish first to obtain is the information itself as to whether there is a combination. I know of no reason now why sisal can not be easily obtained from Yucatan, or wherever it may be raised; but there is no question that notice has been served that there will be an immediate rise in the price of binding twine and of sisal. No reason is given for that, but there is suggested here a new combination extending its scope and powers over the production and importation of sisal and the manufacture of twine. I believe there will be little difficulty on the part of the department in speedily ascertaining what the facts are, reporting them to Congress; and if, in the course of the investigation, the Department of Justice finds there is such a combination against the interstate-commerce law and against the law pertaining to trusts, it will of its own volition act on that without any direction from the Congress.

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. President, I wish to say just a word with reference to the question which has been discussed by my colleague [Mr. McCUMBER]. Those of us who are familiar with the conditions of agriculture and know something about binding twine are also familiar with the fact that it is not only the price of sisal that has advanced but that it is the price of the twine after it has been manufactured; and, had it not been for the fact that twine is being manufactured in some of the States,

for instance in the State of Minnesota and to some extent in the State of North Dakota——

Mr. TOWNSEND. It is also manufactured in the State of Michigan.

Mr. GRONNA. And in Michigan also—the price of twine would be a great deal higher than it now is. We know, however, that there has been a combination in existence, not for a few years, but for very many years, and that this combination has been able to unduly advance the price of this article, which is absolutely indispensable to the farmer.

Mr. President, I receive a great many communications with regard to this matter, and I believe that the course taken by my colleague is a feasible one. I think, however, that his resolution should go to the Committee on Agriculture, because that committee, I think, is as much interested in the affairs pertaining to the farm as is any other committee. So I simply suggest that the matter be referred to that committee.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I will ask the Senator from North Dakota if this resolution simply asks for information or does it ask for an investigation?

Mr. McCUMBER. It asks for an investigation.

Mr. SMOOT. By a committee of Congress?

Mr. McCUMBER. No; an investigation by the Department of Justice of the charges set forth in the information and editorial which has been read.

Mr. SMOOT. I simply rose to suggest to the Senator that the easiest way to get at it would be to put it in the form of a Senate resolution. Then it would not have to be acted upon by the other House. The same investigation could be made under a Senate resolution direct as under a concurrent resolution.

Mr. McCUMBER. I differ with the Senator on that point, Mr. President. If it were the intention of the resolution to elicit information only, I think the suggestion would be very proper, and I would have taken that course; but as the purpose of the resolution is to instruct the Department of Justice to make an investigation of the subject, it seems to me that the resolution should be acted upon by both Houses.

The VICE PRESIDENT. To what committee does the Senator desire the resolution referred?

Mr. McCUMBER. I ask that it be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will be so referred.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia. I submit a resolution and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The resolution (S. Res. 49) was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Appropriations, or any subcommittee thereof, be authorized during the Sixty-fourth Congress to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding $1 per printed page, to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be pending before said committee, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions of the Senate.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I think the resolution should be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia. I will say to the Senator that the resolution is in the stereotyped form of all such resolutions.

Mr. SMOOT. Will there be any expense attached to it?

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia. I presume there will be expense if hearings are held.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is of opinion that the resolution should be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, and it will be so referred.

ARMY POSTS.

Mr. KENYON. I submit a resolution requesting certain information from the Secretary of War, and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The resolution (S. Res. 48) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War furnish to the Senate, if not incompatible with public interest, the following: A statement showing—

First. A list of all Army posts in the United States and their locations.

Second. The amounts that have been expended in the establishment and construction of each of said Army posts.

Third. The amount expended yearly for the last 10 years in maintaining each of said Army posts, and if any of them have not been maintained for said years the amount expended during the years they have been maintained.

Fourth. The use now being made of each of said Army posts and the use that has been made during each year of their existence for the last 10 years.

Fifth. Whether or not all of said Army posts are of military necessity in properly carrying on the work of the War Department.

Sixth. Whether or not some of said Army posts, in the interest of economy and without diminishing efficiency, could be abolished or consolidated; and if so, which ones.

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Pursuant to the notice I gave on yesterday, I submit the following resolution:

The resolution (S. Res. 50) was read and referred to the Committee on Rules, as follows:

Resolved, That Rule XXV, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, be amended as follows:

Insert after the paragraph which reads, "A Committee on Revolutionary Claims, to consist of five Senators," a new paragraph to read as follows:

"A Committee on Roads, to consist of 17 Senators, to which shall be referred all proposed legislation relating to the construction and maintenance of roads."

THE PUBLIC REVENUE.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. President, I wish to give notice that on Thursday, the 13th instant, I shall address the Senate on so much of the President's annual message as relates to the public revenue.

CONDITION OF JEWS IN COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. I ask unanimous consent to take from the table Senate resolution 45, submitted by me on yesterday, but which, on the request of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. STONE] was laid over until to-day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the resolution, which will be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 45) was read, as follows:

Whereas in the various countries now engaged in war there are 9,000,000 Jews, the great majority of whom are destitute of food, shelter, and clothing; and

Whereas millions of them have been driven from their homes without warning, deprived of an opportunity to make provision for their most elementary wants, causing starvation, disease, and untold suffering; and

Whereas the people of the United States of America have learned with sorrow of this terrible plight of millions of human beings and have most generously responded to the cry for help whenever such an appeal has reached them: Therefore be it

Resolved, That, in view of the misery, wretchedness, and hardships which these 9,000,000 Jews are suffering, the President of the United States be respectfully asked to designate a day on which the citizens of this country may give expression to their sympathy by contributing to the funds now being raised for the relief of the Jews in the war zones.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. Mr. President, I most respectfully ask for the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, on yesterday when the Senator from New Jersey offered the resolution and had it read I was engaged in conversation with some Senators near by, so that I only heard a part of it and hence asked him to let it go over until this morning, which he kindly consented to do. Before the holiday adjournment the Senator from Indiana [Mr. KERN] offered a resolution very similar applying to the Polish people who have suffered as a result of the war, and it was unanimously agreed to. I see no reason whatever why this resolution of like kind should not be agreed to. The reasons that induced the Senate to act favorably on the resolution offered by the Senator from Indiana certainly apply in the present instance; and, as I have said, I see no objection, Mr. President, to the adoption of this resolution, as I saw no objection to the adoption of the one offered by the Senator from Indiana.

The Poles and the Jews of Europe have no distinctive government of their own. Their position is anomalous. I would question very much the propriety, whatever the sympathy of Senators might be, of having the Congress, or either branch of it, take action of this general character with respect to any of the organized nations engaged in war. We have heard more or less sympathetic expressions on the floor of the Senate in the past respecting Belgium, and possibly Serbia; but I think Belgium and Serbia, being organized nations, hold a different attitude with respect to our Government from that of the Poles or the Jews.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. STONE. I do.

Mr. GALLINGER. I have been listening with interest to the Senator. Does not the Senator think that our sympathies and our contributions, if need be, should go out to the Armenians quite as much as to these other people who have not organized governments? I say that not out of hostility to this resolution at all.

Mr. STONE. Yes, I understand; and, of course, I think it would be a beautiful tribute and expression of American generosity and kindliness to have our sympathy and our contributions go out to the people of Armenia or to any other people who need them.

Mr. President, I hope the resolution will be adopted.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

Mr. FALL. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the resolution which I offered on yesterday. I think it is Senate resolution 42.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator desire to have it read?

Mr. FALL. I do.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 42), submitted by Mr. FALL on the 5th instant, was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the President be requested, if not incompatible with the public interests, to inform the Senate upon the following subjects and to transmit to the Senate the documents, letters, reports, orders, etc., hereinafter referred to.

First. Is there a government now existing in the Republic of Mexico; and, if so,

Second. Is such government recognized by this Government; how is such government maintained and where; who is now the recognized head of such government and is the same a constitutional government?

Third. By what means was the recognition of any government in Mexico brought about and what proceedings, if any, were followed prior to and resulting in recognition, in any conference between this country and Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Guatemala, and any other country or countries?

Fourth. What assurances has the government of Mexico given this Government as to its course in protecting American lives and property in Mexico and in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California; and, if such assurances have been given, what evidence has this Government of the ability of such government to fulfill its promises and obligations in the premises?

Fifth. What orders or instructions have been issued to our officials and armed forces on or near the Mexican border for the protection of the lives, property, and peace of American citizens along said border?

Sixth. What assurances have been received from the Mexican government, or requested by this Government, as to payment of American damage claims for injury to life or property of our citizens resulting from the acts of Mexico, or citizens of that country, within the past five years?

Seventh. What assurances have been given by the Mexican government as to the protection of foreigners and citizens, and particularly in the free exercise of their religion in public or in private?

Eighth. Reports of the Brazilian minister to Mexico, made to this Government by letter or otherwise, while said minister was representing this Government in Mexico; also reports of American consuls and consular representatives in Mexico during the past four years, together with reports from any special or other sources of information available or in hand, concerning or relating to Mexican affairs and conditions or to Mexican officials or military and factional leaders, reports of the actions of the Red Cross in Mexico, and their reports to this Government.

Ninth. Data, letters, and reports relating to the closing of the port of El Paso and reopening same to importations of meat from Juarez, and also to the setting aside or revocation of any decrees or orders of Villa concerning mining property.

Tenth. Information concerning the occupation of Vera Cruz by our land and naval forces, duration of such occupation, our administration of affairs during such occupancy, and the date and cause of the evacuation of Vera Cruz, with all correspondence concerning such evacuation.

Mr. FALL. Mr. President, the purpose of this resolution, of course, is made clear by its contents as read. The last official word which we had from the President of the United States as to Mexico, or as to conditions in Mexico, as to the existence of a government or the nonexistence of a government in Mexico, was in his message to the Congress of the United States of April 20, 1914, wherein he asked the Congress to ratify his act in sending the land and naval forces of the United States to occupy Vera Cruz and to secure from the then de facto Government of Mexico reparation for insults offered the flag of the United States.

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BECKHAM in the chair). Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Nevada?

Mr. FALL. For the purpose of a question.

Mr. PITTMAN. I do not desire to interrupt the Senator's speech, since he is making an address on the subject; but I desire to know, as a matter of information, whether or not the calendar has been disposed of.

Mr. FALL. That information is for the Chair and not for the Senator from New Mexico to extend.

Mr. PITTMAN. I was awaiting, of course, to be informed by the Chair. Has the morning business been closed?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands it has not been.

Mr. LODGE. Morning business has not been closed. This is morning business, coming over from a previous day.

Mr. PITTMAN. As I understand the rule in this matter, then, the remarks at this hour on morning business are limited to five minutes to each Senator. Of course I do not have any idea of raising that question. That was not my object in addressing the Chair. I simply want to insist that the calendar be taken up in its proper order and manner from now on.

Mr. FALL. If the Senator is making a point of order, of course I will yield for that purpose. I yielded for a question. If the Senator has a point of order to make, of course he has a perfect right to make it.

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President, I will not raise the point of order this morning.

Mr. FALL. I thank the Senator.

Mr. President, in the message sent or delivered to this Congress on April 20, 1914, the President of the United States said that "if we are to accept the tests of its own constitution, Mexico has no government." We had heard from the President of the United States prior to April 20, 1914. In his message of December 2, 1913, the President informed the Congress that "Mexico has no government." He further informed the Congress at that time that "we are the friends of constitutional government in America." We had heard from the President prior even to December 2, 1913, when in a message he said to the Congress of the United States that he had sent a personal representative to Mexico to demand of the de facto government of Mexico certain things.

Among the demands which he stated to us he had made upon the de facto government of Mexico, as he claimed it to be—the constitutional government of Mexico, as Mexico claimed it to be, and as it was recognized to be by the majority of the great nations of the world—the President said to the Congress that he demanded, in the absence of any "universally acknowledged political authority there," that security be given "for an early and free election in which all would agree to take part" and "all parties to abide by the result."

In 1913 the President of the United States demanded that prior to recognition of any government in Mexico there should be a fair and free election in which all citizens should take part and all should agree to abide by the result. On the opening of this Congress, as is customary, the President of the United States delivered a message to the Congress. Remember that we had heard nothing from him since April 20, 1914, with reference to Mexico until on December 7 he addressed the Congress. His only reference to Mexico in his message was in the words which I shall read. These words followed an expression of opinion from the President of the United States as to our course with reference to Latin America generally; and he says:

> We have been put to the test in the case of Mexico and we have stood the test. Whether we have benefited Mexico by the course we have pursued remains to be seen.

In view of the doubt expressed by the President of the United States as to whether some course which has been pursued by this Government, without Congress being informed as to what that course was, will inure to the benefit of Mexico, certainly the Congress of the United States is entitled to know officially what has been done by this Government with reference to Mexico since April 20, 1914. Therefore I propose that we should request of the President information, first, as to whether there is a government in Mexico; second, whether he has recognized that government.

We are to presume that some government has been recognized by the President of the United States as existing in Mexico, because we now have pending before the Senate of the United States—the coordinate branch of the United States Government which must be consulted and join with the President in these constitutional matters—the nomination of an ambassador to Mexico. We are asked to confirm the nomination of an ambassador to a country which, judging from the last word uttered by the administrative department of this Government, has no government—de facto, de jure, constitutional, or otherwise.

If, since the last message of the President upon this subject, circumstances have arisen which have justified him in the recognition of some government in Mexico, Congress should have been informed before or at the time the nomination of the ambassador was sent in, provided the course heretofore universally pursued by Presidents of the United States, from the time of Washington down to that of Woodrow Wilson, had been followed; provided we are not to do in this matter as we have done in various others—break precedents, rather than follow them.

Mr. President, I would be the last Senator to question the undoubted right of the President of the United States to recognize a foreign government. This recognition can be effected in many ways—by the appointment of an ambassador, for example, or by accepting an ambassador, granting exequaturs to ambassadors or diplomatic officers sent here by such government as requests recognition. No one questions this right in the President of the United States. But in no instance, in so far as I have read the diplomatic history of this country, has any President ever, under any circumstances, recognized a new government or

a change in an old government without imparting to the Congress of the United States his reasons for such recognition, together with the fact that he has so recognized such government. Numerous instances can be cited to sustain this proposition, if necessary, and to the general proposition I know of no exception.

This being the case, Mr. President, and particularly in view of the doubt expressed by the President as to whether some action which he has taken with reference to Mexico will be of any avail to that country, it is certainly the duty of the Congress of the United States, which is called upon now under the Constitution to act jointly with him with reference to Mexican affairs, to request most respectfully of him information as to such affairs and the basis upon which he has acted, if he has acted, and the basis upon which he has sent to the Senate of the United States the name of an ambassador to Mexico, when the last word we had heard from him was that there was no government and that he refused to recognize a government except under certain circumstances.

I for one would like to know, and I think the Senate and the Congress and the people of the United States would like to know, whether there is a government in Mexico, whether it has been recognized by the Government of the United States; and they would like to know, Mr. President, whether the President of the United States has been able to enforce his ideas as he has expressed them, not only to the Congress but also to the people of the United States, in his Indianapolis speech, for example, with reference to Mexico, and the various speeches he has made upon various occasions to various bodies upon what should be done in Mexico. I should like to know, for example, if the magnificent sentiments which he uttered to Mr. Blythe and which were reported by Mr. Blythe in an interview in the Saturday Evening Post have been carried out by the President in action. I should like to know, Mr. President, what the action of the Government of the United States has been, and compare it with the fair words and the manly phrases of the President of the United States.

Now, as to this inquiry and as to whether it is proper. Mr. President, some very high authorities have spoken with reference to the duty of Congress in matters of this kind. I am going to read, Mr. President, from one:

> It is the proper duty of a representative body to look diligently into every affair of government and to talk much about what it sees. It is meant to be the eyes and the voice and to embody the wisdom and will of its constituents. Unless Congress have and use every means of acquainting itself with the acts and the disposition of the administrative agents of the Government, the country must be helpless to learn how it is being served; and unless Congress both scrutinize these things and sift them by every form of discussion, the country must remain in embarrassing, crippling ignorance of the very affairs which it is most important that it should understand and direct. The informing function of Congress should be preferred even to its legislative function. The argument is not only that discussed and interrogated administration is the only pure and efficient administration, but, more than that, that the only really self-governing people is that people which discusses and interrogates its administration. * * * It would be hard to conceive of there being too much talk about the practical concerns and processes of government. Such talk it is which, when earnestly and purposefully conducted, clears the public mind and shapes the demands of public opinion. (Congressional Government, 1885, pp. 303–304.)

And again, Mr. President, the same authority speaking of the difficulty encountered by the Congress of the United States in obtaining information from the administrative officers, says:

> [From State and Federal Governments of the United States, by Woodrow Wilson, 1889. (Par. 232, "The Senate and the Executive," pp. 101–102.)]
>
> But it is not always easy to get legislative questions fully and correctly answered, for the officers of the Government are in no way responsible to either House for their official conduct; they belong to an entirely separate and independent branch of the Government; only such high crimes and misdemeanors as lay them open to impeachment expose them to the power of the Houses. The committeees are, therefore, frequently prevented from doing their work of inquiry well, and the Senate has to act in the dark.

The last quotation, Mr. President, that I may not be misunderstood as I have been before in making quotations in the Senate from possibly not so high authorities, I will state is from the discussion of the Senate and the Executive as contained in the "State and Federal Governments of the United States," by Woodrow Wilson. The first quotation is from "Congressional Government," by Woodrow Wilson.

Mr. SHERMAN. May I ask the Senator a question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. FALL. I do.

Mr. SHERMAN. Along in the same connection, if I remember the authority correctly, did the Senator find that the author opposed cloture in the Senate and said that the Senate was a council of revision which furnished the most valuable part of congressional Government?

Mr. FALL. I think so. I have found various expressions from the same high authority as to the necessity for "pitiless publicity" bearing upon the deliberations of the Congress of the United States, and various expressions as to secret caucus legislation and secret committee legislation, and as to the deliberations of Congress and the entire Government of the people being controlled by a few strong men heading committees, and have found insistence upon publicity, insistence upon discussion, as repeatedly the same author has insisted upon discussion and full deliberation in legislative halls.

Now, Mr. President, in view of the authority which I have quoted, I think we are entitled to ask an answer and as early an answer as convenient from the administrative department upon the propositions touched upon in this resolution.

In examining other authorities upon this subject, scrutinizing the acts of other Presidents of the United States, it will be found that even where the President of the United States, as in Mexico in 1848 and 1849, had no minister representing this Government and where the President appointed a special representative to examine into affairs that he might act intelligently as the President of the United States—as we are informed, through the press, that President Wilson has repeatedly done with reference to Mexico—the President of the United States upon the first meeting of Congress has seen fit invariably, as was done by Mr. Buchanan in the instance cited, to convey the information to the Senate as to what he had done and to say to them in sending in Mr. McLane's nomination as the ambassador to Mexico that he had instructed Mr. McLane to recognize the Juarez government, because, upon examination, he had discovered that Juarez was the constitutional President of Mexico.

Without an exception, in so far as I have been able to discover, Mr. President, every President of the United States heretofore has invariably fully informed Congress, of his own motion, as to these matters. I recall one instance in which President Jackson, who has been spoken of rather favorably by the eminent author from whom I have quoted, sent a message to the Congress of the United States, in which he said he would not raise the question as to whether it was his constitutional prerogative or whether he should act jointly with the Congress of the United States in the recognition of a foreign government. As late as 1877, with reference to Mexico, almost a similar condition of affairs existed apparently as exists now, when Diaz claimed to be the constitutional President of Mexico.

Upon investigation during the recess of Congress the President of the United States convinced himself that he was the de facto governing power or President of Mexico, and he stated to Congress the reasons for such belief at its first meeting, saying that he would have recognized him as President of Mexico except for the fact that there was a disturbance at Brownsville, Tex., on this side of the river, caused by marauding bands of Mexicans coming from the other side, and that therefore he had so far failed to recognize Mr. Diaz. He did later in 1878 recognize Diaz as the President of Mexico, but it was after the United States Government, under the orders of the Secretary of War, had sent armed troops of the United States across the Mexican border in pursuit of those marauding bands and had recaptured the stolen property and punished the thieves and murderers. It was after a Secretary of State of the United States had notified Mexico that the first duty of a Government was to protect its citizens, that it made no difference to this Government how such protection was brought about, whether enforced by treaty, by judicial decision, by administrative action, or whether it must be forced at the point of the rifle; and in this instance he notified the minister that the protection of Americans on this side of the line and the punishment of those who had assaulted them or attacked them would be meted out to them in Mexico if they should not be caught in this country. Mr. Evarts was Secretary of State, and his communication was to Mr. J. W. Foster, ambassador to Mexico and father-in-law of the present Secretary of State.

Without exception, as I have said, Mr. President, it has been the universal custom to send to the Senate and to the Congress of the United States, certainly in every annual message of the President, full information as to foreign affairs and as to matters of importance involving this Government.

During this administration alone, for the first time in my knowledge, so far as I am able to read history, has any President dared to ignore the coordinate branch of the Government, the Congress of the United States, as it has been ignored in almost every instance by the present occupant of the White House.

Mr. President, I have read some of the words of the President as to what he should demand in Mexico prior to recognition of the government. The matters which I have referred to as having been given utterance to in public speeches I shall not refer to at length. I have confined myself to those words which were uttered to the Congress of the United States. He has uttered other words, Mr. President, also with reference to what he should do in Mexico. When he said that Mr. Huerta had refused his demands, in closing his message to the Congress of the United States, he said:

> We should let everyone who assumes to exercise authority in any part of Mexico know in the most unequivocal way that we shall vigilantly watch the fortunes of those Americans who can not get away, and shall hold those responsible for their sufferings and losses to a definite reckoning.

Now, Mr. President, mark the significance of those words. We should notify all those responsible for the suffering or injuries to Americans in Mexico that we should hold them to a definite reckoning. These were brave words, Mr. President, uttered in 1913. I should like to know, and I have no doubt other Members of Congress would like to know, whether in the recognition of a de facto or "first chief" government in Mexico the President of the United States has required of him assurances that those guilty of inflicting suffering and outrage upon the citizens of the United States should be held to a "definite reckoning." I should like to know, and I have no doubt other Members of Congress would like to know, whether there was any arrangement made prior to the recognition of the Government of Mexico with reference to payments for damages heretofore done, damages caused by destruction of property, by destruction of life, by assaults upon American citizens. I should like to know, and I have no doubt Congress would like to know, whether similar words to those uttered by Evarts, Secretary of State, and McCrary, Secretary of War, in 1877 and 1878, have been uttered by this administration prior to the recognition of a de facto government in Mexico.

Mr. President, I am for one tired of seeing the United States, by treaty, by act, by recognition, tied hand and feet as this administration has demanded that it do tie itself in everything, and then get nothing. I want to know before I vote to confirm an ambassador to any Mexican government whether any assurances have been given by that government that outrages shall be, at least, paid for. The general impression seems to be that any foreign nation can with a few dollars satisfy the conscience of the people of the United States and continue to perpetrate such outrages as they may choose to perpetrate upon its citizens. I should like to know whether when allowing the land forces of Mexico to pass through our borders for the purpose of crushing one faction in Mexico we had secured from the faction we were assisting with our forces any assurances that damages heretofore done should be paid for and that damages hereafter to be inflicted, if any are inflicted, should be recompensed at any rate. What assurances have we? Are we not entitled to that information before we are asked to confirm an ambassador? Clearly, Mr. President, I think we are.

Mr. President, I might take up much more time of the Senate in discussing this matter, and I shall have much more to say about it in the future. I have not attempted to go into Mexican affairs this morning, but simply to discuss this resolution from the standpoint that it should be adopted, and that the request contained in it should be complied with. I know that if that information is not obtained I may be able hereafter to impart some from knowledge which I possess.

Mr. President, one phase of this matter which impresses me very strongly is this. If Carranza has been recognized by this Government lately, it would not be the first time that we had practically recognized Mr. Carranza and put him in power in Mexico. We invited him into what is known as the Niagara Conference—the A B C mediation—which was called for the purpose of settling troubles between Woodrow Wilson and Victoriana Huerta concerning a certain flag incident. We invited Carranza to send delegates to that mediation in the attempt to settle the entire Mexican question.

Shortly after the adjournment at Niagara Falls Mr. Huerta left Mexico, turning the city and the archives over to Mr. Carbajal. The Government of the United States was called upon to obtain assurances from Carranza, before permitting him to take over the reins of government from Carbajal, for the protection of life and property in the City of Mexico of Mexican citizens and of foreign citizens, as well as those of citizens of the United States. Mr. President, I should like to know whether the newspaper reports to the effect that this Government refused to demand such assurances at that time were correct. I have no other source of knowledge.

Carranza took charge of the City of Mexico; and there is this difference between the status at that time and at the present: He has not dared to go into the City of Mexico since his recent recognition by this Government. The newspapers on yesterday reported that Mr. Carranza had called Pablo Gonzales, his officer in command in the City of Mexico, and Alvaro Obregon, the commander of the Department of the North, into consultation with him; that the matter to be considered, as given out from the State Department to the newspapers—not to Congress—was the re-formation of a cabinet. Now, recall for a moment the fact that, in so far as our information goes, Mr. Carranza does not even pretend to be the president pro tempore of Mexico, and is, as we read through the newspapers in the words from the State Department, recognized by this Government as the "first chief of the de facto government" of Mexico. Yet we are now told that he is forming a cabinet and has summoned two of his generals there for the purpose, apparently or presumably, of assisting or counseling in the formation of a cabinet.

Where is this meeting to be held—in the capital of Mexico? Not at all. Under the constitution of Mexico, under the laws of Mexico, Mexico City is the capital of Mexico. This meeting is to be held either in the town of San Luis Potosi or of Queretaro, between 100 and 300 miles from the City of Mexico. Why not in the city, if there is a government in Mexico fit to be recognized by this Government? Why should not the formation of a cabinet at least be left until Mr. Carranza takes full charge in the City of Mexico? Is it possible that the rumors afloat on the border, throughout Mexico, and in various parts of this country are true that Pablo Gonzales occupies one portion of the City of Mexico and Emiliano Zapata the other, and that they are jointly levying taxes and dividing the revenues between them? Is it possible that the rumors are correct that Mr. Carranza occupies and controls Tampico bay, city, and harbor, and that the great oil fields of Tuxpam are controlled by the Villistas, and that the Villistas and the Carranzistas are jointly levying taxes upon the owners of the oil wells there and dividing the revenue? We have no knowledge about it.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. FALL. I do.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Do I correctly understand the Senator from New Mexico to say that Mr. Carranza does not even pretend to be the President of Mexico?

Mr. FALL. He does not; and not only does he not pretend to be so, but, if the Senator from Connecticut will permit me to answer him in my own words, the cause of the breach between Carranza and his generals was that upon their written demand, signed by Alvaro Obregon, commander in chief of the Department for the Northwest, and Francisco Villa, the commander in chief of the Department of the North, he refused to become president pro tempore.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. My purpose in asking that question, Mr. President, is to further ask the Senator from New Mexico to whom the ambassador, whose name has been sent to the Senate for confirmation, purports to be accredited?

Mr. FALL. I can not answer from knowledge. I am asking information from the President upon that subject. I can only answer upon the best of my information and belief. He is designated officially by the Government of the United States as "the first chief of the de facto government of Mexico." I think that is his official designation, as carried in the Department of State.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. The Senator from New Mexico does not mean to say that the President has so designated an ambassador?

Mr. FALL. My information, sir, is that he is so designated by the Department of State, at least.

Mr. LODGE. Carranza is so designated.

Mr. FALL. That Carranza is so designated by the Department of State of this Government, and that we are now being asked to send an ambassador to the first chief of the de facto government of Mexico.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. An ambassador to a first chief?

Mr. FALL. An ambassador to a first chief; remarkable, sir, as that may sound to the Senate.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. And not to the second chief?

Mr. FALL. We have had ambassadors, but not so designated, to the second, third, fourth, and fifth chiefs. We have had "ambassadors," confidential agents, to Villa, to Pablo Gonzales, to Mytorena, to Carranza, to Zapata, and to how many others I do not know. Of course, not constitutional "ambassadors," but "personal representatives."

Mr. BRANDEGEE. But the Senate was not asked to confirm those gentlemen?

Mr. FALL. No; nor has the Senate been informed as to them, Mr. President. I am asking in this resolution that the

Senate be informed as to the reports of these confidential agents. I know that we have no right to demand such information; it is simply a question as to whether the President chooses to give to Congress the information upon which he has apparently acted in the recognition of some one as a first chief of a de facto government of Mexico, and to whom he asks you to accredit an ambassador.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. FALL. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. JONES. The Senator has referred to two or three different places where rumor states that the Villa and the Carranza people are levying taxes or tribute, or something of that kind, and dividing it up. The Senator says we have no information. Have we none of our confidential agents or representatives of our Government at any of those points who might furnish it?

Mr. FALL. Certainly we have.

Mr. JONES. Could they not furnish us information as to whether or not these rumors are true?

Mr. FALL. Provided the President thinks it "compatible with the public interests" to inform the people of the United States, through their representatives, they can, I presume, furnish the information.

Mr. JONES. The Senator's resolution would cover that information?

Mr. FALL. The resolution is intended to cover that.

Mr. President, I do not wonder that the President expressed doubt as to whether our actions in Mexico will be of any benefit when I recall the fact that with our troops at Vera Cruz, making it possible for him to do so, Mr. Carranza once before entered the City of Mexico and proceeded to discharge the duties of "first chief," refusing, as I have said, to become President pro tempore. Of course, the Senator from Connecticut understands why this refusal was made. Others may not understand, and therefore I will state that I presume it was because under the Mexican constitution if he proclaimed himself or allowed himself to be proclaimed President pro tempore he could not succeed himself and be a candidate for election at the general election for the presidency.

I am not going to weary the Senate, Mr. President, with an account or attempted account of what took place during Carranza's three months' administration in Mexico, when he had practically the same recognition extended him as he has now, when our troops were still at Vera Cruz, where they could maintain or assist in maintaining him in power; but I am going to ask in closing that there be printed with my remarks in the RECORD a portion of page 7 of the New York World of Sunday, December 13, 1914. The reporter for the World assumes to give a correct account of what took place during the Carranza administration in the City of Mexico. The paper itself, I believe, is recognized as authority in some circles, and I for one desire to say that I recognize it as a very great newspaper; and when I saw an article such as this, covering several columns, published in that paper I presumed, as I have a right to presume, that the information contained was as correct as it was possible to give it. The correspondent writes from the City of Mexico just as the Carranzistas are evacuating that city. After speaking of the innumerable horrors, of the outrages perpetrated, and then referring to the enforced evacuation of the city by Mr. Carranza, the correspondent closes:

Scenes at the Buenavista Station of the Mexican Railway reminded one of a thousand moving days combined. Train after train drew out in the direction of Vera Cruz loaded down with every conceivable sort of plunder—motors, furniture, horses, pianos, paintings, safes. It was a sight to make professional burglars and second-story men weep with envy. Nothing like it was ever seen on this continent. Huerta and his mob were amateurs compared with the Carranzistas. The Huerta crowd seldom stooped to petty larceny. If a town or government was ever subjected to the vacuum-cleaner method of pillage, it was the capital of Mexico at the hands of the Carranzistas.

There are other extracts which I might read couched in equally strong language, Mr. President, but I will simply ask, before closing, that the article to which I have referred may be printed in the RECORD as part of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, permission is granted.

[The article referred to will be found at the end of Mr. FALL'S remarks.]

Mr. FALL. Now, Mr. President, I want to say that I am asking the Senate to join me in requesting this information from the President, not now in a spirit of criticism toward the President for anything which he may have done. He may have done—and I say so frankly—the best thing possible in recognizing some one with whom we might officially deal in Mexico and recognizing him in some capacity where he might be held responsible. I in common with every other citizen of the United States knowing anything about Mexico, Mr. President, do hope from the bottom of my heart that the doubt expressed by the President may in a short time be removed, and that the results may prove that his action in dealing with Mexico has been for the benefit of that country; but I hope as sincerely—and I am selfish enough to say it, because I am one who is not governed entirely by sentimental considerations for alien people alone—I do hope, sir, that the result of such action will be proven in a short time to have been for the benefit of American citizens in Mexico and of the United States generally.

Remember, Mr. President, that the brave words spoken by the President in his message in saying that those responsible for damages or for injuries to American citizens would be held "strictly accountable" have a familiar sound. We have since read something of the same character in the newspapers. If I recall correctly, almost a similar phrase was used in a note to a great power in February, prior to the sinking of the *Lusitania*. In that note, the words "strict accountability" were used. It may be possible, Mr. President, that—and it is a matter for future consideration—when, after uttering such words as these, we allowed American citizens to be shot down, not only in Mexico but within our own borders, and when our own troops placed on the border to guard American citizens were shot to the number of 47 and were withdrawn 3 miles behind a hill, where they might be safe from Mexican bullets—it may be possible, when we continued to permit American women to be outraged in Mexico, that, even without a hint thrown to the ambassador of a foreign nation, those strong words used in that note prior to the sinking of the *Lusitania* were construed to be simply for home consumption. It may be, sir, that, without that rumored intimation, but in view of our action in Mexico or of our failure to act after similar words, other Governments have conceived such a contempt for this Government that they imagine they can with impunity continue to attack and murder American citizens.

The article from the New York World of Sunday, December 13, 1914, which Mr. FALL secured permission to have printed in the RECORD, is as follows:

CARRANZA CROWD IN BIG SCRAMBLE FOR LOOT IN END—HE HIMSELF HAD BEEN "MERELY TOLERATED AS A FIGUREHEAD OF A SO-CALLED GOVERNMENT BY THE GANG OF GRAFTERS, INCOMPETENTS, ADVENTURERS, AND HIGHBINDERS WHO SURROUND HIM"—NEVER HAD ANY REAL POWER IN THE MEXICAN CAPITAL—DIDN'T DEAL SQUARE WITH AMERICAN GOVERNMENT—DELIBERATELY PLANNED TO LEAVE THE CITY DEFENSELESS IN THE HOPE THAT THE ZAPATISTAS WOULD COME IN AND "LOOT, BURN, AND KILL"—FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES IGNORED WARNING, AND BLANCO DECEIVED THEM.

MEXICO CITY, *November 30*.

Some indication was given several weeks ago by the writer hereof of conditions in this city under the rule of Carranza. It was apparent at that time that precisely those conditions—wholesale and ruthless confiscation of houses, automobiles, and other private property, relentless political prosecutions and a general all-around disposition to grab rather than to govern—demonstrated clearly to anyone who chose to read the signs right that Carranza's days of power were numbered.

"Days of power" is a misnomer. Carranza while in Mexico City never had any real days of power, nor of authority either. He merely was tolerated as a figurehead of a so-called government by the gang of grafters, incompetents, adventurers, and highbinders who surrounded him. They stood for Carranza because they could use him for their own ends; because he was too weak and impotent to check their prostitution of the position to which they had been elevated by revolutionary upheavel; because, in reality, they were the government and Carranza the subordinate factor. Upon his shoulders falls the blame, the ignominy, the contempt for the colossal debacle of his three months of maladministration in the capital of the republic.

It is nothing less than true to declare that aside from the carnival of grand and petit larceny that amazed and disgusted all beholders through the 90 days that the Carranza gang had the town by the throat the only two accomplishments of his administration which one remembers readily are these, the presentation of Huerta's grand piano to the prisoners in Belem, to be used for their amusement, and the setting aside for hospital purposes of the premises of the aristocratic Jockey Club in Avenida San Francisco. Merely this and nothing more.

LEFT A NEW VERB BEHIND HIM.

What was presaged in late September now has come to pass. Carranza and what followers remained loyal to the national treasury and him have retired in the general direction of Vera Cruz. Behind them they have left a rank odor and a new verb to enrich the Spanish language—"carranciar" (meaning "to steal"). This creation is the quaint conceit of the nimble wits of the cafés, but it has been adopted generally by the populace. For instance, when Gen. Pacheco, the generalissimo in charge of the Zapatista forces in the Federal District, came riding into town the other day some of his admirers sought to give him a fine white horse, one of those left behind by Gen. Lucio Blanco when he ran away last week. The general, a typical old Indian in appearance, looked over the steed carefully and grunted: "Carranciada, no?" Or, in English, "Stolen, what?" Then he waved back the horse upon those who sought to present it, with this comment: "Very fine for the city, but for campaigning through the country give me my good old plug here," indicating a dejected-appearing pony, with numerously branded flanks, that stood near by with drooping head and battered accouterments.

CAUSES OF CARRANZA'S FAILURE.

One does not need to seek afar to locate the causes for Carranza's failure. They are not esoteric. Sheer stupidity and pig-headedness are two of them. Inherent incompetence for governing is another. Lack of a sense of proportion is a fourth. Consuming and bitter jealousy and

hatred of Villa figure in the list. There are others too numerous to mention.

Carranza established himself in the national palace and surrounded himself with as dazzling an array of small, incompetent men as could be found in a day's search among the unemployed haunting the intelligence offices of Sixth Avenue. There was not in the whole cabinet a man above the level of mediocrity, excepting Villareal, his first minister of finance, who resigned rather than stand for Carranza's foolishness. Three or four of the ministers were rather flash fellows, who spoke English well and, so far as surface indications went, looked to be "the goods." But they weren't by a long shot. These fellows, aided by some of the military jefes, twisted and manipulated Carranza to suit their ends, fanned the flame of his antagonism to Villa, and largely aided by their advice and machinations in bringing about the final and open break between Carranza and Villa.

While Carranza was blundering and maundering futilely over affairs of state in the national palace and scheming how to chisel Villa out and cement himself in the other fellows were running the town and the alleged government to suit themselves. It is impossible to point to a single constructive act performed by Carranza while in office or to any intelligent, virile effort put forth to combine the discordant elements in the constitutionalist ranks with the idea of getting the country back on a peaceable, effecively working basis.

NOT HONEST WITH WASHINGTON.

The man was not even honest and square in his dealings with the United States Government, which, as everyone knows, did as much as the constitutionalists themselves to rid the country of Huerta. He lied, shuffled, quibbled, and was absurdly arrogant in his official dealings with those whom Washington has to represent it here. There is not the shadow of a doubt that Carranza gave his approval to a wicked essay on the part of one of his officeholders to arouse the people to repeat the anti-American demonstration that took place here in April last. This was done by a manifesto purporting to be issued by Mexican members of the Masonic fraternity, calling upon the citizens to arm and oppose the continuance of the occupation of Vera Cruz by the American forces. Carranza had already left the capital when this pleasant scheme was hatched. He was mightily worried lest the Americans should not quit the port in time for him to take refuge there before the advance of the Villistas. The manifesto fell flat.

Finally, in desperation, Carranza was forced to do what he had before repeatedly and impudently refused—to accede, as the price of evacuation of the port, reasonable guaranties respecting the legalizing of Funston's acts there and protection for the lives, persons, and properties of the citizens of the port. These given, we promptly got out, and Carranza took earth in Vera Cruz.

As this is being written—as an example of how Carranza kept his promise—news has come of an attempt to levy a forced loan of 6,000,000 pesos upon the banks and commerce of the city and of the landing of marines to protect foreign property in the customhouse from being looted by Carranza's men.

Egged on by the people around him, Carranza imposed conditions relative to his retirement from office that were calculated to render them impossible of acceptance and to force Villa into the field. Carranza might not have had the thing in his mind, but it is impossible, viewing his acts dispassionately, to escape the conclusion that he was working might and main to insure his election as President; certainly he left nothing undone to drive Villa out of the country. Carranza and his crowd clamored that the peace of Mexico and the triumph of the cause of the common people demanded the elimination of Villa from participation in all public affairs.

CAUSE OF THE COMMON PEOPLE.

The cause of the common people received marked consideration under the first chieftainship of Carranza. He encouraged a strike of the tramway employees, who demanded more pay and shorter hours. With promise of government support, they struck and tied up the lines for a week. Thus a condition was created which gave the government an excuse for stepping in and doing what the grafters had been itching to do ever since they struck town—confiscate the tramways and the light and power properties. But when they tried it their courage failed in the face of the loud protests that came from the British and American diplomatic representatives. So they contented themselves with placing an intervenor in charge of the properties and ordering the strikers back to work at the same hours and rates of wage as before.

Other measures for ameliorating the condition of the poor took the form of a compulsory eight-hour workday, which none of the workers wanted; of providing all the cooks and domestic servants with a full holiday on the Sabbath, which none of them cared a whoop about; and of rendering it impossible for anyone to buy a pint of milk or a loaf of bread before 8 o'clock in the morning or 3 in the afternoon. This last had the effect of sending the honest Mexican workingman—whose wife purchases her supplies as and when she wants them—to his daily toil breakfastless because of the impossibility of purchasing food under the rule of Venustiano the Virtuous before 8 a. m., which is rather late for 6 o'clock breakfasters.

A VILLISTA CONVENTION.

Carranza had wit enough to see, in advance of the convening of the convention of October 10, that there was an imminent possibility of representatives designated by the convention seeking him with the bowstring. The convention was clearly Villista in its sympathies, although not overwhelmingly so. The generals close in, who were within reaching distance of Carranza and the capital, found the pickings so good and the life so easy that they were willing to stand for Carranza a while longer.

The out-and-out Villista generals and others who were not of the Carranza inner circle were determined to eliminate Carranza. But they wanted to do it peaceably. Carranza's supporters in the convention put it squarely up to the Villistas, so that either they had to consent to Carranza remaining at the head of government or unhorse him by rough tactics. The reluctance of the anti-Carranzista delegates to assume the responsibility of plunging the country anew into civil war accounts for the backing and filling, the sparring and side stepping, that took place for nearly a month before the convention finally told Carranza to get out and put Gutierrez temporarily at the head of the Government.

The crack of doom sounded for Carranza the minute he allowed the transfer of the convention from this city to Aguascalientes. Had he been sure of his ground he would have put down his foot and said:

"Gentleman, this convention will meet according to the original program right here in my own bailiwick, where I can keep an eye on what's going on."

But the convention got away from him and his influence, did its work at Aguascalientes, and finally supplanted him.

For the second time the crack of doom sounded its ominous knell for Carranza when he placed in effect the preliminaries of the masterly piece of strategy which comprehended a general retreat all along the line, to be followed by a return in force to crush Villa here in Mexico City. Retreat is fatal to the cause of any leader in Mexico, no matter upon what specious grounds it may be urged, explained, or undertaken. Public opinion sees only the fact and accepts retreat as conclusive evidence that the jig is up with the retreating party.

PLANNING A "GETAWAY."

While he was jockeying with the convention and swapping propositions and counter propositions relative to the joint retirement of himself and Villa, Carranza and those in his confidence were quietly completing their arrangements for making their getaway. Three weeks ago Carranza slipped down to Puebla to spend Sunday and receive the enthusiastic plaudits of his supporters there. He was due back the following Monday. But he never came.

A week ago last Wednesday one of his generals divulged the whole scheme of campaign. It was, briefly, to abandon the capital, establish a temporary capital either at Puebla, Cordoba, or, if the Americans evacuated in time, Vera Cruz; strip Mexico City of troops, allow Villa to come in, circle about, cut him off from the north, and then simultaneously hurl the combined forces of Carranza's army upon him from the north, south, east, and west. Fine in theory, but punk in practice. The success of this plan, as everyone can see, depended upon whether Villa would be complacent enough to fall into the trap and permit himself to be eaten alive by his enemies. At last accounts no lunacy commissions were putting test questions to Villa or doing stunts with his reflexes.

TO LEAVE CITY DEFENSELESS.

Furthermore, it clearly appears in evidence that the Carranzistas deliberately schemed to abandon the city, leaving it defenseless, without a garrison, in the zealous hope that the Zapatistas, who had been kept at bay only by constant fighting in the suburbs ever since Carranza took possession of the city, would swoop into the capital to loot, burn, ravish, and kill. There is not the slightest doubt of this. Carranza, in order to balk Villa, was willing to, and did, expose not only the 15,000 foreigners here but the more than 200,000 of his own people to the tender mercies of the Zapatistas. He did not reckon nor did anyone, that the dreaded Zapatistas, when they did come, would behave a thousand times more humanely, patriotically, and more like honest men than the Carranzistas ever thought of doing.

Something of the consternation, almost frenzied terror, that pervaded the city when the people realized what confronted them may have been indicated to a degree in the censored dispatches of the newspaper correspondents, if any of them were allowed to pass. Whether they did or not, there is no means at present of knowing, in the complete isolation of the city, due to the lack of mail facilities and the restrictions placed upon the use of the cable.

DIPLOMATS APATHETIC.

For nearly 48 hours after a newspaper man had communicated to a certain diplomat full details of the projected abandonment of the city absolutely no steps were taken to prevent leaving the capital defenseless. Representatives here of foreign Governments who were seen a day after the diplomat in question, who was chosen as the recipient of the newspaper man's confidence because of his present predominant activity among his colleagues accredited to Mexico, knew nothing of the matter. Finally, after John R. Silliman, who was appealed to by two newspaper men and who appreciated the imminence of the danger, had received confirmation of the news from Gen. Pesquiera, the acting minister of war, the diplomatic corps began to bestir itself languidly.

The crisis was discussed incidentally at a meeting of the corps called to consider what action to take upon the much more vital proposition of whether or not to accept Carranza's invitation to join him at his temporary capital in Cordoba. If ever a diplomatic corps impressively demonstrated its utter uselessness and incompetency, it was the corps in this city during the 48 hours that ensued from a week ago last Wednesday until Friday. Without exception, they fluttered and fribbled futilely and accomplished absolutely nothing in the way of obtaining guarantees for their nationals and the rest of the inhabitants of the Mexican capital.

DECEIVED BY BLANCO.

At length, on Friday, Silliman elicited from Gen. Lucio Blanco assurances that he would remain here with his men to give guaranties to the city. Blanco, it was known, had been divided in his mind whether to adhere to Carranza or obey the will of the convention. Gen. Alvaro Obregon, a strong man, whose influence latterly has been exerted for evil rather than for good, strove hard to keep Blanco in line for Carranza. Blanco followed his promise to Silliman with a manifesto in which, as military commander of the city, he pledged himself to stay here at the head of his forces as long as necessary to keep order. Blanco became a popular hero overnight, not only among the Mexicans but with the foreigners also. Everyone breathed easy again.

On Sunday positive information came to a correspondent that Obregon had won over Blanco, and that Blanco, notwithstanding his assurances to Silliman, would take his men out of the capital with the remainder of the Carranzistas. Blanco and his friends denied this. On Monday night Silliman again called on Blanco and told him frankly that he had been informed that he could not be depended upon to keep his promise. Blanco protested vigorously that the rumor was untrue. Silliman went away satisfied that Blanco would stand true.

NEWSPAPER MEN THREATENED.

Blanco lied to Silliman. At the very moment he and Silliman were talking a manifesto over Blanco's name was being printed. In this manifesto Blanco attacked Villa bitterly and protested his allegiance to Carranza. Copies of this manifesto were given to at least one newspaper and to one correspondent. But Blanco recalled the document before it had scarcely left his hands and gave notice that if it were published or a copy of it were found in any person's possession death would be the penalty.

Blanco tumbled from his hero's pedestal quicker than he had attained it. He sneaked out of the city on Tuesday, followed by the reprobation and contempt of all classes. He left behind a manifesto saying that

through lack of ammunition he found himself unable to resist the incoming Zapatistas and that rather than arouse the ire of the liberating army of the south by ineffectual resistance and expose the inhabitants of the city to the fury of Zapata's soldiers he had determined to retire.

In view of Blanco's plea of scarcity of ammunition it is interesting to note that yesterday there was found hidden away on the outskirts of the city, where it had been abandoned by Blanco in his flight, a million and a half rounds of cartridges and several thousand rifles. Still, the way things turned out, it probably was as well that Blanco did not stay.

In its last days the evacuation of the capital, which began, so far as the troops were concerned, on November 19 and ended on the 24th, was carried out on the sauve qui peut principle, which every big and little jefe enlarged so as not only to save himself but to save for himself as much of the loot of the national treasury and of the city as he could get his hands on.

Shameless theft was the order of the day. The treasury was cleaned out down to the last centavo. It is a fact that when the Zapatista temporary finance minister took account of stock he found 37,000 pesos in cash in the vaults in the national palace. This money represented payments that had been made after the Carranzista officials had decamped. Later, tucked away in a remote place in the treasury, where it evidently had been hidden and left behind, either through forgetfulness or lack of time in which to retrieve it, bank notes amounting to 137,000 pesos were unearthed.

One of Carranza's right-hand men, who had been conspicuous in the activities of the constitutionalist junta in Washington as a pleader for everything pure in politics and reform for his beloved country, distinguished himself by pouching 50,000 pesos and sallying forth for Vera Cruz with two stolen automobiles. The big thieves were preyed upon by little ones. An underling tore about town, frantically trying to change his master's 50,000 pesos into gold. He succeeded in netting about $6,000 gold for the entire lot, out of which he calmly sequestrated a thousand or so for himself by the ingenious process of reporting to his jefe that he had exchanged the pesos at 9 or 10 to 1 when the actual rate was considerably lower.

Three days before he levanted Gen. Obregon was allowed to draw from the treasury a million and a half pesos in cash "for the maintenance and pay of his forces." Every ounce of gold and silver in the casa de moneda or mint was taken out with Carranza. Also there went printing presses, plates, and the entire stock of bank-note paper in the government printing office. The public offices were stripped of fittings, inkstands, typewriters, furniture, rugs, carpets, and curtains. Even the huge presidential chair in the national palace was crated and borne off. It is estimated that automobiles valued at 3,000,000 pesos at least were taken out of the city by the advocates of "constitution and reform."

Scenes at the Buenavista Station of the Mexican Railway reminded one of a thousand moving days combined. Train after train drew out in the direction of Vera Cruz loaded down with every conceivable sort of plunder—motors, furniture, horses, pianos, paintings, safes. It was a sight to make professional burglars and second-story men weep with envy. Nothing like it was ever seen on this continent. Huerta and his mob were amateurs compared with the Carranzistas. The Huerta crowd seldom stooped to petty larceny. If a town or government was ever subjected to the vacuum-cleaner method of pillage, it was the capital of Mexico at the hands of the Carranzistas.

Every man jack of the outfit knew, too, when he turned his back upon Mexico City that the Carranza cause was hopelessly lost. Most of those who elected to unite with Carranza in his defiance of the convention did so for one of two reasons, occasionally for both. Either they knew that Villa would have none of them or else they accounted it more profitable personally to stand by and find foot room in the trough with the other Carranzistas, where they were reasonably certain of getting part of the swag, trusting to luck to make their peace with Villa later. It was not Carranza they were following; it was the gold. They got that, and now they are following the ridiculous Carranza no longer.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, the Constitution places in the hands of the President power to conduct all negotiations with foreign powers. I think that power is wisely placed, and I do not think that the Senate, although it has the unquestioned right to ask for information and to have it furnished if the President deems it compatible with the public interest, should take any steps at any time which would tend to interfere with or damage negotiations being carried on upon any subject. In this instance, however, we are dealing with accomplished facts, and we are asked now to take a share in the action of the administration.

The President has recognized somebody in Mexico. We know that, because he has sent in the name of an ambassador to Mexico. We are informed by the newspapers that the person so recognized is Carranza. We learn from the action of other Governments that he is recognized as "first chief of the de facto government of Mexico."

The right of the President of the United States to recognize a government in another country is, to my mind, undoubted. I think it is complete. I once had occasion some years ago to discuss that question when distinguished Senators on the other side took the view that the President by recognition of a certain government was engaging in a usurpation. I think the President then had the right to recognize, and I think he has it now. I think the President has the entire right to recognize some one in Mexico. He has done so, and has sent us the name of an ambassador—a most excellent choice, so far as I am aware. I have, moreover, no question that it is extremely desirable that we should have a representative in Mexico to take care, so far as he can, of such Americans as may remain there who have not been either murdered or driven out and of such fragments of property as may still exist. I think it is very desirable that we should have an ambassador there; but as we are asked now to take part in the recognition by confirming the ambassador, it does not seem to me that it is unreasonable to make the inquiry embodied in the resolution of the Senator from New Mexico.

The Senate of the United States, which is asked to confirm an ambassador, has no official knowledge of what has been recognized in Mexico. We learn through the newspapers—an excellent but unofficial source, not recognized in the Constitution—that the Government has recognized Carranza. I think we might have that information officially. I think we might also be allowed to know to whom our minister is accredited. I do not think it is a diseased curiosity on our part to wish to know where our ambassador is going. One of the well-recognized evidences of the fitness of a Government for recognition is the possession of the capital, of the normal seat of government in the country. Is our ambassador to go to the City of Mexico, into which Gen. Carranza has not gone—governed, we are informed, in his abstention, by a judicious regard for his personal safety? Or is our ambassador to follow Carranza's flitting and fleeting camp, wherever it may happen to be, from Vera Cruz to San Luis Potosi, or to Torreon, or somewhere else? Where is our ambassador going?

I say, Mr. President, it does not seem to me that it shows an unreasonable curiosity to ask for this information. These are all accomplished acts in which we are asked to share. The time of negotiation and dealing has passed. I think, also, we may fairly ask what has been learned by the agents who have been sent down there—for we have been passing lately from the ordinary régime of duly confirmed and appointed diplomatic officers to transacting business with foreign nations, not only in Mexico but elsewhere, through furtive agents of a personal character. We ought to know, I think, what the information is that has led the President to take this important step.

I repeat that I think the selection of Mr. Fletcher is a most excellent one. I have not the least objection to having him sent as an ambassador; but I should like to know to whom he is accredited, where he is going, and what were the grounds for the recognition of the "first chief" of the de facto government.

This has been done by Presidents time out of mind, either in annual or in special messages. They have not thought it improper to tell the Senate upon what convincing considerations they have decided to recognize a government. We were informed through the newspapers that this country had received guaranties, assurances for religious toleration, and security of life and property in Mexico. I think we might fairly have those assurances laid before us and be told how far they have been carried out. I think we might fairly know what arrangement, if any, has been made for the payment of claims with the government thus recognized. There are very large claims of American citizens pending against the government of Mexico whenever that government shall be duly established; and, what is far worse, in my opinion, by our course there we have placed ourselves in a position where we may very well be held responsible for enormous claims by the citizens of other countries, because we have intervened to such an extent as to overthrow a recognized government, a government recognized by other countries. When we took that serious step we opened the door to the possibility of huge claims against us on account of Mexico, claims beyond the reach of any practical estimate.

Now, we have recognized another government. I know little or nothing of its character. On this point, too, I should like to be informed. In common with everybody else, such information as I get I secure through newspapers or through correspondence in one way and another.

I received the other day a circular of one of the Carranza military governors. The State of Yucatan was a perfectly peaceful State. It had not been involved in revolution. It had not resisted Carranza. It had kept clear. But Carranza, as "first chief" of the de facto government, sent down there, wiped out the legislature, wiped out the civil governor, wiped out the courts, and established a military governor, who is now in absolute and despotic control. Whether he is doing what Pablo Gonzales and Zapata are said to be doing in the City of Mexico I do not know; but I read this translation of a portion of a circular sent out by Gen. Alvarado, Carranzista governor of Yucatan, to his assistants on October 27, 1915. I read it because religious toleration was one of the subjects on which we were said to have received assurances. The circular says:

> * * * And, in a word, it is necessary to remove all fanaticism from the State. The powerful effort made by the false apostles of religion, who are eager and insatiable for blood, money, and power, since the Spanish conquest have been forming links in our land of a chain of the most shocking crimes, misfortunes, and treasons—with their net infested with untruths have brutalized our country and disintegrated it. Their end is near. They fly, frightened and ashamed, to bury themselves in oblivion, accompanied by the opposition and by ignorance, the

constitutional revolution remaining as symbolizing the beneficent light of science.

Now—

We should always remember that religion is ignorance and that God wanes whilst the revolution advances.

I do not know whether that statement, that "God wanes whilst the revolution advances," represents the ideas of religious toleration of the Carranza government or not; but it certainly is an indication of the character of his military governors. As we have recognized Carranza, as we are asked to confirm an ambassador accredited, I suppose, to him—I can only make the assumption—I think it would be not unreasonable that we should know something about it.

I have no question that the President had good reasons and sufficient information for recognizing Carranza. I can not imagine that he would have done it without good reason; and I do not think it is improper or unfair for us, now that we are asked to confirm an ambassador, to be permitted to share those reasons. I hope the resolution will be adopted.

I ask permission to print with my remarks a description of Mexico at the present time which appeared in the New York Sun, which is written with great sobriety and thoroughness, and which I think is very valuable as a source of information as to present conditions in Mexico.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it will be so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

[From the New York Sun of Sunday, Dec. 26, 1915.]

MEXICO, LOOTED AND BESET WITH BANDITRY, STAGGERS TO ITS RECONSTRUCTION—A NEW YORK OBSERVER, IN REVIEWING THE CONDITIONS AFTER FIVE YEARS OF REVOLUTION, FINDS THE SITUATION CALLS FOR THE HIGHEST STATESMANSHIP—FINANCES AND RAILROADS A BIG PROBLEM.

Conditions in Mexico City, after five years of revolution, confusion, and looting, are graphically described by a New Yorker just back from the capital after many years of residence there.

Sixteen radical changes in government were seen in the city in the five years, each one as bad as the other. Wholesale liberation of prisoners went with each one, and each faction went away leaving behind a trail of bad money.

Prices have risen and risen until now they can not go any higher, and the Carranza government is trying to force them down.

Stocks have been running low. Idleness, strikes, disease, and lack of medicines have nearly put the finishing touches on the desolation of the city.

The constitutionalist officers, or most of them, in control of Mexico at the present time are a carousing, venturesome, fighting crowd, who know no peaceful pursuit. Most of them have no education.

Textile factories, one of Mexico's richest industries, have been destroyed or shut down for a long period. Sugar and mine properties are not being worked in full. Crops have been confiscated and little planting has been done.

The Carranza authorities have been active in forcing the banks to guarantee their notes with currency. Foreign capital is no friend of Carranza because of his many decrees.

Many new kinds of taxes have been clapped on or are planned, as Carranza is desperately in need of funds.

The saloons have not obeyed the decree to move, paying heavy tribute to stay where they are.

The writer's version of conditions follows:

REVOLT FIVE YEARS OLD IN NOVEMBER.

The Mexican revolution was 5 years old on November 20, 1915. The period since Francisco I. Madero issued the plan of San Luis Potosi and raised the banner of revolt against the aged Diaz has witnessed many startling changes in the Republic just south of the Rio Grande.

These five years just closed have been punctuated by the resignation and death in exile of the octogenarian dictator, Gen. Porfirio Diaz; Madero's rise to power; Pascual Orozco's revolt, subsequent exile, and recent violent death in Texas as an obscure filibuster; the citadel uprising in Mexico City and the assassination of President Madero and Vice President Pino Suarez; Huerta's short and bloody dictatorship; Villa's meteoric career of wholesale banditry; and, finally, the quarrel of the revolutionary factional leaders and the military predominance of Gen. Venustiano Carranza.

To-day the Carranza movement is at its zenith and the first chief, depository of the executive power, finds himself with the military part of his task virtually completed and facing the problems of reconstruction, with material, political, and social tangles to unravel which would test the financial ability of a Morgan, the diplomacy of a Talleyrand, and the iron will of a Cromwell.

November 20 was an official holiday throughout all the territory of Mexico controlled by the forces of Gen. Carranza. As sworn enemies of everything connected with the two Diazes, the aristocracy and the church, who had always held together, and as upholders of the innovations promised by President Madero as well as others of their own proposing, the followers of Gen. Carranza celebrated the day with rejoicing. The public offices were closed and there were street parades of soldiers headed by bands playing the national anthem.

NOT GREATLY ENTHUSED.

The noncombatants and nonofficial element of the City of Mexico, about five hundred times as numerous as the military men and Government employees who were celebrating, looked on at the demonstration without great enthusiasm. During the five years whose lapse was being proclaimed they had 16 radical changes of rule in the capital, all of which were heralded with bombastic manifestos and triumphal parades on the part of the new authorities and their armed followers, promises of reform and persecution of political opponents ("traitors"), and most of which ended with cannonading and death in the streets, precipitate midnight flights of the authorities before the advancing hosts of the hostile faction, terror and looting between dark and daylight, wholesale liberation of prisoners from the jails and penitentiaries, and, during the past year or so, the overnight declaration of the worthlessness of such money of the fleeing faction as was left in the hands of a hungry public and the establishment of the paper of the new arrivals as legal tender; all this attended with progressive poverty, ruin, and demoralization.

While these changes were taking place prices were climbing, stocks of food, clothing, and medicines running low, the paper money of all the factions approaching a shinplaster status, business enterprises failing and closing their doors, idleness, strikes, sickness, and misery becoming general, and the struggle for existence growing into a bitter, desperate, and almost hopeless task.

The fifth anniversary of political and economic insecurity had just been preceded by recognition of the de facto government of Gen. Carranza on the part of the United States and other countries, and there had been some talk of general pacification and reconstruction, but there was nothing new in such announcements by the authorities. The fulsome official press of the different factions always had made this subject its principal theme, and the Mexican public awaited deeds rather than words.

NOT HOPEFUL OF PEACE.

A condition of gloomy skepticism still prevails among the thinking classes as to the return of peace and security, despite the unquestioned military predominance of the Carranza followers, or constitutionalists, as they style themselves, who now control the greater part of the territory of the Republic and whose ultimate triumph over the Villa and Zapata factions is looked upon as a foregone conclusion.

The residents of Mexico, foreign and native, consider the constitutionalist officials and military men as their own worst enemies at the present time. They have by far the greater part of the guns and ammunition existing in the country; they are at the zenith of their military prestige, and none thinks of joining the Villistas or Zapatistas in their losing fight against the triumphant party as it stands to-day.

On the contrary, considerable numbers of the losing factions' fighting men are surrendering and joining the ranks of Gen. Carranza's followers, who now comprise former officers and men of the old Federal army who fought under Porfirio Diaz and Huerta, old revolutionaries of Madero's time, men of Pascual Orozco's revolt in the north against Madero, turbulent Yaquis from Sonora "serranos" from the mountains of Puebla and Oaxaca—in a word, men who all their lives have been trained to look upon fighting as a profession, or professional revolutionists who during the past five years have learned to scorn the peaceful pursuits they followed before Madero's time, and prefer a life of carousing, adventure, graft, and pillage.

The general doubt as to the prospects for establishing peace throughout the Republic rests upon the well-known character of these men, who are going to be pretty hard to satisfy with anything out of the line of the license which they have been enjoying and the ambition, jealousy, and greed of their chiefs, who will be difficult to make content with such political rewards as may be assigned them.

All of the revolutionary leaders have excellent opinions of themselves. Their standard of education is not high. Not one officer or general in several hundred has the equivalent of an American high-school education. Many can scarcely read and write. So far as civic education goes events have proved that they are mere children.

Their idea is to secure commissions or appointments by force, threats, or favoritism of their superiors, and if disappointed their first thought is revenge by joining the armed enemies of those who should have helped them, overthrowing or exterminating the latter and securing what they wanted by this means.

FEAR CARRANZISTAS WILL FACE REVOLT—NONCOMBATANTS EXPECT PARTY WILL AGAIN SPLIT INTO FACTIONS.

Mexican history shows very few examples of defeated candidates accepting their fate with resignation except during the 30 years' reign of Gen. Porfirio Diaz, who saw to it that they did. The times of President Diaz are gone forever, and thoughtful Mexicans and foreigners are wondering which of the revolutionary leaders—if peace is to come—will be willing to sacrifice themselves and to retire to private life or accept humble positions without a murmur, while their rivals receive glittering and productive honors.

If a miracle does not happen and the majority do not do this, the followers of Carranza will be torn by dissensions and the "revolution" will continue.

The number of generals, colonels, and lieutenant colonels now becoming rich through the perquisites of the revolution who five years ago were simple storekeepers, ranchers, and artisans is legion.

The problem of contenting them will be harder for Gen. Carranza or whoever succeeds him at the head of affairs than any of his predecessors as chiefs of revolutionary movements.

Banditry was ubiquitous when Gen. Porfirio Diaz took hold of the affairs of the nation, but the people had not "awakened" at that time and his remarkable personality was able to cow them into submission and order. Since Madero called upon them to "awaken" they have grown more and more to scorn the principles of government, and resort to their own brute force for the settlement of every question, petty or great, as it suits their personal advantage. The tendency of the Mexican middle and lower classes is not toward socialism but anarchy. Aristocracy and wealth are becoming crimes against which the most criminal behavior is pardoned.

Both Mexican and foreign anarchists are numbered among the personages of the warring factions of the Republic and some of them have been given posts of considerable authority. They have incited laborers everywhere to strike for higher wages, shorter hours, and special privileges.

Higher wages, it is generally conceded, are but a matter of justice at the present time, when the struggle for existence is bitter in Mexico, but the labor unions organized into a general federation known as the "Casa del Obrero Mundia" for the purpose of bringing on sympathetic strikes and exerting greater pressure upon employers and the public generally have listened spellbound to avowed "red" anarchists and have made their demands so exorbitant that in many cases employers, likewise losing money from the hard times, have been forced out of business temporarily or permanently.

The different revolutionary régimes have complicated this matter by taking over or confiscating for their own operations the concerns which are closed through strikes, which the revolutionaries themselves openly and officially encouraged. As they have allowed the properties of those concerns, mostly foreign, to go to ruin and have paid no dividends and bought no new material worthy of mention to replace what was worn out or destroyed, they have been able to operate and pay higher wages than the original management.

GOVERNMENT HAS BIG CLAIMS TO SETTLE—BUSINESS ENTERPRISES AND RAILROADS SEEK INDEMNITY.

A large per cent of the revolutionary claims to be made against the next constituted government of Mexico will be based upon the losses

suffered by different business enterprises on this score. Another and even greater percentage of the claims for indemnity will be made by the railway companies, the express companies, and others which have been taken over by the revolutionary administrations on the score of military necessities or for other purposes not clearly defined by the authorities.

The different railway companies whose properties have been taken over and operated by the revolutionary authorities will base their claims against the recognized government upon the railway laws of Mexico. These specify that in cases of domestic or foreign war the properties of the railways may be taken over by the authorities and that, if no other basis of settlement satisfactory to all parties is reached, the companies are to receive an indemnization for the use of their properties based upon the average earnings for the five years prior to their being taken over, plus 10 per cent of those same earnings.

This indemnization is merely for the use of the railway properties and does not include claims made by the companies for damage or destruction of their lines or rolling stock or for running of military trains prior to the taking over of the property, these constituting separate causes for indemnity. The Mexican law does not make it quite clear whether the earnings specified in calculating the amount of indemnity are to be net or gross earnings, but assuming that net earnings are meant, which is the most optimistic construction for the Mexican Government, the amount of damages to be paid will be enormous.

NATIONAL'S BILL BIGGEST.

Of all these railway claims which will be made, the most important is that of the National Railways of Mexico, the majority of whose bonds are held in Europe and the United States. The properties of this company were taken over for operation by the constitutionalists on August 13, 1914, thus making it something less than a year and a half that the revolutionary forces have had these properties in their possession. The net earnings of the National Railways for the years preceding their taking over were approximately as follows: 1908–9, 2,600,000 pesos; 1909–10, 4,500,000; 1910–11, 2,550,000; 1911–12, 2,480,000; 1912–13, 725,000; 1913–14, loss.

The settlement of the claims of the National Railways of Mexico will present various complications owing to special circumstances entering into the case. One of these is that the years immediately preceding the taking over of the properties by the constitutionalists were not normal years, the earnings being diminished notably toward their close and serving as a barometer of the spread of disorder throughout the country.

Another complicating feature is the rate of exchange. The figures given as earnings represent pesos with the rate of exchange for the American dollar at two for one. During the fiscal year of 1913–14, when a loss was registered, the value of the peso diminished to three to one. Should the government propose to settle claims on this basis in the present Mexican money, which is worth about 15 to 1 as measured by the dollar, foreign stock and bondholders hardly could be made to see the equity of the arrangement.

Still another feature is that after the break between Villa and Carranza the former kept and still controls a portion of the lines of the National Railways in the north of the Republic. As the Mexican law relating to indemnities to be paid to the railway companies relates only to the taking over of their lines by the government, liability for Villa's taking over a portion of them, he being declared an outlaw, probably will serve as another ground for contention.

INABILITY TO PAY BONDS.

Other matters which will enter into consideration are the Mexican government's ownership of a slight controlling interest in the shares of the National Railways and its ability or inability to satisfy the bondholders as to the payment of their interests, they being the real owners of the railways with power to foreclose on the stockholders if unsatisfied in this regard.

In any event, the claims arising from the government's use of the lines of the National Railways will be small in comparison with the material losses which the railway company has suffered through the blowing up and destruction of its trains and bridges, tearing up of its lines, wear and tear of rolling stock, damage to stations, shops and the like.

The following figures were given out officially by the constitutionalists recently and serve to throw some light upon the condition of the rollong stock of the National Railways at the close of June, 1914, and at the present time:

On June 30, 1914, the company had 15,700 broad-gauge cars, 3,267 narrow-gauge cars, and 762 locomotives. A short time ago the number of broad-gauge cars in the possession of the authorities holding the properties was 3,775, of which 150 were in the repair shops. This represents a shrinkage of 11,925 broad-gauge cars, apart from the damages to the 150 mentioned.

The number of narrow-gauge cars recently stated to be in the possession of the authorities was 1,925, of which 125 were in the shops for repairs. The loss of narrow-gauge cars, therefore, according to these figures is 1,342, apart from those damaged. The recent figures show that the authorities hold 490 locomotives in serviceable condition and have 160 in the repair shops. This shows a loss of 272 locomotives, apart from those damaged.

Such rolling material as is in the hands of Villa in the north at the present time must be discounted from the figures given showing losses, but the constitutionalist authorities say that he has very few cars and engines now in his possession.

VILLA'S HOLDINGS SMALL.

The fact is the constitutionalist forces are universally reported to be well within the State of Chihuahua in their northern advance against Villa, and he only controls a small portion of the Central Railway (belonging to the National Railways) from Ciudad Juarez to a short distance south of the city of Chihuahua. The amount of rolling stock Villa has on that section of line is believed to be relatively insignificant, so that the figures given to show losses do not overstate the case very much.

No figures are obtainable to show the damage suffered by the National Railways' great repair shops throughout the country at the hands of the revolutionaries, but it is believed that they will mount well up into the millions. The running of military trains by the Federal and different revolutionary authorities, which have not been paid for, also will represent a considerable figure which hardly will be agreed upon except after much wrangling and litigation, and one of the greatest liabilities of all is the interest due to the bondholders of the company, which must be guaranteed by the Mexican government, according to contracts drawn up in normal times between the company and the Federal administration.

The amount of this interest had reached several million dollars American currency during the time of Gen. Huerta's presidency. It has been piling up ever since and no payment has been made upon it, although several tentative arrangements have been entered into and discarded. The Mexican administrations have always considered the payment of the bondholders of the National Railways as a sacred obligation, as, should the latter foreclose through nonpayment of their interest, the government of Mexico would lose its controlling interest of fifty-odd per cent of the shares of the company and foreigners would be in absolute control of the greatest enterprise of the country in economic as well as political and military importance.

The liability of the Mexican government through the constitutionalists' use of the Tehuantepec National Railway, a British concern, whose line crosses the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, uniting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and doing a freight business which competes with the Panama Canal, likewise will be enormous.

Carranza has had this line in his possession about a year. Recently when the last great landslide obstructed the Panama Canal the Hawaiian-American and other important steamship companies doing business between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States tried to make a contract with Carranza to take their freight across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec over the line of the Tehuantepec National.

DEMANDS OF CARRANZA.

It was expected that the obstruction to the Panama Canal would be cleared within two months, but Carranza refused to deal with the steamship companies unless they would sign a contract and oblige themselves to pay him for handling all their freight across the isthmus for the space of two years, making it appear that he intended to hold the line of the British company that long, or would fail to comply with the contract with the steamer people if the line should be delivered to the owners before the two years expired. The steamship companies did not accept the imposition of a two-year contract under these conditions.

The Mexican Railway, another British concern, whose line does by far the greatest passenger and freight business between the City of Mexico, Vera Cruz, and Puebla, has been a heavy sufferer through the revolution. The properties of this company were taken over by Carranza on December 1, 1914, and have been run uninterruptedly by the constitutionalists since that date.

The company has an account against the Mexican Government for $87,500 American currency for the running of military trains prior to the taking over of the road. The earnings of the Mexican Railway for the last normal year (1912) prior to its taking over by Carranza, which, according to the Mexican law quoted, will be used, together with four other years' earnings, for striking an average and thus computing a basis for the indemnity claim, were $4,357,509 American currency for gross earnings and $2,346,802 American currency for net earnings. The company has no figures as to the destruction of its properties, wear and tear, and the like, and these are unobtainable at the present time.

It is known that the claim to be presented on this account will be enormous. A great part of the machinery and other material of the Mexican Railways' shops at Apizaco and other points along the line between Mexico and Vera Cruz has been removed from there and transferred to the shops of the Vera Cruz al Istmo Railway (belonging to the National Railways) or to the Pan American Railway, likewise belonging to the National Railways. The shop material of these different lines has been so mixed up by the constitutionalist authorities that it will be a very difficult matter to get it straightened out, identified, and returned where it belongs. Much of it has been destroyed or used for other than railway purposes.

TRAVEL A HARDSHIP ON MEXICAN LINES—STOCK IN STATE OF WRECK AND TRAINS OVERCROWDED.

Railway men of long experience who have traveled between Puebla, Mexico, and Vera Cruz along the lines of the Mexican Railway say that rolling material of the company is in a deplorable state of damage and neglect, principally because of lack of shop facilities. A daily passenger service no longer is kept up over those lines for lack of serviceable rolling material

Such trains as run for passengers are without sleeping-car facilities. The cars are battered, dirty, and without cushions, and owing to their running only once in a while they are so crowded with every description of humanity that standing room for the long journey between Mexico and the coast is at a premium.

Passengers from Vera Cruz tell of seeing the trains for Mexico crowded with people the night before the journey is commenced, people getting aboard many hours beforehand so as to be sure of some place to sit down during the journey. The travelers say they have had to pay varying sums of money to the railway employees for the privilege of going aboard the trains ahead of time. Conditions of travel are primitive and they have to suffer many discomforts during the trip because of the crowd and difficulty of holding on to their seats.

Travel between Mexico, Puebla, and Vera Cruz now is carried on exclusively by day as a precaution against the roving bands of bandits calling themselves Zapatistas, who assault and blow up the trains and kill and rob travelers. Some months ago it was a dangerous venture to make the trip aboard a passenger train between the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz, and many persons lost their lives in the journey. The constitutionalists have been clearing the region traversed by the railway line during the past few weeks and there have been no more attacks on trains, but the discomfort incident to the lack of cars and the gradual ruin of all the railway facilities is increasing from day to day and the regularity of the service is diminishing.

SERVICE IS IRREGULAR.

Traffic between the City of Mexico and the northern frontier by way of Laredo is very irregular, and intervals of many days pass without a train's making the trip. As on the lines of the Mexican Railway, travel is carried on exclusively by day as a precaution against assaults and holdups.

Travelers are likely to have to stop over at any wayside point a number of days on account of interruptions from various causes while they are making the journey, and generally go provided with blankets and provisions to sustain them on the way. There is little available rolling stock for passenger purposes, and travelers usually have to sit several in a seat made for two or stand up throughout the trip.

Persons in the employ of the railway service say that there is at present only one Pullman car in the Republic of Mexico, and that is being used as a private touring car by some Villista general in the north. The Mexican Railway had its own service of sleepers, not Pullmans, and these, which are not numerous, are being used by the constitutionalists all over the Republic, most being used by generals and other military leaders in the field.

So many cars are being used for freight transportation and military purposes that freight service is reduced to a minimum, and all the large

towns are suffering for lack of the trains of provisions that came in daily from all parts of the country in normal times. When as many as 15 carloads of provisions come into the City of Mexico in a single day the fact is heralded officially as a sign of returning prosperity. The authorities usually give as their reason for the interruption of traffic the "jam of loaded freight cars along the line, which must be cleared up so that passenger and other trains can be moved." Any other reason for the interruption would sound more plausible to the public.

Engineer Alberto J. Pani, chief of the constitutionalist railway administration, which includes the National Railways, the Mexican Railway, and other properties which have been taken over, recently gave out to the press a report regarding conditions as to the lines under his charge which was couched in very frank terms for a statement from a high revolutionary official.

ADMITS HIS DIFFICULTIES.

He admitted the difficulties he was under in putting passenger and freight traffic on anything like a practical basis, and attributed these principally to lack of rolling stock through damage and destruction, and the control of so many cars and locomotives by military leaders, who were using them not only for troop transportation but for their own individual purposes, carrying on their own freight and express business and the like, and accumulating fortunes without answering to the railway administration for anything.

This appropriation of cars and locomotives is not peculiar to the constitutionalists, but has been one of the characteristic means of graft of the Villista, Zapatista, and all other military leaders, some of whom, while not actually controlling cars and engines, charge tribute for the transportation of merchandise through the territory they control.

It is nearly always necessary to pay considerable sums to military leaders in order to get freight up to the City of Mexico from Vera Cruz and from the north, apart from the freight charges of the railway administration, which have been doubled recently. Six or eight thousand pesos of tribute money to the military officials for the moving of a single car to Mexico from the coast is considered part of the game by merchants of the capital, who compensate their difficulties and expenditures and the depreciation of the paper money by raising their prices to the public.

Engineer Pani has made sincere efforts to stop the abuses of the military leaders in connection with the railways, cut down the number of cars and engines in the hands of the leaders in the field, and increase the number in use for the service of the public and the profit of the administration under his charge, but he has before him a task which is almost hopeless, and he has obtained no result as yet worth mentioning.

GENERAL STRIKE ON NATIONAL LINES NEAR—TRAMWAY COMPANY, TOO, HAVING ITS TROUBLES.

It is predicted that as soon as the properties of the National Railways are returned to the company the latter will have on its hands a general strike of all its employees for higher wages, shorter hours, recognition of the union, and special privileges which will contribute still more to cripple it in the face of its other difficulties. The employees of the constitutionalist administration of the National Railways, who are the same men employed by the company in normal times, declared themselves on a strike the other day, and on that account the service of the trains between Mexico and the northern frontier suffered still another cause for interruption. The authorities, who openly aid and encourage strikes against private concerns, soon put a stop to this one against themselves.

A decree was published in the official press stating that as the railways had been taken over for military purposes, all their employees were considered as subject to military rule and would be punished as mutinied soldiers and military officers if they refused to work and carry out their duty; that any hindrance to the movement of trains and the free working of the railways would be considered as sedition; and that the administration would under no circumstances tolerate any obstruction on the part of the labor unions or recognize the rights of the latter to foment strikes against it through the employees of companies whose properties it had taken over for operation.

The Mexico Light & Power Co. and the Mexico Tramway Co., allied British concerns, which from the standpoint of capitalization are among the most important in the Republic and employ many thousands of workmen, have been heavy sufferers through destruction, ruin, and taking over of their properties by the revolutionary administrations and strikes on the part of their employees fomented by the latter, principally the constitutionalists. An idea of the attitude of the revolutionaries toward foreign capital in general may be obtained by a glance at the misfortunes of this great combined enterprise since the trouble reached southern Mexico.

PROPERTIES TAKEN OVER.

The properties of the Mexico Tramway Co. were taken over by the constitutionalists on October 15, 1914, following a general strike of all its employees for higher wages, shorter hours, privileges, and recognition of their union as empowered to dictate whether the company has the right to discharge employees, fill vacancies, and the like. As the company had already been losing money, fares for points within the city limits of Mexico being 6 centavos, or less than 1 cent American money, the company refused to accede to the demands of the strikers, who were encouraged by Gen. Heriberto Jara, constitutionalist governor of the federal district, and the properties were taken over for operation by the authorities, who promised the employees to satisfy their demands.

Under the constitutionalist administration the employees of the tramway company of Mexico have received two raises in pay. The first, which was granted them in January last, was for 50 per cent on all wages of 3 pesos and less a day, 40 per cent on wages of from 3 to 6 pesos, 35 per cent on wages of from 6 to 7 pesos, and 25 per cent on wages of from 7 to 9 pesos.

Wages were raised again the same proportion last August. The tramway employees recently threatened to go on another strike for higher wages, but their committee sent to treat with the authorities about the matter was jailed and they were made to understand that their conduct was unpatriotic in hampering the administration at the present time with their demands.

Tramway company officials are expecting that this third strike will be declared by their employees as soon as the administration returns them their properties, as there then will be no patriotic considerations to curb the attitude of the men. The tramway management is expecting to have a hard time dealing with the labor problem as presented by its many hundreds of employees.

When Gen. Alvaro Obregon abandoned the City of Mexico to the Conventionists on November 23 a year ago he took with him a large part of the controllers of the tramcars as well as other apparatus which would hinder the running of the cars by the Conventionists and left the latter very short of material as well as the company short of property.

ROLLING STOCK STOLEN.

When the conventionists evacuated the capital last January 27 they in their turn took away with them much rolling stock of the tramway company as well as other material in order to hamper the Constitutionalists, who were returning, and this proceeding has been repeated several times, but never on so large a scale as when Obregon first took away the controllers. The controllers were brought back by the Constitutionalists from Vera Cruz in response to American representations, but many were lost or destroyed, and the rolling material of the tramways has been dwindling steadily ever since through wear, destruction, and neglect.

At present the number of cars in use throughout the Federal District is so insufficient that they are nearly always crowded to the guards, and accidents are frequent from men and boys being brushed off as they cling to the steps and projections on the outside of the cars. Recently, in order to compensate somewhat for this deficiency in the number of tramcars, the constitutionalist management put into use the funeral or hearse cars, with all their grewsome black and white paint and paraphernalia, for passenger purposes, and on some of the lines it is a not uncommon sight to see box cars or platform cars being used for passengers. The crowding of the street cars has been a very potent cause in the spread of the epidemic of typhus fever which rages in Mexico at the present time.

In addition to strikes and salary raises to its employees the Mexico Light & Power Co., which has not been taken over by the revolutionary authorities, has suffered in other ways at the hands of the latter. The municipal lighting for Mexico City and the outlying towns of the Federal district has been unpaid for since July, 1913, when Huerta was in power, except for 200,000 pesos, which the Light & Power Co. received from the City Council of Mexico three days before the Zapatistas left the capital the last time, the payment being made in conventionist notes, which afterwards were confiscated by the constitutionalists and supposedly destroyed by them as counterfeits.

POWER BILLS UNPAID.

The power used for the municipal water pumps of Mexico likewise has been unpaid for since 1913. The light and power officials say that they could stop furnishing power to the city on the ground of lack of fulfillment of the city's part of its contract, but they have not thought of doing so. If this were done the Light & Power Co.'s properties probably would be taken over by the revolutionaries and run by themselves with still greater destruction and loss to the company. The revolutionaries in Mexico are in the habit of lighting up such houses and buildings as they choose with current of the Light & Power Co., fixing their own connections to the street wires and not advising the company, whose transformers are burned out all over the town as a result.

On Saturday, November 20, the anniversary of the five years of revolution in the country, the police officials of the constitutionalists searched the offices of the Mexico Light & Power Co. presumably for arms and ammunition, which they said were concealed there. None was found, but the officials took from the safe of the company the sum of 530,000 pesos, most of which was in conventionist notes, but part of which was in notes acknowledged to be legal tender by the constitutionalists, who issued them.

Officials of the company were able to explain the taking of the conventionist notes, as many commercial houses of Mexico City had just been searched by the authorities and those notes confiscated as counterfeits. They were not able to explain the taking away of the constitutionalist notes also.

The gigantic hydraulic power plant of the light and power company in Nexaca, State of Puebla, as well as its great power cables which furnish electricity to the Federal district as well as to the mines of the Pachuca and El Oro mining districts, also have suffered material damage at the hands of the different revolutionaries. The cables have been cut and their sustaining towers blown up at different points, and on last September 30 the constitutionalists, under Gen. Alejo Gonzalez, sacked the company's offices, buildings, and stables at Nexaca, taking away everything portable that was of value.

WORKERS WITHOUT FOOD.

The company's employees were left so without food that they were living on the charity of the constitutionalist soldiers for several days. At the end of that time the constitutionalists auctioned off in the near-by town of Huauchinango a great part of the property they had taken away and its owners were able to buy it back with money they had received from the company in the meantime.

Horses of the company taken from Necaxa have not been returned, and when last heard from were being used by the constitutionalists in the military operations around Toluca.

The number of other railway and industrial enterprises which have been taken over by the different revolutionary factions is great and almost all without exception have had their operations temporarily or permanently suspended or been levied upon heavily by the different factions.

Among the lesser railways there may be mentioned the San Rafael & Atlixco Railway, south of Mexico City, a French property which has been in the hands of the Zapatistas for many months, and the railway from Pachuca to Zimpan, State of Hidalgo, a British property.

This latter was taken over by the constitutionalists, and its lines and rolling stock suffered damage to the amount of $250,000, as estimated by its owners. Carranza offered to return them the line and what was left of the rolling stock not long ago, but they refused to accept them without the payment of indemnity for their losses.

Carranza's reply was to threaten definite confiscation of the properties, and the owners told him to confiscate, then, in which case they would take up the case diplomatically. The constitutionalists are still operating the road.

TEXTILE FACTORIES COMPELLED TO CLOSE—CROPS AND STORES OF GRAIN SEIZED BY FACTIONS.

Many textile factories, which constitute one of the richest industries of southern Mexico, are in the hands of various revolutionary factions or are shut down for lack of raw material, strikes, or damages. The great sugar properties are occupied by the Zapatistas, in whose zone they lie, and a part of the mines of the States of Guerrero and Mexico still are being worked by revolutionaries, although the important foreign properties of El Oro, in the latter State, recently have been recovered by the constitutionalists from the Zapatistas and returned to their owners, who are working them at present.

Crops and stores of grain and provisions in general have been confiscated all over southern Mexico by the revolutionaries of all factions or bought by them from their owners at rates fixed by themselves and taken to the large towns for sale at great profits. In the few cases where the owners of stores of provisions have been able to market their own products they generally have had to pay high tributes to the revolutionaries for the privilege of so doing.

The general excuse of the latter for their confiscations and forced sales at their own prices has been that the owners of the provision stores were speculators waiting for a raise in price and trafficking with the hunger of the people.

GOVERNMENT ACTIVE AGAINST STATE BANKS—FORCES THEM TO INCREASE THEIR METALLIC RESOURCES.

Recently the Constitutionalists have been very active in their campaign against the State banks of issue all over the Republic. According to the original concessions of these banks they were empowered to issue notes for the amount of twice their special deposits in coin and bars of precious metal to guarantee their bills, these special metallic guaranties being kept intact and apart from the other funds of the banks.

Not long ago Gen. Carranza issued a decree declaring that a special privilege conceded by Huerta while in power to all the State banks to increase their issue of notes to three times the amount of their metallic deposits guaranteeing same was illegal and that the banks must within a very short period assigned them for the purpose increase their guaranties in precious metal to half the amount of their outstanding notes or reduce the latter to twice the amount of the guaranty deposit on hand.

This was a hard blow to the banks of the different States, the majority of which are capitalized by foreigners and are considered as perfectly solvent intsitutions, but are in a difficult position to raise funds all at once, owing to the general poverty of the country and the sacrifices one must make to realize on what in normal times would be quick assets.

A commission, headed by the subsecretary of finance, was formed to investigate the condition of the State banks and declare their concessions forfeited if they did not fulfil the conditions of Gen. Carranza's decree within the term specified, which already has expired. The committee, which still is continuing its investigation, is taking into consideration other matters than the guaranty deposits for the outstanding bills, according to official statements.

ABLE TO PAY OBLIGATIONS.

The first bank whose concession was declared forfeited by the commission was the Banco Peninsular de Yucatan, of Merida, a French concern, which in general business circles is considered as in very good condition and perfectly able to fulfil all its obligations if given reasonable time.

This belief has been attested all along by the premium put upon the notes of the Merida bank, as well as those of the other State institutions, over those of the revolutionary factions, the notes of that bank not having depreciated in the quotations of the local market in spite of the declaration of the forfeiture of the concession. The French management of the Banco Peninsular, immediately upon its concession being declared forfeited, began energetic diplomatic negotiations, which had the effect of disconcerting the authorities considerably. However, they went on investigating the State banks and shortly afterwards declared forfeited the concessions of the banks of Guerrero, Hidalgo, and Queretaro.

The Banco Nacional de Mexico, which was investigated also, was declared to be in excellent condition in every way, with sufficient metallic guarantees on hand to issue legally another 32,000,000 pesos worth of notes, if it so wished.

The Banco de Londres y Mexico was advertised by the authorities as being in a fairly satisfactory way, and they themselves admitted that they meant to enter into a combination with those two institutions to get them to form with their French capital the nucleus of the new Federal bank of issue planned by Carranza to be the sole institution authorized to issue notes in the Republic, admitting at the same time that they meant to eliminate the State banks or have them also enter into the combination to form the Federal bank.

The general belief of business men in Mexico now is that the pressure brought to bear upon the State banks in regard to their note guaranties is but a means to force them to enter into the Federal-bank combination, the idea being for the administration to utilize their foreign capital to form the Federal bank and later supplant it, becoming the sole owner of the institution. Thus the unification of the paper money now in circulation could be secured, and the administration could reap considerable profits from being the sole issuer of notes in the Republic.

FOREIGN CAPITAL HOSTILE.

The attitude of the foreign capital invested in the State banks is openly hostile to the administration, however, on account of the coercive measures the latter has adopted to make them enter into its financial combination, and several of their principal capitalizers who have been interviewed in the City of Mexico say that they will fight out the matter through all diplomatic and legal channels before they will forego the rights conceded them by their concessions.

Owners of the Bank of Hidalgo, Britishers, it is understood, will lead the fight for the State banks, which are holding very well together. The Hidalgo Bank's notes are quoted on a par with those of the Banco Nacional at the present time, not having been affected by the declaration of forfeiture of its concession. That is to say, they are worth three to one, as compared with the circulating notes of the Constitutionalist administration.

The bank recently advertised to exchange Banco Nacional notes for its own notes on a par for anyone desiring to make such an exchange. It handles the rich British and American mining interests of the Pachuca region and is considered to be in excellent condition, in spite of the declaration of the authorities to the contrary.

The following is a list of the important State banks which are controlled by foreign capital and which are holding out against the efforts of the Constitutionalist authorities to make them enter into its combination, which they consider will be to sacrifice not only their amour propre but their financial interests as well:

Banco Peninsular de Yucatan (French), Banco de Hidalgo (British), Banco de Guanajuato (French), Banco de Queretaro (French), Banco de Guerrero (British), Banco de San Luis Potosi (British), Banco Oriental de Puebla (Spanish), Banco del Estado de Mexico, Banco de Tabasco, and Banco Mercantil de Vera Cruz (all three dependent upon the Banco Nacional and composed of about 87 per cent French capital).

The following State banks are not foreign controlled, but likewise are enlisted in the struggle for existence:

Banca de Jalisco (of which Germans are heavy shareholders), Banco de Sonora and Banco de Coahuila (of which two banks Americans are heavy shareholders), Banco Minero de Chihuahua (Creel and Terrazas interests), and Banco de Morelos, Banco de Tamaulipas, Banco de Durango, and Banco Mercantil de Monterey (these last named four being made up mostly of Mexican capital).

MARKET IS UPSET BY MANY DECREES—INSTABILITY OF CIRCULATING MEDIUM ADDS TO CHAOS.

The attitude of foreign and domestic capital generally is hostile to the constitutionalist administration, as it is toward the revolutionaries generally, because of their arbitrary acts, the tribute they exact at every turn, the chaos caused in the financial market by their sweeping decrees, which are amended and revoked overnight as it suits their convenience; the instability of the circulating medium caused by the refusal of each faction to recognize the tender of the rest and fluctuation in their own paper money by declaring a large part of it to be counterfeit every few days; the imposition of taxes and wholesale confiscations, of which foreigners as well as natives are the victims, and the fomenting of strikes. It is safe to say that there is not a foreign capitalist or property owner of any importance and very few Mexicans of financial weight who consider themselves safe under the constitutionalists or any other revolutionaries, or who have not already suffered considerably at their hands during the recent long years of disorder and anarchy.

The subsecretary of finance declared recently to the reporters of the Mexico City press that the administration was planning another increase in the export duty on precious metals and another great increase in the taxes on mining properties. He did not state the amount of the latter, but well-informed persons declare that the present mining taxes of the country are to be increased to thirty-seven times their present amount, which will make them practically prohibitive.

Gen. Carranza's recent decree ordering the acquirement by the administration of all the vast cotton crop of the Laguna region of Coahuila and Durango at cheap prices, "to be sold at cost to the manufacturers of the Republic," is looked upon in the City of Mexico with suspicion as another graft of the administration, and the export tax on hides, which consists of 5 centavos the kilo, is considered in a very unpopular light.

The order for the payment of customs taxes and certain other taxes in gold, which has been in force for a long time under Gen. Carranza, is considered as deterrent to business in these impoverished times.

All this is not to deny that even the enemies of Gen. Carranza acknowledge his necessity of funds if he is to establish peace throughout the country, and would like to see him succeed in this enterprise, but the general belief is that only a small part of the money exacted by the administration is invested for the public good; that grafting and corruption are universal among the revolutionaries; that the public returns are diverted to private channels everywhere; and that instead of the increase in tributes, confiscations, and taxation resulting in the establishment of peace, there will be divisions among the constitutionalists ultimately over the dividing of the spoils, and the warfare and suffering will continue.

BEST PEOPLE DODGE POLITICAL QUESTIONS—WANT PEACE AND PROTECTION FROM ONE PARTY OR ANOTHER.

The people of the City of Mexico and the better classes of the rest of the large towns of the south of the Republic, where the bulk of the population resides and where the education and wealth of the country are most represented, are conservative in their political leaning, together with the foreign element.

They want peace and protection at any cost to be able to devote themselves to their livelihood, and it matters little to them who is in power, so long as an end is put to the warfare and pillage which are rampant and they are safe from persecution. These people were all favorably disposed toward Gen. Carranza when he and his forces first came down from the north. His harshness, his vindictiveness, his radicalism, and the abuses of his followers, brought to a climax by the reign of terror of Gen. Alvaro Obregon in the capital, won from the constitutionalists the sympathy and trust of the majority.

Later excesses of the Zapatistas, characterized rather by ignorance and savagery than by ingenious grafting methods and the dismal failure of Villa in the north, put the conventionist element without the bounds of possibility as hopes for the establishment of better things under their rule.

The régime of Gen. Pablo Gonzales in Mexico City, while suffering from the defects which have characterized all the revolutionary administrations in the capital, exactions, persecutions, and the like, has been so much better than that of Obregon, the Villistas, or the Zapatistas, and the food situation, while still afflicting, has improved so in the capital that Mexico City's public is again rather feeling less unkindly toward the constitutionalists in general. The absolute stoppage of political vindictiveness and unnecessary persecutions on that score to get possession of the victims' positions and properties and the establishment of a stable legal tender would go far toward making the constitutionalists strong in the least impoverished and most enlightened portion of the Republic.

CITY A SAD SIGHT.

The City of Mexico presents at present a sad and depressed appearance in general, despite the arches of triumph which are being constructed all along Avenida Juarez and Avenida Francisco I. Madero (formerly San Francisco), its principal thoroughfares, and the myriads of incandescent bulbs which are being strung over the façades of the public buildings in preparation for the arrival of the First Chief, who is expected at the close of next February, when there will be official festivities on such a scale as have never been seen in the Republic.

Hundreds of beggars, ragged and half starved women and boys, dodge and scurry or drag themselves along under the scaffoldings that are going up and fairly assault passers-by on all the street corners, whining and pleading for a pasteboard slip with which to "buy bread." Many stores and offices are closed, where formerly flourishing business was carried on.

Street cars pass at irregular intervals, crowded until there is no standing room left, even on the steps; the coaches are drawn by half-starved "sardines," as the cab horses are called in Mexican slang, and go at a funeral pace; automobiles full of constitutionalist officers whiz down the principal streets, swing wildly round the corners, and bowl over all obstacles that stand in their way or cross their path. Most of these autos have been confiscated from their owners.

At least 80 per cent of them now are in the hands of Government officials and military men. Most of the rest are owned by foreigners who have them confiscated every little while and get them back with difficulty.

FOOD STILL HIGH.

While food conditions have improved in the capital since the establishment of Gen. Gonzales there, and certain articles, such as meat, corn, frijoles, sugar, and rice, have cheapened considerably, conditions of living still are very difficult and prices in general are going up. Especially is this true of clothing, medicines, and practically everything apart from fuel and the most rudimentary articles of food mentioned.

Merchants are afraid to reduce their prices because of the difficulties attending renewal of their stocks under present traffic conditions and because of the risk attending possession of the money in circulation under the revolutionaries.

On account of official declarations regarding the prevalence of counterfeits, with specifications of the false notes, which may be contradicted officially a day or so later or may not be contradicted, such a distrust exists regarding the bills that all merchants endeavor not to be left with any great quantity on hand overnight.

It is always hard to sell bills for gold on Saturday because of the uncertainty as to what official declarations may be made the Monday following, Sunday being a day when the market is closed and no transactions can be made.

Speculation in exchange has become one of the most lucrative employments, or at least one of the most general throughout the Republic of Mexico. Offices, licensed by the authorities, are set up everywhere and fortunes are made or lost in a single day.

Not very long ago through an official declaration in the official organ, El Pueblo, declaring that a great proportion of the Constitutionalist bills in circulation were counterfeits and would be taken up and destroyed by the authorities, the price of the bills in American currency dropped from 12 to 17 to 1 in 24 hours.

Two days later the officials had reconsidered their statement and declared that the amount of the counterfeits had been found to be unimportant, another declaration coming out to this effect in the official organ with specifications as to the few that were not good and how to distinguish them. The price of exchange went back again to 13 to 1 in a few days. Those who had sold gold for Constitutionalist bills when the panic began and bought it later when the bills rose made fortunes. There are malcontents in Mexico who say that the authorities were the principal gainers through the panic which was originated and ended by the official organ.

MANY STRIKES IN CAPITAL.

There have been numberless interruptions in the monotony of things in the City of Mexico owing to strikes in the different branches of industry. One of these which made itself particularly felt recently was that of the Mexican employees of the baking establishments. The Spanish have an absolute monopoly of that industry. The authorities, as usual, when they are not the employers, sided with the strikers, and particularly so in this instance, as the Spanish, because of their hard-workingness and industrial competition, and the racial antipathy felt for them by the Indian, who predominates among the revolutionaries, are hated more than any other foreigner, the Americans occupying second place in unpopularity.

The Spanish bakers having refused to comply with the demands of the strikers for a raise which would have left them without any earnings, the authorities aided the strikers to establish for themselves and put their former employers out of business. A good many Spaniards have sold their baking establishments on this account, being unable to compete with the joint forces of the strikers and the authorities, and the latter are buying up the baking establishments, as they are sold for a song.

Some of the Spanish bakers still keep up the competition but are losing money. The price of bread remains unchanged and is still very high on account of the shortage of flour.

The Spaniards have a monopoly of the saloon and grocery business in Mexico and had a monopoly of the pawnbroking trade. The latter was abolished by the revolutionaries, who made them return all small pledges without interest and so trammeled them in regard to their interest rates and so burdened them with taxes and restrictions that they all, without exception, went out of business and devoted themselves to other livelihoods, principally bazars for buying and selling second-hand articles. The only pawnshops now existing in Mexico are those of the administration called "Montes de Piedad," which charge cheap rates of interest but have no taxes to pay.

HARD BLOW TO SALOONS.

The Spanish saloons recently received a hard blow in a decree which was published by the governor of the federal district ordering all saloons to move off Avenida Francisco I. Madero and away from the vicinity of the churches, none being allowed within a hundred meters distance of any church.

As there is a church for almost every block in the center of Mexico City, and the Spanish saloon keepers mostly have their locations on long leases, the decree ordering the majority of them to seek others threatened to put them out of business. All had been losing money heavily for over two years on account of the different revolutionary authorities closing their establishments for long intervals as measures of public order to lessen drunkenness, and exacting tributes of them when allowed to reopen.

The saloons have not yet moved from their locations, although the time fixed for that has expired; but they have paid heavily to the authorities, and the matter of their being forced to move still is pending. The hours for saloons being allowed to remain open during the day are regulated according to the amount paid by each. Some stay open until the small hours of the morning and others are closed all or nearly all day long.

The houses where the exchange business is carried on, a great proportion of which are in the hands of Spaniards, have been levied on heavily for taxes. A few days ago the proprietors of the saloons, bazaars, and exchange offices, as well as many other commercial establishments, were called to appear before the chiefs of their respective police precincts and "invited" to contribute for the erection of the arches of triumph which are going up preparatory to the festivities attending Gen. Carranza's arrival in the capital of the Republic.

All who were called upon contributed considerable sums. The fear of being considered as "seditious" acted as a stimulus to their generosity.

The offices and pressrooms of the Mexican Herald still remain closed by order of the Mexico City police authorities. Paul Hudson, the principal owner of the paper, and others interested in it have received no explanation for the closing, nor have they been cited to appear before the authorities.

CENSORS TO GET OUT PAPER.

The paper has been closed for over a month, and during that time the official constitutionalist organs have constituted the sole press in the capital. Some Americans employed as censors and press agents by the constitutionalists are preparing to publish a paper in English to take the place of the Herald, which will be financed by the administration. This paper already is soliciting advertisements and will be published in a few days.

One of the aspects of the policy of the constitutionalists in the south of the Republic which has been most commented upon since American recognition became known as a fact is the general vindictiveness displayed in punishing political opponents. The execution of Garcia Granados and of Gen. Navarro recently, when the former had been sentenced lightly and the latter acquitted by the court-martial which judged them, the sentence being overridden by the higher authorities, produced a sad effect upon those looking to the constitutionalists to cement peace, stop useless persecutions, and bring all peacefully inclined men together for the upbuilding of the country.

Antonio Rivera, former secretary to the federal district government under Huerta, who, in spite of a written safe conduct he carried from Gen. Carranza, was arrested and imprisoned when acting as a witness in favor of Garcia Granados, shortly will be tried before a court-martial, and fears are expressed that it will go hard with him.

He has many friends in Mexico City, and apart from having been unfriendly to Madero, having accepted a post under the Huerta administration, and written criticisms of the Madero administration for the press of the capital, not even his most bitter political enemies have any accusation to make against him.

Political arrests and persecutions continue not only in the City of Mexico but all over the Republic. The number of exiles and fugitives from the authorities is legion, and confiscations and arrests are the rule of the day. The amnesty decrees of the different constitutionalist authorities have only been observed in such cases as suit their convenience. So many have been arrested and imprisoned or executed after they had surrendered in response to the decrees offering amnesty to political enemies of the administration that fugitives remain in hiding or under arms in the outlying districts, and the labor of peace and reconstruction is greatly retarded.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I listened, as nearly everybody always does, with a great deal of interest to the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], and I was happy enough to hear a part of what was said by the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. FALL]. I do not want to discuss the entire question right now, but I do want to discuss the salient, central point involved in the controversy.

In my opinion, that salient, central point is the right of any community to govern itself, and the duty of every other community to abstain from attempting to control a given community's domestic affairs. Now, the right of self-government carries with it, ex necessitate rei, the right of self-misgovernment. If a people are to be allowed to govern themselves just so long as in somebody else's opinion they govern themselves right, and then are not to be allowed to govern themselves when other people think they pass the bounds of right government, then the people of that community are neither free nor independent—they are held in suzerainty to the criticizing community. A people can not have self-government without having self-misgovernment until or unless men become angels.

The degree of self-misgovernment is one thing; the fact of self-misgovernment is another. Now, it is true that some people, in attempting to govern themselves, misgovern themselves to a horrible extent, and that other people, in attempting to govern themselves, misgovern themselves to a moderate extent; but there is no line of demarcation to be drawn. If a country is to be allowed by other countries to misgovern itself moderately then it has theoretically, abstractly, academically, practically, and internationally the right to misgovern itself to a very much larger extent because you can not draw the line of demarcation in degree.

This is no new question, Mr. President—not in American politics, at any rate. It just so happens that at one time George Washington was President of the United States, and tried to run a Government upon neutral political lines, nonpartisan lines, and because he did he was afterwards claimed by the Federalist Party as being one of their great saints. If he ever became so, it was after he left office. It just so happens that at the same time Thomas Jefferson was his Secretary of State, and furnished him with his policy, as far as the State Department was concerned, upon most matters—not, perhaps, every single one. It just so happens that before the close of the eighteenth century a revolution broke out in France. No people anywhere ever started a revolution with higher ideals or loftier purposes. Few people anywhere ever sank to lower levels before they got through with it. They started a movement for the abolition of special privilege—of noblesse, clergy, everybody—and in behalf of a recognition of what they called the "rights of man," and they synchronized that with the right of "liberty, equality, and fraternity." They got into a European war, and after a while, there being elected to the convention to govern France a lot of people who never had had any experience at governing anything, France fell under the control of the convention

into the worst disorders of every description—a resurgence toward barbarism upon the part of a people, very nearly a whole people—the Jacquerie in the country and the mob in Paris, a people theretofore highly civilized, and Danton and Robespierre and Marat and all the balance of the men whose names have been synonyms of fanatical cruelty became the French Government, if that might be called government which recognized no bounds to its hates, its cruelties, its theories, or other physical or mental or social or antisocial activities.

The "people" went ahead headlong in a mad career, and, instead of merely imprisoning a poor, idle, indolent, foolish king, they cut off his head; and instead of imprisoning or, if necessary, banishing an idle, vainglorious, and fashionable woman of little sense but of a good heart and great, good breeding, they cut off her head, and brutalized her child and finally murdered him.

There has been no page in history hitherto written darker than the page of the French Revolution at one time of its chronicle. There has been no movement in history that started with as high aspirations and as lofty purposes, and which left to the world as great a legacy of substantial good, as the French Revolution.

What took place elsewhere and among other peoples? Why, the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria—because he was even then called Kaiser or Cæsar, implying world dominion—concluded that because just upon the southern boundary of one and just upon the western boundary of the other—in their back yard, so to speak—anarchy existed and apparent chaos existed, that therefore a right of intervention existed. The American people, as represented by George Washington, President, and as represented by Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State, never admitted that that claim of right of intervention because of gross self-misgovernment of a neighbor was good. They took the position, upon the contrary, that France had a right to settle her domestic affairs; and although they did not word it as I did a moment ago, it substantially amounted to the same thing—that with the right of self-government upon the part of the people of France went the right of self-misgovernment so far as any other nation was concerned; of course, not as far as God was concerned, nor as far as France herself—the local sovereign—was concerned.

There is nothing new about this. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] rises here and tells us that the military governor of some State down in Mexico utters a pronunciamento to the effect that "God wanes while revolution gains"—a diatribe against religion. There are Members of this Senate, or may be, who have forgotten—there are none who upon refreshing their memories will not recall, and the Senator from Massachusetts, with his scholarship, does not need to recall—the fact that there was a period during the French Revolution when God was declared to be nonexistent, and when a common prostitute was crowned as "goddess of reason." There seemed to be a revolt then and there against all forms of superiority—birth, wealth, education, morality, and finally God Himself. Did we "intervene"? Did we indorse European intervention even "in behalf of God and morality"? No; we distinctly disapproved and laid down a doctrine to the contrary for our own guidance as to all peoples and some years later as a warning to Europe with regard to American concerns.

Mr. President, whenever any people anywhere begin to inquire into fundamentals—whenever people begin to question what has traditionally been held to be fundamental in human, political, or social conduct—those people are apt to go to extremes; and if you flatter yourselves that they do it because they are French or because they are Mexicans or because they are something else, you flatter yourself with little cause. You, yourself, under the same circumstances would probably or might possibly do the same thing.

Your so-called civilization is about skin deep. There is a veneering that human progress has put upon animal man, not a very deep veneering and not a very tough one. The most highly cultured people intellectually upon the surface of this globe today have not very remotely illustrated that fact upon the plains of Belgium; they have been illustrating it upon the high seas; and one of their chief opponents upon the high seas illustrated it to the last extreme in the case of the *Barralong*. You are no better than they. Intellectually you are no wiser, morally you are no better, physically you are no stronger, and historically you have no more or greater honors behind you.

What if some military governor somewhere in Mexico did say that religion was a farce and God was a myth; he is not the first fool who has "said in his own heart there is no God." But the United States took the position that matters of that sort were matters for the consideration of the country—that self-government carried with it the right of self-misgovernment; that the fact that there was anarchy and wrong domestic conditions within a given country gave no right to another country to go there and assert itself as a master. I am free and independent, but the moment the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON] can say to me that "because you hold certain ideas and do certain things I assert my mastership," that moment I cease to be free and independent and become servant and slave and, if I submit, craven as well.

Now, if you do want to take hold of Mexico and straighten Mexico out, civilize it and unbarbarize it, if I may make such a word; that is one thing. If you are going to do it, then you must do it virtually by annexation. You can not do it by spasmodic international interference. If you were to undertake it even by annexation you would fail, because there is not an instance in all the history of the world where a superposed civilization lasted. It is a mere veneering; it does not go to the substance. It is not grounded in the life, it is not grounded in the thought; it is not grounded in the feeling nor the ideals nor aspirations of the people upon whom you attempt to superpose it. You can not make a white man of a Chinaman nor a Chinaman of a negro by law, and you can not make a self-governing people out of Mexicans by any amount of international interference.

What then? It is sad; barbarous; it is true; but what of it? They are to be left, as every other nation is left, and as every individual to a certain extent is left, to "work out their salvation in fear and trembling before God." There is but one way of working it out, and that is gradually going through the travail of the childbirth of liberty and self-government; and while they are going through that sort of process they are gradually destroying that which is most antagonistic to liberty and self-government, and they are gradually establishing the power and influences which are most favorable to liberty and self-government.

The idea of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], of all men, standing upon this floor and quoting the utterance of a military governor of a Mexican Province who has not only defied law and morals, but the Supreme Deity itself, and presenting that to the American Senate as something new and startling, strikes me—oh, I will not say how it strikes me—except that considering it came from the Senator from Massachusetts it strikes me, let me say unfavorably and unexpectedly.

There are some other things that are not new since this discussion has started. This Government laid down the rule in the very first administration of it under the new Union—under the present Constitution—that the citizens or subjects of a neutral country have a right to sell munitions of war to either belligerent in war, provided the other is not forbidden by law to buy the same things in the same market, both equally subject to the right of capture of the things thus bought by the other, leaving to the chances of war the power to capture. That was indorsed by George Washington after Thomas Jefferson had reduced it to writing, and it was made an utterance of the State Department, under the President's approval, to the entire world. It was not founded, as men who are in their thoughts treasonable to the United States Government say, upon the idea that we merely wanted to make money out of people who are shedding one another's blood abroad. That was not the reason for it. It is not the reason for it now. The reason is broader and deeper and higher. The reason is that if you establish as a universal policy that one belligerent making war upon another can not buy munitions of war from neutral countries, then you have secured in advance the military success of that country which constantly keeps itself in peace times upon a war footing, and you have decreed in advance the defeat of the country which regards war as a mere limited thing, now and then to be expected, but not as a constant occurrence, and who prepares itself mainly for peace and only spasmodically for war—in peace keeping prepared only for defense, but always prepared for more peace and better peace and truer peace—men being men "for a' that" and brothers "under their skins."

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President——

Mr. WILLIAMS. One word and I will yield to the Senator.

Mr. NELSON. Just a word.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I will yield in one second. What chance, in God's name, could our own country have? Washington knew it, Jefferson knew it, and Andrew Jackson later on knew it, for he reenforced it. What chance would our country have in a naval war with Great Britain or a land war with Germany if we could not buy munitions abroad from neutral powers? We would be condemned beforehand to absolute, international slavery—subjects of international diplomatic bullying. We would be subject to be bullied by every first-class power in the world

who possessed conscious strength behind their bullying, whether on sea or on land. It was therefore the policy announced by us in our own interests, but more than that the policy announced by us in the interests of humanity, a policy announced in the interests of peace-loving, war-fearing peoples as against war-loving and peace-dreading peoples. Now I yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, the question I was about to ask the Senator I think he has in part answered. The establishment of the doctrine that we have no right to ship munitions of war to belligerents would hamstring our own country in a case of an emergency when we had exhausted our supplies in the defense of our own country.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Not only that, Senator, but it would hamstring us to an extent greater than it would hamstring any other first-class power on the face of the earth, because the main object of our Government is to develop the individual, and we do not admit the German or Roman theory that the main object of the individual is to be a servant to make the Government either great or splendid or powerful or world dominating. We have no song, "America over all." Believing that, we believe that the ordinary life of the Nation is peace and that we must prepare for the continuance of peace in its ordinary life, and only when an emergency requires it is it necessary to prepare for war, and only when a great emergency requires it is it necessary to engage in war.

Now, take another country, whose children are taught in the schools, whose youth are taught in the universities, whose young men are taught in the army that the main object of the existence of an individual is that he may be a part of a great organized society which shall be splendid and powerful with world dominion, and who with all that teaching keep themselves "prepared" all the time on a war footing permanently. I am speaking of no particular power, but of any to which that may apply; any who do keep themselves prepared with stocks and stores and munitions of war, with stocks and stores of factories, encouraged by legislation to keep up the constant and yearly and weekly production of munitions of war. In heaven's name, what sort of a chance would we stand?

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Mississippi yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. WILLIAMS. In a moment. The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON] went out when a boy, I believe, and got the high office of corporal. I have always heard him spoken of as "Corpl. NELSON." Suppose that with the then condition of the North, without the thousands of munition plants all over the world—in England, France, and Prussia—making the biggest guns then known and turning out all the ships then known, the United States Government could not have imported a ship or a gun or a pound of powder from anywhere else in the world, they themselves—these United States then virtually making none—and suppose the South had had plenty of all—how long do you think Corpl. NELSON would have lasted? I yield to the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, the Senator has defined what our national policy has been with reference to military preparedness and the training of American youth, and so forth. Does the Senator believe there is any necessity for changing that national policy?

Mr. WILLIAMS. There is no necessity for "changing the national policy," because a national policy is a permanent thing—a usual thing; the rule, not the exception—but there is a necessity, which in my mind is so plain that "he who runs may read," for present preparation against anticipated and approximate danger.

Now, one other word and then I will yield again. You frequently hear men say that "all Europe will be exhausted at the end of the war," and that no country will be aggressive and none will be seeking trouble. Do you know when a nation must seek trouble—absolutely must seek it—in self-defense? When it has an autocratic government, with millions of men under arms after a successful war, who the moment they are disbanded must go back to civil life and hunt lost employment. Under such distressing present conditions, with the capital which formerly employed them almost exhausted, there is a spirit among a successful soldiery that leads them to "follow the eagles" to the confines of the earth. Now, one word along that line. Do not talk about nations being "exhausted." Here are the little impecunious Balkan States; Bulgaria is one of them. It went through two wars which tested every fiber of its people's courage, and which tested every financial resource of which they were capable. It went through the first war and was bankrupted substantially. It went through the second war and they were a little bit more bankrupted, if anything. Now they are joining in the third war with 500,000 well-equipped men in the field. The Kaiser himself has not furnished any better soldiery, as far as mere efficiency in war goes.

What you have got to dread aggression from is a victorious country already in position, equipped, mounted, ready, with millions of men, and already successful. The great Napoleon found that there was a period in his career when he could not stop. He had either to abdicate or go further; and every autocratic Government which gets into that situation is going to find the same thing.

Mr. BORAH rose.

Mr. WILLIAMS. If the Senator will pardon me, we are going to find the same thing. You can disband a great army in a free country—we did it after the war; but it is a very difficult operation in a country founded upon military traditions and a military organization officered by a purely military caste and supported by military ideals. Now I yield.

Mr. BORAH. Does the Senator really believe that we are going to be attacked at the close of this war by some European Government out of a pure spirit of conquest?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I do not, with any such avowed reason.

Mr. BORAH. Why should they attack the United States?

Mr. WILLIAMS. There is always to be found a reason; there is always a pretense. The wolf found one over the lamb's protest.

Mr. BORAH. What is the reason now?

Mr. WILLIAMS. There is always a condition.

Mr. BORAH. What reason now assigns itself to the mind of the Senator that we must anticipate an attack from some Government in Europe?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I will tell the Senator. I am not anticipating an "attack," in the *first* place. I am anticipating *bullying* first, and I am anticipating the fact that the American people will not consent to be bullied. Now I will tell the Senator why I anticipate bullying.

Mr. BORAH. Bullying would be for the purpose of attack.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Not necessarily, though in effect and perhaps as a provocation to make us attack. The gentleman forgets the difference between the subjective and the objective entirely. Objectively, yes; subjectively, no. The possibility might be, and any man can find a hundred good reasons for it. One way, a great power in Europe to-day believes and the people in that country believe that we have virtually made ourselves allies of the other belligerent, because whatever was the principle of international law and whatever was the traditional policy of the Federal Government, the effect upon them has been that we exported munitions of war to both the belligerents equally on paper, but to one belligerent only in fact; because the other belligerent had no sea power and no means of transportation, we have, in their minds, virtually become the allies of their enemy. We have raised some very delicate questions with that power. They remain to be settled. We have gone far enough to demand apologies and satisfaction for the sudden unwarned high-sea assassinations of our women and children as well as our men upon unarmed merchant vessels. There will be plenty of diplomatic talk about that, and there will be plenty to quarrel about. Just in inverse proportion to the naval power that we have back of us when we talk will be the height of conversation of that country, and the depth of it, and the extremity of it—in short, the bullying of it.

Unless we are prepared either to control the sea and thereby "spread a wave of caution" in the mind of a military and naval bureaucracy and "divine right" autocracy or unless we have at least Navy enough to make them doubtful as to whether they can control the lines of oceanic transportation for troops, then will come the bullying, to which we must either submit or unavailingly and ineffectively make puerile resistance.

Now, if the American people had "sense enough to stand bullying and let it go at that," as a man said to me not long ago, it would be all right; but the American people have neither that degree of sense nor that kind of sense; and by the way I am not hungry or yearning or thirsting or praying that they may acquire it. I am a peace fanatic, but there is a point where I object to the other fellow's shedding my blood. Not long ago a man said to me "I do not want to shed the blood of any people on the surface of the earth." I replied, "I do not, either, but I do not want anybody to be shedding mine either." It is like the boy whose mother told him not to fight. The boy said, "Mamma, I think you are right, but those boys down there in Peanut Alley, what about it, if they go to fighting me?" We have already been bullied, have we not, by both sides?

So much for one side of the shield. What is the other? Another great belligerent has violated nearly every rule of international law with regard to our commerce upon the high seas. Do you suppose that we will stand a better chance or a worse

one of getting satisfaction upon that subject if we are ready than if we are unready?

All these questions are in the field of diplomacy now, and the President of the United States has very wisely attempted to keep them within the field of diplomacy. I am sorry for one that Congress had to meet right now. I think the management of our diplomatic affairs would have been more wisely handled by a man long visioned and deep visioned and tender visioned than they are apt to be when they are made a game of battledore and shuttlecock on the floor of these two Houses, even when I am one who is forced by others to join in playing the game.

You ask me from whom and what we are going to expect aggression about? My answer is, We have already had it from both sides—if assassinating our women and children on unarmed merchant ships on the high seas wherever they go be not aggression, and if after having that fact brought to the attention of a great power the great power talks, and if while it is talking it perpetrates the same crime upon the crew of another ship, and if, after further talk and just before making an apology, it perpetrates the same crime upon the crew of still another ship, and then if, after it has come into our notion and agreed for the future that their action shall be limited by our demands, another ally of the same power comes in and perpetrates the same crime on still another ship, and then tells us in the high-toned dogmatism of diplomacy that we have never discussed the matter with *them* as an "independent sovereign power," and that they had a right to murder our women and children and men, noncombatants, on an unarmed ship, after their allies agreed not to do it, on the high diplomatic ground that we had "never discussed it with them," with the implication in the rear that after we get through with them Turkey will also have a right to sink one, two, or three ships and talk about each, and after that Bulgaria, if she has anything to do it with, might sink another, and talk about it while a second is being sunk, and its noncombatant crew and passengers assassinated.

You have here a long parley reaching each sovereign power that had no independent diplomatic notice, however much real notice they had of our objections to that sort of thing.

The Senator from Georgia [Mr. SMITH] the other day made it sufficiently plain that another great belligerent power has violated to the same degree, though in another field of action and touching another subject matter, this time property—not life—all our rights as a neutral people entitled in war as in peace to commercial relations with the world except where belligerent rights intervene.

Mr. President, as far as I am concerned—and I am as much interested in cotton as any gentleman upon this floor—I would give one crop of cotton, or two crops of cotton, or more and see them destroyed any day or over night rather than to demand the shedding of the blood of one American boy. Whatever damage sounds in money or in merchandise can be cured by money, and it can not only be cured by money, but a wise government may at times well procrastinate and postpone in order that the appeal for reparation and indemnity may be made to a cooler court, a cooler jury, to a people, who, after war is over and the high feeling of war has subsided, are capable of considering things impartially from the standpoint purely of the demands of justice. So far as the mere money damage is concerned to cotton or any other product of merchandise I would do as Washington did, as Adams did, as Jefferson did, and as Madison tried to do during the early period of his administration during the French revolutionary and Napoleonic wars. I would "bear and forbear" until a cooler time came. I would do as Lincoln did during the Civil War, and the result of the arbitration of the Alabama claims proved him to be right in doing it.

There is only one thing that can not be procrastinated or postponed with honor. There is an old Spanish proverb that "gentlemen never quarrel about money." That is not internationally altogether applicable, but it is a pity to see two nations ever fighting one another about money, even if they do diplomatically quarrel. But there is a point beyond which and about which you can not procrastinate, and questions growing out of which you can not postpone in honor and self-respect; concerning which you must demand that *there shall be a cessation.* "You may steal my purse—'tis trash"—but you can not come upon my premises or upon the premises of a neighbor where my wife and children are, have a right to be, and trespass upon their lives or their liberties or their limbs; that is a different proposition.

Now, so far as any oratorical attack has in view to weaken or hurt this Democratic administration—if there be anything of that sort in any man's motive for speaking—I, for one, decline to respond to it, because I, for one, decline to bring a great international question down into the dust and sweat and turmoil of political discussion. I will only say this, and upon reflection I can not say it better, I believe, than to repeat what I said a moment ago—repeat it, not because repetition is necessary, but simply to emphasize it—that whatever any man may think of him, there is in the White House at this time—and I do not say it because he is a Democrat; during the Spanish-American War I uttered a compliment equally extreme, though not of the same exact character, because the two men did not possess the same personal traits, of President McKinley—but there is a man in the White House now who has deep vision, long vision, and that means historic, educated vision and tender vision—by which I mean a vision which, after it sees and before it advises action, considers thoughtfully not only American humanity but humanity all over the world. That is right, and that is totally a different thing from allowing wrong to run riot in your own land, and not rebuking and fighting against unrighteousness of government at home—the last is one thing, but making yourself God's globe-trotting, earth-perambulating missionary of good government all over the globe is a totally different thing. I do not see, for the life of me, why when Mexico is working out her problems with blood and with robbery and with horror and with everything else that is reprehensible, but still approximating an issue and approximating an end to it, we should raise any voice in criticism of a policy which has borne and forborne, and which will bear and forbear still further—recognizing the eternal truth that she must "work out her own salvation in fear and trembling." If a common woman can not bear a common child without travail, how can a people give birth to law and order and liberty without it? Do you forget the "War of the Roses" in England? Do you forget the Thirty Years' War about nothing but creeds?

Mr. President, I did not intend to make this speech; I am a little sorry that I did do it; but the remark of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], carrying with it the inference or insinuation that it was our duty to call people to order because some fellow down in Mexico had said that "God wanes while revolution gains" and had expressed a doubt of the existence of any God or any religion, aroused in my mind certain historical associations. When I first rose I intended only to mention them and to sit down; but, as usual, my slow-working intellect is stirred up by some quicker intellect asking me questions of some kind, and before I know it I have made an extended speech.

During the delivery of Mr. WILLIAMS's speech,

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BECKHAM in the chair). The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the resolution goes to the calendar, and the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 381) to declare the purpose of the people of the United States as to the future political status of the people of the Philippine Islands, and to provide a more autonomous government for those islands.

Mr. STONE. I ask the Senator from Nebraska to agree to lay the unfinished business aside temporarily until the pending resolution can be disposed of.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. That course will be satisfactory, Mr. President, if the bill holds its place as the unfinished business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Mississippi will proceed.

After the conclusion of Mr. WILLIAMS's speech,

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I had intended to make some observations after listening to the address of the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. FALL] and that of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE]; but since this discussion has already been prolonged to a point where I am sure my friend from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK], who is anxious to press the unfinished business, begins to feel impatient, and as there seems to be really no necessity for further discussion, I shall merely say a word and then ask for action on the resolution.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I am interested in this resolution somewhat, but I could not hear the statement of the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. STONE. I said that I was about to ask that the resolution be acted upon, in order to dispose of it.

Mr. BORAH. Does the Senator from Missouri desire to send it to a committee? Is that the purpose?

Mr. STONE. No; I wish the resolution adopted.

Mr. BORAH. Then I think I may cut my remarks very short.

Mr. STONE. Does the Senator from Idaho desire to address himself to the resolution?

Mr. BORAH. I do, if the Senator is opposing the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. STONE. I am not opposing its adoption.

Mr. BORAH. Then I certainly have no desire to take up the time of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution went to the calendar at 2 o'clock.

Mr. STONE. The unfinished business was laid aside temporarily in order that this resolution might be considered and disposed of.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, I did not so understand.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The present occupant of the chair does not so understand.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I think the resolution had already gone to the calendar before the Senator from Missouri suggested that I yield to the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] in order that he might address the Senate.

Mr. STONE. If the Senator will permit me, as the matter happened it was in this wise: The Chair at 2 o'clock laid the unfinished business before the Senate. At that time the Senator from Mississippi was addressing the Senate on the resolution. I then asked the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] if he would not request that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside in order that this resolution might be disposed of.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Then I misunderstood the Senator's request. I understood his request to be simply that the unfinished business be laid aside in order that the Senator from Mississippi, who had already commenced his speech, might be permitted to finish it. Of course, if the Senator from Missouri is very anxious for the consideration of this resolution and the disposal of it——

Mr. STONE. We can dispose of it in a moment.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I doubt that very much. I think there are some other Senators who desire to discuss the resolution.

Mr. FALL. There is to be no further discussion of it on this side that I know of, unless the Senator from Idaho desires to speak.

Mr. STONE. I understood the Senator from Idaho to say——

Mr. BORAH. I have no desire to discuss the resolution if it is not going to be opposed. If the Senator from Missouri is willing that it shall be adopted, I have no desire to discuss it.

Mr. STONE. I had supposed when the resolution was laid before the Senate that it would be disposed of in five minutes, but the Senator from New Mexico asked certain questions, desired certain information set forth in the resolution, and then proceeded to make a somewhat protracted speech. Mr. President, there is no objection that I know of—and there should be none—to the adoption of the resolution, and I ask that it be now disposed of.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to action upon the resolution at this time? The Chair hears none, and the question is on the adoption of the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed consideration of the bill (S. 381) to declare the purpose of the people of the United States as to the future political status of the people of the Philippine Islands, and to provide a more autonomous government for those islands.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, I hope the Senate can proceed this afternoon to a consideration of the committee amendments to the pending Philippines bill. Yesterday I consented that the matter might go over until to-day in order that the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. LIPPITT] might be present; but it seems to me, after a telephonic communication with him, that he will probably consent, with some of his associates on the other side, to the consideration of the committee amendment, to which, as I understand, he has really no opposition, so that we may make progress by perfecting the bill at this time.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I am informed that the Senator from Rhode Island will not be able, on account of illness, to be in the Chamber until next Monday. I suppose the Senator from Nebraska will not object to leaving the amendments that may be passed upon now in such a position that, if the Senator from Rhode Island desires to discuss them or to offer amendments to them, he will have that privilege.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I think that could be done. Certainly the Senator would have his opportunity to do so when the bill comes into the Senate. I have no desire to press the bill to a vote until the Senator from Rhode Island can be present and can be heard upon the preamble especially, which, I understand, is the point upon which the greatest contention is likely to arise.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, the Senator from Rhode Island will really be unable, owing to illness, to be here before Monday; but he told me that he wished an opportunity to discuss the preamble before it came to a final vote, and that he expected to be here on Monday.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, I shall take the liberty of saying a few words in presenting this bill to the Senate.

This bill contains two essential features. In the first place, it grants to the people of the Philippine Islands a larger degree of self-government than they have heretofore enjoyed. Secondly, it promises ultimate independence. These two features I shall briefly discuss separately, although there is a natural and historical connection between the two. I shall undertake to show that, in so far as the United States has a policy in the Philippine Islands, it embraces a gradual extension of self-government to the people of those islands, and it also includes very definite and positive assurances given to them in the past that under proper conditions they would be permitted to become an independent nation.

At the outset let me say that this is not a partisan bill, because the policy which I have described is a policy which has been upheld by Republicans and Democrats alike. The Republican adherence to this policy is evidenced by the repeated official statements of Presidents of the United States, Secretaries of War, who had the Philippines in charge, and Governors General speaking to the Philippine people in the name of the American Government. Those utterances, which in part I shall quote, indicate conclusively, to my mind, that those high officials have given public and official assurance to the Philippine people, first, that there is gradually to be extended to them on account of the increasing degree of self-government, and, second, that ultimately, some day, under proper conditions the people of the United States were to acknowledge the independence of the Philippine people. So much for the Republican position.

The Democratic attitude heretofore has been confined to the declarations of the Democratic Party in national convention, and those declarations are substantially to the same effect. This bill, therefore, now before the Senate, is here not as a partisan measure, but as expressing the settled purpose of the two parties, the settled policy of the American people. I say, therefore, it is not a partisan measure, and should have, as I believe it will have, not only the general support of this side of the Chamber, but to a large extent the support of Republican Senators as well.

Let me briefly review the course of American-Philippine history. On May 4, 1898, occurred the battle of Manila Bay, in which Admiral Dewey commanded the American forces. During the summer of that year American troops were brought over and the town of Manila was besieged. On August 13 of that year the town of Manila surrendered to Gen. Merritt, head of the American Army. On December 21 of that year, 1898, the President issued his proclamation taking over those islands in the name of the American people—islands 8,000 miles away from the American coast, islands inhabited by 8,000,000 people, of whom nine-tenths were Christians, islands which for 300 years had been in the possession and under the control of the old Spanish monarchy, islands which contain almost as large an area as the British Isles in Europe, islands which lay upon the bosom of the Pacific Ocean in the very shadow of Asia.

On February 22 of the following year, 1899, began the Philippine Insurrection. The Filipino soldiers had assisted the American Army in the conquest of Manila, but in a short time they became restive under the conditions and decided to continue against the Americans, who were taking the sovereign power of the islands, the same insurrection which they had been carrying on against the Spanish Government since 1896. That insurrection began February 22, 1899. On March 4 the first Philippine Commission appointed by the President of the United States arrived in the islands. President Schurman was the chairman of that commission. It was largely, in fact almost wholly, an advisory body, for the real power rested in the military authorities in the islands.

I want to quote briefly from the language used by President McKinley in giving his instructions to that commission, because it illuminates the real purpose of the American people and it vindicates that purpose. He instructed them that they were so to conduct themselves toward the Philippine people as to prove to them that the United States was to be a liberating rather than a conquering Nation.

On April 11, 1899, the treaty with Spain was concluded, by which Spain relinquished forever her claims in those islands. On April 7, 1900, the second commission, with Mr. Taft as chairman, arrived in the islands. To this commission the President of the United States gave for the first time legislative powers, powers which to some extent had been previously exercised

by the military authorities. Those powers were now vested in the commission headed by Mr. Taft.

On June 1 of the following year, 1901, the President extended to this commission executive powers to accompany the legislative powers which they possessed. These executive powers were developed by the creation in September, 1901, of executive departments, the heads of which are analogous to our Cabinet officers in the United States.

In October, 1901, the office of vice governor was created by Executive order. Up to this time all powers to be exercised in the name of the United States in the Philippine Islands had been bestowed by the President of the United States under his constitutional war powers. Now, however, in July, 1902, Congress passed what has been known as "the organic act of the Philippine Islands."

The chief purpose of this act was to make the first start in creating a legislative authority in the Philippine Islands in which the Philippine people should have some share and part. This act, as I have said, was passed in 1902, and under its authority occurred the census of the Philippine Islands from 1903 to 1905. After that census and after a lapse of two years, which the organic act required, the new Philippine Legislature was organized, a legislature consisting of two houses—an upper house, called "the commission," having nine members and being appointed by the President of the United States; and a lower house, called "the assembly," consisting of 81 members, and being elected for the first time in the history of the Philippine Islands by the Philippine people.

Thus matters stood in the Philippine Islands until the advent of the present administration. The commission, which was the upper house of the Philippine Legislature, was not only appointed by the President of the United States, but he had always placed upon that commission a majority of American citizens. When President Wilson came into power, however, he proceeded to carry out in spirit the policy of the Democratic Party, as well as the policy of the American people, as I think, by appointing a majority of Filipinos upon the commission; so that for the last two years the upper house of the Philippine Legislature as well as the lower house has been in the control of the Philippine people.

The effect of that change, the effect of giving to the Philippine people a majority of the upper house as well as of the lower house, was at once to do away with a great cause of friction, irritation, and disagreement which had existed for some time. For five years no appropriation bill had been passed, because the two houses were unable to agree upon one. For all that time the old appropriations had been continued automatically, but as soon as the Philippine people came into possession of their upper house the appropriation bills passed; and it is to the credit of the Philippine people, it is to the everlasting credit of the present Governor General of the Philippine Islands that the legislation of the Philippine Legislature during the last two years has been legislation in the direction of economy and progress.

I hope there will not come into this discussion any of the unfair, unjust, and unfounded criticism which has crept into the public press, directed against Gov. Gen. Harrison. I am prepared to meet it if it does; but it seems to me that it is unworthy of the American people and of public men to attempt to make political capital out of the administration of a great trust such as we have in the Philippine Islands.

Francis Burton Harrison, after an honorable service in the House of Representatives, went to the Philippine Islands to perform a difficult task. He went there to inaugurate to some extent a different policy, a modification of the old policy. He went there to put an end to the extravagance of administration in the Philippine Islands which had resulted in recent years in the accumulation of a large floating debt, and which was annually producing a growing deficit. He went there to displace to some extent Americans who were holding office in the Philippine Government, and to turn those positions over to the Filipinos themselves, under the solemn promises heretofore made to the Philippine people that that should be done. He went there to take his place in a government the legislative powers of which were to be wholly within the hands of the Philippine people. He has made a success. Under him and under the Philippine Legislature taxes have been reduced 18 per cent. The expenditures of 1914 compared with 1913 were reduced ₱5,500,000, a peso being 50 cents.

In addition to this, it should be said that Gov. Gen. Harrison's administration has been handicapped by the same difficulties which have confronted our own Government and all the Governments of South and Central America growing out of the great war in Europe. The customs revenues in 1914, which is the last year for which I have figures, were cut down as the result of that war 1,707,000 pesos. Not only that, but the present Philippine administration has had to struggle with the embarrassments growing out of the act of Congress which prohibited the Philippine Legislature from levying an export tax upon the products of the Philippine Islands. This provision in the last tariff bill passed by Congress was doubtless considered to be in the interests of the American people, but it has resulted in depriving the Philippine government of something like 2,000,000 pesos of annual revenue. In spite of that, in spite of these embarrassments, the Governor General, in the message which he delivered to the Third Philippine Legislature last October, used this language:

> The two years through which this government has just passed have been a period of economy and reform. The headlong rush of the insular government toward bankruptcy has been effectually checked and by the exercise of the greatest patience and self-denial the legislative and executive officials of the government have succeeded in placing the treasury upon a sound basis. This year, for the first time since 1910, an actual cash balance will be found at the end of our annual operations.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I do.

Mr. GALLINGER. I am interested in the discussion of this question. I wish to ask the Senator from Nebraska where these great savings were made. If there was a loss of a million and a half pesos of revenue at the customhouse, and another loss of an equal amount by a change in the law regarding an import duty, as the Senator asserts, how did they happen to save ₱5,000,000? How did they do it? Was there maladministration? Was there fraud in the former conduct of affairs in the Philippine Islands, or what other explanation can be given?

I ask the question in good faith, because I should like to know just how it was accomplished. It would seem to show that the Filipinos are better able to administer the affairs of their country than educated and intelligent Americans, which is inconceivable to me. I can not understand it.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, the inquiry is a fair one, and I wish I were in a position to answer it in detail, which, unfortunately, I am not. I have not that detailed knowledge of the affairs of the Philippine Islands which would make it possible for me to answer the question in detail.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President, I should like to say a word in relation to that matter, with the consent of the chairman of the committee. One of the principal savings that has been made in the Philippine Islands is through the reduction of salaries. Nearly every salary has been cut a considerable amount, a reduction of some $2,000 or $2,500 having been made in the salary of the Governor General himself. In addition, there has been——

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I think I can state to the Senator, as I recall it, that the large salaries have been reduced 20 per cent and the smaller salaries have been reduced 10 per cent. I think that covers it.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Does the Senator care to answer the inquiry further?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I shall be very glad to yield to the Senator.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I will state that another very important matter of economy has been in the fact that heretofore a summer capital has been used by the officers during some three or four months of the year. The cost of transporting the large number of clerks—I think some 1,500—to Baguio from Manila constituted quite a considerable item, and there was great expenditure for the number of automobiles and things of that kind that were required to transport those people from Dagupan, which is a point on the railroad, to Baguio, which is the summer capital, and that has made a saving of no doubt many hundreds of thousands of dollars. Gov. Gen. Harrison has taken the position that under these conditions, the treasury not being in proper form so far as revenues are concerned, it would be better to omit that in many particulars. There have been some appropriations that have been passed over—that is, that were not considered as wise and proper to be made during the last two or three years.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, how much did I understand the Senator to say the discontinuance of transferring the clerks to this summer resort and back has saved the Government?

Mr. SHAFROTH. In the three years I should think it would be several hundred thousand dollars; perhaps two or three hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. BORAH. I am informed that it was about $1,500.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Oh, no; it can not be. The cost for each individual fare alone is $50, as I understand, from Manila to Bagio.

Mr. BORAH. Has the Senator the figures, so that they can be furnished?

Mr. SHAFROTH. No; I have not the figures. That was simply a general expression, that it was a large saving, and I have no doubt it was.

Mr. BORAH. I simply desired to get some degree of accuracy about it.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I think perhaps I can give some details that will help in illustrating this point. For instance, in the matter of bureaus and officers, which would naturally constitute salaries to a large extent, the expenditures for 1914 were ₱17,224,000, whereas in 1913 they were ₱18,794,000, and in the previous year they were over ₱20,000,000, showing an actual reduction in the cost of operating the government. There was some reduction in the amount expended for public works. There was some gain in the income from productive funds. And so, by a careful attention to the details of government, the Governor General, with the very active cooperation of the Philippine Legislature and the Philippine public men, has been able to achieve this saving of 18 per cent in the cost of the Philippine government.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit me——

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Yes, sir.

Mr. GALLINGER. I trust that the Senator, at his convenience, will elaborate this matter a little more and place the figures in the RECORD. It seems to me almost inconceivable that this saving should have been made legitimately when there was a large shrinkage in the receipts, as the Senator has set forth, from the repeal of the export law and from the revenue collected at the customhouse. The Senator from Colorado says that the salaries have all been cut. I presume that is so. I believe the Governor General gets now $18,000 a year; does he not?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I understand it was reduced from $20,500 to $18,000.

Mr. GALLINGER. I think the amount in both cases is exorbitant. I think a further saving might be made there. It seems to me that all along the line there have been excessive salaries paid in the Philippine Islands.

I have no disposition at all to call in question the good conduct of the present Governor General of the Philippine Islands, and I trust that no imputation will be placed upon those who preceded him. I presume he has been exerting himself to administer the Government as economically as possible. As the Senator from Colorado sets forth, if they had a summer capital where they transported a couple of thousand clerks, more or less, back and forth, of course a great saving was effected when that was abandoned, and I think it ought to have been abandoned.

I thank the Senator for permitting me to ask the question I did, for the reason that on this question I want to get as exact information as possible, because I want to cast a vote that will be for the best interests of the people of the Philippine Islands, and at the same time I do not want to deny them any privileges or opportunities for advancement that they can claim; but before they are given practically control of their affairs I want to be sure that they are qualified to discharge the duties imposed on them.

The Senator from Colorado, as I remember, made a suggestion that there was a large saving made by holding up some appropriations for public improvements. I fear that in withholding those appropriations the building of roads has been halted in the islands, and I also fear that possibly economies have been made in other directions that may not be for the best interests of the people. I am in favor of legislation that will tend to elevate the Filipinos and fit them as speedily as possible for self-government, which point they certainly have not as yet reached. The people of the islands have made wonderful progress since they came under the jurisdiction of our Government, and I hope that the pending bill, if it shall become law, will not in any way hinder but rather advance that progress.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, I have made a mistake if I have conveyed to the Senate the impression that I desired to criticize the former administrations of the Philippine Islands. I do not. I was commending the Governor General for the heroic effort he had made in the direction of economy. He may have gone far; but rather than criticize the work which has been done in the Philippine Islands since the American occupation, I desire to glorify it.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President——

Mr. HITCHCOCK. The American occupation of the Philippine Islands is the finest example of an altruistic effort by a great country to bring the blessings of civilized government to a weak people. In all the history of the world there is nothing that approaches it. I am appealing to my Republican friends, not by way of criticizing what has gone in the past but for the purpose of securing their support for this great step for the future; and I am going to show them by quotations from Republican public men that we owe it to the Philippine people to take the step proposed in this bill.

Why, Mr. President, when we think of the condition of the Philippine people 15 years ago, and look back over the great work that has been carried on for their elevation and their education and for fitting them for self-government, we may well be proud of it, regardless of what party we belong to.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. One moment. To-day there are 500,000 Filipino children going to public schools, learning English, prosecuting the studies that will make them better citizens; 500,000 children whose minds are being trained, whose bodies are being improved, who are being taught the great advantages and the great opportunities that come from a higher standard of living. That work is creditable to the American people, and it is that work which this bill will continue and promote.

I now yield to the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. CURTIS. I simply wanted to ask whether a large amount of the saving referred to by the Senator has not been brought about by the discontinuance of the building of roads and other internal improvements that were engaged in to a very large extent up to two years ago?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I will put the table in the RECORD in order that it may be seen, as far as I am able to show, just what the change was. There has been some reduction in public works in the Philippine Islands, just as there has been in the United States and everywhere in the world; but, in the main, the remarkable economies have been brought about, as they should be brought about in the United States, by reducing the cost of government without impairing its benefits.

Now, Mr. President, let me put in the RECORD some of the quotations upon which I rely to show to my Republican friends that this bill carries out, to the extent of one step at least, the solemn promises and pledges made by eminent Republicans in official places. I shall not read all of these, but I shall take the liberty of putting in the RECORD some which I will not take the time to read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, that may be done.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. We all know what President McKinley said. At least we will readily recall it, I am sure; and he said it in different ways on several occasions. He said:

> The Philippines are ours, not to exploit, but to develop, to civilize, to educate, to train in the science of self-government. This is the path of duty which we must follow or be recreant to a mighty trust committed to us.

In his instructions sent to one of the commissions created by him he said:

> That in all cases the municipal officers who administer the local affairs of the people are to be selected by the people, and that wherever officers of more extended jurisdiction are to be selected in any way natives of the islands are to be preferred; and if they can be found competent and willing to perform the duties they are to receive the offices in preference to any others. It will be necessary to fill some offices for the present with Americans, which after a time may well be filled by natives of the islands.

Gov. Gen. Harrison has been carrying out that purpose and that policy. It has caused some friction there to relieve Americans who were upon the pay roll and give their positions to Filipinos, but it is carrying out the solemn promise made to the Philippine people by President McKinley.

President Taft, while civil governor of the Philippine Islands, said, in 1903:

> From the beginning to the end of the State papers which were circulated in these islands as authoritative expressions of the Executive, the motto that "the Philippines are for the Filipinos," and that the Government of the United States is here for the purpose of preserving the "Philippines for the Filipinos," for their benefit, for their elevation, for their civilization, again and again and again appear.

A little later on Gov. Gen. Taft was attacked by American papers published in Manila, just as Gov. Gen. Harrison has been attacked, because, in the opinion of those editors, he was proceeding too far to extend self-government to the Filipino people. Here is what he replied:

> Some of our young lions of the local press have spoken of the "childish slogan," "The Philippines for the Filipinos." It is unnecessary to comment on the adjective used, but it is sufficient to say that, whether childish or not, the principle makes up the web and the woof of the policy of the United States with respect to these islands, as it has been authoritatively declared by two Presidents of the United States—for President Roosevelt has followed sedulously the policy of President McKinley—and by the interpretation of the supreme popular will, the Congress of the United States.

He referred to the fact that the Congress of the United States, in passing the organic act, had indicated the same purpose, and

had declared that that act was only for the temporary government of the Philippine people.

Mr. Taft, then Governor General—or civil governor, as it was then called—in a quotation of which I shall read only a part, said:

The doctrine—

That is, "The Philippines for the Filipinos"—

Does not include, necessarily, the independence of the Filipinos nor any particular degree of autonomy. It is entirely consistent with the principle to object to an immediate extension of popular government on the ground that we are going too fast for the political digestion of the people, and that it is not, therefore, for their good. Whether an autonomy or independence or quasi-independence shall ultimately follow in these islands ought to depend solely on the question—

Now, what? What question is that to depend on? Is it to depend upon the will of politicians in the United States? Is it to depend even upon the welfare of the United States? No. Mr. Taft declared that—

Whether an autonomy or independence or quasi-independence shall ultimately follow in these islands ought to depend solely on the question, Is it best for the Philippine people and their welfare?

That is the question and that is the declaration that has been made to the Philippine people. It is one of many statements made to the people of the Philippine Islands officially by the representatives of the United States, and they have accepted it as the pledge of the American people.

He goes on, in the same statement, to say:

I think I have demonstrated by what I have quoted and the instances I have cited that the doctrine, "The Philippines for the Filipinos," is one which the honor of the United States requires it to enforce throughout those islands. Not only was it promised to the Filipinos when the Americans came, after they had been here, during the insurrection and at its close, but I do not think it too much to say that the reiteration of the promises as shown in legislation carrying out these principles had much to do with bringing about the present tranquillity in these islands.

Our pledge to those people had much to do with bringing about the tranquillity of the islands and leaving them to accept for the time being our sovereignty and control.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I do.

Mr. CUMMINS. Does the Senator from Nebraska desire or is he willing to admit an interruption?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Certainly.

Mr. CUMMINS. The point just made by the Senator from Nebraska is a very interesting one and, of course, refers to the preamble of the proposed legislation. Does the Senator from Nebraska believe that the preamble as it is reported to the Senate is a promise or assurance of ultimate independence?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I think so, Mr. President.

Mr. CUMMINS. Allow me to suggest—and I am asking for information rather than otherwise, because I think there is no great difference of opinion between the Senator from Nebraska and myself—allow me to suggest that the test you propose is the permanent interest of the people of the Philippines as viewed by the Congress of the United States. Suppose that I as a Member of Congress am called upon to apply that test. Suppose that I believe it would be better for the people of the Philippine Islands to remain permanently attached to the United States as a State, with all the privileges of a State or otherwise, would I not fulfill the promise or assurance of the preamble in voting to retain the Philippine Islands as a part of the territory of the United States?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I presume the Senator would.

Mr. CUMMINS. Then, is that a proper test? Is it not true that if we intend honestly, sincerely to prepare for the entire separation of the Philippine Islands from the United States, the test ought to be not what we may think is best for the interests of the people of that country, but are they at a given time able to establish and maintain a free and stable government?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Would not that involve the question of their permanent welfare?

Mr. CUMMINS. No.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Because if they are not able to do that certainly it would be detrimental to them.

Mr. CUMMINS. No; because——

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I will say to the Senator that this form of preamble is the result of a great deal of discussion, and it is the result of an effort to avoid putting into the preamble anything which would seem to offend the feelings of the Philippine people to imply that they are not now fitted for self-government. It is, perhaps, not so strong a statement as was put in the preamble as reported by the committee at the last Congress, but it is a form which is acceptable to the Philippine Legislature; it is acceptable to the Filipino leaders; it is acceptable to the Philippine people, so far as we know. They are willing to trust the judgment of the United States to give them their independence when it is to the interests of the islands to have it. They have received up to this time nothing but the most beneficent treatment from the United States, and the feeling toward the United States is of the very best. We have over there a handful of men, ten or twelve thousand, and 5,000 constabulary, and perfect peace prevails in that great archipelago of several thousand islands and 8,000,000 people. It is as safe to travel from one end of the archipelago to the other as it is to cross the State of Iowa. There is less crime in those islands than in many civilized portions of the world, and the conditions there—the feeling toward the American people, toward the United States—is such that at this time this form of preamble will be accepted by them as a fulfillment of our past pledge. It is an official statement of the people of the United States in Congress assembled.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, I am very happy to know that the promise we give in this preamble is satisfactory to the people of the Philippines. Just how the consensus of opinion among the Philippine people has been taken I have not been advised; but I assert with a good deal of clearness in my own mind that this preamble changes radically the promise that has heretofore been made to the people of the Philippine Islands and to the people of the United States. It must not be assumed from anything I have said that I favor the retention of the Philippines as a part of the permanent territory of the United States. I do not; but I am unwilling to transform that vague but really well-understood promise that whenever the Philippine people were able to maintain a stable government of any kind, no matter whether it was our kind or not, we would give them the opportunity to do it.

Now, by this preamble there is presented to me and to every Member of Congress the question, whether I believe that the Philippine people would be better off, whether their welfare would be promoted, whether they would grow rich more rapidly, be better governed, as a part of the United States or as an independent State or country. I think we are doing a grave injustice to the history of the relations established between the United States and the Philippines to now change the understanding by the use of this language.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I should like to make a statement to the Senator from Iowa, if the chairman of the committee will yield.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I yield.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I will state to the Senator from Iowa that this preamble to the bill is very largely a compromise among members of the committee. I favored and preferred the House provision, which was that we were to give the Filipinos independence when they established a stable form of government; but objection was raised that a stable form of government exists there now, and that such a declaration would mean nothing. There developed considerable difference of opinion as to the best language to be used, and we concluded the phraseology adopted in the bill as reported at the last session of Congress was the proper provision. The Philippine people are very sensitive about the words "fit for self-government." They are a very highly educated class of people, and are ably represented in the legislature, which is called the General Assembly of the Philippine Islands. They do not like the words "fit for self-government," because they feel that they are fit now. The result was that as a compromise we fixed upon the provision as it is now. I look upon it, just as I have no doubt the Filipinos regard it, as carrying out in good faith the intention of the Government of the United States, that when the time comes the United States will not resort to subterfuges and will not attempt to evade that which is clearly the intention of the Congress to carry out if this preamble should be passed.

I want to say to the Senator from Iowa that the Legislature or General Assembly of the Philippine Islands last February passed a resolution or memorial to the Congress of the United States thanking the House of Representatives for the passage of the Jones bill, which provided for the establishment of a government as soon as a stable government could be maintained, and they urged the Senate and the President to use their best efforts to get that bill through.

These various changes are changes which have been suggested by Members. I do not know that we are bound as a committee to stand by whatever statement is found there if some other form should prove to be more satisfactory; and I believe, of course, the Congress of the United States would adopt it. It is something of a definite nature, and for that reason I should like to see it in the bill.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, just one word. I rather sympathize with the suggestion that the words "fit for self-government" ought not to be used and would be something of a disparagement, but there are a great many other problems con-

nected with the government of the Philippine Islands that do not relate to the fitness of a portion of the population to exercise all the privileges of free government. I am not captious about words; I am not critical about forms of expression; but the bill that was reported by the committee at the last session, while I think I could have expressed it more agreeably to the people of the Philippine Islands, meant something to me and did contain an assurance or promise that under certain conditions the separation should take place. This language means to me that so long as the Congress of the United States believes that we can govern the Philippine Islands better than the people themselves can govern them no separation shall take place.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Let me suggest to the Senator from Iowa that the preamble as reported in the Senate at the last session of Congress left the determination as to when they should be fitted for self-government to the discretion of the American Congress, and that being the case, if Congress were to attempt by some subterfuge to evade the promise of independence you can very readily see that they would be in the same position they are in now. The Philippine people are desirous that the word "independence" should be in an act of Congress. They have had it time and again, as the Senator from Nebraska has said, in the expressions of the Governor General and in the expressions of Presidents of the United States, but they have never had the word "independence" by an act of Congress; and they want that word there for the moral influence it will have in turning the government over to them.

Mr. CUMMINS. But the Senator from Colorado does not address himself at all to the point I have been considering. I think the word "independence" ought unquestionably to be in the preamble if we have any preamble. My inquiry related to the standard, the guide that hereafter should determine what the American Congress shall do. If the question is presented to me, for instance, Are the people of the Philippine Islands prepared to establish and maintain a free and independent government? as an honest man I would answer the question yes or no, according to the fact, no matter what the interest of the people of the United States might be. But if the question were submitted to me, Is it for the best interests of the people of the Philippine Islands that they separate themselves from the American Nation? I must answer that question honestly, and it might be answered, it would not be for the best interests of the people of the Philippine Islands to separate themselves from the American Nation, even though I could affirm that it was within the probabilities that the country there would establish and maintain a free and stable government. I might believe that their prosperity and welfare would be better served as a State of the American Nation than as an independent country. That is the difference between the standard proposed heretofore and the rule proposed now, for if this preamble is adopted I do not believe that it contains any promise or any assurance of ultimate independence.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I do.

Mr. BORAH. I wish to ask the Senator from Iowa if he has formed any opinion as to how long it will take the Philippine people to acquire that capacity for self-government which would warrant the United States in giving over to them independence?

Mr. CUMMINS. I have not, Mr. President. I express no opinion upon it. If I were preparing a measure of this sort, there would be no preamble in it; but if we had to have a preamble, if, as the chairman of the committee has said, the time has come for the people of the United States to give an assurance of ultimate independence, then I want the test or the standard which is to determine the question, so that it may be in compliance with the assurance, for, I repeat, I do not look upon this preamble as containing any assurance whatever of ultimate independence.

Mr. BORAH. In that respect I approve of the preamble. When you take into consideration that the preamble does seem to warrant the conclusion that they are not to have independence until they are fitted for self-government, then the proposition is presented to us, How long will it likely be until these people in the course of things are fitted for self-government? It is scarcely worth while quarreling over their independence perhaps a hundred years in advance of their capacity to exercise it.

Mr. STONE. Before the Senator from Nebraska answers that question I should like to be clear as to the meaning of the Senator from Idaho. Is it the position of the Senator that he is unwilling at any time to grant political independence to the Philippine people?

Mr. BORAH. Oh, no; but I am unwilling, since our sovereignty has been fortunately or unfortunately set over those people, to be talking about independence with that insincerity furrowed upon the face of it, which indicates that we have no disposition ourselves to carry it out, and we have no power to impose the duty upon our successors to carry it out.

Mr. STONE. With that expression I am very much in sympathy, but I should like to follow it by asking the Senator, in order to make us entirely sincere in our treatment of the Philippines, what would the honorable Senator from Idaho suggest as to the time within which we should take our hands off?

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, the Anglo-Saxon people had a schooling of about 1,000 years in self-government. After some of them landed upon this continent, they had about 200 or 300 years more, and, in my judgment, they were not fitted for self-government a day before the Declaration of Independence was written.

Mr. STONE. Then the Senator would postpone it for about 1,300 years?

Mr. BORAH. I would not postpone it at all. I would not talk about a thing which is manifestly insincere in itself. I would not promise the Philippine people a thing which we do not give them any assurance of carrying out, and we know we can not impose upon our successors the obligation to carry it out. I would above all things deal with them sincerely and promise nothing that it was not within our intention and our power to fulfill.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Would the Senator be willing to insert in the bill a provision that they should have independence after a given number of years?

Mr. BORAH. No, sir.

Mr. SHAFROTH. He would not?

Mr. BORAH. I would say this to the Philippine people, that we will give you all the training in self-government from time to time and from year to year and decade to decade that it is possible for you to enjoy, and after you have been sufficiently trained in the duties of self-government to enjoy independence we will then take up with you the question of independence. I would urge upon them to fit themselves by the exercise of the duties of local self-government and I would direct their attention now exclusively to preparation.

Mr. SHAFROTH. That is leaving it entirely with us for determination as to when that time will come and without indicating we will ever give them independence.

Mr. BORAH. Let me read to you from one whom the Senator from Colorado will accept without any question, and whose philosophy I accept in this matter without any hesitancy. I read from an article written by Woodrow Wilson in 1901, and I think it states the true position upon the Philippine question; I read it because I think it sound doctrine and not for criticism.

> In China, of course, our part will be indirect, but in the Philippines it will be direct; and there in particular must the moral of our policy be set up and vindicated.
>
> This we shall do, not by giving them out of hand our codes of political morality or our methods of political action, the generous gifts of complete individual liberty or the full-fangled institutions of American self-government—a purple garment for their nakedness—for these things are not blessings, but a curse, to undeveloped peoples, still in the childhood of their political growth; but by giving them, in the spirit of service, a government and rule which shall moralize them by being itself moral, elevate and steady them by being itself pure and steadfast, inducting them into the rudiments of justice and freedom. In other words, it is the aid of our character they need, and not the premature aid of our institutions. Our institutions must come after the ground of character and habit has been made ready for them; as effect, not cause, in the order of political growth.

The President, in discussing this same question as to how long it takes a people to acquire the capacity for self-government, refers to the fact that the Anglo-Saxon race were a thousand years in acquiring this capacity, and then he adds, notwithstanding, he says, that the nineteenth century has been a century of democracy:

> It is no longer possible to mistake the reaction against democracy. The nineteenth century was, above all others, a century of democracy, and yet the world is no more convinced of the benefits of democracy as a form of government at its end than it was at the beginning.

The sum logic of this article, which, if the spirit of it was put into this bill, in my judgment, there would be very little opposition to it, is that the first thing to do is to train these people in character, in intelligence, in capacity, in initiative, to spread the spirit of self-government among them, language, and solidarity, and unity of spirit, and then talk to them about independence.

I assert, Mr. President, that it is an act of insincerity to the Philippine people to talk to them about independence years and years in advance of their capacity to enjoy it. We know that this Congress is not going to give it to them; we have no intention of giving it to them; and we can not impose upon our successors the obligation to give it to them. There is one

thing we can do, we ourselves, this Congress, we can widen their duties, enlarge their functions in government; we can extend the circumference of governmental action, and thus train them more and more for independence. But it will be a long time before they have learned the lesson.

Mr. SHAFROTH. In answer to the Senator from Idaho, I will say that while history shows we have evolved our principles of self-government not without a great deal of struggle and long and trying experience, yet we know that there are republics on this continent, like Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and others, that are dedicated to the loftiest ideals of liberty and freedom. Shall we say that Argentina is not capable of self-government? We find that Chile is a self-governing Republic. Shall we say that it is not capable because it did not have the thousand years of struggle and experience that we had? Can it be said that Brazil is not capable of self-government because it had not experience similar to ours?

Mr. President, the Philippine people have been under a government for 300 years. Nine-tenths of the Philippine people are Christians. They have always maintained a creditable system of education. We know that there were 2,000 public schools in the Philippine Islands before the American occupation, and the Senator from Nebraska has told you of the spread of education since that time and that there are now 500,000 pupils attending the public schools in the islands.

I want to say to the Senator that it is not the illiterate people who control in government. They are not the ones who are elected to pass upon legislative matters. The very best men, those of highest education, are elected by the Filipinos for membership in their legislature, which consists of 81 members. Of those 81 members, every single one is a graduate of a college or university. Can you point to such a record as that anywhere in the wide world? In the States men may criticize the Philippine government, but you will find that in your own State legislatures you have not more than about 30 per cent of college graduates; and it seems to me it comes with poor taste, with such a showing, to say that the Filipinos are not capable, that they are not amply able to maintain government and to establish government.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, there is no doubt that the Philippine Islands have a class who are fit for government. It is precisely against that condition of affairs that my mind is directed. Mexico has had a class fit for government for 300 years. She has had a class that has ruled Mexico for 300 years under the name of a Republic, but it is as absolute a despotism as ever existed on the face of the earth. It has now been nearly a century since they seriously began to move toward real democracy. They are no nearer a successful free government or Republic at the end of a hundred years than they were at the time the statesman priest called them together for that purpose. Still, they have an intelligent class—a very intelligent class—of people among them. But this intelligent class, considering themselves a class, have always exploited and oppressed the masses, the common people of Mexico.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President, why does the Senator——

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I ask the Senator to be as brief as possible.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I will. Why does the Senator from Idaho refer to another country, one of the Latin American Republics that has no similarity of character or of race with the Filipinos, and argue that because they have not shown themselves capable of self-government therefore the Filipino race is incapable of self-government?

Mr. BORAH. I refer to Mexico for the reason that the same class of explorers and exploiters discovered Mexico and reduced it to subjection that discovered the Philippine Islands and reduced them to subjection about the same time, 300 years ago. The same Government, the same master, has been over the Philippine people that was over the Mexican people. The same Spanish Government, the same succession of heartless rulers.

It is no easy task to lift these people into that region of self-confidence and character which will enable them to step from under the customs and habits of three centuries and into the atmosphere and faith of men who know what free institutions are and how to enjoy and preserve them. A few men in the Philippines might be found who would meet the requirements, but I am speaking of the great majority of the people—the masses.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President, it is not a question as to who has ruled; it is the question of the people that are ruled. When we find that the Mexicans are composed of about 80 per cent Indians, it can readily be seen why a warlike and revolutionary disposition would exist there.

Mr. BORAH. Why, Mr. President, at the time the Spanish people took possession of Mexico Mexico had a civilization which was then in advance of any civilization which characterized the Filipinos even at the time the Americans took possession of those islands, a little over 15 years ago. The advancement in mechanics, in the arts, in poetry, in literature, in building, and in everything else in Mexico was in advance of the Philippine people in 1900 and 1901.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Oh, Mr. President, it seems to me that is a statement that can not be borne out by the facts.

Mr. BORAH. I will present the Senator the story of the "Conquest of Mexico," by Mr. Prescott.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I have read the "Conquest of Mexico," by Mr. Prescott, and I say that when the Americans took possession of the Philippines they found there a condition that was much better than has ever existed in the Republic of Mexico. We found that there had been more of education in the Philippines. The Filipinos are not of the same temperament as are the people of Mexico. They are of a submissive character; they are not revolutionary in their tendencies; consequently they are more capable of maintaining government.

Mr. KENYON. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Idaho a question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. BORAH. Certainly.

Mr. KENYON. Is the Senator really serious when he says that in his judgment we never intend to give independence to the people of the Philippines?

Mr. BORAH. I have not said anything of that kind.

Mr. KENYON. I understood the Senator to say that we never intended to do it. I think the RECORD will show that.

Mr. BORAH. No; what I said was that we here, this Congress, has no intention of doing so; and this bill shows it. If anything is clear from this preamble it is that this Congress does not propose independence or even propose a definite time for independence.

Mr. KENYON. But the Senator does contend that this Nation does not so intend?

Mr. BORAH. I do not know what the Nation intends to do, but I think it extremely wise that we legislate ourselves—do what we can do. I do not know whether our successors will do it or not, but I know that the disposition of the Anglo-Saxon race is not to let anything loose it has gotten hold of; I know that, instead of releasing territory, with a single exception, we have for the last hundred years been reaching out and seizing territory. I know that we went to war with Mexico solely for the purpose of getting territory; that we went to war with Spain for humanitarian reasons, and came back with a large slice of territory. I know that we got the Philippines. I do not know whether or not we are going to give them up. I would not want to give any promises upon the part of my successors, but I do know that we ought not to say to those people a thing concerning a matter so important as that of their independence, which, upon the face of it, carries the inference that it is not to be performed within the lifetime of this Congress or of the people who are sitting in this Congress. I do not want to practice duplicity with a dependent people. What we are willing to do and can do let us do, but in the name of our honor let us not use these vague, indefinite, and manifestly insincere expressions which really mean nothing.

Mr. KENYON. The Senator does not believe, does he, that this Government should impose a government upon another people and continue so to do, except out of the exigencies of the occasion, without the consent of the governed?

Mr. BORAH. Oh, no; not without "the exigencies of the occasion"; but who knows what the exigencies of the occasion will be. When the time comes to give them independence they may be like the people of Texas when they seceded from Mexico. They may say, "We infinitely prefer to be under the flag of the United States; we infinitely prefer to be a part of the great Republic of the United States." It may be, as the English language comes more and more to be spoken in the Philippines and they come more and more to be acquainted with our form of government and the fact that they are protected against the other nations of the earth, that they will desire to remain with us. I think if the time ever comes when the people of the Philippines are indeed capable of self-government, and they still desire to be free and independent, the United States will give them their freedom. I hope it will. But I want them to be prepared for independence, so that the common people, the submerged 80 per cent, will have some capacity to take care of themselves

Mr. KENYON. In view of our Declaration of Independence, if its principles were to be applied, does the Senator think we could impose a government upon those people against their consent?

Mr. BORAH. Well, assuming that when the time comes, it is against their consent, there is something in that; we can not do it; but does the Senator think the Philippine people are now fit for self-government?

Mr. KENYON. I do not.

Mr. BORAH. How long does the Senator think it will be before they will be so fitted?

Mr. KENYON. I think they will be so fitted in the course of 10 or 12 years. As has been shown here, their children are in the schools to the number of 500,000. There has a race of educated people come up there in the last two or three years to some extent, but just when those people will be qualified for self-government would be a problematic question now in view of the highly civilized nations of the earth killing each other off. The Filipinos have been peaceful; they are a law-abiding people. I do not believe they are now fit for self-government, nor do I know when they will be; but I do believe that they have been led to believe, whether intentionally or not, upon the part of those who have governed them, that they are to have independence. Having been led so to believe, it seems to me rather hypocritical now, when they desire some statement of that kind, not to say so to them. I would be glad to say so frankly in any other form of preamble that could be drawn.

Mr. BORAH. Well, Mr. President, the hyprocrisy of this situation consists in talking to these people about a very dear right, but a right which we are not willing to give now and which we are not willing to promise them at any definite time in the future, and a right which we can not assure them that our successors will give them. Hypocrisy consists in glittering generalities which mean nothing.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, I should like briefly to continue my remarks. There is a little danger of my losing the floor and the thread of my argument. I wondered if it would be possible that this discussion could be concluded without some quotation from Woodrow Wilson by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH]. I only wish he would follow the practical suggestions of Woodrow Wilson with the same persistency that he adopts and publishes the academic discussions of Woodrow Wilson.

Mr. BORAH. Does the Senator from Nebraska think that if the Senator from Idaho follows pretty religiously and undertakes to live up to that which the President taught in his books for 30 years, he is obliged to change his course because the President has changed his?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. No. The Senator from Nebraska only regrets that the Senator from Idaho limits his adoption of Woodrow Wilson's views to academic discussions, and that he is never apparently willing to accept his practical political suggestions.

Mr. BORAH. The Senator from Nebraska has got me right exactly.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Now, concluding these quotations from representative Republicans, Mr. President, without quoting Roosevelt, who is interesting, let me again quote Mr. Taft, who is qualified to speak, who did speak, and who spoke directly to the Philippine people. I put these quotations in at this time for the reason that the Senator from Idaho has raised the question whether we ought to make this promise to the Philippine people. He raises the question too late. We have already made that promise to the Philippine people. We have made it from the mouth of our accredited representatives in the Philippine Islands; we have made it from reports by the Secretary of War, who is charged with jurisdiction over the Philippine Islands; we have made it in the messages of two Presidents of the United States; and while there may be Americans who are not familiar with those statements, those statements are well known in the Philippine Islands; the Philippine people have acted on them, have accepted them, and from President Taft himself we have the assurance that those statements have led the Philippine people to accept with docility and with confidence the statements of the American Government. It is those statements which have secured tranquility in the islands. Now that this issue has been raised in Congress, it would inevitably be a subject for doubt, and possibly disorder, in the islands if those solemn statements made by American officials to the Philippine people should be repudiated by the American Congress.

Listen to what Mr. Taft, in opening the Philippine Assembly on the 10th of October, 1907, said:

> The avowed policy of the national administration under these two Presidents has been and is to govern the islands, having regard to the interests and welfare of the Philippine people, and by the spread of general primary and industrial education and by practice in partial political control to fit the people themselves to maintain a stable and well-ordered government affording equality of right and opportunity to all citizens. The policy looks to the improvement of the people both industrially and in self-governing capacity. As this policy of extending control continues, it must logically reduce and finally end the sovereignty of the United States in the islands.

This is a statement made by the Governor General to the Philippine Assembly. He qualifies it. Let me give the qualification so that there may be no question of an inaccurate quotation:

> End the sovereignty of the United States in the islands, unless it shall seem wise for the American and the Philippine peoples on account of mutually beneficial trade relations and possible advantage to the islands in their foreign relation that the bond shall not be completely severed.

The Senator from Iowa some time ago asked me whether I believed that this preamble contained a pledge of independence, and I answered him that I did so believe; but I do not think that it inevitably closes the door to some future arrangement that may be mutually made between the American Government and the Philippine people in case they find, as they become more advanced, that they need the protecting friendship of the United States. They may never ask of the United States and never desire from the United States complete independence. Some of their most eminent men will, if consulted on this subject, now say that in the lapse of time it may turn out that the foreign relations of the Philippine Islands can be better managed through the United States than by the Philippine people themselves. That is for the future to decide; but for the present let us make good the promise solemnly given by our Presidents and by our Governors General in the Philippine Islands.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President——

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Now, let me give, if the Senator will permit me, another quotation from Mr. Taft—and this is from a special report made by Secretary Taft, as Secretary of War, I suppose, on the Philippines and their political future. He says:

> The conditions in the islands to-day vindicate and justify that policy. It necessarily involves in its ultimate conclusion as the steps toward self-government become greater and greater the ultimate independence of the islands.

I now yield to the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, does the Senator from Nebraska really think that the preamble of the bill embodies the promise or assurance given by Mr. Taft in the extract which he has just read?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. When we come to the discussion of the preamble of the bill I shall be very glad to enter into it with the Senator, and I think there will be then revealed to him difficulties and objections to other forms, which are obviated in this particular form.

I am gratified to find that the Senator from Iowa, rather than objecting to the preamble because it goes too far, merely takes the position that it does not go far enough. We have endeavored to be conservative here; we have endeavored in this preamble to be as conservative as we can, consistent with satisfying the people of the Philippine Islands that we are keeping our pledge.

Mr. CUMMINS. I do not think there ought to be any preamble at all. Although I do believe that we are in honor bound to carry out the policy that has been so frequently declared, I think it ought not to be in the preamble to the bill; but my objection to the preamble is that it does not go in the same direction with the promises that have heretofore been made. It establishes an entirely different policy and prescribes a wholly different standard, and I, for one, am not willing to participate in the change which this preamble creates in the attitude of the United States toward the Philippine Islands.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Well, Mr. President, as I have said, that is a matter which I shall be glad to discuss when we reach the preamble. I presume it will be the last matter taken up.

In conclusion, I want briefly to call the attention of the Senate to the gist of this bill. It is not a revolutionary bill. The legislative features of this bill enlarge the degree of local self-government in a very natural but a very moderate way, and it is chiefly in enlarging the legislative independence of the Philippine government that this bill acts. At the present time the legislature in the Philippines consists of the commission, of 9 members appointed by the President of the United States, and of the Assembly, which is a body of 81 members elected by the Philippine people in 81 districts. The bill now before the Senate proposes to create the Philippine Legislature, which shall be composed of an upper body of 24 members, 22 of whom shall be elected by the people in 12 districts and 2 of whom shall be appointed by the Governor General to represent the interests of the non-Christian tribes in the Philippine Senate. The lower house of the Philippine Legislature is to consist of a body of 90 members, 81 to be elected in the 81 legislative districts, as heretofore, by the Philippine people, and 9 to be selected by the Governor General to represent the interests of the non-Christian tribes. To this legislature are given general legislative powers.

The members of the commission heretofore have had both legislative and executive powers, and so has the Governor General; but hereafter the Governor General is to be an independent executive, holding a position similar to that of the governor of a State. He is to have the power of veto. His veto may be overridden by a two-thirds vote of the legislature in each house; but, if so overriden, the bill is still subject to the absolute veto of the President of the United States. The Governor General is to have the power of appointment of most of the Philippine officials. His power of appointment is subject to the right of the Senate to confirm.

The bill as reported by the committee injects certain safeguards for the benefit of the stability and further progress of government in the Philippine Islands. It provides that some of the public officials in the Philippine Islands shall still be appointed by the President of the United States, in order that their duties for a time may continue to be performed by Americans appointed by the President. It provides, for instance, that the vice governor shall be appointed by the President of the United States and shall have control over the department of public instruction, that being of such vast interest to the Philippine people and there being such important needs that American standards shall continue in the wonderful development of the educational work now going on there. It provides that sanitation shall still be in the hands of this department; it provides that health shall still be in the control of this department; it provides that the non-Christian tribes shall still be under the jurisdiction of this department.

The bill also provides that the auditor for the Philippine Islands shall be appointed by the President of the United States, and, to some extent, therefore, shall be an independent official and shall audit the accounts of the various departments of the government of the islands, the Philippine Government, the provincial governments, and the municipal governments.

While the powers of legislation generally are bestowed upon the Philippine Legislature, there are certain restrictions upon those powers. The Philippine Legislature can not legislate on subjects of immigration without the approval of the President of the United States; it can not legislate upon the subject of coinage without the specific approval of the President of the United States; it can not legislate upon the subject of the public domain, as affecting the alienation of the public domain, without the approval of the President of the United States. One or two other exceptions there may be, but except for these the whole power of legislation is given to the legislature; and that is the gist of this bill.

The creation of this legislature, the separation of the governor general from the legislative function, giving the veto power, the power of appointment, and the retaining of certain powers still in the hands of American appointees of the President—these, in short, are the provisions of this bill. It is a simple measure; it takes a step toward carrying out the solemn pledge of the Democratic Party in national convention; it takes a step toward carrying out the very definite pledges heretofore made by President Roosevelt, President McKinley, President Taft, Secretary Taft, Gov. Gen. Taft, and every other public official who has had to do with Philippine affairs.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator—and I will do so in just a few words—to tell me to what extent and in what way the Filipinos are granted privileges and liberties of self-government beyond those they now possess? What advance will be made under this bill over the present status?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. The chief thing, as I have stated, is that the upper house, instead of being appointed by the President and subject to his control, becomes elective, like the lower house. That is the most important change that is made. It gives to the Philippine people the control of legislation, subject to the veto power or to the qualified veto power of the governor, subject to the veto of the President of the United States, and subject to certain restrictions in a few excepted cases. This bill, for the rest, is merely a reenactment of the organic act, a reenactment of existing law, a continuation of existing conditions.

For many years the municipal governments have been completely in the hands of the Philippine people. The provincial governments have been practically in the hands of the Philippine people, subject to the auditing power of the auditor appointed by the President of the United States, and that is to continue for the purpose of maintaining American standards in the administration of financial matters.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President——

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. THOMAS. I should like to ask the Senator in what manner, if at all, this proposed measure affects the judicial department of the Philippines as now constituted?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. That is a matter to which I should have referred. As it is now, the President of the United States appoints the judges of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands, and I think the Governor General appoints the judges of the courts of first instance. Under this bill the same plan is continued. At the present time a majority of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands consists of Americans, and a minority, by a narrow margin, consists of Filipinos, and upon that court they have, I am told, some able lawyers.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I yield.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, I heard the Senator make some quotation from an address by ex-President Taft, either when he was Secretary of War or when he was Governor General of the Philippines, in substance to the effect that in course of time the sovereignty of the United States might come to an end, so far as the Philippine Islands are concerned. Did ex-President Taft testify before the Philippine Committee as to this bill?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. He did; yes.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Well, my recollection was, though I am not positive about it—and I ask the Senator for information—that he did not favor before the committee any reference to the independence of the Philippines in this bill. Is that correct?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Well, that was a good while ago; and I must confess——

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I think it was a year or two ago. I happened to be in the committee room at the time, and my strong impression is that he thought any statement in this bill now relating to ultimate independence of the Philippines very inadvisable; that it would excite hopes that would not be realized, perhaps, and would tend rather not to order but to disorder. Does the Senator remember anything of that kind in the testimony of ex-President Taft?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I am unable to recall exactly; and I must confess that I have paid much less attention to advice which President Taft has given in recent years, since he has been disconnected with the Philippine question, than I have paid to these solemn official statements which he made while in the Philippine Islands, occupying a position of authority, and, as far as the Filipinos were concerned, representing the people of the United States.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I know; but does not the Senator really remember that ex-President Taft did give utterance to some such statement as that?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I must confess that I do not recall it exactly. I think I sent the Senator a copy of the proceedings.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. It may be so. They are printed, are they?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Oh, yes; they are printed, and I think the Senator has a copy upon his shelf.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. It is on the shelf if I have one.

Mr. POINDEXTER. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I do.

Mr. POINDEXTER. The Senator has referred to the statement which he read from ex-President Taft as an official statement. Does the Senator, upon reflection, have the opinion that that declaration of the Governor General was an official act?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I do.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President——

Mr. POINDEXTER. Just a moment. It seems to me that the Senator will change his view if he will consider the authority with which the Governor General was vested and which was limited. He had no official authority to promise ultimate independence to the Philippines; and, having no authority, his declaration could not possibly have been anything more than the expression of an individual opinion.

I am not familiar with the testimony of Mr. Taft before the committee, but from what was indicated here in the colloquy a moment ago I apprehend that his objection to placing such a declaration as that in this bill would be based upon that very point, that he objected to an official declaration. There is no objection to anybody expressing his individual view, but Mr. Taft could not have bound the Government of the United States at that time, to say nothing of binding it at some time in the future, by any official utterance as to what action they would take in this connection.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I do.

Mr. CURTIS. I understood the Senator to give the date upon which that speech was delivered as 1907. Mr. Taft was then Secretary of War and had not been the Governor General of the islands for some three years, I think.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I am reading from the testimony of the Secretary of War before the Philippine Committee; and the language which he uses is as follows:

In opening the Philippine Assembly on the 16th of October, 1907, Mr. Taft, then Secretary of War, said—

And so on. Now, he may have been over there at that time——

Mr. CURTIS. He went over for the purpose of opening that session. He was then Secretary of War.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. That was my impression; so that he really represented officially the President and people of the United States. It seems to me a statement which the Philippine people might have accepted as a conclusive, binding promise from the country which sent him over there.

Mr. POINDEXTER. That was the great mistake, Mr. President, in making such a declaration—if any such declaration was made—the very fact that they would be inclined to accept it as a binding promise, when it could not have had that nature. It could not have bound anybody at all. Mr. Taft was there, I judge from what has been said, in the capacity of a distinguished visitor from this country to the Philippine Islands, not commissioned to make any declaration to them as to the relations between the United States and the Philippines.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I think the Senator would hardly make the statement that he was there merely as a distinguished visitor, because the organic act specifically places the administration of affairs in the Philippine Islands under the Secretary of War and gives him a veto power over acts of their legislature; so that he was there in an official capacity, as the supreme executive officer, as far as the Philippine people were concerned.

Mr. POINDEXTER. Well, certainly the Senator would not claim that that gave him the right to declare that they should have their independence at some future time.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. There is no legal contract, of course; but I should say that when Secretary Taft said that thing he expressed what was the generally accepted view in the United States; and the people of the Philippine Islands have heard from the United States officially nothing but promises and assurances of that sort. It is to make those assurances concrete and specific and to preserve and continue the peace of the Philippine Islands that this preamble is introduced into this bill.

Mr. KENYON. Mr. President——

Mr. STONE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I think the Senator from Missouri had the floor first.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A Senator gets the floor from the Chair. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I yield.

Mr. KENYON. I wanted to call attention to the record, in view of the suggestion of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BRANDEGEE]. On pages 397 and 398 of the record before the committee is the testimony of ex-President Taft, in which he does state that he is opposed to making any promise at all in the preamble, because it would be misunderstood. Then a colloquy follows, on page 398 of that record, in which he expresses himself very clearly against that preamble.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Now does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I do.

Mr. STONE. I desire to ask if the Senator would not be willing to suspend at this time, so that we may have an executive session and be able to adjourn at 5 o'clock.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I shall be very glad to do so. I have substantially finished. I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be temporarily laid aside.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It goes over as the unfinished business if the Senate goes into executive session now.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I understand we are going into executive session.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. STONE. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 4 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, January 7, 1916, at 12 o'clock meridian.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 6, 1916.

CONSULS.

CLASS 6.

Samuel C. Reat to be a consul of class 6.

CLASS 7.

Wilbert L. Bonney to be a consul of class 7.
John A. Gamon to be a consul of class 7.

CLASS 8.

Walter F. Boyle to be a consul of class 8.

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

William H. Tompkins to be receiver of public moneys.

REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE.

John C. Stoner to be register of the land office.

POSTMASTERS.

GEORGIA.

Walter R. Cannon, Clayton.

IDAHO.

Jesse Beasley, Wardner.
D. O. Castater, Parma.
Josephine Erwin, Mullan.
J. C. Ford, Caldwell.
Don C. D. Moore, Sandpoint.
Samuel D. Riggs, Emmett.
Willis M. Sears, Albion.

MICHIGAN.

Charles L. Bennett, Thompsonville.
David R. Brown, Deckerville.
Edson C. Brown, Tecumseh.
Helen A. Collier, Gaylord.
Fred Gibbs, White Cloud.
Roy P. Hallock, Almont.
Archie D. Himebaugh, Hesperia.
Charles H. Hudkins, East Jordan.
Charles Hunter, Marlette.
Frank D. McCaren, Carsonville.
Coleman P. Morgan, Montrose.
John O'Meara, Escanaba.
Carl Pickert, Arcadia.
F. W. Richter, Niles.
A. F. Skarritt, Edmore.
Emanuel Wilhelm, Traverse City.

MINNESOTA.

Frederick F. Achatz, Harmony.
J. O. Backman, Mabel.
John P. Bakken, Pequot.
Steve Blanchett, Marshall.
Frank H. Borchert, Osakis.
George A. Boyd, Le Roy.
Ennis N. Brandon, Annandale.
John M. Brown, Ely.
Martin D. Brown, Fairfax.
G. F. Burau, Underwood.
Mary Ellen Demel, Buhl.
John C. Dwan, Two Harbors.
Oliver Erickson, Atwater.
George F. Faber, Chaska.
Edward C. Feely, Farmington.
A. O. Forsberg, Willmar.
John M. Franta, Montgomery.
John N. Gayner, Litchfield.
Ora M. Goodfellow, Kenyon.
Charles E. Gravel, Pierz.
Edward H. Hebert, Bricelyn.
Lambert Irsfeld, Browerville.
A. J. Irwin, Belleplaine.
John K. Jasper, Bovey.
Ludvig Jenson, Battle Lake.
A. B. Kobe, Kelliher.
Joseph D. Kowalkowski, St. Cloud.
R. F. Lamb, Slayton.
Emil Lipp, Waconia.
Margaret I. McCall, Brewster.
Denis J. McMahon, Raymond.
J. J. Meighen, Twin Valley.
D. E. Murphy, Dassel.
J. D. Murphy, Tower.
W. J. Murphy, Blue Earth.
George A. Phelps, Walker.
Absie P. Ritchie, Bemidji.

E. A. Schilling, Cottonwood.
Louis C. Stromberg, Red Wing.
Jerry Sullivan, Heron Lake.
George E. Le Tourneau, Windom.
Sidney D. Wilcox, Park Rapids.
Charles E. Wise, Mankato.
John A. Zimbrick, Deer River.

NEW MEXICO.

Bertha M. Bartlett, Maxwell.
John B. Harvey, Carlsbad.
Van A. Pollock, Tyrone.

NEW YORK.

George E. Barry, Clifton Springs.
Edward Coady, Holley.
Dennis Quinn, Salem.
John Toole, Hudson Falls.

OKLAHOMA.

R. H. Carraway, Caddo.
S. D. Grandstaff, Butler.
Hugh D. O'Neill, Marshall.
Louie T. Tucker, Eldorado.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Harvey M. Bard, Denver.
Roscoe H. Brunstetter, Clairton.
Warren S. Buch, Lititz.
Walter M. Clevenstine, Spring City.
Ira F. Cutshall, Tarentum.
W. E. Donahey, Vandergrift Heights.
Harry A. Englehart, Ebensburg.
M. J. Flynn, Emlenton.
William C. Harvey, East Pittsburgh.
John B. Henning, Tunkhannock.
Robert H. Krebs, Norwich.
T. W. Lauver, Milroy.
M. J. McNulty, Troy.
John D. May, Lapark.
John A. Miller, Arnold.
Joseph E. Niemond, Mifflin.
J. P. Owens, Scottdale.
Clarence Reisinger, Sewickley.
Joseph M. Rutherford, Willow Grove.
A. Ray Sherwood, Meshoppen.
Francis B. Smeltzer, Avonmore.
Fred H. Smith, Athens.
J. Landis Strickler, Hummelstown.
Joseph R. Thurston, Factoryville.
Edwin J. Wieder, jr., Pennsburg.
Oliver F. Wolf, Telford.
George W. Yost, Collegeville.

VERMONT.

Herbert O. Bixby, Chelsea.
John J. Lynch, Middletown Springs.

REJECTION.

Executive nomination rejected by the Senate January 6, 1916.

POSTMASTER.

Charles L. Collins to be postmaster at Cartersville, Ga.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, *January 6, 1916.*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

We thank Thee, our Father in heaven, for those godlike qualities which Thou hast woven into our being, truth, justice, love, mercy, purity, which in times of great crises, lift us out of ourselves and make the whole world akin, illustrated in the stream of charities and personal sacrifices which are pouring themselves out in relief of the suffering men, women, and children in the war zone. But we pray that greater emphasis may be put upon these qualities in the transactions of daily life after the similitude of the Master. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

Mr. BORLAND rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Missouri rise?

Mr. BORLAND. Mr. Speaker, I rise to prefer a request for unanimous consent. It is very seldom that I ask unanimous consent to insert anything in the RECORD, but I ask now to insert, as a part of my remarks, a very remarkable statement by Dr. Dernberg, upholding the view of the United States on the question of the freedom of the seas from submarine attack.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by inserting an article written by Dr. Dernberg respecting certain rights on the seas. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman state whether he received this communication from Dr. Dernberg direct or is it in the form of a publication?

Mr. BORLAND. This is a publication in a Milwaukee newspaper.

Mr. STAFFORD. Oh, if it is in a Milwaukee newspaper, it is authority.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. TAGGART. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wish to ask the gentleman from Missouri if this is the Dr. Dernberg who visited the United States and who is not a citizen of the United States?

Mr. BORLAND. This is the Dr. Bernhard Dernberg who is an expert on international law, as I understand it, and who has been in some capacity connected with the German Government. He was at one time in the United States.

Mr. TAGGART. And has now left the United States?

Mr. BORLAND. He is now in Germany. This is an opinion on international law on the question of the freedom of the seas, which is very valuable and enlightening as being the true German viewpoint on that subject.

Mr. TAGGART. I have no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

RURAL CREDITS.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the subject of farm credits.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the subject of farm credits. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, does the gentleman expect to do that by inserting a lot of material or to extend the remarks the gentleman made the other day?

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, the other day I intended to ask that permission. There were several things that I omitted to put into my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

COTTON.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the subject of cotton and the marketing thereof.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the subject of cotton and the marketing thereof. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

NATIONAL DEFENSE.

Mr. SHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting a copy of a telegram I received from Mrs. Lillian Mitchner, of Kansas, on the subject of national defense, and a copy of my answer thereto.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kansas asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by printing a telegram he received from Mrs. Lillian Mitchner, and his answer to the same, on the subject of preparedness. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do not see here present the chairman of the Committee on Printing, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BARNHART], who usually takes charge of these outside requests, and for the time being I shall object.

POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM.

The SPEAKER. The unfinished business is the consideration of the bill (H. R. 562) to amend the act approved June 25, 1910, authorizing a Postal Savings System, and the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. MOON]. As the Chair recollects, when this bill was withdrawn from consideration temporarily before the holidays, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. MOON] and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] were endeavoring to reach some agreement respecting the time for debate.

Mr. MANN. No, Mr. Speaker; the consent had already been given to consider the bill in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. MOON. Yes; and the date for consideration was fixed.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. MOON].

Mr. MOON. Mr. Speaker, I take it that there is not very much controversy about this bill. Possibly there should be some little change in the phraseology.

Mr. MANN. I think the bill was read for amendment. I move to strike out the last word. As I understand, the language of the bill is:

And said act is further amended so as to repeal the proviso in section 7 thereof and insert in lieu of such proviso the following.

I suppose that would accomplish the purpose, although it seems to me a little irregular to say that we amend an act by repealing a part of it. I suggest that it read as follows:

And said act is further amended so that the proviso in section 7 thereof shall read as follows.

That is the ordinary form.

Mr. MOON. The phraseology offered by the gentleman from Illinois does not in any sense change the meaning of the bill.

Mr. MANN. No; it leaves it identically the same, but, I think, in better language.

Mr. MOON. I have no objection to the amendment.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out, in line 10, the words "as to repeal" and insert in lieu of these words the word "that," and then strike out, in lines 11 and 12, the language "and insert in lieu of such proviso the following," and insert "shall read as follows:" I will ask the Clerk to read the language as it will read as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

And said act is further amended so that the proviso in section 7 thereof shall read as follows:

The question was taken and the amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the pro forma amendment of the gentleman from Illinois is withdrawn.

There was no objection.

Mr. STAFFORD. I would like to ask recognition for a pro forma amendment.

Mr. MOON. I have no objection.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Wisconsin rise?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I purposed to offer an amendment to this bill which would lift the restriction entirely on the amount that could be deposited in postal savings banks and limit the amount to $2,000 on which interest would be paid; but I recognize the difficulty that might beset this bill even though a majority of this House were in favor of that liberal policy, for this bill in the last Congress had rather rough sledding in another body. We brought into the House, in the early days of the last Congress, a bill lifting the present limitation of $500 which a person could deposit in a postal savings bank to $1,000, and removed the restriction of $100 that might be deposited in any one month. It went to another body, and after a long siege over there it was brought back in a somewhat emasculated form, and the conference report was agreed to, only to be vetoed by the President of the United States in September, 1914.

It was the expectation of many that some action might be taken on this important measure following the veto of the President, but regardless of the mandate of the Constitution which requires immediate consideration of a veto it was referred to the Post Office Committee and allowed to slumber there until the end of the session. Since adjournment, and even before adjournment, there has been a demand in all of the large cities of the country, by reason of the tremulous condition confronting the financial situation at times, from poor people, and particularly foreigners who have not sufficient faith and confidence in our financial institutions, to present their savings at post-office depositories in greater sums than $100.

Mr. TOWNER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STAFFORD. Not at this point. In a minute I will be glad to yield. But the post offices of the country have been unable to accept those funds. In fact, those who were in strong favor of the Postal Savings System in its very inauguration back in 1912 were opposed to that $100 restriction and favored allowing a depositor to deposit the maximum amount at one time. Any of you gentlemen who are acquainted with the practice of receiving these funds know that foreigners come to the cashiers of the post offices with large sums, wishing to have them deposited, but can not have them accepted. This bill lifts that $500 and permits a maximum amount of $1,000 to be deposited at one time. It also grants to the board of trustees the privilege of allowing an additional sum of $1,000 to be deposited, but without interest. The reason why I am not going to press my amendment is this: That with the liberal policy of allowing any depositor at any one time to deposit $1,000 in a postal bank he may at the end of the quarterly period transfer his deposit to a postal savings bond paying 2½ per cent, and by that means will be able to deposit all the savings that he may have in permanent form with the security of the Government back of it, thus taking out of hiding these thousands and thousands of dollars that have been in hiding for years and years, mayhap, and allowing those funds to be utilized in the course of business. Now, I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. TOWNER. Is it not true, I will ask the gentleman, not only in the larger cities, as the gentleman stated, but in the smaller cities and towns, where they may have a large foreign element of population, that the demand is also coming for this enlargement of the restriction?

Mr. STAFFORD. In all localities where there is a large foreign element the statistics show there has been a demand to ultilize the postal savings banks. In fact, nearly 60 per cent of all the depositors of postal savings funds come from the foreign element of the country. Therefore I will not press my amendment, but will favor the bill as it stands, hoping it will be agreed to speedily in another body.

I withdraw my pro forma amendment.

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. HOWARD. I move to strike out the last word. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, I consider this, in view of proposed rural-credits legislation that I hope will be enacted into law at this session of Congress, one of the most important measures that are pending before the House.

The present conduct of the Postal Savings System of this Government, as anybody knows who has devoted any time whatever to the study of the system, is a monumental farce. It is unwieldy, in the first place; it is exorbitantly expensive in another; and there are certain limitations and restrictions thrown around the present system that, in my judgment, are absolutely absurd. This system has been in operation since 1910. The annual appropriation made for the maintenance of the Postal Savings System has been $600,000 per annum. We had at the beginning of the European war about $43,000,000 on deposit, after this bank had been in operation for about four years. At the present time we have, according to the statement of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, $73,000,000 on deposit. The reason for this enormous and extensive increase in the deposits of the Postal Savings System occurs for two reasons—first, the inability of foreign citizens in this country to get their savings to their people in Europe; next, the very high cost of exchanges to European countries. I predict—and any other man who has given any study to this question will agree with me—that as soon as the European war is over all of this surplus that the Postal Savings System, or practically all of it, that has accumulated will be withdrawn immediately and it will be sent abroad to the relatives and close kin of these foreigners who have deposited it. Now, if you will take $45,000,000 from $73,000,000, you will get approximately the amount of money that is sent abroad every year by foreigners who come over here to compete with our American-born labor.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOWARD. In just one second I will. I want to finish this.

Now, I saw a very interesting statement in the New York Times about the savings banks in this country. If you will take the number of offices, some 14,000, out of the number of post offices in the United States you will find the sum deposited in the offices that the Post Office Department has authorized to receive these deposits is a mere bagatelle. I hope, and I shall offer a substitute to this bill for that purpose, that the postal savings in this country may become a very strong arm of our system of rural credits for the purpose of stabilizing rural-credit bonds issued on farm-loan securities.

Now, let us see. In 1915, at the end of the year, we had 2,100 savings banks in the United States. The number of savings depositors in these private institutions were 10,502,000. The amount of savings-bank deposits, approximately, on the 31st day of December, 1915, was $4,700,000,000. The number of mutual savings banks out of the 2,100 stock companies and mutual companies in the United States——

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for five minutes more.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia asks unanimous consent for five minutes more. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. HOWARD. The number of purely mutual savings institutions in the United States was 634. Now, here is a remarkable fact that I would like you gentlemen to think about. The number of depositors in the mutual savings banks, without any stipulated capital whatever, but purely mutual organizations, amounted to 8,274,000 out of a total number of depositors of all savings banks of 10,502,000. The deposits in purely mutual savings banks, to wit, 634 of them, amount to $3,924,000,000; or, in fact, four-fifths of the entire deposits and savings institutions in the United States were in these 634 banks.

Now, let me explain to you the inner workings of this system. Suppose my friend, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GREEN] went down to the post office here and deposited $100, and that his business called him to Chicago, where he would have need for his $100. You would think, and any other sane man would think, that if he stepped into a bank or the post office to get $100 on certificate of the Government of the United States, that they hold in trust for him $100. But that is not the operation of this system. The gentleman from Iowa would have to go to a lawyer, draw a power of attorney, designate a certain person in the city of Washington, D. C., to collect that money, and that person would have to be identified at the local office here. Suppose his interest fell due, which would amount to $2, and he wanted to collect that from Chicago, he would have to go through the same operation. Suppose you wanted to deposit $18 of your hard-earned savings in this system, and you went down to complete that transaction in the city of Washington. The clerk would first say to you, "What is your age?" "What was the name of your father?" "What was the name of your mother?" "What is the color of your eyes?" "What is the color of your hair; and how much do you weigh; and what did you have for breakfast this morning?" In addition to that, you say, "I want this $18 deposited." He issues you four pieces of paper—a $10 certificate, a $5 certificate, a $2 certificate, and a $1 certificate. The poor fellow gets back more from the Government than he gave it. He gets a handful of certificates, a pass book, an identification card. But suppose he had $18.60 that he wanted to deposit. In that case, they would hand you a beautiful post card, with six beautiful blue stamps on it, and that would make $18.60 you have deposited, and in addition you have a handful of paper. The wonder to me is that you found 40 per cent of sane American citizens that would put 40 per cent of the deposits in these banks under the present system. No wonder, as my good friend from Wisconsin stated, that 60 per cent of their depositors are foreigners. An American citizen will not deposit money in these banks as long as these limitations and restrictions are put around them. Why should not the United States of America at this minute have on deposit, if these banks were established in every post office in the United States, between $500,000,000 and $600,000,000? For what purpose does the Government of the United States establish a Postal Savings System? Did it establish it for the purpose of going into competition with savings banks? Not at all.

The purpose of the establishment of the Postal Savings System was for drawing from hiding, from skeptical people, who would rather put their money in an old sock, under the hearthstone, or between the mattresses of the bed than in an ordinary private savings institution, the hidden money of the country. After gathering these vast sums together putting it back into the legitimate channels of commerce. But since the enactment of this law—and wisely, too, the necessity having arisen—we want to establish a system of rural credits. You want the credit of the farmer to be worth one hundred cents on the dollar, and upon the same principle that all stocks in which savings bank deposits can be invested in this country you never find one of them below par. Why? Because the mere fact that savings banks can invest their capital and deposits in these securities stabilizes these securities, and every great financier in the country always is endeavoring to make his securities come within the purview of the law governing the investment of savings-bank funds. So in like manner would the permission to invest postal savings in rural credit securities stabilize them and they would always sell at par.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has again expired.

Mr. HOWARD. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the proposition.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the pro forma amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia is withdrawn.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. MOON. Mr. Speaker, is the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN] recognized?

The SPEAKER. Yes. The gentleman moves to strike out the last word.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, my friend from Georgia [Mr. HOWARD] did not seem to grasp the significance of this bill. He seemed to try to surround the bill with every kind of complication and nightmare that he could imagine.

This is the simplest proposition that has been before the House for a number of years. Under the law at the present time any person who wishes to deposit in a postal savings bank can deposit only $100 in any one month, and he can deposit only $500 altogether. This bill proposes to change that limitation. It proposes to enable any person who wishes to do so to deposit not only $100 in any one month but $1,000 or $2,000, if you please. To-day we pay interest only on $500. If this bill passes, the depositor can have $2,000 in the bank on $1,000 of which he can draw interest.

That is all there is in the bill. It is simply an effort to accommodate the public, or that part of the public that wishes to take advantage of an increased right to deposit money in the postal savings banks. It has nothing to do with rural credits, nothing to do with the complications of management. It simply adds to the opportunity of increased deposits. That is all.

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Illinois yield to the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes.

Mr. HOWARD. Can you please give any reason why the Government of the United States should limit the amount of money upon which it will pay interest or limit the amount of money that could be deposited in a postal savings bank?

Mr. MADDEN. Only the reason that it is believed there ought not to be too much money placed at the disposal of the Government of the United States through these deposits. When the law was originally enacted it was sought to leave the bill without limitation as to the amount of deposits, but a great many Members of the House and of the Senate—a majority, at least—believed that there ought to be a limitation, and it is not for me to say that what the House and the Senate did was unwise. I believed then that there ought not to be any limitation; I believe now that there ought not to be any; but I believe that what we propose is infinitely better than what we have.

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes.

Mr. HOWARD. Then the gentleman practically admits that the purpose of this amendment and all other amendments that have been put upon this Postal Savings System is to smother rather than to increase deposits?

Mr. MADDEN. Oh, I deny that. This amendment is proposed for the purpose of encouraging larger deposits, for the purpose of bringing more money out of hiding, for the purpose of enabling men who have no confidence in banks to deposit their money with the Government, and most people who wish to deposit money in this kind of a bank do not wish to deposit in any large sums, as a rule. There are times when banks in various localities may fail. The people who are not in the habit of conducting business through banks and transacting business by check take their money out of the banks and endeavor to place it on deposit in the postal savings banks. The bankers of the country originally believed that this system would be antagonistic to banking. They have now come to the belief that this is a supplement to good banking, and the more money we place in the postal-savings banks of the United States the more stable the banks of the country are, because all the money that goes into the postal-savings banks finds its way into the local banks, which are obliged to pay interest to the Government of the United States and to give security for the safe return of the money which is placed on deposit with them.

Mr. FESS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Illinois yield to the gentleman from Ohio?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes.

Mr. FESS. Is there any limitation as to what sort of post office or as to the character of the town where the postal savings bank is established?

Mr. MADDEN. The commission or the board, consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General and, I believe, the Secretary of Agriculture, has power to designate the character of the post office in which the postal savings bank can be established.

Mr. FESS. Does this answer where there is no bank in the town?

Mr. MADDEN. Where there is no bank in the town, as a rule, there would be no postal savings bank, because the law requires that all money placed on deposit in the postal savings banks must be redeposited in the local banks.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired. The pro forma amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois is withdrawn.

Mr. MOON. Mr. Speaker, there ought not to be very much controversy about this bill. It is a very simple amendment to the postal savings banks law that has been in operation for several years. Under the law, as it stands now, $100 may be deposited in one month. Five hundred dollars is the limit to one person for a year. This bill proposes to permit the deposit of $1,000 in a year with interest, and $1,000 additional, in the discretion of the trustees, without interest, making $2,000 deposits possible.

As has been stated time and time again, those deposits come largely from foreigners and persons who are not willing to trust our banks. I had thought when this system began that it would not be profitable, but it seems its operation has disclosed the fact that it does make, even with the present limitations imposed on it, some profit to the Government, and it is running not with an increased but with a decreased expense from the maximum obtained in 1913. The expenses of running this department for 1914 were $205,528.32; for 1915, $168,953.64. The estimate for the coming year is $161,120. The department is reducing its expenses as it understands the proper methods by which it may be better run year by year. Let me read to you these figures:

Statement showing the number of depositors in the Postal Savings System and the balances to their credit at the end of each fiscal year during which the system has been in existence, together with the number of officers and clerks employed at the central office of the system at the end of each fiscal year and the aggregate salaries paid the officers and clerks during each fiscal year.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Number of depositors at end of each fiscal year.	Balances on deposit at end of each fiscal year.	Number of officers and clerks at end of each fiscal year.	Aggregate salaries paid officers and clerks during each fiscal year (details taken into account).
1911[1]	11,918	$677,145	30	$45,816.83
1912	243,801	20,237,084	135	100,195.25
1913	331,006	33,818,870	173	195,601.93
1914	388,511	43,444,271	156	205,528.32
1915	525,414	65,684,708	124	168,953.64

[1] Six months only; system began business Jan. 3, 1911.

The Postmaster General's estimate for clerical hire in the central office of the Postal Savings System for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, is $161,120.

There are now $73,000,000 on deposit. Last year there were $32,000,000 in State institutions and trust companies that are not really members of the reserve-bank system and $41,000,000 in the national banks, as I am advised. I present here some facts from the department, as follows:

THE POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM.

Authorized: By the act of June 25, 1910; installed January 3, 1911. (All statistics are of June 30, 1915, unless otherwise described.)

Deposits: $65,684,708, a gain over the previous year of more than $22,000,000; largest gain in the history of the service.

Number of depositors: 525,414, an increase of 137,000 over the previous year; also largest increase in the history of the service.

November 30 estimates: Amount on deposit, $73,000,000; number of depositors, 560,000.

Banks, depository: All postal savings funds are on deposit in 3,625 national and 2,291 State institutions, except 5 per cent required by law to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as a reserve fund and $1,233,420 postal savings bonds bought from the public by the board of trustees.

Bonds: Postal savings bonds (1 to 20 years, 2½ per cent) issued pursuant to section 10 of the postal savings act, $7,307,100. All outstanding except the $1,233,420 purchased from the public by the board of trustees.

Excess of interest: Excess of interest received from banks over interest allowed depositors covered into the Treasury since the beginning of the service, $1,687,912.08. Payments to the Treasury were as follows:

June 29, 1914	$399,932.96
Oct. 13, 1914	425,684.72
Dec. 18, 1914	225,000.00
June 16, 1915	375,000.00
July 27, 1915	12,294.40
Dec. 1, 1915	250,000.00

The payments to the Treasurer for the fiscal years 1915 and 1916 have necessarily been on account and are not complete.

Net profits: In the early days of the service, when the central office was being equipped at great expense, the field stocked with records, blanks, and other supplies, and the deposits were comparatively small, the service was run at a loss to the Government. Experience pointed out many economies, so that during the fiscal year 1914 the Postal Savings Service, for the first time, was conducted at a profit—$172,421.67. Further economies and larger deposits in 1915 resulted in a net profit of $421,028.44.

Class of depositors: Postal savings deposits are made up chiefly of the savings of people who work for a daily wage. While every conceivable occupation is represented among the depositors, the day-labor class far outnumbers all others and owns a vast majority of the savings. A very large percentage of these day laborers is foreign born, who will patronize no savings institution that does not have the Government directly back of it.

Fifty-nine per cent of all postal savings depositors were born outside of the United States, and they own 72 per cent of all the money on deposit. The Russians outstrip other foreign born in deposits, with 20.7 per cent of all postal savings deposits to their credit. The Italians are next, with 14.2 per cent. Natives of Great Britain and her colonies rank third, with 8.8 per cent. Then follow the Austrians, with 8.7 per cent; Hungarians, 4.3 per cent; Germans, 4.1 per cent; Swedes, 2.2 per cent; and Greeks, 1.8 per cent. A score of other nationalities from every quarter of the globe own 7 per cent of the deposits. These figures explain enormous postal savings receipts in the large manufacturing cities.

Leading States and cities: The bulk of postal savings deposits is in comparatively few States. On September 30, 16 States named below had 86 per cent of all deposits in the United States:

New York	$21,186,916
Illinois	5,098,146
Pennsylvania	4,700,112
Ohio	4,546,699
California	3,772,053
Massachusetts	3,188,284
Michigan	2,429,744
New Jersey	2,166,001
Washington	2,009,403
Minnesota	1,840,492
Missouri	1,827,569
Oregon	1,535,019
Wisconsin	1,510,543
Colorado	1,415,777
Connecticut	1,242,222
Indiana	1,166,410

Further segregation of postal savings in these States shows the following:

New York: Ninety per cent of the deposits is in New York City, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Rochester, and Long Island City. (Over one-fourth of all the deposits in the United States is in post offices included in Greater New York.)

Illinois: Two-thirds of the deposits are in Chicago.

Pennsylvania: Thirty-nine per cent of the deposits is in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Erie, and Altoona. Outside of these cities the deposits are heaviest in the mining belts where foreign labor predominates.

Ohio: Sixty-one per cent of the deposits is in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Toledo, Akron, and Dayton.

California: Sixty-one per cent of the deposits is in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Oakland, and San Diego.

Massachusetts: Sixty-two per cent of the deposits is in Boston, Lowell, and Lawrence.

Michigan: Sixty per cent of the deposits is in Detroit and Ironwood.

New Jersey: Forty-five per cent of the deposits is in Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, and Franklin.

Washington: Sixty-three per cent of the deposits is in Seattle, Tacoma, Bellingham, Aberdeen, Spokane, and Roslyn.

Minnesota: Seventy per cent of the deposits is in St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth.

Missouri: Seventy-six per cent of the deposits is in Kansas City and St. Louis.

Oregon: Seventy-six per cent of the deposits is in Portland and Astoria.

Wisconsin: Fifty-six per cent of the deposits is in Milwaukee and Superior.

Colorado: Sixty per cent of the deposits is in Denver, Leadville, and Pueblo.

Connecticut: Thirty-nine per cent of the deposits is in Bridgeport, New Haven, and Hartford.

Indiana: Twenty-five per cent of the deposits is in Indianapolis and Gary.

On September 30, 64 per cent of all postal savings deposits in the United States were held in 64 post offices.

Limits handicap: The Postal Savings Service has been handicapped from the very beginning by the statutory restrictions on the amount that may be accepted from a depositor. Only $100 may be accepted from a depositor in a month, and $500, exclusive of accumulated interest, is the maximum amount he may have on deposit. Millions of dollars, tendered chiefly by the foreign born, have been rejected and driven back into hiding and disuse on account of these restrictions. Not a day passes that postmasters do not report instances of the rejection of hidden savings. More than 30,000 depositors have now reached the $500 limit and can deposit no more, despite their appeals to do so. Of these inactive accounts, which aggregate one-fifth of all postal savings deposits, 22,000 are owned by the foreign born. The Post Office Department, as now organized and equipped, could attend to the business incident to much larger deposits with practically no additional expense.

Postmasters complain: Attached are excerpts from a few letters received since the adjournment of the last Congress, in which postmasters volunteer their views on the statutory limitations on postal savings deposits.

Federal reserve system and postal savings: No postal savings funds have been deposited in banks which are not members of the Federal reserve system since November 15, 1914, when the Federal reserve act went into effect, because section 15 of that act prohibits the deposit of postal savings in nonmember banks. Postal savings deposited previous to November 15 in nonmember banks have been allowed to remain, under a ruling of the Attorney General, except as it has been necessary to withdraw them in isolated cases to meet withdrawals by depositors.

Postal savings funds in banks: On September 30, State banks and trust companies not members of the Federal reserve system held $23,100,000 of postal savings. State banks and trust companies which have joined the Federal reserve system held $1,200,000 and national banks $41,300,000.

Collateral deposited by banks: Any bank belonging to the Federal reserve system which desires postal savings deposits must first turn over to the Treasurer of the United States acceptable collateral to guarantee the payment of funds on demand. There are approximately

7,600 national banks in the country, but only 3,625 have qualified to receive postal savings deposits.

State banks will not suffer if limit is raised: Under the present law State banks and trust companies not members of the Federal reserve system can not receive additional postal savings deposits. If the limit on deposits is raised, member banks will necessarily get a larger amount of money, but this will not be at the expense of the State banks.

Bankers are satisfied with this bill: A special committee of the savings-bank section of the American Bankers' Association has considered a bill identical with this and has reported that the increase in deposits asked is not unreasonable and will not work hardship upon their savings banks.

Minors: There is no valid reason why different limits should be placed on the amounts that will be accepted from minors and adults. More than a million and a half postal savings accounts, including those of present depositors, have been opened since the service went into effect, and there never has been a complaint to the Post Office Department that a dishonest debtor has caused accounts to be opened in the names of his children to evade his creditors. Of course, no statute can make a tax dodger or a dishonest debtor come up to the mark.

Minors should be given every opportunity during their habit-forming years to save their earnings. According to the census of 1910, one-fifth of all the gainful workers—that is, people who were working for wages—were between the ages of 10 and 20 years. In other words, 7,453,448 boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 20 in the United States were working for wages. The question of discriminating against them in the matter of accepting postal savings deposits is a serious one.

Having a different standard for deposits for minors and adults would entail serious administrative difficulties. Two sets of records would necessarily have to be kept. In 20 of the States a girl attains her majority at 18, so that boys would be required to wait three years in those States to patronize the Postal Savings System as fully as girls are permitted to do.

Cost of the postal savings service: Deposits and profits of the service are running up constantly and operating expenses are falling off. (See table.) The Post Office Department is equipped to transact double the present postal savings business with comparatively little additional outlay.

Mr. WINGO. Will the gentleman yield right there?

Mr. MOON. Yes.

Mr. WINGO. It has escaped my mind for the moment what the rule is with reference to the deposit of these funds in banks by the Post Office Department. Does the rule obtain that the funds may be deposited in another town, even though there are solvent State and National banks in the town in which the original deposit was made?

Mr. MOON. It is a matter that is in the discretion of the department to designate the depository. There are about 7,600 national banks in the United States that may be designated, but, as a matter of fact, only about 3,600 are.

Mr. WINGO. Can the gentleman advise me, is the basis upon which the department makes the discrimination of taking the deposits from town A, where there is both a State bank and a national bank, and sends them to a national bank in town B, a bank that is no stronger in assets?

Mr. MOON. I, of course, could not explain to the gentleman the reason why the department, in the performance of its administrative duties, sees fit to make a discrimination of that kind.

Mr. WINGO. I did not know but that the hearings disclosed the reason for that.

Mr. MOON. Nothing was disclosed on that point. I take it merely that the department thought that it was to the best interests of the department and the security of the funds to place them somewhere else.

Mr. WINGO. In the case I had in mind there was no question at all about the security, because there was no question about the solvency of both the State and the National banks.

Mr. MOON. Those are matters that are always in the discretion of an administrative officer.

Mr. WINGO. What I am seeking information about is, why it was done.

Mr. MOON. We have no information about that. Of course, that may be an isolated case.

Mr. WINGO. It was some time ago—I think possibly two years ago—that the same question was asked me and I was unable to give the information sought.

Mr. MOON. Mr. Speaker, the demand for this bill comes from every State in the Union. The postmasters are asking that something be done to authorize them to receive more deposits than they are now entitled to receive under the law. If under the present restrictions this bill is producing a revenue to the Government and placing money in commercial activity that has heretofore been in hiding, and bringing it out to be used at a low rate of interest, it is certainly a benefit to the people.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MOON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for five minutes more.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent that his time be extended five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MOON. So if it operates well and is efficient and does good service with the restrictions resting upon it, surely it would do better if the restrictions were removed to the extent that the Government asks that they be removed.

I can not conceive of any reason why there should be any opposition to this. Of course, I understand my good friend from Georgia [Mr. HOWARD], who says he is going to propose an amendment that would revolutionize the whole system and give the farmers something that he thinks they ought to have, would be glad to have his measure made the law instead of the present law; but I take it he knows, as I do, that his amendment will not be germane to this bill; and, however wise it may be, it can not be considered under this bill under the House rules.

Mr. NORTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MOON. Yes; I will yield.

Mr. NORTON. Will the gentleman explain to the House why the committee limited the amount to be deposited to $2,000?

Mr. MOON. I can not explain to the gentleman why there should be any limit on it at all; but the department is moving slowly in the development of this system. It has operated some time under the low limit, and now its desire is to try to the higher limit. I take it that it is possible that it would be all right to withdraw the restriction altogether, but I should not favor that, in view of the expressed opinion of the department of a preference for the limit as fixed in this bill. Of course $2,000 is an arbitrary figure.

Mr. NORTON. The $2,000 is an arbitrary limitation.

Mr. MOON. Yes; and it is believed by the department that this figure will cover the amount of deposits that will be sought to be made, so far as present information is concerned.

Mr. BENNET. Will the gentleman yield for a question.

Mr. MOON. I will yield.

Mr. BENNET. Does the bill in its present form meet the objections raised by the President of the United States to the former bill?

Mr. MOON. Yes; the President of the United States vetoed the other bill because there was a provision in it which directed deposits to be made with State banks and trust companies. The President thought that all Federal revenue should be under the control of a bank which itself was under the control of the Federal Government, but this bill does not contain the provision that was vetoed.

The President commended the bill very much, except the one provision which he thought was unwise to incorporate into the law.

Now, as I was about to say when I was interrupted, my good friend from Minnesota [Mr. STEENERSON] has one objection to this bill. He thinks that minors ought not to be permitted to deposit money in the postal savings bank. Having so much respect for the judgment of my friend generally, I have tried to find some reason why that sort of an objection should be made to this bill. I can not see any reason why a boy or girl who is working for a living, although under 21 years of age, should not be encouraged to make deposits of savings as well as grown persons. There can not be any sound reason against it. In fact, a policy which will encourage the saving of what they make ought to be encouraged. But the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. STEENERSON] says that a case might arise where a parent would have children take his money and deposit it in their names, and thereby defraud his creditors. It is inconceivable to my mind that this Congress should legislate against the possibility of dishonesty on the part of any man, either to circumvent the law or attempt to defraud his creditors. I want to suggest to the gentleman from Minnesota that while such a case is altogether theoretical, up to this time there has not been the suggestion of any fraud of that kind. If it did arise it would be the easiest thing possible to protect creditors against the fraud. All that a creditor would have to do would be to file a bill for an injunction against the parties perpetrating the fraud. He could not file it against the Government, but he could file it against them, and they would be prohibited from withdrawing a dollar of that fund until the decision was made. Then if the decision was against the defendant and on behalf of the plaintiff-creditor the gentleman very well knows that the Government of the United States would not pay out the money to the depositor in the face of such judicial decision that it was fraudulently deposited. So it occurs to me that there can be absolutely nothing in that view of the case. Now, Mr. Speaker, if there are others who want to address the House on this question I will yield, and if not, I will move the previous question.

Mr. STEENERSON was recognized.

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, I want to ask what the status is as to offering an amendment in the nature of a substitute for the pending bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman can offer it after the other amendments are disposed of.

Mr. HOWARD. After the previous question is ordered?

The SPEAKER. No.

Hr. HOWARD. But the gentleman from Tennessee moves the previous question.

Mr. MOON. Oh, no; I stated that if there were no other Members who wished to address the House I would move the previous question.

Mr. HOWARD. I want to ask recognition to offer a substitute for the pending bill.

Mr. MANN. It is in order at any time, and the gentleman can do it now.

Mr. STEENERSON. But, Mr. Speaker, I have been recognized and I want to offer an amendment.

The SPEAKER. When the gentleman from Minnesota is through, the Chair will recognize the gentleman from Georgia to offer his substitute.

Mr. STEENERSON. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend the bill by adding at the end of the paragraph on page 2 the following:

"That section 9 of the act approved June 25, 1910, authorizing a Postal Savings System, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"'SEC. 9. That postal savings funds received under the provisions of this act shall be deposited in solvent banks, whether organized under National or State laws, and whether member banks or not of a reserve bank created by the Federal reserve act, approved December 23, 1913, being subject to National or State supervision and examination, and the sums deposited shall bear interest at the rate of not less than 2½ per cent per annum, which rate shall be uniform throughout the United States and Territories thereof; but 5 per cent of such funds shall be withdrawn by the board of trustees and kept with the Treasurer of the United States, who shall be treasurer of the board of trustees, in lawful money as a reserve. The board of trustees shall take from such banks such security in public bonds or other securities, supported by the taxing power, as the board may prescribe, approve, and deem sufficient and necessary to insure the safety and prompt payment of such deposits on demand. The funds received at the postal savings depository offices in each city, town, village, and other locality shall be deposited in banks located therein (substantially in proportion to the capital and surplus of each such bank) willing to receive such deposits under the terms of this act and the regulations made by authority thereof, but the amount deposited in any one bank shall at no time exceed the amount of the paid-in capital and one-half the surplus of such bank. If no such bank exist in any city, town, village, or locality, or if none where such deposits are made will receive such deposits on the terms prescribed, then such funds shall be deposited under the terms of this act in the bank most convenient to such locality. If no such bank in any State or Territory is willing to receive such deposits on the terms prescribed, then the same shall be deposited with the treasurer of the board of trustees and shall be counted in making up the reserve of 5 per cent. Such funds may be withdrawn from the treasurer of said board of trustees, and all other postal savings funds, or any part of such funds, may be at any time withdrawn from banks and savings depository offices for the repayment of postal savings depositors when required for that purpose. When, in the judgment of the President, war or other exigency involving the credit of the United States so requires, the board of trustees may invest all or any part of the postal savings funds, except the reserve fund of 5 per cent herein provided for, in bonds or other securities of the United States. The board of trustees may in its discretion purchase from the holders thereof bonds which have been or may be issued under the provisions of section 10 of the act of June 25, 1910. Interest and profit accruing from the deposits or investment of postal savings funds shall be applied to the payment of interest due to postal savings depositors as hereinbefore provided, and the excess thereof, if any, shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as a part of the postal revenue: *Provided*, That postal savings funds in the treasury of said board shall be subject to disposition as provided in this act, and not otherwise: *Provided further*, That the board of trustees may at any time dispose of bonds held as postal savings investments and use the proceeds to meet withdrawals of deposits by depositors. For the purposes of this act the word "Territory," as used herein, shall be held to include the District of Columbia, the District of Alaska, and Porto Rico, and the word "bank" shall be held to include savings banks and trust companies doing a banking business.'"

Mr. STEENERSON. Mr. Speaker, this amendment is exactly the same as section 2 of the bill that passed last Congress and which was vetoed by the President. If this amendment is adopted, the bill will be exactly the same as the bill that we passed in the last Congress, with the exception that the limitation will be $1,000 with interest and an additional thousand and no interest instead of $500.

Now, I want to call the attention of the House to the grounds upon which the former bill was vetoed. We all favored that bill. One of its provisions was that the postal savings funds might be deposited in State banks without regard to whether or not they were members of the Federal reserve system. It was in that respect in conflict with the reserve law. The President at the request, as we believe, of the Secretary of the Treasury, was induced to veto it. The grounds expressed in the veto were that we had just then created a Federal reserve system and they wanted all the State banks to join, and they wanted to hold out all the inducements possible for those State banks to join. They wanted the additional inducement that postal savings funds should be placed in banks that were members of the reserve system.

The Federal reserve act has been in force for more than a year. If the Federal reserve act had been carried out, you will readily see that postal savings funds in State banks that were not members of the system would have been withdrawn. As suggested by my friend from Michigan, Mr. FORDNEY, when the bill was up the other day, the carrying out of the reserve law might in some cases cause the withdrawal of millions of dollars from State banks and embarrass them. It is a pretty serious matter. There are now $73,000,000 on deposit, and more than half, I believe, of those deposits are in State banks not members of the Federal reserve system. It is in the power of the Government to change these deposits immediately in compliance with the Federal reserve law.

Now, it is true that the trustees of the Postal Savings System have not exercised any such authority. They have permitted the deposits to continue in the State banks even though they are not members of the Federal reserve system. But that very fact—the fact that for more than a year they have not enforced the law in that regard—is proof, it seems to me, that the ground upon which that bill was vetoed was untenable and is not valid now, and would not again be taken by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The idea of the Postal Savings System was, as expressed so eloquently by those gentlemen who have preceded me, to induce money to leave its hiding places, especially among the laborers who did not like to trust their money to the banks, and to put it at work in commerce and industry. But it ought to be put to work—and that was the idea and the object—right in the same locality where it originated, and not be carried away to distant banks or to Washington. For that reason, when the Postal Savings System was before Congress——

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. STEENERSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may continue for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota asks that his time be extended 10 minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. STEENERSON. When the Postal Savings System was before Congress it was provided that these funds might be deposited—and, in fact, required to be deposited—in the banks nearest the origin of the deposits.

There is another reason why the objection raised in the veto of the former measure now loses its force. When they deposit postal savings funds in State or National banks they require security—bonds, public bonds, or other securities supported by the taxing power, as the board of trustees may prescribe. In that particular the United States Government is acting as trustee for the savings-banks funds, and those funds have an advantage over all other deposits, because no other depositor gets actual security hypothecated for the return of the money.

Therefore the reason advanced why these funds should be deposited only in National banks or such State banks as are under the Federal reserve system, and thereby under supervision of the national authorities, is removed, because the Government has absolutely passed upon the bonds or securities that have been left with the authorities in order to get these deposits. It is not a deposit that is based on the general credit of the bank, only to a very slight degree. This matter was being considered by the committee on postal savings-bank legislation of the savings-bank section of the American Bankers' Association at a session of the annual meeting of the American Bankers' Association on September 7, 1915. I will read the report which that committee made. It reviews the reasons. While this report may be said to favor the measure, it prefers the measure that authorizes the deposit of these funds in other than system banks. I read:

The Sixty-third Congress made no change of moment affecting the Postal Savings System excepting that nonmember banks were disqualified under the Federal reserve law from hereafter becoming depositories of postal savings funds; funds already on deposit in such nonmember banks may or may not be allowed to remain, the present policy of the department being to leave these old deposits undisturbed.

That is the policy of the department. It is not obligatory on them to do so. They have the power, as I have already stated, to take them all out within 24 hours and put them in system banks. To continue with the report:

When we met in Richmond last October we reported that the President had just vetoed the bill known as the Moon bill (H. R. 7907). This bill at first proposed to amend the existing law by permitting a person to deposit an unlimited amount at any time in a postal savings

bank, but no interest was to be allowed on sums exceeding $1,000. The bill was subsequently amended in the Senate and the limit of interest-bearing deposits was at first fixed at $1,000 and gave the board of trustees of the Postal Savings System discretionary power to receive an additional $1,000 without interest. As finally passed, the limit was fixed at $500 upon which interest should be paid and an additional $500, at the discretion of the trustees, but without interest. The bill as passed also provided that postal savings funds might be deposited in banks which were not members of the Federal Reserve Association. I will say at this point that considerable complaint has been made to this committee by reason of the fact that the present law does not permit postal savings-bank deposits to be made in nonmembers of the Federal reserve, but that the present policy of the department is to allow deposits to remain undisturbed which were made before the law went into effect with such nonmember banks.

I call attention to the fact that that policy is alleged here to apply only to deposits that were made before the passage of the reserve act. Deposits made since then would have to be deposited in reserve banks. The rest of the letter follows:

I might say that we are endeavoring very hard to have legislation passed to permit the deposit of postal savings funds in any solvent bank, whether member of the Federal reserve or not; but we have been unable utterly to obtain any favorable legislation.

This latter provision was not acceptable to the President and the bill was vetoed. Another bill was promptly introduced by Mr. MOON (H. R. 18842) meeting the President's objection; this bill died in committee. A similar bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator BANKHEAD (S. 6770) fixing the limit at $1,000 upon which interest should be paid and an additional $1,000 without interest; this bill was not reported out of the committee to which it was referred, but was a little later on inserted as a rider in the Post Office appropriation bill; it was finally eliminated from this bill, as the committee wisely decided to exclude all matters not strictly items of appropriation.

The limitation of $500 therefore still exists, but it is understood that the Sixty-fourth Congress will enact legislation raising the limit of interest-bearing deposits to $1,000 and giving discretionary powers to the board of trustees to accept an additional $1,000 without interest. From the knowledge acquired by your committee in its efforts to have the original bill amended and from a frank interchange of views with the director of the Pistal Savings System, we feel that the desire of the trustees for this increase of authority is not unreasonable and will not work any hardship upon our savings banks. We have been assured that it is not the policy of the Postal Savings System to compete with the existing agencies for saving, but endeavors only to supplement them, and in so far as we are able our members should cooperate with every effort to cultivate the thrift habit of our people.

Owing in great measure to conditions brought about by the war in Europe deposits in postal savings banks have largely increased during the past year; on June 30, 1914, there were 388,511 depositors, and a total of $43,444,271 on deposit; on June 30, 1915, there were 528,000 depositors, and a total of $65,600,000 on deposit, an increase of 36 per cent in the number of depositors and of 51 per cent in total deposits; some of this increase, however, is due to the progressive administration of the system in exploiting the banking-by-mail idea and in securing the cooperation of other governmental agencies in the gratuitous distribution of postal savings bank literature.

Complaint has been made to this committee also that some injury has been done under the law by the solicitation and exploitation of the benefits of the Postal Savings Bank System. Some object to that solicitation; but after consultation with some of the gentlemen connected with our general work, we felt it would be unwise and hardly fair to object in the name of the association to this method of exploiting the postal savings banks law, inasmuch as we feel that our own interests will not thereby be disturbed. These methods, through drawing public attention to the subject of saving and in thus accenting the importance of thrift, are helpful means of promoting the cause for which this section stands, and in the opinion of your committee have not wrought any damage to our members.

However, we must at all times keep a watchful eye upon the constantly recurring efforts to amend the postal savings law. We should be broad enough to cooperate in making any changes for the common good, but should carefully guard the interests we represent from governmental encroachment.

Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD L. ROBINSON,
B. F. SAUL,
WM. E. KNOX,
Committee.

(Mr. Edward L. Robinson is the vice president of the Eutaw Savings Bank, of Baltimore, Md.; Mr. B. F. Saul, president of the Home Savings Bank, Washington, D. C.; and Mr. William E. Knox, comptroller of the Bowery Savings Bank, New York City.)

On the whole, this is favorable to the increase of the limit, but it is strongly in favor of the provision that these funds may be deposited in State banks. As I have said, it appears to me, and I submit to the House, that it would be advisable to pass this bill in the form substantially that it was passed by the last Congress and give the President and the Secretary of the Treasury opportunity to again consider it. They ought to reconsider it, because, as I say, in the first place, it confers a dangerous authority to withdraw millions and millions of dollars from State banks now, and perhaps would be regarded as a direction to that effect if we act favorably on this bill. In the next place, it is in line with the policy of the Postal Savings System to keep the money in the locality where it originates. As pointed out by my distinguished friend from Georgia [Mr. CRISP] the other day, a town there to which he referred has 12,000 inhabitants or more and has three or four State banks and no National banks, and none of the State banks a member of the Federal reserve system. In that case it would require the money to be sent to a distant point, although they were ready to give absolute security in the shape of municipal bonds, supported by the taxing power.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEENERSON. Certainly.

Mr. STAFFORD. Does not the gentleman's amendment change existing law in this particular? Under existing law 30 per cent of the postal savings funds are available by the board of trustees for investment in Government bonds and postal savings bonds and 65 per cent are to be deposited in local State banks, subject to the call of the President for use of the Government, whereas the gentleman's amendment provides that the funds shall only be utilized by the Government of the United States when an exigency exists.

Mr. STEENERSON. I believe that is the language of the law.

Mr. STAFFORD. This amendment was added in the Senate and agreed to in conference, and I fought it here in company with others.

Mr. STEENERSON. I stand corrected, but anyway it is the judgment of both Houses of Congress that this was the wise thing to do, and it is the last judgment expressed by the legislative branch of the Government. The conference report was agreed to by the House. It was passed by both Houses. It is certified, as can be seen on the veto message, by the Speaker and the Vice President, and was complete, so far as the legislative branch was concerned, and was vetoed, as I have stated. I believe we ought to give the Executive a chance to reconsider the proposition.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has again expired.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (H. DOC. NO. 495).

Mr. GARD rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Ohio rise?

Mr. GARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask to be permitted at this time to submit the unanimous report of the joint select committee appointed pursuant to the act of Congress of March 3, 1915, to determine the fiscal relations between the United States and the District of Columbia, and also to submit therewith the separate report of Senator WORKS, a member of the committee.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report it by title.

The Clerk read as follows:

Report of the joint select committee appointed pursuant to the act of Congress of March 3, 1915, to determine the fiscal relations between the United States and the District of Columbia.

The SPEAKER. It will be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered printed.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Mr. STEENERSON. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask for three minutes more.

The SPEAKER. Without objection it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. STEENERSON. Mr. Speaker, in regard to minors. I made the suggestion that the increase in the limit of deposits from $500 to $2,000 might enable persons to deposit large amounts in the name of minor children and embarrass their creditors. I do not think that is a serious objection. I am not going to urge it now. They tell me that experience has shown—which I did not know when I made the objection—that there are no cases of that kind so far, and probably will not be in the future, and for that reason I am not urging it. The suggestion was not particularly my own, but I thought it should be submitted to the House in view of the very large increase in the limit of deposits. While it is true that it is laudable and wise to encourage saving and thrift among the young, it is also true that it is just as laudable to encourage honesty.

It is conceivable that the privilege might be abused, and if that should develop in the future it could be remedied by legislation. I am not opposed to the bill, but I believe it would be a better bill if some such amendment as I have offered were agreed to.

Mr. MOON. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota as not germane.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman withhold his point of order for a few minutes?

Mr. MOON. Very well. How long does the gentleman desire me to withhold it?

Mr. MANN. I would like to have five minutes.

Mr. MOON. All right.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, this bill is a rather simple proposition. Under the existing law the postal savings depositors can only have $500 to their credit exclusive of interest. This bill proposes to raise that amount to $1,000, which may draw interest, and an additional $1,000 which will not draw interest. I can see no possible objection to the provisions of the bill, so I would be very glad indeed, if it were practicable, to have a provision inserted in the bill such as was carried in the original postal savings bank law authorizing the deposit of savings in

State as well as National banks. That was really a part of the compromise agreement in the House at the time the postal savings bank bill became a law.

For years there has been a controversy as to how the money should be invested by the Government when it accepted savings, and it was finally determined, I think very happily, that it might be invested in the local banks, both National and State. When the Federal reserve act was passed, the people urging that act were then desirous of compelling or urging all of the State banks that they could possibly get to come into the Federal reserve system, and they provided that those savings bank deposits could only be placed in members of the Federal reserve bank system. We passed an act a year ago changing that in connection with the provisions of this bill authorizing an increase of the savings that they might be deposited in State banks as well as National banks, going back to the original State bank act. The Federal Reserve Board itself had just taken their offices. They did not know how much it might be necessary to have as part of the system the State banks, and they were then using every effort possible to force the State banks into the Federal reserve system. I do not think they are so insistent now as they were then, and on their advice when the bill was passed in the last Congress the President vetoed the bill.

Now, I am not in favor of accepting the amendment of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. STEENERSON] at this time. I do not think that where the President has vetoed a simple bill like this we should send it to him again in the same form it was sent to him before. We ought to respect his veto, so I think that gentlemen here who are interested in having these deposits in the State banks ought to confer with the members of the Federal Reserve Board and see whether they can not remove their opposition to the deposit of these funds in State banks as well as National banks. It is quite evident that the State banks generally throughout the country are not coming into the Federal reserve system, and the only reason they offered for refusing to permit those deposits in the State banks was to force them into the system. Now, as they are not coming into the system, I think everybody will admit that where we accept postal savings bank deposits in the towns throughout the country those deposits should be deposited in the local banks in those towns and not force their removal somewhere else to a national bank; but for the present I do not believe we ought to endanger or encumber the bill by adding to its provisions such an amendment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. MOON] makes the point of order against the amendment of the gentleman from Minnesota that it is not germane.

Mr. STEENERSON. Does the gentleman desire to argue that?

Mr. MOON. No; I do not think it is susceptible of argument. It is not germane, because this is simply a proposition to limit the deposits. The gentleman's provision goes not only to the control of the reserve system, but to the interest that may be taken and the amount that must be held in reserve by the department, which is altogether a different proposition.

Mr. STEENERSON. In answer to the gentleman, I wish to appeal from the decision of the gentleman from Tennessee now to his decision in the last Congress. He introduced a bill containing both provisions. His bill was vetoed because of one provision, and now this amendment restores his own bill to that status.

Mr. MOON. Will the gentleman from Minnesota allow me to interrupt him?

Mr. STEENERSON. Yes.

Mr. MOON. The gentleman is entirely mistaken. That was a part of the bill then and, of course, it was in order; and I was for it then, and I would be for it now under proper circumstances.

Mr. STEENERSON. I do not suggest anything different. You were authority, and the gentleman, then, must have thought it germane.

Mr. MOON. It was in the bill. Of course, it was germane then. But it is not in the bill now.

Mr. STEENERSON. Well, it relates to the Postal Savings System and is certainly very closely connected, and I submit to the Speaker that the point is not well taken. I do not wish to delay matters by argument.

The SPEAKER. The Moon bill contains one simple proposition, and that is to increase the amount that can be deposited. That is the only subject there is in the bill. The amendment of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. STEENERSON] is entirely different from that. It treats of regulations and rates of interest and all the rest. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. HOWARD and Mr. BENNET rose.

The SPEAKER. The Chair promised to recognize the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. HOWARD] to offer a substitute.

Mr. HOWARD. I offer the substitute which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. LLOYD] reserve recognition on this bill?

Mr. LLOYD. I do.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the substitute.

The Clerk read the substitute in part.

Mr. MOON. Mr. Speaker, enough of that substitute has been read to show that it is not in order. I make the point of order against the amendment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. MOON] makes the point of order that the substitute is not germane. The Chair will hear the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. HOWARD].

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, the part of the bill that the gentleman has made the point of order against is the exact language of the existing law. The length of this substitute would not affect its germaneness at all. The main provision in this substitute is the fact that the present bill under consideration limits the amount upon which interest is paid and then provides for an amount upon which no interest is paid, and states the amount of interest to be paid, and so forth. The substitute that I offer reenacts the law of 1910 in substance, and simply takes off the limitation upon deposits.

The SPEAKER. If the gentleman from Georgia would offer an amendment or a substitute embracing the last statement that he made, the Chair would rule that that was germane.

Mr. HOWARD. That is exactly what it does.

The SPEAKER. I know; but his substitute has a whole lot of provisions in it that have nothing to do in the world with the amount of money to be deposited.

Mr. HOWARD. I understand, sir. That is true, but it is put in operation. In other words, it is an improvement, I submit, on the act of 1910, and in a large portion it is a reenactment of the law of 1910, using the identical language. The main provision of this substitute is the fact that the limit upon which interest is paid is entirely removed, and that is germane, I submit, Mr. Speaker, to the pending measure. I think if the Speaker will hear the substitute read in full he will agree with me as to the germaneness of it.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has heard enough of it read and has read enough of it to know that it is a general bill on the subject of postal savings banks. It might be the best bill that has been written since the beginning of time.

Mr. HOWARD. I think it is, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. And every man in the House might be in favor of it, but at the same time it is not germane to the proposition that is brought in here by the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. If the gentleman will take his substitute and offer that provision to take the limit off of deposits, the Chair would unhesitatingly rule that that is in order; but as it stands it is clearly not germane to the proposition pending.

Mr. HOWARD. The Speaker would not permit my colleagues the enjoyment that they would receive by reading this bill in the RECORD. I would like to get the verbiage of it in the RECORD. That is really a great portion of my purpose. I ask——

Mr. MANN. Ask unanimous consent.

Mr. HOWARD. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, to save time, that this be printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia asks unanimous consent that the substitute offered by him may be printed in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The bill, offered as a substitute, is as follows:

A bill (H. R. 6812) to establish postal savings banks, to enable the Government to borrow money directly from the people, and to market its bonds directly to the people in small and varying denominations through the medium of the post office, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, etc., That there be, and is hereby, created a board of trustees for the control, supervision, and administration of the postal savings depository offices designated and established under the provisions of this act, and of the funds received as deposits at such postal savings depository offices by virtue thereof. Said board shall consist of the Postmaster General, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Attorney General, severally, acting ex officio, and shall have power to make all necessary and proper regulations for the receipt, transmittal, custody, deposit, investment, and repayment of the funds deposited at postal savings depository offices.

The board of trustees shall submit a report to Congress at the beginning of each regular session showing by States and Territories (for the preceding fiscal year) the number and names of post offices receiving deposits, the aggregate amount of deposits therein, and withdrawals therefrom, the number of deposits made in each, the total amount standing to the credit of all depositors at the conclusion of the year, the amount of the interest due thereon, the amount of such deposits at interest, the amount of interest received thereon, the amount of interest paid thereon, and the number and amount of unclaimed

deposits. Also the amount of extra expense of the Post Office Department and the Postal Service incident to the operation of the postal savings depository system, and all other facts which it may deem pertinent and proper to present.

SEC. 2. That provisions of section 3 of the act of July 5, 1884, entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, and for other purposes," are hereby extended and made applicable to all official mail matter pertaining to the business of the Postal Savings System.

SEC. 3. That with the object of promptly establishing postal savings depository offices at every post office in the United States the said board of trustees is hereby directed to designate as rapidly as possible post offices to be postal savings depository offices: *Provided*, That within one year from the date of the approval of this act every post office in the United States shall be so designated, and each and every post office so designated by order of said board is hereby declared to be a postal savings depository office within the meaning of this act, and to be authorized and required to receive deposits of funds from the public and to account for and dispose of the same according to the provisions of the act and the regulations made in pursuance thereof. Each postal savings depository office shall be kept open for the transaction of business during such hours as the Postmaster General, with the approval of the board of trustees, shall direct.

SEC. 4. That deposits may be made in any postal savings depository established under this act by any person of the age of 10 years or over, in his or her own name, and by a married woman in her own name and free from any control or interference by her husband.

SEC. 5. That the postmaster at a postal saving depository shall, upon the tendering of a deposit under this act, deliver to the depositor, free of cost, as an evidence of his deposit, a United States Government coupon bond, substantially of the size of the present paper currency, to be designated as a postal savings bond. Such bond shall be issued in the amount of the deposit: *Provided*, That no single bond shall exceed the value of $100: *Provided further*, That any number of such bonds may be issued to the same person to represent the amount of his or her deposit. All such bonds shall bear interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum from the date of such deposit. Such interest shall be payable semiannually and shall be represented by coupons of the same size as the bonds, attached to the bond, maturing at intervals of six months, each for 1 per cent of the face of the bond. The said bonds shall be made payable to the depositor by inserting his name in writing on the face of the bond, or, at the option of the depositor, to bearer, and shall be payable at any time on demand at the post office of issue or at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., upon presentation of the bond properly indorsed (unless payable to bearer), with all unmatured coupons attached, likewise properly indorsed, unless payable to bearer. The coupons attached to such bonds shall be readily detachable and shall be payable on demand on or after their due date at the post office of issue or at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C. The coupons attached to said bonds shall be made payable to bearer, unless the depositor requests that they be restricted, in which case they shall be made payable to the depositor by name.

The number of coupons to be attached to each of such bonds shall not be less than two, and such larger number as may be determined by the board of trustees. Each of said bonds shall bear a serial number. Upon the bond shall be shown the amount of deposit or face value of the bond, the date of such deposit or the date of issue of the bond, the value of each coupon attached to the bond, and the due date of the last maturing coupon attached to the bond at the time of its issue. Upon each coupon shall be shown the value of the coupon and its due date, as well as the amount of the deposit or the face value of the bond, and the date of the deposit or the date of issue of the bond.

Upon the delivery of such coupon bond as an evidence of deposit, the postmaster issuing the same shall take three similar receipts, or a receipt in triplicate, from the depositor. Each of these receipts shall show the amount of deposit or face value of the bond, the date of deposit or date of issue of the bond, the value of each coupon attached to the bond, and the due date of the last maturing coupon. Of these three receipts one shall be retained at the post office of issue and filed numerically, according to the serial number of said bond. The other two signature cards shall be forwarded on the day of issue to the Postmaster General, who shall file one of them numerically and the other alphabetically. On each bond, coupon, and signature card shall appear the name or serial number of the post office of issue and the serial number of the bond.

The forms of coupon bonds shall be prepared by or under the direction of the Postmaster General, and shall be delivered to the postmaster at each post office as required, under rules to be adopted by the board of trustees.

SEC. 6. That bonds, as described in section 5, shall be issued only in denominations of $1 or multiples of $1: *Provided*, That in order that smaller amounts may be accumulated for deposit any person may purchase for 10 cents from any depository office a postal savings card, to which may be attached specially prepared adhesive stamps, to be known as postal savings stamps; and when the stamps so attached amount to $1 or a larger sum in multiples thereof, including the 10-cent postal savings card, the same may be accpted as cash, and when a card and stamps thereto attached are accepted as a deposit the postmaster shall immediately cancel the same. It is hereby made the duty of the Postmaster General to prepare such postal savings cards and postal savings stamps of denominations of 10 cents, and to keep them on sale at every postal savings depository office, and to prescribe all necessary rules and regulations for the issue, sale, and cancellation thereof.

No interest shall be paid on fractions of a dollar, nor shall any interest be paid for a shorter period than six months. Interest shall be paid only upon the surrender of mature coupons at or after their due date.

SEC. 7. That any depositor may withdraw the whole or any part of the funds deposited to his or her credit, with the interest due thereon (as shown by due or past due coupons), upon demand upon the presentation at the post office of issue or at the Post Office Department, at Washington, D. C., of the postal savings bond representing such deposit, with all unmatured coupons attached, the bond and coupons so surrended being properly indorsed (when not payable to bearer) in accordance with their terms, under such regulations as the board of trustees may prescribe. In case of a partial withdrawal the new postal savings bond issued to represent the balance remaining on deposit may be so dated as to allow interest on such balance from the date of its original deposit, under such regulations as the board of trustees may prescribe.

Withdrawals shall be charged against and eventually paid from the deposits in the State or Territory, so far as the postal funds on deposit in such State or Territory may be sufficient for the purpose, and, so far as practicable, shall be charged against and eventually paid from the deposits in the community in which the deposit was made. No bank in which postal savings funds shall be deposited shall receive any exchange or any other fees or compensation on account of the cashing or collection of any bonds, coupons, or checks, or the performance of any other service in connection with the postal savings depository system.

SEC. 8. That postal savings funds received under the provisions of this act shall be deposited in solvent banks, whether organized under National or State laws, being subject to National or State supervision and examination, and the sums deposited shall bear interest at the rate of not less than 2½ per cent per annum, which rate shall be uniform throughout the United States and Territories thereof. The board of trustees shall take from such banks such security, in public bonds or other securities supported by the taxing power, as the board may prescribe, approve, and deem sufficient and necessary to insure the safety and prompt payment of such deposits on demand. The funds received at the postal savings depository offices in each city, town, village, and other locality shall be deposited in banks located therein (substantially in proportion to the capital and surplus of each such bank) willing to receive such deposits under the terms of this act and the regulations made by authority thereof, but the amount deposited in any one bank shall at no time exceed the amount of the paid-in capital and one-half the surplus of such bank. If no such bank exist in any city, town, village, or locality, or if none where such deposits are made will receive such deposits on the terms prescribed, then such funds shall be deposited under the terms of this act in the bank most convenient to such locality. If no such bank in any State or Territory is willing to receive such deposits on the terms prescribed, then the same shall be deposited with the treasurer of the board of trustees and shall be counted in making up the reserve herein provided for.

Such percentage of said deposits as the board of trustees may from time to time designate, not to be less than 5 per cent and not to exceed 25 per cent of the total postal savings deposits, may be withdrawn by said board of trustees and deposited in lawful money and maintained with the Treasurer of the United States, who shall be treasurer of the board of trustees. Of the amount so deposited 5 per cent of the total postal savings deposits shall be held as a reserve and the balance held by said Treasurer of the United States shall serve as a working balance out of which to pay current withdrawals on bonds and coupons presented for payment at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., and for other purposes herein set out. The Treasurer may deposit such funds, or any part thereof, with a Federal reserve bank or banks, selected by the board of trustees, at the same rate of interest as is paid by other banks on postal savings deposits, such deposits with Federal reserve bank or banks to be otherwise on the same basis as other Government deposits with said banks. Or such deposits, or a part of them, may be deposited with member banks of the Federal reserve banks, selected from time to time by the board of trustees and changed by the board of trustees as it deems wise, so as to facilitate the handling of the postal savings business in the various parts of the country. But deposits of such funds by the Treasurer with member banks shall be on the same terms as are provided herein for local deposits of postal savings funds as to security required, limitation of amount, and interest charged.

Such funds may be withdrawn from the treasurer of said board of trustees and all other postal savings funds, or any part of such funds may be at any time withdrawn from banks and savings depository offices for the repayment of postal savings depositors, when required for that purpose. Any part of the amount deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, except 5 per cent of the total postal savings deposits, which shall always be maintained by the Treasurer as a reserve, may be withdrawn for the purpose of purchasing and retiring any of the long-term bonds of the United States now or hereafter outstanding; or may be used for such purposes as Congress may hereafter decide; or may be withdrawn and used in time of war or public calamity or pestilence for the needs of the United States, but then only by the direction of the President, and only when in his judgment the general welfare and the interests of the United States so require. Interest and profit accruing from the deposit or investment of postal savings funds shall be applied to the payment of interest due to postal savings depositors as hereinbefore provided, and the excess thereof, if any, shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as part of the postal revenue: *Provided*, That postal savings funds in the treasury of said board shall be subject to disposition as provided in this act, and not otherwise. For the purposes of this act the word "Territory," as used herein, shall be held to include the District of Columbia, the District of Alaska, and Porto Rico, and the word "bank" shall be held to include savings banks and trust companies doing a banking business.

SEC. 9. That any holder of postal-savings coupon bonds issued under this act, of the aggregate value of more than $100, may at any time surrender the same and receive in lieu thereof postal-savings coupon bonds in denominations of over $100 and not exceeding $1,000, to the extent of the bonds so surrendered. But such postal-savings bonds of a larger denomination than $100 shall be issued and payable only at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., and shall be issued only in exchange for postal-savings bonds of smaller denomination issued under this act. Such bonds of larger denomination shall be similar to those issued by the local postal-savings depositories, except that they shall have a maximum value of $1,000 instead of $100. The board of trustees shall prescribe the rules and regulations under which such exchange can be effected.

SEC. 10. That postal-savings depository funds shall be kept separate from other funds by postmasters and other officers and employees of the Postal Service, who shall be held to the same accountability under their bonds for such funds as for public moneys; and no person connected with the Post Office Department shall disclose to any person other than the depositor the amount of any deposits unless directed so to do by the Postmaster General. All statutes relating to the safekeeping of and proper accounting for postal receipts are made applicable to postal-savings funds, and the Postmaster General may require postmasters, assistant postmasters, and clerks at postal-savings depositories to give any additional bond he may deem necessary.

SEC. 11. That postmasters, assistant postmasters, clerks, or other employees at post offices of the presidential grade, and postmasters at post offices of the fourth class, shall not be allowed or paid any additional compensation for the transaction of postal-savings depository business.

SEC. 12. That the sum of $100,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to enable the Postmaster General and the board of trustees to establish postal savings depositories in accordance with the provisions of this act, and to substitute the coupon bonds herein described for the certificates now outstanding as an evidence of

postal savings deposits, including the reimbursement of the Secretary of the Treasury for expenses incident to the preparation, issue, and distribution of the bonds authorized in this act; and the Postmaster General is authorized to require postmasters and other postal officers and employees to transact, in connection with their other duties, such postal savings depository business as may be necessary; and he is also authorized to make and, with the approval of the board of trustees, to promulgate, and from time to time to modify or revoke, subject to the approval of said board, such rules and regulations, not in conflict with law, as he may deem necessary to carry the provisions of this act into effect.

SEC. 13. That all the safeguards provided by law for the protection of public moneys and all statutes relating to the embezzlement, conversion, improper handling, retention, use, or disposal of postal money-order funds, and the punishments provided for such offenses, are hereby extended and made applicable to postal savings depository funds, and all statutes relating to false returns of postal and money-order business, the forgery, counterfeiting, alteration, improper use, or handling of United States bonds, postal and money-order blanks, forms, vouchers, accounts, and records, and the dies, plates, and engravings therefor, with the penalties provided in such statutes, are hereby extended and made applicable to postal savings depository business, and the forgery, counterfeiting, alteration, improper use, or handling of postal savings depository blanks, bonds, forms, vouchers, accounts, and records, and the dies, plates, and engravings therefor.

SEC. 14. That the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment of the deposits made in the postal savings depository offices, with interest thereon as herein provided.

SEC. 15. That the final judgment, order, or decree of any court of competent jurisdiction, adjudicating any right or interest in the credit of any sums deposited by any person with a postal savings depository, if the same shall not have been appealed from and the time for appeal has expired, shall, upon submission to the Postmaster General of a copy of the same, duly authenticated in the manner provided by the laws of the United States for the authentication of the records and judicial proceedings of the courts of any State or Territory or of any possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, when the same are proved or admitted within any other court within the United States, be accepted and pursued by the board of trustees as conclusive of the title, right, interest, or possession so adjudicated, and any payment of said sum in accordance with such order, judgment, or decree shall operate as a full and complete discharge of the United States from the claim or demand of any person or persons to the same.

SEC. 16. That all acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith, and particularly of the act approved June 25, 1910, entitled "An act to establish postal savings depositories for depositing savings at interest with the security of the Government for repayment thereof, and for other purposes," be, and are hereby, repealed.

The SPEAKER. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. MOON. Did I understand the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. HOWARD] to say that his only purpose was to get it in the RECORD?

Mr. HOWARD. No; but so my colleagues can be enlightened on this postal savings bank proposition. They have had no light up to date.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Missouri rise?

Mr. LLOYD. I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Speaker, the pending bill has no purpose except to change the amount that may be deposited in postal savings banks and to authorize that amount to be deposited in different sums from those which the law now permits. At the present time no individual can deposit more than $100 in any one month or more than $500 in any one year. If this bill becomes a law an individual may deposit $2,000, $1,000 of which will draw interest at the existing rate, and the other $1,000 will draw no interest. When the original postal savings bank proposition was before this House for consideration there was serious opposition on account of what was supposed would be injury to the banks of the country. The opposition that was presented was the opposition of the banks, but at the present time the banks are not even opposing this proposed amendment to the existing law. They have discovered that the Postal Savings Bank System is a benefit to them and to the country, in that it is taking money that is now in hiding, that is not now in circulation, and placing it in circulation so that it may be useful to the country. In order that you may understand that the banks are not opposed to this measure or the present Postal System, I wish to call your attention to what was done at the meeting of the American Bankers' Association.

Evidence of the reasonableness of the pending bill from a banker's viewpoint is found in a report by a special committee on postal-savings legislation to the savings banks section of the American Bankers' Association at its national convention last spring at Seattle. In discussing this very bill the committee said:

> The limitation of $500, therefore, still exists, but it is understood that the Sixty-fourth Congress will enact legislation raising the limit of interest-bearing deposits to $1,000 and giving discretionary powers to the board of trustees to accept an additional $1,000 without interest; from the knowledge acquired by your committee in its efforts to have the original bill amended and from a frank interchange of views with the Director of the Postal Savings System we feel that the desire of the trustees for this increase of authority is not unreasonable and will not work any hardship upon our savings banks. We have been assured that it is not the policy of the Postal Savings System to compete with the existing agencies for saving, but endeavors only to supplement them, and in so far as we are able our members should cooperate with every effort to cultivate the thrift habit of our people.

This shows very clearly that the bankers who have looked into this matter are not opposed to the suggested amendment.

Mr. STEENERSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LLOYD. Yes.

Mr. STEENERSON. That same committee favors the change of the law so as to allow the funds to be deposited in the State banks which are not members of the Federal reserve system?

Mr. LLOYD. The question whether the moneys shall be deposited in the State banks is not now before us for consideration. It was before the House for consideration in a bill which was passed by the last House.

Mr. STEENERSON. They do favor that, do they not?

Mr. LLOYD. I am not sure whether they do or do not.

Mr. Speaker, this bill will have the effect of increasing the deposits in the postal savings banks of the country. At the present time there is about $75,000,000 deposited in the postal savings banks. I realize that the suggestion that is made by my friend from Minnesota [Mr. STEENERSON] that the money ought to be deposited in the State banks is a matter of general concern; but, on the other hand——

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the time of my colleague be extended five minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. RUSSELL] asks unanimous consent that the time of his colleague [Mr. LLOYD] be extended five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LLOYD. But, on the other hand, this is not, when seriously considered, an important matter. The money that is deposited in the postal savings banks of the country is deposited in the cities and not in the country districts. This provision will not affect any State savings institutions in any country districts in the United States unless it be in a community in which there is a large number of persons of foreign birth. In nearly every district of the United States where there are no towns of populations of more than 5,000 inhabitants there are no deposits of consequence in the postal savings banks.

Mr. BORLAND. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield there?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Missouri yield to his colleague?

Mr. LLOYD. Yes.

Mr. BORLAND. Is it not also true, I will ask my colleague, that the laborers of foreign birth in the great cities who use the postal savings banks would otherwise send their money abroad by postal notes and money orders?

Mr. LLOYD. Yes; and that is a point I was going to make.

Mr. BORLAND. They sent their money out of the country before we had the postal savings banks, and now they are being encouraged to deposit their savings in the postal savings banks here.

Mr. LLOYD. Yes. The object is to encourage them to patronize Postal Savings System to a greater extent. If we did not have the Postal Savings System a large amount of this money now in savings banks would have been sent abroad, and the rest of it would have remained in hiding. There are two classes of money that go into the postal savings banks. One class is the money that comes out of hiding and is placed in the postal savings banks, and the other is the money sent abroad, money that would be sent abroad by the individual who earns the money and has the savings in the United States.

This bill was favored by the President of the United States when he vetoed the bill that was pending before him in the last Congress. This particular measure has been favored by the President of the United States, is favored by the Postmaster General, and is urged by the Third Assistant Postmaster General, who has general supervision of postal savings matters. And in this connection I wish to say with reference to him that he is a banker. He is connected with the money interests of Missouri, and you can be readily assured that he is not going to favor any system that in his judgment will in any way interfere with the business interests of the United States. He is very anxious about the passage of this measure because he thinks it will add largely to the amount that will be deposited in these banks and will take out of hiding at least $75,000,000 more of the money that is now withdrawn from circulation.

Mr. Speaker, this bill, as I was explaining, is indorsed by everyone that has been connected in any way with the investigation of the subject. It is indorsed by the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads of the House. It is indorsed by the executive branch of the Government. It is indorsed by the

banks. It is urged by the people, and it is insisted upon by those who desire to deposit their money in these institutions. [Applause.]

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. LLOYD] has just made an argument in favor of his bill which, it seems to me, should cause the House to give very serious consideration to an amendment to take off the limit controlling the deposits in the postal savings banks. We are assured that the bankers are satisfied with this bill; that their interests have been safeguarded; that a committee of bankers has gone over this proposition and has consulted with the officials of this Government; and we have been assured that it is not the intention of anyone connected with the Post Office Department to do anything which will injure the banking interests of this country.

Mr. Speaker, I am not so much concerned about the effects of this legislation upon the banking interests of this country. I am concerned about the effect of this bill upon the men who want to put their savings in a place where they will be secure. I hold that the Government of the United States should provide a place where those who, through thrift and self-sacrifice, have succeeded in getting together a few dollars may place that money with some assurance that it will be returned to them.

I live in an industrial community, a city of 60,000 people, the greatest industrial community in my State. We have had two bank failures in that city. One bank failure involved 6,000 depositors, most of them poor men or those in very humble circumstances. I want a law that will protect those men, and I do not want the Congress of the United States to give so much consideration to what will benefit the bankers and so little consideration to what will benefit the depositors. If we had had a proper Postal Savings System, the workingmen of my home town would have had a place where they might have put their savings. As it was, the postmaster of my town has assured me that men have come to him and literally with tears in their eyes have begged him for permission to put their deposits in Uncle Sam's savings bank, and the postmaster has been compelled to deny them that privilege. I say, gentlemen, that that permission should not be denied by this Congress, and particularly should not be denied by the Democratic side of this Congress; and I trust the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. HOWARD], before we adjourn to-day, will give us an opportunity to vote on a proposition which will absolutely remove the limit, and give the people of the United States a real Postal Savings System, and not the fake system which we have on the statute books to-day.

Mr. HULBERT. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer the amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. HULBERT moves to amend by striking out the words "but upon which no interest shall be paid" in lines 3 and 4, page 2, and insert in place and stead thereof the words "upon which interest may be paid."

Mr. HULBERT. Mr. Speaker, I am not opposed to the principle of this bill. I have heard it stated here in the debate that the amount of $2,000 fixed in the bill as the limit of deposits is an arbitrary amount, but I have heard no explanation offered for the division of $1,000 upon which interest may be paid, and the reception of additional deposits not to exceed in the aggregate $1,000 upon which interest shall not be paid. On the other hand, it is provided by the bill "that the board of trustees may, in their discretion" receive the additional deposits, so that the reception of the additional $1,000 is entirely discretionary with the board, and it can only be received "under such regulations as the board may promulgate" as to additional deposits, not to exceed in the aggregate $1,000. Therefore I have proposed the amendment in order that, if it shall appear in the discretion of the board of trustees desirable at any time to allow and make payment of interest upon the additional $1,000 as the growth of the postal savings bank system progresses, the board shall have the power to promulgate a rule under which that can be done. Otherwise, if the board of trustees should so determine, their decision would necessarily await the consequent delay of further legislation before it could be put into operation.

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. HOWARD. I desire to offer an amendment.

The SPEAKER. There is one amendment pending. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from New York [Mr. HULBERT].

The question being taken, on a division (demanded by Mr. HULBERT) there were—ayes 51, noes 79.

Accordingly the amendment was rejected.

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HOWARD:
Page 1, line 9, after the word "payable," insert the words "shall be unlimited," and strike out the remainder of the bill.

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, I desire to address myself to the amendment.

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, I want to call attention to one proposition in this bill that I do not think anybody has discussed.

When the European war broke out, England had in her postal savings deposits about $802,000,000, and she had what is commonly known in banking circles in the United States as the "pass-book" system as a method of evidencing these deposits. In the calculation of interest upon these deposits, it was found necessary to employ 4,068 clerks to keep the interest accounts of the postal savings depositors in the main office.

If this amendment is passed limiting the amount to $1,000 upon which interest shall be paid and then placing a limit on the amount that can be deposited upon which no interest is paid, it will be absolutely necessary that the force in the postal savings banks shall not only be as great as the number employed in England, because we have the additional certificates rather than the pass-book system, but you have got to keep one set of bookkeepers to keep the interest accounts of the depositor upon which you do pay interest and then you have got to keep another set of bookkeepers to keep the account upon which you do not pay any interest. The result will be that the depositor will naturally draw his money from his live account. Then the bookkeepers must transfer to the live account a portion of the deposit that is on the noninterest-bearing account.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. HOWARD. With pleasure.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. The gentleman speaks of the necessity of having two sets of bookkeepers. Why could not one set of bookkeepers keep both accounts?

Mr. HOWARD. I mean that they will need twice as many bookkeepers to keep two different accounts. If the gentleman knows anything about bookkeeping, he knows that that is true, that if you have twice as many accounts to keep you have got to have twice as many bookkeepers to keep them.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin again rose.

Mr. HOWARD. Will the gentleman permit me——

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Georgia yield?

Mr. HOWARD. In just a moment I will yield.

Here is a man who puts in $1,000, and he puts it in $50, or $60, or $100 at a time. You are keeping books on him to see when he reaches the point where the Government refuses to pay interest under the law. Then he is withdrawing deposits all the time, and you are keeping a system of books against him to see when the limit of his interest-bearing account has reached the point where you do not pay interest and where the noninterest-bearing account begins. It is absolutely absurd as a matter of principle, and any man within the sound of my voice who knows anything at all about modern bookkeeping, and who has ever kept anything except a single-entry set of books, knows that the statement I make is absolutely true. Now, you are placing the Government in the absurd position of employing at least a third more men than are necessary in the postal savings bank to keep these accounts.

Furthermore, it is absurd to limit the amount of money that can be deposited in the postal savings bank. If a citizen wants to deposit his money with the Government of the United States at 2 per cent, and the Government can turn around and deposit that money at 2½ per cent, why do you want to pass a law to prevent that man from depositing his money with the Government? The Government loses nothing. It encourages savings; it brings larger sums of our circulating medium into the legitimate channels of commerce, and eventually benefits the whole people in every walk of life.

Mr. BORLAND. The gentleman was speaking of the absurdity of paying interest on only a part of the money deposited. Does not every savings bank in the country do that very thing?

Mr. HOWARD. I do not know, and I care nothing about what the savings banks do.

Mr. BORLAND. Do not the savings banks require the money to be on deposit 30 days?

Mr. HOWARD. Yes; and some of them six months, and some of them require a year; and some of them pay 4 per cent; and if you will take the current magazines of this country and will look at the great advertisements put in them by these savings-bank people, offering to pay 3½ and 4 per cent, you will wonder why it would not be just as well for them to have the money deposited with the postal savings bank of the Govern-

ment and then reloaned to them at 2½ per cent, and why they should not desire to have the Government accumulate the money, rather than to go into this vast advertising scheme to gather the deposits of savers throughout the country.

Mr. BORLAND. This is not raising the rate of interest.

Mr. HOWARD. The gentleman from Missouri did not understand me. The cost of accumulating the savings deposits in private institutions is at least 2½ per cent. Therefore why object to the Government doing it, when it is placed in banks at the same cost?

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. MOON. Mr. Speaker, my friend from Georgia [Mr. HOWARD] seems to be very fine on bookkeeping, but he is a little short on legislation, in my judgment. He says we are going to inaugurate a system of bookkeeping that will require double the number of bookkeepers and will double the expense. I call attention to the fact that the deposits are now at the maximum, and the cost of keeping the books is less than it was two years ago. The expenses in connection with this matter two years ago was $205,000 and last year it was $168,000; and yet under the anticipation of the passage of this measure the department says that they can take care of all these matters for $161,000. There never was a better maxim than "festina lente"—let us make haste slowly. Let us go slowly in this matter. A great many believed that the postal system would be of no value; but the deposits have so increased that the Government is making a substantial profit out of it, and when we have extended the limit which the administration thinks wise for the present we think it will be sufficient. If we find that it is necessary to take the limit off afterwards, when we have operated for some time under the law as we propose, we can then take the limit off if it appears that it will be beneficial so to do, but for the present I think we had better go slowly.

Mr. HOWARD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MOON. Certainly.

Mr. HOWARD. The gentleman does not argue that we should go slowly in taking the limit off of deposits for the same reason that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. LLOYD] argued it, does he?

Mr. MOON. I do not know as to the argument of the gentleman from Missouri, but I insist that as a general proposition in legislation, the result of all mature judgment on every question of legislation is that when a new system of any kind is involved it is wise to go slowly until its value is developed and we can see what is best to be done.

Mr. SMITH of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word. I am in favor of the pending measure and intend to vote for it, although I wish it were more liberal. There are some things which if added would make it a better bill. The amendment proposed by my distinguished colleague from Minnesota [Mr. STEENERSON], if added to the bill, in my humble opinion would have made a better bill out of it.

Money is used either in commerce, where the returns are quick and the hazard great, or it is used in long-time investments where the returns for its use are small and the hazard practically eliminated, or it is withdrawn from use and hoarded. The Federal reserve system was inaugurated for the purpose of taking care of the commercial interests of this country and not for the purpose of taking care of the demands of the investing public. It is the commercial agent of this Government, and it deals with the commercial transactions and commercial needs of the people. The savings banks and trust companies and other financial institutions organized under State laws supply the wants of those who are seeking investments where the hazard is eliminated, though the return may be small. In perfecting the Federal reserve system the distinction between these classes was distinctly recognized and provided for by keeping the assets of the banks belonging to the Federal system liquid and eliminating everything that would in any way impair the ability of a bank belonging to the Federal reserve system to quickly convert its assets into cash.

By applying this principle to the processes of the Federal reserve system the investing public or the borrower on long-time security was deprived of any of the benefits of the system except in the case of farm loans, where an exception to this general principle was made for his benefit. Moreover, the city dweller, though having excellent real estate security to offer, is denied the privilege and opportunity of borrowing a cent on his city property from any bank belonging to the Federal reserve system.

Before the passage of the Federal reserve act postal savings were deposited in banks under Federal and State supervision, which qualified to accept them, and qualification was effected by a bank depositing with the Treasurer of the United States approved bonds as security for the payment of postal savings deposits on demand. The Federal reserve act, which went into operation November 15, 1914, under section 15 prohibited the deposit of postal savings in any bank except those belonging to the Federal reserve system. In 1914 there were postal savings deposits of about $43,000,000. About twenty-five millions of this amount were deposited in State banks and trust companies not member banks of the Federal reserve system. Since November 15, 1914, the date that the Federal reserve act went into effect, no postal savings deposits have been deposited by the Government in State institutions, but the surplus must be turned over to the banks belonging to the Federal reserve system.

The Sixty-third Congress passed an act repealing section 15 of the Federal reserve act, in so far as that act prohibited the depositing of postal savings funds in State institutions. The amendment now offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. STEENERSON] is identical with the bill passed by the Sixty-third Congress covering this same subject. This bill was vetoed by the President on September 11, 1914. In his message the President stated that when the Federal reserve act was passed it was thought wise to make the inducements to State banks to enter the Federal reserve system as many and as strong as possible. It was therefore provided in the act that Government funds should be deposited only in banks which were members of the Federal reserve system, and that the principle of such a provision is sound and undisputable.

From the angle at which the President was viewing the question his conclusion is sound, but the question has a much broader aspect than simply the compelling of State banks to enter the Federal reserve system, and I am confident that if the President had viewed the proposition from all its angles he would have arrived at a different conclusion.

The postal savings deposits are owned by the laboring classes residing in the industrial cities of the country. For example, 90 per cent of the postal savings deposits of the State of New York is in New York City, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Rochester, and Long Island City, and one-fourth of all the savings deposits—amounting now to $73,000,000—is in Greater New York. In the State of Minnesota 70 per cent of the deposits is in the cities of Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth. What is true of New York and Minnesota is true of every other State in the Union. If these postal savings deposits are required to be deposited in banks belonging to the Federal reserve system, which are organized and conducted solely for commercial purposes, the laboring masses of our great industrial cities who own practically all of the postal savings deposits will be unable to borrow a dollar of this money for the purpose of building or purchasing a city home.

It is an unwise policy to make all the financial institutions of the country subservient to the interests of the Federal reserve system, which is a commercial banking system only. If the Federal reserve system attempted to carry on, regulate, and control all classes of financial institutions, there would be some reason for turning over savings accounts and investment funds to that system.

When you take the deposits of savings banks and turn them over to commercial banks you are discriminating against the laboring man, because the amount of money for long-time investment is lessened. The laborer, if he borrows at all, borrows from the investment banker, not the commercial bank. The laboring man has nothing but his money, and if he loses that at any time during the progress of his savings the chances are that he will be a pauper for the rest of his life.

Mr. MOON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Minnesota. Yes.

Mr. MOON. The gentleman says the laboring man has nothing but his money. Let us concede that to be true. Is it not better for him that the deposit of his money be in a bank that is under the control of the Government, with the Government behind it?

Mr. SMITH of Minnesota. If that were all there is to the gentleman's proposition, I would say yes, but it is not. In the first place these savings are secured by municipal bonds that are based on the taxing power of the municipality that issues them. There is nothing in that proposition at all. The only reason that it was made possible to place these deposits in the Federal reserve system was to build up that system at the expense of the other systems of banking, and I say that is unfair; it is unjust.

Mr. MOON. That would not be unfair to the laborer depositor. It would be unfair to the other system of banking.

Mr. SMITH of Minnesota. Yes; and to the laborer as well.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. HOWARD and Mr. KEATING) there were—ayes 16, noes 107.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Colorado makes the point of order that there is no quorum present. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and ninety-seven members present, not a quorum. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify the absentees, and the Clerk will call the roll. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. HOWARD].

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 31, nays 318, answered "present" 4, not voting 80, as follows:

YEAS—31.

Caraway	Helgesen	Lindbergh	Shallenberger
Crosser	Henry	London	Shouse
Cullop	Hilliard	Mays	Siegel
Dill	Howard	Morgan, Okla.	Tavenner
Doolittle	Huddleston	Moss, Ind.	Taylor, Colo.
Eagle	James	Nelson	Thompson
Emerson	Keating	Nolan	Young, N. Dak.
Hayden	Konop	Ragsdale	

NAYS—318.

Abercrombie	Dunn	Kettner	Rogers
Aiken	Dyer	Kiess, Pa.	Rouse
Alexander	Edmonds	Kincheloe	Rowe
Allen	Edwards	King	Rubey
Anderson	Ellsworth	Kinkaid	Rucker
Ashbrook	Elston	Kitchin	Russell, Mo.
Aswell	Esch	Lafean	Russell, Ohio
Austin	Estopinal	La Follette	Sabath
Ayres	Evans	Langley	Sanford
Bacharach	Farr	Lazaro	Saunders
Bailey	Ferris	Lehlbach	Schall
Barkley	Fess	Lesher	Scott, Mich.
Barnhart	Fields	Lever	Sears
Beakes	Fitzgerald	Lewis	Sells
Beales	Flood	Liebel	Sherley
Bell	Focht	Linthicum	Sherwood
Bennet	Fordney	Littlepage	Sims
Black	Foss	Lloyd	Sinnott
Blackmon	Foster	Lobeck	Sisson
Booher	Frear	Longworth	Slayden
Borland	Freeman	Loud	Slemp
Britt	Fuller	McAndrews	Sloan
Britten	Gallivan	McArthur	Small
Brown, W. Va.	Gandy	McCracken	Smith, Idaho
Browne, Wis.	Gard	McCulloch	Smith, Mich.
Brumbaugh	Gardner	McDermott	Smith, Minn.
Buchanan, Tex.	Garland	McFadden	Smith, Tex.
Burgess	Garner	McGillicuddy	Sparkman
Burnett	Garrett	McKellar	Stafford
Butler	Gillett	McKenzie	Steagall
Byrnes, S. C.	Glass	McKinley	Stedman
Byrns, Tenn.	Godwin, N. C.	McLaughlin	Steele, Iowa
Caldwell	Good	McLemore	Steele, Pa.
Callaway	Gordon	Madden	Steenerson
Campbell	Gray, Ind.	Mann	Stephens, Cal.
Candler, Miss.	Green, Iowa	Mapes	Stephens, Miss.
Cannon	Greene, Mass.	Martin	Stephens, Nebr.
Cantrill	Greene, Vt.	Meeker	Stephens, Tex.
Capstick	Griest	Miller, Del.	Sterling
Carlin	Hadley	Miller, Pa.	Stiness
Carter, Mass.	Hamilton, Mich.	Moon	Stone
Carter, Okla.	Hamilton, N. Y.	Mooney	Stout
Cary	Hamlin	Moore, Pa.	Sulloway
Casey	Hardy	Moores, Ind.	Sumners
Chandler, N. Y.	Harrison	Morgan, La.	Sutherland
Clark, Fla.	Hastings	Morin	Sweet
Cline	Haugen	Morrison	Taggart
Coady	Hawley	Moss, W. Va.	Tague
Coleman	Hay	Mudd	Talbott
Collier	Hayes	Neely	Taylor, Ark.
Connelly	Heaton	Nicholls, S. C.	Temple
Conry	Heflin	Nichols, Mich.	Tillman
Cooper, Ohio	Helvering	North	Tilson
Cooper, W. Va.	Hensley	Oakey	Timberlake
Cooper, Wis.	Hernandez	Oldfield	Tinkham
Costello	Hicks	Oliver	Towner
Cox	Hill	Olney	Tribble
Crago	Holland	O'Shaunessy	Vinson
Cramton	Hollingsworth	Overmyer	Volstead
Crisp	Hood	Page, N. C	Walsh
Curry	Hopwood	Paige, Mass.	Ward
Dale, Vt.	Houston	Park	Wason
Dallinger	Howell	Parker, N. J.	Watkins
Danforth	Hughes	Phelan	Watson, Pa.
Darrow	Hulbert	Platt	Watson, Va.
Davis, Minn.	Hull, Iowa	Pou	Webb
Davis, Tex.	Hull, Tenn.	Powers	Whaley
Decker	Humphreys, Miss.	Pratt	Wheeler
Dempsey	Husted	Price	Williams, T. S.
Denison	Hutchinson	Quin	Williams, W. E.
Dent	Igoe	Rainey	Williams, Ohio
Dewalt	Jacoway	Raker	Wilson, La.
Dickinson	Johnson, Ky.	Ramseyer	Wingo
Dies	Johnson, S. Dak.	Randall	Winslow
Dillon	Johnson, Wash.	Rayburn	Wise
Dixon	Kahn	Reavis	Wood, Ind.
Doremus	Kearns	Ricketts	Woods, Iowa
Doughton	Keister	Riordan	Young, Tex.
Dowell	Kennedy, Iowa	Roberts, Nev.	
Drukker	Kent	Rodenberg	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—4.

Browning	Hinds	Norton	Padgett

NOT VOTING—80.

Adair	Farley	Kennedy, R. I.	Porter
Adamson	Finley	Key, Ohio	Rauch
Almon	Flynn	Kreider	Reilly
Anthony	Gallagher	Lee	Roberts, Mass.
Barchfeld	Glynn	Lenroot	Rowland
Bruckner	Goodwin, Ark.	Lieb	Scott, Pa.
Buchanan, Ill.	Gould	Loft	Scully
Burke	Graham	McClintic	Shackleford
Carew	Gray, Ala.	Magee	Smith, N. Y.
Charles	Gray, N. J.	Maher	Snell
Chiperfield	Gregg	Matthews	Snyder
Church	Griffin	Miller, Minn.	Swift
Copley	Guernsey	Mondell	Switzer
Dale, N. Y.	Hamill	Montague	Thomas
Davenport	Hart	Mott	Treadway
Dooling	Haskell	Murray	Van Dyke
Driscoll	Helm	Oglesby	Vare
Dupré	Humphrey, Wash.	Parker, N. Y.	Walker
Eagan	Jones	Patten	Wilson, Fla.
Fairchild	Kelley	Peters	Wilson, Ill.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Until further notice:

Mr. CAREW with Mr. ROWLAND.

Mr. DOOLING with Mr. SWIFT.

Mr. BRUCKNER with Mr. SNELL.

Mr. WALKER with Mr. PORTER.

Mr. DALE of New York with Mr. GRAY of New Jersey.

Mr. SCULLY with Mr. BROWNING.

Mr. WILSON of Florida with Mr. GOULD.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois with Mr. CHIPERFIELD.

Mr. MONTAGUE with Mr. GRAHAM.

Mr. LIEB with Mr. SWITZER.

Mr. FARLEY with Mr. KREIDER.

Mr. PADGETT with Mr. ROBERTS of Massachusetts.

Mr. MAHER with Mr. VARE.

Mr. REILLY with Mr. NORTON.

Mr. LEE with Mr. GUERNSEY.

Mr. GRIFFIN with Mr. SCOTT of Pennsylvania.

Mr. GALLAGHER with Mr. ANTHONY.

Mr. ADAMSON with Mr. BARCHFELD.

Mr. BURKE with Mr. CHARLES.

Mr. HAMILL with Mr. COPLEY.

Mr. DRISCOLL with Mr. FAIRCHILD.

Mr. DUPRÉ with Mr. GLYNN.

Mr. EAGAN with Mr. HASKELL.

Mr. FINLEY with Mr. KELLEY.

Mr. FLYNN with Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island.

Mr. GOODWIN of Arkansas with Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington.

Mr. GREGG with Mr. HINDS.

Mr. HART with Mr. MATTHEWS.

Mr. HELM with Mr. MAGEE.

Mr. KEY of Ohio with Mr. MILLER of Minnesota.

Mr. OGLESBY with Mr. MOTT.

Mr. PATTEN with Mr. PARKER.

Mr. MCCLINTIC with Mr. SNYDER.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD with Mr. PETERS.

Mr. SMITH of New York with Mr. TREADWAY.

Mr. VAN DYKE with Mr. WILSON of Illinois.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. MOON, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. STEENERSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that those who have spoken on this bill may extend their remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota asks unanimous consent that all those who have spoken on this bill may extend their remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on this bill.

The SPEAKER. That has just been granted.

Mr. FOSTER. That was for those who have spoken.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. CARY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on this bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. CARY] makes the same request. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. SMITH of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I make the same request.

The SPEAKER. That has been granted.

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Speaker, I have not spoken on this bill, but I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee makes the same request.

Mr. SIMS. But not on this bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on January 8, next Saturday, immediately after the morning hour, I be permitted to address the House for 15 minutes on the subject of Gen. Jackson's battle at New Orleans and the return of the Pelican flag, and I ask that the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. ESTOPINAL] be permitted to address the House on the same subject for the same period of time.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. RAINEY] asks unanimous consent that next Saturday, the 8th of January, after the reading of the Journal and the clearance of the Speaker's table, that he, likewise the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. ESTOPINAL], be permitted to address the House, each for 15 minutes, on the subject of Jackson's victory at New Orleans and the return of the Pelican flag. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for one hour on Monday next, after the reading of the Journal and the clearance of the Speaker's table, on the subject of the administration of the post office.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Maryland asks unanimous consent that on next Monday, after the reading of the Journal and clearing up of business on the Speaker's table, he be allowed to address the House for one hour on the administration of the Post Office Department. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. SCHALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on this recent amendment to the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. SCHALL] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks on the bill just passed. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on Hawaii.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. AUSTIN] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the subject of Hawaii. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman from Tennessee if he is willing to include in his remarks some of the rest of us who had that most delightful and instructive trip to Hawaii with him?

Mr. AUSTIN. I would not do it any other way, Mr. Speaker. [Laughter and applause.]

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears no objection.

Mr. SHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, I desire to renew my request to be permitted to extend my remarks in the RECORD by publishing a telegram from Mrs. Lillian Mitchner and a copy of my answer on the subject of national defense.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kansas asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by publishing a telegram from Mrs. Lillian Mitchner and his answer to it on the subject of national defense. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, it may appear very technical, but I wish the gentleman would specifically ask to extend his remarks on the subject of preparedness without indicating it is for the purpose of answering a particular telegram.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kansas asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the subject of national defense. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. Under the special order made the other day the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BORLAND] is recognized for one hour on the subject of the Missouri River.

THE MISSOURI RIVER.

Mr. BORLAND. Mr. Speaker, at this time when so much attention is invited to the important subject of national defense we may be led to overlook the equally necessary work of developing the commercial resources of our country. I can not but concur in the timely and patriotic remarks of the Secretary of the Interior, Hon. Franklin K. Lane, in his annual report just issued:

I make bold to express the hope that no other policies of this Government may be allowed to stay the internal development of this country. There is a fear, how general I do not know, that this Government will halt in carrying out its full and needed program of legislation affecting home affairs because of the immediate need for strengthening our national defenses. This apprehension arises, I am confident, out of no lack of sympathy with the plan to increase the Army and the Navy, but out of a feeling that the Government in both executive and legislative branches will be so immersed in matters military and naval as to overlook these matters of less dramatic and perhaps less immediate concern.

PREPAREDNESS NEED NOT PREVENT INTERNAL DEVELOPMENT.

I am anxious to face frankly and boldly the question of national defense and to provide for the safety and dignity of our country and the maintenance of the rights of American citizens at home and abroad. I think these preparations should be ample and not meager, for I feel that there is no danger of our Nation ever going to the extreme of militarism. But I regard as equally important the development of the national wealth and resources of our great country that our people may have an opportunity to build homes, produce wealth, develop commerce, and improve their social and intellectual opportunities. A great, rich, and strong nation can provide for the national defense without the sacrifice of its opportunities for improvement in the arts of peace. I look with more enthusiasm upon the activities of the Federal Government which help the average man, which lead to peace and prosperity. I would rather build homes than battleships and rather dig ditches than graves.

We are told that at this session of Congress there is to be a sweeping attack made upon all forms of internal improvement, and especially upon expenditures for the improvement of rivers and harbors. Instead of waiting for some submarine attack I am willing to draw the fire of the enemy at once and force him, if possible, into the open. [Applause.]

ROMANCE OF THE RIVER.

In 1912 Congress adopted a project of improving the Missouri River after the most careful consideration and repeated examinations and reexaminations by different boards of engineers. Upon the faith of this action by Congress the people of the Missouri Valley, and especially of Kansas City, have invested millions of dollars in restoring commerce to the river, and their efforts have been successful to a remarkable degree. They have solved at the cost of time, effort, and money many of the great and fundamental problems of river navigation. They were the pioneers in a system of transportation which will soon extend to all of the navigable streams of the Mississippi Valley. I would like to tell you something of the romance of the river as illustrated by the efforts of Kansas City and her business men.

The Missouri River Commission passed out of existence in 1902. That commission had done some permanent improvement of the Missouri River, notably a 40-mile stretch near Jefferson City which is still intact and demonstrates that a permanent channel can be constructed and maintained. Most of the money spent by the Missouri River Commission, however, was not devoted to a scientific plan of improvement. Congress unfortunately interfered and required specific expenditures at particular localities; in other words, a pork-barrel method of distributing public money was adopted. Naturally most of the money was wasted, and the Missouri River project has had to bear the odium of these unjustifiable expenditures.

NEW POLICY—CONTINUOUS AND SCIENTIFIC IMPROVEMENT.

In 1907 Congress entered upon a new policy of improving inland waterways on a comprehensive and scientific plan. When I entered Congress in 1909 we had just had a survey and report on the Missouri River by the district office, Capt. (now Maj.) Schulz. He reported a plan for improving that portion of the stream from Kansas City to the mouth to secure a permanent 6-foot channel at an expenditure of $20,000,000, and strongly advised that the improvement be made in a continuous and scientific manner over a sufficient stretch of the river to permit the actual restoration of commerce. When the report came before the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House of Representatives that body was presided over by Hon. Theodore Burton, of Ohio. The commercial interests of the Missouri Valley appealed to the Sixtieth Congress for the adoption of the Missouri River project, but they were met by the statement that there was no general commeree on the Missouri River which would justify the improvement. The reason for the lack of active commerce on the Missouri River had been fully pointed out in Capt. Schulz's report. It was shown that the river traffic had been destroyed during the years when railroads were being built in large numbers into the western country, far in advance of the commercial needs of the country. These railroads for more than 20 years had engaged in a fierce competition for business during a period when the traffic available was not sufficient

to support all of the lines. The result was a general system of secret rebates and rate cutting, which crippled the railroads and exhausted much of their capital, and made anything like the maintenance of river traffic impossible. This condition had changed very rapidly with the strict enforcement of the interstate commerce law, and the abolishment of secret rebates and rate cutting, and also with the tremendous growth of traffic in the Missouri Valley. The railroads have reached a point where rates were more stable and where the growing traffic was taxing the capacity of all of the roads.

During the period, however, of railroad competition the river had fallen into complete disuse; commerce on it had practically ceased and could not be restored except upon an improved channel extending over a sufficient reach of the river, as, for instance, from Kansas City to St. Louis, as would make a haul of sufficient length to justify the loading and unloading of boats.

SHIPPERS' BOAT LINE ORGANIZED.

In their request upon Congress to provide a permanent channel on the Missouri River for the restoration of commerce, the commercial interests of the West took the position that the improvement of the river must precede the restoration of commerce, and it was only to a very limited extent that commerce could be restored upon an unimproved river. An attempt to do so would be experimental and be carried on under many disadvantages, which would prevent its being a profitable enterprise. They were assured, however, that if commerce was restored upon the Missouri River upon a basis which promised success, Congress would adopt the project and complete it by sufficient appropriations within a reasonable time. In other words, they were asked to show their own faith in the value of the Missouri River by risking their own capital in the development of water traffic. In accordance with this understanding with the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, the commercial interests of the Missouri Valley, led by the business men of Kansas City, organized a boat line, which was incorporated September 7, 1909, under the laws of the State of Missouri. The form of incorporation was such as to secure and retain the control of the line in the hands of the merchants and shippers of Kansas City. Preferred stock in this boat line was subscribed by 4,220 Kansas City firms and individuals to the total amount of $1,220,000. More than $1,000,000 of this amount has been collected in cash. In the Sixty-first Congress the chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee was Hon. D. S. Alexander, of New York. Chairman Alexander took a deep interest in the Missouri River project and made a personal investigation of it. He came to Kansas City in September, 1909, and made a trip down the river from Kansas City to the mouth, as a result of which he became thoroughly convinced not only of the engineering possibilities of the river but of its tremendous commercial importance.

On June 25, 1910, in the rivers and harbors bill prepared by Chairman Alexander, the first appropriation was made for the permanent improvement of the Missouri River to the amount of $1,000,000, although the project was not formally adopted by Congress. When the bill reached the Senate a provision was inserted by Mr. Burton, of Ohio, who had then become Senator, providing for a reexamination of the project by a board of three engineer officers of the Army. This reexamination was had and resulted in the substantial adoption of the Schulz report and the recommendation of the improvement of the Missouri River from Kansas City to the mouth at a total cost of $20,000,000, to be completed in 10 years. This report reached Congress too late to be incorporated in the regular rivers and harbors bill of the first session of the Sixty-second Congress, but in order that the work on the river so well begun by the appropriation of $1,000,000 should not cease, an authorization of $600,000 to continue the work was made. After this ample foundation had been laid, the project was finally adopted by Congress in the rivers and harbors act of July 25, 1912. The credit for this is due to the Rivers and Harbors Committee, headed by Chairman SPARKMAN, of Florida. In all Congress has appropriated $6,250,000 for the river. On account of the irregularity and uncertainty of the appropriations and the repeated attacks which have been made upon the whole plan of river improvement, the work has been slower and more expensive than it should be, but the latest reports of the engineer officers are that the work can be completed within the estimated cost and the allotted time. The Government has built a plant costing over half a million dollars. It is now proposed to sweep the whole thing away, junk the plant, lose the money invested, and break faith with the commercial interests of the valley, and all this is to be done in the name of economy, or, if that cry fails, in the name of patriotism and preparedness.

FIRST PROBLEM—MODERN BOATS.

Let us see what the commercial interests have done in reliance upon the word of Congress. They have restored commerce upon the Missouri River between Kansas City and St. Louis more rapidly than the improvement of the river has progressed under the Government work. When the first appropriation of $1,000,000 was made in 1910, an agreement was entered into between the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House and the Commercial Club of Kansas City that the Government would adopt the project if commerce in good faith should be restored on the river. The shippers have kept in a generous measure their share of this bargain. They found, it is true, a mighty task, for they were resolved not simply to run a few experimental boats as a bluff to cut down railroad rates, but to rebuild on modern lines the obsolescent system of river navigation.

While there is always an abundance of water in the Missouri River, if it be kept within a well-defined channel, the neglect of the channel produces snags, sand bars, and shallow places, which make the navigation of full-draft vessels impossible. It was this channel which the Government had promised to restore, but which our people were compelled to navigate in its then neglected condition. The main problem involved a number of incidental problems, which they must solve not only for their own benefit but for the benefit of all those who undertook to navigate inland streams. There were no types of modern boats available for inland streams. The only craft that could be secured were the old Texas deck boats of ante-bellum days. These are constructed of wood and are so highly inflammable that insurance is almost prohibitive. They are so frail that they are at the mercy of every snag. Most of them carry their power and fuel at the expense of available space for freight. They carry all of their freight on deck, exposed to theft and the weather, and must be loaded and unloaded by hand at a prohibitive cost, requiring the presence of an impossible number of casual laborers or wharf hands at every stopping place. No sane business man would attempt to carry freight under these conditions in competition with an oxcart, let alone with a railroad.

The first task of the Kansas City Missouri River Navigation Co. was to secure a naval architect, a man trained in the technical schools of Germany and familiar with navigation on the Rhine, and send him to every stream in the United States to examine every possible type of river boat. From these careful expenditures of money and effort a type of steel-hull barges was evolved, to be pushed by a power boat. These steel-hull barges were so well protected from the danger of fire, theft, and snags that they eliminated the need for marine insurance. The company can afford to, and does, pay every loss promptly, and the shipper is not required to insure his goods. As the power boat is separate from the barge a higher efficiency can be maintained for both units. While the barge is tied up to the wharf, loading or unloading, the power boat is started again on its trip with other barges which have been loaded.

A portion of the capital was immediately invested in these steel-hulled barges. We found, gentlemen, that the maximum capacity of a steel-hulled barge on a 6-foot channel on a nontidewater stream should be about 2,000 tons. We began by building barges of 1,400 tons, because in the 400-mile stretch between Kansas City and St. Louis there were between 40 and 50 shallow places and shoal crossings where barges of full draft could not get through and where navigation must be limited to the shallowest place in the stream. We began with 1,400-ton barges. We found they were too large and had to be lightered over the shallow places in the river. Then we went down to 1,200-ton barges, and later we went down to barges of 1,000 tons, and now we have gone down to 600-ton barges because the Government has not yet opened up a proper channel navigation between Kansas City and St. Louis.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Missouri yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

Mr. BORLAND. I do.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I would like to ask the gentleman if it has been possible for this independent company to which he refers to do a profitable business with a 600-ton barge?

Mr. BORLAND. No; it has not been profitable. We are doing it because the condition of the channel compels us to do so.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. The gentleman said they started out with 2,000-ton barges.

Mr. BORLAND. No. I said they started out with 1,400-ton barges.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. It may be of interest to the gentleman from Missouri to know that in my section of the country it has been found to be unprofitable to use barges carrying 900 tons on streams of a depth not exceeding 7 or 8 feet.

Mr. BORLAND. The gentleman is no doubt right about it. We have found this to be the case: On through freight from East St. Louis to Kansas City or return the load ought to be full, as full as the barge can make it, and 2,000 tons is the profitable weight.

But much way freight, such as farmers loading apples, or sacked grain, or hay, or other products of that kind at farm crossings—of which we now have considerable, owing to the encouragement that has been given in the last few years—or at smaller towns along the river, where small lots of merchandise and groceries are loaded, we find that smaller barges can be used at a profit. The power boat leaves the barge at its place of temporary destination. Then the power boat is free to take another load either up or down stream. In the meantime the barge is being loaded or unloaded, without loss of time to the power boat.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I think it will interest the gentleman to know that the New York State Barge Canal, which is being constructed at enormous expense, contemplates the use of 2,000-ton barges, with a depth of 12 feet.

Mr. BORLAND. We believe that they can be run profitably at a depth of 6 feet.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. You are fortunate.

Mr. BORLAND. There is a draft of 4½ feet in the 2,000-ton barges, and we believe they can be run on a permanent draft of 6 feet. In addition to that, the barges must be kept constantly active. Of course it costs proportionately more to handle small barges than to handle large ones, but I will say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, if he is familiar with our agricultural country out in the West, there is a class of way freight which it will not pay to pick up with large barges. They can be picked up profitably by 600-ton barges, so that we are solving a problem that is common to all internal waterways, but a problem which has no connection whatever with deep-water shipping.

In the season of 1911 the navigation company operated one old Texas deck boat, called the *Chester*. In the season of 1915 it had, in addition to the *Chester*, two modern tunnel-type power boats and a fleet of eight steel barges. In the season of 1916, unless Congress decides to chloroform American enterprise, it will have an additional power boat of an enlarged and improved type and additional barges adapted to way-freight farm products along the river.

SECOND PROBLEM—TERMINALS.

In addition to developing a new type of river craft the boat-line company found that terminals must also be provided. The long neglect of the river had enabled the railroads to seize the water fronts in all of the river cities. The Government might improve the channel at great expense in vain unless proper terminals were provided. Kansas City began the fight by issuing bonds for $75,000 to build a municipal terminal which should be free to all boats without danger of extortion. Before building the terminal, however, it was necessary to force the railroads, by litigation, off the land. Now we have a modern, steel and concrete warehouse, fire, weather, and rat proof, at Kansas City. No shipper is going to permit his goods to be dumped upon a wet or muddy bank exposed to the weather and theft; but, on the other hand, cities can not provide modern terminals unless the Government improves the channel and really performs and finishes what it undertakes. In addition to providing a wharf or landing place and providing proper warehouse facilities there must also be modern electric cranes for the purpose of loading and unloading the boats. Hand labor is too expensive and too uncertain. These modern cranes must lift the goods from the boat to the warehouse or from the boat to the railroad car, or vice versa. This necessitates that there be an articulation of the railroads with the boats at the public wharf by proper switch tracks.

THIRD PROBLEM—SWITCHING CHARGES.

But this is not all. After all this is provided the boats are still at a disadvantage unless they can accept and deliver freight at the warehouses of shippers who are not located near the river. In other words, they must be in a position to compete with railroads which have private switch tracks to every industry and every factory of any size. It became necessary, therefore, for the boat line to absorb switching charges and give the shipper a rate based upon receiving the freight at his establishment or delivering it to his establishment within switching limits from the public wharf.

FOURTH PROBLEM—INTERCHANGE OF TRAFFIC WITH RAIL CARRIERS.

But this is not all. It is necessary for the boat line, if it would compete with the railroads, to interchange freight with connecting rail lines so as to be able to accept freight coming from or destined to any point in the United States to the same extent that the railroads do. If a shipment from Massachusetts were destined to a point in southern Kansas, the boat line should be able to receive it at St. Louis, carry it to Kansas City, and redeliver it to the connecting rail carrier. This necessitates through routes and through rates and a division of rates between the rail and water carrier. To show the earnestness with which Congress has entered upon a plan to restore inland water transportation, we may recall the recent act amending the interstate-commerce act giving the commission power to establish and compel through routes and through rates and interchange of business between water and rail carriers. The railroads were at first inclined to dispute this right and to embarrass our Missouri River boat line. Our boat-line people promptly took the matter up with the Interstate Commerce Commission and won the first victory under this law. The case is Kansas City Missouri River Navigation Co. *v.* The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Co. (I. C. C., No. 7002, decided May 11, 1915). It involved the right of the boat-line company to demand a division of the through rate for the carriage of flour and milling products from points west of Kansas City for export via Newport News. In this great victory the rights of the western farmer and miller were involved and they were given the benefit of the cheaper water rates. [Applause.]

FIFTH PROBLEM—BUILDING UP PATRONAGE.

But this is not all. The building up of a new transportation line, or a new method or system of transportation, is a tedious, difficult, and expensive matter, not only on account of the obstacles which must be overcome, but on account of the element of habit, usage, or business confidence which controls to so large an extent the course of trade. Every new enterprise suffers from this difficulty, but its continued success is finally rewarded by a degree of public confidence which we call the good will of the business and which in many cases is the most valuable part of the entire enterprise. We must bear in mind that the Missouri River, in a partially improved condition, was being navigated by a boat-line company. The Federal Government had not yet given us a 6-foot channel. On account of the shallow places in the stream, the size of the boats, and the size of the fleet, the extent to which the vessels could be loaded and the time consumed in the trip were all adjusted to the worst spots in the river. As the Government work progressed the service of the boat-line company became better and its patronage among the merchants grew. In the season of 1911 it moved only 1,084 tons of general merchandise. In the season of 1915 it moved over 33,000 tons of general merchandise.

That does not seem very great to these gentlemen that write magazine articles about the failure of the river improvements. But if they will read some letters of men who patronize those boats along the route they will have a different idea of it.

Here is a letter from a hardware company. It says:

Our tonnage for the past five years has been as follows: In 1911, 106,000 pounds; in 1912, 195,000 pounds; in 1913, 228,000 pounds; in 1914, 580,000 pounds; and in 1915, up to October 10, 912,000 pounds.

That is the way business grows.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BORLAND. Yes.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. The gentleman just gave his figures of the amount of freight in pounds. Did he mean pounds or tons?

Mr. BORLAND. In that case I meant pounds.

Scores of merchants came before the Rivers and Harbors Board at Kansas City and testified that they could not adjust their business nor take the risk of shipping by water in 1911 or 1912. Many of them did not attempt to do so in 1913 or 1914, but began in the season of 1915. Each year saw an increase in the patronage of the boat line as the service improved and as proper routings for freight and time of delivery were worked out. This good will of the business is not only the most valuable but the most delicate part of an enterprise. It takes time, patience, skill, work, and money to build it up, but it can be torn down by any blundering fool in an hour. Nobody knows better than the railroads that if they can get Congress to withhold appropriations for a single year every shipper who has patronized the boat line will be driven back into their arms. Any ambitious statesman who wants to run for President of the United States on a railroad platform should begin by a submarine attack upon the waterways.

DOES RIVER NAVIGATION PAY?

The boat line company now carries freight of all classes, including some of the most valuable merchandise, at a uniform rate of 80 per cent of the rail rate. In the first seasons of its existence it has necessarily faced a deficit. All new transpor-

tation lines do, and no railroad has ever been known to pay within the first nine years of its existence. The boat line has had the further expense and difficulty of operating upon a partially improved channel, so that it can not load its boats to full capacity, and has been frequently unable to accept all the freight offered to it. It also absorbs the switching charge at terminals at Kansas City and East St. Louis and the cost of loading and unloading. In addition to this it absorbs the marine insurance, so that the saving of 20 per cent is a net saving to the shipper. In spite of these handicaps, it will shortly be on a profit-making basis, and could now wipe out its deficit if it charged the same rate as the rail carriers. It can not increase its present fleet more rapidly than the improvement of the channel will justify, and therefore it is restricting its own earning power. For illustration, the maximum capacity of barges adapted to a 6-foot channel is 2,000 tons and the maximum power boat would be 1,000 to 1,200 horsepower. Craft such as these will produce a handsome profit at 80 per cent of the rail rate or even less. The company found, however, that with the numerous shallow places in the river it must use lighter draft boats. It began with 1,400-ton barges, and when it found that these could not be operated profitably until the river was further improved it built barges of smaller and smaller capacity. The small barges are operated at a proportionate higher cost, and when the channel is finally improved will be used only for way freight; therefore the company can not invest in full-size barges at this time nor can it tie up all its capital in small barges adapted only to the partially improved stream.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Will the gentleman permit me to say that just now the railroads are issuing embargoes against freight; they are unable to carry the commodities furnished them, and in some cities the waterways are unable to assist them, because they are unable to get the great terminals. Does this condition hold at all in the gentleman's country, and if his river was improved would it be of any more service to the people than it has been?

Mr. BORLAND. Unquestionably the gentleman from Pennsylvania is right. We are feeling the freight congestion, and I was about to touch on that. Not only are we feeling the freight congestion, but the Interstate Commerce Commission has issued a peremptory order that we must not hold railroad cars, that they are badly needed to haul the products, and that we must turn them loose at the earliest possible moment.

There was a time, I have no doubt, when the railroads of Missouri were overbuilt.

Mr. HILL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BORLAND. Yes.

Mr. HILL. The congestion in New England is due to political prosecutions on the part of the United States and the utter inability to raise funds to meet the situation, because $160,000,000 has been robbed from the people of New England by this prosecution.

Mr. BORLAND. Mr. Speaker, I am sorry I can not yield for the discussion of that important topic. There is some difference of opinion as to who did the robbing. But I do want to say that gentlemen who are saying that we ought to abandon the rivers and save the money we are spending upon these improvements are basing their contention on the fact that our railroad facilities are ample. They say: "What is the matter; what do you need any more facilities for? Have not you got the railroads?" It reminds me of a mayor in a sister city, who, when he was asked why he did not provide street lamps to light the streets, replied, "You got the moon yet, ain't it?" [Laughter.]

ARE RAILROAD FACILITIES AMPLE?

When our critics say, "Why do you need to spend so much time, work, and Government appropriations in building up river navigation? Have you not got the railroads?" We reply, Yes; we have the railroads, and we are attempting by constructive legislation to make them deal uniformly and fairly with the shipping public, and they are fighting back with both fists—their financial fist and their political fist. Even if the railroads were amply controlled and rates could be established arbitrarily by the Interstate Commerce Commission to please every shipper, regardless of natural conditions affecting the movement of freight, the improvement of the waterways would still be necessary and desirable. There was a time three decades ago in the history of the West when the railroads had built far in advance of the needs of commerce. In those days the railroads were engaged in cut-throat competition. To-day more stable rates have come, but the railroads are utterly unable to provide facilities for the increasing traffic. A system of railroad monopoly of transportation is a false and impractical system. It is as false as it is for the opponents of river improvement to claim that the business men who demand water transportation have no object in view but to bluff the railroads into reducing their rates. In 1871 when the Missouri Pacific was completed between Kansas City and St. Louis it had to be heavily subsidized because there was not sufficient commerce to justify its construction. To-day there are five lines of railroad between Kansas City and St. Louis, and some or all of them must soon be double-tracked. No man can foresee the tremendous growth in the movement of traffic in the interior of the United States. Nobody has ever overestimated it. The railroads to-day are suffering from periods of congestion, and there is almost an annual car shortage at the time of the movement of crops.

If anyone is interested in estimating the enormous growth of traffic in the Southwest, his attention is called to the fact that when Congress adopted the Missouri River project it did so on the basis of the official returns of 1907, which show that traffic passing through the gateway of Kansas City was approximately 5,000,000 tons, of which 1,000,000 tons would be available for transportation by water. In 1915 the total tonnage passing through the gateway of Kansas City was 11,000,000 tons, an increase of 120 per cent in eight years.

WILL WE SAVE MONEY BY ABANDONING THE RIVER.

Suppose we abandon the improvement of the Missouri River and waste the $6,000,000 we have expended on it, are we going to save the people of the United States the $13,000,000 necessary to complete the project? Is the improvement of waterways the only cost of transportation which is charged against the public? The public in some form pays for the capitalization of additional railroads. Those who take their position with the railroads against the rivers must demonstrate not only that ample railroad facilities can be provided, but that they can be provided at a less cost and with greater efficiency than the improvement of the rivers. Of course the very reverse is true. The Missouri River between Kansas City and St. Louis, with a permanent 6-foot channel enabling boats to make continuous trips and run day and night on regular schedules, has a carrying capacity probably equal to 100 single-track railroads, and yet it can be built to-day and maintained for a less cost than one additional single-track railroad between Kansas City and St. Louis. This is shown by a statement of the division of valuation of the Interstate Commerce Commission issued to WILLIAM P. BORLAND, October 27, 1915, which says that it will cost approximately $55,000 a mile to construct a modern single-track railroad from Kansas City to St. Louis. The distance is 280 miles, which makes a total cost of $15,400,000. To acquire the necessary terminals in Kansas City and St. Louis would cost at the very lowest estimate $5,750,000, making a total of $21,150,000. To maintain this road would cost $2,500 per mile per year, or a total of $6,500,000. Just compare these figures for a moment with the cost of having and maintaining an improved river between Kansas City and St. Louis. It will cost $20,000,000 to secure a 6-foot channel, of which about $6,250,000 has already been appropriated. It will cost $500,000 a year to maintain this channel. Our critics insist that we shall also add interest on the investment at the rate of $600,000 a year, making a total of $1,100,000 as the cost to the Government in maintaining a 6-foot channel. You will notice that the cost of maintaining a single-track railroad between Kansas City and St. Louis would be $6,500,000 a year, which does not include the item of interest on the investment. The original cost of the railroad is $21,150,000, or approximately the same as the original cost of the improved river.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BORLAND. Certainly.

Mr. ALEXANDER. How much more traffic could the river carry than a single-track railroad?

Mr. BORLAND. It has been estimated that it will carry at least 100 times the capacity of a single-track railroad. Nobody knows. It is an expansive quantity. It adjusts itself entirely to the traffic offered. You can run as many boats on an improved stream as you have traffic offered. There is no limit as far as we know. There is no such thing as congestion at the terminals or otherwise on an improved river. You have all of the terminal facilities up and down stream that you need. You do not have to have your railroad yards blocked with cars which can not be switched onto tracks and unloaded.

IF GERMANY OWNED THE MISSOURI RIVER.

Which do you prefer, my patriots, who are so anxious to save the pocketbooks of the people, a railroad which must be clubbed into submission by an Interstate Commerce Commission and which is entitled to charge its full cost of operation to the shipper, or a free and open river, a public highway, with public terminals? If we regard the matter purely from the standpoint of preparedness, it is the height of national folly not to develop every available means of internal communication. Germany has built up the most remarkable military establishment the world

has ever seen, and at the same time has improved her rivers, roads, and railroads. She has constructed magnificent canals and harbors. If Germany owned the Missouri River, there would be a different tale to tell. Much of our railroad stock originally was, and still is, in foreign hands. In the future it might happen that we would need every means of communication, need them free from private control, and need them brought to the highest state of efficiency.

TRAFFIC IS CREATED BY CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. SMALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BORLAND. Yes.

Mr. SMALL. The gentleman has correctly stated that one argument of the opponents of river improvement is that we have the railroads to carry the traffic, and he has referred to the rivers as an additional instrumentality of transportation, and the coordination of water carriers with rail carriers through the construction of terminals. Is the gentleman prepared to state the additional advantage of the improvement of rivers and the establishment of water carriers by reason of the cheapened transportation as compared with carriage by rail?

Mr. BORLAND. Mr. Speaker, that is an important question, but one largely experimental. We know that business is created by the presence of cheap and reliable transportation. One gentleman came before the Rivers and Harbors Board at its hearing in Kansas City in October. He was a manufacturer in St. Louis of bathroom fixtures, enameled ware. He said that the opening of the river, he found, had enabled him to command a trade several hundred miles farther west than he had ever been able to command before; that he could go into territory by reason of the reduced rates on the river that he had never reached before, and he had enlarged his plant upon that proposition. Another gentleman, a man from New England, came before us who proposed to establish an apple-cider-vinegar factory at a small interior point in Missouri, on the river. He said that the continued improvement of the river and the running of boats was the sole condition of the investment of his capital; that he could not establish that plant there if it had not been for the facilities offered.

Another illustration is the alfalfa-meal business at Kansas City. Alfalfa is raised in the agricultural States of the West, ground into meal at Kansas City, and shipped to the South for dairy and stock feed. Other forms of stock feed are being manufactured at Kansas City, some of them using large quantities of molasses, which is brought via New Orleans. On account of the cheap and bulky character of this freight a water rate is absolutely necessary to build up the trade. Business under modern conditions is created by transportation facilities. It follows transportation facilities. It does not precede them.

EFFECT OF RIVER NAVIGATION UPON RAILROAD RATES.

As to whether the river traffic has now reached a point where its influence can be felt in competitive rail rates there is a wide difference of opinion between the shippers on the one hand and the railroads on the other. The shippers believe that viewed from the standpoint of experience in the practical effect of water competition on the Great Lakes with the rail haul from Chicago to New York a very substantial reduction of rates can be made between Kansas City and St. Louis. This will follow the increase in the volume of high-grade tonnage carried by river. The critical period is now approaching, and at this crisis it is seriously proposed to abandon the improvement of the river, put the boat line out of business, visit with discouragement and loss those who have invested their labor and capital in building up river traffic, and free the railroads from competition.

On the other hand, the railroads contend that the river traffic has already had and now has a very potent effect on rail rates; that the rates are now too low; and that with the elimination of water competition these rates will be promptly and substantially raised.

Both parties regard the presence or absence of water competition an important factor in the rate situation. This is evidenced by the statements and admissions of railroad men given in testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission. Here is what they say about it:

The rates between New Orleans and Kansas City are not normal rates, but are depressed by water competition on the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers.

But for the water route from New Orleans to Kansas City the rail rates on the commodities complained of would be a great deal higher than they are at present. If the present rates to Kansas City should be raised to a reasonable basis, thus ignoring the river navigation, it is my opinion that the same condition would obtain that existed prior to the present low rail rates. The traffic would be handled direct between New Orleans and Missouri River points by boats or barges, or by boats or barges to St. Louis, and thence via rail to destination, and this would mean that the initial lines at New Orleans would be deprived of handling this traffic.

That is what the railroads say.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BORLAND. Yes.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. From what is the gentleman reading?

Mr. BORLAND. I was reading from the testimony given by a witness in an interstate-commerce case. The case is No. 6119. The name of the witness is Shephard, and he is assistant general freight agent of the Illinois Central Railroad and the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad.

KANSAS CITY A BREAKING POINT FOR RATES.

Mr. SMALL. Has the gentleman time for an interruption?

Mr. BORLAND. Yes; I think so.

Mr. SMALL. I think it is generally conceded that the railroad fixes rates between water competitive points below the cost of carriage, so that the rates entail a loss upon the railroad as between water competitive points, and generally they recoup that loss by advancing the rates to interior points. That has created a prejudice upon the part of interior sections against the improvement of waterways, because, they say, the benefits are sectional. I ask the gentleman if he has considered the proposition whether it would not be wise to authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix a minimum rate which the railroad may charge between water competitive points, so that whatever benefits are derived from water transportation shall inure to the benefit of the water carriers and to the sections immediately contiguous to the rivers, without penalizing thereby sections and points in the interior?

Mr. BORLAND. I will say in reply to the gentleman that that condition of which he speaks does not prevail in the territory west of Kansas City, for this reason: Kansas City is the breaking point for rates. If the rates between Kansas City and the Mississippi River are lowered, and that lowering is forced into a general readjustment of the rates, as we are now endeavoring to make it do, it necessarily operates for all the products west of the river, because Kansas City is the breaking point.

Mr. SMALL. You have just furnished evidence of the rate from water competitive points on the Missouri River, from an official here, below the cost of carriage, which was a loss to a railroad.

Mr. BORLAND. I do not know that they are below the cost of carriage or a loss to the railway. I know they say if it were not for the presence of water competition the rates to New Orleans on molasses and sugar would be higher.

Mr. HARDY. Will the gentleman yield for just one question?

Mr. BORLAND. Yes; but I may have to ask for a minute or two more. I will be glad to yield.

Mr. HARDY. Has not the objection which the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. SMALL] speaks of, which was very prevalent before the law of 1909, been largely eliminated by the law which passed this Congress in the year I speak of, which prohibits the carrier charging more for a short haul than a long haul?

Mr. BORLAND. I think it has had some effect in that direction.

WATER COMPETITION MUST BE CONTINUOUS AND SUBSTANTIAL, NOT MERELY POTENTIAL.

The growth of traffic on the river has been so rapid in the last five seasons that the railroad officials are beginning to consider a reduction of their rates to meet the water competition. Of course until the river carries a substantial amount of commerce and really becomes a permanent and substantial factor in the rate situation, the railroads are not going to meet the water rates. There are two reasons which will induce the railroads to maintain their rates as long as possible. The first reason is that the Missouri River is the key to the rate situation of the entire country south of the Great Lakes. Any reduction of through railroad rates to meet competition on the Missouri River would require a readjustment of rates to all interior points. The second reason is that the interstate-commerce law now provides that if the railroads lower their rates to meet water competition, they can not afterwards raise the rates without showing some other reason than the elimination of water competition.

The railroads are now watching the boat line so carefully that by examination of the files of case No. 6119 of the Interstate Commerce Commission docket it will be found that every railroad in the Southwest receives detailed reports of the cargo of every boat on the river, including the name of the consignor, the name of the consignee, and the point of origin and destination. On local points in the State of Missouri where the through rate is not affected the railroads have already reduced their rates to meet the boat-line competition. At this crisis, when water transportation is becoming a substantial factor, it

is much easier for the railroads to cripple it and put it out of business by preventing appropriations in Congress for the continuation of the work. If they succeed even for a single year in causing an abandonment of the work, shippers whose whole commercial interests are at stake will be compelled to come back to the railroads and confidence in water transportation as a permanent factor will be destroyed. This is the bug under the chip of the whole waterway fight. Doubtless the railroad policy is a short-sighted one, and doubtless it would be better for them as well as for the country at large to recognize the waterways as a permanent addition to the transportation facilities of the country; but just now every railroad politician and railroad paper is busily shouting "pork" to frighten the advocates of river improvement, or "preparedness" to charm them away from a continuance of the waterway policy.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi. Does the gentleman desire more time?

Mr. BORLAND. I would like to have a little more.

Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Missouri be allowed to proceed 10 minutes more.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Mississippi asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from Missouri be allowed to proceed 10 minutes more. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

EFFECT OF PANAMA CANAL.

Mr. BORLAND. Mr. Speaker, I do not want to trespass upon the time of the House, but I do want to explain the effect on the West of the construction of the Panama Canal. It is a thing to which gentlemen probably have not given much attention.

The rate situation in the Southwest is about to be violently disturbed by the opening of the Panama Canal. The ocean rate from the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific seaboard will be cut in half, and this will affect rail rates in the territory east of the Alleghenies and west of the Sierra Nevadas; but the great interior section of the country between the Allegheny Mountains and the Rockies must pay proportionately higher rates unless the great inland waterways of the Mississippi Valley are improved so as to furnish an all-water route to the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. This means that manufacturers desiring to enjoy the Pacific coast trade or foreign trade must move to the Atlantic seaboard or to the Gulf coast. They must abandon the Mississippi Valley with its great supply of raw material and fuel. This is a serious situation for every State west of the Alleghenies and means that the great Panama Canal, which was built at the expense of all of the people of the Nation, will prove a commercial blight to a very large section of our country unless it is supplemented by the improvement of inland waterways. The West, with its enormous supply of raw material and its inexhaustible fuel, can become the manufacturing center of the country if it be given adequate and cheap transportation.

MISSOURI RIVER A NATIONAL ASSET.

The Missouri River is the natural solution of this transportation problem. It runs through the great chain of eight States, which in the last decade have grown faster in farm wealth than any other eight States in the Union and that will grow faster. It runs through the great oil, gas, and coal belt of the world. We have the fuel, we have the labor, we have the climate, and we have the capital. But gentlemen say this is some kind of a sectional proposition. A lumber dealer who appeared before the engineer board at Kansas City said: "We can not buy Pacific-coast lumber in the Mississippi Valley if you do not give us the Missouri River. If the river is improved we can bring the lumber around through the Panama Canal and up by way of New Orleans, and up the Mississippi and the Missouri, and the people in Missouri and Kansas and Oklahoma can afford to buy the cheap lumber; but we can not transport a bulky freight like that if we have to pay an all-rail rate across the Rocky Mountains." So our friends on the Pacific coast are not so foreign to the proposition, and neither, I may say, are our friends on the Atlantic coast. In New England they do not raise the foodstuffs that feed their great manufacturing population. They can not. They have no means of raising it. Instead of sending to Canada to feed the operatives of New England, let them send to the Mississippi Valley. Let us send them the wheat, the flour, and the millstuff by water, down the Missouri, down the Mississippi, via the port of New Orleans, and then by the Gulf and the Atlantic Ocean around to the port of New York. And why not? We have built the great Soo Canal for the Great Lakes, and it has added to the farmers' price of every bushel of wheat far up into Canada, hundreds of miles north of the United States border. Canada has developed her wheat lands on the basis of our improvement of the Great Lakes. We in the Southwest have the same right to have our natural waterways built, to add to the price of our wheat, our cattle, our beef, and our cotton.

Mr. HULBERT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BORLAND. Yes.

Mr. HULBERT. Does the gentleman think that at the port of New York we can take care of any more commerce coming by way of the Missouri River and the port of New Orleans unless we are able to get port improvements in New York Harbor?

Mr. BORLAND. Nobody is voting against port improvements in New York Harbor. New York is the greatest asset in a commercial way that the Nation has, and I have never yet voted against the improvement of New York Harbor. [Applause.] We own New York Harbor and we are glad of it.

TRIUMPHANT VINDICATION OF PROJECT.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BORLAND. Yes.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Maj. Schulz, who was the engineer at the time this improvement was reported, recommended it. He was unqualifiedly in favor of it. He was removed and another man sent there, and this man made a report against it.

Mr. BORLAND. Yes.

Mr. GALLAGHER. That unfavorable report has been set aside by the Engineers' Board of Review.

Mr. BORLAND. Yes.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Has the gentleman any idea why Maj. Schulz was removed from Kansas City?

Mr. BORLAND. No; but I have a notion. I know he was removed and another man was sent there, and on the 4th of March Senator Burton put in an amendment providing that there must be a reexamniation of the Missouri River; and, with great speed, on the 22d of April the reexamination had been made and the adverse report was in. We had to fight that adverse report. We got the Board of Army Engineers to come out there, and we so overwhelmed them with testimony as to the commercial use of the Missouri River that they came back here and yesterday joined in a report recommending that this Congress continue the work. [Applause.]

HEART OF AMERICA.

The Missouri River reaches into the very heart of America. It is the most important commercial artery of the country. It carries water navigation farther into the great producing and agricultural regions than any other channel. It is the breaking point for rates on east and west bound traffic. It is the key to the entire rate situation of agricultural States between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. Its improvement will control the price of every bushel of wheat, every pound of beef, raised in that great bread basket of the world. No other country except China has so neglected its opportunities or so sacrificed its home interests to the demands of foreign capital. I have no prejudice against the railroads or against foreign capital which draws the income from them, but I know that we will need both the rivers and the railroads to meet the oncoming tide of American prosperity. This country is big enough, strong enough, and rich enough to protect itself and to build up its internal enterprises at the same time. [Applause.]

THE FARMER AND WAGE EARNER.

The SPEAKER. Under the special order, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DAVIS] has one hour in which to address the House. [Applause.]

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, I desire to submit a request for unanimous consent. My colleague [Mr. DAVIS] has one hour, and in order that he may not be under restraint as to time I ask that he be allowed to proceed until he concludes his remarks.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. HENRY] asks unanimous consent that his colleague [Mr. DAVIS] be permitted to conclude his remarks. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I think that the gentleman from Texas, who is a valuable Member and will become a more valuable Member of the House, might as well learn at one time as another to comply with the ordinary provisions of the rules of the House. This is a permission which is practically never given, and I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] objects, and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DAVIS] is recognized for one hour.

Mr. DAVIS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, you will find the text for my remarks where God said:

Open thy mouth, judge righteously, and plead the cause of the poor and needy.

For, whether I discuss the question of preparedness or the question of rural credits, I shall endeavor to represent that great mass of humanity down in the common ranks, whom Abraham Lincoln said God must have loved because He made so many of them.

There are very grave issues pending in this Congress, and as I look upon the conditions of our country I say to the Democratic administration that the very life and destiny of the farmers of this Republic are now in your hands, knocking at the door not only for fair existence but for liberty itself.

When I was born this Republic had free land enough to make an empire twice as big as the great German Empire that is now battling the world with its prowess in arms. Now that land is gone; no longer can the farmer leave the crowded East and go to the inviting West, drive down his stakes, and add to civilization a new hope and a new home. Turning back we find 8,000,000 farmers, and 5,000,000 of them are tenants. I turn now to my Republican friends and say that is a terrific indictment against their administration, because the Republican Party has had charge of this Government during all of these years, with few intervals to the contrary, but there are some cobwebs that I want to brush away. When the Speaker announced the other day that I would address the House on preparedness and rural credits, he said, "and so forth." [Laughter.] I would like to know just what that "so forth" included. I jotted down a few thoughts that I will undertake to put in with the "so forth."

What is a reactionary Republican? In the parlance of the western farmer he is simply a hitching post in the body politic where the criminal rich ride up and hitch when they want to go in to scuttle the building. [Laughter.] What is a progressive Republican? It is a motherly hen sitting on a lot of rotten eggs expecting them to hatch, and the longer she sits the staler the eggs. [Laughter.]

When I came here I looked around this imposing pile of architectural beauty and display wondering what I would be able to do for the great family all over that grand State that voted for me to come here. What am I here for? [Laughter.] Then I heard a bunch of Republicans over there pretend to discuss the tariff. Three or four of them said the foreigner pays the tariff. Then, my God, I hung my head and wondered what they came here for. [Laughter.] The people who sent that kind here evidently made a mistake. They ought to have sent them to the asylum. [Laughter.]

Mr. Speaker, if I thought there was a kinky-headed, black-faced, knock-kneed, pigeon-toed nigger in heathen Hottentot who did not know that the foreigner never pays the tariff I would be willing to head a petition to have Roosevelt go down and discover him as a new species of the biped family. [Laughter.] The foreigners pay the tariff. Phew!

I heard a speech yesterday from a Republican—I did not get his name and State, who in discussing the question of conservation, with an insolence pragmatic and, it seemed to me, vicious, said that he cared nothing about the next generation, that the next generation could take care of themselves. My God, sir, that is what has put us in the political hell where we are now, and you Republicans began that 40 years ago. All the great opportunities that God gave to man have been fastened in the clutches of the heartless, soulless, pitiless, conscienceless, cruel corporations that have no soul to damn under God's laws, no neck to break under human laws, and yet have all God's blessings monopolized.

I stand to beg and to plead for them who shall come in the future as well as for them who live now. God gave mankind dominion over the earth, the fowls of the air, the fishes of the sea, and the beasts of the fields; and no generation of man has a right to monopolize, eat up, and drink up in riotous reveling wealth, the usufruct of the soil, and hand it down to posterity burdened with the former generations' sins and iniquities, loaded with misery, debt, death, and despair.

I have been a national character for 30 years. [Laughter.] I remember 20 years ago papers like the St. Louis Globe Democrat were cussing me by note, and my Republican friends if I put a blister plaster on you this afternoon it is not because I hate you, because I am like our much beloved Lord—"those whom I loveth I chasteneth."

When I was a boy there were lots of grand, patriotic men leading the Republican Party; but, say, it has been a long time since I was a boy. [Laughter.] I was born in the State of South Carolina, the State that threw the first bombarding shell in the face of the American eagle. My father moved to Texas when I was 4 years old, and out on the frontier of that frontier State I grew up just to suit myself. [Laughter.] Many, many nights the bosom of the earth rocked me to sleep. The broad canopy of a star-lit heaven covered me. The lowing herds, the twittering birds, the howling wolves, and the hooting owls were many times the only music of my civilization; and yet, born a slaveholder, in the very lap of that institution, with all of my people on the other side—all on earth I had went down in the emancipation proclamation, and my oldest brother lies in the ditches at Corinth where they buried the boys in gray—I have said a hundred times, and say it now, that I thank God devoutly that as grand and glorious a patriot as Abraham Lincoln lived in this country. [Applause.]

But say, when I want to compare Abraham Lincoln and his crowd to the modern Republican bosses and leaders I go down to the Washington Monument and let that represent Abraham Lincoln, and then stick up a toothpick by the side of it. [Laughter.] But they are not to blame. There is a reason. No political party that dominated any country on earth as long as they did ever was able to live over its own sins. Designing powers get hold of a party in power and seek to prostitute it to their base and ignoble service, and so the Republican Party today is dominated by the trusts and combines and conscienceless criminal corporations just like the slave power in the Whig and Democratic Parties dominated those parties before the war. That is history.

I was national political lecturer for the Farmers' Alliance for three years, and during that time I had more than a hundred leading Republicans on my cant-hook. In the pomp and splendor of their great monopoly in politics you could see the very Pharisees of old written in their face. They would march up with a pompous feeling and lay down their little almanacs and tablets of one sort and another.

Mr. BAILEY. And dream books?

Mr. DAVIS of Texas. Yes; and dream books, and then proceed to thank God that they were not as other men. You could see that their life was bound up in the fourteenth chapter of St. John. They would walk up to the front and say, "Ye believe in God, believe also in me." [Laughter.] But, say, it is not that way now. Now they have a different tune. They start out now over in Psalms and cry out, "Create in me a clean heart, O God, and renew a right spirit within me." "Judge me not according to the multitude of my sins, but in the bounties of Thy mercy." One reason I am so determinedly against the increase of the Army and the Navy is the experience we had several years ago when William McKinley, a patriot, led this Republic into a war for liberty, for justice, and the rights of humanity, when the conduct of Weyler in Cuba was so revolting that the whole heart of the Republic rose in a thrill and asked to dethrone that tyrant and give that country liberty. But before we got through Mark Hanna had charge of the program, and marched us across the world, shot the Monroe doctrine all to pieces, made it a mockery in the history of the world, marched on beyond Japan, stopped at the very door of China, and put the Philippine Islands in Uncle Sam's pocket—to extend trade! And since then there is no man who has respect for the rights of humanity that can boast about the Monroe doctrine in America without feeling a pang.

I am for the Monroe doctrine, but that doctrine does not reach around the world nor include military conquest and plunder. They said they took that country because they represented manifest destiny. They were still in partnership with God, you see. Well, I thought then, and I think now, that you might possibly convince me that Jehovah had been walking along the archways of infinitude for 6,000 years waiting for Mark Hanna to make Bill McKinley President and then go to the Philippine Islands with Mauser rifles and Gatling guns to shoot salvation into those fellows. But, my God, this next inquiry comes: If you went over there to shoot salvation into them and God Almighty sent the rifles and the Gatling guns, what part of manifest destiny was to be played when the next line of transports carried 65,000 barrels of liquor? I suppose God sent that along to "teach them the way of the Lord more perfectly."

Let me give you a picture of 500 speeches I have made in the last 20 years all over this Republic. Divide the human family, as God divides them, into three great classes. The industrial world I will put in the middle. The agricultural world on the right; the business and professional world on the left. Blackstone tells us that the distinction between civilization and barbarism is in the production and distribution of life's comforts called commerce. Get that down in your hearts. Savage and barbarous people produce and distribute nothing. Production and distribution make civilization. If you allow that business and professional class to stand between this industrial family and that agricultural family and go to the mint and get the money that controls production and distribution, it will not be long until you will have the producer, the farmer, and the great industrial world just where they are now. Twenty-seven millions of this industrial class have to beg, plead, and pray at the shrine of heartless, conscienceless, cold-blooded trusts for the privilege of earning their daily bread. Here is the great family of farmers producing under a chattel mortgage one-third of the cotton raised in this Republic. Out of our 8,000,000 farmers 5,000,000 of them are tenants, and no more free land.

Two-thirds of the corn, two-thirds of the wheat, and far more than two-thirds of the cotton raised by men who do not own the soil. If 50 years of Republican rule has put us in that shape when we had an unconquered world to start with, my God, what must be the crop of misery, poverty, and want in the next 50 years? There is no longer a new world to go to, and if civilization can not turn back and banish this crowd of corporation usurpers and stop its rapacity, and mark a proper limit on the ownership of God's opportunities, then this Republic will go down in reeking ruin through anarchy and despotism.

The Gary dinners alarm me. I heard our President talk about the patriotism of the great family of employers being willing for their employees to join the Army. If he meant such as met around that festive board in that millionaire carouse of the Steel Trust—the Gary dinner—may God pity our country.

Gold itself in mountains makes the very earth barren of everything except rocks and thorns and thistles. And so it does with mankind. It drives all the mercy out of men until they have piled up uncounted millions and have their "foundations laid," and then, realizing the blood, terror, devastation, and sorrow that they have caused, seeing the shadows of age and feeling the impending curse of an avenging God, impelled by cringing remorse, they hand out a lot of their ill-gotten dollars in the hope that this will serve as fire insurance against the flames of hell. [Laughter.] I was amused at the thought of their patriotism.

It is the same patriotism that the slave driver had when he put dogs on the trail of his escaping slave, trailed him up, lashed his body into lacerating and bleeding scars, and took him back to bondage. It is the same patriotism that the crocodile has when he steals up to the bank of a stream, takes its long tail and swishes its victim into the water, and then crunches his bones. It is the same patriotism that the wolf has for sheep.

Theirs is the patriotism of every tyrannical king on earth, intensified by inordinate greed. They, without one restraining virtue or love of humanity, have their very soul wound up inside the curves of a dollar mark, and, left to their own depravity, would recrucify Christ, stone the prophets, and outrage the virgins to prolong their sway. The common people to them are but a plate of oysters, ready for them to eat when they pour the seasoning on.

We must save this country by the great middle class, who have heart-throbbing love for humanity, with an impulse and a hope. The two extremes in society have never paved the way to civilization.

After all, the worst of every war is an aftermath of the bond sharks, the legalized lords of money, surveying the wreck and ruin wrought by themselves and their cohorts. They will *administer* on the nation's estates and hold a debt payable in gold, while they retire in ease and affluence and lay tribute on the treasure and toil of the millions who survive.

But amidst all this mad clamor for a large Army and Navy, when the war-mad maniacs are telling us that our Navy is absolutely worthless, that it is a collection of hulls and hulks and antiquated instruments, I turn to the late Mr. Witherspoon, a gentleman and a judge whom I knew for 20 years, who made the experts of the United States admit that—in every measurement that makes for efficiency, effectiveness, and power—our Navy is now equal to any country on earth except England; and if the $2,000,000,000 that this Republic has expended on the Army and Navy in the last 10 years have left us without any defense, my heavens, some of you Republican leaders and bosses should tell us who buncoed us.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GARRETT). Does the gentleman from Texas yield to the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. DAVIS of Texas. Sure; I will yield for a question, but not for a stump speech. [Laughter.]

Mr. MANN. I do not make them, like the gentleman does.

Mr. DAVIS of Texas. Thank you.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman said a moment ago, I think perhaps, he would hurry along, or something of that kind. Would the gentleman like to have more time after his hour is up?

Mr. DAVIS of Texas. Thank you. I shall not want more time after the hour. I am much obliged.

Mr. MANN. I will offer the gentleman time.

Mr. DAVIS of Texas. Thank you. I would like to have known it before, because in that case I could have systematized my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas has 10 minutes yet remaining.

Mr. DAVIS of Texas. Thank you, my friends. When I once get folded up it takes some time to get unfolded. I ask, Mr. Speaker, the privilege of extending my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVIS of Texas. In appearing to-day to plead for the farmer you will find my text where God said, "Open your mouth, judge righteously, and plead the cause of the poor and the needy."

The Democratic Party is committed to an asset currency and has given the commercial man and speculator an open and short-cut road to the mint, and bound by law to an almost limitless issue of currency to these classes at a nominal cost or rate of interest.

What our millions of patient and long-suffering farmers want, expect, and demand is that they, not as speculators or jugglers with commercial paper, but as life-savers, producers, whose toil has furnished food to make the flesh and blood of civilization, and whose produce clothes the living and shrouds the dead, be allowed to go to the mint and Treasury upon the same terms as the creditor classes.

The American farmer demands protection from competition with the reckless speculators and to be freed from the gripping greed of those whom the Comptroller of Currency says have charged 1,000 per cent. When statistics show over 1,000,000 farmers' wives and daughters in the fields, in the grim sweat and swelter, for less than 50 cents a day, it is wicked to hesitate and infamous not to give them relief.

The men who stand between the producer and consumer, holding a franchise to operate public functions, public utilities, and protected factories, have robbed both producer and consumer by law. They have robbed labor because it had no means of self-employment and was at their mercy. They robbed the producer because they control the money that buys, the factories that manufacture, and the transportation that hauls his produce. In this way they have extorted billions from a helpless people, and are now combined and combining to continue their spoliation by the support of a standing army.

If the Democratic Party gives the farmers a just law, then it will deserve and receive their unstinted praise as their redeemer, their Jesus; but if the party refuses, and gives them a stone when they ask for bread, then it will deserve and receive their execration, contempt, and scorn as their Judas.

A million women in the fields form the chain gang of this Republic, the industrial tragedy of the twentieth century. The very destiny of farm life is now in the hands of Congress.

Now, you Republicans, laugh.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. At what?

Mr. DAVIS of Texas. At yourselves for causing all this misery. [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.] I was elected on a platform pledging rural credit.

A national farmers' credit and home-loan association is now a national demand by all parties and by all patriots. Wall Street influences are trying to force a system through that will send the farmer to them after the money so they can plaster him with more debt and force him to continue to feed and feast them with his toil for the use of money. If the farmer can make Wall Street safe, he can make the Government safe. Why should the farmer not have the funds as cheap as the commercial banks? I want some honest man to tell me that the farmer should be outlawed and driven from the mint, and then have the mint grind out millions, yea, billions, for the commercial and creditor class, and force Mr. Farmer to go there for it, thus making him their legal peon. We have now adopted a plan of asset currency by which the creditor class may turn in their assets, notes, bonds, etc., and have the Government issue them paper dollars at cost, taking these bonds, notes, stocks, etc., as security. I will never die satisfied until I see the farmer have the same right.

In my opening speech, 200,000 of which were distributed, I said:

We must not consider society as now existing either normal or natural. We have been vitiated, bound down by ages of oppression and plunder, and have never been allowed to develop the good or the sublime in our race.

Mankind is a creature of environment; his conscience is a pupil in the school of contact, subject to the evil as well as the good influences, and money is the most absorbing thought in the human race, and a just and righteous system of currency will do more to tone and elevate life than all else; but our present system is a relic of modified barbarism coming down from feudal times, and our country is yet filled with Shylocks who demand their pound of flesh.

We should divide our currency system into three parts, one-third as now through the reserve banks on the commercial assets of the country; one-third to the States, counties, and cities on their bonds for internal improvement; and one-third to the farmer on solvent warehouse receipts and land notes in the purchase or improvement of homes. Some such measure would confer an immeasurable blessing on the American people and make our common country a paragon of beauty.

First. It would put one-third of our paper money into circulation to the workingmen at cost and set a premium on internal improvements without loading the country with debt and taxation to be absorbed by bond sharks and great corporations.

Second. It would solve the problem of good roads and make it easy to use electric motors (autos) for overland common traffic, and make rural life contented and prosperous.

Third. It would soon interlace the Great Lakes and rivers with canals, levee the main streams, divert and control the vast overflows, and prevent all that devastation of life and property.

Fourth. It would make paved streets, waterworks, and other internal improvements for the cities easy with money from the Government mints direct to them at cost.

Fifth. It would soon make our national conservation a glorious success. We could wicker the western world with canals, impound at the base of the mountains in reservoirs the millions of cubic yards of water that come down each spring in the snow melt and save it for irrigation. These artificial lakes would in a few years moisten and humidate the atmosphere and bring about bountiful rains in summer.

Sixth. It would make our Reclamation Service an untold blessing. We could drain our swamp lands, making useful millions of acres of the best lands on earth, destroy the malarial-insect pest and convert these vast regions into happy, healthy, and prosperous homes.

Last, but not least, it would enable us to erect schools, colleges, universities all over the country with paper money at cost direct from the mint, and free our schools from the humiliation of accepting charity and tainted money from the great corporations and their sinister trust masters. We, the people, would issue the money to ourselves and pay it back to ourselves at a low nominal interest through our Treasury at Washington with the reserve banks as fiscal agents, basing these issues on land, State, county, and city bonds, the best and most stable security on earth.

Against the people's rule in all ages aristocracy has carried the red flag of anarchy or the black flag of piracy. In this country our aristocracy is created through our corporate laws and systems. But its power, arrogance, extortion, and extravagance are more intolerable and oppressive than that of the aristocrat born. If their agents and emissaries rail at me as a demagogue, I am only paying the price that all men pay who dare to defend the oppressed against the oppressor.

I am not a pessimist. I believe the world is rapidly advancing. Our material, mental, and moral progress is wonderful. Many persons grow gloomy over what they call the increase of crime and the decay of our race. This is a fallacy. They fail to consider that modern means of communication and information make it possible to see the misdeeds of the whole world yesterday portrayed to-day. It is not news to tell that 90,000,000 of people in this country behaved yesterday, but it is news to tell of a few hundred who misbehaved. It is the abnormal, unnatural, or extra conduct of man we read of. When I contrast the material progress of man, I think of Abraham sending a message across the plains of Judea on a "jack," racking off 6 miles an hour as their rapid transit, and of Ahimaaz running on foot to report the capture of Absalom to David, and then think of the fact that at a small cost we can touch a keyboard and shoot a message around the world before Lot could have gotten a courier back to Sodom to tell of his wife's collapse into a dome of salt. When I want to contrast our moral advancement, I think of St. John two decades after Christ's crucifixion standing in exile on the isle of Patmos, a criminal under Roman law for preaching the glorious gospel of a risen Redeemer. The last living member of Christ's Apostles; all the rest had lost theirs heads or had been cruelly slain by orders of government.

Then I think of the fact to-day that in every government on earth we preach the Gospel with perfect freedom. When I think of the labor troubles of to-day and the sad plight of organized labor I call to mind that shortly over a century ago, when baronial and lordly aristocracy ruled England, to be a member of a trades-union was a felony. Now organized labor is the strongest power in all Europe, and, Mr. Edison says, will soon issue the decree that will disrobe every king on the Continent and stop every wheel in motion until another Magna Charta is signed. I say, God grant the day. These and a thousand things like these give me great consolation over present affairs and great hope for the future. They tell me in undying accent that justice and right can never be shackled and bound by law, and that truth crushed to earth will surely rise again. But we must not content ourselves with the present. The man that tells you to rest contented because you are better off than your ancestors is an enemy of progress and represents the rust of civilization. Onward and upward is the road that leads to the glory of God and the grandeur of man.

I am cheerful to admit that we are far in advance of our ancestors.

> But rank injustice still prevails,
> And fills the world with strife;
> We see its outrage everywhere,
> In all the walks of life.

The slave as a slave in the South was ten times better off than his ancestors were as savage cannibals in the jungles of Africa, yet this country was baptized in blood to make way for the God-given rights of man. Lazarus is better off to-day, not because he has his full measure of opportunity under the law of God and enjoys the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, but because Dives, the millionaire of 2,000 years ago, has become Morgan the billionaire of to-day and has more crumbs to drop from his table and more dogs to lick his sores. But if we continue to charter the natural blessings of our country into the hands of special privilege and allow them by law to concentrate and combine their wealth and power, ere long there will be a few thousand men like Dives and millions of men like Lazarus; then there will not be dogs enough to go around and lick their sores and soothe their pains.

> Then outraged man in sore despair
> Will rise in resentment everywhere,
> And a million men who can't get crumbs
> Will make complaint with dynamite bombs.

We live in a land that is blessed by nature beyond conception. All the natural elements that go to sustain a happy life are bounteous. The farmer is the greatest wealth producer in civilization, and blesses the world with his crop. It is his crop that goes to the outside world and brings its gold and keeps the balance of trade in favor of American commerce. For five generations the Republic has held for its people millions of free homes, yet with all of these natural blessings millions of our most industrious people are in the midst of despair. Every avenue of advancement foreclosed against them. Great corporations control our destiny; they have forced our people into layers and strata of life and forced them to submit to the rules, domination, and ravage of an aristocracy of wealth. They have covered the land with a corporation debt so intolerable that it will make serfs of our children—most of this ruinous and enslaving debt has been obtained by fraud, forgery, and usurpation. Their power over us is overwhelming. They control our money, the lifeblood of civilization. They control our great factories. They control our transportation both on land and sea. They stand guard over all our natural resources and forbid humanity to use them except at extortionate prices. They control the millions who toil in our mines, factories, railroads; and while piling up unmeasured millions for themselves they have driven the wage earner to the lowest living wage and have him helpless at the door of despair. They are by heartless methods denying his right to organize for self-protection. They control the farmer because they control the money and combines that buy his crop and the transportation that hauls it. Their agents and attorneys sit in the seats of the mighty, making the insidious and unjust decisions of to-day the precedent for to-morrow. They have built a political bastile into which they cram the common man and liberate the corporation and its venal manager. They infest our capitols like vultures to feast upon moral decay. They keep the best brains of our bar on their pay roll in princely salary to help them pillage the land by law. Covering the earth with a loathsome and scandalous debt running into billions, they now have these assets coined into cash through an asset currency. My friends, our great labor and producing masses cry for liberation. A bounteous yield from the farmers' field sends a thrill of joy through all the business world from the bootblack to the bondholder. Yet the great blessings he has wrought for humanity become a blight, a burden, and a curse to him. His richest harvests, his greatest crops, rise like a specter of despair to haunt him with the horror of more debt and more distress while some political pimp for plutocracy yells, "Overproduction!"

A few years ago young Rockefeller was born into an inheritance that if piled up in silver dollars would require a man working 10 hours a day to live a thousand years to count it. All this wealth, coming down to him through a law of entailment, perpetuity, and monopoly, in one of the greatest corporation trusts of the age, had so calloused the young man's soul that he was defending the trusts in a lecture to his Sunday school and illustrated the trusts in the business world as the American Beauty rose in the floral world, saying that most of the buds must be pinched off and let all the sap flow into one bud. A few days after that came out I made a speech in western Nebraska. I told the audience, though cold, cruel beyond measure, the logic of his simile was correct; that we could see all over this Republic the withered buds which had been pinched off; that 40,000 honest laborers then on strike for living wages and wholesome homes represented some of the withering buds; that 5,000,000 tenant farmers represented more of the buds that were withering; that the 20,000 workingmen's wives that a school board had said were going without breakfast each day in five of our great cities that their hard-working

husbands might have meat for dinner and their children have dinner to take to school represented more of the withered buds; that the million working girls in our factories and sweatshops whom the vice commissions had said were working at such poor and paltry wages that after paying house rent, board, and laundry in a miserable existence thousands of them were forced in humility to sell their virtue for clothes, were a lot of the soft and tender buds that were being pinched off; that a hundred thousand tramps, vagrants, and outcasts were mostly the buds that had already withered and dried. Some one called out, "What about the dynamiters?" I answered, saying they were the buds with hard, stiff stems filled with thorns, and they lacerate the hand as they are pinched off. These are sad things to contemplate in a Christian land. The trusts and the Socialist Party present a serious situation and problem that must be solved. The trusts represent the despotism of our great corporations, a species of socialism led by greed and avarice for private gain, a method of collective ownership for private profit. It stifles all individual enterprises, chokes and strangles its rival, and, unrestrained, would soon make a few trusts own and control everything. This, the Socialists say, is proper, but the Government must be the trusts; that we must all work in common, own all things in common, making a heterogeneous mass of conflicting elements that, in my opinion, can never be brought in harmony; but we had as well look facts in the face. Two-thirds of our farmers are tenants now, and when they lose all hope of owning land they will vote for the Government to own it all and rent from the Government. More than two-thirds of our wage-workers must beg at the bar of some soulless trust or corporation for a place to earn their daily bread. In their helpless despair they are losing hope, and when they do they will vote for the Government to own all the means of production and distribution and force all to work for the Government. Debs, the leading Socialist, tells us the trust is an economic blessing and is here to stay, and should be owned and operated by the Government for the common good. Pierpont Morgan, king over all the regions of money and emperor over all the regions of rapacity, ordained by the Republican Party as general manager of this Republic, answered a Government inquiry, saying that the trust was here to stay, not, as Debs said, for public good, but for his good and others of his kind, and told the President of this glorious Republic that he could no more destroy the trusts than he could unscramble eggs.

I made a speech a few days after that in which I said that we might not be able to unscramble the eggs but we could see to it that Mr. Morgan, Rockefeller, and their kind should be allowed to put only a fair share of the eggs on their table after they were scrambled. Now, my friends, between the radicalism of Debs and the commercial cannibalism of Morgan there is a happy middle ground upon which stands the temple of liberty and where rest the highest attainments of civilization. The God who gave us life gave us liberty at the same time. The right to life carries with it the God-given or natural means of life, and all monopoly of land and natural resources contravene the law of God and outrage the rights of man and must be abolished. The Commissioner of Corporations, one of the important officers in our Government and one whose business it is to know facts about corporations, in speaking at Atlantic City, sounded a serious note of warning to the American people. He said in the past 15 years 200 corporations have grown to such an extent that they own in assets $22,500,000,000—own three times as much property as the total wealth of this country 10 years prior to the Civil War. These 200 corporations, owned by a few thousand persons, have extorted enough to buy seven times as many slaves as were liberated by emancipation. They have ten times money enough to buy all the kings' estates of the earth. Their power to pillage is at least 1,000 times greater than the biggest slaveholder or the most ravenous king of history. And the voluptuous splendor in which they live has never been rivaled by the richest kings of earth. These lordly trust masters and their attorneys are the masters of our destiny. We fought seven years to free ourselves from the tyranny of King George. At Bunker Hill, Brandywine, and Yorktown our forefathers poured out their blood as an oblation to liberty under the inspiring battle cry that taxation without representation was tyranny, and yet each of these 200 corporations have taken from us more every year than King George did our forefathers in 50 years. To tamely submit to this rapine and plunder and then read the Declaration of Independence on July 4 and prate about our liberty is to make mockery of the sacred sacrifices our fathers made and prove ourselves the unworthy sons of noble sires. Do you wonder at the unrest among our millions of mortgage-ridden farmers and the ceaseless clamor of discontent among our half-paid rent-ridden wage earners? I know that among the "ruling classes" speeches like these are unpopular. Men dread to confess their wrongs even to their God, and aristocracy has always become indignant at its accusers.

Abraham Lincoln, when lecturing against slavery in 1854, was sneeringly referred to as the "baboon from Illinois." Ten years later the despised baboon was recognized as one of the world's greatest patriots and penned the proclamation that burst the shackles from 3,000,000 chattel slaves. Just before the patriot died he said that he feared for the future of his country more than ever before, even in the midst of war; said that as a result of the war an era of corporations had been enthroned and would prey upon the prejudices of the war and prolong their power until liberty would be lost. Every page of history verifies that direful prophecy. When the manager of a corporation can spend $3,000 on his wife's pet dog, and smug, strap, and brace it with the finest jewels, put it in a kennel amid satin, silk, and damask that cost more than the best farm home among 5,000,000 farmers, and turn then with stoic indifference to human rights and reduce the wages of 3,000 wage earners, many of them half-paid women and girls, liberty is already lost. When the owner of a great line of railroad can sidetrack every train of cars from New York to San Francisco and run his pedigreed dogs through on a special train, and then turn and issue $50,000,000 worth of bonds on the road and pocket the cash and tax the living and mortgage the unborn to pay these bonds, we have reached a point of intolerable shame where none but the servile sycophant or beneficiaries of the outrage could be expected to be silent.

When the manager and directors of a railway, a system of great highways which they hold in trust for public good and for their stockholders and honest creditors, go behind the screens and in flagrant violation of positive laws build a lot of side lines and taps, capitalize them at ten times their cost and value, and sell them to themselves for the parent company and thus filch the parent company, rob its stockholders and creditors, walk off with the loot, leave the whole system in bankruptcy with millions of fraudulent debts as a fixed charge against the people, to be paid in exorbitant freight rates, while the looters live in luxury, we have reached a stage in corporation depravity that would make the world's greatest pirates petty thieves and highway robbers respectable rascals in comparison. To send the common crap shooters to the calaboose and poker players to prison, and then put these high-toned malefactors in our parlor as honored guests is to invite the admiration of the devil and turn the glory of God into shame. God has said, "The love of money is the root of all evil." The money question is the most absorbing question in the human mind; next to his soul's salvation, with the average man it is the most vital. Whoever controls the money of a country controls its destiny, and if the people are to control this country and run the Government for their own good they must control the issue and distribution of money. This is fundamental. The world's statesmen seem to have never learned that production is limited to consumption and consumption is limited to the average income of the average man. A great majority of our people are mechanics, wage earners, and farmers, whose labor is confiscated by a pagan, brutal, and unscrupulous economic system and by an unjust, outrageous, tyrannical money system, which starves industry and gorges indolence, caresses the covetous and greedy, pampers the rich, pauperizes the wage earner, and makes the farmer a peon. Hence we have underconsumption everywhere.

One man and a machine to-day does more work, Mr. Edison says, than a hundred slaves did in 1860. But a corporation owns the machine, hires the man, controls and directs both to its own good; hence the great corporations own all the improvements of the age, fill their own tills with unmeasured piles of wealth, and if labor becomes disobedient and refractory they shut down the plant, get their palatial yacht or palace car and glide away to a health resort, while the worker starves to submission. Or they call for the militia and have him listen to the music of the Mauser rifle or gaze down the muzzle of a Gatling gun. Thus they are masters, and the ravage goes on. The farmer has been designated "the backbone of civilization." It is his toil largely that tinsels the flummery of the great corporations with fringe of gold and fills their pockets with millions, that keeps the common merchant from the bankrupt courts and the banker doing business. You have read of heroes on the field of battle, of deeds devoted and glorious in religion, but the most self-sacrificing member of civilization is the farmer's wife. The Government work is 8 hours a day, the common laborer puts in 10 hours and counts the click of the clock on extra time. But around 5,000,000 farmers' homes day by day there is a farmer's wife who has no time limit to her toil. She rises with the early dawn and starts her ceaseless toil.

She lives in nature's open life,
With nature's native grace;
She has given the earth her greatest men,
The noblest of our race.

Yet, how few of us stop to think what her lot in life really is. The farmer's plow stops on Sunday, but the farmer's wife—

Must cook, and scrub, and wash, and rub,
And make up beds, and sweep the floor,
Just as she did the week before.

Yes; even more, for while the Lords' Day brings a thrill of joy for her piously inclined heart, it also brings a vast amount of extra work; yet, God bless her, she gets to church on time and has an innocent "Virgin Mary" smile that marks her as a consecrated Christian. We often find her weary and faint, tired of the cooking and cleaning, washing and bleaching and ironing. Canning, pickling, and preserving add fuel to the flames that consume her. The thought of lakesides and seashores gives her a veritable headache of longing, but her despoilers enjoy these blessings. In the closing scenes of her life, dressed in raiment of righteousness she stands just this side of the jasper wall that separates us from the great beyond. The evening shadows fall thick and fast, glintings of a useful life glow in her countenance. The golden gates swing ajar and she is soon to leave this great groaning, greedy world. When her last lesson of life has been recited she sees the glimmer of a crown shining in the gloaming of eternity, and when the night shadows fall, too heavy for longer toil, the dear Lord giveth his beloved sleep.

In the name of 5,000,000 farmers' wives I plead for an honest system of rural credits.

It is a fundamental principle of Democracy (though now considered in some quarters as antiquated and shelf worn) that great military establishments are inimical to the peace of nations and dangerous to the liberties of the countries which maintain them. The war in Europe confirms it. With such a danger are we confronted unless the machinations of designing interests can be exposed and their schemes headed off.

The earlier lesson which the American people drew from the horrible conflict in Europe was the true one; it was, that when a country is converted into a military camp or its people are trained to arms the spirit of military aggression predominates and war inevitably ensues; that those who fall asleep under the tramp of soldiers and awake by the fife and drum may surely be expected to tire of the quiet ways of peace to become enamored of the so-called glory of war. But selfish and conscienceless interests, taking advantage of the excitement of the hour, have falsified our country's situation and, playing upon our fears, would hurry our Government upon a program of stupendous military preparation which no party in this country has heretofore been bold enough to espouse. Spurred on to unusual activity by the passion of gain and the worship of Mammon they, by hypocritical appeals to the national pride and hobgoblins of foreign invasion, would have us believe that our safety lies in following the unhappy nations of Europe, now at each others throats destroying millions of their best and bravest, while a few grow vastly rich by feeding the bloody spirit of war. "War profits"—these words are no longer strangers to the peoples of Europe, for at last they realize that there are those who gain by their country's miseries. Of the same brood are those in our own country who see in the present war hysteria a golden opportunity to make of this country an easy customer for their munitions of war and who use the cry of the national defense as a cloak for hiding the deformity of their scheme of restoring the infamy of Republican tariffs and of breaking the back of Democracy by overloading it with the burdens of defenseless taxation; who seek to strangle the program of the Democracy for an adequate merchant marine by substituting battleships for those of commerce; who, halting at an expenditure last year of $50,000,000 to acquire peaceful ships to carry our commerce to the world, do not flinch at the expenditure of a billion of dollars for the creation of a huge Army and Navy; who strive to shut off the vision of "a new freedom" and to close the door of hope to the common people; who would answer the cry of our farmers for the establishment of farm credits by giving them in lieu the burdens of war loans and multiplied taxes to support military contracts.

Are not the times portentous when general conscription for military service in time of peace is vigorously advocated? Is not the Democratic Party in peril if a great standing army is to be created and supported by stamp taxes? Is it not time for the people to awake when merciless Shylocks gather around a famous table to wine and dine a would-be Napoleon of America and to hatch schemes and lay plans to install their satraps in power through the overthrow of the Democratic Party? The snake has not been killed, it is only scotched.

The record of achievement of the present administration is one of which the honest, plain people of the country feel justly proud. It fearlessly entered upon the task of rescuing from the hands of political and financial marauders functions of the Government which the Republican Party through 40 years of misrule had surrendered to them. It made the law, in the language of Scripture, "a terror to evildoers." It wrenched the national currency out of the hands of a band of buccaneers who had been allowed to manipulate it in the interests of private greed to breed panics, to browbeat and bankrupt enterprises which dared to contest with theirs, to swallow up competition, to restrict credit here and extend it there, and for other unholy ends. It cut the pipe line which connected special banking interests with the National Treasury and placed credit where it of right belonged, namely, on the mobile resources of the country's enterprises. Let no one believe that this was accomplished without the resistance or resentment of those who were thus unhorsed, nor any vainly imagine that the interets whose special privileges have been subjected to the knife meekly submit or have in contemplation ever to support those who applied it. They seek to destroy the Democracy.

It is said that when the war in Europe shall have ended most of the world's free wealth will be found in this country. Do not be deceived; that little squad, who constitute less than a millionth part of the country's population, but control a tenth of all its wealth, when the crucial hour strikes, will again touch knees round that famous table at Judge Gary's and lay out the plans for making sure that not much of that wealth will reach the common man.

The administration has corrected the glaring injustices of a tariff constructed to enrich privileged pets, which extorted from the consumer a dollar where a dime found its way into the National Treasury. It is a well-conceived plan of the protected interests to join in the clamor for "preparedness," hoping that in the confusion of enormous expenditures they may undermine the work of this administration and bring about the restoration of the era of graft in which they once reveled. It is a fact of glaring significance that the most excited clamor for the national defense comes from those who are hotfoot in their endeavors for a restoration of Republican tariffs and Republican measures as the means of raising the revenue to foot the bills. It is not uncommon to find a subsidized paper, which rings the changes on the "national defense," in such a hurry that it can not take time to place in a separate paragraph its plea for the restoration of protection as the only means of furnishing the revenue. For when the President suggested that a share of the cost of an enlarged Army and Navy should be laid on the Steel Trust through taxing structural steel and pig iron the trust and its allies at once took fright and resurrected the "round table" of Wall Street and got ready to put the pile of their billions behind the old régime, remembering how docile and tractable the old régime was when it was in power. It did not hesitate to suspend the laws to help a friend or to use the iron hand to crush an insurgent. A hurried note from the White House to my "Dear Mr. Attorney General" held the laws of the Nation in suspense, and the Treasury Department held horses while the Steel Trust highwayed its last competitor.

A commercialized conscience is war mad—mad for great world power—and the millionaire magi of our country are holding conclaves and forming cabals to force upon the country a stupendous program of military preparedness, hoping to put in the White House a dictator to execute it. When the war in Europe is over the war barons who build battleships and supply arms, having exhausted poor, stricken Europe, will turn to fresh fields. Their evangelism of might is already launched in the countries of this hemisphere. They plan to arm and prepare one nation, and then, pointing to its preparedness as a menace and danger to the others, urge the others to counterprepare. Did not the ammunition makers thus play battledore and shuttlecock with the countries of Europe? Are American battleship builders and gun manufacturers to be permitted to arm and prepare foreign powers and then use that preparedness to frighten us into huge outlays? Much of the clamor for preparedness has a metallic ring.

When the hysteria of the hour is over, if the country has been saddled with huge burdens which now or hereafter involves military service by compulsion in time of peace, the creation of a great continental army, to be employed to stifle the cry of labor and to crush all opposition to a military government, those responsible need not expect the American farmer, laborer, and wealth producer to humbly kneel to have the load strapped on their backs.

All history teaches that when the wealth of a nation is gathered into the hands of a few the powers of government go with it, and that the measures employed to uphold the rule of a moneyed oligarchy embrace great armies to insure submission. Thus enthroned the few, as was said by Mr. Jefferson, "run rampant and roughshod over the plundered plowman and beggared yeoman." In the swollen coffers and mercenary designs

of syndicated wealth lies the power to corrupt public opinion and debauch the electorate. These interests now own and control the electric wires that network the country and carry news. Their hands are already on the sources of information. Their power is next to supreme, and if the Democracy shall be wrecked the liberties which we enjoy will be at their sufferance. Give them an imperial army and navy, reinstate the Republican Party in power, and put a man at the head of the Nation of the restless ambitious spirit of Roosevelt, and we will have reached the beginning of the end of the rule of the people.

These war traffickers are lined up for a billion-dollar raid on the Treasury in the sacred name of national defense and carry on a systematic slander of our Army and Navy, stigmatizing it as "a thing out of date, impotent, and worthless as a power of defense." In the last 10 years we have spent something like $2,000,000,000 on the Army and Navy, a sum greater than that spent during the same period by Germany and Japan.

While men's imaginations are being excited with visions of invading armies, burning cities, tramping soldiers, fluttering flags, prancing horses, thundering battleships, belching cannon, screaming shot, and bursting shells—the pomp and splendor of war—we appeal to the sanity of the plain people and call upon them to stand steadfastly by the teachings of the founders of the Republic and the ancient landmarks of democracy.

The path of the President and of his administration during this last year of troublous times has been beset with dangers on every hand; these our enemies would increase; they are digging pitfalls for the Democratic administration and setting snares for it. They must not be permitted to defeat the hope of the people. With a fair working ship bill enacted into law and put into operation, giving to American exporters and to the products of the American producer reasonable rates for ocean transportation, and a farm-credits bill enacted and inaugurated, giving to the tillers of the soil—who, after all, are the great mudsills of society and civilization—credit based upon their resources and at rates which that great nonspeculative enterprise can afford to pay, the achievements of this administration will link the name of our chief with those of Jefferson, Jackson, and Lincoln, and so establish the Democratic Party in the confidence of the people that it will be safe against all assaults of predatory wealth. But we must not sit in the lap of the Republican Party while a great military machine is fastened upon us, for, when the system is established and the expenditures are voted as nonpartisan, the Republicans stand aside and refuse to join in supplying the funds unless we allow them to resurrect that old fraud of a protective tariff, the most indefensible measure that inordinate greed and commercial cunning have ever invented.

A Navy adequate to the country's defense is an established policy of our party; to any necessary increase of that armament we would offer no opposition, but the incomes of the rich, inheritances, and "war profits" should bear a just share of the cost and the load be lightened for the industrious poor.

Nations should never forget what God meant when he sent an envoy of angels from Heaven to shout the "Glory of God, peace on earth, good will among men" when he christened the Babe of Bethlehem the Son of God and the Saviour of man.

"The wages of sin is death" applies to nations the same as to individuals. The nations, now drunk on blood, rioting in ruinous war, are paying the death penalty because their sins have found them out. Given over to ravenous greed with a riotous aristocracy, living in luxury and lust, ruling in rapacity, making mockery of God's laws and a shameless sham of Christianity for ages, they are now reaping the harvest of their sowing. This devastating war is simply a climax, a dreadful drama of man's reign, of "man's inhumanity to man."

Fifteen millions of the best specimens of manhood in all Europe, who should be the fathers of the next generation, engaged in killing one another and pulling down the piers of civilization, but few of the common men in this work of destruction want to perform it or know its origin. These countries are in the hands of a score of individuals called rulers, kings, emperors, whose despotism degrades the race. Millions of the wretched poor watch the marching armies and wait for starvation. Common men are but mere tools for the rulers. Lovers of peace have been unable to control events because people do not control governments and operate them for public good.

This war may bring to the world such a demonstration of horror, stupidity, and awe that a mighty revulsion will make for universal peace. It may bring these kings with their ministers and chancellors to the world's bar of justice in universal judgment, convicted of the most heinous crime in history, and cost them their crowns, for which God be praised!

We find our country the produce center of the world, the greatest wealth-producing country on earth, yet my heart sinks when I see the massive piles of wealth in the hands of a privileged few who have held a franchise to fleece millions of men, and after having made them poor, ignorant, and sinful, in order to obtain, without their knowledge or consent, the products of their toil, these few, conscious of their own wrongs, now want to mesh our land with military barracks as a means of compelling submission to their further pillage.

A touch upon the heartstrings of my soul, and I hear the chimes respond:

O "dove of peace," where hast thou flown?
Is there no peace on earth?
Did the angels sing a false refrain
When they sang at our Savior's birth?
Will greed and gold forever rule
And fill the world with strife?
Is there no way to stay these wars
And reckless waste of life?
Shall gun thunders never cease
And dying millions moan,
While we feed the dogs of war
On human flesh and bone?
Then answering back from other shores
I heard the whisperings say:
We're now in the darkness that precedes
A glorious coming day;
When man shall take his murderous guns
And make of them, plowshares;
And loving God, be free from war
With all its toils and snares;
When men and women everywhere
Will love and trust each other;
And look to God as father of all
And all mankind as brother.

THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE JOSEPH A. GOULDEN.

Mr. BENNET. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the passage of the order that I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GARRETT). The gentleman from New York [Mr. BENNET] asks unanimous consent for the immediate passage of the resolution which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Ordered, That Sunday, January 23, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, be set apart for addresses upon the life, character, and public services of Hon. JOSEPH A. GOULDEN, late a Representative from the State of New York.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

Mr. FOSTER, by unanimous consent, was granted leave to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, the papers in the case of J. H. Moreland, House bill 7337, Sixty-third Congress, no adverse report having been made thereon.

He also, by unanimous consent, was granted leave to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, the papers in the case of Sophrona J. Spencer, House bill 14242, Sixty-second Congress, no adverse report having been made thereon.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. KETTNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend in the RECORD some remarks made by a Member of this House on the State of California.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California [Mr. KETTNER] asks unanimous consent to extend remarks in the RECORD by printing an address by a Member from California.

Mr. KETTNER. An address made by a Member of this House on the State of California.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. MANN. Pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman from North Carolina a question?

Mr. KITCHIN. Certainly.

Mr. MANN. It is the intention, I understand, to-morrow, after the speech of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GARDNER], to take up the water-power bill?

Mr. KITCHIN. Yes; to take up the water-power bill.

Mr. MANN. So that everybody has notice of it.

Mr. KITCHIN. Yes. I renew the motion to adjourn, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KITCHIN] moves that the House do now adjourn. The question is on agreeing to that motion.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 52 minutes p. m.), the House adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, January 7, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1. A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting copy of a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to accept, on behalf of the United States, funds for the construction of a lighting plant for the illumination of the Statue of Liberty on Bedloe Island (H. Doc. No. 496); to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

2. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of preliminary examination of Quinnipiac River, New Haven Harbor, Conn., and Mill River, New Haven Harbor, Conn., up to the Grand Avenue Bridge (H. Doc. No. 497); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

3. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Indian Creek, Vinalhaven, Me. (H. Doc. No. 498); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

4. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, in accordance with the naval appropriation act approved March 2, 1907, information in regard to the repair of vessels of the United States Navy (H. Doc. No. 499); to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

5. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting copy of letter from Superintendent of United States Capitol Buildings and Grounds reporting completion of the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum and making recommendations regarding the custodial care thereof (H. Doc. No. 500); to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

6. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of the findings of fact and conclusions in the case of Elizabeth Munday et al., sole heirs of Samuel Munday, deceased, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 501); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

7. A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copy of the findings of fact and conclusions in the case of The heirs of Frederick Hensalt *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 502); to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

8. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Current River, Mo., above Donithan (H. Doc. No. 503); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

9. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting copy of the preliminary report of the committee of supervising inspectors of the Steamboat-Inspection Service (H. Doc. No. 504); to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries and ordered to be printed.

10. A letter from the Sergeant at Arms, House of Representatives, transmitting report of receipts and disbursements by the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives (H. Doc. No. 505); to the Committee on Accounts and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. SHACKLEFORD: A bill (H. R. 7617) to provide that the Secretary of Agriculture, on behalf of the United States, shall, in certain cases, aid the States in the construction and maintenance of rural post roads; to the Committee on Roads.

By Mr. EDWARDS: A bill (H. R. 8015) to acquire additional site, enlarge, extend, remodel, and modernize the post-office and courthouse building at Savannah, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8016) to limit and define the powers of the judges of the district courts of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HASTINGS: A bill (H. R. 8017) to provide for the reduction of the rate of postage chargeable on first-class mail matter for local delivery; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. LEVER: A bill (H. R. 8018) to tax the privilege of dealing on exchanges, boards of trade, and similar places in contracts of sale of cotton for future delivery, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. EDWARDS: A bill (H. R. 8019) providing for site and public building at Sylvania, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. COX: A bill (H. R. 8020) to reduce the mileage of Members of Congress, Resident Commissioners, and Delegates; to the Committee on Mileage.

By Mr. HOWARD: A bill (H. R. 8021) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Decatur, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8022) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at East Point, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. TAGUE: A bill (H. R. 8023) to equip the Boston Navy Yard for the construction of battleships; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. COSTELLO: A bill (H. R. 8024) to make an appropriation for improvement at Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8025) to make an appropriation for improvement at Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8026) to make an appropriation for the improvement of Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. KENT: A bill (H. R. 8027) to standardize the treatment of tuberculosis in the United States, to provide Federal aid in caring for indigent tuberculous persons, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. GARRETT: A bill (H. R. 8028) to amend an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WICKERSHAM: A bill (H. R. 8029) for the protection and regulation of the fisheries of Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. HINDS: A bill (H. R. 8030) making an appropriation for the improvement of Wills Strait, Casco Bay, Me.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. JONES: A bill (H. R. 8031) to establish the Fredericksburg and Adjacent National Battle Fields Memorial Park in the State of Virginia; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8032) providing for the repair and rebuilding of the boulevard leading from Princess Anne Street, in the city of Fredericksburg, Va., to the national cemetery in Spotsylvania County, Va.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WATKINS: A bill (H. R. 8033) to amend section 162 of the act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary, approved March 3, 1911; to the Committee on Revision of the Laws.

By Mr. PLATT: A bill (H. R. 8034) authorizing the construction of a post-office building at Newburgh, N. Y.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 8035) authorizing the expenditure of $30,000 for the erection at Philadelphia, Pa., of a monument or memorial to Benjamin Franklin; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. ALEXANDER: A bill (H. R. 8036) to regulate the officering and manning of vessels subject to the inspection laws of the United States; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. FOSTER: A bill (H. R. 8037) authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver two mounted bronze or brass cannon or fieldpieces, with their carriages and a suitable outfit of cannon balls, to the Jacob E. Reed Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Newton, Ill.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GARLAND: A bill (H. R. 8038) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, and the removal of the existing Federal building in the said city of Pittsburgh; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SNELL: A bill (H. R. 8039) to authorize the Secretary of War to furnish two condemned cannon to the New York State Historical Association for use at the Crown Point Reservation, Crown Point, N. Y.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LEVER: A bill (H. R. 8040) to appropriate money to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to license and inspect warehouses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota: A bill (H. R. 8041) to create Bismarck, N. Dak., in the district of Dakota, a subport of entry; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ABERCROMBIE: A bill (H. R. 8042) to establish a University Board in the Department of the Interior; to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: A bill (H. R. 8043) providing for the homestead entry of certain lands in the State of Washington, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BENNET: A bill (H. R. 8044) to establish an auxiliary corps in the War Department; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MORIN: A bill (H. R. 8045) providing for the issuance of bonds by the United States for the defense of its coasts and shores and the protection of its people and their properties from invasion or aggressions of foreign nations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TAGUE: A bill (H. R. 8046) amending section 4500, Revised Statutes; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. LAFEAN: A bill (H. R. 8047) to increase the limit of cost of the construction of a Federal building at York, Pa.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SMITH of Idaho: A bill (H. R. 8048) for the appropriation of $250,000 additional for the destruction of predatory animals; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HENSLEY: Resolution (H. Res. 78) providing for appointment of committee to inquire into the organization, membership, etc., of certain organizations engaged in national defense and peace propaganda; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. LOUD: Resolution (H. Res. 79) providing for free transportation of relief materials and supplies on auxiliary ships of the United States Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. GREEN of Iowa: Resolution (H. Res. 80) for printing 10,000 copies of the report of the investigation of the Interstate Commerce Commission of the financial affairs of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co.; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 82) providing for the continuation of the Joint Commission to Investigate Indian Affairs; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. DILL: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 86) providing that a facsimile of the original document of the Declaration of Independence be made a public document; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. SLAYDEN: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 88) authorizing the American Society of Civil Engineers to erect a memorial to Alfred Noble in the city of Washington; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. TILSON: Memorial from the Connecticut Legislature, urging legislation to prevent dumping of dredged material in Long Island Sound; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ALLEN: A bill (H. R. 8049) granting a pension to Isaac Esley; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8050) granting an increase of pension to Susan A. Hill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 8051) granting a pension to Fred Tish; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8052) granting an increase of pension to John Toothman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8053) granting an increase of pension to Phillip W. Longstreth; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8054) granting a pension to Nettie B. Shores; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. AUSTIN: A bill (H. R. 8055) granting an increase of pension to Joseph A. M. Johnson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BLACKMON: A bill (H. R. 8056) for the relief of John T. Melvin; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BOOHER: A bill (H. R. 8057) for the relief of the legal representatives of Napoleon B. Giddings; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BRITTEN: A bill (H. R. 8058) for the relief of Oscar Samuelson; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8059) granting an increase of pension to Sigmund J. Messing; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8060) granting a pension to Mary L. Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8061) granting a pension to Sallie E. Gilkeson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8062) for the relief of the heirs of Claud Graham; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BURGESS: A bill (H. R. 8063) granting an increase of pension to Charles B. Perry; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BUTLER: A bill (H. R. 8064) granting an increase of pension to Calvin Fryer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: A bill (H. R. 8065) granting an increase of pension to Wesley Rowland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CARLIN: A bill (H. R. 8066) granting a pension to Mary E. Sanborn; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CARAWAY: A bill (H. R. 8067) to quiet the title to certain lands in the possession of G. B. Dickson, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8068) for the relief of E. C. Hornor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8069) granting an increase of pension to Nancy Ross; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CHARLES: A bill (H. R. 8070) granting a pension to Eugene H. Flanagan; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. COOPER of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 8071) granting a pension to Nettie M. Fobes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COSTELLO: A bill (H. R. 8072) granting a pension to Jennie Allen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8073) granting a pension to Mary A. Mood; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8074) granting a pension to Hannah A. Caldwell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8075) granting a pension to Catherine Longshore; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CRAGO: A bill (H. R. 8076) granting a pension to Ryan V. Eichelberger; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8077) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Wolf; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8078) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Wolf; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8079) granting an increase of pension to Sallie E. Mullin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8080) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Noffsinger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8081) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca Reed; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8082) granting an increase of pension to Josiah Fosnot; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CRISP: A bill (H. R. 8083) granting a pension to B. F. Barden; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8084) granting a pension to Ardilicy Braining; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CULLOP: A bill (H. R. 8085) granting an increase of pension to John Mallett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8086) granting an increase of pension to John M. Jackman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DANFORTH: A bill (H. R. 8087) granting an increase of pension to William Cobb; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8088) granting an increase of pension to Emily P. Zeak; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8089) for the relief of Frank Mogridge; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8090) for the relief of Jacob F. Weidner; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DICKINSON: A bill (H. R. 8091) for the relief of George W. Colbert; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DILL (by request): A bill (H. R. 8092) confirming patents heretofore issued to certain Indians in the State of Washington; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. DILLON: A bill (H. R. 8093) for the relief of Wilson M. Dent; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DOWELL: A bill (H. R. 8094) granting an increase of pension to George W. Short; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8095) granting an increase of pension to James T. Thrasher; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DRUKKER: A bill (H. R. 8096) granting a pension to William H. Adam; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FIELDS: A bill (H. R. 8097) granting an increase of pension to William C. McCracken; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8098) granting an increase of pension to James Davis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8099) granting an increase of pension to Wilder Branum; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8100) granting an increase of pension to William H. Gillum; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8101) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Hollingsworth; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8102) granting an increase of pension to Montville Cooksey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8103) granting an increase of pension to Levi H. Colburn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8104) granting an increase of pension to Thomas M. Patton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8105) granting an increase of pension to R. F. Rice; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8106) granting an increase of pension to E. B. Wilhoit; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8107) granting a pension to James H. Gilley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8108) for the relief of the legal representatives and heirs of Elizabeth Bruce, deceased, widow of the late John H. Bruce; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8109) granting a pension to Hattie Sylvia; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8110) granting an increase of pension to Margaret L. Campbell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8111) granting an increase of pension to James H. O'Brien; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8112) granting an increase of pension to John H. Ellis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8113) granting an increase of pension to Perry G. P. Bruce; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8114) for the relief of Otho Adams; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FOSTER: A bill (H. R. 8115) granting an increase of pension to Saphrona J. Spencer; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8116) for the relief of Charles Snyder; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8117) for the relief of Peter Helfman; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FOCHT: A bill (H. R. 8118) granting an increase of pension to Amos M. Stroh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8119) granting a pension to Mary E. Temple; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FULLER: A bill (H. R. 8120) granting an increase of pension to George D. Hart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GILLETT: A bill (H. R. 8121) granting a pension to Hannah R. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8122) granting an increase of pension to Peter N. Culins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8123) granting an increase of pension to John H. Sanders; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8124) granting an increase of pension to Arthur W. Blauvelt; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8125) for the relief of Dennis Frenyer; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GODWIN of North Carolina: A bill (H. R. 8126) for the relief of Thomas D. Meares, administrator of Armand D. Young, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GRAY of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 8127) granting a pension to Effie Peterman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8128) granting an increase of pension to Mary M. Julian; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAWLEY: A bill (H. R. 8129) for the relief of Lewis Montgomery; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8130) for the relief of Willis B. Morse; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. HENSLEY: A bill (H. R. 8131) granting an increase of pension to Eliza E. Sutherland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HERNANDEZ: A bill (H. R. 8132) authorizing the Secretary of War to award the congressional medal of honor to Second Lieut. Etienne de P. Bujac; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HILLIARD: A bill (H. R. 8133) granting a pension to George F. Taylor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HINDS: A bill (H. R. 8134) granting a pension to George S. Rowell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8135) granting a pension to Ammi D. Seabury; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8136) granting a pension to Philena O. Norton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8137) granting a pension to Eunice E. Dodge; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH: A bill (H. R. 8138) granting a pension to Homer D. Truax; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOWARD: A bill (H. R. 8139) for the relief of the legal representatives of James Welsman, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HULL of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 8140) granting a pension to William Herbert Fish; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUSTED: A bill (H. R. 8141) for the relief of the dependent widow of Patrick Curran, civilian employee of the Government, who was killed while in the discharge of his duties at the United States naval magazine at Iona Island, N. Y.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KELLEY: A bill (H. R. 8142) granting a pension to Carrie Atkins Coddington; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8143) granting an increase of pension to Mary Clinton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8144) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus A. Lewis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8145) for the relief of [illegible]ira D. Gregg; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 8146) granting an increase of pension to William H. Craven; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KIESS of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 8147) granting a pension to Fred Reidy; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8148) granting an increase of pension to Ola Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KREIDER: A bill (H. R. 8149) granting a pension to Mary E. Galbraith; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LESHER: A bill (H. R. 8150) granting an increase of pension to Aaron Spotts; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOUD: A bill (H. R. 8151) granting an increase of pension to Francis King; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McARTHUR: A bill (H. R. 8152) granting a pension to Martha S. Becker; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8153) granting a pension to Otto H. Staron; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8154) granting an increase of pension to Lillie E. Spaulding; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8155) granting an increase of pension to Patrick J. Hyde; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8156) granting a pension to Clara B. Lowe; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McFADDEN: A bill (H. R. 8157) granting an increase of pension to William F. Daly; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8158) granting an increase of pension to William Benjamin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MEEKER: A bill (H. R. 8159) granting a pension to Louis Becker; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MOORES of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 8160) granting an increase of pension to Martha L. Whitsit; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8161) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Hanway; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8162) granting an increase of pension to John A. Blackwell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8163) granting a pension to William H. Jones; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8164) granting a pension to Mollie W. Springer; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MORRISON: A bill (H. R. 8165) granting an increase of pension to George S. West; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8166) granting a pension to George B. Roach; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOSS of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 8167) granting a pension to Alfred J. Osborn; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NORTH: A bill (H. R. 8168) granting an increase of pension to William B. Stahl; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OLDFIELD: A bill (H. R. 8169) for the relief of the heirs of William H. Harvey, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. OVERMYER: A bill (H. R. 8170) granting an increase of pension to Joel Alldaffer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PHELAN: A bill (H. R. 8171) granting an increase of pension to Harry A. P. Mayville; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PLATT: A bill (H. R. 8172) granting a pension to James R. Bennett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8173) for the relief of the Montgomery & Erie Railway Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8174) for the relief of the Goshen & Deckertown Railway Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8175) granting a pension to Emma A. Palmer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. POWERS: A bill (H. R. 8176) granting an increase of pension to Zacharah Holland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8177) granting a pension to Stephen House; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8178) granting a pension to Sarah Scott; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PRATT: A bill (H. R. 8179) granting a pension to Samuel L. Meddaugh; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8180) granting an increase of pension to James C. Hakes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8181) granting a pension to James P. Shewman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RODENBERG: A bill (H. R. 8182) to correct the military record of Lauritz S. Rasmusson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8183) to remove the charge of desertion standing against the record of Stephen McKenzie; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8184) granting an increase of pension to William J. Rogers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8185) granting an increase of pension to Squire P. Reamer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8186) granting an increase of pension to David Luke; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8187) granting an increase of pension to James J. Ferguson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8188) granting a pension to Ivey W. Watkins; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8189) granting a pension to Edward Dzengolewski; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8190) granting a pension to Susan C. Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 8191) granting an increase of pension to Robert N. Barton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SABATH: A bill (H. R. 8192) for the relief of the United Breweries Cos., of Chicago, Ill.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SELLS: A bill (H. R. 8193) granting a pension to Andy H. Fritts; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SLEMP: A bill (H. R. 8194) granting a pension to Charles Nelms; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8195) granting a pension to Robert L. Farris; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8196) granting an increase of pension to Nathaniel L. Lawrence; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8197) for the relief of George T. Larkin; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 8198) granting a pension to Mary E. Olmsted; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Idaho: A bill (H. R. 8199) for the relief of Dora Nickerson; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Texas: A bill (H. R. 8200) for the relief of M. E. Sitters; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SNYDER: A bill (H. R. 8201) granting a pension to Elsie L. Fleegle; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STEPHENS of California: A bill (H. R. 8202) granting a pension to Sinnie Young; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 8203) to cancel the allotment of Davie Skootah on the Lummi Reservation, Wash., and reallot the lands included therein; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: A bill (H. R. 8204) for the relief of legal representatives of John T. Adkins, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. TALBOTT: A bill (H. R. 8205) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the Sanford & Brooks Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Arkansas: A bill (H. R. 8206) for the relief of Mrs. M. A. Hibbard; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. THOMPSON: A bill (H. R. 8207) granting a pension to Pearl Parker; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8208) granting a pension to Elliott C. Howe; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8209) for the relief of Morris S. Baker; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. TILSON: A bill (H. R. 8210) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Doolittle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WARD: A bill (H. R. 8211) granting an increase of pension to Henry J. Newell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WASON: A bill (H. R. 8212) for the relief of the legal representatives of George W. Soule; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. THOMAS S. WILLIAMS: A bill (H. R. 8213) granting an increase of pension to Edmund C. Park; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8214) granting an increase of pension to Ira A. Goodridge; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8215) granting an increase of pension to Carroll C. M. Frame; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8216) granting an increase of pension to Hugh M. Parkinson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8217) granting an increase of pension to Monroe J. Potts; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8218) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Berry; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota: A bill (H. R. 8219) granting a pension to George W. Widener; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8220) granting a pension to Judith E. Haskell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8221) granting a pension to Louisa Fleming; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8222) to correct the military record of A. J. Henry; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 87) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to credit the stamp account of Edward B. Craig, as collector of internal revenue of the collection district of Tennessee, in the sum of $2,034.89, being the representative value of certain internal-revenue documentary stamps which were taken from the office of said collector by an act of burglary; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER (by request): Memorial of the Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society, urging that the Pan American Conference be made permanent; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ALLEN: Petition of citizens of Glendale, Ohio, favoring taxing mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: Evidence to accompany the bill (H. R. 7669) for relief of John A. McLain; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petition of 54 merchants of Mansfield, Ohio, in favor of the so-called Stevens bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of the Ohio Private Bankers' Associations, against a stamp on bank checks; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BEALES: Memorial of the Religious Society of Friends of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, against preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CHARLES: Memorial of Schenectady (N. Y.) Board of Trade, favoring military preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petitions of sundry citizens of the thirtieth New York congressional district, favoring bill taxing mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DALE of New York: Petition of Associated Charities of Minneapolis, Minn., favoring passage of House bill 476, Kern-McGillicuddy bill, relative to compensation for injured employees of United States Government; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DARROW: Memorial of Philadelphia Branch of the National Security League, favoring national defense; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society, of Philadelphia, Pa., relative to a conference of American Republics for peace; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia, Pa., against increase of armament of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DYER: Petitions of Associated Charities of Minneapolis, Minn., and Scandinavian-Canadian Land Co., of Minneapolis, favoring passage of the Kern-McGillicuddy bill, relative to compensation for injured employees of the Government; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of the United Spanish War Veterans, Department of Tennessee, favoring bill to pension widows; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. EAGAN: Petition of Electrical Supply Jobbers' Association, favoring passage of the Stevens standard-price bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Newark Typographical Union, No. 103, relative to investigation of the treatment of the West Virginia coal miners; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petitions of Schwind & Maher, of Francitas, Tex., and North American Fruit Exchange, of New York City, favoring appropriation for fighting citrus canker; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Memorial of Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, urging adoption of the Atlantic intracoastal waterways system; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, memorial of National Association of Vicksburg Veterans, relative to appropriation for reunion at Vicksburg in 1917; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, petition of 53 cigar, tobacco, stationery, and newspaper storekeepers, protesting against internal-revenue war tax on tobacco, etc.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Yetta Kerber, of New York, protesting against the increase in tax on beer, etc.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of Sons of the Revolution, State of New York, favoring preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of Western States Reclamation Conference, favoring passage of Senate bill 6827, relative to swamp lands, etc.; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, memorial of Twenty-eighth Ward Taxpayers Protective Association, favoring passage of the Hamill bill; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. FOCHT: Evidence in support of House bill 7079, for the relief of Riley R. Zerbe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence in support of House bill 6584, for the relief of David E. Shaver; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOSTER: Petitions of sundry citizens of the State of Illinois, favoring law abolishing throughout the United States the manufacture, sale, etc., of alcoholic liquors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FULLER: Papers to accompany House bill 7096, granting an increase of pension to Adon Butler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Seattle Chamber of Commerce, concerning railway-mail pay; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, papers to accompany bill granting an increase of pension to George D. Hart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Sons of the Revolution, favoring national defense; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of 96 members of Local Union No. 1722, United Mine Workers of America, of Oglesby, Ill., against large appropriations for national defense, and for the manufacture by the Government of all necessary munitions of war; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GORDON: Petitions of James W. Brady and 885 other citizens of Cleveland, Ohio, protesting against any additional taxes on beer, etc.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HILLIARD: Petition of citizens of Merino, Colo., against militarism; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH: Evidence in support of bill for pension for Homer D. Truax; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, memorial of Friends' Boarding School, at Barnesville, Ohio, and 93 students, opposing preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of Ohio Millers' State Association, favoring law for grading grain; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, memorial of Neugart & Eberle, Bridgeport, Ohio, relative to increase of taxes on liquor traffic; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOWARD: Petition of 71 citizens of Clearfield County, Pa., for a Christian amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KINKAID: Petition of citizens of Alliance, Nebr., favoring prohibitive tax on manufacture and sale of liquors except for medicinal purpose; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LAFEAN: Memorial of Columbus (Ohio) Chamber of Commerce, relative to railway-mail pay; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. LOUD: Papers to accompany bill for increase in pension of Francis King; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NOLAN: Protest of the Society of Friends, of Pasadena, Cal., against any increase in military appropriations; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PRATT: Petition of B. Doolittle, C. H. Faust, C. W. Arnold, J. L. Beak, J. R. Thexten, and F. Cogers, all of Elmira, N. Y., protesting against the Moon bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Wilhelm H. Warns, Joseph Nitsche, Henry Otto Hauptmann, Joseph Eck, George H. Rochs, and Ernest Kaulfuss, all of Corning, N. Y., favoring embargo upon further shipment of war material; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SNYDER: Petition of Utica (N. Y.) Lodge, No. 33, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, favoring passage of House bill 437, making the "Star-Spangled Banner" the national anthem; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of sundry citizens of the thirty-third congressional district of New York, favoring bill taxing mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STEDMAN: Petition of operatives of Minneola Manufacturing Co. and King Cotton Mills, protesting against the child-labor bill; to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of Revolution Cotton Mills operatives, Greensboro, N. C., opposing child-labor bill; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. TILSON: Petition of John Elliott, of New Haven, Conn., favoring proper national-defense system; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Allan M. Osborn Camp, United Spanish War Veterans, for pensioning of Spanish War veterans; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TIMBERLAKE: Petition of Andrew Duman, Mrs. Katie Specht, Felix Stromberg, Charles W. Mayer, Mrs. A. Duman, Mrs. Angeline Stromberg, citizens of Akron, Colo., protesting against appropriations for increased armament; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TOWNER: Petition of J. L. Gardner and 152 other citizens of Leon, Iowa, protesting against the adoption of compulsory military service; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota: Memorial of Synod of the Northwest of the Reformed Church in the United States, protesting against the exportation of munitions of war; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of Jamestown, N. Dak., favoring a Federal motion-picture commission; to the Committee on Education.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, *January 7, 1916.*

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we linger this sacred moment in Thy presence at the opening of a new legislative day. We bless Thee for the fair vision that opens to our minds of a happy people surrounded by the comforts of home, prosperous in their business enterprises, in essential unity, loving liberty, honoring the law, fearing God. Grant, we pray, that no misconception of the great principles of life may mar the beautiful prospect, the glorious opening of the years to come to this happy people. Guide us in the discharge of our duties. For Christ's sake. Amen.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

PURCHASE OF SEEDS (S. DOC. NO. 234).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a detailed statement showing the place, the quantity, and price of seeds purchased and the dates of purchase, etc., which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by J. C. South, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 562) to amend the act approved June 25, 1910, authorizing a Postal Savings System, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled bill (H. R. 3681) authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas River at or near Tulsa, Okla., and it was thereupon signed by the Vice President.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Georgia relative to the development and use of water power in the South in conjunction with plans for an increase of the armaments of the Army and Navy, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a resolution adopted at the fourth annual meeting of the Council of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, held in Washington December 15, 1915, remonstrating against the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution granting the right of suffrage to women, which was referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Mr. WORKS presented a petition of sundry citizens of Colfax, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide for Government ownership of water-power utilities, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina presented memorials of sundry citizens of South Carolina, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to prohibit interstate commerce in the products of child labor, which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. KERN presented a memorial of 500 citizens of Bedford, Ind., remonstrating against a system of compulsory military service, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Indianapolis, Ind., praying for an increase in armaments, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HITCHCOCK presented a memorial of Local Union No. 243, Farmers' Cooperative and Educational Union, of Winside, Nebr., and a memorial of Local Union No. 109, Farmers' Cooperative and Educational Union, of Snyder, Nebr., remonstrating against an increase in armaments, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. McLEAN presented a petition of Time Lodge, of New Britain, Conn., praying for the placing of an embargo on munitions of war, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Sound View, Conn., remonstrating against an increase in armaments, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WEEKS presented a petition of Freja Lodge, No. 205, of New Bedford, Mass., praying for the placing of an embargo on munitions of war, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented the memorial of James M. Marden, of Roxbury, Mass., remonstrating against an increase in armaments, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Massachusetts and a petition of the Society of Sons of the Revolution of the District of Columbia, praying for an increase in armaments, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented resolutions adopted by the National Council of Congregational Churches, praying for national prohibition, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented an affidavit in support of the bill (S. 563) granting a pension to Alice R. Hutchinson, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. LODGE presented petitions of sundry citizens of Massachusetts, praying for the enactment of legislation to provide a standard price on patented and trade-marked articles, which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. HARDWICK. I present a joint resolution passed by the Legislature of Georgia, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas we believe the people of the United States should never become a warlike people, yet John Hay was right when he said, "No chip on the shoulder, no swaggering before the world, but a firm stand, and deeds when deeds are necessary"; and

Whereas we feel a national pride in that wisdom and patriotism which have so marked President Woodrow Wilson as one of the greatest and safest statesmen in the history of our country; and

Whereas in the country's plans of preparedness for national defense, as stated by President Wilson, "We can and should profit in all that we do by the experience and example that have been made obvious to us by the military and naval events of the actual present," especially in the country of Germany; and

Whereas Germany has so notably employed her natural resources for national defense and especially in the example of her taking the nitrogen from the atmosphere not only to manufacture her needed explosives but also for the fertilization of her food crops, thus making her independent of her former supply of nitrates from Chile: Therefore, by this joint resolution, be it

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Georgia:

(1) That we strongly approve and pledge ourselves to support those ideals and principles for practical and adequate preparedness so patriotically and wisely enunciated by President Wilson in his late speech before the Manhattan Club, of New York City.

(2) That any plans of preparedness for national defense which Congress may consider and finally adopt should include, so far as possible, the economic development of those natural resources of our country which will not only contribute to national defense in times of war, but to the Nation's prosperity and wealth in times of peace.

(3) Therefore we especially urge upon the Senators and Members of the lower House of Congress from the State of Georgia that they press upon the attention of President Wilson and Secretaries of War and Agriculture and urge upon the Naval and Military Committees and the Agricultural Committees of both Houses of Congress the serious consideration of the great water powers in the Chattahoochee River, the Coosa River, the Savannah and Ocmulgee Rivers, the Tallapoosa River, and notably at Mussel Shoals in the Tennessee River, which can be developed by the building of locks and dams, and not only improve the navigation of these streams, so long neglected and greatly needed, but also with these cheap water powers provide the Nation with its needed nitrates for explosives in times of war and provide the farmers with their needed nitrogen for the fertilization of their crops in times of peace.

(4) The economic importance of considering the utilization of these water powers in connection with the Nation's plans for national defense is measured by the important fact that this country has imported Chilean nitrates since the year 1867, to include 11 months of the fiscal year 1915, amounting in value to $261,990,054.86, and on these importations the manufacturing and farming interests of the United States, for the same period, paid an export duty to the country of Chile of approximately $90,000,000.

(5) That our armor-making plants; that our shipbuilding concerns; that our gunmaking plants and our powder-making factories, especially the production of nitrogen for powder making, should not be all closely concentrated in a narrow strip of country from 200 to 300 miles in length and extending on an average less than 100 miles in the interior of the country from the coast, as is now the case, from Connecticut to Virginia, and the Legislature of the State of Georgia respectfully declares that it is the duty of Congress in adopting any plan of preparedness for national defense to consider the economic development in other sections of the country, and especially in the South, where, in her navigable streams, are to be found water powers of the magnitude and cheapness that when developed will permit the largest use and scientific application of electricity through the electric furnace, which has contributed so wonderfully to Germany's national defense.

(6) That the governor of this State is hereby requested to select and name 15 representative citizens from the State of Georgia to visit Washington during the coming session of Congress and advocate the usefulness and efficiency of this joint resolution passed by the legislature of this State for economical and practical preparedness of this country for national defense.

Approved November 27, 1915.

The foregoing resolution, enacted by the General Assembly of Georgia, is signed by G. Ogden Persons, president State senate, and Wm. H. Burwell, speaker house of representatives, and approved by Gov. N. E. Harris, of the date above.

THE GEORGIA COMMITTEE.

In accordance with the attached resolution, Gov. Harris has appointed the following committee to carry out the purposes thereof: Chas. S. Barrett, Union City, president National Farmers' Union, chairman; John D. Walker, Sparta, banker, State senator from the twentieth district; S. M. Jackson, Savannah, labor leader, representative from Chatham County; S. T. Blalock, Fayetteville, banker; J. J. Brown, Bowman, farmer, president Georgia Farmers' Union; John A. Brice, Atlanta, secretary and treasurer Atlanta *Journal* Publishing Co.; Hollins N. Randolph, Atlanta, attorney at law; J. N. King, Rome, president Coosa River Association; T. F. Johnson, Jefferson, farmer; J. D. Price, Farmington, farmer and commissioner of agriculture; F. S. Etheridge, Jackson, banker, president Georgia Bankers' Association; Rev. B. D. Gray, D. D., LL. D., Atlanta, corresponding secretary Baptist Home Mission Board; Mell R. Wilkinson, Atlanta, business man, retiring president Atlanta Chamber of Commerce; R. L. Carithers, Winder, banker; J. Rice Smith, Augusta, president Georgia Chemical Works.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 1781) to correct the military record of Nathaniel Monroe, reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 30) thereon.

Mr. FLETCHER, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 1378) to amend the military record of John P. Fitzgerald, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 31) thereon.

MINING AND METALLURGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA (S. DOC. NO. 233).

Mr. SMOOT, from the Committee on Printing, reported the following resolution (S. Res. 51), which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

Resolved, That the manuscript submitted by the Senator from Utah (Mr. SMOOT), on January 6, 1916, entitled "Synopsis of conference of the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America, with various mining organizations, December 16, 1915," be printed as Senate document, and that 10,000 additional copies be printed for the use of the Senate document room.

DISTRIBUTION OF FARM PRODUCTS (S. DOC. NO. 240).

Mr. FLETCHER, from the Committee on Printing, reported the following resolution (S. Res. 52), which was considered by unanmious consent and agreed to:

Resolved, That the manuscript submitted by the Senator from Florida (Mr. FLETCHER) on January 5, 1916, entitled "Statements by Mr. David Lubin, American delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, and others, relating to distribution of farm products," be printed as a Senate document.

ADDRESS BY DR. THOMAS HUNT (S. DOC. NO. 239).

Mr. FLETCHER, from the Committee on Printing, reported the following resolution (S. Res. 53), which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

Resolved, That the manuscript submitted by the Senator from Florida (Mr. FLETCHER) on January 5, 1916, entitled "The Relation of a Permanent Agriculture to Social Welfare," an address by Dr. Thomas Forsyth Hunt, dean of the College of Agriculture, University of California, be printed as a Senate document.

THE POSTAL SERVICE (S. DOC. NO. 238).

Mr. FLETCHER, from the Committee on Printing, reported the following resolution (S. Res. 54), which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

Resolved, That the manuscript submitted by the Senator from Florida (Mr. FLETCHER) on January 5, 1916, entitled "The Postal Service and Latin American Trade," an address by Hon. Daniel C. Roper, First Assistant Postmaster General, before the Southern Commercial Congress at Charleston, S. C., December 16, 1915, be printed as a Senate document.

METRIC SYSTEM IN EXPORT TRADE.

Mr. FLETCHER, from the Committee on Printing, reported the following resolution (S. Res. 55), which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

Resolved, That the manuscript submitted by the Senator from Florida (Mr. FLETCHER) on January 6, 1916, entitled "Report on the use of the Metric System in Export Trade," by S. W. Stratton, Director of the Bureau of Standards, be printed as a Senate document, with illustrations.

COLLECTION OF GARBAGE.

Mr. FLETCHER, from the Committee on Printing, reported the following resolution (S. Res. 56), which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

Resolved, That the communication transmitted by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia on December 10, 1915, relative to the collection and disposal of garbage and other waste in the District of Columbia, be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, without printing.

STEAMER "EASTLAND."

Mr. FLETCHER, from the Committee on Printing, reported the following resolution (S. Res. 57), which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

Resolved, That the communication transmitted by the Secretary of Commerce on December 10, 1915, concerning the inquiry relative to the disaster of the steamer *Eastland*, be referred to the Committee on Commerce, without printing.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred, as follows:

By Mr. LODGE:

A bill (S. 3252) for the allowance of certain claims for indemnity for spoliations by the French prior to July 31, 1801, as reported by the Court of Claims; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KENYON:

A bill (S. 3253) to prevent the nullification of State anti-gambling laws by international or interstate transmission of race-gambling bets or of racing odds.

The VICE PRESIDENT. To which committee shall the bill be referred?

Mr. KENYON. I think possibly it should go to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, but I am perfectly satisfied to have it go to the Committee on the Judiciary or the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will send it wherever the Senator suggests.

Mr. KENYON. Let it go to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. WORKS:

A bill (S. 3254) to amend "An act to regulate the height of buildings in the District of Columbia," approved June 1, 1910; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. OVERMAN:

A bill (S. 3255) for the relief of B. H. Harrison; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 3256) to amend an act entitled "An act to prevent the disclosure of national-defense secrets," approved March 3, 1911; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 3257) for the relief of Johnston-McCubbins Investment Co.; and

A bill (S. 3258) for the reduction of the rate of postage chargeable on first-class mail matter for local delivery; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. SMITH of Georgia:

A bill (S. 3259) to defray expenses of L. K. Meldrim in certain litigation; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. PITTMAN:

A bill (S. 3260) for the relief of Fred E. Jackson (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

A bill (S. 3261) to establish an additional fish-cultural station in the State of Texas; to the Committee on Fisheries.

A bill (S. 3262) to provide for the appointment of an additional judge in the fifth judicial circuit of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STERLING:

A bill (S. 3263) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for an enlarged homestead"; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. STONE:

A bill (S. 3264) to authorize the payment of an indemnity to the Norwegian Government for the detention of three subjects of Norway in Hudson County, N. J.; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A bill (S. 3265) for the extension, remodeling, and improvement of the public building at Jefferson City, Mo.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WEEKS:

A bill (S. 3266) to refund to Mary Beecher Longyear duty collected on certain rugs or wall hangings; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 3267) placing Henry E. Rhoades, assistant engineer, United States Navy, on the retired list with advance of one grade; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 3268) for the relief of John Duggan; and

A bill (S. 3269) for the relief of Francis M. Atherton (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 3270) for the relief of the owners of the barkentine *Mabel I. Meyers* and her master and crew, and for the relief of the owners of cargo of molasses late on board said barkentine; and

A bill (S. 3271) for the relief of New England Coal & Coke Co., owner of the American barges *Emilie* and *Cassie*, and Bruusgaard, Kiosterud Dampskibsaktieselskab, owner of the Norwegian steamship *Hesperos;* to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 3272) to pension widows and minor children of officers and enlisted men who served in the War with Spain, Philippine insurrection, or in China; and

A bill (S. 3273) granting a pension to Helen G. Fairbanks (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS:

A bill (S. 3274) granting an increase of pension to Catherine C. Lay (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3275) granting an increase of pension to Mary Jane Drew;

A bill (S. 3276) granting a pension to Phoebe W. Hooper; and

A bill (S. 3277) granting a pension to Laura Belle Ewing; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LANE:

A bill (S. 3278) for the relief of Willis B. Morse; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 3279) granting a pension to Hannah Josephson; and

A bill (S. 3280) granting a pension to Louis Southworth; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NORRIS:

A bill (S. 3281) granting a pension to J. W. Jewell; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. OLIVER:

A bill (S. 3282) granting an increase of pension to George A. Blose (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McCUMBER:

A bill (S. 3283) to give a legal status to a dam constructed in the Red River of the North at Fargo, N. Dak.; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD:

A bill (S. 3284) for the relief of the estate of John L. Murphy, deceased; and

A bill (S. 3285) for the relief of the estate of Willis D. Caddell, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 3286) granting a pension to Sarah B. Scott;

A bill (S. 3287) granting an increase of pension to James T. Steele;

A bill (S. 3288) granting a pension to Robert F. Seawell; and

A bill (S. 3289) granting a pension to Elias Brown; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McLEAN:

A bill (S. 3290) for the relief of the heirs of Paul Noyes; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KERN:

A bill (S. 3291) granting a pension to Lew Wallis (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3292) granting an increase of pension to Henry F. Vogt (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3293) granting an increase of pension to Joel A. Griffin (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN (for Mr. OWEN):

A bill (S. 3294) to appropriate a sum of money to pay Rhoda Menz, W. W. Christmas, and James M. Christmas, heirs of Myra Clarke Gaines, for certain lands in Louisiana; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GALLINGER:

A bill (S. 3295) granting an increase of pension to George F. Edmunds (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CLARK of Wyoming (for Mr. WARREN):

A bill (S. 3296) to ratify, approve, and confirm an act duly enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii amending the franchise held by the Honolulu Gas Co. (Ltd.), by extending it to include all of the island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii; and

A bill (S. 3297) to ratify, approve, and confirm an act duly enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii amending the franchise held by the Hawaiian Electric Co. (Ltd.), by extending it to include all of the island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

By Mr. JAMES:

A bill (S. 3298) granting a pension to Lillie Guffey (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3299) granting a pension to Milton T. Callahan, jr. (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3300) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Lander (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3301) granting a pension to Squire O. Baker (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LODGE:

A bill (S. 3302) granting an increase of pension to Peter Soucrant (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CHILTON:

A bill (S. 3303) granting a pension to Lydia A. Heatherly (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KERN (by request):

A bill (S. 3304) concerning the exportation of alcohol and other distilled spirits (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SHAFROTH:

A bill (S. 3305) granting an increase of pension to Olive L. Baldwin; to the Committee on Pensions.

SURVEY OF WASHOUGAL SLOUGH, WASH.

Mr. JONES submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 6), which was read and referred to the Committee on Commerce:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to have a survey made and an estimate submitted as early as practicable of the cost of the improvement of Washougal Slough, Wash.

PAN AMERICAN DAY.

Mr. WILLIAMS submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 7), which was read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress of the United States would view with pleasure negotiations upon the part of the President with Central and South American countries to agree upon a day to be celebrated throughout the three Americas as Pan American Day, for the purpose of memorializing past international harmony and as a practical expression of the hope for its continuance in perpetuity.

INTERFERENCE WITH THE MAILS.

Mr. HITCHCOCK submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 58), which was read and referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish the Senate with full information showing to what extent the mails between the United States and neutral countries have been interfered with, held up, retained, or opened by Government censors of belligerent countries, and also whether any such interference has included registered letters. Also to supply the Senate with copies of correspondence between the Post Office Department and the postal authorities of belligerent countries relating to this subject. Also to advise the Senate to what extent and in what particulars belligerent countries are at the present time disregarding and violating the provisions of the International Postal Union agreement.

IMPORTATION OF DYESTUFFS.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I ask consent to have read a telegram from Thomas C. Byrne, one of the largest wholesale merchants of the West, and to have the same referred as a memorial to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

There being no objection, the telegram was read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as follows:

[Telegram.]

OMAHA, NEBR., *January 5, 1916.*

Hon. GILBERT M. HITCHCOCK,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

Dyestuff situation becomes more dangerous every day and if relief does not come both from embargo by Great Britain on shipments of logwood dyes, as well as interference with shipment of coal-tar dyes from Germany, I think inside of 90 days there will be upward of 1,000,000 operatives in textile industry and in the manufacture of garments thrown out of employment. This does not take into consideration damage to commercial interests or the inconvenience from which the general public is already suffering.

THOMAS C. BYRNE.

THE "LUSITANIA'S" MANIFEST.

Mr. JONES. I have a copy of the manifest of articles shipped on the *Lusitania*, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the paper was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Manifest of articles shipped on steamship "Lusitania," Apr. 30, 1915.

LIVERPOOL.	
Sheet brass, 260,000 pounds	$49,565
Copper, 111,762 pounds	20,955
Copper wire, 58,465 pounds	11,000
Cheese, 217,157 pounds	33,334
Beef, 342,165 pounds	30,995
Butter, 43,614 pounds	8,730
Lard, 40,003 pounds	4,000
Bacon, 185,040 pounds	18,502
Casings, 10 packages	150
Canned meat, 485 cases	1,373
Canned vegetables, 248 cases	744
Cutlery, 63 packages	10,492
Shoes, 10 packages	726
Tongues, 10 packages	224
Oysters, 205 barrels	1,025
Lubricating oil, 25 barrels	1,129
Hardware, 31 packages	742
Leather, 30 packages	16,870
Furs, 349 packages	119,220
Notions, 2 packages	974
Confectionery, 655 packages	2,823
Silverware, 8 packages	700
Precious stones, 32 packages	13,350
Jewelry, 2 packages	251
Belting, 2 packages	1,243
Automobile vehicles and parts, 5 packages	616
Electrical material, 8 packages	2,464
Machinery, 2 packages	1,386
Steel and manufactures, 8 packages	354
Copper manufactures, 138 packages	21,000
Aluminum manufactures, 144 packages	6,000
Brass manufactures, 95 packages	6,306
Iron manufactures, 33 packages	3,381
Old rubber, 7 packages	341
Military goods, 189 packages	66,221
Dry goods, 238 packages	19,086
India rubber goods, 1 package	131
Wire goods, 16 packages	771
Reclaimed rubber, 10 packages	347
Staves, 2,351 pieces	200
Brushes, 4 packages	342
Ammunition, 1,271 cases	47,624
Salt, 100 packages	125
Bronze powder, 50 cases	1,000
BRISTOL.	
Dental goods, 7 packages	2,319
Steel and manufactures, 4 packages	331
DUBLIN.	
Engines and material, 2 packages	140
GLASGOW.	
Notions, 1 package	479
KOBE.	
Liquid glue, 2 packages	124
LONDON.	
Books, 9 packages	845
Drugs, 8 packages	458
Wool yarn, 1 package	105
Shoes, 1 case	274
Bronze powder, 10 cases	687
Motor cycles and parts, 8 packages	1,650
Paintings, 1 package	2,312
Furs, 1 package	750
Printed matter, 14 packages	147
Leather, 89 cases	31,517
Cartridges and ammunition, 4,200 cases	152,400
Films, 1 case	100
Machine patterns, 3 packages	1,500
Machinery, 6 packages	1,149
Electrical machinery, 1 package	1,616
Watch material, 2 packages	2,489
Electrical material, 4 packages	3,200
Automobile vehicles and parts, 4 packages	340
Optical goods, 1 package	1,313
Dental goods, 10 packages	3,962
MANCHESTER.	
Sewing machines and parts, 20 packages	360

CITIZENSHIP OF ENLISTED MEN OF THE NAVY.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, I send to the desk and ask to have read a communication from Admiral Victor Blue in regard to the personnel of the Navy, which explains itself; also a communication from Mr. H. B. Joyce, of Seattle, Wash., which I sent to Admiral Blue and asked him to give me the facts in regard to the matter.

I think publicity should be given to these things, because there is widespread uneasiness throughout our country now in regard to our Navy's condition. Admiral Blue's letter will serve the good purpose of showing that the men behind the guns are all right, and I believe the ships are all right as far as they go. As chairman of the Naval Committee of the Senate I speak advisedly, I believe, in saying this. Our ships are as good as any in the world and I believe our sailors are as good as there are on any battle fleet now afloat.

I ask that Mr. Joyce's letter be read first.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Secretary will read.

The Secretary read as follows:

SEATTLE, WASH., *December 11, 1915.*

Hon. BENJ. F. TILLMAN,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

SIR: In view of the importance of the questions now before your honorable body, it seems that any information bearing on the subject would be valuable in arriving at a correct conclusion.

The inclosed matter, bearing on the condition of our maritime power, is offered as showing how well posted other nations are on conditions existing in this country.

An intimate acquaintance with maritime conditions on both the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, including Newfoundland and Canada, enables me to confirm the statements made in the inclosures herewith presented.

There is nothing more important in the whole question of national defense than the maritime situation in this country.

We must create a maritime population sufficient to supply trained citizen seamen and ships' officers to meet all requirements for naval and merchant-marine purposes.

To employ Asiatics or other cheaply paid alien mariners to the exclusion of citizens maritime classes will surely place this Nation in a position of naval helplessness similar to Russia in its war with Japan.

Wisely decided upon and liberally supported, a policy for national defense can be made perfect. We hope it will be done.

Respectfully, yours,

H. B. JOYCE,
1917 Ninth Avenue West, Seattle, Wash.

The London Financial News of July, 1903, contains the following:

"The full strength of the American Navy just now is, on paper, 32,000 men, but only 20,000 are actually enlisted, of whom a very large majority are alien born. The American warships having already too large a percentage of foreign material among their crews, which are made up in great part of sailors from foreign steamers and deserters from foreign warships attracted by the higher wages the United States Navy pays. The problem of manning the Navy is one of serious import to the naval chiefs. The personnel of men in the ocean fisheries of the New England coast dropped from 18,077 men in 1880 to 8,345 in 1900, of whom, be it remembered, 90 per cent are not American born."

A wide and varied experience on both coasts of America proves to me that the writer of the foregoing was well informed or had exceptional experience in connection with the subject mentioned. During all the 20 years mentioned, and for many years before, the British Government has been paying to its Royal Naval Reserves of the highest class $5 per month as service retaining fee, with extra wages for time spent in naval training at the training stations provided for the purpose.

In 1890, 137,000 men were enrolled in these Royal Naval Reserves of Great Britain, about 100,000 of whom were fishermen, the balance sailors, firemen, etc. This in 1890. All were enthusiastic in praise of the system. Their loyalty to the empire was unquestioned.

We quote further from the same article in the Financial News:

"Last year Canada had over 80,000 men engaged in her fishing industry, nearly all of whom are citizens.

"Newfoundland has some 60,000 men engaged in her fisheries, all of whom are citizens and seamen of the highest order. The fishing banks of Newfoundland are the best training ground for seamen in the world. Gloucester, Mass., it may be said, is the Grimsby of America, the seat of the American fishing industry in the North Atlantic, and the center from which the United States Navy expects to draw citizen recruits for its warships in the next maritime emergency; but, owing to the fact that nine-tenths of the men engaged in the fisheries are Newfoundlanders, Nova Scotians, Scandinavians, and other nationalities, the prospect of getting American citizens from this or any other source is regarded by competent authorities as very doubtful, the American warships having already too large a percentage of foreign material among their crews. Thus, while the tonnage of the American Navy has trebled in 20 years and the need for men has grown in proportion, the ocean fisheries have declined one-half, and Uncle Sam is decidedly worse off now than ever before as regards crewing his warships.

"Canada divides every year among her Atlantic coast fishermen the interest on $5,500,000 obtained from the United States in 1877 under an award for settlement of the fishery question.

"This bounty is a great assistance to the Canadian fishermen. The idea of a naval reserve being formed among them has always appealed very strongly to the statesmen of both countries.

The Admiralty began the experiment with Newfoundland and, it having turned out so well, Canada is about to follow this example."

During the period between 1813 and 1863 the United States paid a bounty to its codfisheries of the New England coast, in amount about $400,000, or the equivalent of $8 per man for each man yearly. This bounty was of immense value in building up the fishing and freighting trade of that period, but no action was taken toward training the men properly for naval service, so the object of the appropriation was largely missed; still the appropriation was a benefit far beyond its cost to the Nation.

Before the repeal of the bounty act of the United States, England had begun paying her naval reserves more than four times as much, an equivalent in that country greater than eight times as much on account of the difference in wages.

Since we have allowed our citizen seamen classes to be driven from the sea by our failure to properly support them and their places have been taken by men of other nations, we can now speculate on the efficiency of a navy manned by citizens of other countries or we must build up a class of citizen mariners equal to the citizen mariners of other nations by furnishing sufficient attraction for them to enter maritime pursuits and enroll themselves in the reserve forces from which the Nation can draw its necessary skilled seamen if it ever needs them. It can be done, and the volunteer seaman, with short terms of training, can be made a better all-round seaman and a far better citizen than one who has been hopelessly confined for four to eight years on a ship, with only short periods of liberty on shore during the time.

Unless we take some measure to meet the issue we may find our Navy in a condition of naval ineffectiveness similar to that of Russia in the Russo-Japanese conflict. Mariners need as much training to reach perfection in their industry as the machinist or the watchmaker.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION,
Washington, D. C., January 4, 1916.

MY DEAR SENATOR: Your letter of the 24th ultimo, inclosing a letter from Mr. H. B. Joyce, of Seattle, together with a memorandum in regard to foreigners in our Navy and in our merchant marine, is received. There is forwarded under separate cover my annual report. You will note, on page 31, tables giving all the statistics regarding citizenship of our enlisted men.

Ninety-five and forty-seven one-hundredths per cent of the total force are citizens of the United States. The remainder include mostly Filipinos and others of our insular possessions who are not eligible for citizenship in the United States, and a few Japanese and Chinese who entered the service years ago in the messman branch and who, under the law, are entitled to reenlistment.

The Navy has been Americanized by getting young men from the farms and from occupations not connected with the sea.

It is only too true that our merchant marine is filled up with foreigners, and had we depended on recruiting our men from the merchant marine we, too, would have foreign languages spoken on men-of-war, which is happily not the case.

I am sincerely glad that you are interested in Americanizing our merchant marine, for after all it is part of the national defense.

I am at present engaged in preparing recommendations which it is hoped will accomplish the purpose suggested in your letter. These will be placed before the Secretary in a few days, and if approved I will take up the matter with you and will be only too glad to furnish facts and figures.

The inclosed correspondence is herewith returned.

With best wishes of the season to you and yours, I am,

Very sincerely,

VICTOR BLUE.

Hon. B. R. TILLMAN,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

PERMANENT TARIFF COMMISSION.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an editorial from the National Monthly for January, a magazine edited by Hon. Norman E. Mack, former chairman of the Democratic national committee. It is on the subject of a permanent tariff commission.

There being no objection, the matter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EMINENT DEMOCRATS FOR TARIFF COMMISSION.

[Editorial from National Monthly for January.]

Senator GORE'S recent speech in New York, delivered before a thousand representative business men of the metropolis, is a notably strong contribution to the steadily growing volume of Democratic opinion in favor of a nonpartisan tariff commission. Among other leading Democrats who do not hesitate to express themselves in behalf of taking the tariff out of politics by a nonpolitical tariff commission, a prominent place belongs to former Gov. Cox, of Ohio.

A train of thought suggested by Senator GORE'S address, and interviews and statements of Gov. Cox, is that one of the chief disadvantages of political systems of tariff making is the uncertainty to which they subject the business man, and with him the wage earner, the farmer, the public at large, whether considered in its aspects as buyer or seller, as producer or consumer.

A tariff into which partisan considerations enter in the process of establishing its schedules, may be good, may be bad, but whether good or bad, it suffers from the handicap that the community can never be sure what changes may be impending. That, under a political tariff, is so related to the flux and reflux of party success or defeat that business must inevitably seek to guide itself by guesses as to which party will be in power. This creates doubt, tension, anxiety, timidity, all of which are disastrous to business, and when business is on tenterhooks, that spells a general condition of apprehensiveness in the country.

One of the great arguments for the new currency law, and of paramount rank in the successes it has achieved, is the stability it has imparted to the national finances.

In banking, in circulation, the country knows just what it has to expect. This is a master preventive of depression and panic.

Precisely analogous to this function of the currency law, with its Federal reserve system as a remover of uncertainty, would be the uses of a nonpartisan tariff commission, established for adjustment of tariff questions, on wholly economic and scientific lines.

Such a commission would impart stability to the tariff subject and to action consequent on it. Therewith the nonpolitical tariff commission would in the inevitable order of things, stand as a barrier against depression and panic. By taking the tariff out of politics we should have, once and always, emancipation of business from reflecting the oscillations of politics.

NORWEGIAN SHIP "INGRID" (S. DOC. NO. 237).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

At the request of the Norwegian minister at this Capital and in view of the recommendation of the Secretary of State, I transmit the latter's report and the accompanying documents relating to the claim made by the Norwegian Government in behalf of three members of the crew of the Norwegian ship *Ingrid*, and I recommend that, as an act of grace and without reference to the question of the liability of the United States, an appropriation be made to effect a settlement of this claim in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of State.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, January 7, 1916.

CARLOS HEVIA Y REYES CAVILÁN (S. DOC. NO. 235).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was

read, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, inclosing a draft of a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to permit Mr. Carlos Hevia y Reyes Cavilán, a citizen of Cuba, to receive instruction at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, at the expense of the Government of Cuba.

The Secretary of State points out that the passage of the resolution would be regarded as an act of courtesy by the Government of Cuba and that it would follow established precedents.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, January 7, 1916.

RENÉ W. PINTÓ Y WENTWORTH (S. DOC. NO. 236).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, inclosing a draft of a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to permit Mr. René W. Pintó y Wentworth, a citizen of Cuba, to receive instruction at the United States Military Academy at West Point, at the expense of the Government of Cuba.

The Secretary of State points out that the passage of the resolution would be regarded as an act of courtesy by the Government of Cuba and that it would follow established precedents.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, January 7, 1916.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

H. R. 562. An act to amend the act approved June 25, 1910, authorizing a Postal Savings System was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

FREIGHT EMBARGO IN NEW YORK CITY.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution offered by me on day before yesterday may be laid before the Senate for consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the resolution of the Senator from Montana, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution (S. Res. 43), as follows:

Whereas it is a notorious fact that for weeks there has been a serious congestion of freight in the terminals and yards of all of the trunk-line railways entering the port of New York City; and

Whereas thousands of loaded freight cars have been standing in said yards and terminals and on sidings of said trunk-line railroads with great damage and injury to business men and shippers of the country, as well as to the railroads themselves; and

Whereas all or some of the leading trunk-line railroads have declared embargoes upon further shipments of freight into the port of New York; and

Whereas similar conditions are reported as to other ports, and the situation has become so serious as gravely to menace not only our foreign trade but the domestic trade of the country, manufacturing industries having difficulty in receiving supplies of needed raw materials on the one hand, and being unable to make prompt shipments of their finished product on the other; and

Whereas shippers throughout the country are suffering delays, inconvenience, and actual losses because of these conditions; and

Whereas it is asserted that the principal reason for such freight congestion and for such railroad embargoes is the lack of ships to carry on the foreign commerce of the United States; and

Whereas the ocean freight rates, even on such ships as are available, have increased since the outbreak of the European war from normal to as high as 1,500 per cent, thus imposing a serious handicap on the commerce of the United States, such ocean freight rates being so high as to preclude foreign commerce in certain articles of American production; and

Whereas American commerce is to-day dependent almost wholly upon ships of foreign registry; and

Whereas such ships are more or less under the control of their respective Governments, which, in turn, are quite naturally employing them primarily for the benefit of their interests, regardless of the rights and interests of American commerce; and

Whereas the situation has become so grave that it is imperative that all of the facts shall be developed in order that the problem may be fully understood and dealt with: Therefore be it

Resolved, That a special committee of five Members of the Senate be appointed by the President of the Senate, with authority to investigate and report upon the existing freight blockade and embargoes on the trunk-line railroads entering the port of New York City and other ports where like conditions may be disclosed; the reasons for such blockade and embargoes; the effect of the same upon the foreign and domestic commerce of the United States; the extent to which the same is occasioned by a lack of ocean transportation facilities at and from such ports; the reasons for such insufficient shipping or ocean transportation facilities; the ocean freight rates now being charged as compared with the rates existing at the time of the outbreak of the European war in 1914; the extent to which discriminations are being practiced by shipowners and carriers as between American products and commodities, and the reasons therefor, and, generally, to investigate the shipping conditions as related to any and all of the ports of the United States and as between said ports and foreign countries. Said special committee is hereby given full power and authority to summon witnesses, to compel the production of books and papers, to employ counsel, and to take any and all steps that may be necessary to carry out and effectuate the purposes and objects of this resolution.

Said special committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is further authorized to employ a stenographer, at a price not to exceed $1 per printed page, to report such hearings as may be had in connection with the subject pending before the said committee; that the committee may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate; and the expenses thereof shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Montana yield to the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. WALSH. I yield.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. When the resolution of the Senator was read the day he submitted it, I was inclined to ask him, and I ask him now, why should not the investigation contemplated by the resolution be made by the Interstate Commerce Commission instead of, as is proposed, by a special committee of the Senate?

Mr. WALSH. It was my intention to consider that question, but I am pleased now to say that there are, to my mind, some good reasons why an investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission would not be sufficiently comprehensive in its scope. I may say to the Senator from Connecticut that the Interstate Commerce Commission is now conducting an investigation into certain aspects of the conditions to which the resolution makes reference.

Mr. President, I do not desire to say much touching the matters to which the resolution refers, except to call the attention of Senators in a rather specific way to the conditions that prevail. In a general way, they are known through newspaper reports to the country and to the Senate. Unfortunately, they seem to have taken on a character more or less permanent. Away back last spring, under date of March 9, the Washington Post had an editorial as follows:

A DEPLORABLE SITUATION FOR OUR EXPORT TRADE.

[The Washington Post, Tuesday, Mar. 9, 1915.]

Our docks and railway terminals at our Atlantic and Gulf ports are blocked with freights ready for export.

Three thousand cars of wheat at Jersey City terminals alone are awaiting cargo space upon the ocean.

Millions of dollars' worth of our agricultural products, millions of dollars' worth of outputs of our shops and factories, millions of dollars' worth of the products of our mills, our furnaces, and our mines, blockaded, embargoed, for lack of ocean vessels.

What an object lesson to the business men of the United States!

What an object lesson to the farmers, to the merchants, to the manufacturers, to the workingmen, to the entire population of this supposedly free and independent nation!

What a rebuke to the Republican and the Democratic Parties, which have promised the country its own merchant marine for the past 40 years, and both of them failed to provide it.

We are told that no mail may go to Europe for the next seven days.

We are told that no steamships will be available for a week to transport our shipments destined for western Europe.

We are waiting for vessels owned by our commercial competitors to move our commodities to foreign markets.

What a deplorable situation for the most powerful Republic of the globe.

And our legislators listen to the siren song of foreign shipping combines, and foreign financial interests, and the domestic representatives of these, and keep tight the shackles upon the growth and development of the foreign trade of the United States.

It is time that our people change all this.

It is time the business of this country be made independent of its foreign competitors for the markets of the world.

Canada has just established the service of a line of 18 steamships from Halifax to France.

New York, the shipping metropolis of the world, waits for British, French, and other foreign vessels to relieve it from freight congestion.

It is time for the people of the United States to demand that Congress legislate for them, and not for the financial, commercial, industrial, and shipping combines of Europe.

This question of an American merchant marine is a national question to be solved by and for the people of the United States.

It is not a question for foreign nations, for the domestic agents of foreign nations, for the representatives of foreign interests to advise in or to interfere with.

The United States needs its own merchant marine; it needs it now; it will need it every week, every month, every year of the future time, and no political party nor any political leader that opposes such marine can be regarded as pro-American in such action or such views.

I have good reason to believe that the conditions as outlined in this editorial even at the time that it was written were scarcely such as to justify in full the comment that was made, and whatever they were, they were thereafter and during the course of the summer much alleviated; but they have recurred in an exaggerated and more intensive form, while the situation does not seem to be relieved as readily as it was in the spring.

I send to the desk, and ask to have read, a dispatch appearing in the Post, under date of November 26, from New York, outlining the conditions as they prevailed some six weeks or two months ago.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

NEW YORK IN PERIL OF A BIG FOOD SHORTAGE AS RESULT OF WAR—AVALANCHE OF FREIGHT FOR EXPORT CAUSES SERIOUS LACK OF PROVISIONS—FIFTY THOUSAND CARS CHOKE YARDS—FIVE TIMES MORE SHIPS ARE NEEDED TO RELIEVE CONGESTION AT PIERS.

NEW YORK, *November 26.*

The land and water transportation routes leading into New York are facing the greatest freight congestion known in their history.

The situation is so serious that if New York should be visited with even so brief a blizzard as the one of the late winter of 1914 the city would come nearer to a food famine than it ever has before.

An avalanche of freight for export is pouring into New York's terminals and piers. Consequently, the supply of staple foodstuffs for local customers is at a low point.

The chief cause of this condition of affairs is the enormous growth of the export trade of the United States, on which has been piled up a growing domestic business that gives promise of outdoing all records.

When the United States undertook to furnish food, clothing, and military supplies to the governments of Europe at the outbreak of the war this country became something like a huge irrigating system, with New York as the dam and its docks as the sluiceways through which the waters of our commerce could be distributed into the subsidiary channels of ocean-going ships.

ALL SECTIONS SEND GOODS.

From New England mills, from Pennsylvania factories, from plants in the Middle West and South, manufactured goods began to flow as brooks, streams, and rivers of freight into the eastbound railway systems of the country. On top of this came the natural products of the country—wheat and citrus fruits from the West, lumber, and a thousand and one things—to feed and shelter Europe's war-busy peoples.

The port of New York had to serve as the great dam behind which all these products were to be impounded before being turned into the subsidiary channels. The docks were the sluices through which this enormous mass of export material must be passed down into the holds of waiting ships. So many ships came to carry goods away there was no room for them, the freight began to pile up on wharves and terminals, and freight cars began to lengthen their lines on sidings until the present climax came.

NEEDS FOR SHIPS.

At the present time there is five times as much freight ready for export in the port of New York as the waiting ships can take. In and around the city there are 50,000 freight cars standing, which is twice as many as the amount of freight-car shortage reported for the rest of the country.

Wherever one goes around the waterfront of Manhattan, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Staten Island there is the same picture, repeated over and over again, of a lot of pygmies toiling away at removing mountains of freight on which they seem to make no impression whatever. And conditions are so bad that traffic managers are asking for all kinds of extensions of time for delivering local freight.

GERMAN DOCKS ARE IDLE.

A broken journey northward through the freight terminals make this panorama of freight congestion even more impressive. Passing backward and forward across the ferries, the enormous amount of traffic going on in the North River was noticeable, the only blank spot in all this maritime activity being along the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyds piers, where interned ships are lying idle.

West Street, up to Fourteenth Street, in Manhattan, is a vast jumble of freight, trucks, exasperated drivers, and traffic policemen, trying to keep something like order in the welter of vehicular movement.

The upper West Side of Manhattan's river front has two evidences of crowded condition of the harbor, for north of the Fort Lee Ferry there are two Hamburg-American liners tied up at a pier there for the first time in history, the company having moved them from its South Brooklyn docks to rent the space to a line of neutral ships that can carry cargo to Europe which the German-owned boats can not.

Down along the East River waterfront the mass of freight and trucks seems quite as bad as along West Street, while the confusion of river craft is much worse.

Owing to the fact that there are more ocean-going ships berthed along the Brooklyn waterfront than ever before, there is an extraordinary number of lighters and car floats in and around those docks.

Over on the Manhattan side of the East River there was a swarm of river craft in front of the Ward Line piers that looked as if some terrific storm had thrown the tugs, barges, and lighters there in inextricable confusion.

All sorts of expedients have been suggested by freight-traffic managers to relieve this situation, including embargoes on eastbound goods from the Far and Middle West, and the fixing of charges for cars held in New York terminals longer than 15 days.

OCEAN CARRIERS REQUIRED.

But no one knows whether the last-named expedient will help the situation much, while the mention of the word embargo in connection with freight movements raises objections by shippers and railways.

Only one cure for the situation seems possible, and that is the coming into the port of New York at once of five times as many empty ships as are here now. And with present conditions in the ocean-carrying trade that possible cure is impossible.

So long as the present enormous export and domestic business exists, just so long will the freight congestion around New York continue to remain the worst it has ever known.

Mr. WALSH. The threatened embargoes anticipated by the article have been laid by practically every line entering the city of New York. The article just read advises us that about November 26 as many as 50,000 cars were standing on the sidetracks in the yards about that great port and that no impression was being made upon the congested condition. The New York World of December 25 asserts that on that date the number had increased until it had reached the enormous total of 150,000 cars. Can we appreciate, can we comprehend, what that means? It signifies the equivalent of a train of cars reaching from the city of New York to Chicago. So many and more are congregated in the terminals and yards about New York awaiting disposition.

The conditions are detailed in a dispatch from New York to the Chicago Tribune under date of December 17, which reads as follows:

Practically every railroad connecting Chicago with the Atlantic seaboard yesterday placed an embargo on all shipments for export purposes. Only perishable goods, such as fresh meat and other foodstuffs, are exempt.

Lack of ocean-going vessels and an unparalleled congested condition of the freight yards and docks at the principal seaports in the East are given as the reason.

Loaded freight cars by the thousands are standing on every available siding for miles outside of New York. Warehouses and elevators at the eastern ports are choked up with grain, and freight houses are packed to the roofs with shipments of all kinds.

The embargo is placed principally against grain, 4,000 cars of which are said to be awaiting shipment at eastern ports.

THESE LINES ARE AFFECTED.

The railroads which have issued embargoes out of Chicago are: New York Central, Wabash, Pennsylvania, Erie, Lehigh Valley, Norfolk & Western, Baltimore & Ohio, Lackawanna.

OCEAN EQUIPMENT SHORT.

"The fault does not lie with the railroads," explained J. S. Browne, head of the traffic department of the board of trade, "but with insufficient ocean shipping facilities. The warehouses and elevators at Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Buffalo, and Newport News are overloaded. The eastern terminals are so choked it will be impossible for the railroads to handle any more shipments from the Central West until things are cleared up. The embargo not only applies to grain, but has been extended to steel, flour, and other exports by some of the roads as well."

And of similar import is a dispatch sent to the Louisville Courier-Journal, under date of December 21, as follows:

The committee representing all trunk-line railroads leading into New York announced to-day that the freight embargoes declared by the many roads have failed to ameliorate the traffic congestion, there being approximately 50,000 cars destined for New York on lines or at terminals.

Acting on this, the Pennsylvania, New York Central, and Lehigh Valley to-day declared additional stringent embargoes on freight consigned to New York for export or coastwise shipment.

The Pennsylvania extended its recent embargo on virtually all freight for export, coastwise or domestic deliveries, except dressed meats, other perishable freight and food products to include shipments originating on the Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington, and West Jersey & Seashore Railroads.

The New York Central declared an embargo on all carload freight except live stock, grain, fresh meat, provisions, and munitions.

The Lehigh Valley declared an embargo on all eastbound freight from connecting lines excepting flour and grain products, live stock, dressed meats, perishable freight, coal, coke, fuel, oil, and provisions.

That the evil and the loss extend to all parts of the country and is not confined to any particular section is disclosed by the substance of a later telegram from Baltimore to the New York World, under date of January 3, as follows:

The Western Maryland Railroad to-day issued an order, effective at the close of business to-morrow, placing an embargo until further notice on all shipments of grain to this port for export. There are nearly 2,000,000 bushels of grain in storage here awaiting ships.

Mr. President, while it is perfectly obvious that the principal factor in this remarkable congestion is the want of necessary ships for carrying the export trade, the conditions can not be assigned altogether to that cause. Indeed, they are to a very large extent somewhat obscure. I have a communication from a leading railroad man conversant with the situation who has this to say concerning the conditions and the causes——

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Montana yield to the Senator from Texas?

Mr. WALSH. I do.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I simply rose to say that there is general complaint among the farmers of my section as to the lack of shipping facilities for cotton. A large farmers' organization, the Farmers' Union, is sending a delegation here now to see if something can not be done to relieve the situation.

Mr. WALSH. The letter contains the following. It is under date of January 4:

We see no immediate change in the condition, as the surplus has not yet been absorbed, and the exporting is about the same rate per day as formerly, and it requires several days, or even weeks, for an embargo to afford material relief owing to the long distances to the originating points of the freight. It is difficult to give an analysis of the causes to determine to what extent the embargo is occasioned by lack of ships. That appears, of course, to be one of the primary causes. There appear to be, however, many other causes beyond our knowledge. You appreciate, of course, that many of the ships belong to the belligerent nations, and they are sent to the various ports to obtain certain commodities for their particular needs, and there appears to be considerable delay in doing this. Instead of taking on a general cargo and departing, the ocean shipping is for the foreign interests, and it is beyond our power to expedite it.

An inquiry into certain features of the problem is now being conducted by the Interstate Commerce Commission. A preliminary report has been received by the commission, containing

a paragraph advancing views that are interesting and important to have in mind at this time. It is as follows:

The present congestion is the result of a combination of circumstances. It began with the freight handlers' strike of last September. The closing of the Panama Canal has been a contributing cause. But the most important cause is the unprecedented volume of export traffic, a large part of which has been consigned to New York without space having been previously engaged on the steamers. War munitions are being sold cash f. o. b. bill of lading, by which is meant that the shippers receive cash for the goods as soon as they obtain the bill of lading from the railroad. This, of course, tends to encourage shippers to unload the freight upon the railroads, which in turn causes congestion. There is also an unusual amount of freight consigned to foreign ports to which there are no regular sailings, most of this commerce having been heretofore handled by England, Germany, and France. Much of the trouble is due to the lack of lighterage facilities in New York Harbor, and it is quite generally believed that the lighterage facilities were inadequate even in normal times. While a great many steamers have been overbooked and are consequently unable to take all the freight for which they contracted, there are many cases where steamers with ample space have been delayed because no lighters could be secured to deliver the freight to them. In New York the railroads as a rule furnish the lighters and are required to deliver the freight at shipments. They can not deliver to steamers, however, until permits or orders are issued. It has even happened that after permits have been issued by the steamers they have declined to take the freight tendered, because of later instructions received from certain foreign Governments to take only war munitions. It is rumored that some of these orders are based upon cable advices received through J. P. Morgan & Co.

The situation seems to be particularly burdensome in New England—so much so that the President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. recently addressed to the Interstate Commerce Commission a communication which is substantially a confession of total inability to deal with the situation. It is so important in many aspects that I am sending it to the desk, and ask that it may be read for the information of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection, the Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

THE NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD CO.,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
South Station, Boston, December 28, 1915.

To the INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION; PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF CONNECTICUT; PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF MASSACHUSETTS; PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, FIRST DISTRICT, OF NEW YORK; PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, SECOND DISTRICT, OF NEW YORK; PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF RHODE ISLAND:

I desire to submit to you on behalf of the New Haven Co. and its allied lines a statement about present conditions due to congestion of business on its own lines, congestion in and around New York Harbor, and on many of its connecting lines, conditions which have been made much worse by the great storm of December 13–14, which seriously reduced the ability of the railroads to give a maximum amount of service with the facilities at hand, and by the storm of December 26, which did much damage and destroyed and retarded the work of restoring wire communication by telegraph and telephone, and of clearing the road of delayed freight. Prior to the great storm of December 13–14 the New Haven road, with facilities that in many places are wholly inadequate, had been doing the largest volume of business in its history, and has been performing a task in handling that business which is taxing its physical facilities. The volume of business may be evidenced by the following figures showing the number of cars of freight loaded locally on New Haven rails and the number of loaded cars received from connections for the first eight days of a number of months in 1915 as compared with the same eight days in the same months in 1914 and 1913:

	1915	1914	1913
August	40,824	40,932	42,829
September	42,484	39,626	39,487
October	47,361	43,360	44,673
November	47,766	39,176	45,621
December	50,677	37,748	44,198

The New Haven road has on its rails to-day nearly 46,000 freight cars, which is about 8,000 cars more than it had a year ago and 12,000 more than in December, 1913. The result is that its tracks, terminals, and other facilities are congested at many places. There are more than 12,000 loaded cars awaiting the discharge of their freight, but the owners of the freight are having some of the same difficulty that the New Haven is having, because their own facilities are inadequate in places and cars are not released promptly. To-day, on account of storms and congestion, connecting lines have more than 8,000 loads for delivery, mostly at New York and via the Poughkeepsie Bridge, as soon as this company can handle them.

It is interesting to note that the New Haven, with 4,535 miles of tracks, including main-line running tracks, side tracks, and yards, had during the first eight days of December 50,677 new loads, while the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system, extending through 10 States, with 12,869 miles of trackage, during the same week had 48,230 cars. These figures indicate how large the New England freight business is. In addition, the passenger train service is much heavier than on a railroad like the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and makes the problem of furnishing transportation in sufficient quantity and of satisfactory quality under the present unusual and congested conditions that much more difficult.

For reasons that need not be outlined in this letter the New Haven has not been able to add materially to its facilities during the last few years, particularly during the last two, when the company has been going through a period of depression, investigation, readjustment, and reconstruction of its financial and corporate status. Improvements have been authorized, not including equipment, which are being made as rapidly as men, material, and weather will permit, that will cost nearly $5,000,000. In addition to this, very large sums should be spent, if money can be obtained, for additions to tracks, bridges, terminals, engine facilities, and motive power, both steam and electric.

In spite of financial troubles the freight equipment of the company is in much better shape than it was a year ago. A year ago there were 4,800 freight cars in bad order, and now there are less than 1,600, a marked improvement, and a number not far from the minimum that may be expected with 46,000 cars on the road. The company has placed orders for 33 powerful freight locomotives, to be delivered in January and February, and 500 coal cars, which are promised in March, costing about $1,500,000.

The company has tried to relieve its rail lines just so far as it could by diverting busineses to its boat lines, but here again it has not been able to add to its facilities because of the uncertainty surrounding the future of the boat lines. The company considered very seriously placing an order nearly a year ago for two additional freight steamers to run on Long Island Sound, but it did not feel that it had the right to borrow the large sum of money necessary, considering the fact that within a comparatively short time the company might be ordered, under the Panama Canal act, to dispose of all its water lines. The relief, therefore, given by the boats is not as great as the company would like.

There comes a time when the volume of business that is being done by a man, a steel mill, a hotel, and a railroad is more than the physical ability of the man or the enterprise to carry on successfully, and in such cases the part of prudence is to state the case frankly to customers and patrons and to explain why there is delay in furnishing goods, accommodation, or service. It looks to-day as if for the time being the New Haven road can do no more than it is doing, and that it may have to withdraw temporarily from some kinds of business.

The management of the New Haven earnestly hopes that the result of the efforts now being made on its own road and on its connecting lines will permit the present large volume of business to continue and that it will be necessary to put out so-called "embargoes" and curtail service for only limited periods of time, but it feels that it should state to you the situation that is confronting it at the present time, a condition brought about by causes that are beyond its control. The management will be glad to receive any suggestions from you, who represent both the public and the railroads, as to steps that can be taken.

Respectfully submitted.

HOWARD ELLIOTT,
Chairman and President.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, the business loss the country has already suffered by reason of this deplorable condition can be very readily imagined to have run into the millions. The testimony submitted speaks so eloquently it is quite unnecessary, I am sure, to say anything to move the Senate to take some action in the premises. Obviously, full information is the first requisite of any attempt, by legislation or otherwise, to relieve the situation. It is, I dare say, simply a question as to the channel through which this information ought to be sought. While many of the causes apparently fall within the scope of investigations that may be very properly carried on by the Interstate Commerce Commission, it seems to be conceded upon all hands that the primary cause is the want of ships. That cause seems to be continually acquiring force and strength. Into that field, I take it, the ordinary powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission will not permit it to go.

I likewise feel, Mr. President, that the condition requires immediate action, and therefore it was my opinion that it could be more effectually and more speedily secured through a special committee charged with this duty and that would have no further duties to divert its attention from the subject.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I think unquestionably this situation is a very serious one not only with regard to commerce in New York and Boston and Philadelphia and other ports in that region, but it is important to the whole country. It really assumes the dignity of international importance.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH] has furnished sufficient evidence, I think, to show what the situation really is, but perhaps it would not be out of place to add just a few facts in connection with what he has said by way of verifying statements which have been made in the newspapers, and also furnishing additional corroborative statements by those who have investigated the subject.

I find that on November 30 last the collector of the port of New York, in reporting to the Secretary of the Treasury, after mentioning the number of cars on the sidetracks there, says:

The cars above referred to may be said to contain general merchandise, chiefly of American production, steel products and war munitions predominating. This large number of cars constitutes a practically unprecedented congestion which may be ascribed to different causes, but the great predominating cause is the lack of vessels to carry the freight. This lack is caused by the withdrawal of vessels ordinarily engaged in commerce; the complete withdrawal of the German and Austrian commercial fleets; and in a smaller degree the destruction of commercial vessels by mines and submarines. An expert shipping authority at this port has estimated the losses from the above causes as at least 60 per cent of the commercial tonnage of the world.

The collector further stated at that time that—

It should be realized that the actual conditions of to-day would be duplicated to-morrow or the next day, since there are held outside of the immediate district of New York thousands of cars awaiting opportunity for entry here. Under the circumstances it is my opinion that the present export tonnage facilities do not meet more than 25 per cent of the present demand. Experts state that the congestion at this port will increase in the near future, and that ocean freight rates will be higher than ever before.

I will add that the collector of the port at Boston also, as late as December 15, 1915, submitted a report on conditions there, and among other things he says:

That exporters and the secretaries of commercial organizations interested in foreign trade are practically unanimous in declaring that the opportunities for American merchants to engage in overseas commerce were never brighter than at present, and the local Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce reports that it is estimated that at least 100 firms previously not interested in foreign markets for their products have gone into this branch in earnest, and that about 10 commission houses have been established during 1915 for exporting New England made goods.

* * * * * * *

Exporters complain of the exceedingly high freight rates quoted by steamship agents, the percentage of increase from July 1, 1913, to December 1, 1915, being on provisions, 309 per cent; on cotton, 400 per cent; on flour, 400 per cent; and on grain, 1,166 per cent.

* * * * * * *

Six of the seven steamship agents admit that there is a shortage of ocean steamer tonnage at this port.

Of course that undoubtedly has a great deal to do with the situation, but it goes back further to two fundamental fallacies which, unfortunately, found lodgment in the minds of the people of this country and which, unfortunately, had a certain basis of truth. One was that our people could better employ their capital in something else than in shipping, and that it was cheaper and more economical to let the foreigner furnish the ships to carry on our foreign trade. The other was that the consignee paid the freight; that it made no difference about the rate, because the party who received the goods and bought the goods and had them delivered to him always paid the freight. These, I say, are two original fallacies to which we may trace, in a large measure, the present situation.

Referring to this subject in a recent article in the Scientific American, Mr. Herbert T. Wade, after discussing the conditions in the ports which I have just mentioned, says, among other things:

With their New York freight yards and sidings filled with cars they could not dispose of, the railways adopted the heroic measure of declaring embargoes or refusing to accept freight. Thus the Lackawanna applied its embargo to all shipments free on board at New York for reshipment abroad, because on its line between Scranton and New York, when the order was issued, there were not less than 6,000 cars loaded with export freight, as compared with less than 2,000 cars which would have been between these points under normal conditions. Later in the month it was announced that embargoes had been declared on flour and timber for export under through bills of lading by the New York Central, the Erie, the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Lackawanna, the Lehigh Valley, and the Pennsylvania.

The congestion was not confined to New York. The Pennsylvania also found it necessary to place embargoes at the ports of Philadelphia and Baltimore on export grain. In addition to the 1,000,000 bushels of grain in the new and spacious Girard Point elevator at Philadelphia on the evening of November 28, there were 1,778 cars, 2,600,000 bushels of export grain, on hand to go through the elevator. Of these cars 453 were standing in the Girard Point district, and the others were held at points west of Philadelphia. At this time there were six ships at the port of Philadelphia loading grain, six waiting to load, and four others were expected. Likewise in the Baltimore elevator of the same railroad there were 2,000,000 bushels of grain in storage, and 2,629 cars with 4,240,000 bushels of export grain on hand, destined to go through that elevator. Of this number 940 were at Baltimore, while the remainder were held at various points on the Baltimore and other divisions.

On December 15 the railways declared further embargoes chiefly affecting export shipment, but dealing also with freight requiring lighterage in New York Harbor.

This is an article on that subject in the Scientific American of December 25, 1915; and the author, Mr. Herbert T. Wade, further says, in which it seems to me we ought to agree, that it is a matter not merely of local interest but of Nation-wide interest. In discussing the subject further, he says:

During the months of November and December there has been experienced on the eastern seaboard and especially at the port of New York and on the railways entering the various terminals about the harbor a serious condition of freight congestion to an extent never before realized. At the middle of December it was reported that some 45,000 cars, over twice the amount of the car shortage for the entire United States, were tied up in the vicinity of New York City, and that there was ready for export at New York Harbor five times as much freight as available vessels could take. Grain elevators were filled to capacity, piers and docks were piled high with merchandise, and thousands of cars were used as warehouses at a time when there was a general shortage of cars throughout the United States.

This congestion of freight cars laden with commodities designed both for foreign shipment and for home consumption in the freight terminals in and about New York City, as well as along the rail approaches to the metropolis, involves a situation full of broad significance and possesses far more than local interest.

* * * * * * *

In addition, there is a national question of no small commercial importance, for this congestion of freight prevents not only the movement of material from interior points to seaboard but, by producing a shortage of cars and curtailing distribution, it tends to cripple the normal commerce of the country, which, after a period of depression, is now increasing to a most satisfactory degree. Any shortage of freight cars at this time is a matter of widespread and serious national interest.

* * * * * * *

The exports to Europe, it must be understood, have not been exclusively war material. Grain cargoes have been large and frequent, and there has been a demand in excess of the supply of steamers for grain as well as for coal, timber, and general cargo.

This condition extends, as the Senator from Texas [Mr. SHEPPARD] has mentioned, even to that State—in fact, to the whole country—and instead of getting better it seems to be getting worse. I think it is quite proper that Congress should investigate the subject, inquire into the reasons for this situation, and endeavor to find the proper remedy.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. President, no doubt this is a very important subject and should be immediately investigated. The question is, By what agency of the Senate? We have here a resolution that reports a congestion of interstate commerce as the result of an interruption of foreign commerce. Interstate commerce is under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate. Foreign commerce is under the jurisdiction of the Commerce Committee of the Senate. It seems to me that the resolution ought to be referred to one of those two committees, or possibly to both, with a view to determining upon a proper method of inquiry, one which will be fruitful of results and educational to the Senate itself. As the matter of legislation must ultimately come before either the Interstate Commerce Committee or the Commerce Committee, it seems appropriate that the resolution should be referred to one of those two committees.

I invite the attention of my friend, the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CLARKE], to the fact that the resolution relates both to interstate and to foreign commerce; but it is claimed that the interruption of interstate commerce is due to the fact that foreign commerce has been interrupted, and therefore the ultimate jurisdiction would seem to be in the committee of which he is chairman.

Mr. President, this brings my attention to one question, and that is that the divided jurisdiction of commerce between these two committees has thus far prevented any full and comprehensive adjustment of the transportation system of this country. The world now admits the superiority of Germany in regard to all methods of efficiency that relate to militarism. We must also admit the superiority of that country with reference to the regulation of its transportation. There they have built up a perfect system of river transportation, a perfect system of rail transportation, and a perfect system of ocean transportation, each dovetailing with the others in such a way as to promote the transportation and the commerce of that great country.

We have thus far paid attention only to interstate transportation and that form of it which relates to railways, and we have not yet taken up the question of the development of our rivers, which would mean that all our great waterways, properly developed as instrumentalities of transportation, would dovetail with the railways of the country in meeting the demands of commerce, particularly with reference to those coarse and bulky products which require cheap transportation.

If there were a perfect system of river and rail transportation in this country, we would not have a system as the result of which two or three trunk lines would be called upon in conditions of great emergency to supply almost all the transcontinental transportation of the country. This congestion is now upon three or four lines of the country, lines conducted from the West to the East, and does not relate to any part of that transportation which runs from the North to the South.

Mr. President, for some years I have been endeavoring to secure through a river regulation bill the proper consideration of this question and the question of transportation. The question of transportation has come up and is now before the Senate with reference to a bill I have introduced upon that subject, which is entirely devoted to rivers and does not include harbors. My view is that that bill should go to the Interstate Commerce Committee instead of the Commerce Committee, which has jurisdiction over foreign commerce and to harbors as instrumentalities of foreign commerce; that the Interstate Commerce Committee has jurisdiction over all matters relating to interstate transportation, including the instrumentalities of commerce themselves; and through that committee and its general jurisdiction over the subject of interstate transportation a proper system of river development can be worked out. I am perfectly willing, so far as that committee is concerned, to have it cooperate with the Commerce Committee in the accomplishment of that purpose; but it does seem to me that it is a matter that chiefly belongs to the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Committee. I cheerfully concede that, so far as the question is concerned, the jurisdiction mainly relates to the Commerce Committee, of which my distinguished friend is the chairman. Undoubtedly the cause of this congestion is the want of carrying ships, and that subject is now before the Commerce Committee of the Senate. It seems to me that it would be better for that committee to take up the investigation than a new and untried special committee that has no accumulated experience upon the subject.

I may say here that the cause is perfectly apparent. This tie-up of transportation is caused, first, by the absolute withdrawal from commerce of the interned ships of the German nation, and, second, by the diversion of the other carrying ships of the world to the service of the war itself. Obviously, therefore, there must be a shortage of tonnage.

Mr. O'GORMAN. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from New York?

Mr. O'GORMAN. Will the Senator yield for an inquiry?

Mr. NEWLANDS. Certainly.

Mr. O'GORMAN. The Senator from Nevada has stated some of the reasons explaining the present shortage of ships. Has the Senator considered the large number of neutral vessels that have been taken out of commission from time to time during the past 16 months because of the London orders in council?

Mr. NEWLANDS. I have not. I have not enumerated them, at all events, although, of course, that point should be held in mind.

Mr. O'GORMAN. It has been stated that more than 200 vessels belonging to neutral countries have been taken out of commission temporarily by virtue of a policy which has been pronounced by our State Department, and correctly so, as violative of well-established principles of international law and in disregard of the rights of neutral nations.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Undoubtedly.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for a moment?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. NEWLANDS. Certainly.

Mr. NELSON. If Senators will examine the report of the Commissioner of Navigation they will find that, next to Great Britain, the greatest amount of ocean shipping is that of Norway. If you add to that the shipping of Denmark and Sweden you will find that their merchant marine altogether exceeds every other merchant marine to-day afloat on the ocean except that of the British. I know to my certain knowledge that what the Senator from New York [Mr. O'GORMAN] states, that they have eliminated 200 vessels of neutral shipping from commerce is not accurate, and for this reason: I know that every Norwegian vessel, from a motor boat up, is as busy as can be in carrying products from abroad. As a matter of fact, within the last six months more Norwegian, Swedish, Scandinavian, and Dutch shipping has been sunk by torpedo boats than has been the case with the shipping of Great Britain. It is true that most of these ships have been freighters, but the lives of the seamen and officers on those vessels are as dear to them as are the lives of the people who have the ability and the means to travel on the great liners to them.

It is not true that the shipping of these neutral countries in the north has been interfered with in its operations by the orders in council. Those vessels have been injured and interfered with solely by the operation of submarine boats and occasionally by mines. That is what has interfered with the traffic of the shipping in those Scandinavian and neutral countries, including Holland, and not the British orders in council.

Mr. O'GORMAN. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from New York?

Mr. NEWLANDS. I do.

Mr. O'GORMAN. Do I understand the Senator from Minnesota to question the accuracy of the statement that during the past 16 months 200 neutral vessels have been taken into British ports and kept there, and their business activities interrupted?

Mr. NELSON. With the permission of the Senator from Nevada, I will answer the Senator from New York. There are two steamship passenger lines plying between the Scandinavian countries and this country—the Danish Line, which has four or five large ships, and the Norwegian Line, which has two large new ships. These lines, since the North Sea and the British Channel have become obstructed by mines and by other methods, have usually taken a course north of Scotland between the Orkney Islands and the Shetland Islands, and gone through the pass south of the city of Kirkwall, in the Orkney Islands. It has frequently happened that British vessels have held up those vessels temporarily for the purpose of searching for contraband; but, as a rule, very few of them have been held up; and when they have been held up the British have simply taken out the contraband goods and allowed the vessels to proceed on their journey. There has been very little interruption of the Norwegian Line and very little interruption of the Danish Line. The vessels of those passenger lines have not, as you know, been torpedoed. The work of the German submarines has been mostly confined to the freighters of those neutral countries. So all the delay that has occurred has been only of a temporary character, occasioned by the searching of those vessels for contraband. As a rule, they have been allowed to proceed on their journey after they have been searched and the contraband removed. So they have not been eliminated from the trade. Those are the facts of the case.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Does the Senator from Minnesota mean to say that no goods have been taken?

The VICE PRESIDENT. There must be some little order in the Senate. In the interest of the stenographers the Senate can not have more than two Senators talking at once.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I should like to ask——

Mr. NELSON. I am on my feet by the favor of the Senator from Nevada, and of course I shall refrain from any further statement.

The VICE PRESIDENT. But there were two other Senators on their feet at the same time.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. President, I yielded for what I supposed was to be a question; I did not intend, of course, to yield to general debate. I assume that the Senator from New York will not contend that these 200 vessels have been continuously detained out of the commerce of the world.

Mr. O'GORMAN. Mr. President, I have not made that statement; but I should say in this connection that I recently read in some publication that during the period of the war upward of 200 vessels of neutral countries have been taken into British ports from time to time and there held, frequently for months, before an opportunity was afforded to have the questions tried out before a prize court. If I mistake not, protests have been made by this Government from time to time regarding those unusual and unprecedented delays. Of course, we know that in the old days, when a belligerent sought to examine the contents of a neutral ship the examination took place on the sea where the capture or seizure occurred. Such customs have been entirely disregarded as a rule during this war, and ships have been taken some hundreds of miles into British ports and there confined for weeks, and sometimes for months, before they received their clearances. Only recently it was the subject of comment that some of these neutral ships which were brought into British ports under protest to enable the British authorities to investigate their cargoes were required and compelled to pay port charges after they were discharged and before they were permitted to leave the British port.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I assume, however, that the Senator will not contend that these 200 ships have been under continuous detention, but that that number have probably been detained at different times, many of them for short periods and some for long periods—of course that is unquestioned—and to that extent the carrying trade of the world has been affected by the delay.

Now, Mr. President, we are endeavoring, as we have been endeavoring for the last two years, to meet this question of deficient transportation. We had, in the first place, a measure pending before us for an auxiliary navy, with a view to purchasing a number of carrying ships for the auxiliary navy and using them in times of peace in opening up new routes of commerce. That was followed by a shipping bill, under which the United States was to enter into the business of constructing and operating ships, and such a measure is now pending. This investigation, I imagine, will throw some light upon that legislation, and it seems to me very proper that the resolution should go, therefore, to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. NEWLANDS. I do.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, as a matter of historical accuracy, I think the Senator from Nevada should say that long prior to the legislation to which he alludes bills were introduced and passed this body which, in the opinion of some of us, would have rehabilitated the American merchant marine to such an extent that this present embargo would not exist.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Of course it is a part of the history of the country that under the able leadership of the Senator from New Hampshire a measure has been urged for years, called the ship-subsidy bill, and doubtless that bill, if it had been carried into operation, would have resulted in an increase of American shipping; but there never has been a time when such a bill could pass, and, in my judgment, there never will be, for the Senator has never been able to obtain the full support of his own party for a bill involving a subsidy. It is therefore absolutely essential for us, if the Government is to act at all, either to act in a limited way, by the immediate construction of the needed auxiliary ships for the Navy, which would supply in part our commercial requirements, or to go into Government construction and

operation, and even then it would be a long time before we get the ships. The mere purchase of existing ships engaged in the carrying trade of course will not add to the existing facilities for commerce. It will be absolutely essential to construct new ships. So far as private enterprise is concerned in this connection, without Government aid of any kind, it means that private individuals would be obliged to go extensively into the construction of ships to meet a pressing extraordinary demand, with the possibility that, upon an abrupt conclusion of the war, all the carrying ships now engaged for military purposes would be thrown into the commercial area, and thus imperil the investments of private capital.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. NEWLANDS. If the Senator will pardon me, in a moment I will yield.

It seems to me absolutely essential that the Government should act in some way. I believe that the way it should act would be in a way that would receive almost the unanimous support of both parties in Congress, namely, by providing for the acquisition of a large number of ships—fifty or sixty million dollars' worth or more—as a part of the Federal Navy, with a view to aiding our fighting ships in case of war, with the power to utilize them whilst we were at peace in general commerce by lease to operating companies upon terms fixed by the Government, thus doing away with the necessity of compelling any legislator to so act as to settle the contention in favor of Government operation of ships, a policy to which many Senators both on the other side and this side have serious objection. We could at the very commencement of this war, if the Senate had adopted an amendment which I offered to the naval appropriation bill providing for the purchase and construction of auxiliary ships by the Navy, have had by this time a large portion of the ships required. It seems to me that we ought to act promptly upon that subject, remove from debate all moot, all contested questions, and simply, patriotically act in the interest of the country upon a line that would meet the candid support of both sides of this Chamber.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. NEWLANDS. Certainly.

Mr. GALLINGER. Further, in the interest of historical accuracy, I desire to remind the Senator from Nevada—and I trust we shall not get into a partisan discussion on this question—that the bills which have been introduced and which several times passed the Senate received the almost unanimous approval of the Republican side of the Chamber and the unanimous disapproval of the Democratic side.

Mr. NEWLANDS. They certainly did.

Mr. GALLINGER. They were defeated, Mr. President, under the cry, the bugaboo of "subsidy," which is now being revived in the ship-purchase bill that the administration proposes to force through Congress, if it can, in a more obnoxious form than it ever was presented to the people of the country in the past.

Mr. NEWLANDS. But, Mr. President, the Senator will admit that his ship-subsidy measure was pressed for many years whilst the Republican Party had full control of both the Senate and the House of Representatives, and that bill failed because it did not have enough Republican votes to support it.

Mr. GALLINGER. Ah; but, Mr. President——

Mr. NEWLANDS. So I have been entirely justified historically in saying that the Republican Party has not been a unit with reference to that measure.

Mr. GALLINGER. But, Mr. President, one of those bills passed this body and passed the other House with an amendment. We desired to have that amendment concurred in, but it was filibustered to death by two Senators on the other side of the Chamber.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Now, Mr. President, I will say that the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce has to-day been considering a resolution—Senate resolution 60—regarding an investigation by a committee of all the questions which relate to transportation in interstate and foreign commerce, with a view to full and comprehensive legislation upon the subject. That committee is authorized to report the resolution which I introduced, with some amendments, and it is to be reported within a few days. If the House concurs in that action all these matters would come, I imagine, or might come, before such a committee; but, as the action of the House on this subject may be problematical, I will not expect the Senate to defer action upon this subject until that matter shall have been determined. I think that the resolution introduced by the Senator from Montana ought to go to some standing committee of the Senate; and, unless the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CLARKE] is disposed to request its reference to the Committee on Commerce, I shall ask for its reference to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. Mr. President, the Committee on Commerce is one of the instrumentalities by which the Senate conducts its business. That committee is not willing to relinquish any jurisdiction that by common consent and universal practice has been lodged there; neither is it disposed to go out into the unsettled domain to demand jurisdiction of everything that has a remote connection with water transportation.

This particular resolution partakes of the nature of the jurisdictions, respectively, assigned to the Committee on Interstate Commerce on the one hand and the Committee on Commerce on the other. It might appropriately go to either. It is altogether probable that it should go to one or the other. The Committee on Commerce is at this time pretty well supplied with business and it is not disposed to enter into competition or a race of diligence with any other committee. It is entirely satisfactory to me to have the resolution go to the Committee on Interstate Commerce. That committee is made up of able Senators who have been for years dealing with some of the questions involved in this particular inquiry. But if, on the other hand, the Senate sees proper to send the resolution to the Committee on Commerce, I can give the assurance of that committee, based upon its past efficiency, that it will do the best it can with the subject matter.

This particular resolution, however, is not now in a condition to be referred to either of those committees, for the reason that, under a mandatory statute of the United States and the specific rule of the Senate, it must go to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will go there whenever the discussion is over.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. I shall not pursue the subject until it comes before the Senate again.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I am not enamored with the work of special committees or commissions. I think we are overloaded with that kind of work. With a view to having this matter go to a tribunal that I think is eminently fitted to consider it and to make a report to the Senate, I offer as a substitute for the resolution the matter which I send to the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the proposed substitute.

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved, That the Interstate Commerce Commission is hereby directed to investigate and report upon the existing freight blockade and embargoes on the trunk-line railroads entering the port of New York City and other ports where like conditions may be disclosed; the extent of and the reasons for such blockade and embargoes; the effect of the same upon the foreign and domestic commerce of the United States; the extent to which the same is occasioned by a lack of ocean transportation facilities at and from such ports; the reasons for such insufficient shipping or ocean transportation facilities; the ocean freight rates now being charged as compared with the rates existing at the time of the outbreak of the European war in 1914; the extent, if any, to which discriminations are being practiced by shipowners and carriers as between American products and commodities, and the reasons therefor; and, also, to investigate the shipping conditions as related to any and all of the ports of the United States, and as between said ports and foreign countries; report to be made to the Senate at the earliest practicable day.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I should like to inquire whether, in a case like this, where a resolution is pending which must go to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, an amendment or a substitute can be offered which would take it out and away from the jurisdiction of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate?

If I may be permitted, I will make just a single remark. I feel that it is very important that an investigation of this kind should be made. The honorable Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] thinks so. His opinion is expressed in the substitute which he has offered. Therefore, so far as he and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH], who has offered the pending resolution, are concerned, and so far as the Senator from Nevada [Mr. NEWLANDS] and the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CLARKE], the chairmen of the Committees on Interstate Commerce and Commerce, are concerned, the difference between them concerns the agency to be employed in making the investigation.

I have not any doubt that the Interstate Commerce Commission, for example, are eminently qualified to conduct the investigation. I concede that they are so qualified by reason of the ability of the commission, the experience of the commission, and their general knowledge of the subject to be investigated. I have not any doubt that the Committee on Commerce, the Committee on Interstate Commerce, or the special committee sug-

gested by this resolution, could conduct the investigation. The one thing above all others that interests me is, what agency is most likely to prosecute an investigation of this kind with a due degree of speed, and return a report to the Senate before the Sixty-fourth Congress adjourns?

I am not going to discuss the matter. I simply say that is the chief question that concerns my thought at this moment.

It occurs to me that the resolution offered by the Senator from Montana ought to go to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate; and I submit to the Chair whether any other disposition of it can be made by the offering of an amendment or a substitute.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is of the opinion——

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President——

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair thinks this is a point of order.

Mr. GALLINGER. Is it a point of order? I understood——

Mr. STONE. I will make the point of order, in order to bring it clearly before the Chair. It was really a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. LODGE. May I ask to be heard on the point of order?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will consent to hear the Senator from Massachusetts, but the Chair's mind is made up.

Mr. LODGE. I should not expect to convince the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Not on that proposition.

Mr. LODGE. I was only going to suggest, for my own satisfaction, that a resolution involving a charge upon the contingent fund of the Senate is not unamendable. It can be amended at any stage. It can be amended in such a way as to remove the clause which brings it under the statute and the rule. I have seen that done on this floor. It may be amended by the Senate in other ways and then go under the rule and the statute as representing the opinion of the Senate as to the form of the resolution. If it goes with an amendment pending, the Committee to Audit and Control do not pass on the pending amendment, because it is not before the committee. It is pending here on the resolution as originally introduced, but the fact that a resolution carries a charge on the contingent fund does not remove it beyond the power of amendment in the Senate.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, if the Senator from Massachusetts will pardon an interruption——

Mr. LODGE. Certainly.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Of course the Senator is perfectly right in saying that the Senate, when the resolution is before it, even if the resolution must go to the Committee to Audit and Control, can amend the scope of the resolution itself; but not even by unanimous consent can the Senate send to another committee of the Senate for consideration, or even pass itself, a resolution which requires payment out of the contingent fund.

Mr. LODGE. That is absolutely true. I do not question it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Now, then, does or does not the original resolution, to which the amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire applies, require payment out of the contingent fund? If the original resolution does, then, if the Senate amends the original resolution, of course the original resolution as amended must also go to the Committee to Audit and Control.

Mr. LODGE. But if the amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire should be adopted by the Senate, or if an amendment simply to strike out the clause making the charge were adopted, that would at once take it from under the rule and the statute.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Oh, of course.

Mr. LODGE. Exactly.

Mr. WILLIAMS. If an amendment were adopted which struck out the charge against the contingent fund of the Senate, then the jurisdiction of the Committee to Audit and Control would terminate.

Mr. LODGE. My sole contention is that the amendment is not out of order.

Mr. WILLIAMS. But does the amendment offered propose to do that?

Mr. LODGE. Yes; it strikes out the charge, because it carries the work to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. STONE. At all events the original resolution, before it can be considered by the Senate, must go to the Committee to Audit and Control.

Mr. LODGE. Oh, Mr. President, that is the point I am against. The resolution is amendable in the Senate. We are not deprived of our right of amendment by the fact that it has to go to the Committee to Audit and Control.

Mr. STONE. I understand; but does the Senator agree that the original resolution itself can not be considered by the Senate until it is referred to the Committee to Audit and Control?

Mr. LODGE. It can not be passed. It can be considered, and it is constantly done. I have seen resolution after resolution which made a charge on the contingent fund amended by the Senate before it was sent to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Will the Senator from Massachusetts cite the Chair to a precedent where the point of order was made that the resolution should go first to the Committee to Audit and Control, and the point of order was overruled, and the Senate amended the resolution without sending it to the Committee to Audit and Control? Has the Senator from Massachusetts in mind or at hand an instance of that kind?

Mr. LODGE. An instance?

The VICE PRESIDENT. A ruling of that kind; yes.

Mr. LODGE. Have I in mind an instance where a resolution carrying a charge on the contingent fund was amended?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Amended over a point of order that it should go to the committee.

Mr. LODGE. I do not know that after the point was made that it should go to that committee it has ever been amended.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is the point. The Senator from Massachusetts is just as likely as the Chair to be right, and more so; but the Chair is clearly of the opinion that under the statute of the United States, when a resolution calls for an expenditure from the contingent fund of the Senate, that resolution must first go to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, that it may determine the question as to whether it will report back the resolution favorably or unfavorably, and whether it will amend the resolution in any way. It is a regular committee of the Senate and there is a statute requiring that such resolutions shall be referred to it. Until that action has been taken the Chair rules that the resolution is not subject to be amended in the Senate of the United States, although it is amendable after the report is made.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President——

Mr. LODGE. I will yield to the Senator from New Hampshire in one moment. If I may be permitted to say so, I have not any question that I can find plenty of cases where a resolution has been amended before it went to the Committee to Audit and Control.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair has not any doubt about that, either.

Mr. LODGE. But if the point of order is made that it must go to that committee, that, I confess, I have never considered—whether, after that, it could be done; that is, whether that point of order cuts off debate and amendment.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I have had very slight experience in presiding over this body, and I know that when I did preside over this body I made some bad rulings.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is not unusual for any presiding officer.

Mr. GALLINGER. Exactly. Some of those rulings have been reversed by the Senate, as have some of the rulings of the present occupant of the chair been wisely reversed. I think the decision of the Chair is not well founded, but I am not going to appeal from it. I have no disposition to enter into a controversy about this matter.

I had a double purpose in offering the amendment. One was to send the resolution to a body that has all the equipment for making an immediate investigation. The Interstate Commerce Commission has a vast army of men who have special fitness for this kind of work. My other reason was that the revenues of the Government are in a very bad way; and I thought by getting rid of this provision which puts the investigation in the hands of a special committee that would cost the Government something and therefore require sending the resolution to the Committee to Audit and Control, we might do a little something toward rehabilitating the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. President, I am sorry the ruling has been made; but to the ruling I submit, and will simply say that I hope the resolution as originally offered will go, as it will go, to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. When it comes back here, if I happen to be in the Chamber, I shall then offer the amendment that I presented to-day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Hampshire understands that the Chair is clearly of the opinion that when the resolution comes back, if it does come back, any desired amendments may be offered.

Mr. GALLINGER. Yes; there can be no question about that.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

IMPORTATION OF LOGWOOD EXTRACTS.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, before the morning hour expires, I desire to say that some time ago I called the attention of the State Department to the logwood situation in this country. Our textile manufacturers are suffering great hardship because of the fact that they can not get dyes from abroad, or logwood with which to make dyes. I called that matter to the attention of the State Department, and about 10 days ago Secretary Lansing wrote me a letter, which I wish I had in hand at the present moment, saying that he thought the matter had been so arranged that we could get a sufficient supply of logwood from Jamaica; but there was a little trouble about it, inasmuch as they first wanted to supply Canada, which I presume is well enough. That letter was published in the press of New England and to some extent in the press of other parts of the country and seemed for the time being to satisfy our manufacturers. This morning I received this telegram:

BOSTON, MASS., *January 7, 1916.*

Hon. J. H. GALLINGER,
Washington, D. C.:

Is there anything official with reference to the embargo situation on logwood? Kindly telegraph fully, my expense.

F. C. DUMAINE.

Mr. Dumaine is the treasurer of the great Amoskeag Co., of New Hampshire. I immediately communicated with the State Department, and am in receipt of this telegram, which I was requested to transmit to Mr. Dumaine:

State Department is endeavoring to have manufacturers of logwood extract reduce their price to Canada, which will overcome British objections and release supply from Jamaica. In the meantime supply can be obtained from Haiti by addressing United States consul at Port au Prince and from British Honduras by addressing Messrs. C. Mulhado & Sons or Robert M. Steele, at Belize. Bureau Foreign and Domestic Commerce will send you pamphlet giving further details.

I desire simply to put this matter in the RECORD in order that the great manufacturing industries of the country, not only of my own part of the country but in other parts of the country, may be officially apprised of the present situation. I am afraid it is not going to give them the relief they are seeking; but, at any rate, there is some encouragement in the dispatch.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, Senate bill 381.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed consideration of the bill (S. 381) to declare the purpose of the people of the United States as to the future political status of the people of the Philippine Islands, and to provide a more autonomous government for those islands.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President, the pending bill provides for a more autonomous government in the Philippine Islands, and promises ultimate independence to the people thereof.

As the determination of the problem involves such great responsibilities and consequences, not only to our Government and people, but also to the government and inhabitants of the islands, the subject should be most carefully considered and analyzed.

I wish to discuss the question from, first, the political, second, the commercial, and, third, the military viewpoint.

I. FROM THE POLITICAL VIEWPOINT.

What I mean by the political viewpoint is, how will legislation upon this question affect the great principles and policies of our own Government and of theirs?

Mr. President, in the formation of our Republic we put forth to the world new principles of government, which seemed so plain to us that we declared them to be self-evident truths. We declared that all men are created equal, not in intellect, not in height, not in strength, not in color, and not in many other respects, but equal in rights. We declared that man is entitled, as an unalienable right, to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. We said in that declaration that so sacred are these rights against tyranny that they not only shall not be invaded by others, but they can not be bartered away even by ourselves. We further declared as our fundamental principle that, in order to secure these unalienable rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers not from kings, not from presidents, not from parliaments, not from congresses, but from the consent of the governed. We further said, "that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

These principles, according to our ideas of right, constitute the ethics of organized society called government.

Sir, the one thing above all others for which we and all human beings yearn, compared to which all gifts and favors are as nothing and contrasted with which great wrongs seem light and trivial, is liberty. In order to eradicate that sentiment from our hearts it is necessary to turn back the hands of the clock of civilization, to nullify the self-evident truths of our own Declaration of Independence, and to announce that some people have the right to govern others without their consent. If we attempt to hold the Philippines permanently, these fundamental truths will continually and persistently rise in our minds and in theirs to show our violation of the law of our own being.

Mr. President, if the happiness of the inhabitants of the Philippines be the determining factor in the question of their government, then independence of that people is the only solution.

This arises from the fact that no people of any intelligence, after being conquered, are willing to be ruled by an alien race. There is born in the breast of every human being a love of independence, liberty, and freedom, not only for himself, but also for his nation, people, and race. All questions of efficiency in government are, and always have been, considered subordinate in the minds of those to be governed to the principle of self-government. Every people who aspire to independence honestly believe their government will be better than any foreign government imposed upon them; but even if they knew that their own government would not be as efficient, economical, or progressive as the government of them by another race, they would prefer their own government and get more satisfaction and happiness from the same. Yea, more, they would by self-government develop a manhood and character which in the end would produce a greatly superior people. We know that we have the best government of this continent, but we do not find any of the South or Central American countries petitioning to have the benign rule of our Republic extended to them.

Lord Elphinstone, in trying to convince an Afghan chief of the benefit of English rule over his province, asked him, "Do you not think there are benefits, compensations, on the other side of the border in the way of peace and tranquillity? Here you have disturbances so frequently; homes are being invaded and people are being killed, and there is always disorder." The chief answered, "While peace and tranquillity are my ardent desire, I will bear with all the disturbances and evils of my country; but there is one thing that I will not bear, and that is a master."

Mr. Oscar T. Crosby, in his statement before the Senate Committee on the Philippines (220), referred to this incident and said:

Now, if that does not express what the race that we belong to has stood for in the past, I do not know what language would. And why in the world we should be surprised to discover anyone else with those sentiments I can not understand. It is our pride to have lived up to those sentiments ourselves, and we would have killed anybody who, with let or hindrance, stood in the way.

This same truth was expressed by the great Daniel Webster when he said:

We may talk of it as we please, but there is nothing that satisfies mankind in an enlightened age unless man is governed by his own country and the institutions of his own government. No matter how easy may be the yoke of a foreign power, no matter how lightly it sits upon his shoulders, if it be not imposed by the voice of his own nation and his own country he will not, he can not, and he means not to be happy under its burdens.

How much more convincing must be the statement when it is applied to a conquered nation governed by an alien race?

AIR OF SUPERIORITY ASSUMED BY CONQUERORS PREVENTS CONTENTMENT.

There are two reasons why a conquering nation can never obtain the hearty good will and love of an alien people as long as it forcibly holds possession of their country:

First. The usual arrogance and supercilious conduct of the officers and citizens of the conquerors stationed or residing in the subjugated country is always offensive to the inhabitants.

Second. That the families of the military and civil officers of the conquering nation hold themselves aloof from even the most refined and highly educated of the alien race must create a spirit of resentment. Under similar circumstances we would feel the same way.

Mr. Carl Crow in his book entitled "America and the Philippines" uses this language:

We can give them law and order and prosperity, educate them and train them to be self-governing, but we can never give them happiness while we refuse to receive them socially.

INDEPENDENCE THE ONLY LOGICAL SOLUTION.

Independence for the Philippines is sure to come, because it is logical, and any other course will destroy the very fundamental principles upon which our own Government is founded.

We must treat the Filipinos either as subjects or citizens. If we treat them as subjects, we will always have their enmity,

produced from a knowledge that, according to our own theory of government, they are deprived of their rights. We can never gain their affection so long as we deprive them of what they conceive and what our principles of government declare as self-evident truths to be their rights. They may be quiet through fear, or by reason of hoping for the redemption of promises which have been made to them, but there can be no genuine affection until the promises are fulfilled. Government by force may produce a peace, but it is the quiet caused by fear. Such condition makes cowards of men and destroys the very elements of manhood which we most admire. God forbid that our benign Government, in order to maintain our rule, should destroy the nobler impulses of their nature.

We will never treat them as citizens, because as such they will be entitled to statehood. No one here has ever suggested that they be given statehood, with 40 Representatives in the Congress of the United States, to which they would be entitled, according to their population, under our Constitution.

DID WE PROMISE ULTIMATE INDEPENDENCE?

Mr. President, considerable opposition has been made to the preamble of the bill because it promises independence to the Filipinos when, it is argued, no such promise was ever authoritatively made, and some have contended that as the present Congress can not bind any future Congress, the promise should not be made.

When statements are made to a people which can fairly be interpreted as a promise, expressed or implied, it is not fair to invoke technical rules of construction that might be contended for in a court of law in the interpretation of an instrument drawn by skilled attorneys to express all the agreement between the parties.

Taking into consideration the circumstances attending our occupation of the islands, our principles of government, and what was said at the time and afterwards by those in authority, it seems to me no one can doubt that the natives understood they were to have their independence.

Could the Filipinos forget the words of President McKinley, at the beginning of the Spanish-American War, when he said:

Forcible annexation can not be thought of; that, according to the American code of morals, is criminal aggression.

From those words, would not the people of the Philippines have a right to understand that to forcibly annex their islands would be criminal aggression? Would they have aided us in conquering Spain if they had dreamed we would subjugate them?

Again, President McKinley said:

The Philippines are ours not to exploit, but to develop, to civilize, to educate, to train in the science of self-government.

Mr. Taft, when Secretary of War, in April, 1904, in a speech used this language:

When they have learned the principles of successful popular self-government from a gradually enlarged experience therein, we can discuss the question whether independence is what they desire and grant it, or whether they prefer the retention of a closer association with the country which, by its guidance, has unselfishly led them on to better conditions.

In 1907 Mr. Taft, in opening the Philippine Assembly, made this statement:

The policy looks to the improvement of the people, both industrially and in self-governing capacity. As this policy of extending control continues, it must logically reduce and finally end the sovereignty of the United States in the islands, unless it shall seem wise to the American and the Filipino peoples, on account of mutually beneficial trade relations and possible advantage to the islands in their foreign relations, that the bond shall not be completely severed.

In the special report made by Mr. Taft when Secretary of War, on January 23, 1908, he succinctly stated what, in effect, he told the General Assembly of the Philippine Islands. He said (p. 484):

It necessarily involves in its ultimate conclusion, as the steps toward self-government become greater and greater, the ultimate independence of the islands. * * * Any attempt to fix the time in which complete self-government may be conferred upon the Filipinos in their own interest is, I think, most unwise.

Ex-Gov. Gen. James F. Smith, in an article in the Sunset Magazine of December, 1911, used this language:

The evolution of a government by Americans assisted by Filipinos into a government of Filipinos assisted by Americans, and the education and preparation of the people for popular self-government, was the broad policy of President McKinley, of President Roosevelt, of Gov. Taft, of Gov. Gen. Wright, of Gov. Gen. Ide, and of all their successors. It is the policy to-day.

What does popular self-government mean? Self-government with a string to it is not self-government. It evidently means government by themselves, without any interposition on our part, and that means independence.

Ex-Gov. Gen. W. Cameron Forbes, in a farewell speech before leaving the islands, made the statement that—

the policies of both parties reached the same general conclusion in regard to the granting of independence when a stable government should be established.

Mr. WORKS rose.

Mr. BORAH. I wish to ask the Senator from Colorado a question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota in the chair). Does the Senator from Colorado yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. SHAFROTH. Certainly.

Mr. BORAH. As I understand the statements which the Senator has been making, they are not different from the attitude which some of us assume at the present time. Does the Senator take the position that the Filipinos ought to have their independence now?

Mr. SHAFROTH. Yes; I think as soon as they reasonably can get under way there in the exercise of functions of government. I believe in their having it in two or three years.

Mr. BORAH. If the Senator contends, in the first instance, that they should not have it until they are prepared for it, then the difference between the Senator and me would simply be a question as to when they would be prepared for it, would it not?

Mr. SHAFROTH. Yes, sir; I think so. I do not believe that the Filipino people would establish a government such as we have in the United States. I do not believe that there is any people on earth who can have a government equal to ours. But they will have a government satisfactory to them, and they will maintain law and order there, and, in my judgment, they can do it now. Of course it is not the uneducated persons who will do that. As I stated on yesterday, it is the fact that the Filipinos elect men to office who are capable of doing these things, who are educated, and who can pass laws that would be a credit to any government.

Mr. BORAH. But neither Mr. McKinley nor Mr. Taft has made any pledge, according to anything which has been read in the Senate Chamber, that they should have independence at any time prior to their being fitted for it through the experience of local self-government.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. Roosevelt has, but Mr. Taft has not. Mr. Taft has always said that it should be in a generation or two, but Mr. Roosevelt in a recent article in Everybody's Magazine has said that they should have independence now, inasmuch as we have made to them a promise of independence.

Mr. BORAH. Did not the ex-President say that there were only two courses open, either to give them independence now or to enter faithfully upon the proposition of educating them to a point where they would be really fit for self-government?

Mr. SHAFROTH. No; in that recent article he said if the Filipinos had been misled, if they honestly believed from the representation that they were to have independence, we ought to give them independence right away and retain nothing in the islands whatever. I will get to that statement in a few minutes.

Mr. BORAH. All right.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I may as well read it now.

Mr. BORAH. I do not care to take the Senator out of the course of his remarks.

Mr. KENYON and Mr. WORKS addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Colorado yield, and to whom?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I yield first to the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. KENYON. If the Senator will read the article from President Roosevelt, I will not make the suggestion I have in mind. I think the notion was expressed by him that inasmuch as the Democratic Party had now declared for independence the country owed it to them to give it.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I will read that, because I want to read also some of the statements of the Democratic officials.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President——

Mr. SHAFROTH. I yield to the Senator from California.

Mr. WORKS. I was about to ask a question similar to the one submitted by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH]. I should like to ask whether the Senator himself believes that the Filipinos are capable of establishing and maintaining a government fitted to their condition.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I think they are. Of course it can not be done to-morrow. The government should be turned over probably after trying a governor general appointed from the Filipinos, and a demonstration that they are capable of maintaining a government. I am satisfied that they will be able to prove their capacity for the responsibilities.

Mr. WORKS. I understand the Senator takes the position that the ultimate right of the Filipinos is absolute independence and self-government. What I am afraid of is that we are going to fix too high a standard for those people and will withhold from them the right that they should govern themselves until they can do it in a way that we think is the best way. That is one of the troubles, I think, about the bill now before the Senate. I am one of those who believe that the Filipinos are entitled to their absolute independence and a government of their own, but I should like to see them have it just as soon as possible. Just as soon as we can surrender our rights there and turn it over to the Filipinos themselves decently I should want to see it done.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I agree with the opinion of the Senator in every particular. I will read, because I want it in the RECORD, the statement of ex-President Roosevelt, and then I will get to the other statement in just a moment.

President Roosevelt, in a message to Congress in 1908, said:

Hitherto this Philippine Legislature has acted with moderation and constraint—

He was commenting upon the conservative nature of the legislature—

and has seemed, in practical fashion, to realize the eternal truth that there must always be government, and that the only way in which any body of individuals can escape the necessity of being governed by outsiders is to show that they are able to restrain themselves, to keep down wrongdoing and disorder. The Filipino people, through their officials, are therefore making real steps in the direction of self-government. I hope and believe that these steps mark the beginning of a course which will continue till the Filipinos become fit to decide for themselves whether they desire to be an independent nation. * * * All we can do is to give them the opportunity to develop the capacity for self-government. * * * We can not give them self-government save in the sense of governing them so that gradually they may, if they are able, learn to govern themselves.

Can that language have any other meaning than a promise of ultimate independence to those people if they desire it?

In a message to Congress, delivered on the 6th of December, 1912, President Taft said:

We should * * * endeavor to secure for the Filipinos economic independence and to fit them for complete self-government, with the power to decide eventually, according to their own largest good, whether such self-government shall be accompanied by independence.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President, I gathered from what was said by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] yesterday that the government of the islands at the present time is about as good as our own. He likened the conditions there to conditions in the State of Iowa, for example. I should like to know to what extent the Senator thinks that kind of a condition is maintained by our own forces and our own control over the administration of affairs there.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I will state that since Mr. Harrison has been Governor General of the islands a policy somewhat different has been pursued, especially with respect to what are called the uncivilized people, the Moros. Formerly the United States troops were quartered there because of the fear that if they were withdrawn anarchy and insurrection would immediately prevail. Gov. Gen. Harrison appointed Frank Carpenter governor of the Mindanao district. He went down there with instructions to try to get the Moros interested in government. Soon the American troops were withdrawn and Gov. Carpenter called the chief datos together. He said to them, "We are going to let you help in the government." He appointed a number of Moros to positions, some of minor importance but many of them bearing commissions signed by the governor, in which they took a great deal of pride. From that time there has been an amazing improvement in the observance of law and order in the Province. There has been no revolt nor any large disturbance. It was said that the Moros would immediately subjugate the entire country. Instead of that it is perfectly safe to go through the Moro country without any guard whatever. Three or four of us went across the island of Jolo in an automobile with no concern. It would have been absolutely reckless 10 years ago, or even 5 years ago, to have gone without an armed guard.

Mr. WORKS. Does the Senator think we should withhold independence from the Filipinos until the Moros are civilized?

Mr. SHAFROTH. Oh, no.

Mr. WORKS. And capable of self-government?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I am satisfied the Moros are going to cooperate with the Filipinos. There had been attempts to arouse antagonism between the Moros and the Filipinos, but since Gov. Gen. Harrison entered upon a policy which was the establishment of colonies composed of Christian Filipinos in the heart of the Moro country there has been no indication of any friction between them.

We visited certain colonies that had been planted from Cebu down on one of the rivers in Mindanao. Some of those colonies consist of Filipinos, and three of them consist of half Filipinos and half Moros. They were each placed almost alternately upon 40 acres of land, and they have been getting along all right. The committee which went upon that occasion arranged to be there at a certain time and were well received. The natives mingled together; there was no one hurt; there was nothing in the way of a disturbance of any kind. The three other colonies consist of Christian Filipinos from Cebu, who were located upon tracts of land right in the heart of the country of the Moros, but not on alternate 40-acre tracts. There has been no trouble there; there has been no disturbance. Those people have been there for two years now, and the result is, as Gov. Carpenter stated to me, that there never had been such good order in that island as existed in those two years.

Mr. BORAH. I want to ask the Senator from Colorado a question in order that I may find out what the difference of opinion here is in regard to this matter. I ask, Does the Senator from Colorado believe that the Filipinos would be capable of self-government and fitted for independence as soon as, in the order of things, the government could be turned over to them?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I think so.

Mr. BORAH. And that would perhaps take a year or two?

Mr. SHAFROTH. It would probably take two or three years.

Mr. BORAH. In other words, the only delay which the Senator sees as being a necessary delay is such delay as would be required to transfer the machinery of government into their hands?

Mr. SHAFROTH. And perhaps to test it a little by an experience of several months in seeing that they discharged their duties.

Mr. BORAH. I do not see, then, why there should not be at least in this bill a definite proposition as to when these Filipinos shall have their independence.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I would rather have it in that way; but, Mr. President, the difficulty is that all men do not agree on that. I will tell the Senator from Idaho why the provision that was contained in the House bill was not adopted by us. There was a suggestion made in the committee that it was the language of the Democratic platform, and if we put it into the bill it would be considered a Democratic measure and would, therefore, meet with opposition. I do not know whether that would occur, but we did not want it to be a partisan matter, because there were Republican members of the committee who had been voting for the measure, and we did not want to criticize the administrations that had been in charge over there. So we felt that it would be better to change the language. My belief and conviction is that if we get the word "independence" in the bill it will not be long before the people of the United States will feel that they should give the Filipinos an opportunity to have independence as soon as practicable.

Mr. BORAH. I was going to say that the apparent partisanship might be obviated by simply putting in what is already there with the definite statement as to the year, say 1925 or 1920.

Mr. SHAFROTH. There was a suggestion of that kind. I believe in putting in a definite date. I should like very much to do so; but the objection was urged that we might be at war at the date fixed, and it might be very impolitic for that reason to set a time. So it was said that it would not do to fix a definite date. That seemed to be the prevailing opinion of the majority, although that very majority wanted to fix a definite date if no interference of the kind suggested was likely to occur. We have had discussions of these matters; we have tried to solve them as best we could; and the language which we have adopted seemed to be the language that would meet with no opposition or comparatively little opposition in the committee.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Colorado yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I yield to the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. CUMMINS. In view of the statement just made about the Democratic platform, may I ask whether the Senator from Colorado has knowledge of the views of the Democratic Senators upon that point?

Mr. SHAFROTH. No. I can not state them, though the members of the committee expressed themselves, and some of the Democratic members of the committee did not feel that it was safe to fix a definite time.

Mr. CUMMINS. Does the Senator from Colorado believe that a provision in the bill that would put an end to the sovereignty of the United States in the islands within a few years would meet the approval of the Democratic Senators?

Mr. SHAFROTH. Oh, I can not say as to that, Mr. President. It would meet my approval; but I can not say as to others.

Mr. CUMMINS. Has there been any dissent from the Democratic platform upon that point?

Mr. SHAFROTH. No; because the Democratic platform is rather indefinite, for it says, "when a stable government is established." The answer to that was that a stable government is there now; and, accordingly, you would have to turn the government over to the Filipinos to-morrow.

Mr. CUMMINS. I simply want to advise the Senator from Colorado that, if he would alter his course in any way, there are some Senators upon this side of the Chamber who would be very glad to join in a proposal of that kind or in legislation of that kind.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I think when the time for amendment arrives perhaps some kind of an agreement can be reached. Of course I joined in this report, and, consequently, I feel somewhat bound by it; but my individual feelings, as I expressed them in committee, were as I have indicated them to the Senator.

Mr. BORAH. Well, Mr. President, I am not going to interrupt the Senator again. I want to say, however, that my questions to the Senator might have indicated that I believed that a definite time should be fixed.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I did not so take them.

Mr. BORAH. I do not want to be so understood. I simply wanted to get the view of the committee.

Mr. SHAFROTH. President Wilson appointed to the position of Governor General Hon. Francis Burton Harrison, a man whose views in favor of the independence of the islands were well known, who in his inaugural address said:

> The President of the United States has charged me to deliver to you the following message on behalf of the Government of our country:
>
> "We regard ourselves as trustees, acting not for the advantage of the United States but for the benefit of the people of the Philippine Islands.
>
> "Every step we take will be taken with a view to the ultimate independence of the islands and as a preparation for that independence; and we hope to move toward that end as rapidly as the safety and the permanent interests of the islands will permit. After each step taken experience will guide us to the next.
>
> "The administration will take one step at once and will give to the native citizens of the islands a majority in the appointive commission, and thus in the upper as well as in the lower house of the legislature a majority representation will be secured to them.
>
> "We do this in the confident hope and expectation that immediate proof will be given, in the action of the commission under the new arrangement, of the political capacity of those native citizens who have already come forward to represent and to lead their people in affairs."

Have not the Filipinos the right to construe that message as a promise of the administration to grant independence to them?

President Wilson, in a message to Congress delivered December 2, 1913, used this language:

> * * * But in the Philippines we must go further. We must hold steadily in view their ultimate independence, and we must move toward the time of that independence as steadily as the way can be cleared and the foundations thoughtfully and permanently laid. * * * By their counsel and experience, rather than by our own, we shall learn how best to serve them and how soon it will be possible and wise to withdraw our supervision. Let us once find the path and set out with firm and confident tread upon it, and we shall not wander from it or linger upon it.

It must be remembered that the people of the Philippines know no political parties in the United States; they take the words of the duly appointed and elected officers as those of the Government itself and not those of any political party.

I should like to call the attention of the Senator from Idaho to the quotation I am going to make from ex-President Roosevelt's declaration.

In the January, 1915, number of Everybody's Magazine ex-President Roosevelt indorsed this contention, and said:

> If we act so that the natives understand us to have made a definite promise, then we should live up to that promise. The Philippines, from a military standpoint, are a source of weakness to us. The present administration has promised explicitly to let them go and by its action has rendered it difficult to hold them against any serious foreign foe. These being the circumstances, the islands should at an early moment be given their independence, without any guarantee whatever by us and without our retaining any foothold in them.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey in the chair). Does the Senator from Colorado yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I yield to the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. BORAH. To what end and for what purpose does the Senator quote the statement of Col. Roosevelt?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I quote it for the purpose of showing that the Filipinos had a right to believe that these promises were made when ex-President Roosevelt said that if the Filipinos had understood them in that way it was our duty in good faith to carry them out.

Mr. BORAH. Precisely; but Col. Roosevelt says "if they have been given to so understand."

Mr. SHAFROTH. Yes.

Mr. BORAH. And then he goes further, and says the Democratic Party having made the pledge, it should keep it.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Yes.

Mr. BORAH. Of course, whether or not the Filipinos understand it is a matter about which we might differ.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Yes.

Mr. BORAH. But there is not any difference of opinion about the pledge the Senator's party made.

Mr. SHAFROTH. No.

Mr. BORAH. And upon that I understand Col. Roosevelt bases his declaration that you should live up to the pledge.

Mr. SHAFROTH. No. I think he bases it upon the declaration made by Gov. Gen. Harrison in his message to the legislature there and in the message delivered by President Wilson to the Congress of the United States in December, 1913. Those were explicit declarations of an intention to grant independence. Then Col. Roosevelt assumes in this that the Filipino people look upon the declarations of high officials of the Government as governmental promises, and that, if they had been led so to believe, independence should be given them immediately.

Mr. BORAH. Without any guaranty or looking after them whatever?

Mr. SHAFROTH. Yes, sir; without any guaranty or looking after them whatever.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the junior Senator from Colorado yield to the senior Senator from Colorado?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I yield, Mr. President.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, it seems to me—and I have been of this opinion for a long time—that all of the guaranties or pledges which have been given through the expressions of officials and of party declarations lack that certainty which they should have; that definiteness as to time of performance which would make it a binding promise susceptible of performance. The difficulty with the assurances that have been given is that for the most part they are conditioned upon performance, when in our opinion the Filipinos shall have reached that stage of moral and mental development that in our opinion justifies investing them with the right of self-government.

Now, that happy moral and intellectual condition may, in my opinion, have been reached; in the opinion of the Senator from Idaho it may be some years before the development will be sufficiently obvious to justify the discharge of our trusteeship, so called—and, of course, if we are trustees, we are trustees ex maleficio, and all trusteeships of that kind should be ended as soon as possible.

I think that this bill, or some bill to be enacted by the present Congress, should be so drawn as to fix some definite time, and that as soon as possible in the near future for the emancipation of those islands from the thraldom of the United States, whether they are fit for self-government or not. Of course, we concede—we must concede, because it is ours—that the form of government we desire to give them is the best of all forms of government. The Filipinos may not think so; they may desire, and the characteristics of the Filipino and the other tribes which inhabit those islands may be such as to justify, the imposition of some other form of government. Hence it seems to me that we are not exactly consistent in our views of the right of people to govern themselves when in our treatment of the Filipinos we give them promises of ultimate independence at such time as in our judgment they are fitted for self-government. Why not let them go? We must retain them as citizens, or we can not retain them at all without doing violence to our form of government, and I think it would be much better and much more in keeping with the spirit of these assurances and promises to say to them by legislation, "You shall after a certain date be given the right to govern yourselves as you please." That will end our responsibility, which ought never to have been undertaken.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President, I agree with the senior Senator from Colorado that it would be wise to fix a definite time; but the objection was made in the committee that if the United States were at war when the date fixed for independence had arrived there might be a condition of affairs that would get us into very serious complications. It seemed to be such a valid objection that after that time there was hardly any pressing of that suggestion.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Colorado yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I do.

Mr. CUMMINS. You could provide for the contingency of the United States being at war by an exception in the bill, could you not?

Mr. SHAFROTH. Well, we might do that.

Mr. CUMMINS. Just one other question. If the Filipinos are capable of determining what kind of government they desire to have and were to determine it, that would be self-government, would it not?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I think so.

Mr. CUMMINS. Self-government, I take it, simply involves the privilege of those who are governed to determine how and by whom they shall be governed.

Mr. BORAH. Well, Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. To whom does the Senator from Colorado yield? Does the Senator yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. CUMMINS. I have finished.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Very well; I yield to the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I want to see if I understand the Senator from Iowa. He does not take the position, I presume, that if 2 per cent or 4 per cent of the people of the Philippines should determine the kind of government they want that would be self-government of the people of the Philippine Islands?

Mr. CUMMINS. Oh, no; I take no such position as that. I am speaking of the Filipino people as a whole, and assuming that they exercise that privilege, if it may be called a privilege, as generally as we exercise the privilege of government here.

Mr. BORAH. I agree with the Senator, if that is the basis of his statement.

May I read a brief letter from Col. Roosevelt in connection with what the Senator from Colorado read a few moments ago?

Mr. SHAFROTH. Certainly; I have no objection.

Mr. BORAH. The letter is as follows:

NEW YORK CITY, *December 4, 1914.*

MANUEL QUEZON, Esq.,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. QUEZON: I thank you for your letter and appreciate it. You have put the case in a nutshell when you say that in view of the attitude of the present administration and of the American people in indorsing that administration, the proper course to follow now is "to grant the Filipinos their absolute independence without any responsibility on the part of the United States in guaranteeing such independence."

Sincerely, yours, THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Mr. KENYON. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Colorado yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I yield to the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. KENYON. The Senator from Colorado before the interruption took place was discussing the question which was suggested by his colleague [Mr. THOMAS] as to fixing a certain date for granting independence to the Filipinos. I do not know that the Senator remembers the fact, but he himself asked that question of Dean Worcester when he was before the committee, and he raised another objection to fixing a specific date further than the objection which the Senator has suggested. I would like to put that in the RECORD here, if the Senator does not object.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Very well; I should be glad to have it go in.

Mr. KENYON. The Senator from Colorado asked him that question.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Asked whom?

Mr. KENYON. Dean Worcester, who, of course, is a great authority in Philippine questions; and in answer to the question he said:

That is a pretty hard question to answer. If it were not that any promise we can make is subject to misrepresentation and misinterpretation, and may do more harm than good, I should believe in promising independence when the people were ready for it. This has one very great advantage, that it gives them a stimulus to better things. If we were to say, "You are going to have your independence in 1935," or at some other time, this stimulus is taken away. They would say, "Very well, we will establish our own kind of a government then," and would let down meanwhile. If they are kept on their good behavior, if they are, so to speak, under bonds to keep the peace, if they know they are under observation, the chance of their walking straight is very much better.

Mr. BORAH. May I say a word there?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Colorado yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I yield to the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. BORAH. This statement of Mr. Worcester's embodies the real proposition, if I understand the situation correctly, which we contend for, and that is that these people have no conception of self-government. They simply have a conception of obedience to some superior power, and so long as that superior power is above them they will walk like a man in the presence of a policeman, but as soon as the policeman has departed from his beat they will begin to do something else. That is precisely the position which Mr. Worcester takes in regard to it, and, instead of arguing for self-government, it proves conclusively, according to his own statement, that they are unfit for self-government.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I do not believe that Dean Worcester is in favor of ever giving them independence. I will state that to the Senator. I am convinced that, no matter what the conditions at any given time, according to his opinion they would be incapable of self-government. I believe that.

Mr. KENYON. What is suggested by the Senator from Idaho is true of a good many people, that they walk differently when in the presence of the policeman. [Laughter.]

Mr. SHAFROTH. The bill, which in the preamble promised independence to the Filipinos as soon as a stable government could be established in the islands, passed the House of Representatives in the last Congress by a vote of 3½ to 1.

It may be that these promises, in the technical sense, are not legally binding on the Government, but they are morally binding. What do we think of the man who verbally agrees to a contract required by law to be in writing but who refuses to carry it out?

The Government authorizes the appointment of a Governor General for the very purpose of having him go to the islands and exercise his judgment as to what is best under the conditions prevailing. Such declarations made by such officials are regarded by the world as governmental promises. The people of the Philippine Islands have relied upon them as promises and have governed their action upon such confidence.

IS IT WISE FOR CONGRESS TO CONFIRM THE PROMISE?

Mr. President, some contend that if Congress promises independence to the Filipinos unless that result follows immediately they will become dissatisfied, and violence and insurrection may follow.

The difficulty in the situation is that they are alarmed now, because of the contention that no absolute promise of independence has been made, when they understood there was no question about it.

If what we understand as a promise has been made to us, do we not want it expressed clearly and by the proper authority? If it is indefinite, do we not want it specific? If the party refuses to make the promise more definite, do we not immediately have our suspicions that he is trying to evade his promise? Do we not then lose confidence in the promiser? Do we not know that if the promise of independence is stricken out of this bill the Filipinos will take that action as an expression upon the part of the United States that she does not intend to grant independence? Would we not so conclude if we were Filipinos? When people are deceived, is it not natural for them to resent the deception? Can we hope that they will be pleased or satisfied? Human nature is the same in the Filipinos as in the Americans, and the fulfillment of this promise will make much better conditions than will its repudiation. It would so affect us, it will so affect them.

The refusal, therefore, to confirm what they have understood to be a promise to grant independence will naturally make the Filipinos resentful, which may develop into open hostility. There may be no general revolt, for such unavailing action would undoubtedly retard the advance of their cause for many years. We ourselves have taught them that men should be willing to die for freedom. They will remember the Battle Hymn of the Republic, as we have sung it on many a field:

In the beauty of the lilies,
Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in his bosom
That transfigures you and me;
As He died to make men holy,
Let us die to make men free.

Many Americans in the islands have been continually attempting to force an iron-hand policy upon these people, which all history teaches would produce discontent, disturbances, and even insurrection. Ex-Gov. Gen. Taft admits this in a speech on December 17, 1903. He said:

There are many Americans in these islands, possibly a majority, and this includes all the American press, who are strongly opposed to the doctrine of "The Philippines for the Filipinos." They have no patience with the policy of traction, no patience with attempts to conciliate the Filipino people, no patience with the introduction into the government as rapidly as their fitness justifies of the prominent Filipinos. They resent everything in the government that is not American. They insist that there is a necessity for a firm government here rather than a popular one, and that the welfare of Americans and American trade should be regarded as paramount.

The attitude of the American press and of the American merchant in his hostility to the Filipino and in the consequent hostility to the civil government was led into the error at one time of emphasizing in every possible way, by letters and representations of all sorts, that the condition of the country as to tranquillity was so bad that the whole of the islands was still in a state of war. Every small ladrone fight, every discomfiture which the constabulary suffered was exaggerated and made the basis for inference that the conditions in the

country were retrograding rather than improving. Such incidents were seized upon and made as much of as headlines and general statements could make them.

When one's feelings of enmity are very much aroused, it is difficult to set the limit to the expression of them. So it is that we have the young lions of the American press, of the three newspapers who are supposed to speak the American public opinion in these islands, holding the Filipino up to contempt, exposing all his supposed vices and giving him no credit whatever for any virtues, and it may be that this represents the feeling of the majority of the resident Americans in Manila. But can we not in the end be just and give to the whole Filipino people their due? Should we wish the Filipino people to judge of Americans by the drunken, truculent American loafers who infest the small towns of these islands, living on the fruits of the labor of Filipino women, and give us more trouble than any other element in the islands? Should we wish the Filipino people to judge of American standards of honesty by reading the humiliating list of American official and unofficial defaulters in these islands? I think not.

In view of such conditions, is it not plain why the Philippine people want the word "independence" placed in the preamble of this bill, and if we were Filipinos, would not we be anxious for that expression?

I am interested, as an American citizen, in the preservation of the fundamental principles of our Government, and I am as anxious, on that account, as any Filipino of seeing the word "independence" expressed in this measure. I want it so that in warlike times, when men dream of universal empire, the Congress of the United States will not be carried off its feet with a desire for colonial possessions, and forget the principles of liberty and freedom, which have made us the most equitable Government on the face of the earth. I want it there for the Filipino, so that in the future if an iron-hand policy should obtain the ascendency in our Government, the Philippine Islands would not be ours to feel the effect of such policy.

DO THE PHILIPPINE PEOPLE WANT INDEPENDENCE?

It has been said that the Filipinos do not want independence; that they are satisfied with the government we have given them. There is nothing but the baldest assumption in that statement. That is the same contention every monarch makes as to his people who are protesting against being denied their rights. It must be remembered that King George III said the inhabitants of the Colonies were satisfied, except a few who were misled by their chiefs. Palliative measures as to human rights never satisfy. It is one of the traits of human nature that laws increasing the liberty of a people simply whet the appetite for absolute freedom.

It is absurd to assume that men who had the courage to defy the greatest nation on earth to be independent have lost that spirit which all peoples deserving freedom possess.

The test as to a people's desire for independence is in the sentiments that are expressed and the resolutions adopted at public meetings, in the platforms of political parties, and in the memorials and petitions of provincial, municipal, and legislative bodies. Almost the only question discussed at public meetings of Filipinos is that of independence, and the expressions are unanimously in favor of the same. Petitions for independence have repeatedly been presented to Congress by their citizens and by their provincial, municipal, and legislative bodies; no counter petitions by Filipinos have ever been presented.

When the general assembly was created in 1907 there were two political parties in the islands; one, called the National Party, was for immediate independence, the other, called the Federal (later Progressive) Party, was for statehood. Notwithstanding all the Americans and the officeholders, both American and native, were in sympathy with the Federal Party, it met with a crushing defeat at the first election for assemblymen, the National Party electing all but 15 of the 81 members. Now all the assemblymen are for immediate independence.

We sometimes hear it said by an American that an influential Filipino merchant told him in a private conversation that he did not favor independence, but that he dare not so publicly express himself. The very fact that they will not express publicly this opinion shows that the overwhelming sentiment of the people is against them.

Commissioner QUEZON, in his statement before the Senate Committee on the Philippines, said the sentiment of his people for independence was so strong that if he were to tell them they should not have independence he could not get followers anywhere from one end to the other of the archipelago.

The General Assembly of the Philippines, elected by the people, have time and again unanimously, by resolution, declared for independence. If there were any considerable number of people in the islands against independence, petitions and resolutions expressing such sentiment would soon find their way to the Congress of the United States. At all their public meetings banners are displayed declaring for independence and expressing laudatory sentiments in behalf of those who are prominent in the effort to obtain the same.

At nearly all the school exhibitions there is a speech or two in English pleading for independence. I attended several mass meetings held in honor of Commissioner QUEZON and Speaker Osmeña. The attendance at each was large and every reference to their work in behalf of independence received the hearty applause of the people. It is true that most of the Americans there are opposed to independence, but it can not be possible that this Government would keep the islands in the interest of 3,000 or 4,000 of our citizens outside of the officeholders and their dependents when practically all of the people to whom the islands belong desire independence. It seems to me that no one who has visited the islands can truthfully assert the people do not want independence.

After the passage of the Jones bill in October, 1914, the Philippine Commission and General Assembly, in joint session assembled, unanimously passed a resolution expressing to the House of Representatives of the United States their high appreciation of the passage of the Jones bill and requesting the same approval thereof by the President and Senate. How can anyone fairly maintain after the unanimous passage of that resolution that the Philippine people do not want independence?

But some, driven from their contention by such overwhelming evidence, say that the sentiment for independence is the result of the agitation of politicians and they slur at and denounce them as agitators. Why, Mr. President, Patrick Henry was an agitator. Thomas Jefferson and John Adams were agitators. Have we gotten to that pass, in order to sustain our action as to the Philippines, we denounce men who agitate for human rights? Agitation in a righteous cause is the highest form of patriotism.

WHAT IS OUR PHILANTHROPIC DUTY?

There are some who seem very much alarmed that we will not do our duty to the Philippine people if we withdraw our sovereignty from the islands now or at any time in the near future. They claim that Providence placed the islands in our custody as a trust, which we can not in equity surrender until it is clear to us that the Filipinos are capable of self-government.

As history demonstrates that most of the acts of usurpation were justified by monarchs on the ground that they were best for the people "whose necks they bestrode," so it is easy for a conquering nation to violate human rights under the plea that it is best for them. Let us not determine all these things from our standpoint, but let us place ourselves in the position of the Filipinos and do unto them as we would that they should do unto us.

Likewise there are some who seem to think that having undertaken the education of the Filipinos we can not stop at partial education, but must continue indefinitely until all are educated. Why, no one seems to give any good reason. If it were a charity, one might say it would be appropriate but not a duty. When one gives a contribution for charity it may be very appropriate for him to give another, but no one can fairly claim there is an obligation to do so or that he should be blamed for not doing it. If it is charity, it is a blessing no matter to what extent it goes. But it must be remembered that every cent for this education, including the cost of all school buildings, has been paid by the Philippine people in taxes upon their property in satisfaction of appropriations cheerfully made by the general assembly elected by the Filipinos. There is no likelihood, therefore, that such appropriations would cease or that education would stop. Even the Aguinaldo constitution of January 20, 1899, provided that "popular education shall be obligatory and gratuitous in the schools of the nation."

There is an intense desire for education upon the part of the Philippine children. There is no compulsory-education law in the islands, but 500,000 children are now attending public schools there and fully as many more would be in attendance if there were sufficient schoolhouses. In my recent trip to the islands I visited a number of schools, but never found any vacant rooms or unoccupied seats. At Jolo the Moro children were attending school in large numbers, and there was a demand for 60 more schools on that island. They were being taught in English, and a Moro boy delivered the address of welcome in our language.

Vice Governor Martin is the head of the department of public instruction in the Philippines, and before the Senate committee he confirmed that statement in the following declaration:

Senator SHAFROTH. Is there seemingly a desire upon the part of the Filipinos to obtain an education?

Mr. MARTIN. The children are the most eager I have ever seen. * * * Some weeks ago I asked the director of education to take me to some of the night schools. It happened to be a very bad night. It rained. In fact, it poured. He took me to a large school building with two wings and with a driveway between them—a great open way where an automobile could drive through, perhaps two abreast—and as we approached the building I saw the driveway was crowded with people. The driver stopped, and the director got out and made a way,

so the automobile could be driven in under the shelter. I said to him, "What is all this mob here?" He said, "They are boys hoping that some of the boys who have been admitted will not be here and that they can get the vacant seats." * * * I have always been interested in the schools, and I have never seen any such interest at home in the schools as I have seen in the Philippine Islands.

Mr. William Morgan Shuster, for three years one of the commissioners of the Philippines, in his testimony before the Senate committee said:

I have seen them almost take the shirts off their backs to contribute money to schoolhouses and to the payment of school-teachers where there was no pressure whatever upon them to do so. I never knew a municipal council or a provincial board to refuse to give their last dollar for education, and I was superintendent of instruction there for years; that was my portfolio.

With such a strong desire and demand for education among the inhabitants, there is sure to be increased appropriations by the general assembly for school purposes, and the good work of education is certain to continue under a Philippine Republic.

EFFECT OF EDUCATING THE FILIPINOS.

Popular education is very essential to the citizenship of a Republic, because such education gives the ability in the electorate to correct the errors of legislators and to pass upon and determine what laws are best for the country. It is extended for the purpose of making the people self-governing. On the other hand, the monarchs see clearly that to educate the masses of their colonies is to educate them as to their rights, which is sure to breed discontent when they are governed without their consent. It is ordinarily by reason of the ignorance of the masses and the strong display of force that the colonies of monarchies are administered. Monarchies believe in educating the aristocracy and the well to do, but not the masses. When we inaugurated in the Philippines a system of popular education we sowed the seeds of equality of rights which must culminate in either independence or statehood.

The boy and girl of the Philippines can not read the history of the American Revolution without receiving the passionate ardor for liberty which inspired our own patriots in that momentous struggle. They can not read the self-evident truths of our own Declaration of Independence without applying them to themselves.

It was Abraham Lincoln who, referring to that immortal document, said:

All honor to Jefferson, to the man who, in the concrete pressure of a struggle for national independence by a single people, had the coolness, forecast, and sagacity to introduce into a merely revolutionary document an abstract truth applicable to all men and all times, and so to embalm it there that to-day, and in all coming days, it shall be a rebuke and a stumblingblock to the very harbingers of reappearing tyranny and oppression.

And again, in another speech, he said:

What constitutes the bulwark of our own liberty and independence? It is not our frowning battlements and our bristling seacoasts, the guns of our war steamers, or the strength of our gallant and disciplined Army. These are not our reliance against a resumption of tyranny in our fair land. * * * Our reliance is in the love of liberty which God has planted in our bosom. Our defense is in the preservation of the spirit which prizes liberty as the heritage of all men, in all lands, everywhere. Destroy this spirit, and you have planted the seeds of despotism around your own door.

It is impossible for the school children, the attendants of the colleges and universities, and the educated men of the islands to read such patriotic expressions without quickening the pulsations of their hearts, without infusing into their veins an intense love for liberty and independence.

The only way we can logically hold the Philippines against the will of their people is to repudiate the expressions of Jefferson and Lincoln and the spirit of our Government as expressed in the Declaration of Independence. When we have done that we will have changed our form of government; we will have entered upon a career for colonial empire; we will have brought about the very conditions which Abraham Lincoln so eloquently described.

ARE THE FILIPINOS CAPABLE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT?

Mr. President, some people who are opposed to Philippine independence often refer to photographs of natives in a seminude condition as examples of the Philippine civilization and ask if such beings are capable of self-government. Such pictures are exceptional and are usually of what are termed the uncivilized inhabitants, which in population bear no greater proportion to the Christian Filipinos than the American Indians did to the people of the Colonies at the time of the Revolutionary War. The census of 1903 gives the number of Christian people as 6,987,686 and the uncivilized population as 647,740.

The Christian Filipinos, constituting nine-tenths of the population of the islands, wear more clothes and have less exposure of the person than the people of any other tropical oriental country. That was the uncontradicted testimony before the Senate Committee on the Philippines, and in my recent trip to the islands, China, and Japan I repeatedly noticed the fact.

If the American standard of general intelligence is necessary, it may well be said that no other people in the world are capable of self-government.

It has not been many years since the monarchs thought that no people were capable of governing themselves. King George III thought that in establishing this Republic we had exchanged law and order for anarchy, whereas we had exchanged tyranny and oppression for freedom and liberty.

Of course, all countries, not excepting our own, have a considerable number of illiterate inhabitants, but these are not the people who conduct the affairs of government. The very purpose of holding elections is to select those who are intelligent and most capable of administering the duties of the offices. Ignorant people would never be selected for that purpose. No better illustrations of that truth can be found than in the results of the elections of legislators in the Philippine Islands since the creation of the general assembly in 1907. Not one of the ignorant or half-naked class, but men of a very high order were selected for this body. I believe the Philippine Assembly is the only legislative body in the world where every member is a graduate of a college or university. The electors have at least set the example to the nations of the earth of requiring such a high standard for lawmakers, some of whom are lawyers, doctors, college professors, merchants, farmers, and representatives of the laboring class, but all are college men. In visiting the southern islands I traveled for two weeks with a committee of the general assembly, consisting of the speaker, Mr. Osmeña, and 13 members. They were intelligent and dignified, and all were fine public speakers. Is it possible that men of such education and learning are incapable of enacting laws to govern themselves? What presumption it is in many citizens of our States to contend that such a body in the Philippines can not legislate wisely for its own people, but that the legislatures of our States, composed of not a third as many educated men, are fully capable of so doing. Only about 60 per cent of the members of our national Senate and House of Representatives have been graduated from a college or university. Would any of us like to be adjudged incapable of performing the duties of our office because some, or even many, of our constituents could not read or write?

The work of the general assembly has been creditable. Both Presidents Roosevelt and Taft have commended the conservative action of the legislators.

Gov. Gen. Harrison in October, 1914, said:

The past year has been one of progress and reform. The record of the first legislature in which Filipinos have been in complete majority is one in which all may well take pride. It is not my purpose to rehearse here all the accomplishments of the last session. Suffice it to say that they compare favorably with those of the most progressive States of the American Union.

Nor are the courses of their universities and colleges inconsiderable. I was told that the law course at the Santa Tomas University, at Manila, required seven years' study, of which two years were devoted to the Roman civil law and five years to the Spanish, English, and American law. There is no university in the United States that requires such long preparation. Santa Tomas University is older than our own Harvard.

In a speech I delivered in the House of Representatives 14 years ago, after a visit to the islands, I made this statement:

The general impression exists among many Americans that the Philippine people are savages. * * * When I find behind the prescription desks of the numerous drug stores of the islands, even when kept by Americans and Englishmen, Filipinos compounding medicines, taken from bottles labeled in Latin; when I see behind the counters of banks, having large capital, natives acting as bookkeepers and receiving and paying tellers; when I find them as merchants and clerks in almost all lines of business, as telegraph operators and ticket agents, conductors and engineers upon railroads, and as musicians rendering upon almost all instruments high-class music; when I am told that they alone make the observations and intricate calculations at the Manila Observatory, and that prior to the insurrection there were 2,100 schools in the islands and 5,000 students at the universities of Manila; when I find the better class living in good, substantial, and sometimes elegant houses, and many of them pursuing professional occupations, I can not but conclude that it is a base slander to compare these people to the Apaches or other American Indians. Even the civilizing test of Christianity is in their favor, as a greater proportion are members of the church than among our own people.

In my recent visit to the islands I found not only that the same conditions prevailed, but that there had been great advancement by the Filipinos, especially in occupations requiring technical knowledge.

The assistant director of education told me that in Manila alone there were more than 600 efficient native stenographers who could take dictation in either English or Spanish, and that there were thousands who daily did good work as typewriters.

Native electrical engineers, civil engineers, public accountants, architects, dentists, pharmacists, lithographers, and all of the professions have increased in large numbers.

The census of 1903 showed that of the males 21 years of age and over 32.2 per cent at that time could read and write Spanish, English, or some other language, and that 44.5 per cent over 10 years of age could read some language. Gen. McIntyre, before the Senate committee, estimated that now 50 per cent could either read or write some language; that census, containing very full statistics, was taken by 7,627 Filipino and 125 American canvassers.

According to the World Almanac of 1916, compiled from statistics furnished by the United States Census Bureau, illiteracy of all over 10 years of age prevails in the following countries in the appended percentage:

	Per cent.
Philippines	55.5
Portugal	68.9
Bolivia	82.9
Bulgaria	65.5
Argentina	54.4
Brazil	85.2
Chile	49.9
Greece	57.2
Guatemala	92.7
Russia	69.0
Roumania	60.6
Serbia	78.9
Spain	58.7

It must also be remembered that of the soldiers of the Revolutionary War more than one-half signed the roll mustering them out of the Army with a cross mark. Yet they were the constituents of those who established the most equitable government ever devised by man. The illiteracy of the Filipinos was taken from the last census of 1903, before they had received much benefit from the educational system of the islands; the percentage now would be much less.

Can anyone with fairness contend that Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, and Chile are incapable of self-government, although they do have such a high percentage of illiteracy? Are we to say that Russia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Portugal, Spain, and Greece should not be independent? Yet they have a much larger percentage of illiteracy than the Philippines?

There are in the islands 538 American and 9,306 native schoolteachers, instructing the children in all the branches of education in English. How many of our teachers could conduct all the classes in the various grades of our schools in a foreign language? Of course they could learn to do this, but it would take work and ability. Why not concede that the Filipino teachers are civilized and possess education and ability which fit them for citizenship in any country? The Filipinos have a considerable native press in both daily and weekly papers.

There are now in the classified service of the Philippine Government 1,987 Americans and 7,394 Filipino officers. These were appointed under civil-service examinations. Is there any suggestion that these Filipinos are incapable or do not discharge their duties as faithfully and as well as the Americans? Would they not be equally as capable and as efficient under a government of their own?

The chief justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines is a native, as are also two other members of that court, all of whom are recognized as able and learned judges.

Of the judges of the courts of the first instance 22 are Filipinos and 14 are Americans.

The municipal courts are presided over almost entirely by Filipinos.

The attorney general and nearly all his staff are Filipinos.

Of the nine commissioners, who now constitute the upper house of the legislature, five are natives and four are Americans.

Is it possible that these capable, efficient native officers, as soon as their appointment or election is provided for by their own government, would become incapable or inefficient?

The Philippine people for many years have been electing the governors of their Provinces. Has there been any contention that the governors selected were not good and capable men, or that their administration did not compare favorably with those of similar officers anywhere?

They have been electing their municipal officers ever since civil government was established. Has anyone even suggested that the mode of selection be changed? I venture the assertion that their municipal officers have given better satisfaction to their electors than ours have to us.

Practically all of the officers and employees of both the provincial and municipal governments are Filipinos.

As it is the interest in and love for the family which causes the father, even in lowly circumstances, to do far better for his children than more enlightened and wealthy people to whom they might be apprenticed would do for them, so it is that the interest and love of a people for their country and each other will produce ordinarily far better government than the rule of an alien race.

It was Henry Clay who said it was impossible for him to conceive of a people who were incapable of self-government.

John Hay, in his preface to Castilian Days, wrote:

> There are those who think the Spaniards are not fit for freedom. I believe that no people are fit for anything else.

The Philippine people are capable of self-government because they have a deep interest in their country and great love for her and possess a large highly educated class, thoroughly identified with the best interests of the islands, who under the educational qualification now prescribed by law will be elected to legislate and administer the affairs of government.

The Filipino people are not nomadic. They do not live in tents or caves and rove for their subsistence; they live in houses and have farms which they cultivate. They own nearly all the real estate of the islands; only 6 per cent are renters. They love their homes. Their children are a pleasure to them, and the devotion of children to their parents continues through life. They are generous to their relatives; they will share with them their household and divide with them the last morsel of their food. Pauperism is almost unknown. According to the last census only 1,668 paupers were a public charge. They are honest, industrious, and moral. Such men if left alone are sure to work out a splendid destiny for their country.

It was Alfred Noyes who wrote:

> Who are the empire builders? They
> Whose desperate arrogance demands
> A self-reflecting power to sway
> A hundred little selfless lands?
>
> Lord God of battles, ere we bow
> To these and to their soulless lust,
> Let fall thy thunders on us now
> And strike us equal to the dust.
>
> But he that to his home is true,
> Where'er the tides of power may flow,
> Has built a kingdom great and new
> Which Time nor Fate shall overthrow.
>
> These are the empire builders; these
> Annex where none shall say them nay,
> Beyond the world's uncharted seas,
> Realms that can never pass away.

FILIPINOS NOT INCLINED TO INSURRECTION.

Why do men assert that if independence is granted to the Filipinos they will act as the people of some of the Latin American Republics in fomenting revolutions? Is there any evidence upon which to base such a conclusion? Are we going to assume that they are incapable of acting for their best interests? Are we going to deprive them of human rights, declared by us to be inalienable, upon a mere guess? While some of the Central and South American Republics have been revolutionary, many of them have not had insurrections for many decades. I am confident that as a whole the Spanish American Republics have had better government and their people are happier and more prosperous than they ever were under Spanish sovereignty. The Spanish population of the Philippines is too small to assume leadership there.

The Filipinos are not of the same temperament or even of the same race as the inhabitants of those Republics. The evidence is overwhelming that they are a quiet, peaceable, forbearing, law-abiding people, not inclined to insurrection. The fact that only one revolution of any magnitude against Spanish oppression took place in 300 years demonstrates their peaceful nature.

Gen. Frank McIntyre, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, who has had large experience in the Philippines, in his testimony before the Senate committee clearly showed this fact:

> Senator SHAFROTH. I want to ask you a question in reference to the nature and character of the Filipino people. Have they any of the elements of a good many of the Latin American Republics tending toward revolution and insurrection?
>
> Gen. MCINTYRE. Well, we can judge that by the record; for the 300 years that they were under Spain the Filipinos had, we might say, no revolution.
>
> Senator SHAFROTH. They submitted to law and order, did they?
>
> Gen. MCINTYRE. They submitted to law and order.
>
> Senator SHAFROTH. Even if the orders were somewhat tyrannical?
>
> Gen. MCINTYRE. That was generally the case. The insurrection of 1896 was the most serious insurrection, and, of course, we met the continuation of that.
>
> Senator SHAFROTH. Well, in the conduct of the average Filipino individual, is he hard to manage?
>
> Gen. MCINTYRE. Not at all; very easy.
>
> Senator SHAFROTH. He obeys orders, does he?
>
> Gen. MCINTYRE. He obeys orders; and they are a people that are taught, and have been taught for ages, and it is well inculcated in them, to respect authority, and the exceptions to that are limited.

Since the provincial governors, municipal officers, and assemblymen have been elected by the people there has been no indication of a resort to violence, either during the election or over the result.

Much is made in the hearings before the Senate Committee on the Philippines of the fact that only 235,000 out of a population of 8,000,000 voted for assemblymen, but when you take into con-

sideration that the law does not permit a man to vote unless he possesses a certain amount of property or can read or write the English or Spanish language, you can readily see why the number is so small. When the qualification is extended to those who can read and write their native language it is estimated that between 700,000 and 950,000 will vote. That contention, therefore, is no argument against their want of desire to vote, but is an illustration of how harsh is the law which requires them to read or write a foreign language before they can vote. Suppose our laws should prescribe that no one could vote who could not read or write a certain foreign language, how many votes would be cast in this country? The Filipinos are eager to exercise the elective franchise. The fact that 95 per cent of those who are registered vote demonstrates that assertion. In the last election there 235,786 voted out of a total registration of 248,154. In no State in the Union does such large percentage of electors vote. In Colorado 83 per cent of the men and 80 per cent of the women vote.

The estimate of the cost of the Philippines to the United States, including the expense of suppressing the insurrection, has varied from $600,000,000 to nothing. If you count as part of that cost the necessity for a larger Army and Navy to be ready to defend the islands, so often argued when the bills making appropriations therefor were before Congress, the cost would exceed the highest estimate.

It is absurd to say that the maintenance of our sovereignty in the islands costs us nothing. The fortifications at the entrance to Manila Bay, on the Island of Corregidor, Carabao, Fraile, and Cabanos have already cost $12,000,000, and if the fortifications are completed they will cost $22,000,000. On Corregidor alone we maintain 4,000 American troops. Gen. McIntyre has testified that we have reduced the number of American soldiers in the islands, but that there are still 12,000 men, besides three or four thousand native scouts in the service of the United States. Ex-President Taft, who was Secretary of War in 1906, in an article in the Saturday Evening Post of June 5, 1915, said:

> Our regular military establishment in 1906, with 60,000 effective men, cost us $72,000,000.

That is $1,200 a year for each soldier. The cost for those in the Philippines is more, on account of distance to transport, limitation of service, greater pay in the Tropics, and higher cost of subsistence. In reply to a Senate resolution, the Secretary of War reported that the cost of the Army of the Philippines to May 1, 1902, was $169,853,572; from May 1, 1902, to June 30, 1907, $114,515,155.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I should like to ask my colleague a question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Colorado yield to his colleague?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS. Do the figures which have been given show any balance? In other words, are they subject to any deduction either from taxation or revenues from any other source?

Mr. SHAFROTH. Oh, no, Mr. President; the cost of maintaining civil government there is paid out of the revenues of the Philippine Islands. They have various sources of revenues there, but all that money goes to the maintenance of the Philippine civil government. These figures are not subject to any deduction. These are estimates made by the Secretary of War.

Mr. STERLING. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Colorado yield to the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I yield.

Mr. STERLING. I should like to ask the Senator from Colorado if the entire expense of running the civil government is not derived from that source?

Mr. SHAFROTH. Oh, yes; there is no doubt about that. The civil government, including their school system, is being maintained now by taxation upon the Philippine property and customs dues, which are collected, and formerly by export duties which they imposed upon some of their products.

Mr. KENYON. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Colorado yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I yield to the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. KENYON. I am interested in knowing, and possibly the Senator knows, the entire expense to the United States in acquiring and keeping the Philippine Islands up to the present time.

Mr. SHAFROTH. There are many who contend it is from $600,000,000 to $1,000,000,000, but there are many who say, "Well, we would have our soldiers anyway, and they are just stationed over there, and consequently they cost nothing more." That is the theory upon which some of the estimates are based. I have not the statistics from the 30th of June, 1907, to the present time, but I imagine the cost is about $26,000,000 a year.

Mr. KENYON. As to the entire cost of acquiring the Philippine Islands and maintaining law and order and carrying them on to this time, has the Senator any estimate or any notion in his mind as to what it amounts to?

Mr. SHAFROTH. No, I can not tell; but it is about $300,000,000 or $400,000,000.

Mr. KENYON. Senator Hoar said in this Chamber on the 22d of May, 1902:

> The conflict in the Philippines has cost you $600,000,000, thousands of American soldiers—the flower of your youth—the health and sanity of thousands more, and hundreds of thousands of Filipinos slain.

Senator Hoar was rather a conservative man, but I assume those figures must be rather high.

Mr. SHAFROTH. They are not high if you take into consideration the increased cost that followed the Spanish-American War, because every increase of appropriations for the Army and Navy was largely justified by the fact that we held these possessions so far away, and it took a large Navy and a large Army in order to sustain our sovereignty there.

Mr. KENYON. There was very great expense in the conflict there when we were shooting civilization into the Philippines.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Yes, sir; that is one of the conditions; and if Senator Hoar's estimate were carried out to the present time, taking into consideration all that he claimed, with the indirect expenditure, it would no doubt be double the amount which he named, although it has annually been decreasing.

Mr. CLAPP. Mr. President——

Mr. KENYON. I was only speaking with the courtesy of the Senator from Colorado. Probably it is a safe, conservative estimate, then, that the United States has spent something like $800,000,000 in acquiring and governing and subjugating the Philippine Islands up to this time.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Directly and indirectly, I should think so.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Colorado yield to his colleague?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS. I merely rose to suggest that my understanding of the Senator's figures just stated have reference to the cost of maintenance as distinguished from the cost of acquisition.

Mr. SHAFROTH. No; it includes acquisition.

Mr. THOMAS. Then there is great disparity between the estimate of Senator Hoar in 1902 and the estimate of the Senator from Colorado as derived from the reports of the War Department up to 1907.

Mr. SHAFROTH. But the War Department did not count any of the enlargements; it only counted the cost of the soldiers who were actually there, figured upon a basis of so much per soldier and the amount of supplies that were shipped there and not any Navy increase. Senator Hoar's statement included indirectly the increase of the Army and the increase of the Navy, and he charged it all up to the fact that it was made necessary by the acquisition of the Philippine Islands.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Colorado yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I yield.

Mr. McCUMBER. Does the Senator take into consideration the additional cost it has been to this country in entering upon a system of a much larger Navy and possibly a larger Army in order to protect the possessions of a foreign people in another section of the world, how much this adds annually to our budget?

Mr. SHAFROTH. It does unquestionably; and those matters were taken into consideration by Senator Hoar when he made his statement.

Mr. CLAPP. Mr. President——

Mr. SHAFROTH. I yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. CLAPP. The Senator from North Dakota practically offered the suggestion I rose to offer. Of course, neither Senator Hoar nor any other man on earth could ascertain exactly what it has cost us to acquire and hold the Philippine Islands. I believe Senator Hoar's figures were far under rather than above the actual amount. As the Senator from North Dakota has suggested, from that day to this, and from now to the end of this Republic, if we retain the islands the fact that the islands are in our jurisdiction will be a reason rather than a cause for expenditures beyond the power of any man to calculate. They are vague and indefinite. They have been made and are made to-day and will be made to-morrow the reason for expenditures that are absolutely unnecessary.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I have no doubt the Senator's statement is correct.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Mr. President——

Mr. SHAFROTH. I yield to the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. VARDAMAN. I have listened with a great deal of interest to the very exhaustive statement of this question by the Senator from Colorado, but I was called from the Chamber, and I do not know whether he discussed this phase of the question or not. Has the Senator any data on the question as to what extent the lands, the resources of the Philippine Islands have been exploited by American citizens? Have investments been made there, and to what extent have the great opportunities been seized which a great many enterprising American citizens thought they would have when the islands were acquired?

Mr. SHAFROTH. They have unquestionably invested considerable money in the Philippine Islands, not so much as was expected, but there are several very large enterprises in the Philippine Islands, and that is one of the sources from which objection comes for Philippine independence.

Mr. VARDAMAN. I rather thought so.

Mr. SHAFROTH. They fear they will not have the protection which the United States Government will give them, and therefore they are unwilling to surrender the islands, but insist that we shall hold them perpetually to be a colony of the United States.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Does the Senator know the extent of such investments there?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I do not. They were encouraged to go there, and naturally it would tend to develop the islands. I do not think there has been any tabulation as to the exact amount. At least I have seen none.

The Jones bill last year estimated the annual cost to the United States there was $26,000,000 a year.

Suppose it is $24,000,000 a year, and that is a moderate estimate, can we ever hope to be reimbursed for that outlay? No one has ever suggested taxation of the Philippine people for that purpose. It would be futile, even if it were suggested, as they are poor and for years ran behind in maintaining their civil government. Are the people of the United States willing to expend $24,000,000 a year forever unless some great benefit, direct or incidental, will be received?

It is said, however, that great benefits to our commerce will result. Let us examine that contention and see if it is sound.

The imports from the United States to the Philippines during the year 1914 amounted to $24,020,395. The profit made in the export trade by our merchants, on the average, does not exceed 10 per cent, after paying freight and insurance. Hence the profit to our commerce does not exceed $2,402,039 a year. But who gets the profit? Does the Government, which expends at least $24,000,000 a year to maintain our sovereignty there? Oh, no; the Government does not get a penny of it; the merchant adds it to his own fortune. It is contended, however, that our exports to the islands will increase. No doubt they will. But suppose they double, treble, or quadruple, and it would take many years to quadruple our trade, the profits to the merchants could not even then exceed $10,000,000 a year, while the cost to the Government would continue at $24,000,000, and if we had any disturbances over there it might double or treble that sum. How long will the Government be willing to expend $24,000,000 a year in order to give a profit to some one else of half that amount? What an absurdity in trade economics.

Mr. CLAPP. Mr. President——

Mr. SHAFROTH. I yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. CLAPP. The Senator's argument would indicate that it was in the mind of some one at least, not of himself, that we can only retain our trade with the Filipinos under the cloak of the sovereignty of the Philippines. If that is true, it strikes me that it is a criticism which of itself is only the suggestion of further sovereignty over any alien race.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I believe, Mr. President, that the Filipinos would deal with us much better if we were to give them their independence.

Mr. CLAPP. Of course they would.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Much better than if we were to hold them with an iron hand in subjection. I believe that men are grateful in this world.

If we give to the Filipinos their independence, it will not diminish our exports to them. A grateful people will always give the preference to their benefactors, other things being nearly equal. The boycott is never started against those who deal in a spirit of friendship. It is the weapon of resentment. If the Philippine people should feel that the promises of independence which they understood were made to them had been violated, is there not infinitely more reason for a boycott against our products than if we gave them their independence?

It seems to me clear that we can not increase our trade nearly so much by governing the islands without their consent as by giving them that for which their hearts yearn, namely, their liberty and independence. Cuba's trade with us is several times greater than it ever was before its independence.

MANILA CAN NEVER BECOME DISTRIBUTING PORT FOR ORIENT.

To contend that Manila can become the distributing port for the commerce of the Orient is to deny the axiom that the shortest distance between two points is a straight line. Those who make such predictions ignore the fact that the shortest distance from the United States to Manila is by the course nearest to a straight line in navigation, namely, by the arc of the great circle which goes near the great Japanese and Chinese ports before Manila is reached. The freight rate now is $4 per ton more from San Francisco to Manila than to Chinese and Japanese ports. To expect that merchant vessels which always take the short course to carry their cargoes by the oriental ports to Manila and then unload and reship to China and Japan is to indulge in a dream that will never be realized. You might as well expect that England could make one of the Bermuda Islands the distributing point for her commerce with the United States. She realized this principle when she acquired Hongkong, an island at the entrance to Pearl River, and made it a free port and when she obtained a concession in the city of Shanghai, near the mouth of the Yangtze River, the great artery of commerce for the Chinese Empire. Hongkong and Shanghai are the natural points for the transfer of freight from ocean vessels to river boats, whereas Manila is 640 miles from the nearest Chinese port. We have a concession at Shanghai, and for distribution to China of the commerce of the United States it is worth infinitely more than any port we have in the Philippine Islands.

THE ISLANDS OF NO VALUE TO AMERICAN FARMERS AND WORKMEN.

The islands, though rich for the Filipinos, are of no value for purposes of settlement by our people. It is not a white man's country. The heat of the tropical sun is too great for manual labor in the fields by men reared in the Temperate Zone. We have occupied the islands for 16 years, yet there are practically no American tillers of the soil there except a colony of 56 ex-soldiers who married Filipino women. The Philippine government about two years ago agreed, if they would take up homesteads on public lands, that it would lend to each ₱1,000 with which to make improvements. They located their homesteads in Mindanao, near Camp Keithly, on very high ground, where the heat will not sap their vitality. They are doing very well. Outside of this one settlement, there are practically no Americans farming there. The islands, therefore, can never be of value to our people for purposes of settlement.

American workmen in the Philippines can not compete with the natives because of the low wages prevailing there.

Now, I wish to discuss for a few minutes the situation from a military viewpoint.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Colorado yield to the Senator from Nevada?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I yield to the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Before the Senator takes up a new point I should like to ask whether he thinks if we should withdraw from the islands now the Filipinos are sufficiently well organized to conduct a government of their own and to maintain peace and order there, and whether they have sufficiently a common language to enable them to communicate with each other upon matters of general interest?

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President, it is true there are different dialects, but not more so than I have observed among the peoples of European countries. The Filipinos can understand each other and have almost as free intercourse as do the people of European countries.

As to when independence should be granted, I want it granted just as soon as we can within a time which, in my judgment, would be sufficient to have the affairs of government turned over to them, probably retaining the Governor General for a while, afterwards putting in a native Governor General and providing that, after six months' or a year's time those people should be given their entire independence, provided that the President felt that they were maintaining their government in a stable form. I believe in their independence; I believe in giving it to them just as quickly as they can exercise the duties of government, and not after the manner of one who desires to hold back the declaration of independence.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. President, I entirely agree with the Senator from Colorado in the view that we should withdraw

from the islands immediately, if possible, and I have no doubt at all that it would be to our interest to withdraw; but we are also considering the interests of the Filipino people. When I was there, some 10 years ago, as a member of a party headed by Mr. Taft, my observation at that time was that there was a great variety of language—not simply a variety of dialects, but a variety of language—and that there was no common language. I recall upon one occasion, when Mr. Taft was making a speech—one of singular nobility of sentiment, one which ought to have aroused the enthusiasm of his auditors, some 5,000 or 10,000 people—there was no response, although his speech was interpreted by the secretary of the commission, who was an accomplished Spanish scholar. His voice was strong and loud and could be heard to the utmost limits of the crowd. I remarked to a provincial judge, an American, who sat next to me, that I was amazed that there was no response. His reply was that the audience there could understand neither English nor Spanish. I became convinced at that time that there was not such a common language there as would enable them to exchange ideas, and that in order to conduct government, and particularly a democratic government, in which the people are to think and act, it would be necessary at least to have a common language.

Of course I understand that education has extended since that time, and training in the English language, but I should very much doubt whether that training has reached the extent that it would give them a common language. Has the Senator from Colorado been in the Philippine Islands recently?

Mr. SHAFROTH. Yes, sir; I was there last summer.

Mr. NEWLANDS. What is the Senator's observation with respect to that?

Mr. SHAFROTH. My observation with respect to the matter was this: It happened that there was a committee of the General Assembly of the Philippine Islands that was to visit the southern islands. I went with that committee, consisting of Speaker Osmeña and 13 of the representatives. Public meetings were held at which speeches were made in English and Spanish and Visayan. There are two dialects which are spoken by, I should say, three-fourths of the people of the Philippine Islands. Those are the Visayan and the Tagalog. They generally called upon members of the party I was with to make some expression. Whenever we said anything in English we could find an appreciable response in the audience; without any question whatever many could understand, and they would applaud. When Mr. Osmeña and Mr. QUEZON spoke there was recognition immediately of what they said.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Are there any statistics as to the number of people who can speak the English language in the islands? Of course, they rely upon that, I imagine, as the common language.

Mr. SHAFROTH. They are pursuing the study of English to a greater extent than any other language, because it is being taught in all the schools. Whenever you go to a school, or when you want to get information, if you go to the young pepole on the streets you can get it, and get it in English, but the Spanish Government never wanted, or seemingly never wanted, their language extended. They did not establish schools among the masses. There were a good many schools there, but they were not established for the purpose of studying the Spanish language. Spanish was the language of the merchant; it was the language of the trader and used in the conduct of court affairs. The American Government is the only one that has attempted to introduce a language among the great masses of those people. The fact that 9,000 Filipino teachers are teaching the various grades of schools in the English language is evidence to my mind that enormous progress has been made in that respect.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I want to ask the Senator another question, if he will permit me. Assuming that in the interest of the Filipino people it would not be wise for us to withdraw and immediately turn over the government of the islands to the Filipinos, does not the Senator think that we are making too rapid an advance in giving the Filipino people control immediately of their upper house? As I understand, under the pending measure the Governor General will have the appointment of only 2 out of 24 members of the upper house, while now he has the appointment of all the members of the upper house. Would it not be better, if this process of training the Filipinos in government is to be a gradual process, and if our preparations for withdrawal are gradual, to at first simply increase gradually in the upper chamber the number of representatives that the people themselves are to elect, reserving for some considerable time the majority control? The Senator speaks of "intelligent legislation" on the part of the lower house, but I am sure that in the early sessions of that body there were some very foolish and absurd performances, which I fear would be emulated unless some larger control is exercised.

Of course the Senator from Colorado will understand that I fully realize the beneficent character of the administration of those islands. I think it has been wonderfully conducted. I think that Mr. Taft's greatest work was the work that he accomplished in this building up gradually of local self-government in the Philippines, and I believe that he deserves the highest commendation for the splendid spirit that animated him throughout; yet when I was there the apparent hopelessness of their making a substantial democracy of those islands oppressed me; and whilst I was eager to withdraw, I felt that immediately upon our withdrawal, even if we should withdraw within a hundred years, at the expiration of the hundred years the result of our withdrawal would be a chaotic condition of the islands themselves.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Oh, well, probably the result is that the Senator does not believe in withdrawing at all.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I do not say that. On the contrary, I am rather inclined to think that we should protect our own interests and withdraw, whether that withdrawal shall result beneficially to the Philippine people or not. I am for legislating for America first.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Yes; that, it seems to me, is a very strong position; but when the Senator talks about delays, he should put himself somewhat in the position of the Filipino. The Filipino has now waited 17 years. How much longer is he to wait? Is he to wait 100 years, when you can not say that he will be prepared for independence? Is it possible that we are, on the mere question of a guess, to prevent those people from having the rights which our own Government, in its Declaration of Independence, says are "inalienable rights"? It will take several years yet to transform that government into a republic; it can not be done immediately, no matter what our desire may be that it should be done immediately.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Colorado yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. McCUMBER. Before the Senator from Colorado proceeds with the next phase of his discussion, I should like a little information along this line: I believe that the American incentive for holding the Philippines is a fear that if we now leave them to their own independence they will probably be taken possession of by some powerful autocratic government, and all of the labors that we have expended upon them would be lost. My own view is that we could secure an agreement of all of the great nations of the world, if we set forth to do so, to maintain the independence of the Filipino government. Has the Senator from Colorado thought of that matter, and has he any information to give us on that subject? I am satisfied that the American people would be very glad to give independence to the Philippine people to-day if they felt sure that they would not fall into the hands of some other powerful government.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President, in answer to the Senator's question, I will say that I also visited Japan. That is the only country that I have heard suggested as likely to take the Philippine Islands. I looked at the question with a view to ascertaining whether there was a belligerent feeling in Japan. I must say that I found nothing but the friendliest feeling there. I found, further, that there was an uneasy feeling at the time of the acquisition of the Philippine Islands, a fear that it was an act of aggression upon our part for the acquisition of more territory in the Orient; but that since the policy has been almost reversed, since it has become known that our intentions there were benevolent, there has been a tendency the other way. The Japanese Government feels almost exactly with respect to the Orient as we feel with respect to the Western Hemisphere. Let a European power or any other great power come to this continent, and we immediately feel alarm. When not long ago one of Japan's battleships was stuck in the mud off the coast of California, immediately the newspapers stated that the Japanese were trying to establish a naval base there. Senators will remember the news articles and editorials that were published and the alarm that then existed among the American people; and it was not until two other battleships went there and pulled her out and she sailed away that they were relieved of their apprehensions. Japan, as I have said, feels as to the Orient exactly as we feel in regard to the Western Hemisphere. Every movement that is made there in the way of acquisition of territory is something that she looks on with a jealous eye; and she did have a feeling, I have no doubt, hostile somewhat to the American people when this policy of acquisition prevailed some 15 or 16 years ago, but she has made no effort to get the Philippines. Only 3,000 Japanese are in the Philippine Islands to-day. She has a right to send her people there, but she never has done so; and the reason is that they are not used to a

tropical climate, and very high wages must prevail to induce them to go into a tropical country. However, if Japan had any intention of seizing those islands, I imagine many more of her people would have gone there.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, right here let me say that, while we look with jealous eye on any other government obtaining any further territorial rights on this hemisphere, that fact did not prevent us from taking possession of Hawaii; did not prevent us from getting hold of Porto Rico; did not prevent us from acquiring a sort of protectorate over Cuba, and getting as much control as possible over all the territory which we thought it might be to our advantage to hold in case of war with another nation. Why might not Japan, although jealous of any foreign power getting a foothold along the Asiatic borders or in the western Pacific Ocean, nevertheless have a desire to strengthen herself by getting possession of such territory as would enable her to keep off all foreign countries? I am not sure that she would not be actuated by the same sentiments that have actuated the American people.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Well, that is possible, but, as I have said, there is no movement toward that end. Three thousand Japanese have gone to the Philippine Islands, while 70,000 Chinese are there. The Japanese are a very small fraction of the population in the Philippine Islands and they have shown no tendency to go there now; but if there were any intention on the part of Japan to acquire them, then there would unquestionably be some emigration from Japan to those islands. The truth is, the Japanese do not thrive in the Tropics; and the Philippines are in the Tropics. Some Japanese have gone to Hawaii, but the climate of Hawaii is entirely different from that of the Philippines, and Hawaii is much farther north. For all these reasons it seems to me there will be no attempt upon the part of Japan to seize the Philippine Islands.

Now, I should like to take up the question from the military viewpoint for a few moments, and then close.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, will the Senator permit me to interrupt him there?

Mr. SHAFROTH. Certainly.

Mr. GALLINGER. The Senator is very familiar with the situation and condition in those islands and I am not; but is it really an argument that because only 3,000 Japanese are in the Philippine Islands to-day when they are under the protection of the United States, after we do give them their freedom and our protection is practically withdrawn, Japan would not then feel like taking possession of those islands?

Mr. SHAFROTH. Oh, it is possible. I really believe that the proper solution of this matter is to try to get an international agreement to respect the neutrality of those islands, and I have not any doubt that Japan would join in such an agreement.

Mr. GALLINGER. That would be a very desirable thing, if it could be done.

Mr. SHAFROTH. It would be a very desirable thing; but the people of the Philippines are not asking that the protection of the United States be extended to them.

Why not let the Filipinos decide that for themselves? The American people did not seek a protectorate in France when they attained their independence. No nation that has ever obtained self-government has ever been willing that its sovereignty should be impaired in the slightest. Protectorates and suzerainties have too often proved dangerous by forming the excuse for seizure and subjugation.

I believe in an honest effort by this Government to obtain an agreement with the leading nations of the world to guarantee the neutralization of the islands, but if that can not be done, I would not withhold independence from them. They are willing to take independence without a protectorate, and as they run the risk why not let them have it?

Commissioner QUEZON, in his testimony before the Senate Committee on the Philippines, gave the best answer to such objection in the following language:

> We do not want any protectorate if we get independence. You would not want it, because it would be unfair and unjust to the United States; and we would not, because protection can never be afforded without impairment of the absolute freedom of the protected States, and we are more concerned about the substance of freedom than about the word independence. If we are going to have independence, we want real independence and not merely nominal independence.

Mr. QUEZON represents the Filipinos and knows their desires as expressed in innumerable resolutions of citizens, organizations, and official bodies. His answer in behalf of his people ought to be conclusive to us.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Colorado yield to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I yield.

Mr. VARDAMAN. With the Senator's permission, I should like to suggest to him that the passage of this bill would not preclude any effort on the part of this Government to bring about an international agreement to protect the integrity and autonomy of the Philippine Islands, but the passage of this bill would forward a movement of that kind, would it not?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I think so. I have introduced a resolution asking the President of the United States to enter into such negotiations, and I hope after this bill passes to get some action upon it during this Congress. I am satisfied that the leading nations of the world would readily join in such an agreement of neutrality.

Mr. KENYON. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Colorado yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I yield to the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. KENYON. Before the Senator leaves that subject, I want to ask him this question: It was the testimony before our committee of very eminent citizens of the Republic that in their view as soon as our troops left the Philippine Islands the people of the islands would be—I think this was the expression—"at each other's throats." That is a consideration that has troubled me a great deal. I am not in favor of trying to force our Government upon some other people who may not want it. Suppose it happens that we withdraw from the islands, as the Senator suggests, in a couple of years, and then those people fly at each other's throats, so that there is a condition there similar to that prevailing in Mexico; can we sit back then and say, "We are done; we are free of this burden, and there is no moral responsibility of any kind upon us"?

Mr. SHAFROTH. That is a condition which is presented to them. They have a highly educated class there who believe that it is better for them to run that risk than not to have independence; and when we say "if you are willing, take it," the responsibility is no longer ours, in my judgment; but I want to say to the Senator that all these predictions up to this time have proved absolutely false. The prediction was made that if the American troops were withdrawn from Mindanao the people would begin to get at each other's throats immediately; but they have been withdrawn for more than two years, leaving nothing but Filipino scouts, and there have not been any riots or insurrections or anything that might be claimed even to partake of the nature of an insurrection.

Mr. KENYON. I agree with the Senator that if we withdraw from the islands we ought to go out bag and baggage and be done, letting them work out their own salvation, without any moral responsibility upon us, if we can avoid it.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Now, Mr. President, I want to view this matter for a few moments from the military standpoint.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Colorado yield to the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I do.

Mr. SHERMAN. Before the Senator leaves the branch of the discussion he has been pursuing, as he has just said that there has been no riot in the Philippines in the last two years, I will ask him to listen to the following press report, dated the 6th day of February, 1915:

> FILIPINO ADMITS SEDITION—RUFINO VICENTE, ONE OF THE ACCUSED LEADERS, PLEADS GUILTY.
>
> MANILA, P. I., *February 6.*
>
> Rufino Vicente, one of the leaders accused of instigating the Filipino raid on the governmental offices at Navotas Christmas eve, pleaded guilty on trial here on the charge of sedition. Other Filipinos held on the same charge pleaded not guilty.
>
> The public prosecutor asserts that the government will prove that the movement was widely organized, and that documentary evidence shows that the rising was directed as much against the Filipino politicians now holding public office as it was against the American officials. The trial of the natives arrested in connection with the rising attempted in Manila and its environs December 24 is pending. These men are to be tried on the charge of brigandage.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President, I will state to the Senator what I know about that. There was a meeting of some cooks of various restaurants and hotels who assembled at the botanical gardens, which are between the Hotel Manila and the center of the town. No one was hurt. There was some violent language used. Gov. Gen. Harrison told me that he drove through that crowd at the time they were assembled and did not know it was an insurrection. It was such a calm, quiet, undemonstrative gathering that the Governor General drove right through the crowd without knowing that it was anything but an assemblage of people upon some political matters. I want to say further that nearly everything that comes from Manila has a certain tinge to it, just as ex-President Taft said was the case in his day. I want to read you a paragraph from

an address by him to show you just what interpretation has been put by the American press on affairs over there. He says:

The attitude of the American press and of the American merchant in hostility to the Filipinos, and in consequent hostility to the civil government, has led them into the error of emphasizing in every possible way, by letter and representations of all sorts, that the conditions of the country as to tranquillity were so bad that the whole of the islands were still in a state of war. Every little ladrone fight, every discomfiture which the constabulary suffered, was exaggerated and made the basis for inferences that the conditions in the country were retrograding rather than improving. Such incidents were seized upon and made as much of as headlines and general statements could make them.

The same kind of statements, rumors, and reports are sent out now against the Governor General that were sent out against ex-President Taft when he was trying to establish law and order, and he so stated in Manila on the occasion when he delivered his address.

Now, I will state, Mr. President, that there has been a report by the Governor General as to the so-called insurrection or difficulty or mass meeting, or what not, referred to by the Senator from Illinois. No guns were fired; very few, if any, of the people were armed; and the report was to the effect that it amounted practically to nothing and did not disturb the government over there in the slightest.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. President, I am asking for information, not in order to take up time.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I will be glad to give such information to the Senator as I can.

Mr. SHERMAN. On January 23, 1915, about a year ago, from Manila came the following press note. Possibly the Senator has some information about what became of this prisoner:

PHILIPPINE REBEL TO DIE—GOVERNOR GENERAL REJECTS PLEA TO SPARE INSURGENT LEADER.

MANILA, P. I., *January 23.*

Gov. Gen. Francis Burton Harrison, in an order to-day, directed that Gen. Noriel, the insurgent leader, who is one of the most prominent natives of the province of Cavite, be put to death next Wednesday. The execution originally was set for January 12, but Judge Revilla, a native jurist, issued a stay.

Influential Filipinos exerted every effort on behalf of Gen. Noriel, but Gov. Harrison directed that the death sentence be carried out. A pending measure abolishing capital punishment offers the only hope for Noriel.

Does the Senator know what became of this unfortunate gentleman?

Mr. SHAFROTH. No; but I do know that there was a man who had headquarters in Hongkong, with a few agents in the Philippine Islands, who would go to some of the ignorant Filipinos and say to them, "For ₱5 I will give you a commission as captain; for ₱10 I will give you a commission as colonel; for ₱20 I will give you a commission as general." It was a means of extracting money from the people, but never resulted in an insurrection, though a great fuss was made about the fact that generals and colonels and majors and captains were taking part in this, that, or the other movement. That amounted practically to nothing. The Governor General tried to stop it. He did, I presume, have some persons arrested who had participated in the fraud, more for the purpose of protecting the Filipinos against deception than for any dangers that might arise to the Government there.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. President, does the Senator know what became of this particular offender?

Mr. SHAFROTH. No; I do not know; but I have not heard of anyone being executed there. I can not say with any degree of certainty as to that.

Now, Mr. President, I want to say a few words upon this question from the military standpoint.

FROM THE MILITARY STANDPOINT.

It is the consensus of opinion of those who are best informed upon such subjects that solidarity of territory is the most invulnerable form of possession.

It was Mr. Gladstone who said:

The United States have a national base for the greatest continuous empire ever established by man. * * * The distinction between a continuous empire and one severed and dispersed over the seas is vital.

When we annex permanently the Philippine Islands we make them targets for the attack of any foreign power with which we may engage in war. Why will they attack us there instead of on the mainland? Because the islands are 7,000 miles from our base of supplies. Every mile of such a distance increases the difficulty of defense in almost a geometrical ratio. When we declared war against Spain we did not attack her on home territory. If we had done so, it would have taken ten times as many men and ten times as many battleships to have accomplished the same result. We fought her in her outlying possessions, 3,000 and 13,000 miles from her base of supplies. The fact that Spain has lost one after another of her possessions in the Western Hemisphere shows how difficult it is to maintain a war so far from home territory.

It was Mr. Frederic Harrison, an eminent English writer, who so vigorously showed the weakness of the Crown colonies of the British Empire in this language:

But an aggregate of dependencies which is forever disturbed and menaced and forever awaiting or forestalling attack, which contributes nothing to the home government in money or men or resources of any kind, is not a strength, but an increasing weakness. It must pull down the strongest race that ever trod the earth, and as it pulls them down it will hurry them from one crime to another.

The coast line of the many islands of the Philippines is greater than that of the entire Atlantic and Pacific shores of the United States. Those islands being the natural points of attack of our enemies must be fortified, if we determine to hold them against foreign aggression. To properly fortify even the more important cities will require hundreds of millions of dollars. Are we willing to make such expenditures when many of our own cities are defenseless?

The Philippines, being our weakest places of resistance, will necessarily in time of war cause us to concentrate our battleships there for a great struggle, leaving relatively unprotected many of our important cities.

Prof. Robert M. Johnston, of Harvard University, a lecturer at the War College at Washington, D. C., used this language relative to the Philippines in his recent work entitled "Arms and the Race":

It is a weak, eccentric military position, fundamentally indefensible against any strong trans-Pacific power, but inevitably a magnet to draw ships and troops away from our shores. A popular clamor might result at any time in a weak administration sending the battle fleet to Manila.

It was Lord Macaulay who so vigorously denied the military advantage of colonies in these words:

There are some who assert that from a military and political point of view the West Indies are of great importance to this country. This is a common but a monstrous misrepresentation. We venture to say that colonial empire has been one of the greatest curses of modern Europe. What nation has it ever strengthened? What nation has it ever enriched? What has been the fruits? Wars of frequent occurrence and immense cost, fettered trade, lavish expenditure, clashing jurisdiction, corruption in governments, and indigence among the people.

Those curses are the very things our great Republic should avoid. It should set its seal of disapproval of conquest and colonial empire by giving to a liberty-loving people their right to independence.

The oriental powers have always looked with alarm upon the seizure of the Philippines by the United States, fearing that it might lead to other acquisitions in the Eastern Hemisphere. Japan naturally feels as to the Orient as we do to the Western Hemisphere. Independence of a small State in Central or South America did not give us the least concern nor create the desire to seize it because it was small and weak, but the attempt of a powerful nation to acquire any territory in the Western Hemisphere has always caused the greatest uneasiness to us. We were very much alarmed a short time ago when it was suspected that Japan was about to establish a naval base on Lower California. Is it not natural that Japan should view with apprehension the seizure and retention of islands so close to her possessions by a powerful nation? It would remove all suspicions if we granted the independence of the islands. Occupancy by an independent government would not be threatening to her. The holding of the islands, therefore, is a perpetual irritation to Japan, and will be the underlying cause of war if we have a contest at arms with her.

Why jeopardize the peace and quiet of our great Republic, when by this act of right and justice we can attach to us a grateful people and remove the main cause of dissatisfaction and jealousy upon the part of the great eastern nation?

Some of the best military experts of our Government, believing it would be impossible for us to defend the Philippines against any nation having large armies and an efficient navy, have said that in case of war our best policy would be not to attempt to defend the islands, but to rely upon the outcome of the war to recover them. All seem to concede that under any circumstances the attack of the enemy would be made there, consequently the loss and destruction would occur there. What a gloomy outlook to the inhabitants of the islands, of death, devastation, and destruction to their fair land. No wonder the Philippine people feel they had rather take the chances as an independent nation of avoiding war through diplomacy of its own officers than to run the risk of invasion by any nation that might get into a conflict with us. As the complications of the Philippine Government with other nations would be far less than those of the United States, their danger of invasion would be less.

A great many small nations for hundreds of years, through diplomacy, have maintained their independence. In fact, most

of those that lost their independence did so by reason of being drawn into the maelstrom of conflicts of great nations.

As the Philippine people are the ones most vitally affected, their determination that they want independence should be conclusive.

CONCLUSION.

Mr. President, let us grant to this people the right to govern their own country. It is right and it is also expedient, both for them and for us. It will be a marked example to all the land-grabbing empires of the world of real altruism. It will teach the warring countries of Europe that civilization demands liberal treatment of their colonial possessions. It will impress upon the minds of all peoples that conquest is nothing less than criminal aggression, which in the end will not pay. It will remove the suspicion of the Republics of South and Central America that the United States has designs upon their territory, and will create a friendship which will produce lasting peace and prosperity for the entire continent, and thereby stimulate our commerce and intercourse with them. It will remove the cause for war upon the part of any oriental country, and produce harmony and cordial relations instead of distrust and enmity, which will increase our trade with the far eastern nations. It will inspire every American with pride that the ideals of liberty and freedom, for which our forefathers fought and died, and which resulted in the creation of the greatest Nation in the world, are still cherished by our people; that these patriots of old shall not have lived and died in vain. It will preserve the principles of our Government and thereby save us from the fate of imperialism, which has befallen so many Republics. It will, in these warlike times, make men turn from the horrors of strife and approve the doctrine of "peace on earth, good will toward men." It will so adjust conditions that the only Christian people of the Orient will become the leaders in the movement there in behalf of human rights. It will establish in the Orient, where human liberty is least respected, a new republic dedicated, as ours, to the rights of mankind. It will have a modifying influence upon all monarchies in behalf of a more liberal form of government. It will instill into the Filipinos an ambition to work out their own destiny, and education and learning will attain still greater heights. It will grapple those people to us with hooks of steel and make them in all future ages rise up and call us blessed.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I have a very illuminating letter on this subject written from Manila a short time ago by Hon. RICHARD W. AUSTIN, a Member of the other House of Congress, he having visited the islands, and I ask unanimous consent to place it in the RECORD without reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WALSH in the chair). The Senator from New Hampshire asks unanimous consent that the letter referred to by him may be placed in the RECORD. Is there objection?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. May I understand what it is?

Mr. GALLINGER. It is a letter written from Manila a short time ago by Hon. RICHARD W. AUSTIN, a Member of the other House of Congress, he having visited the Philippine Islands, Japan, and China. It is full of interesting matter, figures of imports and exports, and all that sort of thing. While from glancing over it I may say that there are some things in it to which I do not agree, yet it occurs to me that it might be a valuable contribution to this discussion.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Does it constitute in any way an attack on the Philippine government?

Mr. GALLINGER. Not at all.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. It is not a criticism?

Mr. GALLINGER. It is not a criticism.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no objection, the request of the Senator from New Hampshire will be granted. The Chair hears none.

The matter referred to is as follows:

AMERICA'S DUTY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

MANILA, P. I.

Congress not being in session, I decided to spend the vacation in visiting our possessions in the Pacific—the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands and Guam and also a journey into China and Japan. After four months in the Orient, I have decided to write down some of my observations and conclusions, hoping the same will receive careful consideration by my fellow Americans in the States. In this period I have covered over 20,000 miles and spent a portion of four months in the cities of Honolulu, Manila, Nagasaki, Yokohama, Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Wuchang, and Peking. Have visited many industrial plants in China and Japan, and in Peking had an interview with the great President of the new Republic, Gen. Yuan Shih Kai, and also met some of the members of his cabinet.

I am going to write first about the Philippines and later take up the Hawaiian Islands, China, and Japan. I found in the Philippines depression in business, general dissatisfaction on the part of the business element, and a condition of doubt and uncertainty as to the future, and unanimous sentiment among Americans of the nonofficeholding element and Europeans against the governmental policy of the Wilson administration as being carried out by Gov. Harrison, under instructions from Washington. Trained, competent, and experienced Americans have been summarily dismissed from a service their energy, ability, and unceasing devotion had made a success, and their places when filled given to a few "good Democrats" from the States, but largely to inexperienced Filipinos.

Many of these men who have been displaced came to the Islands carrying guns in their hands in order to aid the immortal Dewey in finishing his work of redeeming the islands from Spanish misrule. Later on these men rendered valiant service in defeating the insurrection against the United States led by Aguinaldo. They helped put the Spaniards out of the islands, helped put down a local rebellion, and now, after having faithfully served the United States Government in war and in peace, they are unceremoniously kicked out, and their places largely given to those who were indorsed by Filipino politicians, some of whom held commissions in the revolutionary army. At the time this was done the natives were holding not less than 71 per cent of the government positions in the islands. I found the Spanish-American veterans, and there are several thousand in the islands with a number of their posts or organizations, justly indignant at this unfair treatment of their former comrades in arms.

The present administration is the first to introduce politics in the selection of appointees, though two or three Democrats preceded Mr. Harrison in the Governor General's office. In going over the matter with a prominent Democratic attorney in Manila, he expressed the opinion that a majority of those who had been appointed under previous administrations were of Democratic faith, and in the selections made, character, fitness, and ability to do the work had been the only consideration. The splendid achievements accomplished in the islands since the American occupation are the best proof of the wisdom of such a policy. But Gov. Harrison served many years in Congress from New York City, and hence was brought up in the Tammany school of politics, which teaches and practices the Jacksonian theory, "to the victors belong the spoils," even at the expense of maintaining the best, the most progressive government in all the Orient, and one from which Tammany could learn much to the advantage of the taxpayers of New York City.

There is, perhaps, another reason why the new governor should follow such a policy. He has publicly stated his indebtedness to MANUEL QUEZON for the position he now holds. QUEZON is one of the Commissioners from the islands to the American Congress, is very much in politics, and naturally anxious to place as many of his partisans on the Government pay roll as possible. Having served in the revolutionary army against the United States, we can imagine he is not shedding tears when the political guillotine decapitates former American soldiers in the interest of his political supporters or former comrades in the Filipino revolution. Such a Wilsonian policy may delight the Manila politicians, but I doubt if it will appeal to the sense of fairness of the American people who have always believed in fair and honorable treatment of those who have bravely and patriotically come to the Nation's aid in times of stress and storm.

The Americans whose courage and fidelity contributed to the establishment of our sovereignty in the islands, whose energy and capital have been freely used in developing the mining, commercial, and manufacturing interests of the Philippines, and who are amongst the largest taxpayers have no voice in the Government, no influence with the present administration, are not consulted, and are, in fact, absolutely ignored. One noticeable effect of such a policy is shown in the action of the commanding general in not permitting the band to play America's national anthem—the Star Spangled Banner—on the Luneta, or public park. He very properly declines to give the natives opportunity to continue to show their disrespect in refusing or neglecting to salute our flag.

HOW PROGRESS IS HALTED.

Now, what has injured business? What is holding up progress? What is delaying development and keeping prosperity out of sight in the Philippines—the richest undeveloped country on the shores of the great Pacific? The true answer is the Jones bill—the attempt in Congress to carry out the foolish and unpatriotic teaching of William Jennings Bryan to turn the islands adrift without guide or compass: to turn 8,000,000 people, 90 per cent of the adults illiterate, and 1,000,000 wild, over for the time being to the political firm of Quezon, Osmeña & Co. to try out their kindergarten governmental notions and pipe dreams of a great national Philippine Republic until they are taken over by Japan and relegated to the vassal class along with Korea and Formosa. In that event the Filipinos would not only lose all voice in their government, but the very name of their country would be changed, as in the case of Korea and Formosa, and a Japanese name substituted. For 10 days I industriously interviewed Americans in all walks of life, and engaged in every line of human endeavor, Democrats, Republicans, Progressives, soldiers, sailors, civil officials, merchants, professional men, lawyers, physicians, clergymen, editors, bankers, clerks, policemen, scouts and constabulary officials, etc., and upon my honor not a single one, and mark you a majority of them have been in the islands for more than 10 years, many 15 and 16 years, thought the natives prepared, able, or strong enough to maintain law and order, and continue the excellent government created and maintained under American guidance, supervision, and control.

I quote the following from one of those interviewed: "If the United States should withdraw, it would result in a duplication of the situation and conditions in Mexico, Haiti, and San Domingo multiplied many times over." A native government would be powerless to control and govern the many tribes, with 15 or 16 different dialects, pagan, heathen, and Christian, warlike and savage, with bitter and long-standing grievances between them, a million out of total of 8,000,000 non-Christians, wild and uncivilized, and of the 7,000,000 Christians less than 10 per cent of the adults educated. In addition to these serious and complicated local problems, without the aid of the United States, the natives would be wholly unable to protect and defend themselves from without—from foreign selfishness, covetousness, and aggrandizement.

The total government income is less than the cost of a single up-to-date battleship. This means that an army and navy for defensive purposes would be impossible. The Manila native editors and politicians who shout "independence" night and day are so simple that they believe the people of the United States will tax themselves till "Kingdom come" to maintain an army and navy in the Philippines for the benefit and protection of a people whose selfish politicians insist upon severing American control and setting up for themselves. Every intelligent American and European engaged in business in the islands—and I do not hesitate to include the Chinese merchants, who control $160,000,000 of the $267,000,000 wholesale and retail trade—knows and realizes that so long as they have American protection their lives and

business interests are absolutely safe, and in the event our flag should come down and another flag of the so-called Philippine Republic appear, it would mean confusion, chaos, and, in a very short time, ruin, pure and simple.

So long as there is doubt and uncertainty as to whether the United States or the Manila politicians are to govern there will be stagnation in business—a suspension of growth and development—so long will capital be timid and men refuse to develop the resources of the islands, build factories, and continue the marvelous work so auspiciously begun and continued during the administrations of Govs. Taft, Wright, Ide, Smith, Forbes, and Gilbert.

BRYANISM IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Ex-Secretary Bryan, three years ago at Baltimore, committed the Democratic Party and the present administration to the folly of turning the Philippine Islands adrift. In his first campaign against McKinley, Mr. Bryan declared the best thing for America was "free silver." Had his advice been followed, would it have blessed or cursed our country? There is only one answer. The defeat of free silver and the abolition of slavery are two of our greatest blessings, and the names of Lincoln and McKinley will always be remembered in connection with these two great deeds.

Dr. Bryan, in his second campaign against President McKinley, had another prescription for the American people labeled "Anti-Imperialism," or turn the Philippines and other island possessions loose. On that, as on the free-silver issue, he was overwhelmingly defeated, and the people at the ballot box decided to retain the Philippine and Hawaiian Islands, Porto Rico, and Guam. After this decision, our Government went forward in spending millions in constructing fortifications—$12,000,000 in the bay of Manila, Army posts and barracks, transporting troops to and from the Philippines for 15 years, and in many ways improving the islands from a military and naval standpoint. Counting this cost, the $20,000,000 originally paid Spain, and the amount necessary to capture and expel the soldiers of Spain and crush the incipient Filipino revolution, we have taken from the National Treasury—the people's money—countless millions in the nature of our country's investment in the islands.

The pending proposition—the Jones bill—the Bryan idea—is to throw this immense investment away—present it first to the noisy, selfish, and ungrateful Filipino politicians, and later to Japan, an unfriendly nation and a strong military and commercial rival in the Pacific. The latter would fully develop the islands, and the wealth they would bring, with Japan's other aggrandizements in the Orient, would easily enable that ambitious nation to drive our commerce out of the Orient—the region of the world's greatest future commercial and industrial development—the great awakening of 500,000,000 people to modern or western ways, methods, and civilization.

The American people having decreed in 1900 that they would retain the Philippines as a part of the United States, several thousands of our citizens who obeyed the country's call in going to Dewey's aid and later in putting down the rebellion led by Aguinaldo, decided to remain in the islands, make it their home, and engage in business, which they had a perfect right to do. Last year there were 207 Americans in the wholesale business in the islands, 371 in the retail trade, and the amount of their annual joint sales was $17,777,330. These Americans had invested last year $3,695,377 in manufacturing lines. If we add the additional amount in new railroads, street-car lines, public utilities, sawmills, sugar plantations, mining, and other operations, the sum total will run high up into the millions.

A majority of these men have been from 10 to 15 years in creating, building up, and extending their business enterprises. In many cases all they possess is invested in their business and in their new homes, and along with it many of the best years of their lives. Would it be just, would it be honorable in the American people to abandon seven or eight thousand fellow Americans in the Philippines, cause them to lose their all, haul down their flag—the one they fought to raise over the islands—withdraw the Army, and turn them over to be absolutely governed by the very men they defeated in the trenches around Manila and at the end of that long, cruel guerilla war inaugurated and prosecuted by a so-called Philippine Republic which gave abundant evidence in its maladministration and conclusively proved, by its official records left behind, that it was unworthy of the name it bore and utterly incapable of wisely governing either white or brown men?

I can not believe the American people will, when the issue is brought home to them, commit such an unjust, unpatriotic, such a contemptible, cowardly act as to betray, desert, and abandon the splendid American men and women who have made good in the Philippines, have upheld high American ideals and principles in this far-away land in the Orient.

Three years ago the apostle of free silver, Mr. Bryan, materially aided in writing the platform upon which President Wilson was elected, receiving 1,300,000 less votes than the combined Taft and Roosevelt vote. The Democratic platform carried a plank favoring "an immediate declaration by Congress of our intention to give the Philippines independence"—or, in other words, turn them adrift—but securing their neutralization. Since that declaration was made, we have witnessed the destruction of Belgium by Germany, one of the nations which signed the treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium. The United States, the Filipinos, and the rest of the world have at last learned that neutrality treaties are absolutely worthless—without force or effect, and devoid of protection.

Following close upon the violation of the Belgium neutrality treaty, the world has witnessed the action of Japan, taking advantage of China's defenseless condition, demanding and by threats securing, invaluable rights and privileges, which action was in violation of a joint treaty, signed by Japan, agreeing to aid in upholding the territorial integrity of her nearest neighbor, China, and its open-door commercial policy. If China's 450,000,000 people and Belgium's 8,000,000 brave, prosperous, and highly enlightened inhabitants were powerless to have neutrality treaties respected and enforced, what would become of the poor, weak, and defenseless Filipinos, with annual government receipts of less than $17,000,000, and a million—or one-eighth of its population—made up of wild and ignorant tribesmen, many of whom, prior to American occupation, were head hunters and even now practice peonage, or slavery?

Had Mr. Bryan defeated President McKinley on the "anti-imperial" issue in 1900, the United States would have abandoned the Philippine Islands 15 years ago. Had the Bryan advice been followed, the world would not have witnessed the marvelous changes wrought in the islands under the inspiration and guidance of the splendid patriotic men connected with the military and nonpartisan civil governments sent out by Presidents McKinley, Roosevelt, and Taft.

BRIEF RECORD OF 15 YEARS OF CONSTRUCTIVE WORK IN PHILIPPINES.

Now let's note what good fortune, great blessings, fell to the lot of the Filipinos in not being turned adrift 15 years ago as advocated by Mr. Bryan—by not severing their relations with the people of the United States—by remaining beneath the Stars and Stripes:

Free speech; free press; religious liberty; law and order; protection of life and property.

Increase of railroad mileage from 122 to 611 miles.

A much-needed, safe, sound, and satisfactory currency system, the equal of the best in the Orient.

The coming of numerous missionaries, with the establishment of new churches, schools, and free hospitals.

An expenditure for improved health conditions, sanitation, fighting deadly diseases, building modern hospitals of $9,630,000.

The expenditures of the United States Government of more than $15,000,000 for fortifying the islands and providing barracks, Army posts, etc.

Four thousand four hundred miles of well-built roads, better than can be found in a majority of the States, and 1,300 miles of cart roads and trails in the mountain districts or Provinces.

An expenditure of $21,376,000 in the interest of education, including modern school and university buildings. The number of children in attendance showed an increase of 360,000—tuition and textbooks free.

Sanitary improvements, sewerage, pure water supply, banishment of cholera, plague, and smallpox. Construction of new waterworks for Manila and 800 artesian wells for towns and rural districts, reduction of death rate, etc.

Dredging of harbors, building of breakwaters, construction of wharves, lighthouses, telegraph and telephone lines, and the establishment of coast steamship lines, hundreds of new post offices, and a modern postal system, under which postal receipts have grown in 15 years from $484,960 to $1,072,684 per annum, and, in the same time, money orders from $1,526,310 to $8,272,858 per year.

Consider the amount paid out for labor and local material, higher and better wages than ever known in the islands—$15,000,000 on fortifications, military defenses; $7,000,000 for harbor improvements; $6,100,000 constructing good roads; $750,000 for lighthouses; millions on new railroads, street-car lines, government, provincial, and municipal buildings, water and sewerage systems, schoolhouses, hotels, hospitals, telegraph and telephone lines, the opening and operation of lumber camps, sugar plantations, and gold mines, the building of manufacturing plants, modern business and private houses, and finally the creation of the beautiful summer capitol at Baguio, located in the mountains of Luzon and one of the wonders resulting from the coming of progressive Americans.

An examination of the record covering the island's exports and imports at the time when Mr. Bryan first declared in favor of surrendering or giving them up is interesting. Then the Philippines sold to the world produce, etc., to the value of $14,640,162. Last year (1914) they sold $48,689,634, an increase of $34,049,472. The record covering imports—the people's purchasing power abroad, for the same periods, shows $13,116,567, as against $48,588,653, or an increase of $35,472,086. In 1904 we sold in cotton goods to the islands, $278,106, and last year (1914) the sales were $5,826,333. For 1913 and 1914, the last 2 years the amount was $12,911,000, and if we annually average last year's sale, $5,826,333, for the next 10 years, which we will do and even better, if the islands are retained, our total sale of cotton goods for the 10-year period will reach $58,263,330, and our total sales to the islands covering the same period would be $253,881,926. The past 16 years we have sold in the islands goods to the value of $145,315,503. The Filipinos sold and bought abroad from all countries in 1899 a total of $27,756,729, while last year (1914) this total increased to $97,278,287, a difference of $69,521,558.

From the time of our taking over Porto Rico, the Hawaiian, and the Philippine Islands up to December 30, 1914, they have purchased from the American business men goods to the value of $760,773,785. In proportion to size and population, they are the best, the most valuable customers we have to-day. Is it to our interest to give them, or any one of them, up—surrender our trade and legislative control over them to some other authority or power? If the American business men, exporters, and manufacturers wish to retain this desirable trade, they should take the subject up at once with their Senators and Congressmen, for this question will be determined at the coming session of Congress in the consideration of final action upon the Jones bill.

HAVE FILIPINOS BEEN UNFAIRLY TREATED?

Now, as to the claim that the Philippines need independence and have been unfairly treated in the distribution of the offices. More than 71 per cent of the government positions were filled by natives when Gov. Harrison took charge, and since the wholesale removal of Americans under the present administration to make room for Filipinos the latter's percentage of officeholding has greatly increased. The entire membership—81—of the lower house of the assembly, or congress, is composed of natives, and at the present time the upper house is made up of five natives and four Americans.

In addition to the native officeholders mentioned as being in the government service and in the assembly, there should be added the village, town, city, and provincial elective and appointive officers and 10,000 members of the native scouts and constabulary.

When the Spanish were in control there were perhaps 10 or 12 Filipinos who served as justice of the peace, their highest rank in the judicial office-holding line. Now all the justices of the peace are Filipinos on yearly salaries running from $300 to $1,800, except those who serve as ex officio. Three of the seven members of the supreme court, half of the district judges, half of the judges at large, and half of the land-court judges are natives. The attorney general and seven assistants are Filipinos. The prosecuting attorney and the city attorney of Manila are to the manner born. It is hardly necessary to state that the two Resident Commissioners representing the islands in Washington are natives.

In the matter of salaries, a Filipino justice of the peace in Manila now draws a salary of $1,800 per annum, more than the Spanish paid the prosecuting attorneys and judges. There are native judges now being paid annual salaries of $4,500, $5,000, $5,500, and $10,000, which is in excess of those paid for like service throughout the United States. There are Filipinos serving on the commission who draw $15,500 annually; the speaker of the assembly is paid $8,000; while Messrs. QUEZON and EARNSHAW draw more money out of the United States Treasury than their colleagues in Congress, on account of the great amount of mileage (about $3,991.60), which, added to their individual salary of $7,500 each, makes a total of $11,491.60, and as travel on a Government transport is only a dollar a day, this would leave a net balance of $11,281.

But why prolong the story of how the poor downtrodden people of the Philippine Islands have suffered, have been ground down, had oppression inflicted upon them, their wives, and children since the invasion, occupation, and control by the cruel American tyrants! What the Filipinos have gained in improvements of every kind and character—rapid and substantial advancement along the pathway of good government, moral, intellectual, and industrial development during the past 15 years, in spite of Mr. Bryan's advice—if fully enumerated would fill two good-sized volumes, and this has been faithfully and accurately done by the Hon. Dean C. Worcester, who, with President Taft, Gov. Forbes, associates and coworkers, should live forever in the grateful memory of every man, woman, and child in the islands. If their great works and noble deeds are not remembered, then the Filipinos are utterly hopeless.

SHOULD UNITED STATES RETAIN ISLANDS?

Now, let's consider the question whether it is to the interests of the United States to retain the islands—whether we should keep them or withdraw the Army and Navy, wipe off our losses, and let the Filipinos sink or swim. The great majority of the men in and out of Congress who favor surrendering the Philippines do so for two reasons, namely: On the alleged ground that "they will always be a great expense, an unprofitable investment, to the United States," and, secondly, "they are now and will for all time be a menace to us." The answer to the first excuse is: The islands are paying their own way, so far as meeting the expenses of running the municipal local and general governments is concerned. The only expense now borne by the American Government is incident to the presence of our soldiers in the islands. This expense can be greatly lessened, if not practically wiped out, in time by reducing the number of American soldiers and increasing and substituting additional constabulary or the native scouts, paying for their services out of the Philippine treasury, as is being done at this time with the constabulary force of 5,000 men.

To abandon the islands for the reason that they are or may become a menace virtually means that Uncle Sam, who never fought an unsuccessful war, is for the first time going to show the white feather, admit possessing a yellow streak, make a confession to all mankind—to all the world—that our noble ancestors signally failed to transmit to the men of this generation any of their indomitable courage, undimmed loyalty, unceasing bravery, unswerving determination to hold and forever defend our rightful possessions, purchased not only with millions of the people's money under a treaty ratification Bryan favored, but, above all, with the priceless lives of our heroes, many of whom sleep in the very soil they now tell us we must give up for lack of courage, for fear we have a "menace on our hands." God forbid!

With or without these islands there will be a menace to the United States until Congress performs its patriotic duty in providing an Army and Navy so big and strong no nation in the Orient or elsewhere will ever dare menace or attempt to do our country an injury or capture any of our possessions. By making it possible for Japan to succeed us in the Philippines, take over the great and expensive fortifications costing us upward of $15,000,000 and fully developing the rich possibilities of the Islands with countless thousands of Japanese laborers, will Japan as a nation be strengthened or weakened as our military, naval, and commercial rival in the Pacific? Will not the absorption of the Philippines, along with Korea and Formosa and the ever-increasing concessions Japan is securing in China by threats and force, result in her immense commercial growth and power until she will soon be financially able to increase her army and navy to an extent where she will, indeed and in fact, be more than a menace to the United States in the Pacific? To-day her navy is practically the equal of ours and her standing army of seasoned and highly trained men exceeds ours by 175,000, and has lately been ordered increased. Every man in the nation has received military training.

Evidently anticipating our withdrawal from the Philippines, certain Japanese are now negotiating for the purchase of extensive sugar lands in the islands and are quoted in the Manila press as stating that they plan to bring over 100,000 or 200,000 Japs to use in the sugar industry, every man of whom will be a trained soldier.

OUR TRADE WITH THE ISLANDS.

Last year American merchants and manufacturers sold goods to the value of $27,204,587 to the islands, as against $127,804 in 1898, or an increase of $27,076,783 since we took them over. Our sales in the Philippines for 1914 exceeded our exports to China for the same period and are equal to half of the amount we disposed of in Japan and were greater by $2,000,000 than the amount we shipped to all of the following countries in South America during 1914: Venezuela, Peru, Colombia, Uruguay, Bolivia, and Paraguay. Our trade in Chile and Peru combined fell a million and a half dollars behind the Philippines' orders last year. Comparing our trade in the islands with some of our exports to European markets, we have the following: Our Philippine trade last year (1914) exceeded by $3,000,000 all we sold to Greece, Portugal, Switzerland, and Turkey in Europe, and fell short only $3,000,000 in equaling our exports to Russia. Of our exports to the islands, we sold in cotton goods in 1904, $2,827,106, and in 1913 the amount was $6,827,082, more than a million dollars in excess of our sale of cotton goods in China, where at one time—before the Japanese controlled southern Manchuria and drove our trade out—we sold in one year cotton goods to the value of $29,814,000.

We have the advantage of our competitors now in the Philippines, because Congress has enacted trade and tariff laws favorable to our exporters and manufacturers; but withdraw, give up the islands, let others make the laws or make it possible for Japan to succeed us, and it will not be long before our business in the islands will vanish as it did in Manchuria.

Our competitors sold goods to the value of $24,568,258 in the islands last year. I have examined the list covering these importations, and practically every article is manufactured in the United States, and with proper tariff legislation this additional business would come to us and double our trade in the islands—increase it from $24,020,395 to $48,588,653 at the present time.

If we are to care for the islands, furnish an army and navy for their protection, and be responsible for them, our business men should have the market, and not foreign competitors whose countries do not share with us the expenditures, labors, and responsibilities in connection with their administration.

Here is a partial list of articles and their values sold in the Philippines last year by our competitors, which American business men ought to have furnished and can in the future, if Congress will do its duty to our exporters, manufacturers, and employees: Cotton goods, value $4,129,911; coal, $1,629,490; condensed milk, $740,996; silks and manufactures of, $724,704; undershirts and drawers, $703,425; cement, $547,763; passenger and freight cars, $217,631; locomotives and parts of, $209,960; collars and shirts, $162,638; iron bars, rods of steel, etc., $154,027; steel rails, $146,831; enameled utensils, $100,262; handkerchiefs, $91,039; plushes and velvets, $61,024; cheese, $56,870; umbrellas and parasols, $55,160; trunks and traveling bags, $51,097; toys, $44,190; electrical machinery, $39,301.

There is no richer, more fertile, undeveloped country in the world than the Philippine Islands, and with the development of its agricultural and mineral wealth as will follow our continued occupation, in a short time our trade would increase from $27,000,000 to $200,000,000 or $300,000,000 per annum, and this would be far more than our present exports to all South America and the Orient combined. We annually purchase of South American and other countries more than $700,000,000 tropical fruits, goods, produce, etc., which can be produced in the islands and sold to us in exchange for American goods, and thus escape the present heavy balance of trade, $396,000,000, now against us in dealing with these countries, which place the great bulk of their purchasing orders with our European competitors. The live, awake Americans have developed the agricultural wealth of the little Hawaiian Islands, about the size of the State of Connecticut, and as a result last year the 225,000 people of these islands purchased in the United States goods to the value of $25,773,412. These prosperous people—225,000—own more automobiles than the 500,000,000 people in China and Japan. What has been accomplished in the Hawaiian Islands in agricultural development, wealth, and trade can be repeated in the Philippines on a much larger scale, for the islands are as large as all New England and New York State combined, with a population of 8,000,000.

Mr. Bryan urged us to give up our insular possessions, and yet the record proves that we found a desirable market for the surplus of our factories and mills last year in Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines to the extent of $85,646,367. At this rate at the end of 10 years our exports to these islands will exceed $856,463,670. With our great industrial growth we are turning out more goods than our home market can consume. If we are to keep the mills going and our working people fully employed, prosperous, contented, and happy, we must have a market for the full output of our mines, mills, and factories. We must look ahead. We can not turn back. We must hold our own and go forward. Congress will be faithless to the present and future interest of America if it surrenders control of the Philippines—will do a cruel and serious injury to the honest and deserving Americans now residing in the islands; will undo one of the greatest works of the twentieth century, the matchless achievements of American progress and civilization in the Philippines, and bring upon the natives of the islands unending troubles and misfortunes—a greater calamity could not befall them. And, finally, by such action Congress will virtually proclaim, in ordering the removal of our loved flag, that the brave men who willingly gave up their lives to see it triumphantly float over the walls of Manila—over conquered Spaniard and captured Filipino revolutionist—have died in vain and our country has ceased to remember and appreciate their great sacrifice to maintain her honor and glory and make her a great world power.

From such enduring shame, humiliation, ingratitude, and disgrace may we as a people and an enlightened Nation be spared.

If the administration in power succeeds in its attempt to haul down the American flag in the Philippines, an outraged people will inflict the same punishment upon President Wilson and his party which was administered to President Cleveland for attempting to lower the flag and abandon the Hawaiian Islands in 1893. History will repeat itself.

FINAL WORD TO FILIPINOS.

Now, having had my say to the American people, I will close this lengthy communication by submitting a prediction to honest, sincere, and thoughtful Filipinos devoted to the best interests of their country and having its welfare close at heart. If you quietly and tamely permit the demagogues, excitable editors, and unworthy politicians to drag your country from beneath the protecting folds of the American flag, you will at no distant day find yourselves compelled to acknowledge allegiance to another, offering less protection, fewer liberties, and exacting tribute for whatever may be given you. You will then live your remaining days in sackcloth and ashes, mourning over the supreme folly committed by those who, betraying your best interests, inflicted lasting misery upon your beloved land by severing her relations from the best Government on the face of the earth, which brought to you countless blessings you failed to understand or appreciate.

RICHARD W. AUSTIN.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, as there seems to be no disposition to discuss the Philippine bill further to-day I ask that it may be temporarily laid aside, without prejudice to its position as the unfinished business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska asks that the bill under consideration may be temporarily laid aside. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

OHIO RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. CHILTON. I ask unanimous consent to take up Senate bill 2409, for the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River. Unless it is passed at this time a public work will be delayed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia asks unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 2409, the title of which will be stated by the Secretary.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 2409) to authorize the Ohio-West Virginia Bridge Co. to construct a bridge across the Ohio River at the city of Steubenville, Jefferson County, Ohio.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. STONE. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 4 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, January 8, 1916, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 7, 1916.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGES.

Samuel Alschuler, of Chicago, Ill., to be United States circuit judge, seventh judicial circuit, vice Peter S. Grosscup, resigned. Mr. Alschuler is now serving under a recess appointment.

Tillman D. Johnson, of Ogden, Utah, to be United States district judge, district of Utah, vice John A. Marshall, resigned. Mr. Johnson is now serving under a recess appointment.

JUDGE OF COURT OF CLAIMS.

George E. Downey, of Indiana, lately Comptroller of the Treasury, to be a judge of the Court of Claims, vice Charles B. Howry, resigned. Mr. Downey is now serving as such judge under a recess appointment.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

Charles R. Williams, of the Canal Zone, to be United States attorney, district of the Canal Zone, vice William K. Jackson, jr., resigned. Mr. Williams is now serving under a recess appointment.

Thomas J. Spellacy, of Hartford, Conn., to be United States attorney, district of Connecticut, vice Frederick A. Scott, resigned. Mr. Spellacy is now serving under a recess appointment.

John L. Neeley, of Tallahassee, Fla., to be United States attorney, northern district of Florida, vice Philip D. Beall, resigned. Mr. Neeley is now serving under a recess appointment.

Joseph W. George, of Yazoo City, Miss., to be United States attorney, southern district of Mississippi, vice Robert C. Lee, deceased. Mr. George is now serving under a recess appointment.

Thomas S. Allen, of Lincoln, Nebr., to be United States attorney, district of Nebraska, vice Francis S. Howell, term expired. Mr. Allen is now serving under a recess appointment.

Stephen T. Lockwood, of Buffalo, N. Y., to be United States attorney, western district of New York, vice John D. Lynn, appointed by the court. Mr. Lockwood is now serving under a recess appointment.

Stuart R. Bolin, of Columbus, Ohio, to be United States attorney, southern district of Ohio, vice Sherman T. McPherson, resigned. Mr. Bolin is now serving under a recess commission.

Miles M. Martin, of Richmond, Va., to be United States attorney, district of Porto Rico, vice J. Henri Brown, appointed by the court. Mr. Martin is now serving under a recess appointment.

J. William Thurmond, of Edgefield, S. C., to be United States attorney, western district of South Carolina. Mr. Thurmond is now serving under a recess appointment.

H. A. Sawyer, of Hartford, Wis., to be United States attorney, eastern district of Wisconsin, vice Guy D. Goff, term expired. Mr. Sawyer is now serving under a recess appointment.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

William A. Shelton, of Windsor, Mo., to be United States marshal, western district of Missouri, vice Henry C. Miller, appointed by the court. Mr. Shelton is now serving under a recess appointment.

Joseph L. Asbridge, of Roundup, Mont., to be United States marshal, district of Montana, vice William Lindsay, term expired. Mr. Asbridge is now serving under a recess appointment.

Thomas J. Flynn, of Omaha, Nebr., to be United States marshal, district of Nebraska, vice William P. Warner, term expired. Mr. Flynn is now serving under a recess appointment.

Clayton L. Wheeler, of Hancock, N. Y., to be United States marshal, northern district of New York, vice Daniel F. Breitenstein, resigned. Mr. Wheeler is now serving under a recess appointment.

John D. Lynn, of Rochester, N. Y., to be United States marshal, western district of New York, vice Henry L. Fassett, resigned. Mr. Lynn is now serving under a recess appointment.

Charles J. Lyon, of Abbeville, S. C., to be United States marshal, western district of South Carolina. Mr. Lyon is now serving under a recess appointment.

Samuel W. Randolph, of Manitowoc, Wis., to be United States marshal, eastern district of Wisconsin, vice Harry A. Weil, term expired. Mr. Randolph is now serving under a recess appointment.

REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE.

Myron W. Hutchinson, of Havre, Mont., to be register of the land office at Havre, Mont. Reappointment.

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Frank M. Broome, of Alliance, Nebr., to be receiver of public moneys at Valentine, Nebr., vice Elof Olson, term expired.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

CAVALRY ARM.

Capt. Walter C. Short, Fourth Cavalry, to be major, from December 24, 1915, vice Maj. Louis C. Scherer, Eighth Cavalry, detailed in the Quartermaster Corps.

INFANTRY ARM.

First. Lieut. William B. Wallace, Infantry, unassigned, to be captain, from January 2, 1916, vice Capt. William F. Nesbitt, Fourth Infantry, who died January 1, 1916.

Second Lieut. Frederick C. Phelps, Twelfth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from January 3, 1916, vice First Lieut. John C. Waterman, Seventh Infantry, detached from his proper command.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

To be first lieutenants, with rank from January 5, 1916.

Ira Ross Clark, of Missouri.
Andrew Roy MacAusland, of Massachusetts.
George Millar Sabin, of Vermont.
Floyd William Hunter, of Pennsylvania.
William Henry Mansperger, of New York.
Howard Henry Dignan, of California.
Frederick Walter Kroll, of California.
Herbert Budington Wilcox, of New York.
Winfred Morgan Hartshorn, of New York.
Edward Martin Colie, jr., of New York.
James Lawrence Evans, of New Jersey.
Percy Herbert Williams, of New York.
Herbert Charles Clark, of Indiana.
Robert Holmes Greene, of New York.
John Roscoe Elliott, of Delaware.
Carlton Lakey Vanderboget, of Washington.
William Gray Phillips, jr., of New York.
Harry Kalman Loew, of Texas.
Augustus Riley, of Massachusetts.
George Milton Linthicum, of Maryland.
Dennis Frank Reeder, of the Canal Zone.
Jerome Kingsbury, of New York.
Harry Pepper, of Michigan.
Claren Emmett Pfeifer, of Ohio.
Peter Lyons Harvie, of New York.
Francis James Grandfield, of Michigan.
Henry Paul Brown, jr., of Pennsylvania.
Alfred M. Hellman, of New York.
Harold Montgomery Craig, of Alaska.
Frank Lappin Horsfall, of Washington.
Samuel William Spencer Toms, of New York.
Calvin Hooker Goddard, of Maryland.
Max Washington Myer, of Missouri.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Lieut. Julius C. Townsend to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 26th day of November, 1915.

Midshipman Robert M. Fortson to be an ensign in the Navy from the 5th day of June, 1915.

First Lieut. Samuel W. Bogan to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 17th day of December, 1915.

The following-named carpenters to be chief carpenters in the Navy from the dates set opposite their names:

Francis J. Wilson, November 15, 1915.
Herbert Duthie, November 15, 1915.
Herbert Van C. Wetmore, November 15, 1915.
James G. McPherson, November 15, 1915.
Stephen L. Lovett, November 15, 1915.
Albert G. Merrill, November 15, 1915.
William R. Thomas, November 15, 1915.

POSTMASTERS.

ARKANSAS.

John D. Ainsworth to be postmaster at Wesson, Ark. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

Alfred Watts to be postmaster at Yellville, Ark. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

CALIFORNIA.

Charles W. Brown to be postmaster at Calipatria, Cal. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

Lee Darneal to be postmaster at Los Gatos, Cal., in place of W. C. Campbell. Incumbent's commission expires January 11, 1916.

E. M. Drury to be postmaster at Fowler, Cal., in place of E. W. Wilson, resigned.

Charles E. Kerr to be postmaster at Korbel, Cal. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

John J. McGrath to be postmaster at San Mateo, Cal., in place of Thomas E. Byrnes. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1915.

Edgar J. Murphy to be postmaster at Redondo Beach, Cal., in place of Arthur B. Steel. Incumbent's commission expires January 25, 1916.

Joseph H. Ramsdale to be postmaster at Coachella, Cal. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

John W. Stemmle to be postmaster at Crockett, Cal., in place of Thomas Edwards. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1915.

COLORADO.

Agnes H. Alford to be postmaster at Castle Rock, Colo., in place of Ellen E. Potter. Incumbent's commission expires January 24, 1916.

Thomas J. Chancellor to be postmaster at Brighton, Colo., in place of R. W. Campbell. Incumbent's commission expires January 16, 1916.

Duncan Lamont to be postmaster at Colorado City, Colo., in place of John F. Morgan. Incumbent's commission expires January 16, 1916.

Walter E. Rogers to be postmaster at Berthoud, Colo., in place of John C. Shull. Incumbent's commission expires January 11, 1916.

Rhoda J. Yersin to be postmaster at Burlington, Colo., in place of Charles Creglow. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1915.

FLORIDA.

William F. Albury to be postmaster at Cocoanut Grove, Fla., in place of William D. Sanford, resigned.

Charles F. Hopkins to be postmaster at St. Augustine, Fla., in place of George A. Alba, removed.

Albert E. Lounds to be postmaster at Crescent City, Fla., in place of E. D. Lounds. Incumbent's commission expires January 24, 1916.

Thomas McLeod to be postmaster at Newberry, Fla., in place of Arthur C. Reid. Incumbent's commission expires January 15, 1916.

Joshua S. Register to be postmaster at Tarpon Springs, Fla., in place of John C. Beekman. Incumbent's commission expires January 22, 1916.

David S. Simpson to be postmaster at Mount Dora, Fla. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

GEORGIA.

George L. Bonds to be postmaster at Chickamauga, Ga. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

J. L. Brooks to be postmaster at Austell, Ga., in place of C. A. E. Strickland. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1915.

George D. Rucker to be postmaster at Alpharetta, Ga. Office became presidential July 1, 1915.

Anna C. Williams to be postmaster at Lumpkin, Ga., in place of Annie Ard, deceased.

ILLINOIS.

Jacob R. Alleman to be postmaster at Libertyville, Ill., in place of Ross M. Taylor. Incumbent's commission expires January 11, 1916.

Robert L. Downing to be postmaster at Joy, Ill. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

James E. Heflin to be postmaster at Versailles, Ill. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

Herman J. Hemann to be postmaster at New Baden, Ill. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

Frank Johnston to be postmaster at Charleston, Ill., in place of Fred More. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

INDIANA.

Herbert P. Carpenter to be postmaster at Elwood, Ind., in place of E. E. Fornshell. Incumbent's commission expires January 16, 1916.

John L. Fraley to be postmaster at Anderson, Ind., in place of Henry P. Hardie. Incumbent's commission expires January 16, 1916.

Frank D. Haimbaugh to be postmaster at Muncie, Ind., in place of R. L. Williamson. Incumbent's commission expires January 16, 1916.

Joseph T. Kistler to be postmaster at Royal Center, Ind., in place of William D. Lutes. Incumbent's commission expires January 16, 1916.

Guy Longest to be postmaster at English, Ind. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

Otto A. Minear to be postmaster at Claypool, Ind. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

John T. Scott to be postmaster at Valparaiso, Ind., in place of M. J. Stinchfield. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

James P. Simons to be postmaster at Monticello, Ind., in place of W. F. Bunnell. Incumbent's commission expires January 16, 1916.

IOWA.

K. F. Baldridge to be postmaster at Bloomfield, Iowa, in place of Perry T. Grimes. Incumbent's commission expires January 30, 1916.

Edward M. Bratton to be postmaster at Shellsburg, Iowa. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

E. F. Breen to be postmaster at Farley, Iowa, in place of John B. Cook, resigned.

Joseph G. Geister to be postmaster at Primghar, Iowa, in place of W. W. Artherholt. Incumbent's commission expires January 29, 1916.

J. J. McMahon to be postmaster at Toledo, Iowa, in place of F. C. McClaskey. Incumbent's commission expires January 24, 1916.

Dorothy Parden to be postmaster at George, Iowa, in place of William Horsfall. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1915.

George Ritz to be postmaster at Rockwell City, Iowa, in place of A. L. Riseley. Incumbent's commission expires January 24, 1916.

S. I. Rutledge to be postmaster at Iowa Falls, Iowa, in place of Peter McCallum, resigned.

N. E. Sheridan to be postmaster at Bancroft, Iowa, in place of Jacquez A. Frech. Incumbent's commission expires January 24, 1916.

Ira A. Squier to be postmaster at Sutherland, Iowa, in place of C. W. Briggs. Incumbent's commission expires January 8, 1916.

Albert F. Steffen to be postmaster at Hull, Iowa, in place of Herman Ver Steeg. Incumbent's commission expired November 20, 1915.

Peter Wohlenberg to be postmaster at Everly, Iowa. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

KANSAS.

I. J. Hart to be postmaster at Pleasanton, Kans., in place of J. F. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1915.

Alma Helvering to be postmaster at Beattie, Kans. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

T. J. Masterson to be postmaster at Elkhart, Kans. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

G. A. Pierce to be postmaster at St. Paul, Kans., in place of Ernest Hoefle. Incumbent's commission expires January 18, 1916.

John W. Sheridan to be postmaster at Paola, Kans., in place of G. L. Robinson. Incumbent's commission expires January 29, 1916.

William M. Stehley to be postmaster at Woodston, Kans. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

T. A. Stevens to be postmaster at Caney, Kans., in place of A. L. Utterback. Incumbent's commission expires January 24, 1916.

Charles E. Van Vleck to be postmaster at Rossville, Kans. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

KENTUCKY.

Arthur L. Hall to be postmaster at Dixon, Ky., in place of J. C. Jenkins. Incumbent's commission expires January 15, 1916.

Mattye L. Harris to be postmaster at Auburn, Ky. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

Cyrus M. Preston to be postmaster at Ashland, Ky., in place of E. F. Poage. Incumbent's commission expires January 29, 1916.

LOUISIANA.

Stacy Elizabeth Ober to be postmaster at Ferriday, La., in place of S. E. Ober. Incumbent's commission expires January 22, 1916.

MAINE.

Bion B. Anderson to be postmaster at Dover, Me., in place of A. A. Dinsmore. Incumbent's commission expires January 25, 1916.

Rena M. Bates to be postmaster at Strong, Me. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

MASSACHUSETTS.

John Adams to be postmaster at Provincetown, Mass., in place of Joseph A. West, deceased.

MICHIGAN.

George Baskin to be postmaster at Ubly, Mich., in place of Joseph Morris. Incumbent's commission expires January 16, 1916.

Charles M. Brown to be postmaster at Ithaca, Mich., in place of J. N. McCall. Incumbent's commission expires February 20, 1916.

Clio S. Case to be postmaster at Brighton, Mich., in place of F. M. Blatchford. Incumbent's commission expires January 18, 1916.

John W. Currigan to be postmaster at Lyons, Mich., in place of Leonard E. Morse, resigned.

William L. Ferry to be postmaster at Eau Claire, Mich., in place of T. B. Wynn. Incumbent's commission expires January 11, 1916.

Thomas T. Fralick to be postmaster at Copemish, Mich. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

Murray J. Hoppock to be postmaster at Frankfort, Mich., in place of H. A. Lewis. Incumbent's commission expires January 25, 1916.

Gustav H. Knaak to be postmaster at St. Joseph, Mich., in place of J. W. Needham. Incumbent's commission expires February 19, 1916.

Alva McCarty to be postmaster at Oxford, Mich., in place of A. B. Glaspie. Incumbent's commission expires January 25, 1916.

Thomas Maveety to be postmaster at Olivet, Mich., in place of F. N. Green. Incumbent's commission expires February 1, 1916.

Frederick H. Miller to be postmaster at Remus, Mich., in place of S. L. Willits. Incumbent's commission expires February 1, 1916.

Paul D. Palmer to be postmaster at Sunfield, Mich. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

Emmett Pullman to be postmaster at Tustin, Mich., in place of Elmer Pryce. Incumbent's commission expires February 1, 1916.

D. D. Ranney to be postmaster at Leslie, Mich., in place of George L. Belcher, removed.

Nathan C. Thomas to be postmaster at Caledonia, Mich. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

Alie Toppen to be postmaster at Holland, Mich., in place of G. Van Schelven. Incumbent's commission expires February 1, 1916.

J. S. Walling to be postmaster at Coopersville, Mich., in place of W. P. Stiles. Incumbent's commission expires February 1, 1916.

MINNESOTA.

C. M. Anderson to be postmaster at Baudette, Minn., in place of C. S. Dahlquist. Incumbent's commission expires January 11, 1916.

Henry J. Bock to be postmaster at Delano, Minn., in place of C. J. Buckley. Incumbent's commission expires January 24, 1916.

Frank M. Clark to be postmaster at Wells, Minn., in place of Justin E. Stiles. Incumbent's commission expires January 24, 1916.

W. C. Galbraith to be postmaster at Balaton, Minn., in place of J. H. Carlaw. Incumbent's commission expires January 24, 1916.

John Kasper to be postmaster at Faribault, Minn., in place of William Kaiser. Incumbent's commission expired December 21, 1915.

M. W. A. Murray to be postmaster at Parkers Prairie, Minn., in place of J. A. Hawkinson. Incumbent's commission expires January 24, 1916.

J. H. Pelham to be postmaster at Menahga, Minn., in place of Matthew Ristinen. Incumbent's commission expires January 29, 1916.

John A. Timpane to be postmaster at Waterville, Minn., in place of John W. Gish. Incumbent's commission expires January 11, 1916.

MISSISSIPPI.

James H. Crawford to be postmaster at Tylertown, Miss., in place of John L. Carr. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1914.

Hugh M. Drane to be postmaster at McCool, Miss. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

R. B. Waldrop to be postmaster at Houston, Miss., in place of Beatrice Williams. Incumbent's commission expires January 15, 1916.

MISSOURI.

Zachariah T. Casebolt to be postmaster at Miami, Mo. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

William B. Ellis to be postmaster at Elsberry, Mo., in place of William A. Ulery. Incumbent's commission expires January 15, 1916.

Bristol French to be postmaster at Piedmont, Mo., in place of Isaac N. Barnett. Incumbent's commission expires January 15, 1916.

Almae C. Hall to be postmaster at Blue Springs, Mo. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

James E. Harris to be postmaster at Conway, Mo. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

L. R. McNatt to be postmaster at Purdy, Mo., in place of E. P. Ambrose. Incumbent's commission expires January 15, 1916.

Earnest M. Moore to be postmaster at Corder, Mo. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

William T. Murphy to be postmaster at Parma, Mo. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

William L. Peoples to be postmaster at Shelbyville, Mo., in place of Richard Collier. Incumbent's commission expires February 27, 1916.

MONTANA.

John F. Butler to be postmaster at Glendive, Mont., in place of John C. Sorenson. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1915.

John G. Eppers to be postmaster at Denton, Mont. Office became presidential January 1, 1915.

Frank K. Hollenbeck to be postmaster at Forsyth, Mont., in place of L. W. Katzenstein. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1915.

John W. Lister to be postmaster at Missoula, Mont., in place of Andrew Logan. Incumbent's commission expires January 29, 1916.

NEBRASKA.

Melvin A. Brinegar to be postmaster at Alexandria, Nebr. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

Jerome W. Connelly to be postmaster at Lindsay, Nebr. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

James M. Crews to be postmaster at Culbertson, Nebr., in place of Henry Kleven. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1915.

Cora Congrove to be postmaster at Cairo, Nebr. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

Harry A. Crosby to be postmaster at Beemer, Nebr. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

Harry C. Furse to be postmaster at Alma, Nebr., in place of Albert H. Gould. Incumbent's commission expires January 16, 1916.

Hazel James to be postmaster at Carroll, Nebr. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

C. P. Lundgren to be postmaster at Wausa, Nebr., in place of C. A. Anderson. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1915.

P. J. Melia to be postmaster at Gretna, Nebr., in place of James M. Fox. Incumbent's commission expires January 24, 1916.

John Moran to be postmaster at Callaway, Nebr., in place of Joshua H. Evans. Incumbent's commission expires January 15, 1916.

William S. Morgan to be postmaster at Atkinson, Nebr., in place of Dell Akin. Incumbent's commission expires January 18, 1916.

Thomas O. Norman to be postmaster at Oxford, Nebr., in place of E. P. Reichardt. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1915.

E. C. Ratcliff to be postmaster at Stratton, Nebr., in place of F. M. Pfrimmer. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1915.

William C. Rosecrans to be postmaster at Ashland, Nebr., in place of James H. Oliver. Incumbent's commission expires January 15, 1916.

A. H. Shepard to be postmaster at Ansley, Nebr., in place of E. P. Gaines. Incumbent's commission expires January 15, 1916.

Ambrose E. Sherwood to be postmaster at Haigler, Nebr. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

John Wilson to be postmaster at Franklin, Nebr., in place of Clayton Kellam. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1915.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Philip W. Sherburne to be postmaster at Pittsfield, N. H., in place of Ferdinand French, removed.

John A. Willey to be postmaster at Sanbornville, N. H., in place of E. A. Himes. Incumbent's commission expires January 11, 1916.

NEW JERSEY.

Willard N. Apgar to be postmaster at Dunellen, N. J., in place of H. S. Garretson. Incumbent's commission expires January 24, 1916.

S. Dana Ely to be postmaster at Rutherford, N. J., in place of F. M. Buckles. Incumbent's commission expired August 19, 1915.

Mary A. Hyde to be postmaster at Franklin, N. J., in place of George L. Shaw, resigned.

Charles E. Paxton to be postmaster at Jamesburg, N. J., in place of J. B. Pownall. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Thomas Quinn to be postmaster at Chrome, N. J., in place of J. H. Nevill. Incumbent's commission expired February 16, 1915.

Harvey H. Van Derveer to be postmaster at Englishtown, N. J., in place of G. D. Vandenbergh. Incumbent's commission expires January 18, 1916.

Richard F. White to be postmaster at Perth Amboy, N. J., in place of W. H. Pfeiffer. Incumbent's commission expired July 17, 1915.

Alexander A. Yard to be postmaster at Farmingdale, N. J., in place of A. A. Yard. Incumbent's commission expires January 11, 1916.

NEW YORK.

John J. Breen to be postmaster at Mineola, N. Y., in place of William McCarthy. Incumbent's commission expires January 29, 1916.

Joseph Thiel to be postmaster at North Collins, N. Y., in place of F. E. Gaylord. Incumbent's commission expires January 11, 1916.

William H. Weise to be postmaster at Valley Stream, N. Y., in place of F. W. Muller. Incumbent's commission expires January 29, 1916.

NORTH CAROLINA.

L. Estelle Jones to be postmaster at Bethel, N. C. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

W. C. Gillespie to be postmaster at Burnsville, N. C. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

John W. McCain to be postmaster at Waxhaw, N. C. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

A. S. Ruggles to be postmaster at Southern Pines, N. C., in place of J. N. Powell. Incumbent's commission expires January 24, 1916.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Lillian B. Totten to be postmaster at Bowman, N. Dak., in place of Myrtie Nelson, resigned.

OHIO.

Peter J. Blank to be postmaster at Canal Fulton, Ohio, in place of W. E. Moulton. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1915.

Lee R. Carman to be postmaster at Belmont, Ohio. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

Michael J. Callaghan to be postmaster at Bellevue, Ohio, in place of F. O. Bates. Incumbent's commission expires January 15, 1916.

Ross S. De Muth to be postmaster at Rossford, Ohio, in place of W. R. Tuller. Incumbent's commission expires January 15, 1916.

Emmet H. Dixon to be postmaster at Byesville, Ohio, in place of Elmer E. Green, resigned.

Hugh Gormley to be postmaster at Glouster, Ohio, in place of J. W. Bryson. Incumbent's commission expires February 1, 1916.

William Hosick to be postmaster at Mineral City, Ohio, in place of A. L. Moffitt. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

M. E. Miskall to be postmaster at East Liverpool, Ohio, in place of R. C. Heddleston. Incumbent's commission expires February 1, 1916.

Perry E. Montgomery to be postmaster at Greenspring, Ohio, in place of J. B. Maule. Incumbent's commission expires February 1, 1916.

Frederick B. Mowery to be postmaster at Kingston, Ohio. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

Daniel W. Rumbaugh to be postmaster at Chicago Junction, Ohio, in place of Otis Sykes. Incumbent's commission expires January 18, 1916.

George Russ to be postmaster at Sciotoville, Ohio. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

OKLAHOMA.

William M. Huntley to be postmaster at Rush Springs, Okla., in place of Henry W. Kinnard, deceased.

Marian L. Robinson to be postmaster at Depew, Okla. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

OREGON.

Joe Mason to be postmaster at Ione, Oreg. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Martha E. Nichols to be postmaster at York (late Yorkville), S. C., in place of Martha E. Nichols, to change name of office.

Marie C. Harley to be postmaster at Williston, S. C. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

TENNESSEE.

Dossie O. Thompson to be postmaster at McEwen, Tenn. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

TEXAS.

Hugh M. Bryan to be postmaster at Burton, Tex. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

Leslie B. Duffel to be postmaster at Estelline, Tex. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

Mary M. Ferrel to be postmaster at Roby, Tex. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

William L. Hayley to be postmaster at Bronte, Tex. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

Henry H. Luckett to be postmaster at Toyah, Tex. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

Fountain M. McGee to be postmaster at Ochiltree, Tex. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

James H. Richey to be postmaster at Hedley, Tex. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

Wilson B. Russell to be postmaster at Liberty Hill, Tex. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

Henry C. Williams to be postmaster at Newcastle, Tex. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

VERMONT.

John H. Donnelly to be postmaster at Vergennes, Vt., in place of Thomas Mack. Incumbent's commission expires January 8, 1916.

Asa C. Oakes to be postmaster at Stowe, Vt., in place of Albert H. Cheney. Incumbent's commission expires January 11, 1916.

John L. Welsh to be postmaster at Proctor, Vt., in place of Charles E. Holden. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

VIRGINIA.

Charles N. Graves to be postmaster at Stanley, Va. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

WASHINGTON.

Edward W. Ferris to be postmaster at Mount Vernon, Wash., in place of Edson S. Phipps. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1915.

A. Herbert Graves to be postmaster at Asotin, Wash., in place of William R. Day. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1915.

E. B. Johnson to be postmaster at Granger, Wash., in place of Mary A. Ide. Incumbent's commission expired August 1, 1915.

WEST VIRGINIA.

M. J. Meadows to be postmaster at Beckley, W. Va., in place of Thaddeus K. Scott. Incumbent's commission expires January 15, 1916.

WISCONSIN.

A. E. Gerlach to be postmaster at Fountain City, Wis., in place of J. A. Oenning. Incumbent's commission expires January 16, 1916.

J. E. Hennig to be postmaster at Princeton, Wis., in place of Oscar C. Olman. Incumbent's commission expires February 21, 1916.

Carrie Kautsky to be postmaster at Colby, Wis., in place of H. J. Blanchard. Incumbent's commission expires January 16, 1916.

Herman Kronschnabl to be postmaster at Dorchester, Wis., in place of Louis E. Homsted. Incumbent's commission expires January 22, 1916.

John H. Levis to be postmaster at Black River Falls, Wis., in place of Samuel Lund. Incumbent's commission expires January 15, 1916.

F. A. Lonsdorf to be postmaster at Athens, Wis., in place of Henry Kreutzer. Incumbent's commission expires January 16, 1916.

Joseph Marx to be postmaster at Hilbert, Wis., in place of John A. Kropp, deceased.

Otto J. Melcher to be postmaster at Wantoma, Wis., in place of W. H. Berray. Incumbent's commission expires February 6, 1916.

Andrew J. Osborne to be postmaster at Barron, Wis., in place of K. E. Thompson. Incumbent's commission expires February 1, 1916.

Henry Pattison to be postmaster at Durand, Wis., in place of John F. Gillmore. Incumbent's commission expires January 16, 1916.

Alfred W. Puchner to be postmaster at Edgar, Wis., in place of Albert C. Wagner. Incumbent's commission expires January 16, 1916.

F. C. Schliesman to be postmaster at Cambria, Wis., in place of John R. Davies. Incumbent's commission expires January 16, 1916.

W. D. Schultz to be postmaster at Stanley, Wis., in place of W. H. Bridgman. Incumbent's commission expires January 16, 1916.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 7, 1916.

ASSISTANT TREASURER.

John Brooke Evans to be assistant treasurer at Philadelphia, Pa.

CONSULS.

CLASS 6.

Claude I. Dawson to be a consul of class 6.
J. Paul Jameson to be a consul of class 6.

CLASS 8.

William L. Jenkins to be a consul of class 8.

CLASS 9.

Henry T. Wilcox to be a consul of class 9.

POSTMASTERS.

ALASKA.

Martin Conway, Skagway.

DELAWARE.

William Carter, Edgemoor.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

John W. Martin, Watertown.
Lydia Oldewurtel, Freeman.
George A. Poe, Hitchcock.
H. K. Sanborn, Hurley.
James S. Slaughter, Herrick.
John A. Stromme, Garretson.

TENNESSEE.

Luther A. Cross, Oliver Springs.
H. H. Gouchenour, Greeneville.
Thomas M. Huddleston, Centerville.
C. M. Reed, Athens.

TEXAS.

H. L. Piner, Denison.

WYOMING.

Mary Isabelle Crilly, Hanna.
Signa E. Gilkey, Buffalo.
James L. Masters, Torrington.
C. E. Russell, Moorcroft.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, *January 7, 1916.*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Infinite Spirit, our heavenly Father, we pray for a public sentiment which shall place a higher value on intellectual, moral, and spiritual attainments than upon material gains. These are valuable, but we realize that if our Republic lives it must grow; for whenever a thing ceases to grow, it begins to die; its life therefore depends on character, individual and collective. Material values fluctuate, but character built upon intellectual, moral, and spiritual life lives and grows. Inspire us as a people to seek these higher values which reflect Thy glory in the individual and in the Nation. In the spirit of the Master. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Mr. KENT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD concerning a bill which I introduced yesterday, looking toward the standardization of the treatment of tuberculosis, and toward the elimination of the great evil of the assisted migration of indigent tubercular patients.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California [Mr. KENT] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD on a bill that he has introduced, providing for the standardization of the treatment of tuberculosis, and to devise some means of prohibiting or lessening the assisted immigration of tubercular sufferers into this country. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

COPYRIGHTS.

Mr. BENNET. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to change the reference of the bill H. R. 588 from the Committee on Printing to the Committee on Patents. It is a proposed amendment to the copyright law. Owing to a defective title on the bill, I think the Speaker very properly referred it to the Printing Committee in the absence of any explanation. I ask for the change of reference.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it will be so ordered.

There was no objection.

LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS.

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by including therein some resolutions adopted by our State legislature.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by introducing a set of resolutions passed by the Legislature of Georgia. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent leave of absence was granted to Mr. BAILEY, on account of illness.

THE NATIONAL DEFENSE.

The SPEAKER. Under the special order of the House the time has arrived when the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GARDNER] is entitled to address the House for one hour. [Applause.]

THE EMBARGO ON MUNITIONS OF WAR.

Mr. GARDNER. Mr. Speaker, on August 12, 1915, Secretary Lansing communicated to the Austrian Government his reasons for upholding the legality, morality, and wisdom of permitting American citizens to export munitions of war to the European belligerents. No statement of the case could be more convincing or more complete. I advise everyone to read Secretary Lansing's letter. It is not long, and copies can readily be had. So admirable is the Secretary's argument that only after very real hesitation have I decided to say something in amplification of his conciseness.

OUR DECLARATION TO AUSTRIA.

If public opinion were in its ordinary rational state, this House would sooner vote to forbid the sale of strait-jackets to confine madmen than vote to forbid the sale of war munitions to the allies. When, however, a nation is in such a frame of mind that it makes Harry Thaw a national hero and fills the front pages of its newspapers with the sailings of a bedlam boat, when, moreover, the times are such that we see strong-minded women and weak-minded men vieing with each other in greeting burglars with bouquets and decorating murderers with mistletoe, then we need not be surprised to find that there are serious

adherents to the doctrine that the best way to end the European war is to follow Bulgaria's example and stab the allies in the back. Let me read you a few lines from Secretary Lansing's letter, of which I have just spoken:

The principles of international law, the practice of nations, the national safety of the United States and other nations without great military and naval establishments, the prevention of increased armies and navies, the adoption of peaceful methods for the adjustment of international differences, and, finally, neutrality itself are opposed to the prohibition by a neutral nation of the exportation of arms, ammunition, or other munitions of war to belligerent powers during the progress of the war.

THE HOLY ALLIANCE.

That is a good, stout statement taken from this Government's reply to Austria on August 12, five months ago. Has anything happened to change the situation in 150 days? Yes, indeed. Congress has assembled and three groups of men are demanding the enactment of a law to stop the export of war material—a law prescribing an embargo, as it is called. The German-American demands the embargo out of love for the fatherland, the cotton king joins in the chorus out of love for Mammon, and the pacifist adds his hallelujah out of love for God. Upon my word, I think the German-American is the best man of them all. His motives may be hyphenitic, but they are not neurotic. His performances may skirt on treason, but they are not shabby. Frankly he demands that we shall balance by legislation an inequality achieved by Great Britain's triumph over Germany at sea. His reasoning is simple, and from his point of view it is sound. "Ammunition," says he, "helps the allies; so, by hook or by crook, by laws or by strikes, by gold or by dynamite, by torpedo or by mine, let us do what we can to keep ammunition from reaching our enemies."

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARDNER. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. What is the gentleman's warrant for the charge that he has just made against the German-Americans, that by dynamite or gold they are in favor of preventing the shipment of munitions of war to the allies?

Mr. GARDNER. In all the newspapers of the greatest metropolis in this country you find the substantiation of that statement.

Mr. STAFFORD. I beg the gentleman's pardon. You can not find any substantiation anywhere for the statement that German-American naturalized citizens have engaged in any such actions as those you charge.

Mr. GARDNER. But our pacifist friend. See where his doctrine is carrying him. His hatred of militarism would halt the very arms which are striving to destroy militarism. If he had his way he would paralyze the only force in the universe which stands between him and the tender mercies of armed autocracy.

"Peace," cries the pacifist. "Peace at any price; peace at the German price! Arbitration! Compromise! Anything for peace!"

"Let us arbitrate," said King John of England at Runnymede. "Not so," said the barons, "we will fight it out." So King John was forced to yield, the Magna Charta was signed, and the liberties of Englishmen were gained. "Let us have peace; we will grant you all you ask except independence," said the British Parliament on March 2, 1778. "Not so," said the American patriots, "we will fight it out." So we fought it out, and Great Britain was forced to yield and the liberties of Americans were gained. "This Civil War is a failure," said a great American political party in 1864, "let us compromise our dispute with the Confederacy without settling the question of slavery." "Not so," said the Union, "we will fight it out." So we fought it out, and who is there to-day, North or South, East or West, who says that we did wrong?

MR. BRYAN AND KING COTTON.

Last June Mr. Bryan told us that it was unpatriotic for Americans, be they millionaire travelers or be they penniless hostlers or stokers, to claim their right of travel on belligerent ships. Such a course, in his opinion, endangered our international relations and should therefore be abandoned. Has anyone heard Mr. Bryan repeat that doctrine for the benefit of the great cotton planters? Has anyone heard Mr. Bryan tell the distinguished advocates of an embargo that their threat to enact legislation which our Government itself has recently declared to be unneutral is certain to endanger our relations with Great Britain, and France, and Russia, and Italy, and Japan? Has anyone heard Mr. Bryan chide King Cotton or his courtiers for their lack of patriotism? Has anyone seen our recent Secretary of State stretch out a single finger to check this scheme for garroting sore-beset Democracy? Perhaps Mr. Bryan's heart throbs for poor King Cotton. Mine, I confess, remains calm. There is at least a silver lining to my cloud. In case these cotton gentlemen are obliged to dispose of their product without securing the extravagant prices which a devious traffic with Germany would assuredly bring them, we can comfort ourselves with the reflection that the useful cotton handkerchief can still be purchased at the moderate figure of three for a quarter.

Perchance the American mother, the subject of so much oratory, may even rejoice that the allies permit none of our cotton to be filtered into Germany or Austria. Perchance she feels safer so long as there is no danger lest her darling boy on some future *Lusitania* or *Ancona* may be blown up by a torpedo manufactured with cotton grown on his native soil.

THE PLEA OF THE CENTRAL POWERS.

Article 7 of The Hague Convention, No. V, of 1907, reads like this:

A neutral power is not called upon to prevent the export or transport, on behalf of one or other of the belligerents, of arms, munitions of war, or, in general, of anything which can be of use to an army or fleet.

Mr. FESS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARDNER. Certainly.

Mr. FESS. Does this provision emanate from a desire of the neutral country to sell munitions or from a belligerent country to buy, or both?

Mr. GARDNER. I do not know. It is currently said that it was agreed to by Germany on account of that country's desire to sell munitions. It is impossible to go into the motives of the various countries who ratified that provision.

Mr. FESS. Was it not our position to keep open the markets in order that the belligerents might buy in case we were not in the war?

Mr. GARDNER. I think that our position was shown in Secretary Lansing's August letter to the Austrian Government. Let me read the passage in that letter to which I refer. It shows the danger we shall run if international law shall ever in the future forbid the ammunition traffic between neutrals and belligerents. Listen to this:

But, in addition to the question of principle, there is a practical and substantial reason why the Government of the United States has from the foundation of the Republic to the present time advocated and practiced unrestricted trade in arms and military supplies. It has never been the policy of this country to maintain in time of peace a large military establishment or stores of arms and ammunition sufficient to repel invasion by a well-equipped and powerful enemy. It has desired to remain at peace with all nations and to avoid any appearance of menacing such peace by the threat of its Armies and Navies. In consequence of this standing policy the United States would, in the event of attack by a foreign power, be at the outset of the war seriously, if not fatally embarrassed by the lack of arms and ammunition and by the means to produce them in sufficient quantities to supply the requirements of national defense. The United States has always depended upon the right and power to purchase arms and ammunition from neutral nations in case of foreign attack. This right, which it claims for itself, it can not deny to others.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARDNER. Yes.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. It is urged on many hands that the United States ought now to prepare itself thoroughly for defense against any country that may attack us. It is not stated that any particular country has such a design, but it seems to be feared that some country may do that. Does not the gentleman think it would be a step toward this preparedness to lay an embargo on the shipment of arms and ammunition to other countries so that we would not have to fight against our own guns?

Mr. GARDNER. That is the argument of the pro-German. A few minutes ago I read you article 7 of The Hague Convention, No. V, of 1907.

The United States, Germany, and Austria each ratified that agreement on November 27, 1909. If it means what it says, that sentence concludes the whole argument so far as the strict legality of munition exports is concerned. So much is admitted by Austria and not denied by Germany. But neither Germany nor Austria admits that this agreement was intended to cover munition exports of such dimensions as we are beginning to ship.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. I would like to ask the gentleman if he knows whether or not the gun that was fired across the bow of the *Hocking* when it was taken to Halifax was fired by a gun that the English purchased in the United States?

Mr. GARDNER. I have not the slightest idea. To continue my statement of Austria's and Germany's position. Austria's protest was formal. Germany's protest, made in an open letter written by Count von Bernstorff, was informal. Considering the Austrian and the German protest together, here is what I believe to be a fair statement of the case of the central powers: They hold that, notwithstanding any right to sell ammunition to belligerents which American citizens may enjoy, clearly the American Government has the authority to prevent the exercise of that right if it so desires. In the opinion of both Germany and Austria, article 7 of The Hague Convention V (1907) was not meant to cover vast increases in production or to pro-

tect new industries such as the new American war-material industry. On the contrary, that article, they say, was designed solely for the protection of industries already existing in times of peace. Furthermore, from the central powers' point of view, the amount of American war material exported is growing so large as to be of substantial weight in the international scale, and thus the neutrality of the United States is in fact impaired. In view of the circumstance that only the allies are in a position to insure delivery, the view taken by the American Government that its citizens are as willing to sell arms to one belligerent as to another is dismissed as theoretical.

Both Germany and Austria point out the possibility of bringing the allies to terms by the menace of an embargo. Austria suggests "the possibility of the prohibition of the exportation of foodstuffs and raw materials in case legitimate commerce in these articles between the Union and the two central powers should not be allowed." Count von Bernstorff suggests either that our one-sided war-material export should be stopped or else that it should be used as a "means to uphold the legitimate trade with Germany, especially the trade in foodstuffs."

In answer to our contention that Germany herself has been notorious as a seller of munitions of war to belligerents, the ambassador makes the not very clear contention that these sales were conducted in competition with other nations, whereas at the present time the United States alone among neutrals is in position to furnish war material in vast quantities.

THE ANSWER.

It is not to be wondered at that the Bernstorff letter was informal, for it is in direct conflict with Germany's official note of December 15, 1914, in which the Imperial German Government stated that "under the general principles of international law no exception can be taken to neutral States letting war material go to Germany's enemies from or through neutral territory."

If Germany had desired to confine the scope of article 7 of The Hague Convention V, cited above, so as merely to cover the munition industries of neutral countries as they might exist at the outbreak of war, she had but to say so at the time. She did not say so. She made no intimation to that effect. On the contrary, after two years' consideration, she signed a perfectly unqualified explicit declaration approving munition exports.

I confess that I am a good deal puzzled to understand just why the export of war material in large quantities should be held to be an unneutral act, while the export of war materials in small quantities is held to be a neutral act. Surely in each case the motive of the exporter is the same, to wit, the wish to secure a profit. Surely if the exporter has the right to seek a small profit from a small number of transactions, he has an equal right to seek a large profit from a large number of transactions of the same nature. Equally obviously in each case the motive of the purchaser is a desire to influence the result of the war in favor of his own side. The fact that the exporter in one case more than in the other contributes to his customer's success has nothing to do with the question.

In his letter Count von Bernstorff quoted the following remark, said to have been made by President Wilson in connection with the Mexican situation: "We should stand for genuine neutrality, considering the surrounding facts of the case." Relying on this expression of opinion, the count comes to the conclusion that the circumstance that the British Navy prevents Germany from securing the delivery of ammunition purchases made in our market is a "surrounding fact" which ought to be reckoned with. In other words, because Great Britain can deliver the goods which Great Britain purchases, while Germany can not deliver the goods which Germany purchases, therefore it is our duty to offset Great Britain's naval superiority by seeing to it that there shall be no goods sold here for anyone to deliver. If that doctrine is to prevail, why confine it to war material? Germany can not deliver wheat or clothing or metals or hospital supplies. If strict neutrality means strict elimination of all inequalities, we must stop the export of everything which any belligerent desires.

The German ambassador evidently looks on neutrality as a sort of sporting proposition. Apparently we are expected to act in the capacity of referee and insure fair play. Very well. How far are we expected to go in adopting this doctrine of "surrounding facts"? If we are to eliminate the inequality caused by the British fleet, ought we not to offset the inequality caused by Krupp's German city of ammunition factories? Are we to disregard the fact that for years one of the belligerent teams whose game we are umpiring has been quietly piling up war material on the side lines? Are we to turn ourselves into a court to decide whether all contestants got a fair start? What allowance must we make for the fact that Germany in the first few days, by breaking the rules, acquired control over all of Belgium's and most of France's coal and iron resources? After all, if Germany's idea of strict neutrality is to prevail, we must stop feeding the Belgians for they are making ammunition for their conquerors.

PACIFISTS OF OTHER DAYS.

Widely different as is the path of the pacifist, he, too, has come to the conclusion that the export of ammunition ought to be stopped. He presents the view that abundant ammunition postpones the termination of the war. It is quite true that if one combatant is plentifully supplied with ammunition while the other combatant is entirely destitute of ammunition the war is sure to end quickly. So, in the name of humanity, the pacifists propose to secure for Germany the undisturbed possession of the helpless nation which she has so wantonly invaded. So far as we can do so, the hands of the allies are to be tied, and we are to help the pillager retain his booty. We are to stop the war with the plunder secure in Germany's grasp. For the sake of peace the Nation born at Lexington and preserved at Gettysburg is to encourage pillage, savagery, and infidelity by showing the world that a nation may violate every law of God and man and yet be a gainer thereby. In order to stop the war we Americans, so far as we have the power, are to shear France of her defense against the ferocity which has turned fair Belgium into a charnel house.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER'S SENTIMENTS.

Ever and anon a feeble cry goes up that the private soldiers want to end the war. Yes; each soldier wants the war to end, always provided that his own side is victorious. If it is true that the rank and file are fighting against their will, how is it that at least four or five million British, according to the press, have voluntarily joined the colors? Read the history of our Civil War. The same misjudgment of the private soldier was prevalent then as now. In 1864 McClellan ran for President on a platform calling on the Nation to sue for peace. Lincoln ran on a platform calling for a vigorous prosecution of the war. Yet the soldiers in the field voted overwhelmingly for Lincoln. Listen to these extracts from a letter written to the President by Horace Greeley, editor of the most important organ of public opinion in the North. Mind you, this letter was written August 29, 1864, just 90 days before Lincoln's triumphant reelection:

> I know that nine-tenths of the whole American people, North and South, are anxious for peace—peace on almost any terms—and utterly sick of human slaughter and devastation. * * * I beg you, implore you, to inaugurate or invite proposals for peace forthwith. And in case peace can not now be made, consent to an armistice for one year, each party to retain, unmolested, all it now holds, but the rebel ports to be opened. Meantime let a national convention be held, and there will surely be no more war at all events.

So wrote Greeley. Do the words sound familiar? Fortunately the pacifists failed to carry the day. By way of contrast to the Greeley letter, listen to this message dispatched on November 8, 1864, by Gen. Francis P. Blair, who was at that time serving with Sherman's army in the field: "The vote in this army to-day is almost unanimous for Lincoln."

Yet, of course, it is true that Germany would rejoice if peace were declared to-morrow. I remember very well in my college days that on a certain occasion my class nine, on which I played, found itself slightly in the lead at the end of six innings. Unhappily for our prospects of ultimate triumph, our opponents were coming strong and our pitcher had developed a glass arm. As might be expected, we wanted the match to stop while victory still perched on our banner, and we nearly mobbed the umpire when he refused to call the game on account of darkness. Our position was precisely that of Germany at the present time.

MURDER V. TRESPASS.

There is a certain class of mind which can see no distinction between an offense against civilization and an offense against private property. Germany has violated international law and so has England, we are told. Therefore both nations ought to be treated in the same way. Murder and trespass are to be measured by the same yardstick. Taking a child's life and elbowing a trader out of a fat market are to be reckoned as equivalent misdemeanors. Turn back and note the newspaper headlines for the last few months. You will find that hitherto we have punished Great Britain more severely than we have punished Germany. If the Washington correspondents are good judges, our notes to Germany were friendly and our note to Great Britain was sharp. But Germany has made amends, we are told. What amends, pray? Count von Bernstorff sent an offhand note to Secretary Lansing disavowing the *Arabic* attack. In this note and another he tells us that "liners" are to be warned before they are torpedoed. No indication is vouchsafed that any merchant ships except "liners" will receive warning.

What the term "liner" means has not been defined as yet. Mr. Speaker, the life of the humblest American who ships as a stoker on a freighter and the life of the American farmer's boy who tends a dozen mules on a tramp steamer are just as dear to them as the life of Alfred Vanderbilt on the "liner" *Lusitania* was dear to him. Does the Bernstorff note cover the American stoker on the ammunition ship or does it not? Does the Bernstorff note cover the American hostler on the cattle transport or does it not? Time will show. We promised the same full protection to the American stoker on the ammunition ship which we promised to the American traveler on the "liner." We told the Kaiser in impressive tones that we should exact "strict accountability" for the death of the stoker and the death of the traveler alike. Have we done so? Will we do so? There is still a long, long way to travel between Count Bernstorff's personal *Arabic* note to Secretary Lansing and our promise to hold Germany to "strict accountability" for the *Lusitania*. The *William P. Frye*, the *Falaba*, the *Gulflight*, the *Orduna*, the the *Nebraskan*, the *Hesperian*, the *Cushing*, the *Armenian*, the *Arabic*, the *Ancona*, the *Persia*—I am not sure that we ought to be especially proud when we note how eagerly official Washington seems to accept and even to suggest each unconvincing excuse for the destruction of these ships. Have we forgotten how sternly we rejected Spain's indignant denials of complicity in the blowing up of the *Maine*? Are we unconscious of the danger that a censorious world may take note of the fact that Spain was weak while Germany is mighty and menacing?

I can not claim to have a single-track mind, but upon my soul, if I were President, I think I should prefer to settle some of those questions with Germany before I proceeded to impose an embargo for her especial benefit.

THE HESSIANS.

Secretary Lansing has published a statement showing Germany's record in the matter of sales of ammunition to belligerents. It is a singularly extended record. She even sold ammunition to Great Britain when the Boers were blockaded—just what she complains of now when the same medicine is prescribed for her. But when we were fighting for our independence it was not ammunition which the Germans sold to Great Britain; it was men. Germany's sale and Great Britain's purchase of Hessians and Brunswickers for the purpose of suppressing our Revolution was as discreditable a piece of business as modern history relates. I never forgave England her share in that besmirched transaction till at the outbreak of the Spanish War in 1898 she, and she alone, took our part and faced the concert of the European powers. Of course it is all the fashion to reprobate Great Britain now that she is fighting for her life; but if you think we were not glad to have her with us in Manila Bay, why, ask Admiral George Dewey. However, the Spanish War is a thing of the past, and the cotton king deals strictly with the present and the future. He must have a still higher price for his cotton, even if the cause of Democracy is to be sacrificed. Not content with his present splendid profits, he insists on even more. I will do him the justice to say that he does not play the hypocrite about the immorality of the ammunition trade. Give him his German market, and for all he cares you may trade in ammunition forever. He does not even pretend that the embargo for which he shouts is anything else than a weapon for the enforcement of compliance with his demands.

THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

I have listened in vain for a clear exposition of the meaning of the German demand for "the freedom of the seas." To whom in time of peace have the seas been otherwise than free for a hundred years past? It is quite true that Great Britain has been the greatest sea power throughout that time, but only the pirates could justly charge her with using that sea power to destroy "the freedom of the seas." After all, some nation must be the strongest at sea. I wonder whether Germany would prove a more considerate ruler of the wave.

But these are war times, and to-day the seas are by no means free. Great Britain claims the right to prevent supplies from reaching Germany. We can hardly blame her for that. That is what a navy is for. Just as an army besieges a city, so a navy beleaguers a country. The purpose in both cases is to force a surrender as a result of hunger and privation. Nothing so surely as hunger arouses the civil population and the army alike to demand relief. So the Germans found, when in 1871 Paris surrendered to avoid starvation. So the North found in 1863, when Pemberton with gaunt famine staring him in the face, surrendered Vicksburg to Grant. "Hunger will compel a man to do almost anything," so ran a significant sentence in the round robin which the Confederate soldiers in the Vicksburg trenches sent their commander five days before the surrender.

Mr. GORDON. Is it the contention of the gentleman that England has had an effective blockade of Germany since the war began?

Mr. GARDNER. If one of the gentleman's constituents will try to get something into Germany he will see what happens to it.

Mr. GORDON. Well——

Mr. GARDNER. No; I can not yield any further. The gentleman does not want to make a serious argument.

Mr. FESS. Will the gentleman yield now? I would like to know whether the gentleman from Massachusetts has exonerated Great Britain for maintaining a blockade of neutral coasts or for her seizing conditional contraband that is consigned to neutral coasts? Is the gentleman exonerating her for that?

Mr. GARDNER. Just at present I do not want to quarrel with a nation which is fighting democracy's battle against Prussian autocracy.

THE PUZZLE OF NEUTRAL TRADE.

But though Great Britain, under the customs of warfare, is entitled to strangle Germany, yet in the process she is not clothed with the privilege of interfering in the legitimate trade of neutrals among each other. The puzzle of neutral trade is how to separate the genuine from the spurious. If in her eagerness to tighten her hold on Germany's windpipe Great Britain has encroached on our rights she certainly should make us ample reparation. I am quite clear, however, that an embargo on our own exports can not be regarded as a wise measure of retaliation, if retaliation is to be our policy.

Mr. OGLESBY. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Massachusetts yield to the gentleman from New York?

Mr. GARDNER. Yes.

Mr. OGLESBY. I would just like to ask if the reparation would consist in the removing of the encroachment?

Mr. GARDNER. Will the gentleman please repeat that question? I did not quite understand it.

Mr. OGLESBY. The gentleman suggests that if England had encroached she should be required to make reparation. I want to know whether the reparation would be to remove the encroachment.

Mr. GARDNER. Not at the present time. Is that a clear answer?

Mr. OGLESBY. It is clear.

Mr. GARDNER. It is entirely certain that the evanescent evils arising from a temporarily restricted market for beef and copper and cotton are not to be compared with the fundamental evils incident to the passage of this legislation. Should the worst come to the worst, we may console ourselves with this thought: If our beef barons and our cotton kings and our metal syndicates find that they can not get the exalted price for their goods which they seek to garner out of a devious trade with Germany, at all events we have the satisfaction of knowing that they will be forced to sell their product in the home market at more reasonable figures.

WHOSE OX IS GORED?

To return to the line of thought suggested by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FESS].

I am not a lawyer, much less an international lawyer. In the matter of international law I am ready to follow our State Department pretty closely. I should feel better satisfied, I confess, if international law were not quite so nebulous. Last January Secretary Bryan wrote a letter to Senator STONE on the subject of neutrality. As a layman I could not help being struck by this passage: "When neutral, this Government has stood for a restricted list of absolute and conditional contraband. As a belligerent, we have contended for a liberal list, according to our conception of the necessities of the case." Apparently in the past even Uncle Sam's view of international law depended a good deal on the question as to the ownership of the gored ox.

REMEMBER OUR IDEALS.

If Great Britian violates our rights, our standing as a nation may ultimately require us to go to extremes. But if we must fight, let us fight like men, not like money changers. Let us not become the ally of the crew which seeks to destroy in a twinkling of an eye the results of three centuries' battles for popular government. I do not believe that this Nation has receded so far from the ideals of the fathers that we are ready to cripple democracy in the supreme moment of its agonizing struggle.

To end the war to-day is to perpetuate the empire of military autocracy, because at the present time the autocratic powers

are still in the ascendant. Who ever heard of the overthrow of a triumphant scepter or of a victorious dynasty?

Another year of warfare would be bad enough; but the subversion of democracy in Europe would be worse. An inconclusive peace would mean another war. Peace in Europe to-day would be nothing but an armed truce, a mere breathing space. The issue between military autocracy and democracy must be fought out or the world will have no lasting harmony. If by any act of ours Germany's success shall be fostered, God help democracy, and God help our generation's place in the world's annals. Let us see to it that history shall not record the maiming of democracy by the very son of whom she has been the proudest.

Mr. FESS, Mr. FERRIS, and Mr. STAFFORD rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FESS] rise?

Mr. FESS. To submit a request for unanimous consent. I ask unanimous consent that on the 11th of this month, next Tuesday, after the business from the Speaker's table is disposed of, I be permitted to speak one hour upon our rights upon the sea, at which time I would like to pay some attention to the aggressions of Great Britain on the sea.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FESS] asks unanimous consent that on January 11, next Tuesday, after the reading of the Journal and the disposition of matters on the Speaker's table, he be allowed to address the House for one hour on the subject of the aggression of Great Britain.

Mr. FESS. I should like to have that stated "Our rights upon the sea," because I do not agree at all with what Germany is doing. I condemn it, but I do not agree with what Great Britain is doing.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Alabama rise?

Mr. HEFLIN. I desire to ask unanimous consent that, following the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FESS], I have one hour in which to discuss the cotton situation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FESS]?

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. I do it because we are getting along with the session now, and it seems to me there ought to be some reservation for the business of the House, so that we could get along without setting apart hours days ahead for speeches. I have no objection to the speaking at that time. What I thought was that it might interfere with the regular business of the House. I do not know what may come up. If the gentleman from Ohio will accept that modification—that it shall not interfere with the business of the House at that time—I shall have no objection.

Mr. FESS. I shall be glad to modify my request in that way.

Mr. MANN. So as not to interfere with appropriation bills or privileged bills. I suggest to the gentleman that he make it that way.

Mr. FOSTER. Yes; I accept that. That it shall not interfere with appropriation bills or privileged bills.

The SPEAKER. The Chair wants to state to the chairmen of committees that unless we want to stay here until next October they will have to bring some bills in here to be considered. [Applause.]

The request of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FESS] is to be modified; that his speech is to be subject to the consideration of appropriation bills or any privileged matter.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I suggest that the qualification should also include any regular bills coming before the House and having the right to come before the House at that time. It might be on the call of committees.

Mr. MANN. Here is the situation: There is no business before the House practically, and the usual opportunity of addressing the House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union is not given to Members now, because we have not yet reached that stage. I do not think the call of committees ought to interfere with speeches like this.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Wisconsin rise?

Mr. FOSTER. I reserve my objection, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. I rise to say that I hope the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FOSTER] will not make an objection, in view of the fact that the speech just made, although in a neutral country, was as violent as would have been made in the British Parliament. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. GARDNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the regular order. I demand the regular order.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. We should at least give somebody on the other side an opportunity to be heard.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FESS]?

Mr. FERRIS. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker—a thing which I shall not do—I want to remind the House that we have one more bill here that we are anxious to get through. It was reported the first day of the session. I think we can get the bill out of the way by that time, but——

Mr. MANN. The gentleman can get his bill up next Wednesday, anyway. He could not get that bill up on the call of the calendar except by unanimous consent. It is a Union Calendar bill.

Mr. FOSTER. Does the gentleman mean the bill that is now pending before the House?

Mr. MANN. No. An order has already been made to cover that.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to address the House, following the gentleman from Ohio, on the cotton question.

The SPEAKER. Subject, of course, to the same conditions imposed in that case?

Mr. HEFLIN. Yes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN] asks unanimous consent that he shall be permitted to address the House for one hour, following immediately after the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FESS] concludes his speech, on the same conditions as those applying to the permission given to the gentleman from Ohio. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. When?

Mr. STAFFORD. Now.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD] asks unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes at the present time. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Reserving the right to object, at the end of that time will the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. FERRIS] quiet the waters by then moving to go into committee?

Mr. FERRIS. I will. I am trying to get recognition now. I am not objecting to that request, but I am trying to get the bill up.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin is recognized.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, were it not for what I consider a base libel made by the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GARDNER] on a great number of loyal American citizens in this country, I would not rise at this time to resent the base and false charge that he made, in which he said that the German-Americans of this country, by gold and by dynamite, were purposing the destruction of ammunition factories.

I come from a constituency that has as large a representation of those German-Americans, naturalized citizens, as there is in any part of the country. I know them by reason of brushing up against them. I know they are liberty-loving, law-abiding citizens. In my own district, surrounded by thousands upon thousands of these German-Americans, there are being manufactured to-day, and there have been manufactured for several months past, munitions for the allies without guards and without any question whatsoever that those munitions' plants are safe and secure. And yet we find a distinguished Representative coming on the floor of the House in these troublous times, when we should weigh carefully what we say in the House of Representatives, uttering these base charges against as loyal, liberty-loving Americans as can be found anywhere, based upon some idle newspaper story. [Applause.]

Why, if he wants to improve his standing rather than degrade it to the low gutters of yellow newspaperdom, he would have cited more warrant for such a charge than to say that it is in the headlines of some metropolitan newspapers. There may have been some upon whom, perhaps, the tinge of suspicion attaches as to the destruction of munition plants, but those charges can not be leveled and massed against 8,000,000 of German-Americans who in times past have shown their loyalty to the flag. [Applause.] Who here in whose veins flow any Teutonic blood but what sympathizes with the fatherland? But mere sympathy

for the fatherland does not conflict with the loyalty to the Stars and Stripes. [Applause.]

If Germany or Austria-Hungary should attempt by any deliberate act to insult our Government or to invade our rights, I am sure that these German-Americans who in times past have shown their loyalty would respond to the colors nobly, and not as some of the volunteers from effete New England in the Spanish War did when they enlisted in that little war, against a little and crumbling country, when after they enlisted they had their mothers go and beg the governor of Massachusetts, Gov. Wolcott, not to send them to the front. [Laughter.] I know whereof I speak, because I, too, was at Harvard; but I am thankful that I did not have the aristocracy of New England affect my democracy, nor has it affected my true loyalty as an American. I do not come upon this floor to-day advocating the pro-German side [applause], not like my distinguished Spanish-American war veteran, advocating the cause of England in the Halls of Congress more strongly than a Briton could advocate it in the House of Commons. No, Mr. Speaker; I rose merely to resent this base, disloyal charge, and I hurl it back as unworthy of the man, as unworthy of any American, to be arraigned against these millions of men, who in times of danger in the past have always shown their loyalty first and above all to the flag that we all dearly love—the old Stars and Stripes. [Applause.]

WATER-POWER DEVELOPMENT ON PUBLIC LANDS.

On motion of Mr. FERRIS the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 408) to provide for the development of water power and the use of public lands in relation thereto, and for other purposes, with Mr. HARRISON in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will proceed with the reading of the bill for amendment.

Mr. PARKER of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment to section 1.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, as I understand it, we have read the first section, but the committee amendments have not been agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the understanding of the Chair.

Mr. FERRIS. I ask that the committee amendments be voted upon.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the committee amendments.

Mr. PARKER of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, after the committee amendments are disposed of, I desire to offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will recognize the gentleman.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 1, line 9, after the word "or," insert "of."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 1, line 9, after the word "thereof," insert "or to any State, county, municipality, or irrigation district."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, lines 12 and 13, strike out the words "chief officer" and insert the word "secretary."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, line 15, after the word "not," insert "destroy, materially."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, line 15, after the word "injure," strike out the word "destroy."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, line 21, after the word "municipality," strike out the word "or."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 3, lines 1 and 2, strike out the words "valuable for" and insert the words "susceptible of."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 3, line 2, after the word "development," insert the words "including distribution."

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, in the amendment to lines 9 and 10, on page 1, to insert the words "or to any State, county, municipality, or irrigation district," it did not seem to me that the Clerk read all the words.

Mr. MANN. He read them all. All the amendments to section 1, except the one last read, have been agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. It is the understanding of the Chair that all of them have been agreed to.

Mr. MANN. What is the reason for this amendment to insert the words "including distribution"?

Mr. FERRIS. That is in the preliminary permit.

Mr. MANN. Yes. Why is it necessary to give somebody the right to occupy land which might be used for the distribution of power, and how far would that go? It is evidently inserted for some reason. I suppose the department has given the reason to the gentleman's committee.

Mr. FERRIS. The gentleman from California [Mr. RAKER] says he remembers the statement which was made about it.

Mr. RAKER. There might be a tract of land 100 feet wide that the party desired to use for the purpose of investigating to see whether or not he wanted to run his line at that particular place or desired to build his canal there or to use for other purposes strictly connected with the line; and the idea of the committee was that he be given the opportunity to take that land and use it for the purpose of experimenting and surveying and developing to that extent and that only.

Mr. MANN. I understand the reason for authorizing the preliminary occupation of land which may be susceptible of water-power development. That could only occur where there was some possibility of water power; but so far as the distribution is concerned, while the gentleman says the land might be 100 feet wide, it might be 1,000 miles wide. There is no limitation at all. If a man asks for a preliminary permit for the occupation of land for distribution, and says he does not know where the line is going to run, he may have a permit to occupy all of the land within a radius of many miles. Now, is that desirable?

Mr. RAKER. No; that is not the purpose, and if the gentleman will recall he knows that the land used for the purpose of building distribution lines is practically always 100 feet wide.

Mr. MANN. That is when you know where it is going.

Mr. RAKER. And in the case of a preliminary permit the Secretary would not extend it beyond that limit. Now, it is quite important to have the opportunity to make a survey so that a man may know just what land he wants when he gets his permanent lease.

Mr. MANN. No; but the man may not be able to tell where the distribution line is to run, and he may make application for the whole territory for the purpose of preventing somebody else getting in there.

Mr. RAKER. No.

Mr. MANN. That is what it will result in.

Mr. RAKER. The same thing might apply to taking land for water-power purposes or reservoir sites. He has to take a sufficient tract of land, and then he has to put his surveyors and engineers on it to determine what he can do with it—the size of the dam and where the line will go—and he ought to have permission to use the land for that purpose. That is what it is for.

Mr. MANN. I think I understand that there may be reasons for letting a man have a chance to look over a piece of land where he is going to run a line; but to give him practically unlimited authority, to say that he shall have occupation of all the land in the neighborhood, on the ground that he does not know where he is going to run his line—that is what will happen—it seems to me that goes altogether too far.

There ought to be some limitation there, although I have none to suggest. The gentleman can see that there will be many contests where you give somebody the favor of occupation. It will be a favor granted to one man against another. There may be a dozen looking at it at the same time, and you absolutely cut off the rights of all the others. You may do a great deal of unfair damage.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that I may have five minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent that his time be extended five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. FERRIS. This was an amendment not in the original bill but went into it in committee. I do not think it is of any great importance, although I think the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT] has some ideas upon it. This is the testimony on which it was based. It was brought to our attention by some engineers that sometimes large expenditures, reaching up to a million dollars, are made in making surveys and investigations to determine whether or not it is a feasible proposition to install a plant; taking the water flow at different periods of the year, studying the topographic map; and it was also brought to our attention that frequently quite far-reaching surveys were necessary in order to determine the right of way and questions lead-

ing up to distribution. It may be that the amendment does not accomplish that, and that it goes farther than it ought to.

Mr. MANN. I have no amendment to suggest; but we all know that in legislation of this kind, if we insert loose language, in the end some one gets an unfair advantage from it. They make use of every possible syllable in a bill, including the punctuation, in getting favors which sometimes ought not to be granted. I do not know; it is possible that this may be controlled by regulations to be issued.

Mr. FERRIS. I wish the gentleman would withhold his conclusions upon the matter until the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT] has a chance to say what he wishes.

Mr. MANN. I simply called it to the attention of the gentleman, hoping that he would call it to the attention of the department.

Mr. BENNET. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. There is a committee amendment pending that is not yet disposed of. The committee amendment is the amendment, on page 3, relating to distribution.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I desire to be heard on this amendment. As to the matter discussed by the gentleman from Illinois, I am not certain that there is very much danger of anyone being denied their rights under the proviso which has been discussed. It has never heretofore been considered necessary to give an applicant for any sort of right of way a permit to survey and investigate. We have been granting railroad rights of way and irrigation rights of way for a great many years, and the grant of rights of way are all preceded by careful investigation and surveys and mappings, and it has never been considered necessary to grant anyone an exclusive permit for that purpose.

There have been places and conditions under which two or three parties were examining the same area at the same time with a view of constructing a railroad, with a view of putting in a power plant, with a view of building an irrigation work, but there have been no serious difficulties between such parties because the work to be done is a work of investigation, a work of engineering, a work of surveying, and several parties can occupy the same territory at the same time without seriously conflicting with each other. As a matter of fact, however, the lease must eventually be granted to the man who has the water right. So that after all, if the Secretary grants a permit of this kind to one who does not have a right to use the water, it could do him little good. It would simply keep the party having the water rights waiting for a certain period of time. At the expiration of the period of the permit he could go on and make his survey. I doubt if there is any necessity for this provision as I suggested last year when the bill was under discussion. This is not the sort of legislation where a permit to prospect is needed because the character of the preliminary work is such that it can be carried on by several parties at the same time without conflict.

Mr. BENNET. Mr. Chairman, I have been in doubt whether I should vote for this bill, but I rather think on the whole that I shall. I regret it because during the years I was in Congress before I used to follow rather implicitly the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] on these questions. I voted with him once when there were only 36 men in the whole House with us. I listened to him the other day with a good deal of sympathy, although it did sound to me as though his attitude was one of sorrowing without hope.

The tendency of this bill ought to attract a little attention. It is not entirely good; it is another step toward a commission government which is doing a good deal of breaking down of our old system. There is only one man in this House that has an absolute right to seriously rejoice in this bill, and that is the gentleman from the twelfth district of New York, because this is a step toward socialism. I am going to vote for it, but I want to say now that I am not wholly in favor of this commission government that we are getting into. It used to be that the word "president" was a strong word in this country, but it is not nearly so strong now as the word "commissioner." We are governed all around and altogether and all too much by commissions, and that is what this bill is doing.

They are putting a tremendous power in this country in the hands of what is substantially a commission. Consider what our daily life is in a great city, so far as commissions are concerned. In a city like Chicago or New York or Boston or almost any large city a man gets up and turns on the water in his bath, supplied by the commissioner of electricity, gas, and water supply, and in our city it takes two commissioners for a man to get a bath.

Mr. MANN. I suppose that accounts for the fact that New York is so seldom bathed. [Laughter.]

Mr. BENNET. It might. We do not have to bathe so often as they do in Chicago, where they have all of that smoke. [Laughter.]

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENNET. Certainly.

Mr. MONDELL. Do I understand the gentleman is supporting the bill because in this case the commission, instead of being within the reach of the party over whom it has jurisdiction, is 1,800 or 2,500 miles away?

Mr. BENNET. I am supporting the bill absolutely without any pride and with very little defense. [Laughter.] I started to say that when a man takes a bath in a big city he has to have the assistance of two commissioners; at least he has in New York. Then he goes in to the breakfast table and eats his breakfast food with milk which is pasteurized, grade 2, certified to by the commissioner of public health. He eats his roll, which is baked in a bakeshop that is licensed by the commissioner of public health. He then rushes out after breakfast and stops on his way to buy a newspaper at a stand on the street, which stand is located by the commissioner of public works. He goes down into the subway, and the exact location of the station has been determined by the public-service commission. If on the way he wants to telephone, he uses a telephone that is regulated by the public-service commission of the second department. He goes down town in a subway regulated by the public-service commission of the first department. If he happens to be a Congressman, after he has gotten through with his day's work he goes to Washington, he rides on a railroad whose rates are regulated by a commission.

The only thing that a man in his hasty process from the bath to his office in the morning does without the assistance of a commission is to kiss his wife good-bye, and now in the State of New Jersey, in certain parts, that is being interfered with by public officers of the law. The tendency is not good. My friend from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] the other day challenged those who were going to vote for this bill as Hamiltonian Federalists. I am one of those.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. BENNET. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BENNET. Mr. Chairman, when I was in Congress before I looked very carefully over the provisions of the Federalist, because I saw this tendency, and because we were breaking down the power of the separate States, and in so far as we are interfering with their efficiency as arms of the public service we are doing the whole country an injustice. Why, there is a perfectly terrific provision in the ninth paragraph of this bill, which says to some State in the West—and I understand it is only one State—"Until you establish a public-service commission the Secretary of the Interior is going to run your water power." Imagine saying that to a State! I can say for the State of New York that a public-service commission is not an unmixed blessing. We have just had one public-service commissioner removed for violating the law and two others have resigned while under investigation. The greatest scandal that we have in the State of New York at present is in connection with the public-service commission. Then, I am told, they do little things like this: A certain man made a bid on a contract over there. He was the low bidder. He was so low that everybody was rather afraid. A part of the route upon which he bid went under a big building erected a hundred years ago and nobody knew anything about it. But he bid with confidence and he got the contract. After he got the contract the public-service commission issued an order that the building should be torn down, and they paid this contractor several hundred thousand dollars for extra work. He did not have to go under the building. Of course he made a lot of money. It is that sort of thing that we are running into with public officials who are not responsible to the people.

Coming back to the Hamiltonian Federalist, you can search the Federalist from end to end and you will not find a single sentence by any one of the men who wrote any of those papers in which they attacked the power of the State over its strictly internal affairs, and, as a matter of fact, in one of the papers by Mr. Madison you will find the statement made, as a matter of course, that the power of a State to regulate its internal affairs is necessary to the maintenance of our form of government. Yet here in the ninth paragraph of this bill is a provision that no party would have dared put into a bill 10 years

ago. Where does it come from? It comes now from the party that has prided itself on its history as an upholder of the doctrine of State rights! Yet they say to—I think it is Utah—"You must establish a public-service commission or our Secretary of the Interior will come in and run your strictly internal State rights." It is all wrong. I am going to vote for the bill because it is the best thing that is proposed. If my friend from Wyoming Mr. MONDELL has a substitute, I shall probably vote for his substitute first, and then after we are beaten—as we will be, because I think I see the temper of the House—I shall vote for the bill because we have to develop those water powers. I felt that before I voted for it I should call the attention of the House to the direction in which we are drifting, which is away from the magnificent struggles of individualism that for more than a century have built up this great country toward what I regard as the evils of socialism. [Applause.]

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, the legislation under consideration can hardly be held responsible by either friend or foe for all of the ills that may be present in the Commonwealth of New York. Fearful that we may get too far afield from New York, let us for a moment consider what the trouble is up there. In the State of New York they have 449 electric stations and they have 20 corporations that own 81.4 per cent of the total developed water power up there, and 14 of these 20 control 74.3 per cent of the water power. Five companies control over half the total water power and two control one-third of the water power. Forty municipalities have four-tenths of 1 per cent of the water power and six-tenths of the total power. So the trouble of which the gentleman complains comes from the fact that 20 corporations own his State and the municipalities own only four-tenths of 1 per cent of the public utilities there.

Mr. BENNET. Mr. Chairman, we are not in any trouble in New York. As a matter of fact, we have developed electric power wonderfully. I was talking about troubles to come from this legislation. As a matter of fact, the gentleman has simply missed the sermon on my text. Under the old-fashion system of individualism under good old Democratic doctrine of Thomas Jefferson that State which is governed least is governed best. We in the State of New York, without help from the Federal Government, but through the instrumentalities of our own citizens, have grappled with the question and built up a tremendous water-power development, and we are proud of it.

Mr. FERRIS. I thought a fair inference of the gentleman's former remarks was that he was smarting under all sorts of commission government and all sorts of commissions, and I thought I might be able to give a few instances of what the real trouble was. Suffice it to say that had this legislation been in vogue at an earlier age he would have been free from the troubles of which he complains and all would have been rosy both with the gentleman and his State.

I know the gentleman is speaking in the height of good humor, for he stated he was supporting the bill, but it is well that the facts also be known.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Chairman, I was exceedingly surprised to hear the speech just made by the gentleman from New York [Mr. BENNET]. He does not seem to be aware that this is the year 1916. He is talking in the age of 1796. Why, Mr. Chairman, the gentleman's position evidently is this: He complains of being regulated by commissions because he does not like commissions and therefore does not want these public-service corporations regulated at all. Rather than have the electric service of New York City regulated by a commission he would prefer that the people of New York be compelled to pay such charges for electric light as that company may choose to charge. Rather than be regulated by a water commission he would rather subject the people of New York to pay such charges as the water company chooses to charge. Rather than be regulated in reference to the urban railway system of the city by a commission he prefers to permit that company to charge 10 cents or 20 cents where they are now being charged 5. Rather than have a railroad regulated by a commission he would prefer that they pay a charge twice as much as charged to-day. That is the situation that the gentleman from New York is in. But when he talks about a paragraph of this bill being so much more Hamiltonian than anything Alexander Hamilton ever stood for—the gentleman is one of the most intelligent in this House when he knows the subject he is talking about [laughter]—but it is very evident that he has not any conception of the principles underlying this bill, because if he had even read the bill he would have known that it is a matter of contract between the company that chooses to take a lease from the United States Government of its own land, and by that contract the lessee says that he will agree until there is some regulation of his company in the State in which it is situated; he is willing that the Secretary of the Interior shall regulate it. That is all there is to it. [Applause.]

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I have just listened to the gentleman from Wisconsin reassert what he stated the other day, that a leave under this bill was the same as a contract between private individuals.

It does seem to me the gentleman must be aware of the sophistry in the argument he makes upon that point. It is not the same as a contract for leave between two private parties by any manner of means. When you wish to construct a water-power plant in our portion of the country and some man does not want to do what is right or reasonable about it, we have a way to compel him. We can go into court and condemn the land for public purposes. Now, that is what you do in dealing with private parties, but that is not the case here at all.

Mr. LENROOT. If that is not done, has not the private party the right to make the same protest as in the contract here proposed?

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. We can compel a private party to do what is right in the interest of the public; but the proposition in this bill is to place those who wish to develop water power just where the Government can absolutely coerce them to make such contract as it wishes. If that were done by a private party, we would call it by the polite name of blackmail. We have no power to compel the Government to act justly in this matter. The Government says that you can come and construct your water power not upon terms or conditions as those with a private party, because if we could not agree with a private party we could go into court and reach a just conclusion; but here the Government says you shall not only pay us what we say it is worth, for the land we own, but——

Mr. LENROOT. The gentleman's position, then, is, he desires that the State should have the right to assert control and ownership of the public land of the United States, which his own State expressly declared it never would.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. The position of the gentleman in regard to water in his State is that the State has the right to control that water, and that we do not believe that the Government ought to take the position of a blackmailer and compel us to pay something more than it is worth. That is exactly the position of the gentleman.

Mr. LENROOT. We are not attempting to control the water in the State of Washington or in any other State in this bill in that way.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Now, there is another thing about it, and it shows in the gentleman's speech, and I have read it all the way through, and it is one thing that I resent, not only in this argument but in all of them. All through this discussion there runs the idea that the people out in the West, where they have this water power, either do not have the honesty or the ability to properly conduct their own affairs. Constantly that argument is made. And the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT] said three or four times in his talk the other day that we might as well understand that we are not going to monopolize this power.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BENNET. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may have five minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. He [Mr. LENROOT] says you might as well understand you are going to get this bill or you are not going to get anything. We think those who live in the West are just as honest and just as intelligent as the average of people anywhere else, and we do not claim to be any more so, and we think we know just about as much of conditions in the West as anyone else.

Now, I want to call attention to this argument that has been made and constantly reiterated. Those in favor of the bill say they have no idea of controlling the water, or the use of the water, or sale of the water. But that is what they do. Now, let me give you an illustration. Suppose they are developing a water power and as they develop it they cross a piece of public land. They do not pretend that they want to charge what that land is worth. If they wanted a reasonable lease for the land, we would have no objection. But they want you to put a valuation on the power that is to be developed from that water, not the value of that land but value of the water, which they disclaim they own.

Now, if they take that position and insist upon it is not that coercion? Where does the element of contract come in? Talk about it being as a contract between two parties! When you make a contract the minds of the parties meet and agree. But

here the Government says pay what I say or you will get no lease.

I asked the gentleman who has charge of this bill a question the other day, and I have asked the same question a good many times. I asked it of those who represented the Government at that famous meeting we had in Portland. None of them, however, answered or attempted to answer it. I asked the question one night at the banquet we had at Portland. There we had the conservationists representing the Government as well as those who were opposing the bill. The question was, "When you take this property back, what are you going to do with it?" Do you propose at the end of 50 years for the Government to go into the business of furnishing power for cities, for irrigation, for all the different power purposes?

Mr. FERRIS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Certainly.

Mr. FERRIS. The gentleman might as well ask, assuming that his home city grants a franchise of 20 or 30 years, if they are going to run street cars after that franchise has expired. The question answers itself.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. That may be true in the opinion of the gentleman. But wait until I get a little further. Suppose the Government takes over the property, is the Government going to pay taxes to the State?

Mr. FERRIS. Does the gentleman want an answer to that?

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Yes.

Mr. FERRIS. I never will, by my vote—and I hope it will not be done by any considerable vote on the part of Congress—turn the State of Washington loose to tax any part.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. That is the best answer I think that can be made. I leave it to the gentlemen who are listening as to whether it is an answer or not. You do not answer the question whether you intend that the Government shall pay taxes. Is the Government going to pay taxes to the State? You say no. Then, what are you going to do? You are going to build up a great industry, with millions of dollars' worth of property, furnish electric light, power to electric railways, furnish power for irrigation property worth tens of millions of dollars, exempt from taxation, and in competition with others who are paying taxes. Is that what you are going to do?

Mr. SHERLEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. I will.

Mr. SHERLEY. Does the gentleman mean to tell this House that the leasehold, and so forth, of a lessee from the Government, who establishes his plant and is engaged in the furnishing of electricity—that that property, not the land but the property, including such leasehold that it used in making electricity, is not subject to State taxation? Is the gentleman aware of the decision of the Supreme Court to the contrary?

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. I never said a thing of that kind. I did not even intimate it.

Before I leave that subject, I want to go back to that question of what you are going to do after you recapture the property. You can say that those things are indefinite, that they can be settled at the end of 50 years, that we need not necessarily anticipate trouble. Let me call your attention to the fact that you are not going to get development in the West with those uncertainties. Fifty years is a long time for an individual. Victor Hugo says in one of his books that 100 years is youth in a church and old age in a dwelling. Fifty years is a short time in the life of a State. What class of investments are you going to get under these conditions? Simply speculative. Men who are willing to take chances, not the class that is really desirable.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. GARNER). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. May I have three minutes more?

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that at the expiration of 25 minutes' debate the debate close on this amendment, 5 minutes of the time to be granted to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HUMPHREY], 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY], 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. BENNET], and 5 minutes for myself.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. FERRIS] asks unanimous consent that at the expiration of 25 minutes all debate on this amendment be considered as closed. Is there objection?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Reserving the right to object, I would like five minutes.

Mr. MONDELL. What was the request?

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

Mr. FERRIS. To what, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. To the request made by the gentleman from Oklahoma, that at the end of 25 minutes all debate on the amendments be closed. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we could not reach some agreement about closing the debate on the entire section.

Mr. FERRIS. I think the pending amendment is all there is in the section that would provoke debate.

Mr. MANN. Several gentlemen want to be heard; that is the situation.

Mr. FERRIS. There is only one other important committee amendment.

Mr. MANN. This is the last committee amendment to the section. If we could make an agreement as to the time to be consumed on the section I think it would be wise.

Mr. STAFFORD. The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. PARKER] has two amendments which he wishes to offer, and he has left the Chamber.

Mr. MANN. We will take care of it on this side. The gentleman from New York [Mr. BENNET] wants five minutes, and the gentleman from California [Mr. KAHN] wants five minutes, and the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] wants as much as he can get. [Laughter.]

Mr. MONDELL. If the gentleman will allow me, on this paragraph I would like to have five minutes.

Mr. FERRIS. Then, Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my request.

Mr. MANN. I think it would be wise to fix it so as give to each gentleman desiring time the time he wants now.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FERRIS. Yes.

Mr. LENROOT. I think if liberality is allowed here we can thrash out some propositions and get along faster in the end.

Mr. MANN. Fifty-five minutes or an hour, Mr. Chairman, is desired on this side.

Mr. FERRIS. A little time is wanted on this side.

Mr. MANN. It will take an hour. I think it would be wiser to ask for an hour.

Mr. FERRIS. Well, will an hour and a half be agreeable?

Mr. MANN. If you give us an hour, I think that would be the easiest way.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that at the expiration of an hour and a half, one hour to be controlled by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] and half an hour to be controlled on this side, all debate on this paragraph and amendments thereto be closed.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent that at the expiration of an hour and a half, one hour to be controlled by the gentleman from Illinois and the half hour to be controlled by the gentleman from Oklahoma, all debate on this paragraph and amendments thereto be closed. Is there objection?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman from Oklahoma if he will yield to me three or four minutes?

Mr. FERRIS. There is an hour on that side and only 30 minutes here. Will not the gentleman be willing to get his time over there?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HUMPHREY].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Washington [Mr. HUMPHREY] is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Mr. Chairman, there is one other proposition connected with this bill to which I object because I do not think it is fair to the Western States, and I want to call it to the attention of the gentleman who has the bill in charge. The objection is to the proposition regulating the payments provided in these leases by charging a certain amount upon the power developed. Take it out in my country, where you have water power—and in order to produce water power you have to have a great mountainous country—this power is one of our resources.

The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT] expressly says that the water belongs to the State, and yet it is proposed to tax that resource which belongs to the State and to pay a portion of that tax to the General Government.

That is a special assessment, a taxation of the resources of our State for the benefit of the whole country, and that is not equality under the Constitution to which we are entitled. It is just the same as if, in the city of Seattle, they should take a special neighborhood and assess it and take the money and put it into the general funds of the city because that particular

portion of the city might have some special resource that the other portions did not have.

Now, there is another point that has been made, and I want to call the attention of the Members of the House to the unfairness of it. I do not say that the gentlemen making the argument mean to be unfair, but we have heard it repeatedly reiterated on the floor of the House here that certain water-power companies control 75 per cent of the water power in the State of California, or 60 per cent of the water power in the State of Washington, and so on. The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. FERRIS], when I called the matter to his attention the other day, admitted that what he meant was a certain percentage, as named, of the water power that had been developed. Why, gentlemen, it has not been but a few years since a Siwash Indian erected a fish wheel upon one of the rivers of my State for the purpose of catching salmon, and at the time this Siwash Indian absolutely controlled 100 per cent of the water power in the State of Washington. He was a grasping monopolist. He controlled all the water power of the State in exactly the same way that the present companies control a certain per cent of it.

When they make that statement they do not explain that they mean merely the water power that has been developed. When they say that there is a monopoly of the water power of that country that can be developed they are not stating the facts, because there is no such monopoly. The monopoly of which they complain is only as to that which is already developed. Not only men on the floor of this House have been misled by that statement but the country has been misled by those statements.

Now I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Yes.

Mr. FERRIS. Inasmuch as the gentleman quoted indirectly a little colloquy between himself and myself the other day, stating that I conceded something in error about these figures——

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. No; I said you frankly corrected the statement when I called your attention to it. You did it very properly.

Mr. FERRIS. What statement was it?

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. The gentleman stated that a certain percentage of the water power in the State of California was being controlled by one or two companies, and I asked him if it was merely the water power that had been developed. The gentleman was fair about answering, and said yes.

Mr. FERRIS. Yes. Mr. Chairman, let me give the figures here, and then there will not be any controversy about it afterwards. There are 116 water-power stations in the State of Washington, the gentleman's State, as follows:

Stone & Webster, 11 stations, 25.8 per cent; Washington Water Power Co., 4 stations, 28 per cent; Spokane & Inland Empire Railroad Co., 1 station, 6 per cent; American Power & Light Co., 11 stations, 4.2 per cent; Northwestern Electric Co., 1 station, 5.4 per cent; Olympic Power Co., 1 station, 2.9 per cent; Great Northern Railroad Co., 1 station, 2.6 per cent; Lewiston-Clarkston Improvement Co., 1 station, 1 per cent; Wenatchee Valley Gas & Electric Co., 3 stations, 1.5 per cent; Inland Portland Cement Co., 1 station, 1.2 per cent; Federal Light & Traction Co., 1 station, 0 per cent; Washington-Oregon Corporation, 2 stations, 0.3 per cent; municipal stations, 12 stations, 16.5 per cent; all other stations, 66 stations, 4.6 per cent.

Mr. LENROOT. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON].

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, as we listen to the wails that come up from certain distinguished gentlemen from the West it might lead some of us to believe that this is a bill intended primarily for the abuse of the western communities. I assume that these gentlemen would have us understand that they are speaking here on behalf of the interests of the communities which they represent. They say something about a difference here between the conditions where private ownership prevails and where public ownership prevails, and they seem to bewail the fact that the water-power interests, under the power of eminent domain, can not condemn these public lands, as they say can be done to lands in private ownership; but they overlook the fact that the right to condemn under the power of eminent domain in case of private ownership is not a power vested in the individual who invokes the right, but is a power of the public, a power of the Government itself, which, for the general good, permits this private land to be taken for a public benefit. Now, here is land which is already owned by the Government. It is public land——

Mr. McARTHUR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. In five minutes I really can not yield. Now, we are endeavoring to take this public land and devote it, not to a private use, but to the public use for the good of the communities which you gentlemen represent in the West; and may I say to these western gentlemen that the expense of the operation and administration of all of this is borne by the Federal Government, which gets no return, not one penny. We pay even the cost of administration. This section 9 which is put in here is not for the protection of any individual and is not for the benefit of the General Government, except as the General Government benefits by the prosperity of any community; but it is in order that this public land which we turn over for a public use shall inure to the public good, and not to some grasping monopoly which will fix its rates without regulation. So we provide that the rate charged for the power developed here shall be fixed by some public authority, and if none exists in the State, then the Federal Government will supply it, simply carrying into effect the means of seeing that something which belongs to the public shall result for the public good, and seeking primarily the good of your western communities now and in the future.

Mr. LENROOT. How much time does the gentleman yield back?

The CHAIRMAN. Two minutes.

Mr. LENROOT. I yield three minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. BENNET].

Mr. BENNET. Mr. Chairman, I rise to correct an impression that exists in the mind of my friend from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT] that I have become a hard-shell reactionary and want to be charged three or four prices for everything. I do not. He overlooked one very important part of my speech. I said I was going to vote for the bill. I shall vote for it, because I recognize that with all its imperfections there is a real situation out there that has to be met, and this seems to be the most practical way of meeting it. I regret several things about the bill; first, that it is going to add to the burden on the Public Treasury some hundreds or thousands of men. Nobody seems to worry about that, but we ought to worry about it; second, it is a blow at individualism; third, it weakens the powers of the State.

There are other things that I could mention about the bill that I do not like, but as a practical man I am going to vote for it in spite of the tendencies I have pointed out. And as this is a forum of free, open, frank discussion, it did seem to me that having those views in my mind I owe to the country, which we in the aggregate represent, a duty to point out here the direction in which we are not drifting, but the direction in which we are being driven by the logic of events, to the end that if there is some way by which we can attain the same useful, practical end that we all want to attain, without the dangers we run in this way, it can be found. We will in our imperfect, human, finite capacities in the meantime do our best by voting for the best thing that is presented from time to time.

If I have any time left I yield it back.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman yields back one-half minute.

Mr. LENROOT. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. KAHN].

Mr. KAHN. Mr. Chairman, there is no doubt that this bill will pass, but the suggestion made by the gentleman from New York [Mr. BENNET] ought to cause some of us to pause. I was greatly interested in what the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON] said a few moments ago. The gentleman from Michigan is, of course, a thorough conservationist. The State of Michigan has cut down all its timber; it has practically none of its timber lands left, and, seemingly, now wants to protect the States of the far West from themselves.

Mr. SHERLEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KAHN. I can not yield now. Suppose at the time Michigan was being populated and developed the Federal Government had stepped in and drawn a line around 800,000 acres of land, withdrawn that land from entry, and said, "This is a forest reserve;" and then had gone into another corner of the State and drawn a line around 300,000 additional acres and said, "This is a national monument." Does the gentleman feel that the great State of Michigan would have been peopled and would have developed as it has been developed? And yet they are taking enormous areas out of the public lands in the far Western States and thereby preventing the development of the West. Take the matter of water power; I have frequently gone through New England——

Mr. CRAMTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KAHN. I can not yield now for I have only five minutes. New England owes its enormous development to its water power.

Mr. HILL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KAHN. I can not yield now.

Mr. HILL. I want to controvert that proposition.

Mr. KAHN. I have gone through the State of Massachusetts repeatedly, and have seen one mill after another on the streams in that State. The mills in large measure get their power from

those streams. They have built up their enormous factories with that power. It is a wonderful thing to see how varied industries have grown and expanded in that section of the country. They use, largely, water power. But suppose, after the first six or eight factories had been erected on those streams, the Federal Government had stepped in and had said, "Gentlemen, you can not use any more of this power. Every new mill, every new factory will have to pay something into the Treasury of the United States if they want to use it, and we will only let them use it for a term of 50 years." Does anyone believe there would have been the wonderful development of the industries of the State of Massachusetts that there has been? Of course not.

So we say that we know the conditions in the West, and that this legislation will hamper the development of that section of the country. There are other ways of regulating the use of power. I believe that the opportunity should be given to capital to develop power sites without the imposition of overhead charges that existing companies do not have to pay. I would invite capital to go into the business of the development and sale of water power. I would permit them to meet the existing companies on equal terms. Then if they make combinations for the purpose of forcing up rates, if they do those things that tend to create monopoly, I would even have a condition in the grant that would work the forfeiture of the franchise. But conditions such as are found in this legislation simply tend to foster monopoly. These people who are already in the field and who paid nothing into the Federal Treasury for their grants, who developed their power sites before any restrictive laws were enacted, can underbid, can undersell any new dealers in power who would have to pay something into the Federal Treasury in just the amount the new competing companies pay into the Federal Treasury. Does anyone believe the new company could survive such competition? Gentlemen, this bill will keep capital from the development of new power sites. To my mind, this kind of legislation will defeat itself. There will be little development under it, just as there was little development under the law of 1902. When that law was passed I predicted failure for it, and I predict failure under this law. [Applause.]

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD].

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, if under this law there will be little development, it is far better for future generations that the little development takes place rather than the conditions that would follow if you granted large corporations rights to develop water power on the public domain without limit or restriction. It can not be charged by Representatives coming from States where water powers have been exploited by private capital that we are seeking for selfish gain to protect the public against the unrestricted appropriation of the undeveloped water powers on public domain that remains in the far-western country. We who come from States where our powers have been developed know that fabulous fortunes have been gained by the unrestricted development of these powers.

New England has been developed in a way by the water-power development largely from the fact that the paper industry was established along the New England streams. But since then, since 1891, when water powers began to be utilized for hydroelectric generation, it developed that these water powers were beyond all conception of the original value. It is a contest between unfettered capitalization on the one side and State and Government regulation on the other. We in the Middle West who have gone through unfettered capitalization seeking to take hold of undeveloped water power realize that a mistake was made. We do not wish to hamper the development of the West, but we say to the Representatives of California that it is a crime, in my eyes, as I saw the past summer in crossing over from the Yosemite Valley to the Hetch Hetchy Valley, that beautiful forest land on the mountain side appropriated by eastern capitalists for water-power sites and awaiting despoliation until the time when it would be profitable to develop it. We say now that if you want to rob the future for the benefit of the present we will restrain you. We will place reasonable regulations upon it and allow the State to develop these water powers under the regulations of the State commission. If you have no State commission, then it will rest under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior. This bugaboo of bureaucracy does not scare me, because at all times it rests with the State legislatures to establish a State commission. When they establish the commission then the power of the National Government, the supervisory power of the National Government, ceases.

Mr. McARTHUR. I want to know if the gentleman ever lived in a State that was honeycombed with these bureaucrats?

Mr. STAFFORD. Oh, I have studied the conditions where they have been. I served on the pulp and paper committee back in 1908, where the conditions arising from the appropriation of these water powers were first called to my attention, and if the gentleman had served on that committee and heard the testimony of the few corporations getting control of all the undeveloped water powers, he would, if he were not hampered by local sentiment in his district, be in favor without restriction of this bill. I will ask the gentleman if he favors a corporation taking control, as they do, of the public lands in the Yellowstone National Park, and holding those undeveloped water powers for generations to come, and then compelling those generations to pay just what those corporations see fit to charge?

Mr. McARTHUR. I do not.

Mr. STAFFORD. If he would, he would be in favor of unlicensed individualism. The great fortunes of this country have been made by appropriation of the public domain. We say that that domain now and for the future is for the public and for the public benefit.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Chairman, I yield one minute to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I would like to direct the attention of the chairman of the committee to another matter, and that is whether it was the intention of the chairman of the committee to grant unlimited time for extension after the one-year period as provided in the last proviso on page 3? My reading of the first section shows that there is no limitation as to the length of time to which the extension shall be granted, but merely that the power is given to extend if the original time of one year is not sufficient.

Mr. FERRIS. The thought of the committee was this: Numerous engineers came before us and testified to the colossal task it was to make the survey and take the preliminary steps to the expenditure of a million or more dollars for one of these large hydroelectric plants, and to finance it. In some instances where a company that was acting in good faith did not have time enough we gave the Secretary power to extend the time.

Mr. STAFFORD. To an unlimited degree?

Mr. FERRIS. No.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has again expired.

Mr. FERRIS. I yield the gentleman one minute.

Mr. STAFFORD. Under the phraseology of the bill as written there is no limitation on the time for the extension period. I thought it was the sense of the committee to only extend it for a like period of a year?

Mr. FERRIS. It is; but they can only extend it when prevented by unusual weather conditions or some unusual thing of that kind from pursuing it.

Mr. STAFFORD. This would give the Secretary of the Interior power to extend for 10, 15, or 20 years, if the first year was not sufficient because of these conditions. I thought it better to place a limitation on it for a like period.

Mr. FERRIS. There is a limitation in the fact that the Secretary must find that the special conditions warrant the extension.

Mr. STAFFORD. If those conditions do exist, he can extend it.

Mr. FERRIS. This applies to Alaska, and the gentleman will bear in mind that part of the year they can not work up there at all.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. PARKER].

Mr. PARKER of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I send to the desk an amendment and ask that it be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend section 1 by adding at the end thereof the following:

"And the leases hereby authorized, and all subcontracts as to the management of said water power or the terms and conditions of the distribution of electrical energy, light, or heat, shall be at all times subject to any legislation which may be passed by the United States, whether by amendment of this act or otherwise, and shall be expressly so stated to be subject in said leases and contracts."

Mr. PARKER of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, in the general debate it was said very justly that this was not a bill for the development of water power, but its object was to allow those water powers to be used for wide distribution of electrical energy. It was truly said that this object can only be attained by great associations of capital, and that this ownership of the water power or leasing of the water power and of the lands is in its nature a monopoly, and that it is a great and pressing necessity not only in this sort of monopoly, but in all development

of great resources, that laws shall be passed which should regulate the business of these monopolies, so that only a fair profit shall go to the holder and that the business should inure otherwise to the benefit of the public. It was said truly that these objects are not attained by this bill fully, as they can not be by any bill. It needs experience. No doubt it will be agreed that such regulation can not now be finally established, but must be subject to amendment from time to time. It was with this view that I offer this amendment that the leases and contracts themselves should submit the parties and the distribution to the regulation of the law. It was likewise pointed out by the gentleman from Minnesota most justly that the regulation of the distribution of electric current between various States will be necessarily confused with the distribution within the State unless there be one uniform system of regulation, which could only be had under United States law developed from time to time by experience. It is, at any rate, possible that this may prove in the end to be the best solution; and it is, therefore, as I submit to the House, the part of prudence not, perhaps, to make stringent regulations and take away the power of the State, but to reserve the possibility of such control, and this is easily done by making that reservation a part of the terms of the lease itself, as proposed by this amendment.

How this control can be exercised is a different matter. The gentleman from Minnesota is inclined to a commission. I sympathize with the fear of commissions expressed by the gentleman from New York [Mr. BENNET].

Experience has shown the difficulties, the expense, and many of the unfortunate results which attend even their beneficial operations. The object to be obtained is the limitation of private profits so that the benefit of the enterprise shall go to the public. This can be done by simply saying so and making the business mutual and cooperative between the holder and the public, so that the lessee should be limited to a certain annual percentage of profit from his investment and so that profits in excess should be returned to the consumer by way of dividends upon what he pays. This is like a cooperative store. It is like a mutual insurance company with a stock capital and which does a mutual business. It is no more complicated. It is one that long ago ought to be applied to public-service corporations, where public streets furnish the right of way and the whole public are the customers.

The profit to be allowed to the holder should be large. He takes the risk. When you tempt private capital to such an enterprise it might be as much as 15 or 25 per cent a year or more.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New Jersey has expired.

Mr. PARKER of New Jersey. Would it be possible for the gentleman from Minnesota to yield me more time?

Mr. LENROOT. I yield three minutes additional to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. PARKER of New Jersey. We do not want to discourage capital, but we want to prevent successive reorganizations with expanded stock which will put money into the pockets, not of the original investor, but into the pockets of mere promoters after the work has been done. The limit may be sometimes low, because sometimes towns will only want such profit as will pay interest on public bonds. Such a scheme will involve many details which can not be fully settled now, but must be left to future legislation. But certain requirements would not be out of place now.

One is to keep careful account of construction and operation. If profits should be diverted to improvements of plant, they should be represented by scrip bearing interest.

Another is to provide that salaries, office building, and other headquarter expenses and commissions should be reasonable, so that the profits should not be used up.

The lessee ought to deal directly with the consumer. It is the consumer, not the intermediary, that is to obtain the profit. This, however, should not prevent partnerships as long as this result is attained, and therefore should allow such contracts approved by the Secretary of the Interior as do not infringe on the right of the consumer to share in the profits.

Consumers should be equally treated by equal rates in each locality, and fair rates as between different localities. With this in view I have prepared amendments to the second section, which will be read at their place at the end of the second section, but which I now desire to offer as a part of my remarks to show the general scheme. They are only tentative, but if we want to meet the demands of the world at the present time we must obtain some system of regulating public servants by law and not by commission.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MONDELL. May I ask the gentleman if it would not be well to try the same scheme, which may be a very good one, right here in the District of Columbia, where we have had some difficulty in respect to electricity? Would not this be a good place to try it?

Mr PARKER of New Jersey. My time has expired.

The proposed amendments to section 2 by Mr. PARKER of New Jersey are as follows:

Amendment 1. Add at the end of section 2 the following:
"And each such lease shall provide that detailed accounts shall be kept of construction and operation in such form as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and annual statements thereof filed on such day as he may order, so that the totals of every branch of the business may be ascertained at any time."

Amendment 2. Also add the following:
"And each such lease shall provide that all profits on the original cost of the plant in excess of cumulative annual profits at a rate and per cent of such cost to be fixed in said lease shall be annually divided among the consumers of electrical energy according to the amounts paid by each consumer in the year."

Amendment 3. Also add the following:
"The Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, may offer any lease to public competition among bidders giving satisfactory security to perform the terms thereof as they shall offer the more rent, or agree to accept a less annual rate of profits; that is, the said competition may be as to the amount of rent to be paid to the United States or the maximum annual profits to be retained by the lessee."

Amendment 4. Also add the following:
"And each lease shall provide that profits which may be invested in permanent improvements may be paid over to the person entitled thereto by scrip or certificates of such investment on which local interest shall accrue and be paid annually until they shall be taken up and funded in debt or a preferred stock at lower interest."

Amendment 5. Also add the following:
"And each lease shall provide that expenses for salaries, offices, and other headquarters expenses and commissions shall be reasonable and subject to approval by the Secretary of the Interior, and shall be limited annually to a fixed per cent of the money spent for material and labor in construction and operation."

Amendment 6. Also add the following:
"And each lease shall provide that the lessee shall sell or lease or contract for electrical energy directly with the consumer, except by such contracts as may be first approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and shall not impair the consumer's right to share in the profits."

Amendment 7. Also add the following:
"And each lease shall provide that rates for electricity shall be equal in each locality, according to the quantity used or lost and the cost of connection, and shall be fairly apportioned as to different localities."

Mr. FERRIS. Might I ask the Chair how much time remains to each side?

The CHAIRMAN. Each side has 28 minutes remaining.

Mr. FERRIS. I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. LONDON].

Mr. LONDON. Mr. Chairman, I first desire to ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD, as I have had no time to prepare a careful statement. I object to this proposed bill. I object to the 50-year clause, to the so-called recapture clause. It seems to me the committee is indulging in radical talk and reactionary action. That is the position now of both Republicans and Democrats. They are liberal in strong talk against corporations and about the people and about the masses, but when it comes down to genuine action you see nothing progressive from them. I became suspicious when I saw the Republican and Democratic leaders in agreement on this bill. It was high time for me to examine it carefully. [Laughter.]

I spent last night, from about 10 o'clock until midnight, in my office carefully examining that bill. The committee speaks of the recapture clause. It is not a recapture clause. It is a fool-capture clause. Fools will be captured by it. What you are trying to do now is that, instead of preserving the natural resources of the country for the people, you are making things worse by enabling the commission to give leases for 50 years. I wonder where I will be able to meet you 50 years from now in order to reproach you for your act. I am not quite sure I will meet you in heaven, although I know where I am going to land as a Socialist. [Laughter.] Fifty years is an awfully long period of time. It is more than a generation. The word "generation" means the average life of all the persons in the community, which is one-third of a century. You are permitting the making of leases for more than a generation, for more than the lifetime of a generation. It is not enough that you do mischief to last a lifetime; it is not enough that you burden with the result of your unwise action the present generation; but you want to impose burdens upon those who will come after us. You are quite ambitious in your projects.

I am opposed to the recapture clause and that 50-year leasing clause. How generous the committee is. Just listen to this wonderful language. They say:

We must provide generous terms, in order to get private capital to make investments.

You can not get enough private capital interested to develop water power. Why not get the inexhaustible capital of the

United States of America? You speak so glibly of expending billions of dollars for munitions, for armament, for fighting some invisible enemy, an enemy that exists in your minds only, but you can not get your minds to work out some method for utilizing the resources of the United States for the people.

The committee speaks of criminal negligence committed in the past in overlooking the wonderful resources of the United States and in permitting them to be appropriated by private capital. What does the committee substitute for it? Instead of the criminal negligence of the past generations, you substitute deliberate criminality by permitting leases for 50 years. And if you gentlemen do permit a lease for 50 years, why do you not provide that the commission should have the right to regulate hours of labor, wages for labor, and other conditions of labor, and that conditions of employment should not be inferior to standards demanded by organized labor? Why do you always forget these little things—the demands of labor? You speak of the consumer. What about the great masses of the working people? Why do you disregard them in your scheme for regeneration of society?

Gentlemen, you are not doing the right thing in adopting this bill. When the Republicans and Democrats agree it is a safe thing to vote for a bill, it is time to look out. [Laughter.] I do not want to call you names. First of all, it is a bad thing to do. I wish to be an agreeable fellow. I can say lots of things about the Republicans in the abstract and about the Democrats in collectivity. History will take care of that and will call you all kinds of names. I shall not indulge in the calling of names. All I wish to say is that you are making a very serious blunder. The future historian will say that by enacting this bill you tried to fool the people, to deceive them, and make them believe that you were earnestly making an attempt to conserve and preserve the natural resources of the country, while in reality you were enabling private interests to obtain 50-year leases in order to continue the exploitation of the resources of the Nation.

I object to this bill because it is an unfair bill. It is an improper bill; it is not one to promote the interests of the people; it is destructive of their rights. I suppose there will be no objection to my extending my remarks in the RECORD, although I dislike that practice. The last time I obtained it, together with everybody else, I did not feel like taking advantage of it. A speech extended in the RECORD and not delivered on the floor looks to me a very funny thing, but as you are so funny I see no reason why I can not once in a while be as funny as you are.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman request to extend his remarks in the RECORD?

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman have permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York have permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Chairman, I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE].

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Will the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. FERRIS] yield to me two minutes?

Mr. FERRIS. Every moment is promised, if the gentleman will pardon me.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. The matter I wish to speak on does not pertain to the bill.

Mr. FERRIS. Will the gentleman withhold until a little later and get permission on the next section?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Very well. I yield back the time granted me by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT].

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL].

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I propose to interpose a novelty in the discussion by discussing the section of the bill under consideration. The section of the bill which has been read provides for the leasing of public lands for water-power development. If that was all that the bill did and those leases were on proper and reasonable terms and conditions, I should have no very serious objection, although I believe that the matter could be better and more advantageously worked out along the line of rights of way, a line which we have followed in the past. But there is one very peculiar and extraordinary thing about this section. I want to call attention to it, and I want to challenge the attention of the House to it, because it is the very first of the kind in our history, as I stated a year ago, on the same section. Heretofore in legislating in regard to the public lands we have granted certain rights or privileges or opportunities to citizens. We do nothing of that kind in this bill. In the first section of the bill we turn over to the absolute management and control of the Secretary of the Interior, to be managed and controlled according to his sweet will, all the land of the public domain that may be used, needed, or required for power development. Nothing in the bill gives any citizen any assurance that at any time, now or in the future, he may have an opportunity to lease any part of the public land for these purposes. The Secretary is given the right to either grant or withhold the right to use these lands for purposes contemplated by the bill. There has been a good deal of the Don Quixote style of oratory in this debate. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT] and the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. FERRIS] mount their limping steeds, and with lances at rest they charge with great eloquence upon the windmill of alleged or feared monopoly. They realize, if they know anything about it, that at this time the West does not suffer from oppressive monopoly in these matters; the West does control, and control so that the West is generally securing better terms from water-power companies than the East. But they fear combinations and monopolies in the future, and fear that we shall be so pusillanimous in the future that we shall not protect ourselves. In my country, when the cowboys want to describe a man who is utterly beneath contempt, they refer to him as "a fellow who would rob his own trunk." If the West would allow itself to be robbed by its power companies it would come in that category.

Now, the fact is that so far as monopoly and combination are concerned there will be more monopoly and more combination under this legislation than there would be without it. If we simply leased or granted rights of way and allowed the States to control, there would unquestionably be less of combination. There would be a larger number of separate ownerships than there would be under this bill.

That fact has been admitted by practically all of the extreme conservationists who favor this class of legislation. They began by scaring the people of the country with the bugaboo of water-power combination, but they ended by embracing the idea and the theory of combination as a condition under which the people will be most satisfactorily and cheaply served. I repeat that it is now admitted, wherever that question has been put, by the men who have given study to the question, that this bill will not prevent or have any tendency to prevent combination or monopoly. As a matter of fact, all water powers are monopolies. It will not discourage monopoly. Monopoly is encouraged in the bill.

But they say that so long as the Federal Government controls under certain conditions it is well to have this monopoly and this combination. If we suggest that under our form of Government the people are sovereign in their control and ought to be effective in their control, instead of discussing that proposition they proceed to attempt to alarm us by again talking about combinations and monopolies, as though combinations and monopolies were not the very thing sought and expected to be accomplished under this legislation.

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Wyoming yield to the gentleman from Kentucky?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes; I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. SHERLEY. Is there any reason why the State of Wyoming will not have control in regulating the price to be charged by the water companies?

Mr. MONDELL. Well, the State of Wyoming has a commission.

Mr. SHERLEY. Then is there any reason why it will not have proper control in regulating the price to be charged?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes.

Mr. SHERLEY. What is it?

Mr. MONDELL. Given a power plant in the State of Wyoming, occupying so much as a quarter of an acre of public land, a square foot of public land, if you will, or even running a transmission line over a strip of public land, immediately thereupon the State public-service commission and the communities which, under our law, may fix rates are deprived of all power and control over the practices of the company or the rates which they may charge, and a clerk down here in the office of the Secretary of the Interior becomes the sole judge of what a great power plant serving my people shall do as to its practices, as to the issue of its stock, and as to the charges it shall make on the current that it produces. That is a fair statement, I believe, of the case.

Mr. SHERLEY. If I understand the gentleman, he means that when the company's activities cease to be intrastate and become interstate the State ceases to have complete control. Is that it?

Mr. MONDELL. I mean that whenever a company puts a transmission line across the State that happens, and happens to all the activities of the plant in both States. The gentleman from Kentucky is a very good lawyer, one of the very best in the House. Therefore I, not being a lawyer, would not presume——

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. MONDELL. In a moment. I would not presume to differ with him on a purely legal question. But I am not convinced that passing an electric current or an electric line across a State line is interstate commerce, and if it is not, then there is not any constitutional way in which this operation of control may be put into effect.

Now I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MADDEN. As I understand the gentleman from Wyoming to say, a company organized within a State, doing business entirely within the State, with capital furnished by citizens of the State, under control of the commission authorized by the State, would not have any rights within the State after an electric wire carrying current went out of the State?

Mr. MONDELL. If this becomes law, the State commissions and bodies having power to regulate would lose all of their authority and control, and the authority and control over rates and practices would be transferred to Washington.

Mr. MADDEN. Every power within the State as well as without?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wyoming has expired.

Mr. MONDELL. May I have just one minute more to answer the gentleman's question?

Mr. LENROOT. Not out of my time.

Mr. MONDELL. Very well; the gentleman does not want information given to the House, evidently.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY].

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Chairman, in the debate that has taken place to-day we have had an illustration of the extremes of this question. The gentleman from New York [Mr. LONDON], perfectly consistent with his view of government, believes that this bill is unjustifiable because of the extreme privileges it grants to capital. The gentlemen from the West, starting from the always assumed and mistaken premise that the public lands in the Western States belong to the Western States, argue that there are too many restrictions placed around the use of the property of the Government.

Mr. MONDELL. Will the gentleman yield right there?

Mr. SHERLEY. Yes.

Mr. MONDELL. On that straw man of his——

Mr. SHERLEY. I have only five minutes.

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman was not here the other day when half a dozen western Members answered that proposition, and said they did not claim any ownership of the public lands.

Mr. SHERLEY. Of course not; they never claim that when faced with it, but they always claim it as the basis for an argument that has no standing except upon the assumption that the public lands in those States belong to the inhabitants of those States.

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman uses that statement as a basis for an argument.

Mr. SHERLEY. Now, will the gentleman let me have my time? The gentleman had his, at length, ad libitum, and I might add another phrase, but will not.

The proposition here involved is simply this, that the Government of the United States, owning certain lands, shall put terms upon the use of those lands by a lessee.

But it is said that the relationship of ordinary contracting parties does not exist, because of the one fact that the land owned by the Government is not subject to the right of a State's eminent domain, and if the terms that it imposes upon the lessee are not suitable to that lessee he is without recourse. That is true, but it ought to be true. As has been well pointed out the right of eminent domain is a right of sovereignty, and the very highest, and it ought not to be exercised against a sovereignty; and the time will never come when the Government of the United States will confer upon any lesser political subdivision the right of eminent domain as against the property of the United States, and it never should.

But much is said about the fact that these States are burdened with great sections that are held by the United States and which are not subject to taxation. They forget that the States and the people within the States took them subject—if you please to call it that—to the burden of Government ownership of part of that domain.

But it is not true in law, it is not true in fact, and can not be made true by the repeated assertions of western gentlemen, that these great properties that will be created by the development of water-power sites in the West will be free from State taxation. Gentlemen have only need to read the decision in 14 Peters or the decision in 220 United States to find that the leasehold that is granted is subject to State taxation and is now being taxed in certain instances in the Western States, and it either shows ignorance or unfairness on the part of advocates who constantly talk about taking away from the States any power to levy taxes and to support themselves.

Speaking for myself, I should like to see a shorter lease than 50 years. Men say you can not induce capital. Why, in my section they would not think of issuing a franchise for 50 years. That belongs to the limbo of forgotten things. We do not believe that we are so wise—even if gentlemen out West are satisfied of their own wisdom—as to be able to span the future with any flimsy bridge of thought and make terms for 50 years that will represent equity during the whole of that term, I think it is proper that we should give a sufficient length of lease to induce capital—and men will differ as to what that term is—and it will have to stand the acid test of actual trial; but certainly 50 years is not so short a time as to make anyone doubt the fact that these lands will be leased.

Now, one of two things is true. Either gentlemen do not want regulation of any kind, and so they object to Federal regulation because they are satisfied that they can avoid State regulation, or they believe that the limitation of the 50-year term is too extreme. I submit in all candor that, if anything, it represents an extremely liberal policy.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SHERLEY. Will the gentleman from Oklahoma give me a couple of minutes?

Mr. FERRIS. I yield to the gentleman two minutes.

Mr. SHERLEY. I want to say, in conclusion, another thing. I am sometimes impressed by the tyranny of phrases. Men bow down before the idol of a cant phrase. I came here 13 years ago a very pronounced believer in State rights. I have not lost my conviction touching real State rights, but I am constantly reminded of the fact that we are all the time hearing more of State rights than we are of State duties. [Applause.] It has been because of the absolute neglect of State duties that the people—speaking for no locality, but for the Nation at large—are determined that power shall not again be given to a limited class to exploit what belongs to all. [Applause.]

Why, one gentleman made much of the fact that the State of Michigan had lost its forests, and said that because the people there had lost their forests they were coming in and insisting upon regulating the public lands within the borders of Western States. What better reason on earth could there be for the position of Michigan in desiring to prevent the West being exploited as Michigan was exploited? Michigan has learned by experience. Yes; the people of the West are just as patriotic and just as intelligent as the people of Kentucky or Michigan or elsewhere; but every man here knows that the trouble is not with the mass of the people, but it is with a limited number of people having the strong desire of personal gain, against the unorganized and not alert attention of the great mass of the people. [Applause.] We give to the States every right that they can ask in reason. We say to them: "If you have a commission, you shall have power to regulate. If you have not a commission, as soon as you get one you shall have the power to regulate; but if you refuse to have one, then we, holding in trust for all the people the public lands of America, will give the right to use those lands for only a limited period, under such restrictions as in the judgment of those representing all the people are fair to all concerned." That is the essence of the bill, and that is the reason the fight is on here so strenuously by these gentlemen. It is not so much because they object to the terms of the bill as because under the plea of bureaucratic government they want to get away from the establishment of the principle of public control of public utilities as against the private exploitation of them. [Applause.]

Mr. FERRIS. Will the gentleman from Wisconsin use some of his time?

Mr. LENROOT. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. MCARTHUR].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oregon [Mr. MCARTHUR] is recognized for five minutes.

[Mr. MCARTHUR addressed the committee. See Appendix.]

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JOHNSON].

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, in the few minutes allotted to me in the discussion of H. R. 408, the Ferris

water-power leasing bill, I desire to express my disapproval and opposition to this and all other leasing bills. I believe that the whole leasing program, when all of the bills shall have been passed, will result in a system in the public-land States which will keep these States from ever becoming full, complete Commonwealths. Each one will be part State and part Province, with no hope of change. So long as the Federal Government shall lease in 50-year periods the resources which lie in what is now the Federal part of the State of Washington—those leases subject to renewal—no future governor of that State may hope to be governor of the whole State. He will be, as now, governor of almost two-thirds. No future citizen may hope to see, even a hundred years hence, all of the resources taxed for the general welfare. That future citizen will see, as now, the income from the Federal resources of that State going to various Federal bureaus and a little sop handed back, the bulk having been used in overhead charges, which charges must constantly increase as the size and activities of the bureaus increase. Where we now have 10 agents, inspectors, surveyors, rangers, and other classes of agents, paid by the United States Government, running over that portion of the territory in the Western States still belonging to the United States Government, we will have 100 such agents.

Carry out the leasing system as this administration proposes to carry it out and the whole people of the United States, who boast that the best-governed people are the least-governed people, may never hope to get rid of the public-domain problem, which is costly, cumbersome, and forbidding, and which should at some future date come to an end.

I confidently believe that the bulk of the people in the district I have the honor to represent are sick and tired of that whole propaganda, which seeks to control federally forever that which every pioneer hoped would become part and parcel of his State. I doubt if the people of the United States, when they talk of their public domain out West—and it is, in truth, their domain—realize the enormous cost of Federal operation; nor do they realize the obstacles and obstructions thrown in the way of all who would enjoy the blessings which the United States pretends to hold out to those who would go upon the land.

If anyone doubts my statements, let him go to the minor offices in the Interior and Agricultural Departments and read the complaints. Let him see how the man who grazes 6 cattle has been hounded, while the company which grazes 16,000 has been favored and benefited—at actual Government loss—and this under one of these beneficent leasing systems.

Let him see how would-be settlers have been harassed. Let him decide for himself why that whole country, which was so prosperous and whose whole people were so hopeful, has languished.

Then perhaps he will understand why those who were fooled once by the high-sounding phrases of conservation are chary now of an everlasting lease system of everything in the public domain, from the water in the bed of the nonnavigable stream, which the State owns, to the rich rocks under the ground, for which few miners will prospect, inasmuch as their only reward is soon to be a lease.

If we are to become full, complete States, as we have hoped since we received our enabling acts, then the whole long-term leasing plan is wrong. If we are to remain, in part provinces, then—tell us so, and go to it. Tell us that we may never have taxes from the great untaxed resources and unused areas within the confines of what we thought were sovereign States.

We, who oppose this continued increase of Federal control, are used to assault. Every invective has been hurled at us. Last summer I attended an important conference in the Northwest where efforts were made by governors and others to discuss this leasing proposition from the standpoint of the West. After substantial addresses had been made by western men who had given great study to the subject we had the further pleasure of hearing ourselves called secessionists by employees of the United States, who in their rage at our hope that we might become in time free from their academic advice and their overbearing supervision, could think of no meaner nor more belittling charge.

The charge that monopoly will control is made. In the State of Washington a public utilities commission handles that phase of the problem and does it well. I believe that water-power companies are forbidden to make more than 6 per cent, and they are not given opportunity to inflate their stock. Is 6 per cent too much in a country where the banks pay 4 per cent for deposited money? In a mountainous country, too, where, as in the case of the Elwha Power Co., a dam went out, causing in a single night a loss of a couple of million of dollars. That company struggled valiantly for a long time against that loss. Now, it is bankrupt. That company hoped that the public domain in the reserve back of it might be brought into use. It has given up that hope.

This bill proposes to lease not the water, which the Government does not own, but the power-house sites, which the Government does own. The Government has us on the hip. We can not use the water without the sites. Therefore Congress, when it passes this bill, places a pistol at our heads and says, like a bandit, "Give up what you've got."

Then Congress proposes to base the lease price for the sites on the amount of horsepower available in the stream.

Next, this Ferris bill, taking for the Government this lease money, says, "We'll give it back to you—or a part of it—for reclamation purposes." Anyone familiar with the cost of governmental bureaucratic operations may guess about what proportion we will get back.

Very often the highwayman, after taking all of his victim's money and valuables, gives him back a car ticket with which to ride home. If this Government, desiring to help the States, were proposing by congressional act to let the States, through the control of the public-service commissions, make these leases and receive the bulk of the returns, how much better the taxpayers of the State would feel. The return also to the Federal Government would be safer, would be sure, and would not be dissipated among an array of additional Federal officeholders who will come onto the pay roll when this bill becomes a law.

The Western States have limited representation in Congress in proportion to their area and to the importance of these Federal problems, which bid fair, under leasing, never to end. As matters stand, this bill will pass. Our substitutes are not considered. Fortunately, some amendments have been added as a result of continued hammering by the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] and a few others who really know the West. The bill as about to be passed by this House is much better than the bill which did pass the last House and which failed in the Senate, and yet the advocates of last year's bill resented every effort to change it. So something has come from agitation and continued effort of its opponents, who realize that, representing Western States, they are but a small part of the total representation in this body. What we get is solely by the grace of the Members of the Eastern States, who, unfortunately, pay too little attention to this and other problems so vital to the Western States.

Members should remember that these forest-reserve lands, where are many of the power sites, are controlled by the Agricultural Department. The sites, however, are to be leased by the Interior Department. Thus will result the same thing over and over again that has been going on in regard to homestead and other rights where both the Agricultural Department and the Interior Department send rival agents to fight with each other at the expense of our people. I heard a speaker out West say that he thought that bureaucracy was the mildew on the heart of Democracy, and we know that to be true, for year in and year out since this new benevolent control by long distance of our progressive people has been going on, we have been suffering and suffering to the extreme.

In the city of Tacoma electric power is sold for one-half cent per kilowatt hour, and the municipal plant in that city regulates, I believe, the price of current in that part of the country. In the district I have the honor to represent I presume there is more unharnessed potential water power than in any other area in the United States. Thousands upon thousands of horsepower of that water power will continue to run unharnessed to the sea. This law will not invite capital, in my opinion. Under this law the Utopian dream of development will go on. If we get water-power development you get the proceeds. If we do not get development we get the promise of it about two generations ahead. But we believe that "an acre in Middlesex is worth a principality in Utopia," and we are tired of these theoretical nostrums.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Chairman, how does the time stand?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin has 8 minutes and the gentleman from Oklahoma 13 minutes.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAMTON].

Mr. CRAMTON. Mr. Chairman, as I heard my friend from Washington [Mr. MCARTHUR] bewailing the use of the water which belongs to the State by institutions under the control of the Federal Government, it occurred to me to wonder whether the gentleman understood that these water-power plants would consume the water flowing in the streams. It is my understanding that the water belonging to the State will continue to flow on its way undiminished and the water coming to the mouth of the stream will be there in the same quantity.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMTON. Yes.

Mr. MONDELL. Is that any reason why the Federal Government should tax these particular water powers because they are not going to consume the water?

Mr. CRAMTON. I am simply answering another suggestion made. I do not understand there is to be a tax on the water in the stream, but the institution which makes use of the land at the side of the stream must pay the Government, which owns the land, for its use. A water-power site, I understand, of one concern in the West under private ownership is valued at $26,000,000, and the consumers of the power there manufactured, in effect, pay a tax upon that valuation, and it is no hardship to the consumers of the power developed upon these sites if they pay a reasonable rental to the Government.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FESS].

Mr. FESS. Mr. Chairman, when the work of the Constitutional Convention was finished in Philadelphia, Benjamin Franklin declared it was not satisfactory to him, and probably was not to any member, but that it was a good deal better than anything else they had, and, therefore, he would sign it and adopt its meaning. I have noticed that the range of this debate has touched the extreme points. One side does not want it for one thing and another side does not want it because it does not do another thing. To some Members it goes too far; to others it does not go far enough. However, it is a better proposition by a good deal than what we have now. While I would not vote to have the Government go into hydroelectric development directly, neither would I vote to give unlimited opportunity to private capital without any restraint. I am willing to split the difference and permit the Government to lease the right under proper conditions, because I believe in developing the water power. The possibilities in this direction, especially in the West, are great. I think there is nothing in the future in the next 50 years that will see more remarkable development than electricity from the use of water power. When it can be utilized in our public lands, over which the Government has control, we ought to make it possible.

Whatever dangers might lurk in the monopolistic character of the power can be obviated by the provisions in the bill to retain Federal control, and whatever undue advantage might be taken by holders can be thwarted by the provision to reclaim the lease after 50 years. I shall vote for the bill.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Chairman, first I want to answer the question asked by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN], and which the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] did not have an opportunity to answer. I prefer to answer it because I think I can answer it a little more satisfactorily than he could, because of inadvertency on the part of the committee in reporting one amendment to the bill. It is not often that the gentleman from Wyoming makes a criticism against this bill that is well taken, but in that particular instance the gentleman, perhaps, was right in his assertion that, as the language stood, if one transmission line went across a State line, under the terms of the bill all of the power and service in the State came under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior. I want to say for the relief of the mind of the gentleman that the committee agreed on an amendment, and it will be offered on the floor—and it should have been in the bill—providing that the Secretary of the Interior shall only regulate such power as actually enters into interstate commerce, leaving all of the rest of it within the control of the public-service commission of the States, if they happen to have one.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LENROOT. For a question.

Mr. MONDELL. The committee having amended in that respect, or proposing to amend, and having amended in another respect, what is left of the bill after you get through?

Mr. LENROOT. Oh, all of it is left. I only want to refer to one other matter, Mr. Chairman.

Very little, if anything, new has been brought out in this debate to-day, but I do want to refer to the statement made by the two gentlemen from Washington, Mr. HUMPHREY and Mr. JOHNSON. They bitterly complain against this policy that is provided in this bill. They say there is no question about the power of those States to take care of their own affairs and fully regulate them; that oppressive monopoly is absolutely impossible because of the care they take of the rights of their own people.

Mr. Chairman, at this water-power conference held at Portland last September, to which I referred the other day, two speeches made at that conference were by men representing great hydroelectric companies in the United States. One of them was by Mr. S. Z. Mitchell, of New York City, whose name can be found in a very large percentage of the directorships of the water-power corporations in the West. In the course of his speech at this conference he said:

> I do know, however, that some of them whose properties are peculiarly open to competition are rather anxious for the law to remain as it is or, in the alternative, have the Ferris bill pass without amendment, because they believe that is the safest way to perpetuate the monopoly which they now have.

If that is the case, have monopolies been fully regulated in those States? This is by a man who bitterly condemns this policy and takes the same position that the gentlemen from Washington do. In September, at that convention, Mr. Clyde Dawson, of Colorado, another gentleman representing also great water-power companies, made some reference to the State of Washington. In his speech before the water-power conference he used this language:

> From a practical standpoint the Stone and Webster interests, who were in control of the power development of the Puget Sound country, could well have afforded to pay a quarter of a million dollars a year for being protected in a monopoly they already had by the handicap which the regulations or permits put upon those seeking to develop power on Government land.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, the debate has gone very far afield and must of necessity be confusing to those who have given little or no attention to water power. On the one hand we find the gentleman from New York, Mr. LONDON, a Socialist, who believes in Government ownership, is opposed to the granting of the term of 50 years with a proper retaking of the property to the people. On the other hand, we find the two genial gentlemen from the State of Washington, Mr. HUMPHREY and Mr. JOHNSON, apparently want to go back to the procedure prior to the act of February 15, 1901, when water-power sites went to patent at $1.25 an acre, and at times even less. The inference is only a fair one that the old law apparently was satisfactory to them. Prior to 1901 there was no law on the subject at all. As between those two gentlemen——

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FERRIS. I would like to proceed for a few minutes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I do not think the gentleman should make that inference.

Mr. FERRIS. As to the correctness of this bill, I lean on the judgment of the best water-power students and thinkers in the United States. I lean on the Public Lands Committee. We gave long and extended attention to this subject; all agreed that a 50-year term is the proper length of term, provided we have a guarded recapture clause to get the property back at the end of the term, and we think that section 5 does that thing in a proper way. I am prepared to defend it, but I think it will need little defense when the time comes. Ex-Secretary Fisher, a clear-headed, patriotic man, a student of public questions, especially water power, a man charged with the administration of this very thing, during his incumbency in office said that 50 years was the correct term. He said so in the hearings. Secretary Lane, the present Secretary of the Interior, a student of the subject, a man charged with the present administration of it, said that is the correct term. He is able. He is acting for the public interest. He is seeking development. He wants to help the West, not retard it. Dr. George Otis Smith, head of the Geological Survey, a man who has given extended attention to water power, says that this is the correct term. The chief engineer of the Water Power Bureau of the Forest Service says 50 years is the correct term. Gifford Pinchot, president of the National Conservation Commission, who has given extended attention to this question, says that 50 years is the proper term and agrees with this bill.

The committee took 700 pages of testimony last year and invited the bankers to discuss this proposition, invited engineers who deal with this proposition, invited every possible source of information that they could get hold of to come before them, and they concluded unanimously that 50 years is the correct term.

Now, that being true, I think the committee is fairly safe in being trusted along the line of what is the correct term.

I now pass to the real question that is being contested here. Shall the Federal Government let these power sites go to patent, as the gentleman from Wyoming and the two gentlemen from Washington insist, so that there will be no bureaucracy, as they call it, and no Federal control, as they call it, so that the States may run their own business as they want to do? Or, on the other hand, shall the Federal Government reserve to itself the right to do for the benefit of the public interests the thing that ought to be done with its own property, viz, the right to regulate it, the right to control it, the right to protect the public from monopoly?

I belong to the Democratic Party. I live pretty well south; I live pretty well west; I live among people who believe in State

rights and all that sort of thing. But, my friends, they hold between themselves and the fire the so-called State rights theory and try to protect themselves against the Government, who wants to assert its own rights in reference to its own property.

I should feel sorry and I should feel I was going amiss in my duty if I should ask the Congress to pass a law invading the rights of any State; but this bill does no such thing. This bill merely provides for the regulation of what? Land, water-power sites, that belong strictly to the Government. It is but the right to control what belongs to the Government. It should be an undoubted right by the western people. The courts have said what the rights of the General Government are. This goes no further.

I know that in the West, where 72.6 per cent of the water power is located, there is, by a few people, a great hand of protest held up against the Federal Government doing what? Regulating its own property. Now, what do we do? Should we go on and let these power sites, worth millions of dollars, go to patent as a part of a homestead, at $1.25 an acre? I think not. I do not believe any man from any State in this Union could be reelected to Congress, if the question were stripped of all these details, that voted for a proposition like that. I do not believe the State of Washington would return a Member of Congress of any party to this body who voted to turn the power sites yet remaining in that State over to private ownership and private monopoly.

Now, that is a pretty broad statement. Last summer they held a governors' conference out there, so called, but there were many people there besides the governors. No one elected them as delegates. They came on their own motion. Who came? The press out there says that it was a kind of a hand-picked affair, men resolving themselves into delegates to attend a convention. What for? To break down Federal control. What for? So that they can get title to these power sites for nothing; so they could escape regulation. We think the Congress will hardly follow such a self-constituted body.

I do not know what the will of the House may be, but I assume it will be this year just as it was last year. Last year when the debate opened on this proposition we heard these same speeches from these same gentlemen. We heard the same so-called State rights proposition carted in, and later we heard them carted out. We heard the same gentlemen malign and abuse the Government, saying that it was bureaucracy—Federal control. We heard the same invectives against the man who first made the withdrawal. We heard all of those things. And then, after the cobwebs were swept away and we got down to the proposition, the House did what it generally does, the sensible thing, namely, passed this bill by unanimous consent. There was not enough opposition to it after the noise subsided to even have a roll call, and there will not be this year.

Section 1 lays down what is an agreed proposition—the proper length of term. I now ask consideration of the amendment of the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. PARKER], which looks well on its face, and offered, I know, with good intent, but which, if adopted, would put us right back where we are now. It would absolutely keep down any development. I hope the House will not agree to the amendment, because I think it does what he himself does not want to do, and I think if I had had the time to go over it with him a minute and present the hearings to him he would ask that it be not adopted. I had not seen the amendment before it was read, but I think the good judgment of the House and the committee would not have it adopted.

Hydroelectric power is only about 25 years old. The first plant was built out in Colorado in 1890. It has grown very fast. A few companies in the United States own practically all the water power as it now stands. Eighteen companies own practically all of it in the United States. The committee ought to be very careful. They ought to be careful, first, that they do not make these Government leases too onerous, otherwise there will be no development and Congress will be an aid to monopoly rather than a spoiler of monopoly. It is a subject that has to be studied and gone over carefully, and I hope the House will do as they did last year, trust the committee that has gone about it patriotically and earnestly. I hope they will trust the best authorities in the United States and follow the best conclusions about it, rather than follow the wild invective of Members here who talk more than they think. These several Members should have brought their matters to the committee and there let them be worked out. The matters here urged have all been considered and after consideration rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The first question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PARKER of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to have my amendment read.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New Jersey asks unanimous consent to have his amendment read. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and the Clerk will read the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend section 1 by adding at the end thereof the following:
"And the leases hereby authorized and all subcontracts as to the management of said water power or the terms and conditions of the distribution of electrical energy, light, or heat shall be at all times subject to any legislation which may be passed by the United States, whether by amendment of this act or otherwise, and shall be expressly so stated to be subject in said leases and contracts."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. PARKER].

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk informs the Chair that there is another amendment.

Mr. PARKER of New Jersey. The amendment is to the next section.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin will send up his amendment.

Mr. STAFFORD. The Clerk has it at the desk.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 3, line 5, after the words "Secretary of the Interior" insert a comma and the words "for a like period."

Mr. STAFFORD. I believe the chairman has no objection to this amendment.

Mr. FERRIS. I have no objection to it. The committee made the extension.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 2. That each lease made in pursuance of this act shall provide for the diligent, orderly, and reasonable development and continuous operation of the water power, subject to market conditions, and shall provide that the lessee shall at no time contract for the delivery to any one consumer of electrical energy in excess of 50 per cent of the total output.

Also the following committee amendment was read:

Insert, after the word "output," in line 15, section 2, the following: "Except upon the written consent of the Secretary of the Interior."

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the committee amendment?

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington rose.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Washington object?

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. I thought you were reading a new paragraph.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk was reading the latter part of section 2. The committee amendment is on lines 15 and 16. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Mr. Chairman, a few moments ago the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin——

The CHAIRMAN. What is the gentleman's amendment?

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. To strike out the last word. The gentleman from Wisconsin, a few moments ago, read from a portion of a speech by Mr. Dawson, to show that in the State of Washington we were suffering from monopoly. It so happened that I was present and heard Mr. Dawson make that speech, and I knew the monopoly to which he referred.

I will read another sentence or two from that speech:

I know what is the matter with the State of Washington. It is not the fact that we want or need more law. It is the fact that the administrative bureaus of Washington will not permit action under the present law.

Then he stated what the gentleman from Wisconsin read. It was this:

It was said that Mr. Pinchot was doing this to protect the people against monopoly.

That is what they always say. They are always talking about "protecting the people against monopoly." Then he continues:

But from a practical standpoint the Stone & Webster interests, who were in control of the power development in the Puget Sound country, could well have afforded to pay a quarter of a million dollars a year for being protected in the monopoly they already had by the handicap which the regulations or permits put upon those seeking to develop power on Government lands.

That is, they are protected by these Government regulations or permits. I know what Mr. Dawson was talking about at

that particular time. There is a company that was trying to develop a power on the Skagit River to compete with Stone & Webster. Some of the land necessary to the development of that power has been held by the Government for years. The Government has held it up, and they can not develop that power and compete with Stone & Webster.

Stone & Webster could well afford to pay a quarter of a million dollars a year to have this bill that you are now considering written on the statute books. The Stone & Webster people already have their plants. The General Government can not tax them. They are beyond the Government's control. These other people that want to compete with them can not get a permit, and if they do they have to pay an additional tax to the Government, and that gives an advantage to the Stone & Webster people.

If this legislation does anything in the way of monopoly, it perpetuates that monopoly, and it is just exactly as it was said here about Mr. Pinchot; you are doing it all in the name of the people, but constantly you are doing it in favor of the very ones whom you denounce. You hear Stone & Webster denounced on this floor, and yet this legislation is in their interest.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Washington yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin?

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Yes.

Mr. LENROOT. Does the gentleman agree with the statement of Mr. Dawson that the Stone & Webster Co. now have a monopoly in the State of Washington and could well afford to pay a quarter of a million dollars a year for being protected in their monopoly?

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. I say they could well afford to pay $250,000 a year for the Government to take the attitude which it has taken.

Mr. LENROOT. But if they have the regulation that the gentleman contends for, how could they afford to pay $250,000 a year to perpetuate their monopoly?

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Well, I have tried to explain it two or three times. Now, to give you a specific instance, the Government will not permit competitive properties to be developed. You want to throw one more obstacle in the way.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Washington withdraws his pro forma amendment.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, the committee having this bill in charge heard all those who desired to be heard last year, when the same bill was before the committee. That bill was reported, and as all Members know, it passed the House and went to the Senate, where an amendment was placed upon it, and the matter stood there without final action.

Some nine months have passed. The House committee again took up this bill for hearing and investigation and to make such amendments thereto as they might determine upon as wise, with a view to reporting it to the House, hearing those who desired to be heard; and it seems to me that it is a wise piece of legislation, viewed from all angles. The committee have placed a few amendments upon the bill that round it out better than it was before, having placed one in particular upon it which emphasizes the fact that this is nothing more nor less than a contract by the proprietor of the land, directing and placing upon these contracts of lease such proper condition as may be desired to place upon them for the use of the lands. That is directly and specifically provided for in the bill.

It seems to me that it is a late day now for gentlemen from any State who had the opportunity to appear before the committee, who had the opportunity to present the facts before the House, to charge the entire membership of the House of Representatives with being in favor of and interested with and working for the Stone & Webster hydroelectric interests.

Now, I know that the committee would have been delighted, if the gentlemen from Washington had had any such information, to have had them present it to the committee. The mere statement now that some one institution that has been attempting to control and has, during the last eight or nine years, by virtue of the revocable permit, controlled, and that the department has held up these many applications that have been legitimately pending, wherein large capital desired to enter the field for the purpose of developing hydroelectric power, would not justify gentlemen in now saying that this legislation is in behalf of such organizations or corporations.

It seems to me that gentlemen must know that this bill, properly carried out, with proper regulations formulated under this law, will make it certain that those who apply to the Secretary and comply with these rules and regulations, with a nominal and reasonable royalty and with the opportunity to be in absolute control of their property for 50 years, are going to expend large sums of money in developing the water powers of the West that are so much needed. If there is any possible objection, it is by those who have developed their plants now.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE] be permitted to address the committee for five minutes on another subject.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE] be permitted to address the House for five minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. FERRIS. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman—which I do not intend to do—will the gentlemen over there have any objection to closing debate on this paragraph at the end of that speech?

Mr. PARKER of New Jersey. I desire, Mr. Chairman, to offer quite a lot of amendments relative to the profits that I spoke of and the keeping of accounts.

Mr. FERRIS. They come on this section, do they?

Mr. PARKER of New Jersey. Yes; they come on this section.

Mr. FERRIS. How much time does the gentleman want?

Mr. PARKER of New Jersey. I want sufficient time to present them all. Say, five minutes in all. I shall not probably take more than a minute to say what I have to say. I can almost state them in brief as they are read. I would like to make a short statement on each, not using probably more than one minute on each.

Mr. FERRIS. I ask unanimous consent that at the expiration——

Mr. TOWNER. I would like to have five minutes.

Mr. PARKER of New Jersey. Why can we not get through with my amendment first?

Mr. FERRIS. I think we can agree upon this, which will facilitate time. I ask unanimous consent that at the expiration of 20 minutes——

Mr. MANN. The gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] wanted five minutes. Did you include that?

Mr. PARKER of New Jersey. And I want at least 10 minutes. I have eight amendments, and certainly one minute apiece is not too much time.

Mr. FERRIS. Then I ask unanimous consent that at the expiration of 35 minutes all debate close on this paragraph and all amendments thereto.

Mr. LANGLEY. I thought it had closed.

Mr. PARKER of New Jersey. How much time do I get on my amendments?

Mr. FERRIS. I thought the gentleman asked for 10 minutes.

Mr. PARKER of New Jersey. I will not waste the time. I think I shall probably not take over a minute on each amendment, but I want to distribute the time among the various amendments.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will first put the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN]. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from Pennsylvania have five minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. FERRIS. In lieu of that, I ask unanimous consent that at the expiration of 35 minutes, 5 of which shall go to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE], debate on this paragraph and amendments thereto shall close.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent that 35 minutes be devoted to this paragraph.

Mr. FERRIS. And all amendments thereto.

The CHAIRMAN. And all amendments thereto; and that at the expiration of that time a vote be taken on the amendments, and that five minutes of that time be given to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE]. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, as the result of our legislative experience in this House we learn that it is not always the wisest thing in debate to say the sharpest things. Some things of a personal nature carry a sting and reflect at times upon the speaker who gives them utterance. I have no thought that either of the two gentlemen to whom I may refer had any desire to wound the feelings of the other, and yet in the address made a short time ago by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD] certain things were said, in the heat of debate, of course, and due to the zeal of the gentleman from Wisconsin in the interest of his constituency, which might be interpreted as unjustly reflecting upon the military record as well as the courage of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GARDNER]. Now, it happens that I do not fully agree with all of the arguments of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GARDNER]. I do not quite believe that the people of this country want war. I am not prepared to go quite so far as he does

as to our attitude toward certain belligerents. I do not go fully into agreement with the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD] in all that he said, and yet I can thoroughly understand why he should defend that splendid constituency of his out yonder in Wisconsin.

But, as a matter of congressional history, I recall that at one time during a heated discussion in the House Gen. Bingham, of my own State of Pennsylvania, a member of the Appropriations Committee, was referred to by some one upon the other side, hastily and hotly, as "a tin soldier." Subsequently, in justice to the general, who was one of the most modest of men, another Member of the House, who knew of his splendid service, produced the military record, which at once proved that not only was the general not a "tin soldier," but one of the most gallant and courageous of the soldiers of the Republic, one who had been more than once wounded and who had the proud distinction of serving at Gettysburg upon the staff of the superb Hancock. An apology was in order and was promptly given.

I recall, too, a story in connection with service in the Spanish-American War, which ought to be known to all the Members of the House. Over upon the other side sits our friend, the gentleman from Mississippi, Mr. HUMPHREYS. On this side, a few years ago, sat the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. Ames. Mr. HUMPHREYS as a child stood in the executive mansion of the State of Mississippi, of which his father was governor. He had the misfortune to see his father driven away from the capital of Mississippi by the father of Mr. Ames, then Gen. Ames, in charge of the United States forces at that place. Subsequently, Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi enlisted in the Spanish-American War. After that service he was mustered out with honor with the rank of lieutenant. He came into this House to find here, on the Republican side, Butler Ames, the son of the man who had driven his father from the Mississippi capital. Without knowing it, they had served together under the same flag in the Spanish-American War. Both had served faithfully and been discharged with honorable records. Such men help to reunite, as the Spanish-American War helped to reunite, the people of our country. Therefore, instead of minimizing the service of those who engaged in the Spanish-American War, perhaps, we should give them our full meed of praise. We have many of them about us here: Col. CRAGO, of Pennsylvania, who served in the Philippines; and our friend Lieut. GREENE, of Vermont, who did not get farther than Chickamauga—and I am told that Chickamauga, for a time, was worse than the front; also, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DYER], who now stands at the head of the Spanish-American War Veterans in this country. Perhaps it is well that we should speak not too severely of those who served in that war.

However, in justice to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GARDNER], with whom I do not wholly agree in his war arguments, and in fairness to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD], to whose zeal and earnestness I have already referred, I take occasion to say that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GARDNER] was not an idler when we needed men in the service of the United States in 1898. He went forward promptly to the front. He made a record of which any man in the service of the United States might well be proud. I learned of this service accidentally through Gen. Hulings, late a Member of this House. Gen. Hulings was commander of the gallant Sixteenth Pennsylvania. Over yonder in the island of Porto Rico when a battle was on, he told me, he needed a guide—someone to get a message to the commander of a battalion that was to head off the Spaniards. It was absolutely necessary for him to reach this officer. He told GARDNER he needed a volunteer. There was no horse except one white horse in sight anywhere. A white horse in that country was like a target, but GARDNER, of Massachusetts, volunteered. He mounted the white horse and in the face of the enemy dashed along the mountainous road and conveyed the message of the colonel of the regiment to the major and came back safely; the day was won for the American forces. [Applause.]

The fact is recorded here in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of March 20, 1902, among the nominations forwarded by the President of the United States to the Senate.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I ask for one minute more in order to complete this record.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks that his time be extended one minute. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. In this official record forwarded by the President of the United States appears this very brief statement, and with it I will close, because it seems to me that it makes the record complete. Nominated by the President:

TO BE MAJOR, BY BREVET.

Capt. AUGUSTUS P. GARDNER, assistant adjutant general, United States Volunteers, for gallantry in action at Coamo, P. R., August 9, 1898, to rank from that date.

That is the record, gentlemen, the particulars of which I had direct from Gen. Hulings. The gentleman offered his services to his country when the call to duty came, and I am quite sure that no one would intentionally question his patriotism or his courage. [Applause.]

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to speak for five minutes on a subject other than that before the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent to speak for five minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. That would be extending the time five minutes.

Mr. TOWNER. Mr. Chairman, I yield my time to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I think I am the most surprised Member of the House at the remarks made by my friend from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE]. I did not know until he spoke that my remarks were susceptible of any direct personal reflection upon the military record of my college friend the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GARDNER]. I assume that the gentleman from Pennsylvania is speaking at his instance. If the gentleman from Massachusetts takes offense at anything I have said in the debate as reflecting upon his military record, I wish now to disclaim any such intention. I have read again the official report of my remarks, and I see nothing in that report which casts any odium or reflection directly upon the military record of my heretofore friend, and I hope my continued friend, the gentleman from Massachusetts. In making those remarks I had nothing in my mind which would reflect upon his military career, but, speaking generally, I referred to some instances with which I was acquainted. I knew nothing about the record of the gentleman from Massachusetts, and my only purpose was in resenting the charge he made deliberately against a large body of German-Americans, charging them with being enemies of the Republic or being conspirators in an attempt to blow up munition plants. That was my only purpose, and I again say that if in my impromptu remarks I made any reflection upon the gentleman from Massachusetts, as to his military record, I regret it. [Applause.]

Mr. PARKER of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I offer the amendment which I have sent to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Add at the end of section 2 the following:

"And each such lease shall provide that detailed accounts shall be kept of construction and operation in such form as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and annual statements thereof filed on such day as he may order, so that the totals of every branch of the business may be ascertained at any time."

Mr. PARKER of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, as to that, I have only to say that I hope this will be accepted by the committee. They have already provided that the books shall be open, and this only provides how they shall be kept so that they can be understood.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, section 11 of the bill I think fully accomplishes what the gentleman from New Jersey seeks to do, and in addition to that we have section 13, which gives the Secretary full power to work the whole thing out.

Mr. PARKER of New Jersey. If that is the case, Mr. Chairman, I wish to withdraw my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New Jersey withdraws his amendment.

Mr. PARKER of New Jersey. Now, Mr. Chairman, I offer amendment No. 2.

The Clerk read as follows:

Also, add the following:

"And each such lease shall provide that all profits on the original cost of the plant in excess of cumulative annual profits at a rate and per cent of such cost to be fixed in said lease shall be annually divided among the consumers of electrical energy, according to the amounts paid by each consumer in the year."

Mr. PARKER of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, this is the central point of the suggestion that I make. With a monopoly we always run the risk, although it is created for the public benefit, of giving all of the profits to the person who holds it. I believe that his profits should be liberal, even up to 25 per cent a year, or perhaps to three times what he has put in—I do not care what, if it be certain. But I do not want to see this bill made the foundation for reorganizations which increase capital to 20 times the original investment, as we have all seen at times. I believe that this is a principle that will finally have to be applied to all such public undertakings, and I therefore

urge upon the House that they open the door to this system by making the simple statement, that profits shall be limited to a certain amount each year—25 per cent, if you please, we need not care what it is, but have some limit, so that the surplus shall be distributed and turned back to those who pay the rates.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, the amendment of the gentleman from New Jersey I know is offered in the very best of faith. I believe in the first place, it will be unworkable, and in the second place, I believe it would prevent any development out there, which is very much desired. In the third place, I believe it would call for a covering up of profits to the extent that never could be realized on. I hope that the amendment will not be adopted.

Mr. PARKER of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, in reply, I say it will not stop the enterprise if the limit be put high enough. You can make it even 25 per cent a year, if you please. As to covering up all profits, the amendments I propose to offer, if this be adopted, provide that the lessee shall not spend too much in salaries and shall deal only with the consumer. These clauses would provide against what the gentleman has in mind. If this amendment be rejected, the other amendments to which I refer will have to go, except the last one which I have offered, because the others depend upon this. But it is the key of the situation. It will enable us to govern by law and not by commissions.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. PARKER of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I offer the last of these amendments, which I ask the Clerk to read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Add, at the end of section 2, the following:
"And such lease shall provide that rates for electricity shall be equal in each locality, according to the quantity used or lost and the cost of connection, and shall be fairly apportioned as to different localities."

Mr. PARKER of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I have but a word to say. Section 2 already provides that not over 50 per cent of the electrical power shall be leased to one person. Another section of the bill provides that rates shall not be raised. Why not provide also that rates shall be equal to all? These lessees are to supply the public. If they reduce rates to one, they ought to reduce to another. They should not make some people special favorites. The idea of public service is equality of rates throughout.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. PARKER of New Jersey) there were—ayes 18, noes 55.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. The debate has made it very clear that there is a wide difference of opinion in regard to the provisions of this bill, but I had hoped that in the expression of that wide division of opinion no gentleman would feel called upon to impugn the motives or question the motives of those who differed from him. I feel so honest in regard to this matter that if I were possessed of an inclination to think harshly of my colleagues I might be inclined to think that they, with deliberate intent, proposed to create conditions that they know would be onerous and harmful, that instead of preventing monopoly would create it, because I believe the provisions of the bill would have that effect. Therefore, if I were disposed to think evil of the motives that prompt men, I might, within parliamentary limits, express the opinion that gentlemen were not prompted by the best of motives. But I have never been inclined to feel that was true of any Member of the House. I believe that, wide as our differences are, they are generally almost without exception honest differences. These remarks are suggested by something said by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY], generally very temperate and fair in what he says. His words, as I recall them, were these. Referring to those of us on this side who do not approve the substitution of Federal for local control, he said: "Gentlemen oppose this under the pretense of opposition to Federal control, because, as a matter of fact, they are opposed to any public control of public-utility corporations," and so forth.

I do not feel personally offended by that statement, because I am conscious of the rectitude of my motive. But it was applied to all of the gentlemen who take the position that many of us do in regard to this bill, expressed as the opinion of the gentleman from Kentucky of our attitude. There is not a gentleman on this side who does not believe in public control of public-utility corporations. The State which I have the honor to represent has a commission to control these affairs, and I had something to do with encouraging and promoting the legislation that brought it into being. All of the Western States have commissions of that kind save one. The Western States are fortunate in this that in the matter of control of water-power development the State ownership or the people's ownership of the water gives them unquestioned control over their use of it. So that while there might be a denial of the right of the public to control in all respects in a region of riparian rights there can not be a question, never has been a question, of the right of the public to control the use of the water in the land where water is used by appropriation—by an appropriation of an individual or a corporation—from the State, under control of the State in every possible way. I am personally fortunate in the discussion of this bill, because it so happens that there is little water-power development in my State up to date. Our coal and oil are so cheap that there has been no considerable demand or reason for such development. So far as I recall, no citizen of my State has ever discussed the matter of this power bill with me, nor have I discussed it with my people except in a most general way in speeches in the State. So far as I know, there is not a citizen in the State who has taken an active interest in the bill, nor has anyone outside the State who has interests in the State discussed the matter with me.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 3. That in case of the development, generation, transmission, and use of power or energy under such a lease in a Territory, or in two or more States, the regulation and control of service and of charges for service to consumers and of the issuance of stock and bonds by the lessee is hereby conferred upon the Secretary of the Interior or committed to such body as may be provided by Federal Statute: *Provided*, That the physical combination of plants or lines for the generation, distribution, and use of power or energy under this act or under leases given hereunder may be permitted, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, but combinations, agreements, arrangements, or understandings, express or implied, to limit the output of electrical energy, to restrain trade with foreign nations or between two or more States or within any one State, or to fix, maintain, or increase prices for electrical energy or service, are hereby forbidden.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer the following amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 3, line 20, strike out the words "service and all charges for service to consumers" and insert the words "so much of the service and of charges for service to consumers as constitutes commerce between the States or in such territory."

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Chairman, this is the amendment I referred to in reply to the question of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN]. This amendment was agreed to in the committee when the bill was considered, but through inadvertence was not reported with the bill. The purpose is merely to make clear in the section that the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior to control service and rates where a portion of the plant enters into interstate commerce shall be limited only to that portion of the service and charges which do constitute interstate commerce.

Mr. MONDELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LENROOT. I do.

Mr. MONDELL. The amendment does not in any way modify the power of the Secretary of the Interior over the issuance of stocks and bonds.

Mr. LENROOT. It does not. In reply to that I will say it does not attempt to change the provisions of the bill in any respect in reference to the control over the issuance of stocks and bonds, because in that respect there can not be a dual authority; one or the other must control—exactly the situation we had in the legislation that passed a previous Congress with reference to the control of stocks and bonds of railroad corporations.

A portion of the operation of almost every railroad is interstate commerce, and another portion is intrastate commerce; and, as I stated in general debate the other day, while opinions differ as to the power of Congress to control the entire issuance of stocks and bonds, which was fully argued upon the floor of this House, this House has at least on two occasions, I think, asserted the power by passing a bill which provides for that very thing; and that is all that this bill seeks to do, so far as stocks and bonds are concerned.

So far as rates and service are concerned this amendment will leave to every utility commission, where the State has a utility commission, full power and control over rates and service on that portion of the service that is confined within the State, or, in other words, in intrastate commerce, but will leave to the Secretary of the Interior control over that portion of the service and charges which actually enters into interstate commerce.

Mr. SMITH of Minnesota. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LENROOT. Yes.

Mr. SMITH of Minnesota. Will the gentleman please define what he understands the term "interstate commerce" to mean in reference to this subject under discussion?

Mr. LENROOT. Well, a transmission line crossing a State line, the power developed in one State and used in another would be interstate commerce, in my judgment.

Mr. SMITH of Minnesota. Under the gentleman's amendment I take it that after the line passes into a State from another State that the public utility commission of the State into which it passes would have control over the fixing of rates and services?

Mr. LENROOT. Not of that portion of current that passes from one State into another State.

Mr. SMITH of Minnesota. I still seem not to make myself clear.

Mr. LENROOT. If the current is generated and used solely within one State, the State commission will have full authority to control. If the current is generated in one State and crosses the State line and is used in another State, it then becomes interstate commerce exactly in the same way transportation upon a railroad becomes interstate commerce, and in that case would be controlled by the Secretary of the Interior.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SMITH of Minnesota. I would ask that the gentleman's time be extended for a minute.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Minnesota asks unanimous consent that the time of the gentleman from Wisconsin be extended five minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, how much time is desired over there?

Mr. MONDELL. I would like to have five minutes.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, I would ask unanimous consent, at the expiration of 15 minutes, that the debate close on section 3.

Mr. MONDELL. I have another amendment to offer, I will say to the gentleman, and I would like to discuss that a little.

Mr. FERRIS. Will the gentleman want five minutes on that?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that, at the expiration of 15 minutes, 10 minutes to be controlled by the gentleman from Wyoming and 5 by myself, the debate on this section close.

Mr. TOWNER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to have five minutes.

Mr. FERRIS. Then I ask that debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in 20 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request? [After a pause.] None is heard.

Mr. SMITH of Minnesota. Is it the gentleman's understanding that the term "interstate commerce" as used in reference to electric current would have the same significance as commerce would have when used on our railroads?

Mr. LENROOT. I would think so.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, last year when a similar bill was before the House I discussed this section at some length and called attention to a condition of affairs created by it which I do not think could be successfully defended. I made a somewhat extended criticism of some provisions in the discussion under general debate, but not until to-day have I heard any suggestion of a change or a modification of the provisions of the section touching those matters which I criticized. Now we have a proposed change in the form of an amendment which will profoundly affect the bill, and which, it seems to me, goes directly to the definition of interstate commerce as defined in connection with this bill. The bill, as it stood, attempted through a plan of contract, or as it stands now, for that matter, to give the Federal Government a certain power, control, authority, and opportunity to tax which it could not secure otherwise, and then when it came to the matter of regulation the interstate-commerce clause of the Constitution was invoked, and it was claimed that as the current crossed a State line the operation became interstate commerce. In answer to the question asked by the gentleman from Minnesota a moment ago, the gentleman from Wisconsin said that the operations under this bill were interstate commerce in the same sense that railway operations were, in which event when a current was passed across a State line the entire operation would become interstate commerce. That is the effect on a railroad, and if the application of the interstate-commerce theory were the same, then this entire operation would become interstate commerce, and that is the theory on which the committee has been proceeding up to this moment. And the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY] has taken me to task, as well as a number of other gentlemen, because I presumed to suggest that if a company passed a wire across a State line, possibly for the purpose of escaping local regulation, we should not pass a law which enabled them by so doing to escape local regulation.

Now, we have an amendment which largely remedies that, and provides that though a current may cross a State line the State law continues to control, except that the State into which the current passes shall lose the control it would otherwise have over that current, and the Secretary of the Interior has the authority under the amendment to fix the rate on the current so passed across the State line. That is the condition of affairs corrected in the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. LENROOT. No. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONDELL. I will yield, yes; because I am anxious to understand it.

Mr. LENROOT. It puts it exactly in the same situation as a railroad. If a railroad becomes interstate, all its operations do not all come under Federal control. The gentleman knows that is true. The business of the railroad in a State is under State control and the portion that is in interstate commerce is under Federal control, exactly the same condition that there is here.

Mr. MONDELL. And yet under the theory that is held until this moment, you have been proposing under the interstate-commerce clause, as you say——

Mr. LENROOT. Not at all. The gentleman must not gather that because the words "commerce between the States" are used we are invoking the interstate-commerce clause of the Constitution——

Mr. MONDELL. What is the gentleman invoking?

Mr. LENROOT (continuing). As one of the conditions.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MONDELL. I ask unanimous consent that I have five minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wyoming asks unanimous consent that he have five minutes more. Is there objection?

Mr. FERRIS. Reserving the right to object, the gentleman has 10 minutes. If he uses 10 minutes now, it will not leave him time to debate his second amendment.

Mr. MONDELL. If that is the best arrangement that the gentleman can make.

Mr. FERRIS. Use your five minutes.

Mr. MONDELL. Very well.

Mr. FERRIS. Not to extend the total now, but he wants to use his 10 minutes now.

Mr. MONDELL. The proposed amendment very profoundly affects the bill. It meets or partly meets one of the most serious objections to the bill.

I have frequently called attention to a condition which might arise under the bill without this amendment, under which a great power plant, chancing to occupy a little of the public domain, by passing a pole line over the State border would pass from State control. This section of the bill provided, until the moment this amendment was offered and as it was once passed by the House and defended by this committee, that the moment any current crossed the State line, if it did not go more than a rod over the State line and if it only was sufficient to start one glim, it would take from the State public utility commission or from the county authorities or municipal authorities the power to fix rates and practices, and so forth. It would take from them the control over the entire plant and all of its enormous operations.

Now, this amendment changes all of that, so that only the part of the current crossing the State line comes under the control of the Secretary of the Interior. So far as the State in which the power is generated is concerned, it very largely remedies one of the most serious defects and one of the pronounced evils of the bill. But how about the other State? If the State in which the power is generated is, in the opinion of the sponsors of the measure, competent to fix rates and practices, why not the State into which a part of the current passes? Why should the Secretary of the Interior have control of that which might be a very small proportion of the entire development of the plant when the balance is retained in the control of the people of the State?

Mr. MADDEN. Will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes; I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MADDEN. Might not the State in which the current was first generated object to the control of the prices by the State into which the current passed, and does not the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT] define a remedy for any conflict of opinion between the two States, by leaving it with the Secretary of the Interior to regulate?

Mr. MONDELL. I do not know as there is any more likelihood of a conflict between two States than between one State and the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary of the In-

terior may be a gentleman who may be more readily gotten along with than the authorities of a State of the Union or he may not.

But that does not necessarily follow. The amendment, however, does profoundly affect the bill. It affects it so profoundly that it takes a large part of the Federal control from the bill and leaves no Federal control over rates whatever in the bill except in the State of Utah, until they provide a public-utilities commission; and except as to current that may be transmitted across a State line from a plant on the other side.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wyoming has expired.

Mr. TOWNER. Mr. Chairman, the law, I think, is well settled in this country with regard to the line of demarcation between the control of interstate and intrastate as commerce, between the General Government and the States. If it shall be determined that the commerce is interstate, then the regulation is exclusively in the General Government. If it is intrastate, such commerce is within the control of the State.

It should be noted, however, by the committee that no statement of the bill as to whether it shall or shall not constitute interstate commerce will govern. That will be determined by the courts, no matter what the terms of the bill may be. It is not within the province of Congress to determine whether or not a certain thing is or is not interstate commerce. Congress can not determine in advance, or interpret in advance, the Constitution, which places the authority over interstate commerce with Congress.

This amendment is perfectly in accordance with the law as it has been interpreted by the courts. It leaves with the Government of the United States the control of that which is interstate commerce. It commits to the States the regulation of corporations which operate utilities whose scope of operation is entirely within the State.

It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that there ought to be no complaint made, especially by gentlemen who are to be benefited by this change.

Mr. MONDELL. The gentlemen who are going to be benefited are for it. That is, their constituents are going to be benefited by it.

Mr. TOWNER. It seems to me that the gentleman from Wyoming, instead of complaining of the offering of this amendment, ought to be grateful to the gentleman who has offered it.

Mr. MONDELL. I am.

Mr. TOWNER. And ought to be here supporting it. In spite of that, I can recall no words uttered by the gentleman from Wyoming commendatory of the amendment, although it makes clear that the States shall have the right to control the utilities within their borders. This is in harmony with the law as it exists; not that we could change it if we desired to do so, but certainly we ought to endeavor to make our legislation conform to established law.

Mr. MONDELL. Does the gentleman from Iowa think the gentleman from Wyoming should exhibit any unholy joy when the ultraconservationists are surrendering all the sacred principles of their bill? Does the gentleman think we ought to contain ourselves and be satisfied without expressing our satisfaction?

Mr. TOWNER. If the gentleman will pardon me, that is his great delusion. The gentleman believes that any endeavor on the part of anybody to make any law with regard to the control of any of the public lands or utilities in any of the lands within the Western States is an invasion of the State's established right. I believe that this bill is of benefit to the people of the gentleman's State and of every other Western State. I believe that this is not an act to tie up their energies or will withhold their benefits from their people. I believe that in the years to come the gentleman from Wyoming and those people whom the gentleman represents will be glad that this bill has been enacted into law, not that it is perfect in its terms but because, on the whole, it is as good a bill as we can perhaps secure for the determination of a question that should be determined by law. It is because it has not been determined by law heretofore that the utilities within those States have not been used as they ought to have been. It has been because there has been no law defining and determining these rights that there has been an insufficient or an arrested development of the resources of the States. When it shall be known what the law is and what the rights are that may be acquired under it, then these tremendous energies that the gentleman talks about so eloquently will be made available to the people of the West under, I think, reasonable laws and restrictions. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT].

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 4. That except upon the written consent of the Secretary of the Interior no sale or delivery of power shall be made to a distributing company, except in case of an emergency, and then only for a period not exceeding 30 days, nor shall any lease issued under this act be assignable or transferable without such written consent: *Provided, however*, That no lessee under this act shall create any lien upon any power project developed under a permit issued under this act by mortgage or trust deed, except approved by the Secretary of the Interior and for the bona fide purpose of financing the business of the lessee. Any successor or assign of such property or project, whether by voluntary transfer, judicial sale, foreclosure sale, or otherwise, shall be subject to all the conditions of the approval under which such rights are held, and also subject to all the provisions and conditions of this act to the same extent as though such successor or assign were the original lessee hereunder.

With committee amendments, as follows:

Page 4, lines 20 and 21, strike out the words "voluntary transfer."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the first committee amendment.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, what is the reason for striking out the words "voluntary transfer"? Would not that leave it so that if there should be a voluntary transfer there would be no control over the subject at all?

Mr. FERRIS. The thought of the committee was that voluntary transfer in this connection, dealing with the involuntary sale, was out of place. We believed that the language in line 15 down to the period on line 19, and the forepart of the section, dealt with the voluntary, and this particular language with only the involuntary part of it.

Mr. MANN. Very well.

Mr. FERRIS. I think you will find that that is the case.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 4, line 22, strike out the word "approval" and insert in lieu thereof the word "lease."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, now that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT] has been adopted, and it is safe to express an opinion in regard to it, I want to say that it was a wise and valuable amendment. It takes out of the bill most of the Federal control on which the gentlemen who have been insisting upon this class of legislation have been pluming themselves.

There remains now, as I said a moment ago, only Federal control in Utah until Utah shall provide a public-service commission. There remains only Federal control, so far as rates are concerned, over current that may be passed into one State from another; otherwise we now have local control—the proper kind of control.

It has taken a long time to get the gentlemen to understand how iniquitous the provisions of their bill were, but they are gradually coming to realize it.

The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. TOWNER] a moment ago made a statement that was a surprise to me, considering what an intelligent man he is, how bright and generally accurate. He said that we of the West, and I personally, objected to any sort of control over public lands anywhere. The gentleman must know that that is not true. We have been legislating here for many years for control over the public domain, and it happened to be the good fortune of the gentleman from Wyoming to have had a good deal to do with considerable of the legislation now on the statute books that does largely control public lands, and in a very proper way. I have never had to apologize for any legislation that I favored, or any that I opposed, for that matter, touching the public domain.

The committee is finally realizing what an awful injustice was proposed when it started out in its bill of last year, which it pushed through this House, raising the bogy man of monopoly, and which it introduced again in the same form this year, only to amend it on the floor after undergoing persistent hammering. The committee is to be congratulated that at last it is seeing the light. One by one the trenches occupied by its long line of conservation have been abandoned. They started in by scaring the people into a fear of monopoly and combination, and they got to discussing the matter of monopoly and combination until they became so familiar with their bogy man that, as some great poet once said—or was it somebody in Scripture? [laughter]—having become familiar with it they finally embraced it, and are now all for combination, provided the combination is properly controlled. They are now quite right

about that. They still insisted that, for fear that the people of the several States of the Union would allow themselves to be sandbagged and held up and throttled and robbed by their own corporations, they must be controlled by a clerk down here in the sub-basement of the Interior Department. But after it had been hammered in on them so long that they realized what an injustice, what a crying crime it would be under our Government to take from the people local control over their own corporations, because a power company to escape local control passes a current across a State line—after that had been hammered in on them with sufficient frequency and emphasis, the gentlemen came in with an amendment relinquishing all this Federal control except as to the attenuated line that may cross the border of a State. As to the balance, the State still controls since the adoption of the amendment. Of course if anyone from a public-land State had offered the amendment, the gentlemen would have all voted against it. We are content they have seen fit to offer it.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Wyoming is a good deal like the country school-teacher who went to apply for a school and was asked whether he taught that the earth was round or flat. He replied that he could teach it either way, according as the school trustees desired. [Laughter.] Only a few moments ago in a very spirited speech the gentleman from Wyoming spoke 10 minutes in opposition to the amendment. Now, amidst great eulogy and self-confidence, he approves of what the committee did in adopting it. If anyone can follow such logic as that, he can do better than I can.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman did not get the fine distinction made by the gentleman from Wyoming. He said now that the danger was all past he would speak in favor of the amendment. [Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. The pro forma amendment being withdrawn, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 5, line 2, strike out the word "three" and insert the word "five."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 5, lines 4 and 5, after the word "right," insert the words "after the expiration of the lease."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 5, line 20, after the word "instituted," insert the words "for that purpose."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 5, line 21, strike out the word "district."

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I am under the impression that to strike out the word "district" would be a mistake. The name of the court is the district court.

Mr. FERRIS. I think the gentleman is right about that.

Mr. MANN. It is not referred to simply as the United States court for the district, but it is the United States district court for a certain district.

Mr. FERRIS. I think the gentleman is right about that.

Mr. MANN. Then let us disagree to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment, which has been read.

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 5, line 21, after the word "court," strike out the words "for that purpose" and insert the words "for the district in which said property or some part thereof is situated."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 6. That in the event the United States does not exercise its right to take over, maintain, and operate the properties as provided in section 5 hereof, or does not renew the lease to the original lessee upon such terms and conditions and for such periods as may be authorized under the then existing applicable laws, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, upon the expiration of any lease under this act, to lease the properties of the original lessee to a new lessee upon such terms, under such conditions, and for such periods as applicable laws may then authorize, and upon the further condition that the new lessee shall pay for the properties as provided in section 5 of this act.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. This is the section which provides for the so-called recapture of the plant at the expiration of the period of 50 years.

I know that just at this time it is not at all popular to talk against the very popular notion of recapture. I do not expect many to agree with me in my views upon that particular matter, but I have not yet been able to understand how the people are to be benefited by a provision of that kind. The only interest that the people have in power development is to secure the best service at the best possible rate. It is immaterial to the people served who owns the plant, whether it belongs to one corporation or another or to Tom, Dick, or Harry. Their interest is in the service. Now, if a plant is under efficient public control, as it should be—and public control is becoming more efficient all the time in this country—the rate will be the lowest and the service the best when the title is least disturbed. If a plant having been erected is to continue indefinitely in a certain ownership unless transferred voluntarily, the corporation or individual owning it coming before a public-service commission can make no claim of a right to fix a rate based largely upon the necessity of amortizing losses that are sure to come at a given time. If the property is to continue indefinitely in the same ownership there are no losses except those of deterioration or accident, and the amount to be added to the rates to cover such losses as those is small. But when there is a date in the future when the property is to be taken over, and particularly when taken over under conditions fixed in this bill, then any public-service corporation operating under these conditions may and will come before public-service commissions claiming that there is a time set, a fixed day when there is to be a definite loss, and that it is the right of the corporation to amortize the loss and add it to the amount charged for the service. That will, of course, add to the cost of the current, and therefore I can not see that the people are served or benefited by a provision for recapture, particularly by one involving a loss to the owners.

Mr. BENNET. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that at the expiration of five minutes all debate on this section be closed.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent that at the end of five minutes debate on this section be closed. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BENNET. Mr. Chairman, I want to ask the gentleman from Oklahoma if he thinks the language in the first four lines of this section, page 5, covers all the contingencies that I think the section intends to cover in regard to what may happen. Suppose that within 2 years and 11 months prior to the expiration of the lease a condition arises so that the company gets into difficulty, where all parties desire to have the Government take it over. Is it necessary to have this long notice so that it would absolutely preclude the Government under any circumstances from taking over the property unless it gave three years' notice?

Mr. FERRIS. We do that on the testimony and facts which we had before the committee that with the expenditure of so large an amount of money, in nearly every case aggregating more than a million dollars, they ought to have a sufficient time to shift and adjust themselves to what they knew was coming in the end, and we thought that 3 years on a 50-year lease was not too much.

We found that we made a mistake last year in the bill when we required three years' notice. That would require the Government to give the notice on a certain day, and so we changed it and required from three years to five years' notice, so that the Government may have two years in which to make up its mind.

Mr. BENNET. I agree that there should be a lengthy notice. That part of it is all right; but my question is whether or not there ought not to be some leeway in justice to the corporation as well as to the Government, so that if conditions changed, so that if the corporation itself changed, there might be some discretion somewhere and not be confined to the three years' notice.

Mr. FERRIS. If the gentleman will read section 6, he will find that that situation he speaks of is dealt with.

The Clerk read section 6 of the bill, as follows:

SEC. 6. That in the event the United States does not exercise its right to take over, maintain, and operate the properties as provided in section 5 hereof, or does not renew the lease to the original lessee upon such terms and conditions and for such periods as may be authorized under the then existing applicable laws, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, upon the expiration of any lease under this act, to lease the properties of the original lessee to a new lessee upon such terms, under such conditions, and for such periods as applicable laws may then authorize, and upon the further condition that the new lessee shall pay for the properties as provided in section 5 of this act.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the section. I would like to have the attention of the committee on this section because it is a very important one. It is one which deserves careful consideration. As I said a moment ago, I did not expect a great many to agree with me in my opposition to the idea of recapture, but I can not understand how anyone can disagree with my view that section 6 should be stricken from the bill.

Let us see what the situation is. The provision for recapture contained in section 5, one under which the Government may take over the property, provides that in taking over the plant

the Government shall pay the reasonable value of the tangible property and the actual first cost of water rights, rights of way, and land, or interest in the same, but no consideration is to be given to the value of the property as a going concern. In other words, it proceeds on the theory—an erroneous theory it will be in a majority of cases affected by this bill—that the operation is dependent in a large and important way on the grant by the Federal Government of a lease to the land, and therefore, inasmuch as the operation is to that extent by grace of the Government, if you please, the Government may provide in its recapture at the end of 50 years for taking the property back at the reasonable value of the tangible property without any allowance for increase in the value of the real estate, right of way, and so forth.

Now, assuming, for the sake of argument, that it may be proper for the Government granting a right to operate to take the property back in that way, is it right, is it fair, is it just, is it in accordance with the protection to property which our Constitution gives for the Federal Government at the end of 50 years to take property belonging to B and turn it over to A, who has had nothing to do with it, nothing to do with building it up, nothing to do with adding to its value, turning it over to him without giving anything to the owner, builder, and developer for its value as a going concern?

How can we hope to encourage men to build up great enterprises by individual effort, by the tremendous individual effort that is necessary to make a great concern successful, if at the end of a given term it may be thus transferred? How can we hope that men's best energies will be put forth in the development of these properties if at the end of 50 years the property can be turned over to some favorite or friend of a then Secretary of the Interior? I am not assuming that Secretaries of the Interior will not attempt to do their duty, but if we have become so fearful of the people in their collective capacity, why should we be so confident of the integrity of a single individual because he chances to be a Secretary of the Interior? If we can not trust the people of a Commonwealth to control in their own interests, can we expect that, because a man is appointed Secretary of the Interior, he will always be just or wise or honest? This floor within the last few years has rung with denunciations of the motives and the acts of a man occupying that position.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wyoming has expired.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, how much time does the gentleman want?

Mr. MONDELL. Five minutes.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that, at the expiration of seven minutes, debate on this section and all amendments thereto close.

Mr. BENNET. I suggest that the gentleman make that 10 minutes, as I would like to have 3 minutes.

Mr. LENROOT. I want 5 minutes reserved. I may not use them.

Mr. MANN. I think we should quit some time to-night.

Mr. FERRIS. The gentleman would not object to going on and finishing this section?

Mr. MANN. I have no objection to limiting the debate if we quit at 5 o'clock.

Mr. FERRIS. I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in 13 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent to close debate on the paragraph and all amendments thereto in 13 minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, it is to be assumed that whatever we undertake to do in this bill we undertake to do in the public interest. How is the public to be served by transferring a given plant from A to B at the suggestion or the desire or on the motion of the Secretary of the Interior? Every requirement which the Secretary may lay upon B he may lay upon A as a condition of his retaining the lease and his property. Every obligation that B may assume, A may be compelled to undertake in order to remain the owner of the property, and yet we propose to give Secretaries of the Interior the power to take from A a property which he has built up, established, developed, into which he has put a lifetime of effort, all of the time under public control, and turn it over to B simply because something about B suits the Secretary of the Interior better than the original owner. Whereupon the property is recaptured not at its value as a growing concern—if after recapture the property may be arbitrarily transferred to another individual certainly he ought to pay what it is worth, what its value is as a growing concern—but it is to be transferred to him at a fair value of the plant and machinery only, but without any value based on the business, its development, or on the increased value of the property in the 50 years during which it had been in existence.

If this does not come pretty nearly being confiscation, if it is not actually taking property without due process of law, then I do not know how you would go about taking property without due process of law, except to take it as the bandits are taking it down in Mexico—at the point of the revolver.

Mr. TOWNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes.

Mr. TOWNER. Does the gentleman believe the same doctrine which he is now announcing ought to apply to all leases—that they ought to be considered confiscatory if possession is turned over to the owner of the property at the expiration of the lease?

Mr. MONDELL. Oh, the gentleman has not done me the honor to listen to what I have said. I am suggesting that, assuming it is right for the Federal Government to take the property under the conditions fixed in the section, it can not be fair or in the public interest to so take it and turn it over to a stranger.

Mr. TOWNER. To another lessee; that is all.

Mr. MONDELL. If I am to take possession of your property at the end of 50 years, an individual charged with no more responsibility, willing to do nothing more in the public interest than you, should I not pay you what the property is actually worth? Instead of that, if I please the Secretary of the Interior, if he is kindly disposed toward me, if he thinks well of me, he turns the property over to me, not at what it is worth to you, but at a reasonable value of the machinery, without any increased value on the lands or water rights or compensation for the business you have built up.

Mr. TOWNER. How can you complain of a man——

Mr. MONDELL. I will not complain, because I do not expect to own any power plant.

Mr. TOWNER. Who has gotten everything that the Government agreed to give him. He has had it for 50 years, and now the gentleman says it is confiscation if he does not have an extension of it granted.

Mr. MONDELL. It is confiscation when the Federal Government plays the favorite, and the Federal Government would be playing the favorite in that case. What limitless opportunity for favoritism, or worse for graft and plunder, would be thus presented and when would the public be the gainer.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wyoming has expired.

Mr. BENNET. Mr. Chairman, this section is drawn with the naïve simplicity of 1870. It is way behind the times of modern methods in connection with recapture as found in the statute books of many States, such as we ought to take advantage of here. There ought to be a provision for competitive bidding. It is all wrong to put in the hands of any one man—the Secretary of the Interior or anyone else—the temptation of doing a favor for a personal friend or a political associate, and the more we can keep out of our governmental system provisions like this the more we can be modern—1916—and not go back to the days of William M. Tweed, who used provisions exactly like this to take money out of the Public Treasury through the instrumentality of friends. The more we can keep up to date and limit our executive officers by competitive bidding in matters like this it ought to be done. I do not think the section ought to go out as a whole; but I do hope that, as we have reached the hour of 5 o'clock, and I presume the gentleman is going on to-morrow, that he will let this section be passed over until to-morrow and see if we can not work out some proposition by which we can put modern thought in up-to-date words into this section.

Mr. MANN. I would like to suggest to the gentleman from Oklahoma——

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, I may have a word to say in regard to the presentation just made by the gentleman from New York to-morrow, so I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HARRISON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that body had had under consideration the bill (H. R. 408) to provide for the development of water power and the use of public lands in relation thereto, and for other purposes, and had come to no resolution thereon.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that leave of absence for two days be granted to Mr. LANGLEY, on account of illness.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

EXPORT OF MUNITIONS OF WAR.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes in reply to a suggestion made by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GARDNER].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent that he may address the House for five minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, we listened a few hours ago to a speech on a matter of grave national importance, very earnestly and eloquently delivered by the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. GARDNER. The speech gave evidence of long preparation and deep thought. It is particularly unfortunate, therefore, that there should have appeared in it a sentence which could only be the result of carelessness or particularly gross misinformation as to the actual facts. In discussing the attitude of the German-Americans in this country he made use of the following language:

He (the German-American) demands perfectly frankly that the United States by legislation shall redeem the inequality created by the might of Great Britain at sea. His argument is perfectly simple and from his point of view sound. He says, "Ammunition helps the allies; so by hook or by crook, by laws or strikes, by torpedoes or by mines, by gold or by dynamite, we will do everything we can to prevent that ammunition reaching the allies."

Mindful, as I am, of the etiquette of debate, I shall go no further than to characterize this language as intemperate and reckless in the highest degree, more reckless and intemperate even than the language we heard in this House not very long ago from one holding higher office than any of us here.

The gentleman from Massachusetts, in reply to a question asked him by the gentleman from Wisconsin, Mr. STAFFORD, undertook to justify this statement on the authority of articles he had read in eastern newspapers. That is a woefully flimsy excuse, Mr. Speaker, for the indictment of a large group of American citizens who are—and I measure my words—as law-abiding and patriotic as any other American citizens who pay allegiance to our flag, no matter from what country they or their ancestors may have come. I speak in this House for a large number of German-Americans, and I resent the imputation that in the purity of their motives or lawfulness of their acts, now or at any time, they are not the peers of any body of American citizens. Their sympathies may be with the fatherland in this war. Do you criticize them for that? Would you criticize an American of English ancestry because his sympathies as an individual were with his fatherland? But any statement which can be construed as asserting that the great body of American citizens who are of German extraction are disloyal to the flag of their country or contemptuous of her laws is wholly and absolutely false.

I say this without any imputation upon the good faith of the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts. I can only believe that he spoke without any real knowledge of the facts. Unfortunately for him, as I believe, there are few, if any, of his constituents who are of German extraction, and he is therefore unacquainted with their sterling qualities as citizens. I regret exceedingly that he made this speech at all. It does not seem to me that this is the time to bring up these questions in Congress and fan the flame of racial hatred in this country. I do not know whether or not the question of prohibiting the export of munitions will ever reach the floor of this House, but if it does of this I am confident, that of the votes cast upon either side of this question by gentlemen whose sole desire is to do their duty to their constituency and their country as they see it, there will be few indeed which will be predicated upon the proposition that the German-Americans of this country as a body are not loyal and patriotic American citizens. [Applause.]

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Waldorf, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

S. 788. An act permitting the Wolf Point Bridge & Development Co. to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Missouri River in the State of Montana.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A message, in writing, from the President of the United States was communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. Sharkey, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House of Representatives that the President had approved and signed bills and joint resolutions of the following titles:

December 17, 1915:

H. R. 663. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Citizens' Bridge Co. to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Burlington, Iowa;

H. R. 3638. An act to extend the time for constructing a bridge across the St. Francis River at or near St. Francis, Ark.

S. J. Res. 38. Joint resolution to transfer the Government exhibit from the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to the Panama-California Exposition, and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 59. Joint resolution extending the provisions of the act entitled "An act to increase the internal revenue, and for other purposes," approved October 22, 1914, to December 31, 1916;

H. J. Res. 61. Joint resolution authorizing payment of the salaries of officers and employees of Congress for December, 1915; and

H. J. Res. 60. Joint resolution making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916.

December 18, 1915:

S. 696. An act authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Allegheny River at Oil City, Venango County, Pa.; and

S. J. Res. 56. Joint resolution extending the time for filing the report of the Joint Committee of Congress on the Fiscal Relations between the District of Columbia and the United States.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until Saturday, January 8, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of a communication from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue submitting an urgent estimate of deficiency in the appropriation "Salaries and expenses of collectors of internal revenue" for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916 (H. Doc. No. 506); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

2. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of a communication from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue submitting supplemental and additional estimates of appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917 (H. Doc. No. 507); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

3. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting an estimate of a deficiency in the appropriation for the Coast Guard for the fiscal year 1916 (H. Doc. No. 508); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

4. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting urgent estimate of deficiencies in appropriations required for the United States Public Health Service for the current fiscal year (H. Doc. 509); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. SHERWOOD, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 3636) to amend section 3646 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as reenacted and amended by act of February 23, 1909, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 18), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. STERLING, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 665) to authorize the construction of bridges across the Fox River at Aurora, Ill., reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 19), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. DILLON, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 320) to authorize the county commissioners of Bonner County, Idaho, to construct a bridge across Priest River, reported the same with

amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 20), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SUTHERLAND, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 3593) to authorize the Ohio-West Virginia Bridge Co. to construct a bridge across the Ohio River at the city of Steubenville, Jefferson County, Ohio, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 21), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. DECKER, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 4716) to authorize Dunklin County, Mo., and Clay County, Ark., to construct a bridge across St. Francis River, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 22), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SUTHERLAND, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 306) granting the consent of Congress to William H. Preece, of Inez, Ky., to construct a bridge across the Tug Fork of the Big Sandy River at or near Warfield, Ky., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 23), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SIMS, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 775) granting the consent of Congress to J. P. Jones and others to construct one or more bridges across the Chattahoochee River between the counties of Coweta and Carroll, in the State of Georgia, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 24), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. DECKER, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 6448) to authorize Butler and Dunklin Counties, Mo., to construct a bridge across St. Francis River, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 25), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, the Committee on Claims was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5187) to authorize the adjudication of the claim of the legal representatives of Cornelius P. Cassin, and the same was referred to the Committee on War Claims.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. GOOD: A bill (H. R. 7716) to amend the act of April 19, 1908, relating to pensioning widows of soldiers, etc., of the Civil War, and granting pensions to certain widows of enlisted men, soldiers and officers, who served in the late Civil War, etc.; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAFEAN: A bill (H. R. 8223) to purchase a painting of the Battle of Gettysburg; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. PARK: A bill (H. R. 8224) to provide that the Secretary of Agriculture, on behalf of the United States, shall, in certain cases, aid the States in the construction and maintenance of rural post roads; to the Committee on Roads.

By Mr. HUDDLESTON: A bill (H. R. 8225) providing for a survey of Valley Creek, in Jefferson County, Ala., with the view to making same navigable; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota: A bill (H. R. 8226) making appropriation for the construction and equipment of a dormitory and other buildings for the Indian school at Bismarck, N. Dak.; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. STEDMAN: A bill (H. R. 8227) to require all cotton exchanges in the United States doing an interstate or foreign business or both to keep a record of all sales made, and to require the buyer of cotton on such exchange to specify the grade he is to receive, and the seller of cotton on such exchange to deliver the grade so specified by the buyer; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8228) to provide for the erection of a public building at Greensboro, N. C.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8229) to establish a national military park at the battle field of Guilford Courthouse; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8230) to provide for the erection of a public building at Mount Airy, N. C.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. ROBERTS of Nevada: A bill (H. R. 8231) to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to experiment with the cultivation of grasses and other vegetation upon the arid public lands of Nevada; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8232) to provide for the extermination of coyotes in the State of Nevada; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. COOPER of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 8233) granting the consent of Congress to the Republic Iron & Steel Co. to construct a bridge across the Mahoning River in the State of Ohio; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KEATING: A bill (H. R. 8234) to prevent interstate commerce in the products of child labor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. FLOOD: A bill (H. R. 8235) to provide for the maintenance of the United States Section of the International High Commission; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. THOMPSON: A bill (H. R. 8236) for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Stillwater, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8237) for the erection of a public building at Sulphur, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8238) providing a per capita payment to the members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes of Indians; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8239) to purchase a site and erect a plant for the manufacture of arms, ordnance, armor, munitions, and other military and naval supplies by the Government of the United States; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SHACKLEFORD: A bill (H. R. 8240) for the extension, remodeling, and improvement of the public building at Jefferson City, Mo.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. THOMPSON: A bill (H. R. 8241) for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Norman, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HASTINGS: A bill (H. R. 8242) to authorize the acquisition of a site and the repairing and enlargement of a Federal building thereon at Okmulgee, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SMITH of New York: A bill (H. R. 8243) for the protection of the Six Nation Indians; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. SLEMP: A bill (H. R. 8244) to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads; to the Committee on Roads.

By Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina: A bill (H. R. 8245) to provide for the construction of a public building at Aiken, S. C.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8246) to revive the right of action under the act of March 12, 1863 (12 Stat. L., 820); to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HARRISON: A bill (H. R. 8247) to reopen the rolls of the Choctaw-Chickasaw Tribe and to provide for the awarding of the rights secured to certain persons by the fourteenth article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, of date September 27, 1830; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. DILL: A bill (H. R. 8248) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Pend Oreille River, between the towns of Metaline and Metaline Falls, Wash.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CARY: Resolution (H. Res. 81) directing the Committee on the District of Columbia to investigate and report on alleged misconduct of officials of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAIR: A bill (H. R. 8249) granting an increase of pension to Jerry Vance; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ANTHONY: A bill (H. R. 8250) granting an increase of pension to Martin Jordan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8251) granting an increase of pension to Henry Thompson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8252) granting an increase of pension to Eli Haskett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 8253) granting an increase of pension to William Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8254) granting an increase of pension to Amos Lynne; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8255) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Ammons; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. AYRES: A bill (H. R. 8256) granting a pension to Parkman S. Warren; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BAILEY: A bill (H. R. 8257) granting a pension to Hannah Stoudnour; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8258) for the relief of the widow of Samuel Walter; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BROWN of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 8259) to appoint George W. Littlehales a professor in the corps of professors of mathematics in the Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8260) granting an increase of pension to Daniel R. Jackson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CANTRILL: A bill (H. R. 8261) granting an increase of pension to Wilford M. Taylor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COSTELLO: A bill (H. R. 8262) for the relief of Annie McColgan; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8263) granting a pension to Francis A. Grennen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8264) for the relief of Francis A. Grennen; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CHURCH: A bill (H. R. 8265) for the relief of the heirs of Samuel B. Hendrick; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8266) for the relief of the People's Mutual Building & Loan Association, of Bakersfield, Cal.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8267) to place Bernard A. Schaaf on the retired list of the Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CONRY: A bill (H. R. 8268) granting a pension to Josephine W. James; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COPLEY: A bill (H. R. 8269) granting an increase of pension to Emily C. Sperry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COX: A bill (H. R. 8270) to pay M. A. Sweeney Shipyards & Foundry Co. for building a boat named *John Ewens;* to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CRAGO: A bill (H. R. 8271) granting a pension to Lena McKee Huffman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DARROW: A bill (H. R. 8272) granting an increase of pension to Peter A. Fitzpatrick; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DOOLITTLE: A bill (H. R. 8273) granting a pension to Alexander C. Easter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8274) granting an increase of pension to William C. Douglas; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EVANS: A bill (H. R. 8275) to validate the Indian allotment application of Anna Campbell Valentine; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. FARR: A bill (H. R. 8276) granting a pension to James A. Lovelass; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8277) to reinstate Arthur Hubesty Turner as a second lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. FOCHT: A bill (H. R. 8279) for the relief of Ira Snyder; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FULLER: A bill (H. R. 8280) granting an increase of pension to Eliza A. Lantz; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GOOD: A bill (H. R. 8281) granting a pension to Rhoda L. Goreham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8282) granting an increase of pension to Frank Bennett; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HOLLAND: A bill (H. R. 8283) granting a pension to John McElroy; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HAUGEN: A bill (H. R. 8284) granting a pension to Jane Darling; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8285) granting an increase of pension to Cash Keeley; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8286) for the relief of John C. Kathan; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8287) for the relief of Robert McFarland; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HELVERING: A bill (H. R. 8288) granting an increase of pension to Isaiah Walker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington: A bill (H. R. 8289) for the relief of C. G. Wilford; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8290) for the relief of Peter McKay; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KEISTER: A bill (H. R. 8291) granting a pension to Kate A. Lozier; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8292) granting a pension to Samuel Burket; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8293) granting a pension to Harry L. Wilson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8294) granting an increase of pension to George W. Alms; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KEY of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 8295) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of William Earl; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KINKAID: A bill (H. R. 8296) granting an increase of pension to Justus H. Lyon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8297) granting a pension to Ralph S. Fleming; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LANGLEY: A bill (H. R. 8298) granting a pension to Henry Fields; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8299) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Dotson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARDNER: A bill (H. R. 8300) granting an increase of pension to George F. Gowen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAZARO: A bill (H. R. 8301) for the relief of Arthur J. Coney, sole heir of L. J. J. Coney, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LEE: A bill (H. R. 8302) granting an increase of pension to Julia Ann Ross; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LITTLEPAGE: A bill (H. R. 8303) granting an increase of pension to Perry F. Holstein; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8304) granting an increase of pension to Norval Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOBECK: A bill (H. R. 8305) granting an increase of pension to William G. Otis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McCULLOCH: A bill (H. R. 8306) granting an increase of pension to Harvey R. Dittenhafer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8307) granting a pension to Allen Landis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McFADDEN: A bill (H. R. 8308) granting an increase of pension to Melissa Fleming; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8309) granting an increase of pension to Delia E. Griswold; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MILLER of Delaware: A bill (H. R. 8310) for the relief of George T. Hamilton; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8311) for the relief of the Delaware Transportation Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MOTT: A bill (H. R. 8312) granting permission to Lieut. Col. John P. Finley to accept and wear a decoration presented by the Sultan of Turkey; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8313) providing for the refund to Thomas & Pierson, of New York, N. Y., of certain duties upon abandoned goods under paragraph 10 of section 3 of the tariff act of October 3, 1913; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. NEELY: A bill (H. R. 8314) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NORTH: A bill (H. R. 8315) granting an increase of pension to Carrier Thompson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8316) granting an increase of pension to George A. Blose; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8317) granting an increase of pension to James B. Graham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. POU: A bill (H. R. 8318) for the relief of De Barbieri & Co., of Valparaiso, Chile; to the Committee on Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 8319) for the relief of the legal representatives of Oliver H. Dockery; to the Committee on Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 8320) for the relief of the legal representatives of Nathaniel Boyden; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PRATT: A bill (H. R. 8321) granting a pension to Martha A. Halsey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROGERS: A bill (H. R. 8322) granting a pension to Abbie M. Holyoke; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 8323) granting a pension to Henry J. Andrews; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8324) granting an increase of pension to James Hobbs; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SANFORD: A bill (H. R. 8325) for the relief of Borden H. Mills; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SCULLY: A bill (H. R. 8326) granting an increase of pension to Cornelia J. Ames; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8327) granting a pension to Annie F. Baurer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SELLS: A bill (H. R. 8328) granting a pension to Samuel E. Simerly; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHOUSE: A bill (H. R. 8329) to pay an award in favor of the heirs of John W. West, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. STEDMAN: A bill (H. R. 8330) for the relief of Hamilton Perryman and others; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8331) for the relief of the legal representatives of James Rierson, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8332) for the relief of the estate of R. J. H. Hatchett, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TAVENNER: A bill (H. R. 8333) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Parsons; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 8334) granting a pension to Emerson E. Paden; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8335) for the relief of Jacob Holman; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. THOMPSON: A bill (H. R. 8336) granting a pension to Andrew J. Legg; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8337) granting a pension to Jane Curry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WASON: A bill (H. R. 8338) for the relief of John Cunningham; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WHEELER: A bill (H. R. 8339) granting an increase of pension to Joshua C. Clevenger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOODS of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 8340) granting a pension to Bertha Lee; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHERWOOD: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 89) to amend an act entitled "An act granting pensions to certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war," approved February 25, 1915; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER (by request): Memorial of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of St. Louis, favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BEALES: Petition of citizens of Hanover, Pa., protesting against military preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DALE of New York: Petition of Arthur S. Hoffman, of Richmond Hill, Long Island, N. Y., favoring military preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of William H. Hubbell Camp, No. 4, Department of New York, United Spanish War Veterans, favoring pensions for widows; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, memorial of Department of Labor and Industry, of Topeka, Kans., favoring passage of the Kern-McGillicuddy bill to amend the present workmen's compensation law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DANFORTH: Petition of William H. Hubbell Camp, No. 4, United Spanish War Veterans, of Brooklyn, N. Y., favoring pensions for widows; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ESCH: Petition of H. F. Beckman and 28 others, of New Lisbon, Wis., urging passage of the Burnett immigration bill; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, memorial of Council of the Congregational Churches of America, favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of Religious Society of Friends of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, protesting against preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Electrical Supply Jobbers' Association, of Chicago, Ill., favoring passage of the Stevens bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FESS: Memorial of Church of the Brethren of Huntington, Pa., and Fourteenth Annual Sunday School Institute of the Church of the Brethren, of southern Ohio district, opposing preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FOCHT: Evidence in support of House bill 7075, granting a pension to Martha E. Reamer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence in support of House bill 6580, granting a pension to Clara L. Vawn; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, evidence in support of House bill 5016, granting an increase of pension to Luther Detwiler; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FULLER: Petition of general executive board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, asking for the printing as a public document of the report of the Commission on Industrial Relations; to the Committee on Printing.

Also, papers to accompany a bill granting an increase of pension to Eliza A. Lantz; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRIEST: Petitions of citizens of Columbia, Christiana, and Marietta, ninth Pennsylvania congressional district, favoring taxing mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of National Council of Congregational Churches, urging national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society, urging permanent conference of American Republics; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of Philadelphia (Pa.) Branch of the National Security League, favoring national defense; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of American Oil Development Co., protesting against taxation on gasoline, etc.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of Columbus (Ohio) Chamber of Commerce and Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh, Pa., relative to determining railway mail pay; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. HILLIARD: Memorial of Denver citizens, for relief of Jewish war sufferers; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of Chamber of Commerce of Denver, Colo., asking for investigation of railway rates on postal matter; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of citizens of Denver, Colo., for printing hearings of Industrial Relations Commission; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HULBERT: Memorial of William H. Hubbell Camp, No. 4, Department of New York, United Spanish War Veterans, favoring pension for widows; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, memorial of business men of New York State, advocating improvement of New York Harbor and other harbors and rivers of the State; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. KEISTER: Memorial of Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Portersville, Pa., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KIESS of Pennsylvania: Evidence in support of House bill 7181, granting an increase of pension to Isaac Low; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAFEAN: Memorial of National Council of Congregational Churches, favoring prohibition in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER of Delaware: Evidence to accompany House bill 7249, granting an increase of pension to Edward P. Payne; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence to accompany House bill 7250, granting an increase of pension to John R. Magee; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania: Memorial of National Council of Congregational Churches, Boston, Mass., favoring prohibition in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. NEELY: Evidence in support of bill for the relief of Benjamin F. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. POWERS: Memorial of American Federation of Labor, asking that an investigation be had by Congress of the United States Steamboat-Inspection Service and that an impartial commission be selected for that purpose; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 8178, granting a pension to Sarah Scott; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, memorial of the National Council of Congregational Churches, asking Congress to submit to the various States for ratification an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 7333, granting a pension to Edward Lay; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PRATT: Petition of J. H. Denton, of Campville, N. Y., protesting against any increase in preparedness for war; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of the National Council of Congregational Churches, favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RANDALL: Memorial of National Council of Congregational Churches, favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROWE: Memorial of Merchants' Association of New York, and indorsed by Seattle (Wash.) Chamber of Commerce, relative to railway mail pay; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, memorial of Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society, relative to permanent conference of American Republics; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: Petition of Gus L. Stein and 11 other citizens of Kalamazoo, Mich., favoring pensions for widows; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STEDMAN: Petition of operatives of E. M. Hall Planing Mills, of Burlington, N. C., against the child-labor bill; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. WATSON of Pennsylvania: Petition of Makefield Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends of Newtown, Pa., against increase of armaments in the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 6410, to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Amanda E. Macfarlane; to the Committee on Claims.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, *January 8, 1916.*

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, Thou art the giver of all our blessings, and Thou art the inspiration of every high and noble thought, every generous act, and every divine ideal in us. In Thee we live and move and have our being. The measure of our power and influence for good is the measure of the ministry of Thy grace in our hearts and minds. Come near to us this day. Guide us in the discharge of the duties of the day. May we ever hold in reverence Thy name and ever walk in holy fellowship with Thee. We ask for Christ's sake. Amen.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

THE AQUEDUCT BRIDGE.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a memorandum referring to the recommendation contained in the annual report of the Chief of Engineers concerning the construction of a new bridge to supplant the present Aqueduct Bridge over the Potomac River in the District of Columbia, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. NELSON presented a petition of the Moyer Manufacturing Co., of Montevideo, Minn., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide subsidies for a merchant marine, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Moyer Manufacturing Co., of Montevideo, Minn., praying for a reciprocal tariff on agricultural implements with Canada, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of the Implements Dealers' Association of Owatonna, Minn., remonstrating against the formation of a monopoly in the sisal industry, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented the petition of Nils Engebretsen, of Holt, Minn., praying that the salaries of fourth-class postmasters be increased, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Commercial Club of Crookston, Minn., praying for the enactment of legislation to relieve the congested condition of freight on the eastern seaboard, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. FLETCHER presented a petition of the Florida Educational Association, of Tallahassee, Fla., praying for increased appropriations for the maintenance of the Bureau of Education, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of the Rotary Club, of Pensacola, Fla., praying for an increase in armaments, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey presented a petition of the Woman's Club of Upper Montclair, N. J., praying that kidnapping be incorporated in the list of extraditional offenses, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. TOWNSEND presented a petition of sundry citizens of Williamston, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation to fix a standard price for patented and trade-marked articles, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. WADSWORTH presented a petition of Robert C. Anderson Camp, No. 26, United Spanish War Veterans, of Oswego, N. Y., and a petition of William H. Hubbell Camp, No. 4, United Spanish War Veterans, of Brooklyn, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to grant pensions to widows and orphans of veterans of the Spanish War, the Philippine insurrection, and the China expedition, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce, of Watertown, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to readjust the salaries of railway mail clerks, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. MYERS. I present a petition of residents of Camas, Mont., praying for an appropriation of $1,000,000 for work on the Flathead reclamation project in Montana. I ask that the petition be printed in the RECORD with the name of the first signer and the words "and many others" printed underneath, and that it be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

To the President and Congress of the United States:

We the undersigned residents of Camas, Mont., comprising business men, professional men, and others, do earnestly and respectfully request of the "President and Congress of the United States" that an appropriation of not less than $1,000,000 be passed by the present session of Congress for construction work for the ensuing year on the Flathead irrigation project.

Most of us have invested all the money we have in Camas on the strength of the promises made to the unit holders and Indians occupying lands within this project. At the present rate we are receiving appropriations it will take 25 years to complete this project, and men and women who entered upon this project five years ago will be broken in health and fortune before this irrigation scheme is completed.

In view of the foregoing facts, we most earnestly request of Congress that a large appropriation looking toward a very early completion of this project be passed by this session of Congress.

Respectfully submitted.

ALEX. R. RHONE
(And many others).

Mr. MYERS. I present a joint memorial of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Alaska, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

There being no objection, the joint memorial was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate Joint Memorial 9.

To the President of the United States, the United States Senate, and the United States House of Representatives:

Your memorialists, the Senate and House of Representatives of the Territory of Alaska, most respectfully represent that—

Whereas the Secretary of the Interior, in the case of the Miocene Ditch Co. (35 L. D., 297), held that the provisions of sections 18 to 21, inclusive, of the act of March 3, 1891, granting rights of way through the public lands for canals, ditches, and reservoirs, have no application to lands within the District of Alaska, while in the case of the Alaska Treadwell Gold Mining Co. et al. (40 L. D., 426), it was held that section 4 of the act of February 1, 1905, granting rights of way for dams, reservoirs, water plants, ditches, flumes, pipes, tunnels, and canals, within and across the national forests of the United States, is applicable to and is operative in forest reserves in the District of Alaska. The acts of Congress of February 15, 1901 (31 Stat., 790), and March 4, 1911 (36 Stat., 1253), provide, among other things, for right of way through the public lands, forests, and other reservations of the United States, and in certain national parks, for electrical plants, poles, and lines for the generation and distribution of electrical power and for telephone and telegraph purposes and for canals, ditches, pipes and pipe lines, flumes, tunnels and other conduits, and for water plants, dams, and reservoirs used to promote irrigation, mining, or quarrying and the Secretary of the Interior on August 24, 1912, and January 6, 1913, has provided rules and regulations governing such rights of way, under the provisions of said acts, but it is not stated whether these acts shall apply to public lands in the Territory of Alaska, and while it has never been directly held that the provisions of these acts do not apply it is a fact that a number of applications have been filed under these provisions, but they have never been allowed, and, if the law as construed in the Miocene Ditch Co. case, supra, is adhered to, it follows as a natural consequence that the provisions of said acts do not apply to public lands in Alaska. We, therefore, have the anomolous situation of a transmission line passing over lands in Alaska partly within a national forest and partly over adjoining public lands, being unable to receive a franchise for its entire line, a result which it is believed was not contemplated when the laws were enacted; and

Whereas there are throughout the Territory of Alaska a large number of available and undeveloped power projects which can be developed and utilized as the demand for such industries increases; a number of small projects are now developed to a limited extent and are operating and furnishing light and power to settlements in the Territory, but all of those located on lands outside of forest reserves have no title or right under the law to use such lands, although they have expended in some cases large amounts of money in their development. This condition is intolerable and should not be allowed to continue because it prevents capital from investing, and retards the development of not only the available power projects but of other natural resources in the Territory: We therefore

Most respectfully urge your honorable body to pass a suitable law or laws providing for rights of way over all public lands, both reserved and unreserved, for electrical plants, poles, and lines for the generation and distribution of electrical power, and for telephone and telegraph purposes and for canals, ditches, pipes and pipe lines, flumes, tunnels, or other water conduits and for water plants, dams, and reservoirs used to promote irrigation, mining or quarrying, or the manufacture

or cutting of timer for lumber, or the supplying of water for domestic, public, or any other beneficial use with suitable safeguards against monopoly and with such provisions as will result in the natural resources being developed in the interest of all the people.

And be it further resolved, That a copy hereof be sent to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the chairman of the Committee on Public Lands of the United States Senate, the chairman of the Committee on the Public Lands of the United States House of Representatives, the Hon. JAMES WICKERSHAM, Delegate to Congress from Alaska, and the Secretary of the Interior.

Adopted by the senate April 20, 1915.

DAN A. SUTHERLAND,
President of the Senate.

Attest:

ALFRED E. MALTBY,
Secretary of the Senate.

Concurred in by the house April 26, 1915.

EARNEST B. COLLINS,
Speaker of the House.

Attest:

BARRY KEOWN,
Clerk of the House.

Mr. MYERS. I present a joint memorial of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Alaska, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

There being no objection, the joint memorial was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House joint memorial 4. (By Mr. Holland.)

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Alaska, respectfully represent that the act of Congress approved May 14, 1898, entitled "An act extending the homestead laws, etc., to Alaska," and the act of Congress amendatory thereof approved March 3, 1903 (U. S. Stat., 30–409, and U. S. Stat., 32–1028, respectively), provide, inter alia, that between homestead, soldiers' additional homestead, and trade and manufacturing site surveys abutting on navigable waters a shore space of 80 rods, direct measurement, must be reserved from entry.

That in practical operation the intent of said provisions of law (which was to prevent monopolization of shore fronts on navigable waters) is largely nullified to the advantage of corporations, companies, associations, and individuals.

That, although theoretically it prevents the monopolization of shore frontage, in reality it does not. While it is true that it does prevent a monopolization by title, it does not as to occupancy and use by adjoining claimants when it is to their interest to exercise control of the same.

That by such provision of law a single claimant may obtain practical control of as extensively a short frontage as may be desired at a trifling expense by procuring title to small tracts at lawful intervals by scripping them with soldiers' additional homestead scrip, no occupancy of or improvements being required in connection with such claim. By such means it is feasible not only to obtain practical control of extensive water frontage but to debar others from establishing homesteads, canneries, or other enterprises within the limits that a single claimant wishes to control: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Alaska, That we respectfully and earnestly petition your honorable body to repeal the aforesaid act in so far as it relates to reserve spaces along the shores of navigable waters and substitute instead easements for all classes of valid claims and rights of way of whatsoever sort along said navigable waters, and as far inland as conditions may require, the easements to include wagon roads, railroads, both steam and electric, telegraph, telephone, and electric-power lines, pipe lines, flumes, tunnels, ditches, etc. The easements should also provide for the crossing over or under other previous rights of way for any purpose, but in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the proper operation of such intercepted right of way: Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this memorial be sent to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the chairman of the Committee on Public Lands of the United States Senate, the chairman of the Committee on the Public Lands of the United States House of Representatives, the Hon. JAMES WICKERSHAM, Delegate to Congress from Alaska, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Passed the house March 10, 1915.

EARNEST B. COLLINS,
Speaker of the House.

Attest:

BARRY KEOWN,
Chief Clerk of the House.

Passed the senate April 17, 1915.

DAN A. SUTHERLAND,
President of the Senate.

Attest:

ALFRED E. MALTBY,
Secretary of the Senate.

—

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Territory of Alaska, ss:*

I, Charles E. Davidson, secretary of Alaska, do hereby certify that the above is a full, true, and correct copy of house joint memorial No. 4 of the Alaska Territorial Legislature, passed at the second session thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of Alaska at Juneau, this 3d day of May, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.] CHARLES E. DAVIDSON,
Secretary of Alaska.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. VARDAMAN, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 562) to amend the act approved June 25, 1910, authorizing a postal savings system, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 34) thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill (S. 382) to amend the act approved June 25, 1910, authorizing a postal savings system, reported adversely thereon, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on Woman Suffrage, to which was referred the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 1) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States conferring upon women the right of suffrage, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 35) thereon.

BLACK RIVER BRIDGE, MISSOURI.

Mr. SHEPPARD. From the Committee on Commerce I report back favorably, without amendment, the bill (H. R. 4717) to authorize Butler County, Mo., to construct a bridge across Black River, and I submit a report (No. 32) thereon. I ask for the immediate consideration of the bill.

The Secretary read the bill; and there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ROCK RIVER BRIDGE, ILLINOIS.

Mr. SHEPPARD. From the Committee on Commerce I report back favorably, without amendment, the bill (H. R. 136) granting an extension of time to construct a bridge across Rock River at or near Colona Ferry, in the State of Illinois, and I submit a report (No. 33) thereon. I ask for the immediate consideration of the bill.

The Secretary read the bill; and there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

REPORT OF NATIONAL FOREST RESERVATION COMMISSION.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Printing, reported the following resolution (S. Res. 59), which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

Resolved, That there be printed 1,000 additional copies of House Document No. 130, Sixty-fourth Congress, first session, entitled "Report of the National Forest Reservation Commission for 1915," for the use of the National Forest Reservation Commision.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED.

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. SMOOT:

A bill (S. 3306) to provide for the purchase of a site and for the establishment of a military aviation academy within the State of Utah, and making an appropriation therefor; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 3307) granting a pension to Minnie V. Mace (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey:

A bill (S. 3308) for the relief of Lieut. Richard Philip McCullough, United States Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 3309) granting an increase of pension to Julia Gove Hottel (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3310) granting an increase of pension to Edgar Thompson (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MYERS:

A bill (S. 3311) exempting enlarged homesteads from liability for debt contracted prior to issuance of patent; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 3312) to provide for allotting to Indians the surface rights of Indian lands, withdrawn, classified, claimed, or reported as coal or mineral lands and to issue patents thereto; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 3313) granting a pension to George Rhode; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

A bill (S. 3314) to prevent injury or destruction of letter boxes or other receptacles for mail; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 3315) to prevent persons who pay income taxes from drawing pensions; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHIVELY:

A bill (S. 3316) granting an increase of pension to Margaret S. Gemberling;

A bill (S. 3317) granting a pension to Curtis Seay;

A bill (S. 3318) granting an increase of pension to John Bailey (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3319) granting an increase of pension to Hiram Muir (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LEE of Maryland:

A bill (S. 3320) for the relief of Richard Riggles; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BORAH:

A bill (S. 3321) granting an increase of pension to George D. Smith (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LEWIS:

A bill (S. 3322) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Patrick McGough; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 3323) granting an increase of pension to John T. Krenck;

A bill (S. 3324) granting an increase of pension to Sophronia Neel;

A bill (S. 3325) granting a pension to Cora M. Stewart;

A bill (S. 3326) granting an increase of pension to William J. Crocker; and

A bill (S. 3327) granting a pension to Lucy Carroll; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GORE:

A bill (S. 3328) granting to the State of Oklahoma permission to occupy a certain portion of the Fort Sill Military Reservation, Okla., and to maintain and operate thereon a fish hatchery; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. POINDEXTER:

A bill (S. 3329) for an appropriation of $105,000 to purchase water rights within the West Okanogan Valley irrigation district, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 3330) granting a pension to Susie M. Gilbert; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JONES:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 71) providing for a survey of the Columbia River from the mouth of the Snake to Priest Rapids; to the Committee on Commerce.

ADMIRAL FLETCHER'S REPORT ON THE FLEET.

Mr. LODGE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 60), which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, directed to transmit to the Senate Admiral Fletcher's report on the fleet, dated August 15, 1915.

THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.

Mr. LEWIS. I submit a resolution and ask that it be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 61) was read, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate, That the board of the Federal Trade Commission report at its earliest convenience to the Senate (whether) if the duties of the commission imposed upon it by the law and demand of the provisions of the act creating the said commission render inconvenient or embarrassing the assuming of the duties and offices of a tariff board as provided in the terms of that certain tariff-board authorization of Congress of the period of 1909–10 and contained in appropriation bills of the Congress of 1910–11.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will lie over and be printed.

THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

Mr. LEWIS. I submit a resolution and ask that it be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 62) was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Federal Reserve Board of the United States be requested to enter upon investigation of the amounts paid as salaries to the employees and subordinate officers of all such banks of the United States as are under the jurisdiction of the board, with the object of suggesting an increase of compensation to the employees consistent with the service done and the increased cost of living expenses.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will lie over and be printed.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AGREEMENTS.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I am not sure this is the proper head under which to make the request, but I will nevertheless ask unanimous consent to have the paper I send to the desk read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection? The Chair hears none. The Secretary will read the paper.

The Secretary read as follows:

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, held January 6, 1916, the following report and resolution presented by its committee on foreign commerce and the revenue laws were unanimously adopted:

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES.

To the Chamber of Commerce:

In spite of the unsettled conditions among the nations of the earth at this time, the committee on foreign commerce and the revenue laws wishes to reassert its faith in the desirability of international trade agreements as the best available means of giving stability to business relations and for settling by established procedure such differences as may arise from time to time between nations.

There are at the present time several pieces of unfinished business in the hands of the Federal authorities under this general category. There is pending for further consideration a proposed treaty with Nicaragua. The efforts to arrive at a complete understanding between the United States of Colombia and the United States of America, involving claims arising out of the control of Panama territory, have not as yet been brought to a conclusion.

Besides these two, there is a third country with which at the present time the United States is almost entirely without treaty relations. In view of the expanding commercial and financial interests which citizens of the United States have in Russia, the committee on foreign commerce and the revenue laws is unanimously of the opinion that steps should be taken by our Department of State, in cooperation with the Department of Commerce, without unnecessary delay, to negotiate a treaty of commerce and amity between this country and Russia.

The treaty of 1832 between these two countries became inoperative on December 31, 1912, after being in force for a period of 80 years. Intercourse has, meanwhile, for a period of more than 3 years, been without any specific agreement, with certain minor exceptions affecting navigation and the position of corporations and other commercial organizations. Moreover, since September 23, 1915, the protocol of agreement between the United States and Russia concerning the exportation of embargoed goods to this country has also been effective. But none of these take adequate account of the many questions affecting vitally the rights of our citizens, which are now mainly dependent upon the traditional good will prevailing between the Governments and peoples of the two countries.

On the basis, therefore, of nearly a century of international fellowship, it is hoped that a definitive treaty, involving as one of its fundamental principles the most-favored-nation clause, may be brought to an early conclusion: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the authorities at Washington be requested to proceed forthwith in negotiations looking to the early conclusion of the international treaties here indicated, viz: Of the United States with Russia, of the United States with Nicaragua, and of the United States with Colombia, and that copies of this preamble and resolution be sent to the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce, and to the committees of Congress having this feature of the public interest in charge.

WELDING RING,
CHARLES D. BARRY,
HENRY A. CAESAR,
LUDWIG NISSEN,
J. LOUIS SCHAEFER,
WILLIAM E. PECK,
CHARLES A. SCHIEREN,
Committe on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws.

Attest:

SETH LOW, *President.*
CHARLES T. GWYNNE, *Secretary.*

NEW YORK, *January 7, 1916.*

WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, a few days ago I introduced a bill in reference to the white pine blister rust, a very serious matter, that has taken possession of the white pine trees of the country. I have in my hand two papers, one from the interstate committee for the suppression of the pine blister rust and another a press bulletin in reference to the matter. They are both brief. I ask that they may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, where the bill now is.

There being no objection, the papers were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

INTERSTATE COMMITTEE FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE PINE BLISTER RUST,
Boston, Mass., January 5, 1916.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Dr. W. A. Taylor, Chief of Bureau of Plant Industry, to be read before the Interstate Conference of the White Pine Blister Rust, held in Boston, December 22, 1915:

"HISTORICAL.

"Nursery stock of five-leaved pines, particularly the white pine, *Pinus strobus*, was imported from Europe without restraint up to the time of the passage in 1912 of the national regulation prohibiting such importation. It is very much to the credit of your State (Massachusetts) nursery inspector, Dr. H. T. Fernald, that he established a State quarantine against such importations some months earlier than the Federal regulation.

"As a result of this unrestricted importation the white pine blister rust was naturally and necessarily introduced into this country. The first distinct record of its occurrence is at Geneva, N. Y., in 1906. In 1909 Dr. Spaulding discovered extensive importations of the disease at various points in New York and other States. So far as located the diseased trees in these importations were destroyed either in that year or subsequent years. Warnings were immediately published broadcast in the public press and in special publications (Bureau of Plant Industry Circular No. 38, inclosed, and Science, vol. 30, pp. 200–201, Aug. 13, 1909) against the danger of further importations, and a meeting, attended largely by State foresters, was held June 28, 1909, in New York City, at which meeting the entire matter was fully discussed and the dangers of further importation particularly emphasized. In spite of these extensive warnings, however, importations continued to be made in Massachusetts and elsewhere until they were finally stopped by law. Such importation is now no longer possible, but the door may have been closed too late, for the blister rust is now developing at a number of points in America.

"THE PRESENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE BLISTER RUST IN AMERICA.

"I shall not list the places in Massachusetts where this disease occurs, as Dr. Fernald, who I understand will be present at this meeting, is fully informed on this subject. Outside of Massachusetts the disease is known to be present in at least three localities in New Hampshire, two in Vermont, two in Connecticut, five in New York, one in Pennsylvania, and three in Ontario, Canada. Serious outbreaks of the disease on currants have occurred this past summer at Queenstown, Ontario; Fredonia and Cooperstown, N. Y.; Durham and Hampstead, N. H.

"POTENTIAL DANGER.

"The white pine blister rust is a native disease on the Swiss stone pine, *Pinus cembra*, in Asia and Europe. When the American white pine, *Pinus strobus*, was introduced into Europe the disease attacked this tree so vigorously as to make its general culture impracticable in England, Denmark, and Holland and to handicap seriously its cultivation in Germany. No investigation of the disease in Europe has been made by any American pathologist, but the following statements are cited as authority for the above: Bureau of Plant Industry Bulletin 206, pages 17 and 18 (note particularly statements of Somerville, of England, and Ravn, of Denmark), also page 69 (statement of Ritzema Bos, of Holland). A marked copy of this bulletin is inclosed herewith. Note also testimony of Dr. Ravn, of Denmark, on pages 14 and 15 of the Report of the Conference on the White Pine Blister Rust Situation Held by the Federal Horticultural Board July 20, 1915, and also the testimony of Dr. Appel, of Germany, on page 18 of the same manuscript report. Dr. Metcalf sent you several days ago a copy of this report.

"On a priori grounds we may expect that the white-pine blister rust will do more damage in America than in Europe. The history of other introduced diseases and pests decidedly favors this view. We do not, however, have to depend upon purely a priori arguments. Enough cases of the white-pine blister rust on nursery stock have been located to demonstrate that in this country it is already a virulent disease of nursery stock. The cases of the disease at Lydonville, Vt., Ipswich, Mass., and Geneva, N. Y., show that it has attacked and killed trees 18 feet in height and that it has attacked and maimed without killing trees 50 feet in height. (See also pp. 3 and 4 of United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin 116, a marked copy of which is inclosed herewith.) It appears certain that if this disease becomes widespread in the Eastern States it will interfere seriously with the growing of white pine and may make its cultivation impracticable. At the worst the white pine may be expected to follow the chestnut tree and be driven toward virtual extinction. At the best the tree will be handicapped by the disease, reproduction crippled or prevented, mature trees mutilated, their increment decreased, and the white pine thus reduced from its present standing to that of an inferior species. The most alarming feature of the situation, however, is that the western white pine, *Pinus monticola*, and the sugar pine, *Pinus lambertiana*, are also subject to the disease; and, if the disease can not be controlled in the Eastern States, there is no reason to expect that it can be kept out of the vast forests of the Western States or that it will be controlled there. (Regarding the susceptibility of *P. monticola*, see B. P. I. Bul. 206, p. 67 (Laurie), p. 73 (Neger), p. 77 (Somerville). Regarding *P. lambertiana*, see p. 19 (Klebahn).)

"MEANS OF COMBATING THE DISEASE.

"The fungus *Cronartium ribicola*, which causes the blister rust, lives upon *Pinus strobus* or some five-leaved pines for a portion of its life, but is unable to spread directly to other pines. Instead it must pass to plants of the genus Ribes (currants and gooseberries). Upon Ribes it produces spores, which enable it to spread rapidly from bush to bush over a wide territory in a short time. This is what has happened this summer at Lenox, Mass., and various other points. From the currants the fungus passes back to white pine or other five-leaved pine trees, infecting them, and this cycle is kept up indefinitely. Evidence is lacking that the disease can overwinter on currants, and no epidemic of one year on currants is known to recur upon the same currant bushes another year, unless there is reinfection in the spring from diseased pine trees. (In this connection see N. Y. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 374 and U. S. Dept. Agr. Bul. 116, pp. 4 and 5, copies of which are inclosed.)

"From these facts it is obvious that the problem of control of this disease is much simpler than with a disease that spreads directly from tree to tree, like peach yellows, pear blight, or chestnut blight. The complete destruction of the diseased pines, or the destruction of all plants of ribes, will end the spread of the disease in any one locality. At the beginning of an epidemic it would naturally be most effective to destroy the few diseased white pines, provided these can be located, but their location is often difficult, as the disease on pines is conspicuous for only about six weeks each spring. In the majority of cases, then, the complete destruction of all currant and gooseberry bushes over a given area is the practicable way of controlling the disease. Without white pines this disease can not develop on currant or gooseberry bushes, and vice versa.

"NECESSARY LAWS AND APPROPRIATIONS.

"It is obvious that if this disease is to be controlled in any locality the State horticultural inspectors having charge of the work must have absolute legal authority to destroy pines or currants or both if necessary with or without the consent of owners. The labor of the destruction of wild currant or gooseberry bushes or the labor of locating or destroying diseased pines would necessarily be fairly expensive and would presumably call for special appropriations. Still more serious is the question of destruction of commercial plantings of currants. If an adequate law and reasonable appropriations can not be obtained in Massachusetts, it is useless to attempt to fight the disease there. There is no use in entering such a fight under conditions which make ultimate failure inevitable. In combating any disease or epidemic of any sort absolute public unanimity, either voluntary or enforced, is necessary.

"UNANIMITY OF ACTION BY DIFFERENT STATES.

"One further difficulty remains to be considered. If, for example, you in Massachusetts undertake the control of this disease and succeed in your control, your efforts might result only in delaying the progress of the disease, unless equally efficient efforts are inaugurated and maintained in the surrounding States. Probably such delay of the progress of the disease alone would be well worth while, however.

"FEDERAL COOPERATION.

"Under the present law the activities of this department, with respect to the white-pine blister rust and all diseases of forest and ornamental trees, are restricted to research."

The references made in this letter will be found in Bulletin No. 206, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, issued July 22, 1911. I am unable to send you a copy of this bulletin, but it can be obtained at the Bureau of Plant Industry.

SITUATION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Until late this summer our State nursery inspector, Dr. H. T. Fernald, felt confident that he had the disease fully in hand in this State, but largely by accident a diseased plant was sent to his department from the town of Lenox, and an investigation showed that the disease was found in at least 200 different localities in the Berkshires, ranging from North Adams to the Connecticut line, and even into Connecticut. The spread of the disease seems to have been very rapid this summer, and as that section of the country contains large quantities of white pine bordering closely on four other States, we feel that the danger of the disease getting beyond control is imminent. Massachusetts will ask its legislature this year for an appropriation of $10,000 with which to eradicate the disease in the State and for a revision of the nursery inspection act which will permit the destruction of plantations that are diseased. The legislatures of the other States adjoining us do not convene this year, but we are assured that in every case money will be found from some of the departments with which inspections will be made.

The chief danger of the disease lies in the fact that large numbers of importations of white pine had been made before the quarantine laws went into effect, and it is not known just where these plantations have been made; consequently we have every reason to believe that in nearly all of the Eastern States there have been plantations made of imported pines which have never yet been inspected for the disease, and in some of the States there is no money available for this work. It is more than likely that at any time we shall discover an infestation in any one of the other States similar to that which was found in Lenox, about which nothing was known.

It is for these reasons that those of us who have the interest of the forests at heart are convinced that this is a national problem and that adequate means should be furnished at once to eradicate the disease.

The chestnut blight is one of the important diseases which was allowed to gain a foothold, and when the States and Federal Government finally got awake to the situation it was too late to control the disease, with the result that the chestnuts of the country are doomed.

The same was true of the gypsy and brown-tail moths. A reasonable appropriation at one time could have completely exterminated those pests, but they were allowed to multiply, with little attention being given to them, until at this time there is no hope of ever being rid of them, notwithstanding the fact that millions of dollars have been spent in the control of them.

The white pine is by far the most valuable timber tree in the Northern and Northeastern States, and the same is true of the sugar pine on the Pacific coast and the white pine in the northern Rocky Mountain regions. There is nothing to hinder the spread of this disease, because we know from good authority that wild ribes (currants and gooseberries) are scattered throughout the entire regions where the five-leaved pines exist.

It is believed by our scientists that if adequate measures are taken now the disease can be controlled, if not completely eradicated. I hope that these facts can be clearly brought before the committees that are to consider the bill now before Congress.

HARRIS A. REYNOLDS.

(Press bulletin.)

WHITE-PINE BLISTER RUST MENACE—A SERIOUS DANGER TO ALL OF THE FIVE-LEAVED PINES OF THE UNITED STATES.

A white-pine blister rust is a fungus disease, native to Europe, and, according to eminent authorities, it has rendered the growing of our native white pine in England, Denmark, Holland, and parts of Germany impracticable. The disease was imported to this country on nursery stock of white pine, and plantations made from such stock in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut have been found to be infected with this disease. Plantations in other States are under suspicion.

Unlike the chestnut blight, the blister rust can not spread directly from one pine to another pine. It has two hosts; one stage of the disease lives in the bark of five-leaved pines, the other develops on the leaves of currant and gooseberry bushes, both the wild and the domestic species. The stage of the disease on currants and gooseberries can spread to other currants and gooseberries, and also to pines. There is but one stage of the disease on the pines, and this can spread only back to currants and gooseberries. Therefore the disease has a vulnerable point of attack, namely, the complete elimination of one or the other of the hosts in the sections where the disease is found. The pine forests as a whole are infinitely more valuable than the currants and gooseberries; therefore the latter are the ones to be destroyed in the sections where the disease has been found. Where the disease has been located the safe thing to do is to destroy all currants and gooseberries in the immediate vicinity, whether or not they are infected, as well as all pines that are infected.

The total distance that the disease will spread in one season is not, and probably can not be, definitely determined; but one point is certain, namely, that it will surely spread in this country wherever pines and currants or gooseberries are found in the same vicinity. Wild currants and gooseberries are found practically all over the country, which makes the spread certain unless drastic measures are taken to prevent it. The maximum distance that the disease will carry from currants and gooseberries to pines, and vice versa, has not been definitely proved, but certainly that distance is several hundred yards.

The disease is known to attack the white pine (*Pinus strobus*), the Pacific coast sugar pine (*Pinus lambertiana*), and the white pine of the northern Rocky Mountain region (*Pinus monticola*). There are six other five-leaved pines which are believed to be susceptible. The value of the pines that will certainly be attacked in the United States is estimated by our foresters to be over $425,000,000.

Unless adequate steps are taken against this disease at once, the future value of the young second-growth white pine will be destroyed. It is known that the disease has killed trees up to 16 years of age in this country and up to 30 years in Europe. Trees of any age are liable to be attacked, which means the ultimate commercial extinction of the five-leaved pines unless the rust is suppressed.

However, foresters and pathologists are generally agreed that if adequate steps are at once taken against this disease, the planting of white pine need not be discontinued. It is, of course, the most valuable timber tree in the Middle Northern and Northeastern States.

Now is the time for the State and Federal Governments to act. Nothing short of the most prompt and thorough measures, with full cooperation, will suffice. A few thousand dollars spent now will do more good than hundreds of thousands after the disease has secured a permanent foothold. Once it is thoroughly established, no amount of money will save the five-leaved pines where currants or gooseberries are associated with them. A vigorous and continuing effort now should completely eradicate the disease; at the least, it will so reduce its spread as to make its control possible at a minimum cost. There was a time when the gipsy and brown-tail moths could have been exterminated had the proper measures been applied. That opportunity was neglected, with the result that despite the subsequent expenditure of millions of dollars we shall probably never be rid of those pests. The chestnut blight was neglected until it became so widely scattered that control was impossible, and all of our chestnut trees are doomed, which means the loss of millions of dollars. This was due to sheer neglect. Are we to lose our pines and pine-using industries in the same way?

The Federal Government will be asked to make an appropriation of $50,000 for this work this year. This is the minimum amount with which the task of suppression can be undertaken. The individual States will also be asked to do their share. Massachusetts, alone, has requested its legislature for an appropriation of $10,000 to meet this emergency. With so many States already affected, the problem is a national one, and everyone who is interested in saving the white and other five-leaved pines should at once request his Senators and Representative in Washington to secure this appropriation. He should also see that the proper authorities in his own State are given the money and power to cooperate to the fullest extent with the Federal authorities in the work of suppression.

INTERSTATE COMMITTEE FOR THE SUPPRESSION
OF THE PINE BLISTER RUST,
4 Joy Street, Boston, Mass.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. President, I desire to give notice that on Tuesday next, the 11th instant, I shall address the Senate on a legislative program.

COMMISSION ON GENERAL MINING LAWS.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The morning business is closed, and the calender, under Rule VIII, is in order.

The bill (S. 52) to provide for a commission to codify and suggest amendments to the general mining laws was announced as first in order on the calendar, and it was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a commission of three members, two of whom shall be lawyers of large experience in the practice of mining law and one a mining engineer who shall have had practical experience in the operation of mines.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the commission so appointed to prepare for the information and use of the President and Congress a tentative code of laws providing for the location, development, and disposition of mineral lands and mining rights in the lands of the United States, including the Territory of Alaska, as in the opinion of the commission are best adapted to existing conditions and will correct defects or supply deficiencies in existing general mining laws.

SEC. 3. That the commission shall hold public hearings in the principal mining centers in the western United States and Alaska; invite and receive suggestions and opinions bearing upon or relating to existing mining laws or desirable amendments thereof; and may also consider the laws and experience of other countries with respect to disposition and development of mines and minerals.

SEC. 4. That within one year after the passage of this act, at which time the said commission shall expire, it shall submit to the President full report as to its operations, conclusions, and recommendations, including in or transmitting with said report a tentative code of mineral laws, as provided in section 2 hereof, and within 30 days from receipt thereof the President shall transmit the same to Congress with his recommendations.

SEC. 5. That each of said commissioners shall receive a salary of $500 per month, and for the payment thereof and of the actual and necessary expenses of the commission, including traveling expenses, the sum of $25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, this bill is identical with one passed by the Senate at the last session of Congress. It has been unanimously concurred in by the Senate Committee on Public Lands. Unless there is some opposition manifested from some quarter, I shall not take the time of the Senate to speak further in relation to it.

The bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

It was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RECLAMATION OF ARID LANDS IN NEVADA.

The bill (S. 2519) to encourage the reclamation of certain arid lands in the State of Nevada, and for other purposes, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to grant to any citizen of the United States, or to any association of such citizens, a permit, which shall give the exclusive right, for a period not exceeding two years, to drill or otherwise explore for water beneath the surface of not exceeding 2,560 acres of unreserved, unappropriated, nonmineral, nontimbered public lands of the United States in the State of Nevada not susceptible of successful irrigation, at a reasonable cost, from any known available source of surface water supply.

SEC. 2. That such a permit shall be upon condition that the permittee shall begin operations for the development of underground waters within six months from the date of the permit and continue such operations with reasonable diligence until water has been discovered in the quantity hereinafter described or until the date of expiration of the permit.

SEC. 3. That upon establishing at any time within two years from the date of the permit to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior that underground waters in sufficient quantity to produce at a profit agricultural crops other than native grasses upon and less than 20 acres of land have been discovered and developed within the limits of the land embraced in any permit the said permittee shall be entitled to a patent for one-fourth of the land embraced in the permit, such area to be selected by the permittee in compact form according to the legal subdivisions of the public-land surveys if the land be surveyed, or to be surveyed at his expense under rules and regulations established by the Secretary of the Interior if located upon unsurveyed land.

SEC. 4. That the remaining area within the limits of the land embraced in any such permit shall thereafter be reserved from other disposition and may, within the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, be sold at public auction to citizens of the United States under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe and in such farm units, not less than 40 acres in area, as he may prescribe, to the highest bidder for cash or for amounts payable in annual installments not exceeding five.

SEC. 5. That the receipts obtained from the sale of lands under the provisions of section 4 hereof shall be paid into, reserved, and appropriated as a part of the reclamation fund created by the act of Congress approved June 17, 1902, known as the reclamation act, and after use thereof in the construction of reclamation works and upon return to the reclamation fund of any such moneys in the manner provided by the reclamation act and acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto 50 per cent of the amounts so utilized in and returned to the reclamation fund shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury after the expiration of each fiscal year to the State of Nevada, said moneys to be used by said State for the support of public schools or other educational institutions or for the construction of public improvements, or both, as the legislature of the State may direct.

SEC. 6. That all entries made and patents issued under the provisions of this act shall be subject to and contain a reservation to the United States of all the coal and other valuable minerals in the lands so entered and patented, together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same. The coal and other valuable mineral deposits in such lands shall be subject to disposal by the United States in accordance with the provisions of the coal and mineral land laws in force at the time of such disposal. Any person qualified to locate and enter the coal or other mineral deposits, or having the right to mine and remove the same under the laws of the United States, shall have the right at all times to enter upon the lands entered or patented, as provided by this act, for the purpose of prospecting for coal or other mineral therein, provided he shall not injure, damage, or destroy the permanent improvements of the entryman or patentee, and shall be liable to and shall compensate the entryman or patentee for all damages to the crops on such lands by reason of such prospecting. Any person who has acquired from the United States the coal or other mineral deposits in any such land, or the right to mine or remove the same, may reenter and occupy so much of the surface thereof as may be required for all purposes reasonably incident to the mining or removal of the coal or other minerals, first, upon securing the written consent or waiver of the homestead entryman or patentee; second, upon payment of the damages to crops or other tangible improvements to the owner thereof, where agreement may be had as to the amount thereof; or, third, in lieu of either of the foregoing provisions, upon the execution of a good and sufficient bond or undertaking to the United States for the use and benefit of the entryman or owner of the land, to secure the payment of such damages to the crops or tangible improvements of the entryman or owner, as may be determined and fixed in an action brought upon the bond or undertaking in a court of competent jurisdiction against the principal and sureties thereon, such bond or undertaking to be in form and in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior and to be filed with and approved by the register and receiver of the local land office of the district wherein the land is situate, subject to appeal to the Commissioner of the General Land Office: *Provided*, That all patents issued for the coal or other mineral deposits herein reserved shall contain appropriate notations declaring them to be subject to the provisions of this act with reference to the disposition, occupancy, and use of the surface of the land.

SEC. 7. That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to prescribe the necessary and proper rules and regulations and to do any and all things necessary to carry out and accomplish the purposes of this act.

Mr. TOWNSEND. Mr. President, as I understand, this is a novel proposition as to the disposition of the public lands, and I should like to ask the Senator in charge of the bill if this is a policy which could be adopted as to all of the public-land States of the Union?

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President, I am not prepared to say that the policy proposed by the bill should be adopted in all the public-land States. At the time this matter came before the Senate Committee on Public Lands, the bill as originally drawn included the public-land States; but conditions in the State of Nevada are really peculiar; they are different from the conditions existing in many of the other public-land States. The committee took the matter up with the Department of the Interior, and while the Department of the Interior favored this bill strongly with regard to the State of Nevada, on account of the peculiar conditions, as is shown in the report, it was recommended that the provisions of the bill be limited to the State of Nevada. I repeat, the conditions there are very peculiar. I think possibly there is less surface water in the State of Nevada than in any other State of the Union.

Mr. LODGE. Would the Senator from Nevada be willing to state what those conditions are?

Mr. PITTMAN. Yes, sir, with pleasure; if the Senator from Michigan has concluded his question.

Mr. TOWNSEND. I rose for the purpose of ascertaining what were the peculiarities of the conditions in Nevada which would render this bill an exception, and not a precedent that might hereafter be followed.

Mr. PITTMAN. I will take pleasure in stating them. In the State of Nevada there are 70,000,000 acres of land. Although 40 years or more have passed since that land was subjected to the homestead laws, the desert-land entries, the Carey Act, and the enlarged-homestead act, only about 4 per cent of that total land area of 70,000,000 acres has gone into private ownership. The reason why it has not gone into private ownership is because of a lack of water with which to irrigate the land. The reports of the Agricultural Department show that there are probably 15,000,000 acres of land in the valleys of the State of Nevada that consist of very rich soil, and where they have been able to place water upon that soil it has been exceedingly productive, but there are no large rivers in the State; there are only two or three streams or creeks of any magnitude. Those streams have been acquired, or, rather, the right to the use of the water has been acquired, for a great many years under the law of our State, which is the law of appropriation and use.

Long ago the people of our State had reached the limit of the development, so to speak, of surface water. There are, however, geological indications that under the surface of various portions of our State we shall discover artesian water. We have endeavored for years through Congress to obtain a sufficient appropriation to enable the Government, through its proper department, to prospect for such artesian water, but the effort has not apparently met with any favor. The largest appropriation that we have been able to obtain at any time has been $150,000 for the entire West, and that was also in combination with the measurement of water. Consequently there has been really no appropriation for this purpose.

We have in our State, outside of the forest reserves and all other reserves, 55,000,000 acres of unappropriated public lands, and we are informed by the Agricultural Department that probably from fifteen to eighteen million acres of those lands are splendid lands, and that they will furnish homes for a great many people if a water supply can be found. I am frank to say to you at the present time we see no hope of a water supply except from subterranean sources.

The Department of the Interior is not prepared, I believe, to offer any recommendation that the Government shall to any great extent prospect for this subterranean water. Therefore this bill, or a similar bill introduced at the last Congress, was unanimously reported favorably by the Committee on Public Lands of the Senate, and also unanimously reported favorably by the Committee on the Public Lands of the other House; that is, an identical bill, of which I obtained the introduction there, was so reported.

The Secretary of the Interior has written quite a long letter to the Public Lands Committee of the Senate regarding this measure, but I have seen fit only to take a small extract from it, which will partially answer the question of the Senator from Massachusetts. It reads as follows:

> The geographical situation of the State of Nevada, the absence of large streams or other large bodies of surface waters, the aridity or semiaridity of the soil, the other conditions peculiar to the State, fully warrant a special law designed to meet the situation and promote agricultural development. * * *

That is the conclusion of the Secretary of the Interior, after discussing the matter in his letter, and I do not believe that we have any real hope of peopling our State except through such means.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. PITTMAN. I do.

Mr. JONES. I want to ask the Senator whether or not the State of Nevada received a grant of sections 16 and 36, as in the case of other States?

Mr. PITTMAN. It did.

Mr. JONES. It received that land?

Mr. PITTMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. JONES. In this bill there is no limitation placed upon the price at which this land can be disposed of, is there?

Mr. PITTMAN. No; that will be left entirely to the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. JONES. As I understand, it is left to the legislature of the State of Nevada?

Mr. PITTMAN. Oh, no; the bill which I am discussing now is evidently a different bill from the one the Senator has in mind. This is a bill to encourage the development of subterranean waters in the State of Nevada.

Mr. JONES. I will ask the Senator to excuse me. I had another bill in mind.

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President, just one further word. I want to state to the Senate that we have to-day in our State more public land undisposed of than has any other State in the Union. I doubt if we will be able to dispose of it unless we can find subterranean waters to irrigate it, because it is of comparatively little value unless it is irrigated. Our State to-day is taxed enormously, and those taxes can not be reduced to any extent, if we are to maintain a form of State government, unless settlement in the State is encouraged and there is developed more taxable property to help bear the burden of these taxes. I sincerely insist that this is a very important matter for the people of our State.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I sincerely trust that the Senate will agree to the passage of this bill. The Senate will remember that in 1909 a bill passed Congress and was signed by the President, known as the enlarged homestead bill, authorizing a citizen of the United States to enter 320 acres of nonirrigable, nonmineral, and nontimbered land, the land to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior.

The waterfall in Nevada is hardly sufficient to make possible dry farming under the enlarged-homestead act to any great extent; therefore, the only practical way of cultivating at least 10,000,000 acres of land in the State of Nevada is by pumping the water from underground sources, and that is the object of the pending bill. I can not say that I have very much faith that it is going to be successful, knowing the watershed of Nevada and the water conditions in Nevada as I do. I doubt very much whether underground water will be found; but I do believe that we ought to give the people a chance to see if it is possible to discover and to develop underground water for the purpose of making farms upon lands which to-day are next to worthless. I hope that the bill will pass.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, the question addressed to the Senator from Nevada [Mr. PITTMAN] by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. TOWNSEND] is altogether pertinent; that is to say, as to why there should not be a general act applicable to all the public-land States covering this particular question. The only reason is that the necessity does not arise in many of the other States, perhaps in none of them, except in Nevada. Up to the present time, at least, no effort has been made to resort to subterranean sources of water supply in Montana. We are now applying electrical power to the raising of water from the streams of our State for the purpose of irrigation. In other States in the West, notably in the State of California—the Senator from California will probably confirm this statement—water is pumped from underground sources for the purpose of irrigation. It may be that eventually underground sources will be found in other States, but a comparison of most of the western States with the State of Nevada would show the truth of what was stated by the Senator from that State. Take my own State, for instance; it is watered by many large rivers and many bountiful streams, and they afford sources of supply when power is applied to the elevation of the water to a higher level; but the State of Nevada is not so bountifully supplied in that respect, and the people there are obliged accordingly to seek other sources. If there were any occasion for the application of such an act to the lands in the State of Montana I should be very glad to insist upon its being made general in its terms, but there seems to be no necessity at the present time for that, perhaps, outside of the State of Nevada.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President, the same necessity for legislation of this kind does not exist in the State of California. An abundance of subterranean water has been discovered in our State, and has been developed by individual enterprise; indeed, it has been a matter of the greatest surprise that so large a quantity of water could be developed from underground. Almost all of the great valleys in the State of California have been found to be natural reservoirs filled with water. A very great part of the water being used now for irrigation and other purposes has been developed from underground sources, and it has not been asked that any legislation of this kind be extended to California, because the expense of developing the water there is nothing like so great as it is in Nevada. I think the proposed legislation as applied to that State is entirely just, and I hope the bill will be passed.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. President, the Government could not do less, it seems to me, than the passage of this bill in aid of the marketing and disposal of its public domain in Nevada. Over three-fourths of the area of that State is in Government ownership. The Government is almost in the position of an absentee owner, without any particular interest in the State, and doing nothing whatever for its development beyond that portion which has been assigned to the State of Nevada out of the reclamation fund.

As my colleague has stated, there are but four rivers in that State. They would hardly be dignified by the name of rivers elsewhere. They rise in the mountains and sink in the desert; that is to say, their waters lie in the lower spaces of the desert in great lakes, where they are drunk up by the sun.

We have now practically exhausted those lakes. I say we have exhausted them because we have prevented the waters from reaching them, both by private irrigation projects and by Government irrigation projects; and yet we have only been able to put into private ownership something like 3,000,000 acres in that State out of a total of over 70,000,000 acres.

This bill simply offers a premium to the man who is willing to go to the work and expense of digging a well in order to find subterranean water. I understand that the expense of such a well is rarely less than $1,000, and oftentimes exceeds that amount. The Government might well be called upon to expend a very considerable amount of money in preparing this land for settlement. I think it is its duty, as proprietor of the land, to prepare it for settlement, and it is its duty to the State of Nevada to do it; but thus far we have not been able to prevail upon the Government to enter upon any extended scheme for the exploration and discovery of subterranean waters.

It seems to me, therefore, that this bill, which gives to an individual a right simply to explore for water, and, if he finds enough water, to acquire title to 2,500 acres of desert land now worthless, is an exceedingly reasonable bill.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I do not desire to delay this bill a moment. On the contrary, it is a rare pleasure to find a bill which does not call upon the Government to spend money for the benefit of some of the people which they ought to spend themselves. It is a rare pleasure to see a bill which simply opens the door to private enterprise and private energy to develop undeveloped lands. It is very gratifying to me to see such a bill, and I shall vote for it with the greatest possible pleasure.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, section 6 of the proposed bill provides for the reservation from the operating clause of the patent of "all the coal and other valuable minerals in the lands so entered and patented." I wish to inquire of the Senator from Nevada whether that reservation is broad enough, or is intended to be broad enough, to include veins of gold, silver, lead, and other metalliferous deposits?

Mr. PITTMAN. In line 25, at the bottom of page 3, in section 6, the bill says:

> The coal and other valuable mineral deposits in such lands shall be subject to disposal by the United States in accordance with the provisions of the coal and mineral land laws in force at the time of such disposal.

Mr. THOMAS. If it does include that class of deposits, I can foresee a great deal of complication and trouble arising from the attempt to prospect for valuable mineral deposits on these lands under the mining act of 1872, which is confined to lands upon the public domain, and which requires certain preliminary steps to be taken before the right to locate can be exercised.

I believe it would be very much better for the Government, for the prospector, and for the operator under the provisions of this bill, if there were no such exception; and I shall therefore offer an amendment to eliminate section 6 from the bill.

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President, before the Senator does that, I trust that he will consider the matter for a minute. This bill, as it was originally prepared by me, did not contain that reservation. When a similar bill was introduced in the House of Representatives, at my request, it met with serious opposition on the very ground that it might be used for the purpose of grabbing mineral lands. There was not the slightest chance on earth of passing such a bill through the House of Representatives if there was the slightest suspicion that the bill could be utilized for the purpose of acquiring mineral lands under the guise of obtaining agricultural lands. This reservation from all characters of agricultural entries is usual; and, without discussing the question whether or not it is a good provision, I must say that it is the policy of Congress, as I see it, not to permit the acquisition of any character of minerals through any agricultural entry.

In my opinion, if the Senator should carry such an amendment as that he would destroy the bill. It would subject it to a suspicion which I had not in mind at the time I originally introduced the bill, but which might very well be entertained. I certainly ask him to allow the bill to remain in the form in which it has been approved by the Public Lands Committees of both bodies and by the Department of the Interior.

Mr. THOMAS. Will the Senator please tell me how a citizen of the United States can exercise his right of acquiring a vein of gold, silver, lead, or other metalliferous deposit upon or within a 640-acre tract that is designed to reward the finder of water in the area which is included in his permit?

Mr. PITTMAN. I may answer, if the Senator will permit me, by saying that if a patent were granted for agricultural purposes, including the minerals, the prospector would be in exactly the same position with regard to that particular piece of land. Undoubtedly, if the minerals under the land are not exposed they are not subject to location either by the man who owns the surface right under this bill or by outside prospectors. In neither case are the minerals subject to location under the mining law; but the Government by this bill reserves those minerals. It segregates them from the lands primarily granted for agricultural purposes. I may say that while there is no discovery on the surface it is perfectly within the power of Congress at any time to grant a right of condemnation, if it sees fit, of a prospecting area.

Mr. THOMAS. I am aware, of course, of the effect of the measure in that it provides that the Government shall retain title to virtually everything except the surface of the ground and such rights as are inseparable from its use for agricultural purposes. It appears to me, however, that the practical operation of this section would be, and I think it ought to be, to confer upon the successful prospector for water the metalliferous deposits, if any, which may be within his ground. At the same time, if not excluded, it may prove a fruitful source of litigation. I think the bill would be a great deal better if these reservations did not appear, and if, as to land classified as agricultural land—because I presume that is the only land upon which these permits would be issued—the bill should provide for the acquisition of complete title to 640 acres as a reward for developing its subterranean water courses.

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President, I believe that a person who goes to the expense of prospecting for artesian water in the State of Nevada is entitled as a matter of right to everything which is contained in his land. I would favor that if I thought it would pass the bill; but I am confident that the inclusion of any such right in this grant would mean the destruction of the bill.

The matter stands in this way: We have been trying for years to obtain this character of legislation. Everyone seems to recognize that it is vital to the growth and success of our State. As far as the mineral development of our State is concerned, it has reached a high stage of development. It is today one of the greatest producers of gold and silver in the country. Our laws have taken care of that branch of our industries fairly well; but, as has been shown by the record here, the agricultural opportunities of our State have been neglected. The Senators from the Western States who have kindly supported this bill state that they do not need this legislation in their States, and I believe it is true; but we have not any opportunity that I can see at the present time to develop the further agricultural resources of our State except through the development of the subsurface waters.

I want to say, further, that this water will not be wasted upon that land. It is worthy of a great expense, because the record of the Agricultural Department discloses that the 15,000,000 acres of valley land in that State are rich in natural fertilizers, such as potash and nitrates and others fertilizers of that character. The record of the department discloses the fact that the arid lands of that State—lands which, prior to irrigation, were growing nothing but sagebrush and possibly a little grass—by placing water thereon now raise from 5 to 7 tons of alfalfa to the acre. It is not only a matter of great value to our State, but it is a matter of great value to the country, in the increasing of the production of foodstuffs.

I know that the Senator is interested in the passage of this bill. I know that his knowledge of western conditions leads him at this time to look to the production of the metals that may underlie that ground. I say to him, however, that if these minerals are disclosed on the surface of the ground, the ground is not subject to this bill. If they are not disclosed on the surface of the ground, still the Government desires to prevent any fraud on the Government in the acquisition of this land under the guise of entering it for agricultural purposes, while at the same time it may be to acquire large bodies of coal or other valuable minerals that are apparently concealed under the surface, but are known to the entryman.

As I have said before, I think the entryman should have whatever is in his land; but I assure the Senator, from having studied this question, from the experience I have had in the House with this bill, from the expressions by the leaders of both sides of the House of Representatives, that I believe if the Senator's amendment carries the bill will die; and I certainly would rather have what I can get for the people of our State than to stand here on a technical question trying to get more, with the probability of losing all.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I am quite as anxious as any Member of this body can be to vote for any measure which will promote the agricultural interests of the great State of Nevada, with whose conditions I am somewhat familiar. I am conscious of the existence of every fact which has been stated by the Senator in explanation of the appearance of section 6 in the

bill. Ordinarily, I should not feel like interposing any objection whatever to the form or the substance of the measure, and I would not do so now if it were not for the fact that this is but one of the many instances to be presented for our consideration in which the national governmental activities are going to be increased and enlarged within the area of the public-land States in such a way as ultimately to deprive us largely, if not entirely, of the right of local self-government.

I never have been impressed with the notion that because a measure represents all that can possibly be secured, it, for such reason, should not be opposed. I think that this bill, as drawn, is in line with a scheme of legislation that I regard as highly injurious to the State which I in part represent on this floor, and I am not willing to see enacted into law any bill, however meritorious it may be, which contains what seems to me a wrong principle without at least entering my protest against it.

Here is a measure that is of the most beneficent character. It is designed to, and I think it will, reclaim large bodies of land in the State of Nevada which to-day, as the Senator says, are of no material use to anybody. Until recently there were no exceptions of any importance to agricultural patents. It has been the policy of this Government, and it is the right policy, to give to the citizens of the United States who take advantage of the privileges of the land laws, and who acquire title by observing the requirements of those laws, the land in every particular, in fee simple, without any reservation whatever.

Our country has prospered, Mr. President, and grown—indeed, there is no such precedent in the history of mankind—under the beneficent results and influences of this wise land legislation. But a new spirit has come over the dreams of the people, and the Government, in imitation of monarchies, is establishing its permanent control, eo ipso, over the mineral contents of all the lands undisposed of within the boundaries of the Nation. In this instance it is proposed to encourage the agricultural development of land, and it ought to be, by granting the individual or association which expends his or its money for that purpose, virtually a title to the surface of the ground, and whatever may be in that land of any mineral value whatever is reserved by the act of Government with the right to give to others an opportunity to go upon the premises and explore and prospect for it. I can readily see how that is going to breed many evils and difficulties which will, perhaps, more than offset the benefits that may be conferred upon the State through the operation of this law.

If it should so happen, and such things have occurred in the West, that valuable deposits of ore should be found within the immediate vicinity of any of the areas conveyed by the Government under the operation of this law, the attraction and the consequent excitement would inevitably result in overrunning the premises, which, so far as the surface is concerned, subject to this right of exploration have been conferred upon the successful seeker for subterranean watercourses. Questions will arise as to the extent to which that surface can be disturbed in Nevada in the wild rush to secure that which the Government has reserved and wants and expects to bestow upon other seekers after minerals.

I think this section ought to go out. I am not vain enough to suppose that my views are the views of a majority of this Chamber, because I have observed with some degree of dread that the so-called conservation policy of the Government, by means of which millions of acres of the public domain are to be forever withheld from the jurisdiction of the State where they are located, is increasingly active, notwithstanding the protests of some of the States which are thereby affected.

I shall not insist upon a roll call upon my amendment, but I want the opportunity myself to be recorded, as far as my objections will record it, against the section which withholds the great part of the values of the land from the man who has taken chances and made it productive.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I wish to ask the Senator from Nevada [Mr. PITTMAN] what the present condition of the reclamation fund is.

Mr. PITTMAN. I beg to say that the reclamation fund is very low, and in fact unless it receives assistance from some such source as is provided in this bill and other sources the Government is liable to find itself in a position of suffering a failure of a great many reclamation projects.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I was one of the representatives from the eastern part of our country who took an active interest in and supported as vigorously as I could that great project, but I have thought from some things that have come to my attention that it was not being carried out as successfully as we had hoped it would be.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Hampshire yield to the Senator from California?

Mr. GALLINGER. I do.

Mr. WORKS. I think I may give the Senator from New Hampshire some information respecting the reclamation fund. There is no money now for carrying out any new projects. All the money now and probably for the next 17 years will be needed for the purpose of completing projects already under way. I have that information directly from the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. GALLINGER. I made the inquiry, Mr. President, for the reason that section 5 provides that 50 per cent of the amounts that are derived from the operation of this bill shall be paid into the reclamation fund, and then one-half of that shall be diverted to the support of public schools and other public uses in Nevada. That provision in the bill attracted my attention, especially when it is considered in connection with the next bill on the calendar reported by the Senator from Nevada [Mr. PITTMAN], which proposes to give one-tenth of the entire area of the State of Nevada to the public schools. That certainly is a very sweeping and startling proposition, and when that is reached I presume it will be discussed.

It occurs to me that in this bill the money that is raised should go to the reclamation fund, and not a part of it be diverted to the purpose of education, however worthy that purpose may be, thus recouping the reclamation fund, which seems to be practically exhausted.

I have been sometimes surprised, Mr. President, to hear Senators from the public-land States say that all the public lands ought to be given over to their States, asserting that they belong to those States. I have combated that idea in a modest way heretofore, holding to the view that those lands are the lands of the people of this country, not of the inhabitants of the particular State where the lands are located. But notwithstanding that I am in favor of a liberal policy toward a a State situated as is Nevada.

I am in favor of the general purposes of this bill. I think it is in the main good legislation, and I only rose for the purpose of saying that I am afraid the Senator from Nevada is asking too much for the educational institutions of his State. Of course we want to build up the schools and colleges in Nevada as we do in other parts of the country, but we ought not to overreach in the matter.

The proposition in the next bill is particularly what attracted my attention. Nevada has 70,000,000 acres of public land, and the proposition is to give 10,000,000 of it to the State to be used for educational purposes.

Mr. President, I think it would be wise if the Senator would allow the provision that one-half the money derived from the operation of the bill shall be passed over to the State for educational purposes to go out of the bill, and let the whole amount go into the reclamation fund.

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Hampshire yield to the Senator from Nevada?

Mr. GALLINGER. I yield.

Mr. PITTMAN. I wish to call the attention of the Senator to the language. From the remarks of the Senator it would appear that he believes this money is to be divided originally between the reclamation fund and the State. If he will read it carefully, he will see that all the proceeds go, first, to the reclamation fund, and that it remains in the reclamation fund until a project is completed and the Government has been reimbursed. After that has taken place it is divided between the State and the Government.

Mr. GALLINGER. I will ask the Senator from Nevada if he does really believe, in view of what already has happened in regard to this matter of reimbursement to the Government, that there will be any reimbursement in this case?

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President, of course I am not sufficiently familiar with the details of these projects to go into them; but admitting that the Senator is right, and he has given this subject a great deal of study, admitting that there will never be any drawback to the State—and it is very possible—I think that the carrying on of the great scheme of irrigation that has been laid out will utilize all the money, and that it will never come back to the State, except in improvements and the reduction of the costs of these projects, then the contention of the Senator that the provision means nothing is correct. There is, however, a possibility of their being a surplus. In other words, the provision says if something happens which the Senator does not believe ever will happen, then the State will get 50 per cent of the benefit of it.

Personally I am inclined to agree with the Senator that the proviso is of little benefit to the State. I think that the State

will be compelled to look to other sources for the support of its public schools. I will take that matter up, if the Senator desires, on the next bill, providing for a grant of 7,000,000 acres to our State.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I have no desire to have the Senator waste any time in the discussion of this matter. I simply wanted to ascertain the facts as to the condition of the reclamation fund. I will ask the Senator how liberal the provisions were that were made in the original act relating to the public schools of Nevada. I suppose there was a grant of land of very considerable magnitude made at that time. Was there not?

Mr. PITTMAN. Strange to say, there was not. The peculiar situation in regard to the State of Nevada is this: The Government, through Congress, established a policy with regard to the public-land States in relation to their schools and other public works. Every public-land State has been granted in land over twice as much as the State of Nevada; some of them three times as much. In addition to those grants of twice as much as to the State of Nevada and three times as much, there has been a money grant, consisting of 5 per cent of the proceeds of the sale of all the public lands by the Government, which, added to the other percentages, means that the least liberally treated public-land State has received over 12 per cent of the public lands within the State, while the most generously treated of the public-land States have received over 20 per cent.

Now, Nevada is not asking for a change of policy established by the Government with regard to public land. It is not asking that it be enlarged or extended. It is simply asking that it be treated under the policies and practices of the Government on an equality with the least liberally treated public-land State. That is all we are asking.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I can readily see whether it was just legislation or not, that some of the public-land States containing a population very much in excess of that of Nevada would need more money for educational purpose than the State of Nevada. I have no disposition to oppose any legislation that will be of benefit to the present population of the State, the present children of the State, and the future population which we hope Nevada will have. I am looking forward to the time when Nevada will be a great State, provided that legislation along the lines of this bill is not halted, and I do not want to halt it.

Mr. President, I have a very great desire to see the reclamation project a success. I gave it some study at its inception, and I have watched its progress up to the present time. I have come to the conclusion that the funds of the Government have not been wisely used in very many cases. I have also come to the conclusion that so far as reimbursement on the part of those benefited is concerned it will be of very little account. But, notwithstanding that, I want to see the work go on. I want to see the arid and semiarid lands of this great country reclaimed because we will need them in the future. I would be the last man in this body to place any unreasonable obstruction in the path of legislation on the subject. That being the case, Mr. President, I will withhold any further objection to the bill and let it pass, as far as I am concerned, without obstruction, notwithstanding my opinion remains unchanged as to the wisdom of dividing the fund as is proposed.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, it seems to me that the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] is mistaken in regard to the return of this reclamation fund. I presume there have been some failures. I know there have been. It is natural that we should expect in carrying out the reclamation law that there would be mistakes made, but I am satisfied in regard to several projects with which I am personally familiar that the Government is going to get back every dollar that has been invested in them.

I feel a little jealous of the reclamation fund, and that is one reason why I do not like one of the provisions of this bill. Section 5 provides, as the Senator from New Hampshire said, that one-half of the money that accrues to the Government by virtue of the bill shall, after it has once passed through the reclamation fund, be returned to the State of Nevada. There is no such provision applying to the other public lands of the United States. I do not, myself, see why there should be a different provision in regard to the public lands of Nevada in the money that comes from the sale of public lands than in regard to any other State.

The Senator from Nevada, I rather gain from what he says, is of the opinion, as expressed by the Senator from New Hampshire, that this fund never would be returned, and that consequently there would be nothing to turn over to the State of Nevada. If it should turn out that that is true, then the Senator certainly could not object to striking from the bill the provision which undertakes to turn over money to the State of Nevada that under his idea never could be turned over anyway.

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Nevada?

Mr. NORRIS. I yield to the Senator for a question. I hope the Senator will not——

Mr. PITTMAN. I wanted to ask the Senator a question right in this connection.

Mr. NORRIS. All right, I shall be very glad to have the Senator interrogate me.

Mr. PITTMAN. While I believe that the development of these great projects will require all the money that can be raised, not only from the projects, but from such sources as are provided in bills of this character, it is very problematical as to whether there will be any surplus after the completion of those projects. I certainly think that our State is entitled to half of that surplus after it has been applied to the completion of the projects, and if there is even a chance that there will be a surplus I feel that I am justified in asking that in the division of that surplus, after it has served its purpose with regard to the project, our State shall have half of it. It not only may be applied to the school fund, but to other institutions.

The Senator wanted to know if this was special legislation in regard to Nevada. I want to say it is not. Permit me to say that the general leasing bill which passed the other House last year contained this exact provision, and it was placed in the bill by the Public Lands Committee of the House because it was in accord with the policy established by the House general leasing bill. I want also to say that every public-land State, as I recollect, has had special legislation of this character. Such legislation provided that the Government should divide with the State proceeds of sales of public lands, giving the State 5 per cent of such proceeds. Such a law was generally passed on the admission of a State into the Union. California did not have that provision when it was admitted, but 10 years later a bill passed Congress giving to California 5 per cent of the proceeds of the sales of the public domain from that date on; and not only that, but an appropriation bill was also passed to pay back to California 5 per cent of the proceeds of all public lands sold since the admission of California as a State and up to the time of the passage of the 5 per cent bill. There is unlimited precedent for this character of legislation.

Let me say to the Senator that the reason this bill is in its present form is because it embodies the policy that was adopted at last session of Congress by the Public Lands Committee of the other House and by the House itself. In accordance with that policy, I included it in the bill at this time. That was the real reason.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, the question of the Senator from Nevada is a very short one, and I will undertake to answer it. In the first place, the precedent, which he says was established in the general leasing bill, never became a law and is not a law now. In the next place, if it had become a law, it would have applied, by its terms, to all of the lands leased, regardless of the State in which they might be located. This bill provides that only the public lands in the State of Nevada shall, after they have been sold, have the proceeds placed in the reclamation fund; and after such proceeds have once been used, instead of being returned to the reclamation fund 50 per cent of them shall be turned over to the State of Nevada. The balance of the reclamation fund is made up by the sale of the public lands of the various States wherever there are any public lands and paid into the reclamation fund. When once used it is used over again; it becomes a revolving fund. There is not any of the balance of the reclamation fund that is turned back to the States where the land reclaimed is located. Why there should be a provision as to Nevada that the proceeds from the sale of public lands should be divided between the State and the reclamation fund, when no such division takes place elsewhere, is more than I can say. It does not seem to me to be fair.

In the next place, the effect of this legislation will be to seriously diminish the amount of money in the reclamation fund, a fund that is already too small. It seems to me that provision as to the sale of public lands in Nevada ought to be the same as it is regarding the sale of public lands in Utah or in Nebraska or in South Dakota or in any other State where such lands might be located.

Mr. GALLINGER and Mr. PITTMAN addressed the Chair.

Mr. NORRIS. I yield first to the Senator from New Hampshire and shall then yield to the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. GALLINGER. I merely wish to make an inquiry. I take it that this is not in itself a very important matter so far as

the amount of money involved is concerned; but if the pending bill is passed in its present form will it not be used as a precedent for dividing the reclamation fund in other bills relating to other States?

Mr. NORRIS. Certainly.

Mr. GALLINGER. That is my fear.

Mr. NORRIS. If the reclamation fund is to be divided, then it ought to be divided everywhere. This will establish a precedent that will make it fair to divide it elsewhere.

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President——

Mr. NORRIS. I will yield in just a moment.

First answering the Senator's suggestion in regard to the disposition of the proceeds of the public lands, as provided for in the leasing bill, I will say that was a provision for a new fund. The reclamation act had made no provision for acquiring money for the reclamation fund from any source, except from the sale of public lands, but when the leasing bill was under consideration, as it passed the other House and as it was reported by the Senate committee to this body, it was thought that it would be a good thing to add to that fund. It was not provided that the proceeds from the sale of public lands in the different States should be divided, but there was provided an additional fund. That act divided the money that was paid for leasing between the States and the reclamation fund. So, as a matter of fact, instead of diminishing the reclamation fund, it increased it, while this bill takes it away from the reclamation fund.

I think the bill ought to be amended by striking from section 5 all of the section after the word "act" in line 9. I will now yield to the Senator from Nevada, if he wishes to ask another question.

Mr. PITTMAN. I simply want to say that the general leasing bill did deal with the public domain of the country. It dealt with various characters of mining material and attempted to dispose of them. The Government did set a precedent by granting a portion of the proceeds of the sale of the public domain to the public-land States, excepting Nevada.

Mr. NORRIS. But the Senator from Nevada does not claim, does he, that in making provision for a reclamation fund there was a division between the States in the reclamation fund of the proceeds from the sale of public lands?

Mr. PITTMAN. There never was any provision that I recollect in the reclamation act for the turning in of the proceeds of the sales of public lands to the reclamation fund, except with regard to the lands within the project to be directly benefited. The land that is being dealt with by this bill is not land within any irrigation project; it is outside, you will remember.

Mr. NORRIS. Any new project would be outside of any other project. This is an irrigation project.

Mr. PITTMAN. It is not an irrigation project.

Mr. NORRIS. It is a plan to irrigate public lands of the United States by pumping on them artesian water, instead of by diverting the water from streams. That is the only difference.

Mr. PITTMAN. It is not an irrigation project that derives any benefit from the irrigation fund in which you attempt to place this money; that is the distinction.

Mr. NORRIS. No; but the proceeds of it come from the sales of public land, and the irrigation fund is made up mostly—entirely, I believe—of money that comes from the sale of land not originally included in any irrigation project. That is the way the fund originated.

Mr. PITTMAN. I do not understand the Senator's construction of the law.

Mr. NORRIS. Originally all of the money in the fund came from that source. Of course, when, later on, public land was irrigated and sold by the Government to private irrigators, that money was turned into the fund the same as the money that came in from public land which was located a thousand miles away from any irrigation project.

Mr. PITTMAN. I consent to the amendment.

Mr. NORRIS. I thank the Senator.

Mr. FALL. Mr. President——

Mr. NORRIS. If the Senator will permit me, I desire formally to offer the amendment to strike out, in section 5, all after the word "act," in line 9.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There is a prior amendment pending.

Mr. NORRIS. I was not aware of that fact.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. THOMAS] to strike out section 6.

Mr. TOWNSEND. Mr. President, I do not understand that the Senator in charge of the bill consents to the amendment of the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. PITTMAN. No; no.

Mr. TOWNSEND. That is the pending motion, I understand.

Mr. PITTMAN. I oppose the amendment of the Senator from Colorado, but I will not oppose the amendment of the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. TOWNSEND. I understand, however, that the amendment of the Senator from Colorado is now before the Senate.

Mr. PITTMAN. I am opposed to that.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment of the Senator from Colorado is the pending amendment.

Mr. FALL. Mr. President, I had not intended to say anything upon this bill, and, the Senator in charge of the bill having consented to have stricken from the bill a portion of section 5, I shall make no objection to such action; but I think that this body is going to be compelled to treat with this matter at a very early date, and in a very radical way. The review board under the Reclamation Service, as I understand, will submit a report to the Congress of the United States in a short time, and from my knowledge of the reclamation projects and of the method of conducting the reclamation work, I think, sir, that I can safely say that instead of there being any money returned when these projects are finished, including all the reclamation fund, the 5 per cent derived from the sale of public lands, and the funds derived from all other sources, including the payments which are supposed to be made by individuals under each project for the project itself, we are going to find ourselves in the position of being at least 25 per cent short; in other words, granting that every project was completed and that every owner under every project had paid the full amount of the cost assessed per acre against his land, including the 5 per cent from the sales of all public lands turned into the reclamation fund, and including all other sources of revenue, you will find that, instead of being in a position to return any portion of the $20,000,000 loaned by the Government to the reclamation fund, that fund will be 25 per cent short of being self-supporting. This, I think, I can safely say now. Granting, for illustration, that the total amount expended on the reclamation projects up to date has been $100,000,000 and that every dollar of revenue from every possible source has been turned back into the Treasury, including the amount per acre assessed against the owners or holders under the reclamation projects, instead of there being $100,000,000 you would only have $75,000,000 in the Treasury. I think the reports generally or an investigation by this body will show that to be the fact; and that is upon the basis, Mr. President, of the lowest estimate of $30 per acre for one project, and from that up to $85 and $90 per acre charged against the owners on other projects.

Under one project I know that the board's report will show a necessary assessment against land, not public land but land in private ownership, land having water rights 300 years old from a certain source, which water rights were surrendered to the Government by a contract between the owners and that Government under which there should be a fixed charge against those lands, under a primary contract that a certain amount per acre should be paid by the owners of those lands. The owners of the lands, then in cultivation, lands to secure the title to which this Government paid a foreign Government $10,000,000 seventy years ago; lands, as I have said, in cultivation, in private ownership, and having prior water rights, entered into a contract with the Reclamation Service by which it was guaranteed that the cost should not be more than $40 per acre, which they agreed to pay, and they were persuaded—and I shall produce the documentary evidence when necessary—that they might secure their water rights from the Government by the construction and operation of this particular project at less than $40 per acre by agreeing to pay the actual cost, it being fixed at a maximum amount, namely, $40 per acre. So, under representations from the Reclamation Service the owners of land under this particular project altered their contracts and agreed to pay the actual cost, and yet there is now being assessed against those people $85 per acre against lands which they owned and for which they had water rights. Furthermore, the Government of the United States, by legal proceedings, had prior to this time forfeited the rights of private individuals after $150,000 had been paid or expended by those individuals upon this identical project, and took over without compensation all the property of the parties, which it forfeited, and proceeded to construct this irrigation project itself for the purpose of carrying out its treaty obligations with a foreign country.

Mr. President, in pursuance of this general policy the Government forfeited, as I have said, rights acquired under the laws of the United States by individuals, or a corporation organized to carry out the purposes of irrigating these particular lands. Under a contract between this corporation and the individual

water-right owners, to whom I now refer, they were to secure perpetually water rights free, costing them nothing per acre, paying simply an annual charge for the carrying of the water. The great Government of the United States stepped in to carry out its treaty obligations and turned over to the Reclamation Service the construction of this great irrigation enterprise, with the result that, instead of obtaining their water rights for nothing, these people are compelled to surrender their water rights without compensation to the Government of the United States and to agree to pay $40 per acre for water to be used upon their lands, the title to which had descended to them for hundreds of years and the title to the water of which had descended to them from time immemorial. They were persuaded then, as I have said, to agree that they would pay the costs assessed against them per acre in this enterprise under written statements and estimates, that by so doing they would save something out of the $40 per acre which they had just agreed to pay, and now they are confronted with their contract and a demand that they shall pay into the reclamation fund $85 per acre.

I say to you, Mr. President, with sorrow, that the reclamation policy of the United States is an absolute failure, in my judgment. Upon some projects there may have been a measure of success, but farmers in my portion of the country can not pay $85 per acre for water and live.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President, I should like to ask——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. FALL. I yield.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I should like to ask the Senator if, in addition to that $85 per acre, it is not provided that the annual charge shall be kept up?

Mr. FALL. Certainly, sir; and the estimate made originally included the necessary drainage of the land. Now, aside from the general cost of the project, they are confronted with the proposition that, with the construction of this project and the use of the waters under the project, as engineered and carried out by the Reclamation Service, they are going to be charged with from two and a half to seven millions of dollars for the drainage of their lands.

Mr. President, I am now addressing myself to the Senate upon this subject for this reason: I say to you that when this cost-review report comes in it is going to be apparent to the Congress of the United States, in my judgment, that radical legislation of some character must be enacted to save the reclamation projects and to assist in the development of our great country in the West.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. FALL. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. GALLINGER. Will the Senator again state to what report he refers?

Mr. FALL. It is the cost-review report. A committee was appointed by the department, as I understand, to review the costs of all these reclamation projects, and it is preparing a report for submission to Congress, which I understand will be in within a few days.

Mr. President, I have given great consideration to this subject. My people are very seriously interested in it, as are the people of the arid West generally. I say to you frankly, sir, that I can see no method by which the reclamation projects can be completed in justice to the people holding lands under them except by providing funds which will complete those projects from other sources than those of a charge against the people themselves using water and the sale of the public lands.

Mr. President, in the suburbs of Washington or Chicago or New York it is possible that a man so fortunately situated as to be the owner of a piece of improved property on which he is conducting truck farming, intensive farming, with a market at his door for everything that he can raise, might be able to make a living for himself and his family, if there were no interest to pay, upon land priced at $150 an acre. These lands of which I speak particularly were worth, before this irrigation project was inaugurated, sir, as much money as they can be sold for now, and more, because there is saddled upon them an indebtedness of $85 per acre.

My own judgment is, as I say, after mature consideration, that other funds must be provided. The farmers under these projects to-day can not make a living and pay the cost to the Government, although under a majority of the projects they are not paying the Government for their lands, but are simply repaying to the Government the actual cost per acre for the delivery of water to them. As I say, this runs in some instances—in only one, I believe—as low as $30 per acre for water. In others, and in the majority of instances, the cost is much higher. In Arizona, for instance, under the great project which has just been completed, those people were told that they would never have to pay more than $30 per acre for water, and yet there is assessed against them now an indeterminate sum, with a minimum of $65 per acre, which they will be compelled to pay.

There is a great public domain yet existing, belonging to the people of the United States, located in the arid States of the West—Colorado, Nebraska, Nevada, and the other States, New Mexico and Arizona. The greater portion of this domain is absolutely useless for anything except grazing purposes, and never can be used for any other purpose than that of grazing stock. It is possible that a plan may be worked out by which the Congress of the United States will enable those States to be settled by stock homesteaders. When you undertake to limit them in ownership to 640 acres of that dry, arid, grazing land, you place upon one who is so unfortunate as to secure the title a liability and not an asset. It is impossible upon 640 acres for any family or any man to make a living where it requires from 30 to 60 acres per cow for grazing.

This is, of course, well known to all those from the arid section of the country. That land can be disposed of in tracts of, say, 4,000 acres for grazing homesteads at a price which will place money in the Treasury of the United States, which money can be used to complete these irrigation projects without taxing the people generally in the United States for assistance. In my judgment some policy of this character must be worked out, because the lands under the projects as they are being completed can never pay them. I know lands the titles to which have been owned, as I said, from time immemorial, which will be surrendered; and what are you going to do with them? You will never be able to recolonize those lands unless you bring in Belgians or southern Italians or foreigners of some kind. The American will not do it; and you might as well understand that the American is not a truck farmer, and never will be. We have been doing business on too great a scale.

It may be that in our socialistic state to come 50 years from now, or possibly in less time, if it ever does come, the American may consent to be placed on an equality with those people who cultivate 1, 2, or 3 acres; that the American may consent to see his wife and children working with a hoe to make a living. That time has not come yet, however; and when that time does come these millions and millions of acres of arid land in the West can not be so worked under any system. There is no water for irrigation. They are only useful and can only be used, aside from the mineral wealth which may underlie the surface, for stock grazing of some character. By working out a comprehensive plan for the disposition of these lands, limiting the number of acres which any one person may acquire, but allowing him to acquire a sufficient number of acres to justify him in placing upon the lands 200 to 300 or 400 head of cattle, with that number of cattle the settler can make a living for himself and educate his children. He can do it with nothing less.

What are you going to do with the land? The report of the Secretary of the Interior, printed and published at this session of Congress, shows that in the administration of the public lands of the United States the receipts total approximately five millions of dollars for this year and the disbursements three millions of dollars. If you will examine that report, however, you will discover that in the receipts are included one and a half million dollars for the Indian lands, which form no part of the general land fund, which go directly to the Indians, and that the disbursements to the Indian fund are not included in the disbursements, and that, as a matter of fact, the showing of receipts above disbursements is about $500,000. I will undertake to show to this body that instead of there being any net receipts in the administration of the public lands of the United States, including the sale of minerals, phosphates, oils, coal, and other minerals, the administration of the public lands of the United States is costing now, and has for years cost the people of the United States, from 6 to 10 cents per acre more than has ever been received from them.

If the 5 per cent paid into the reclamation fund were based upon net receipts, and the reclamation fund were to be charged with any liabilities, the reclamation fund would owe money instead of receiving 5 per cent, because there are no net proceeds. These are facts which at the proper time I shall present to this body. The figures are taken from the reports of the Interior Department itself. I am sorry to say, sir, that you may appoint an investigating committee to-day and may ask of the Interior Department information upon some of the propositions which I have advanced—for instance, as to the cost per acre of the administration of the public lands to-day in the United States—and they can not answer your question,

and they will admit it. Therefore it has been necessary to go, for instance, to the Department of Justice, where the contests upon public land, mining claims, etc., are conducted, and endeavor to obtain from their records the cost of those contests, because in no instance do you find them upon the books of the Interior Department.

In passing I may remark, Mr. President, that while I will not say the figures as to the public lands in the report of the Secretary of the Interior are padded, by mistake they show a balance of $2,000,000, when under his own figures they should show only $500,000; that he does not report, because it is not in his department, the fact that in the administration of the forest reserves of the United States, which form a part of this great public domain, and the most valuable part which we have remaining, even in the administration of the forest reserves the Agricultural Department shows a shortage of $2,000,000 last year.

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Nevada?

Mr. FALL. I do.

Mr. PITTMAN. I rose simply to ask the Senator from New Mexico if he would be willing to postpone his discussion on this part of the subject, so that we might get a vote on the bill before 2 o'clock?

Mr. FALL. I have no desire to prevent the disposition of the bill, Mr. President. I should have voted for the Senator's bill without the elimination of any part of section 5. I do not think it would have done him a particle of good; but at the same time, differing from the Senator from New Hampshire, I would have liked to see a precedent established.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. THOMAS] to strike out section 6 of the bill.

The amendment was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS], which the Secretary will state.

The SECRETARY. On page 3, line 9, after the word "act," the Senator from Nebraska proposes to strike out the comma and the remainder of the section down to the period.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, may I ask that the Secretary state what it is proposed to strike out?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the amendment in full.

The SECRETARY. On page 3, line 9, after the word "act," it is proposed to strike out the following words:

> And after use thereof in the construction of reclamation works and upon return to the reclamation fund of any such moneys in the manner provided by the reclamation act and acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto 50 per cent of the amounts so utilized in and returned to the reclamation fund shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury after the expiration of each fiscal year to the State of Nevada, said moneys to be used by said State for the support of public schools or other educational institutions or for the construction of public improvements, or both, as the legislature of the State may direct.

Mr. BORAH rose.

Mr. PITTMAN. I will state to the Senator from Idaho that I have agreed to that amendment, which was debated for quite a while.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the next bill on the calendar.

The bill (S. 2520) granting to the State of Nevada 7,000,000 acres of land in said State for the use and benefit of the public schools of Nevada and the State university of the State of Nevada was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMOOT. Let that bill go over, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

LANDS IN NEVADA.

The bill (S. 898) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to designate certain tracts of land in the State of Nevada upon which continuous residence shall not be required under the homestead laws was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The Secretary read the bill, as follows:

> *Be it enacted, etc.*, That whenever the Secretary of the Interior shall find that any tracts of land in the State of Nevada subject to entry under the act to provide for an enlarged homestead, approved February 19, 1909, do not have upon them a sufficient supply of water suitable for domestic purposes as would make continuous residence upon the lands possible, he may, in his discretion, designate such tracts of land, not to exceed in the aggregate 2,000,000 acres, and thereafter they shall be subject to entry under this act without the necessity of residence: *Provided*, That in such event the entryman on any such entry shall in good faith cultivate not less than one-eighth of the entire area of the entry during the second year, one-fourth during the third year, and one-half during the fourth and fifth years after the date of such entry, and that after entry and until final proof the entryman shall reside within such distance of said land as will enable him to successfully farm the same.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I wish to call the Senate's attention to the fact that if the bill becomes a law and provides for one-eighth of the entire area of the entry to be cultivated during the second year, one-fourth during the third year, and one-half during the fourth and fifth years after the date of the entry, the entryman will find it impossible to successfully comply with the law. I want also to call the attention of the Senator from Nevada to the fact that the enlarged-homestead law of February 19, 1909, applied only to the State of Utah. Since the passage of that law there has been a similar law made applicable to the State of Idaho. It was found that it was impossible to cultivate as large a percentage of the land as the law required. In order that dry farming may be a success, the lands have to be summer fallowed; and this bill requires during the fourth and fifth years cultivation of 160 acres and that the other 160 acres should be summer fallowed.

Now, there is not a piece of land of 320 acres in Nevada that can be entered under this bill which could possibly be so cultivated and summer fallowed. For the same reason, when the three-year homestead bill was under consideration, and later became a law, there was an amendment to the bill reducing the cultivation required by the enlarged-homestead act one-half, or making it during the second year one-sixteenth, during the third one-eighth, and during the fourth and fifth years one-quarter.

I wish to say to the Senator that I believe that if the bill is passed it ought to be passed with this amount of cultivation required, and no more. If the bill passes as it has been reported I will assure the Senator from Nevada that the entryman will never get a title to the land. That was so obvious, as I said, when we had under consideration the three-year homestead bill, that the amendment was not opposed from any source.

I believe myself this bill, if it passes, ought to have the amendments suggested by me made to it. As far as I am concerned, I am sufficiently interested in the future success of Nevada and the settling of that State by people interested in her agricultural development that I do not want to sit here and allow a bill to pass which I know will be of no assistance to the people of Nevada.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The hour of two o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, Senate bill 381.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 381) to declare the purpose of the people of the United States as to the future political status of the people of the Philippine Islands and to provide a more autonomous government for those islands.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, on yesterday I made a request for the insertion in the RECORD of a letter from Hon. R. W. AUSTIN, a Member of the House of Representatives, on the question of the Philippines. The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] inquired of me if there was any attack in the letter upon the present administration of affairs in the Philippine Islands, and I said that I had glanced over the letter and was satisfied there was none. Unfortunately I had not read the letter carefully. I now wish to apologize to the Senator from Nebraska for having made a statement that is not borne out by the facts. There are several matters in the letter that I think might well have been objected to by the Senator from Nebraska. Yet, had it been objected to I could have read the letter into the RECORD as it now appears if I had so chosen to do. It was an inadvertence on my part in stating what I did, which I regret.

I have spoken to the Senator from Nebraska about the matter, and while there are several things that I think might well be taken from the letter, if it is to remain in the permanent RECORD, the Senator expressed satisfaction if I would ask that on page 726, in the first column, commencing on the eighth line from the bottom: "The Governor General, the other part of the lawmaking and appointing machine," and so forth, including the balance of that paragraph, shall be stricken from the permanent RECORD, as it is an attack upon the present Delegate from the Philippines. I ask unanimous consent that that be stricken from the permanent RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BROUSSARD in the chair). Without objection, it will be stricken from the RECORD.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, the action taken by the Senator from New Hampshire is entirely satisfactory. I deplore the fact that the letter should have found a place in the RECORD without an opportunity in the same RECORD to meet the very serious and, as I think, utterly uncalled for charges.

After arranging with the Senator from New Hampshire to have this very offensive part relating to Commissioner QUEZON stricken from the RECORD, I at first thought I would take occasion to-day to reply to the other charges in the letter, but in view of the fact that the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. STERLING] is prepared to speak on the bill to-day, and also in view of the fact that I should like a little time, I will take occasion on Monday, after the bill is laid before the Senate, to reply to the charges involved in Mr. AUSTIN'S letter which are still allowed to remain in the RECORD.

Mr. STERLING. Mr. President, I trust I shall not be considered a reactionary because of any opposition on my part to the pending bill. I think I am as sensitive as anyone of our obligations to the Philippines and to the Filipinos, and no one is more desirous than I that as soon as they show a capacity for it they shall be accorded the full right and privilege of self-government.

A great many things have been discussed while this bill has been pending that are not quite relevant to the bill itself. The question as to the resources of the islands, the question as to the proportion of the expenses paid by taxation of the islanders and by the Government of the United States, respectively, are interesting and important, but the main question to be considered in the discussion of the bill is, after all, as I take it, the capacity of the Filipinos for self-government. Their capacity for independence, the time within which we ought to grant them independence, may be considered relevant, of course, to the issue of the present capacity and ability of the Filipinos to fulfill the requirements of the bill if it becomes a law.

I disclaim, Mr. President, any intention here of making a set speech; but, as I have studied the question, my opposition now to the bill is based upon the testimony of those who have found employment and service in the islands for years and who, because of their close touch with conditions, with the natives in all capacities and situations, ought to be capable of judging of their capacity for self-government, or, short of complete self-government, their capacity for the kind of government authorized by the bill.

My objection, Mr. President, is grounded not alone on the testimony of the ordinary employee or school-teacher, but it is based also upon statements made by those who have visited the islands with the especial purpose of studying the Filipinos, their character, their capacity, their ideals, and aspirations.

My opposition is further based, Mr. President, upon the testimony of high officials, whose sole purpose was, I think, to give the Filipinos the greatest measure of self-government of which they are capable, who were wholly self-disinterested, were governed by a sense of duty and patriotism, and who now speak in the interest and for the welfare of the Filipinos, and speak, too, from their broad knowledge and from their close acquaintance with the subject.

My opposition being based on these grounds, Mr. President, I can not sit here during the debate upon the bill without some expression of that opposition and the grounds on which it is based, for I deem it one of the most serious, one of the most important measures that will come before the Senate.

Before proceeding with some of the authorities and some of the testimony which I wish to cite, I want to call attention to some of the remarkable powers conferred upon the Filipinos by the terms of the bill itself. First, a word in regard to the preamble. Much discussed as that has been, Mr. President, to my mind the preamble of the bill is most objectionable. It holds out a false hope and, by implication, makes a false promise to the Filipinos. If not in the terms, then between the lines of that preamble such interpretation can be read by the intelligent American citizen who gives it a close study. We use the word "independence" in the preamble as a word to conjure with; yet, after all, we are careful to say that we retain unimpaired our sovereignty and that when, in the judgment of the United States, it shall be to the permanent interests of the Filipinos, then independence may be granted.

But, Mr. President, there is enough in the preamble, and it is so phrased as to create discussion and political agitation in the Philippines. As a result of such discussion and agitation among and by the politicians in the Philippines, this preamble, if it is enacted with the bill, will come back, as previous statements and declarations have come, to plague us hereafter, and as they always will come back, for further interpretation or with the demand for the fulfillment of pledges claimed to have been but never in fact made. If we enact this law at all, let us enact it without a preamble suggestive of promises and hopes which, unfulfilled, will be the source of more political agitation and more of the claiming of privileges which we are not now and will not for a long time to come be ready to grant.

Mr. President, I said that my main purpose was to bring into the RECORD here some of this testimony. I am precluded, for very obvious reasons, from giving the names of certain correspondents from whose letters I may be permitted to read. One of them, at least, I know to be in the Government service. The other I am not sure about, but he has been for six years in the Philippines, although the letter I refer to was written by him something over two years ago. He had at that time been more than four years in the Philippines.

I regard these letters, Mr. President, as testimony of the very best kind. They are the testimony of men who have mingled with the Filipinos in their daily life, who have been in their homes and know their social conditions and know of their participation in politics and the motives and influences brought to bear upon them for any participation in politics.

I will read just one short paragraph from the letter I hold in my hand. Senators will have to take the word of a Senator in vouching for the authenticity of these letters. I think it will be readily seen why it would not be proper to give the names of the writers. This writer says:

> It is the opinion of the majority of the Americans of long residence here who have been thrown in close contact with the common people of the different Provinces, speaking many different languages, that the Jones bill is premature—

We all know the Jones bill was the bill before Congress at the last session, the predecessor of the present bill, and essentially the same as the present bill—

> as the people are not yet ready for this advanced form of government, believing that they would remain contented for years to come under the present system of government, with some modifications, were it not for the crafty politicians who are seeking to benefit themselves and retain their political positions by agitating at every occasion possible the demand for independence.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from South Dakota yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. STERLING. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Did I understand the Senator to say that the letter was written by an employee of the Philippine government?

Mr. STERLING. No; I think he must be an employee of the Federal Government.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Of the Federal Government?

Mr. STERLING. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Does the Senator mean in a civil capacity or in the Army?

Mr. STERLING. In a civil capacity.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Does not the Senator recognize that in that very statement, where the writer says it is to the interest of the people to agitate for this thing, the same observation can be made as to himself, that he would lose his job perhaps if independence were granted to the Philippine people?

Mr. STERLING. I do not think this writer is governed or influenced by any such motive as that, I will say to the Senator.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Is it not just as reasonable to suppose that he has an interest as it is to suppose that the people who are preaching the doctrine of independence for their own people would have such an interest?

Mr. STERLING. This is the testimony, Mr. President, of this writer as to his viewpoint and as to his opinion after close contact for years with the Filipinos, after a study of their habits, their political methods, their social condition, and so forth. If I chose to read the entire letter through, no other conclusion could be reached than that the writer was absolutely free from the thought that he was serving a selfish purpose in writing such a letter.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President, I have no doubt that the man who wrote it, although I have no idea who he is, believes that he is not prejudiced. That is human nature. A man may have an interest and sometimes he will work to that interest without knowing its influence. But nevertheless the very fact that his interest is there disqualifies testimony of that kind from being very important. It is the same way in the case of a judge. The law prescribes that under certain circumstances one can not sit as a judge because of personal interest, and even as to this body it is prescribed that no Member of Congress shall vote upon a measure in which he is interested. Now, it is not because some might vote and probably would vote impartially, but it is because as a general rule it is reprehensible. It seems to me that is not the kind of testimony which would produce conviction.

Mr. STERLING. I might ask the Senator from Colorado this question: Who would have the most to hope for from a state of independence or from the measure of self-government provided for in the bill, this humble servant of the Government of the United States now or some of the men outside in the Philippines, for example, who are advocating the passage of this bill and who are claiming that the islanders are fit for independence to-day? Who have the most to hope for?

Mr. SHAFROTH. It seems to me that those who would have the most to hope for would be the men who are actually drawing a salary. The other men who are agitating for a general principle can not see with any certainty anything in sight to their interest except the love of the principle in which they believe.

Mr. STERLING. They not only hope to draw a salary, Mr. President, for here are 24 senators provided for in this bill, with a salary of $2,000 a year each. Of course other officers are to be employed as well. But it is not alone a question of salary that concerns the Filipino agitators and politicians, but it is a question of political power and influence as well, which will be immeasurably increased by independence and to a great extent increased if this bill is enacted into a law.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from South Dakota yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. STERLING. I yield.

Mr. NORRIS. Without expressing any opinion on the particular question the Senator is discussing, I should like to ask if, in his judgment, it is not true that the particular objection the Senator makes would always apply to any measure passed here that would give to the Filipinos more privileges and more rights than they have now? We would always have that to contend with, would we not?

Mr. STERLING. I am inclined to think so. I think the Senator from Nebraska is right in that statement.

Mr. NORRIS. The Senator, I understand, would be glad to give to the Filipinos all the rights and privileges he thought they are qualified to care for properly.

Mr. STERLING. Indeed, I would, I will say to the Senator from Nebraska, and, Mr. President, if the Senator from Nebraska will permit me, I would not go to the extreme of saying that they must develop or show that capacity which will guarantee a successful free popular government among them. I would only go to the extent of saying that when it is very probable that they have reached a stage of their development where they can maintain a free popular government, I would be willing to grant them independence.

I read from another letter, written May 24, 1913. This letter was written in response to one of my own, written along about the latter part of March, 1913. Being on a trip up in the State of Ohio, I heard of this gentleman from relatives of mine there. I had never seen him to know him, but I thought, from the account I had of his ability and his long experience in the Philippines, he might give some valuable information in regard to the conditions there. Hence my letter to him. I read now some extracts from his reply. He says:

> Without doubt, 75 per cent of the Filipinos are illiterate. Technically this is not so, because of the widespread doctrinal training which the Filipinos get when children at the hands of the church. As a part of this training they are taught how to write their names and how to read church doctrines and literature. This is as far as education for the masses went in Spanish times; those who got more education than this—and who now hold all the government positions—are negligible.
>
> Our school system is only 11 years old. This is only one-third of a generation, a time entirely too short to have inculcated in the minds of the rising generation any ideas of modern political institutions or of civic morality. Only one-third or less of the school population of the islands is in school. It is unthinkable that we should expect to perpetuate the form of government that we have instituted in the islands except by means of those Filipinos who are in harmony with our ideas of government. The present ruling class had its training under the Spanish system, which has next to nothing of modern ideas in it. In number they are a mere handful. Inadequate though the number of American-trained young Filipinos is for governmental duties, were it adequate they would be the tools of their elders from filial piety, if for no other reason. Compare for a moment this lack of training among the masses of the Filipinos with the very general diffusion of education among the early colonists of Massachusetts.
>
> Not one family in ten outside of Manila and one or two Provinces takes any of the numerous periodicals or newspapers. Of course this is partly on account of their poverty, but more on account of their inability to read them. Evidently this precludes the possibility of any judgments on the part of the masses of passing political policies or of aspiring candidates except as they are received from local candidates themselves. In fact it assures a fertile field for the dissemination on the part of selfish Filipino stump speakers—of whom there are many—of incendiary ideas and anti-American sentiments, nor are they slow to do so.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator a question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from South Dakota yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. STERLING. I do.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Do you believe that the Argentine Republic is capable of self-government?

Mr. STERLING. Pretty nearly so, after about 100 years of trial at self-government and by the Caucasian race.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Do you believe that the Republic of Brazil is capable of self-government?

Mr. STERLING. Yes; I may say that I believe the people of Brazil are capable of self-government.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Do you believe that the Republic of Chile is capable of self-government?

Mr. STERLING. Yes; I think it is.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Do you believe that the Republic of Bolivia is capable of self-government?

Mr. STERLING. There is considerable question about that, I will say to the Senator from Colorado, in my opinion.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Does the Senator not know that the percentage of illiteracy in each one of those Republics is greater than the percentage of illiteracy in the Philippine Islands?

Mr. STERLING. I have not compared, so far as that is concerned, the percentage of illiteracy in the Philippines with the percentage of illiteracy in the South American Republics or any other country.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I will state to the Senator that the percentage of illiteracy in the Philippine Islands of those over 10 years of age is 55.5 per cent and of Brazil it is 82.9 per cent. In Chile it is a larger per cent than in the Philippines; in Bolivia it is much larger than the Philippines.

Mr. STERLING. Will the Senator from Colorado permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. SHAFROTH. Certainly.

Mr. STERLING. Can the Senator from Colorado state what the percentage of illiteracy is in China?

Mr. SHAFROTH. It is not very large.

Mr. STERLING. It is not very great?

Mr. SHAFROTH. It is not.

Mr. STERLING. Will the Senator from Colorado say that the Chinese are capable of self-government? Will he unqualifiedly say he believes they are?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I will say that China has for the last three years had a republican form of government, and there never was a time in the history of that Empire that its Government was not freer from disturbances and insurrections than has been the case under the Empire.

Mr. STERLING. The Senator from Colorado is now, of course, acquainted with some of the conditions in China and of the movement for a monarchy to supersede the republican form of government.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I am aware of that.

Mr. STERLING. That movement is formidable, and a monarchy is likely to come, if it is not now there.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Yes; but a monarchy will come at the instance always of the man who has control of the army and the navy of a country; that is the reason. You will find that opposition melts away by reason of such an immense power.

Mr. STERLING. Are the Chinese people not submitting rather peacefully to the contemplated change of government in China?

Mr. SHAFROTH. No; there is an insurrection going on right now in several of the Provinces of China. It takes some little time for a people to rise up and resist powers that are great. It was the same in our own Colonies, where we were able, only after years and years of agitation, to come to an absolute condition of revolt, and yet that revolt did occur.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from South Dakota yield to the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. STERLING. I yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. SHERMAN. I should like to ask the Senator from Colorado if the Republics in South America, which he has enumerated, have not been experimenting on self-government for now nearly 100 years?

Mr. SHAFROTH. There is no doubt that they have had Republics there during all that time, and there are many of those Republics that have not had insurrections. You may pick out some, of course, which have had insurrections; but there is nothing that satisfies people so much as having a voice in the government. We ourselves experience a similar feeling when we are deprived of such voice. Consequently there is nothing so satisfying to a people as a republican form of government.

Mr. SHERMAN. I will ask the Senator further if, from the time of Simon Bolivar, from 1818 to 1820, in northern South America, and those with whom he was allied in those countries, those countries were not in a state of almost chronic revolution, and if the history of some of those Republics that are now well

established does not contain a record of more than some 35 to 37 revolutions?

Mr. SHAFROTH. Oh, there were some, I have not any doubt; and the Senator may go down to Mexico and find a great many there. There are some instances in which people think they have certain rights that are not respected, and they revolt. You can not decide that people are not able to have self-government because there may be insurrections. There may be tyranny exercised in the government which they established, which ought to be met by insurrection. Consequently that is no test, unless you enter into the facts as to each particular insurrection.

Mr. SHERMAN. I should like to inquire, further, if the Senator from Colorado thinks that it would be wise to impose upon or to permit the Filipinos to undergo the experience of Paraguay or Bolivia or Colombia or Venezuela in something like nearly 100 years before they reach a point at which they can be exercising self-government as well as the countries which he has enumerated?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I will state to the Senator, in the first place, that he is comparing people of entirely different races. The Filipinos are not of a revolutionary character, as are the peoples of the Latin-American countries. The Philippine Islands never had an insurrection of any importance except that of 1896, although there had been there a reign of 300 years of tyranny upon the part of Spain. The record is full of statements to the effect that they are a law-abiding, peaceable, quiet people and not prone to insurrection. To compare them with a turbulent people, a people who have some of the Latin-American blood in them, is not fair. If the Senator asks me whether or not a person should be subjected to the conditions that a lot of outlaws have made, of course, there is only one answer. But here are a class of people in the Philippines who are educated. Of course, there are ignorant people there, but the educated people want independence and they think they are entitled to it according to the declaration which we have made as to our principles of government. That being the case, it seems to me that it is safe to trust those people who are educated to determine the matter. If it results in failure, it can not be our fault, but we ought not to set up our dictation in regard to the matter when the intelligent people of those islands say that they are capable of self-government.

Mr. SHERMAN. I wish to make a further inquiry of the Senator from Colorado, with the permission of the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. STERLING. Certainly.

Mr. SHERMAN. The Senator from Colorado stated that the Filipino is of different origin, of different race. Originally that country was a Spanish Crown colony, was it not?

Mr. SHAFROTH. Oh, yes; but the number of Spaniards there as compared with the Filipinos is, I believe, not more than 1 per cent. One per cent of 8,000,000 people would be 80,000, and there never were 80,000 Spaniards in the Philippine Islands.

Mr. SHERMAN. But originally the country was a Crown colony, was it not, was the inquiry I made of the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. SHAFROTH. Well, those islands were seized by Magellan; he conquered them. From that time, about 300 years ago, they have been under Spanish domination; yes, sir. There have been some protests, but those protests had not gone to the extent of insurrection, although the Senator will no doubt recognize that there would have been many tyrannical acts committed by a government of that kind in ruling a people so far from their shores.

Mr. SHERMAN. The Senator's answer, I understand, is in the affirmative; that originally that country was a Spanish Crown colony?

Mr. SHAFROTH. Not originally; but after it was conquered by Magellan, about 300 years ago.

Mr. SHERMAN. Well, it was explored, rather than conquered, to be historically accurate.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Well, it was seized. Magellan had battles; he had to take the country, and he did come into possession of those islands by force.

Mr. SHERMAN. I want to ask further, with the permission of the Senator from South Dakota, if the Spanish Crown did not exercise in substance the same form of colonial government on the different races occupying not only the Philippine Islands, but the South American Provinces?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I think so.

Mr. SHERMAN. There were originally in South America certain tribes that were native Indians. There were in Mexico tribes of a different racial origin, descendants of the Aztecs; we know them as Indians at this time. In the Philippine Islands they were originally of Malay origin, belonging to another branch of the human family. Did not, however, the same colonial government by the Spanish Crown operate in a very like manner for all these races—South American, Mexican, and Filipino?

Mr. SHAFROTH. The Spanish Government exercised their power by force; yes. There is no doubt about that.

Mr. SHERMAN. After 100 years' experience, nearly up to the time Dom Pedro voluntarily exiled himself from Brazil, that country was a monarchy?

Mr. SHAFROTH. Up to 1889.

Mr. SHERMAN. And up to that time there had been all of this varied revolutionary experience in South America that we have seen in a concrete form in Mexico in the last three and a half or four years.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Oh, no; I do not think it existed to any such extent. It may have existed in one or two countries.

Mr. SHERMAN. If the Senator from Colorado will read the history of South America, he will find that they Mexicanized themselves more than 70 years ago.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Not all of those countries.

Mr. SHERMAN. There is not a solitary country in South America which the Senator has enumerated whose history is not bloodstained and whose revolutions have not been so frequent that the historian has wearied in enumerating them. I do not exaggerate.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Well, I should like to ask the Senator, since the establishment of a Republic have there been many revolutions in Argentina?

Mr. SHERMAN. Fifty years ago—I am not bringing it down to the time that modern stable government has in a very large measure been established—but the earlier history of every country in South America is nothing but a dreary record of chronic revolution and sedition.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Well, an insurrection every 50 years, if the people have grievances to redress, is not, as a matter of fact, an indication that the government is a failure. The very fact that Argentina is now regarded as one of the substantial and stable Republics of the Western Hemisphere indicates that the every 50-year insurrections were not serious, and may have been founded upon good cause on account of the tyrannical action of some of those who were in power.

Mr. SHERMAN. What I wish to get at, as briefly as I can, is whether the Senator from Colorado would take the risk with the Filipinos of the long experience had by the countries he enumerated in South America before they reached this stage, or is it not wise, in view of what the Senator stated yesterday, that within two or three years the transition could be made from the present order of things to complete independence; whether it is not wise to save those islands from that experience, and whether it would not be at least governmental indiscretion on our part to relinquish our control and impose upon them the very great risk of repeating the history of these South American countries and their very unsatisfactory experience in the years long past; whether or not we would not avoid that for the present by continuing our jurisdiction and exercising governmental powers in those islands?

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President, in answer to the Senator, I will say that I am one of those who believe in the doctrine of our own Declaration of Independence. I believe men have the inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and that in order to attain those ends governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. Whenever you propose to take that away, you will have to show me that a people are incapable of self-government. The burden of proof is upon the other side when they attempt to deny human rights to individuals. For that reason the proof must be there, and it can not be there by the fact of the failure of some other country. That does not count.

We know that the Philippine people to-day are even now far better educated than are those in the South American countries, not in all, but in most of the South American countries, and that at the time the republics were formed in South America there was far less education there than there is now.

Mr. President, in the 16 or 17 years of the experience we have had in the Philippine Islands we have witnessed the eagerness with which the people there—not only the children, but the grown people—have manifested in attempting to obtain an education, and no such conditions exist in any of the South American countries. Not only that, but very seldom has such eagerness, as shown by the testimony taken before the Senate committee, existed among any other people in other portions of the world. Their desire for education is something phenome-

nal. Mr. Shuster, who was one of the commission which had charge of education in the islands, said he had seen the Philippine people take the shirts off their backs for the purpose of making appropriations for the education of their children. Every school there is well attended; there are no vacant seats in the schools in the Philippine Islands. They can not build enough schoolhouses there to satisfy the demand. With a people who have a sense of the duties of life to insist upon education to that extent, it can not possibly be that they are not going to attain to great heights in literature and in everything else that goes to make a good republic.

Mr. SHERMAN. May I ask the Senator another question?

Mr. SHAFROTH. Certainly.

Mr. SHERMAN. Does the Senator know the present whereabouts of Aguinaldo?

Mr. SHAFROTH. Aguinaldo lives in the Province of Cavite.

Mr. SHERMAN. Gen. Lawton's widow is living here in Washington now. He was a patriot at one time, as I remember quite well.

Mr. KENYON. Mr. President, I know the Senator from South Dakota has been here sufficiently long to know that the Senator having the floor does not usually have the opportunity of speaking to any considerable extent.

Mr. STERLING. Certainly; and I yield to the situation.

Mr. KENYON. I wanted to ask the Senator from Illinois, in view of the history of the South American countries as to revolutions and in view of the thought of the Senator that the Philippines will be subject to similar revolutions, how long does he think we should keep control of the Philippine Islands in order to have them reach a period when they will be free from such dangerous revolutions?

Mr. SHERMAN. Nobody but the Lord can answer that.

Mr. KENYON. And the Lord does not seem inclined to answer.

Mr. SHERMAN. I have no such attribute.

Mr. KENYON. Does the Senator believe that we should keep the Philippines indefinitely?

Mr. SHERMAN. No, sir; I have no such idea. If it were presented to me as a matter of original voting whether or not we went in there at all, I would vote against ever going there. I would be opposed to entering upon such a policy.

Mr. KENYON. I imagine we would all do that.

Mr. SHERMAN. But we are there; that is not the question that is pending in the Senate now. Being there, it is a question of performing our duty; it is not a question of voluntary assumption of power on our part. We are there. How can we honorably get out?

Mr. KENYON. The Senator's theory is that we have hold of the bear's tail and can not let loose. [Laughter.]

Mr. SHERMAN. If we went into the transaction voluntarily and were responsible in the eyes of civilized humanity for being the guardian of the bear, I would hold on until it was perfectly safe to let him loose on the community.

Mr. KENYON. I think there is a great deal in that. We have a great moral responsibility toward the Philippines, of course, but we have some responsibility to our own people. We do not seem to have been considering this bill with any thought about our own people and the dangers to our own people of keeping the Philippines. Now, we can not shirk the moral responsibility, no matter what may happen; but have we not really nearly reached the point in what we have done for the Filipinos—a marvelous work—having fulfilled our moral obligations, where we should take into consideration the interests of our own country as well as the interests of the Philippines?

Mr. SHERMAN. I think not, Mr. President; we have not reached the point where we can dispense with the obligation to maintain a stable government in the Philippine Islands. I have not had such satisfactory evidence presented as would lead me to the conclusion that they can maintain such a government.

Mr. KENYON. But the Senator's argument about the South American countries is along the line that the Philippines never will reach a time when they will be able to maintain a stable government.

Mr. SHERMAN. Not at all, Mr. President; that does not necessarily follow. It means that the period will be longer than that contemplated by the Senator from Colorado, and longer than that evidenced by the spirit of this bill. It may be 10 years; it may be 40 years; I do not know as to that; but, whatever the time may be, the Senate ought to be satisfied, before we reach the point of granting them complete independence, that we can safely relinquish our jurisdiction in the islands. This bill is a very long step toward doing so.

I have not forgotten the character of the men who live there. Too many of my neighbors were lined up against them not many years ago for that. We have paid an awful price for the Philippine Islands, a price that can not be measured by the $600,000,000 or more which have been mentioned here. The price paid can not be stated merely in Treasury estimates. As stated by the senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS], "gentlemen never quarrel about money"; but it is not a question of money at all; it is a question of the performance of our duty. If that duty can be performed as well by leaving them to their own devices in two or three years, then well enough; but I can not, for my part, see the analogy that is sought to be drawn by the Senator from Colorado, when the fact is that, in spite of the experience that country has had for so many years, they have only reached very recently the point where they can be said to maintain a stable government, permitting the protection of life and property. Aguinaldo, I might say, has drawn in a declaration—and I remember that he is one of the leading statesmen of the Philippine Islands—a model form of government, and undoubtedly if they had independence he would be a candidate for president, as almost everybody in the Senate is now. [Laughter.]

Mr. STERLING. Mr. President——

Mr. KENYON. I yield to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. STERLING. Mr. President, the Senator from Iowa says that he yields to the Senator from South Dakota. I have been led to wonder several times, Mr. President, whether Senators "ever would" conclude this colloquy, yet I am very thankful indeed that it has occurred, and am thankful, too, for the illustrations and the emphasis given by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. SHERMAN] to the propositions I myself am seeking to maintain.

One word with reference to the question of literacy. The Senator from Colorado referred again and again to the literacy of the people of the Philippines as compared with that of the people of the South American Republics and elsewhere. I sometimes think of the term "literacy" or "illiteracy" as quite a relative term. It sometimes means much and it sometimes means very little. When we have the description of the literacy now attained by the mass of the Filipinos, and under Spanish rule until a few years ago, we have one kind of literacy, that literacy reaching to the extent of enabling them to read church doctrine and to write their names. That literacy has no relation whatever to politics or to government or to participation in government. We speak of the illiteracy of an American citizen, for example, who unfortunately may be illiterate. He may not know how to read or write, and yet he is in daily contact with the processes and the functions of free government and knows what the ideals and ideas of his fellow citizens are in regard to various questions and in regard to the candidates seeking the support of the people. He knows how to apply these ideas. Compared with the mere "literate," as described by my correspondent, he is an educated man in knowledge of political rights and duties.

One further word upon that point. The Senator from Colorado referred to the fact that there had been no revolution in the Philippines for many years, save the revolution of 1899. One inference or conclusion that may be drawn from that statement is this——

Mr. SHAFROTH. I said 1896.

Mr. STERLING. Yes; the insurrection began in 1896.

Mr. SHAFROTH. The insurrection against the Spanish Government began then.

Mr. STERLING. And afterwards it was continued against the United States. I say, Mr. President, that one fair inference to be drawn from that statement is this: I do not know but that it may be true that the Filipino is by nature altogether differently constituted—Malay and oriental that he is—from the South American. Granting that he is docile and peaceful, a fair conclusion is, such being his nature and disposition, that he will be the more readily subject to exploitation by those in power and those who know how, through certain influences, to ride into power; and instead of having popular free government for a people with characteristics like these as a result of independence, you will have the masses submerged, so far as participation in politics and government is concerned. I do not care in considering the matter from this standpoint whether they are tractable, peaceable people, not disposed to revolution, or whether they have such blood in their veins as will inspire them at any time to revolt against oppression, real or imagined, you are likely to have one or the other condition in the Philippines—despotism or anarchy. But I wish to resume the reading where I left off.

The entire attitude toward officeholding of Filipinos of the present ruling class is wrong. Left entirely to their ends no government they might carry on could long escape bankruptcy. Of political morality, there is none. Their motto is: "To the officeholders go all the spoils." They only look upon an office as a sinecure and a means toward per-

sonal gain. Elections are carried on and candidates selected under conditions of the basest collusion, trickery, and dishonesty.

Further:

Everyone who has lived for a number of years among the Filipinos realizes how futile it is to try to secure a correct view of the Philippine situation and to judge correctly of the abilities of the Filipinos in a short stay.

And I think, Mr. President, that very much of what has been said here in behalf of the Filipinos and Philippine independence, or a greater measure of self-government, is the result of brief visits to the islands, with opportunities only to see certain phases of Filipino social and political life.

Visiting Congressmen or celebrities never see what they should see; everything untoward is hidden, and cut-and-dried programs of reception, etc., fill up their time. At the time of Mr. Bryan's visit to the Philippines, he went to Cebu, the second largest city in the islands. The Filipinos went to such lengths to have him get a good impression that they drove every ragged Filipino off the streets—to the huge glee of the Americans who knew of it. He visited Bulacan, the show Province of the islands, and went away confident of the correctness of his information.

It is necessary to live among them, to be in their homes, to see them carry on their elections and run their town governments and to learn something of what they think and how they reason to even begin to know them.

And, Mr. President, the problem in the discussion of this bill is to know the Filipino.

I wish to call attention now to some other authorities that I have, and first, a little that relates to the present conduct of affairs. I read from the book entitled "United States Colonies and Dependencies," by William D. Boyce, who writes the book after a visit to the islands, and after he has visited other insular possessions of the United States.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BECKHAM in the chair). Does the Senator from South Dakota yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. STERLING. I yield to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Is the author of that book one of those visitors to the islands whom the Senator disparaged as being good witnesses?

Mr. STERLING. Mr. President, I hardly think I disparaged a witness of this kind. I am not saying just how reliable this witness is. His position, of course, in principle, is against this bill; but he seems to write from a storehouse of information that he has obtained by his visit to the islands, and his careful study of the conditions there.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. President——

Mr. STERLING. I yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. SHERMAN. I wish to state that I have known William D. Boyce for 25 years. He is a successful man in business affairs, a good observer, a keen analyzer of facts, and has traveled very extensively throughout the world. I regard him as equal in point of observation and intelligence to some of the witnesses who have testified before the committees in the House and in the Senate.

Mr. STERLING. Mr. Boyce says, referring to the present Governor General of the Philippines and the policy of the administration which he is seeking to carry out—I am not going to read all he says, but just this short extract:

Mr. Harrison hails from New York, is a lawyer by profession, and up to the time of his appointment to the governorship of the Philippines had served as Democratic Congressman from New York through four terms. Thus far his conduct of the affairs of the islands has occasioned much criticism, though no doubt he represents the policy of the present Washington administration. The mistake inheres in the policy itself, which consists of hurtful economy, the displacement of experienced officials by inexperienced men, the placing of a majority power in the hands of the natives, and the weakening of our civilizing influence in the islands by holding out to their people the promise of entire independence in the near future. However, I will speak more fully relative to this important matter in a later chapter.

Mr. KENYON. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from South Dakota yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. STERLING. I do.

Mr. KENYON. I should like to inquire the date of the article the Senator reads.

Mr. STERLING. This book is copyrighted—that is the date I have here—in 1914 by W. D. Boyce.

Mr. KENYON. Does that mean that he visited the Philippines in 1913?

Mr. STERLING. He does not say the year, but I think the Philippines were visited in 1914. I do not know that I can give the exact date; but it is since the present administration went into power, and he is speaking of conditions under this administration.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President——

Mr. STERLING. I yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. NELSON. I want to say to the Senator from South Dakota that I have read Mr. Boyce's book, and especially that part relating to the Philippine Islands, and I find that in all the statements he makes with respect to matters there he substantially conforms to what is found in the Government reports. On that account I consider his opinion and statements quite as reliable as any that can well be formed by any man who temporarily visits that country.

Mr. STERLING. I thank the Senator from Minnesota for the observation he makes; but just a little further from Mr. Boyce:

However, having done well thus far, it is unfortunately now the policy of the American administration to undo much of what we have done. In my opinion, that will be the result of the present administration's policy of Filipino independence, if carried into effect. A bill has recently been introduced in the United States Congress the ultimate intention of which is to give the Filipinos entire self-government.

He refers, I suppose, to the Jones bill:

The bill has been approved by the President and leaders of the administration. The measure provides for a government in which the Governor General and the members of the supreme court are the only officials to be appointed by the President, and does away with the Philippine Commission. An upper and lower house of legislature are to be voted for by the people, and the preamble states that it never was the intention of the people of the United States to hold the islands permanently, which means that presently they are to be handed back to the natives. In my belief a distinct and disastrous blunder is being perpetrated.

I am convinced by what I saw in the islands that it would be, ultimately, injurious to the Filipinos themselves to give them independence, because they will be incapable of progressive self-government for generations to come and always unable to protect themselves against conquest by any nation that sees fit to attack them. I predict that if given independence the passing of a year or two would see them convulsed by revolutions, for the reason that the country consists of separate islands and the population of mixed, inharmonious races. Besides, great as has been our influence in teaching them civilized ways, they are, and will be for a long time to come, entirely unfit to use the franchise intelligently and peacefully, an absolute essential in self-government.

And there, Mr. President, is the gist of this whole controversy. Seventeen years ago the great mass of the Filipinos were called uncivilized. After 17 years of tutelage under the American Government, with American officials there, American Army officers, a constabulary officered by Americans, and foreigners conducting 95 per cent of the business of the islands, can you say that they are ready for the withdrawal of these forces and these influences and ready to participate intelligently and peacefully in self-government as an American knows self-government?

Mr. KENYON. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from South Dakota yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. STERLING. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. KENYON. Is it not true that the 95 per cent of the business controlled by foreigners is what has grown up under the very tutelage of which the Senator speaks?

Mr. STERLING. I think that is true; but remove the tutelage, the authority, the guardianship, the supervision, and what do you have?

Mr. KENYON. The foreigners could only do 5 per cent more of the business even if they did it all, then. It seems to me that the argument is rather against the theory that the Senator advances.

Mr. STERLING. No. We may, by our possession until they are fit for self-government, so far as it is possible at all, inculcate business ideas among the Filipinos. I say, so far as it is at all possible to do so, we may inculcate those ideas, and there will be more of business investment and more of business conducted by the Filipinos themselves.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator how long the author from whom he has read was in the Philippine Islands?

Mr. TOWNSEND. I think he states there somewhere, as I remember from reading the book.

Mr. STERLING. He may state, and the Senator from Michigan reminds me that he does; but I have not seen his statement as to the length of time he remained in the islands.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I should like to ask the Senator why he attributes so much importance to his judgment, immediately after having informed the Senate that it is a great mistake to suppose that a person, on a brief visit to the islands, could get any knowledge of the people, their needs, or their possibilities?

Mr. STERLING. O, Mr. President, something depends upon the object with which the man went to the Philippine Islands. Something depends on his capacity—whether he is there on a mere junketing trip, to attend a few receptions, and to be shown the best there is in the islands, or whether he is there as a student of affairs and of conditions. I take it that this book

never would have been written except from the standpoint of and by a student, and a close student, of these affairs.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Now, I should like to ask the Senator what it was that he read from that book as to the civil service under Gov. Gen. Harrison? Did he charge that there had been a large number of removals, and that the civil service had become demoralized?

Mr. STERLING. Mr. President, I had not read that, nor had I intended to read that. I had not intended to go further in his criticism of the present administration's policy than the short paragraph I first read.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. What was the gist of that? I did not catch it fully.

Mr. STERLING. The gist was that under the present policy of the administration a wrong was being done the islands.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. In what way?

Mr. STERLING. He says:

Thus far his conduct of the affairs of the islands has occasioned much criticism, though, no doubt, he represents the policy of the present Washington administration. The mistake inheres in the policy itself—

Now, here is a designation, to a certain extent, of the way in which the policy is injurious:

Which consists of hurtful economy, the displacement of experienced officials by inexperienced men, the placing of a majority power in the hands of the natives, and the weakening of our civilizing influence in the islands by holding out to their people the promise of entire independence in the near future.

That is his general statement.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Most of those are very general statements and not of any particular significance on that account.

Mr. STERLING. He goes more into detail later on.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. But is the Senator aware that the separations from the public service in the Philippine Islands were not so great in the year 1914 as they were in the years 1903, 1904, and 1905? Does the Senator realize that during Gov. Gen. Harrison's administration in the Philippine Islands almost all the separations from the public service have been voluntary, and that very few arbitrary removals have occurred?

Mr. STERLING. Mr. President, I have not compared the separations from the civil service during different years or during different administrations. I can conceive of this, however: That there may have been—I am not admitting that it is true—fewer separations under the present administration than under a former one; but that is not the test, nor the whole test. The question is as to how the places of those who are separated from the service were filled.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I should like to ask the Senator whether he has read the report of the Governor General of the Philippine Islands showing how those places were filled and why.

Mr. STERLING. I have read a portion of that report. I think it must be the substance of his report which was given out in an interview a little while ago on the occasion of the altercation between the Secretary of War and ex-President Taft.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Has the Senator any criticisms to make upon the reasons stated by Gov. Gen. Harrison for such removals as he did make and for such promotions as he made?

Mr. STERLING. I do not know that I have now any criticism to make.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Then I should like to ask the Senator whether it is not a little unfair to a public servant of the United States not to have read his report and not to have known the causes that he alleged for the separations from the public service for which he was responsible? Is it not proper, if we are criticizing a man through the mouth of another for his conduct of the civil service in the Philippine Islands, to read what the statistics show and to read the reasons stated by the Governor General himself? Is not that an act of justice?

Mr. STERLING. Mr. President, I at most have not professed to go into details at all, nor have I made any reference to the report of the Secretary of War. I have given a very general statement embraced in a very few lines of Mr. Boyce here in regard to conditions and the resulting harm. Mr. Boyce is not the only authority upon this subject, but other writers and recent visitors to the Philippines testify to the displacement or the attempted displacement of most competent officials and the attempts through political influences to put in those that were wholly incompetent.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I can say to the Senator that Mr. Boyce is not an authority on any subject. He is not recognized anywhere in literature as an authority on any subject, and his publications in Chicago are not such as command any very high respect in the country. I think the Senator from Illinois [Mr. SHERMAN] probably will not dispute that fact.

Mr. SHERMAN. I did not catch the statement.

Mr. STERLING. I will ask the Senator from Nebraska to repeat his last statement, so that the Senator from Illinois can hear him.

Mr. SHERMAN. I was not paying attention at the time.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. The Senator from South Dakota has read an extract from a book by a Mr. Boyce and has given him as an authority. I have said that Mr. Boyce is not an authority on any such subject and that his publications in Chicago are not considered an authority on any subject.

Mr. SHERMAN. He is as good an authority as Aguinaldo, Mr. President.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Well, he may be—just about.

Mr. SHERMAN. And I understand that he is one of the lusty patriots of this new republic that is sought to be founded. Mr. President, may I make an inquiry of the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. STERLING. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. SHERMAN. I should like to ask the Senator from Nebraska if he is familiar with the method by which the director of the bureau of agriculture in the Philippine Islands resigned?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I will take occasion to put that into the RECORD on Monday when I make my reply to this attack upon the Philippine Government. I shall put in the RECORD the reasons why all of those gentlemen were removed from the public service, and that will be an occasion when the Senator can make his comments thereon.

Mr. SHERMAN. With the permission of the Senator from South Dakota——

Mr. STERLING. Yes; I yield to the Senator.

Mr. SHERMAN. I will state that I think William D. Boyce is as good an authority as either of the Resident Commissioners from the Philippine Islands, who are habitually on the floor of the Senate or the House. I think his business qualifications and his ability to understand conditions make him as good an authority, whose evidence would be respected as much, as the witnesses who have been heard before the committee, except those from the department who have technical knowledge of the matters about which they are testifying.

I should like to inquire further from the Senator if the assistant director of the bureau of agriculture was not appointed by the Governor General of the islands without consultation with the director of the bureau of agriculture, criticism was made, the appointment was not pressed, or was withdrawn. After it had been withdrawn the director was thereafter removed from the service, but the assistant director of agriculture, who was recommended by the speaker of the Filipino House of Representatives, was "cared for"—I am using that term in a technical sense now—by another appointment. But the difficulty arose from the fact that he was not accepted by the director of the bureau and the director of the bureau was thereafter removed or he found it expedient to resign.

This is a single instance. I can state to the Senator from South Dakota that I think if the truth were known the history of the civil service in the Philippine Islands has been rivaled by only one place in the United States, and that is in this administration during the last two and one-half years, where the civil service has become a shrieking vaudeville farce.

Mr. STERLING. Mr. President, I had not intended to allude to the article to which I now refer, and had not intended to do so out of some deference to the Senator from Illinois [Mr. SHERMAN], who last evening called my attention to the article, but the questions of the Senator from Nebraska make further reference quite justifiable. It is an article by Prof. Thomas Lindsey Blayney in the last, the January, number of the Review of Reviews. I wish to read from the introductory statement, in the first place, in order that we may know something of the character and the standing of Mr. Blayney. He says, in correspondence with the editor of the Review of Reviews, which is quoted in this introductory statement:

I had heard so many expressions of dissatisfaction from prominent Americans, both Democrats and Republicans, in various parts of the world concerning the present policies of the administration at Manila that I determined to go to the Philippines and satisfy myself concerning the situation there.

I talked with business men, native and foreign, educators, clergymen, Army and Navy officers, editors, American and British, and many Filipinos of undoubted patriotism and intelligence, and I do not hesitate to assure you that the demoralizing tendency of the policies of the present American administration in the islands is deserving of the widest publicity.

I am an admirer of President Wilson and do not wish to be considered as making an attack upon his policies. I have no direct or indirect interest in the islands other than that of any American citizen who has left nothing undone in the brief time allotted to him to form an unprejudiced opinion, and who cherishes a sincere desire for the prosperity, happiness, and future independence of the islands, whether this be within or without the pale of the American Commonwealth.

Now he has something to say about the very instance alluded to by the Senator from Illinois—the displacement of the deputy or assistant director of the bureau of agriculture. He puts it under this heading:

A HIGH STANDARD OF CIVIL SERVICE ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY.

Then he proceeds:

And this brings us to the very heart of the question. It is the opinion of all Americans and foreigners that the inviolability of the civil service must be reestablished by Gov. Gen. Harrison or by his successor if the good name of our governmental methods is not to be irrecoverably compromised. Also that the mere fact of a Filipino being an aspirant for office should not be a sufficient reason for his appointment, as has been too frequently the case under the present administration. The claim is made by the administration that such charges are not in keeping with the facts and that only Filipinos of unquestionable qualifications have been allowed to supersede American officials. The following incident, the facts of which were received first hand by the writer, will, however, illustrate the "careful" way in which under the new era Filipinos have been appointed to offices of trust.

And then he proceeds to describe the appointment:

The post of assistant director of the bureau of agriculture was to be filled. Without even consulting the American director of the bureau, the Governor General promised the post, at the request of the speaker of the assembly, to a henchman of the latter, the then governor of the Province of Pampanga. Shortly before the appointment was to be made public Gov. Gen. Harrison, at a dinner party, casually informed the director that he had "found an assistant director" for him. Now, it so happened that the Filipino governor selected for the post by the "ring" and accepted by the Governor General had been one of the most recalcitrant of the native governors toward carrying out the hygienic orders issued by the bureau for the prevention of the spread of rinderpest, and a man who had caused the bureau in the past endless trouble. And yet here he was being placed by the administration in a position to enforce in an executive capacity the very regulations which he had insistently ignored. The director endeavored to impress the Governor General with the utter impossibility of the situation, but it was not until after a number of conversations, and until the director had threatened his immediate resignation if a man with such a record were foisted upon him, that the Governor General made what explanations he could to the speaker of the assembly, and found another berth for this "excellently recommended" official. It can readily be imagined that such an uncomplacent director of agriculture was not able to continue to serve the "new régime" very long, and is now numbered among those who have "resigned."

Here is a characterization of this one incident; and I trust that the Senator from Nebraska has found that there is some other authority than Mr. Boyce, and a highly credible authority, whatever he may have to say in disparagement of Mr. Boyce.

Mr. President, I had intended to read some from the testimony taken before the Senate committee on the Jones bill, the testimony especially of Dean C. Worcester, a long-time commissioner in the islands, a man who was acquainted with the islands long prior to his appointment as commissioner by reason of his two visits there, and also to read something from the testimony of ex-President Taft, both protesting in their testimony against the fuller measure of government given by the Jones bill and by this bill, and against the preamble of the bill. But I forego reading that testimony. I will simply call it to the attention of Senators who have not seen it. I shall read very briefly from Dean Worcester's book on "The Philippines, Past and Present." He has commented at length on the various sessions of the Legislature of the Philippines and on the bills enacted and on the controlling influence of the commission in preventing the passage of bad and vicious legislation, and then he proceeds simply to sum up as follows:

This very cursory review of some of the acts which have failed of passage will serve to show, in a general way, the attitudes of the two houses toward a number of important questions.

Had the commission not prevented the passage of much dangerous and vicious legislation approved by the assembly the public service would have suffered seriously and public order would have been endangered.

Heretofore the commission has prevented the enactment of really vicious legislation. By giving the Filipinos a majority in this body a very important safeguard has been removed.

Now, the proposition, Mr. President, is to supplant the commission altogether by an elective senate consisting of 24 senators, each and every one of whom, of course, will be a Filipino. There is no such safeguard as has existed heretofore at all. That is the radical thing and the great objectionable feature in the bill.

Mr. KENYON. Mr. President——

Mr. STERLING. I yield to the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. KENYON. The veto power now exists in the commission. The Senator realizes, does he not, that under this bill the Governor General has a veto power on any legislation, and the President also has a veto power?

Mr. STERLING. Yes.

Mr. KENYON. Is not that a sufficient safeguard?

Mr. STERLING. I do not think it is a sufficient safeguard. The mere fact that there is a veto power, since a two-thirds majority may carry the bill over the veto, is not a sufficient safeguard.

Mr. KENYON. Would not——

Mr. STERLING. Let me say to the Senator in answer to that, if he will pardon me, the fear is that the time of the legislature, composed exclusively as it will be of Filipinos, will be consumed largely in the enactment of vicious legislation, which will require the exercise of the veto power; and that condition ought not to be, and there is no necessity for its being.

Mr. KENYON. That condition exists in our own Government, does it not, or in any government having an elective assembly?

Mr. STERLING. Oh, yes.

Mr. KENYON. There is the power to enact vicious legislation. The same safeguard under this bill rests upon the Philippine Legislature as rests upon our legislature. In fact, there is almost a double check.

Mr. STERLING. But the Senator from Iowa would not compare the legislation enacted by an American State legislature or the Congress with legislation that might be enacted by a Philippine Legislature.

Mr. KENYON. Some of the legislation I have seen enacted by Congress and some by the legislatures could not be much worse.

Mr. STERLING. But the bills vetoed, the Senator will recall, are in comparison with the number enacted comparatively few. It is a rare thing that we have a presidential veto, and it is a rare thing in State legislation to have a veto by the governor.

Mr. KENYON. That is true, of course; but the same safeguard is here. There is as wrong legislation in Congress under our form of government here. We must in the last analysis trust to the good judgment and wisdom and patriotism of the Governor General and the President as we must to patriotism and good government.

Mr. STERLING. The point is, Mr. President, we do not want to be in the position all the time of having to invoke that safeguard. That is the point. We have got the safeguard, but we would prevent a condition of things where we are in danger of having to invoke it frequently. Such a condition would be fraught with discontent, perhaps peril.

Mr. McLEAN. I think I agree with the Senator from South Dakota that one of the problems is to know the Filipinos. Sometimes the best way to know a man is to give him responsibilities. The Senator has stated the conditions as they exist to-day in the Philippine Islands. He understands that under an Executive order a majority of the commission are now Filipinos.

Mr. STERLING. Yes.

Mr. McLEAN. The evils which exist there of which he complains will likely continue unless the present law is amended.

Mr. STERLING. Mr. President——

Mr. McLEAN. One word more.

Mr. STERLING. Certainly.

Mr. McLEAN. Admitting that all the Senator says is true about the character of the Filipino people, it seems to me that the mistakes which have been made are mistakes that can not be unmade unless we follow out the plan of this bill—that is, give the Filipinos an elective senate. It grants them an elective senate and extends the franchise. We admit they must learn the trade of self-government. They are not masters of it yet, we will admit. It seems to me that unless we give them the tools with which they must learn this trade, we can not expect conditions other than such as exist now.

I think the Senator understands my point, and I hope he will come to discuss the bill and criticize it in comparison with the present situation. It does not seem to me that it changes it in any important regard. We extend the franchise, which we must do if they are ever to reach a state of intelligence sufficient to comprehend the responsibilities of the ballot.

While I was myself somewhat apprehensive about this bill at the opening of the hearings, I have made up my mind to vote for it, because I believe as long as we retain absolute sovereignty and every bill passed by the Philippine Legislature can be vetoed by the Governor General there is no danger. As long as we retain that absolute sovereignty, it is safer on the whole to gradually extend the privilege of self-government; and if we do not do it it seems to me that we can never be sure that they have reached a point where they can be intrusted with independence.

Mr. STERLING. Mr. President, partly in answer to the inquiry of the Senator from Connecticut, I want to say that the principle of the recognition of the minority in government exists almost everywhere. It is recognized in the appointment of the committees of the Senate and in the appointment of the committees of the House. It is recognized in various commissions authorized by Congress, so that different parties and different interests may be represented therein and thereon. But

this bill, so far as the election of a senate in place of a commission is concerned, recognizes no other interest than the interest of the Filipinos themselves as they may see it in their legislation. Granting that there is a minority of Americans in the present senate or in the commission they can have, by virtue of their position and by virtue of the character of the people they have to deal with, an important persuasive influence upon the action of the commission or the senate as it is now organized. By making it entirely Filipino you withdraw and withhold every influence of that kind.

Mr. McLEAN. The Senator admits that that influence under the present administration has been of no sort of benefit and the conditions there are very bad. I think that is his contention.

Mr. STERLING. The Senator from Connecticut misstates me in that. I do not admit that they have been of no benefit. I would rather assert, on the contrary, without knowing the details, that they, the minority on the commission, have been of great benefit. They have been a restraining influence, a wholesome influence upon that commission, and by their arguments and representations they have dissuaded and thus prevented the enactment of what would have been injurious legislation.

Mr. McLEAN. I understood the Senator to convey the idea to the Senate that the conditions there at the present time are bad and retrograding, and that something must be done to remedy the drift that they are now taking.

Mr. STERLING. Mr. President, as I said at the outset, and I want to be plainly understood on that proposition, I am not in favor of holding the Philippines or that we have a part in the government of the Philippines until they can guarantee their continued independence with free popular government. I do not go to that extreme. But I am in favor of their retention and of their control until it is highly probable that they will be thus capable, although it may be through some travail and some trial with periods of apparent retrogression even—until they can demonstrate that they are capable of self-government; but I say that under the conditions as I read them now they are not yet fit for that experiment.

Mr. President, it is a good deal, as it seems to me, in the matter of giving them independence now, like saying to them, "Go and play at statehood." You admit they lack the experience, but say they will get it in the trial. But, Mr. President, it will be reality; it will be real legislation for good or ill, and it seems to me a good deal like arming boys and sending them to the trenches with loaded guns facing an enemy and telling them to "play soldier."

Mr. McLEAN. The Senator does not suggest that this bill will give them their independence now.

Mr. STERLING. No; I do not suggest that this bill does. My contention is, if the Senator from Connecticut will permit me to say it again, that this bill gives them a fuller measure of self-government than they are now capable of maintaining; it is beyond their present capacity.

Mr. President, I merely wish to call attention to one or two other observations here, and this in the light of the discussion yesterday between the Senator from Colorado [Mr. SHAFROTH] and other Senators in regard to the influence of Japan.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from South Dakota yield to the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. STERLING. I yield.

Mr. SHERMAN. Will the Senator permit me to address an interrogatory to the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. STERLING. Most assuredly.

Mr. SHERMAN. What does the Senator think would be the result of a veto of a bill, for instance, by the President of the United States prohibiting slavery in the Philippine Islands? What effect would it produce in the islands in the event such a course would be necessary?

Mr. McLEAN. I think with 10,000 soldiers there and the United States Navy the result would not be very alarming.

Mr. SHERMAN. Does the Senator think the islands would acquiesce in it peaceably? To Cubanize the islands would require some corrective influence of the Army or Navy?

Mr. McLEAN. I do not understand that there is any slavery in the Philippine Islands now.

Mr. SHERMAN. Does the Senator think the Filipino has more control of himself than the average Cuban?

Mr. McLEAN. Yes; I think they are different. Of course that opens up a subject that we have been discussing here for hours. The Senator knows they are Malayan and the Cuban is not. They all got their extraterritorial ideas of civilization from Spain, and it may be that they may have some Spanish notions and some notions from Mexico, as they were controlled largely from Mexico, but they are a different people. They are a different people, and the testimony, it seems to me, is conclusive of the fact that that difference is to their advantage. They are an amiable, quiet people, and they are fairly honest.

I will say to the Senator from Illinois that in my opinion there is nothing in this bill that gives us the least concern as to our control over the islands. If there was I would not vote for it. We may hold them for a thousand years under this bill. My point is that if they are to learn the trade of self-government, they must have the tools. We can not give self-government to any people; they must learn it by experience. They have been under our jurisdiction something like 12 or 13 years. That is a good while to them and they have advanced very rapidly. We must admit that. It seems to me that we can safely go another step. The more familiar they become with the tools of self-government the quicker they will be able to use them intelligently. That is my belief.

If there was anything in this bill that looked toward the surrender of those islands I certainly would not vote for it. That is one point, it seems to me, the Senator from South Dakota has not discussed, as I hoped he would, because there is nothing in the language of the bill that diminishes the sovereignty of this country or the right of this country at any time to insure the domestic tranquillity of those islands or to reassert itself in any way if the occasion should offer.

It does seem to me that if we decline to pass this bill disturbances may arise which could otherwise be avoided, and there will be disappointment. All the Presidents of the United States since 1900 have promised the inhabitants of those islands their independence at some time, and in the absence of congressional action to the contrary the President has a right to speak for this Government.

It appears to me that if we pass this law now it will encourage their confidence in our good faith. If they can elect a house of representatives, and they have that power now and they have done it and done it with considerable credit, there is no reason why they should not be trusted with an elective senate.

Mr. STERLING. Mr. President, in answer to the Senator's last suggestion, let me say a few words, and I think he will understand my position once for all. He has claimed that I have not discussed the question in which he is most interested; that they have already a measurable power in self-government in their power to elect an assembly. In the history of government, and especially in the history of government as pertaining to people like the Filipinos, is it unreasonable, on the contrary, is it not simple prudence to require that they shall remain under that tutelage and with those privileges for a time until they have demonstrated that to that extent they are successful in self-government? Five, six, a dozen years under the present régime is not a sufficient time in which to test their capacity for self-government to the degree already conferred in the election of members of the assembly. Already comes the report and the statement of apparently disinterested observers, of men who have the interest and the welfare of the Filipinos much at heart, to the effect that the changed policy of the administration has worked injuriously to the Filipinos.

Mr. McLEAN. That is just my point, Mr. President. Then we must amend the present law.

Mr. STERLING. Then you would go one step or two or three steps in advance of the present law?

Mr. McLEAN. And you would go back and amend the present law and remove from the inhabitants of the islands any right to control the upper body?

Mr. STERLING. How did the injury of which complaint is made, the grievances of which there has been complaint, arise?

Mr. McLEAN. In the commission.

Mr. STERLING. It is simply in the commission, and now you propose to abolish the commission constituted as it is and substitute therefor a senate of Filipinos.

Mr. McLEAN. You say the commission is bad?

Mr. STERLING. I say it is bad because we are told that giving them a majority of the senate or present commission is bad. It is not bad because of the representation of Americans in the senate or on the commission, although they are in the minority and not in the majority as heretofore.

Mr. McLEAN. That is the fault of the law as it exists to-day. That is my point, that we must change the law to do it. You would go back and insist that a majority of the commission shall be Americans.

Mr. STERLING. That is your position?

Mr. McLEAN. No; that is your position. That is the point I am trying to make. If we are to remedy existing evils, it is your opinion that we must amend the law so that a majority of the commission must be Americans. I prefer to give them an elective senate and hold them entirely responsible.

Mr. STERLING. I believe that we had better amend the law and let a majority of the commission be Americans.

Mr. McLEAN. I do not agree to that.

Mr. STERLING. That is my proposition.

Mr. KENYON. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from South Dakota yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. STERLING. I yield.

Mr. KENYON. The suggestion of the Senator from Connecticut is to amend the law. The thing you would have to amend also would be the Democratic platform. The Democratic national platform declared in favor of the independence of these islands and the people have indorsed that proposition, have they not, by putting the Democratic Party in power? So the amendment should come there also.

Mr. STERLING. I do not think they put the Democratic Party in power on that issue.

Mr. McLEAN. Nor do I.

Mr. STERLING. Not by any means, and so far as the platform is concerned——

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President——

Mr. STERLING. If the Senator from Colorado will excuse me for just a moment, that does not make so much difference. That is not a handicap to the Democratic Party. That is not something which can not be overcome. We remember how in the last Congress a plank in the platform was abrogated by an act we passed—the Panama Canal tolls bill—and yet we remember with what unction it had been declared that that particular plank in the Democratic platform was "not molasses to catch flies."

Mr. NELSON. Will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. STERLING. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. NELSON. I desire to call the attention of the Senator from South Dakota to the fact that, while the administration has lost Mr. Bryan, they appear not to have lost his doctrine of imperialism.

Mr. STERLING. That harks back, I will say to the Senator from Minnesota, to the campaign of 1900 and the cry of "imperialism," to the prediction of calamities innumerable that would befall this country if we held on to the Philippines. That cry of "imperialism" is, to some extent, yet influential, though, in my judgment, it should have no influence in this discussion. It has been suggested, however, that we ought to consider our own interests in our treatment of the Philippines; that in granting them a fuller measure of self-government or in granting them independence our own interests should be considered. With that shot at Manila Bay, heard 'round the world, the United States was recognized as a real world power. But it was then, too, that the "white man's burden" in regard to the Philippines began, and we can not, because of our interests now, because it will be a saving to us in money, cast the Philippines adrift, throw them upon their own financial and political resources, and depend upon them to inaugurate and maintain a free popular government.

I want now, just before I conclude, to refer to another authority for a moment. I read from a pamphlet entitled "An American Congressman in the Orient," a document found on my desk last evening, I think, and written by Congressman AUSTIN, of Tennessee. Among the topics discussed is "Should the Philippines be retained?" I shall read only brief extracts. He had been interviewing some of the residents of the islands. He says:

> I quote the following from one of those interviewed: "If the United States should withdraw, it would result in a duplication of the situation and conditions in Mexico, Haiti, and San Domingo multiplied many times over."

This is not so apropos of the bill under discussion and of the provisions of the bill, but it is apropos of some of the discussion yesterday, and particularly of the declaration of the Senator from Colorado, that he thought within two or three years those people would be capable of free self-government, and that they should have their independence. Representative AUSTIN continues:

> A native government would be powerless to control and govern the many tribes, with 15 or 16 different dialects, pagan, heathen, and Christian, warlike and savage, with bitter and long-standing grievances between them. 1,000,000 out of a total of 8,000,000 non-Christians, wild and uncivilized, and of the 7,000,000 Christians less than 10 per cent of the adults educated. In addition to these serious and complicated local problems, without the aid of the United States the natives would be wholly unable to protect and defend themselves from without—from foreign selfishness, covetousness, and aggrandizement.

You will remember that yesterday some reference was made to Japan's attitude toward the Philippine Islands. The Senator from Colorado [Mr. SHAFROTH] assured us that there was no design upon the part of Japan to acquire the Philippines. I am not asserting that there is; I have no sufficient evidence to state that I believe Japan seeks to acquire the Philippines; but, while not acquiring them for political and sovereign purposes, Japan may acquire them, and I believe, from the alertness of her people, from their designs and their desires with reference to colonization, that the Japanese will dominate if not practically govern the Philippines. I call attention to a further statement upon that point. Mr. AUSTIN says:

> Evidently anticipating our withdrawal from the Philippines, certain Japanese are now negotiating for the purchase of extensive sugar lands in the islands and are quoted in the Manila press as stating that they plan to bring over 100,000 or 200,000 Japs to use in the sugar industry, every man of whom will be a trained soldier.

On yesterday the Senator from Colorado stated that there were a few thousand—I think four or five thousand—Japanese in the Philippine Islands.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President——

Mr. STERLING. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. SHAFROTH. The statement that I made was that the number of Japanese in the Philippine Islands to-day amount to 3,000.

Mr. STERLING. Yes.

Mr. SHAFROTH. There are 70,000 Chinese there; and I stated that the very fact that the Japanese Government had not attempted colonization in the islands when their people were free to go there if they so desired was pretty conclusive evidence that they had no design on the islands. I also stated that the Japanese do not like the Tropics, that they belong to a country of a temperature something like our own, and that, consequently, unless higher wages or something of that kind should induce them, they would not be likely to go to the Philippines. We hear stories about what is going to be done; that hundreds of thousands of Japanese intend to go to the islands, but nothing of that kind has materialized as yet. If the Japanese do go there, they will go by reason of and at the suggestion of Americans who are there and who want to get cheap labor for the purpose of developing the sugar lands.

Mr. STERLING. Mr. President, the statement is made that in view of the withdrawal of the Americans from the Philippines that withdrawal will result in a great influx of Japanese, as against the 3,000 who are there now. Mr. President, it matters not whether it be the Tropics or the Temperate Zone; the Japanese character, Japanese enterprise, and the Japanese mind are of that alertness that they will go where they can have a free hand, and they will have a free hand upon the withdrawal of the Americans from the government and control of the islands.

Mr. SHERMAN and Mr. WILLIAMS addressed the Chair.

Mr. STERLING. I yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. SHERMAN. In connection with the question and for the information of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. SHAFROTH] I desire to offer some testimony.

Mr. STERLING. I cheerfully yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. SHERMAN. Count Okuma, the premier of Japan, occupying relatively the same position that William J. Bryan recently did in this country, has lately delivered himself of a statement of national policy on behalf of the Japanese Empire. He took occasion to allude to the Japanese land question in the following language:

> Now, as for the California question. It would be proper to look upon this as a preliminary test to sound the capacity of the Japanese whether we are susceptible of still further development. Our future destiny may be said to depend on its successful solution. It may probably require half a century, a century, or even more. Our moderate attitude is quite likely to be interpreted as weak-hearted spiritlessness, while a firm policy would only stir up the fury of anti-Japanese excitement. Really, in respect to this question we have fallen between two buffers.
>
> Were it not for our honest desire to shun anything like the possibility of hostilities between the two Nations, it might be proper * * * for us to assert strongly our reasonable claim. But, preferring peace to inimical controversies, we appeal only to that high sense of human justice which inspired the ancestors of the Americans when they laid the foundation of the great Republic. Do they remember that their noble-hearted ancestors appealed to the force of arms only after they had exhausted all other imaginable means to bring their differences with Great Britain to a peaceful close? Their peaceful entreaties were scornfully disregarded one after another and the oppression became heavier. They patiently endured what was really unendurable.
>
> This splendid example we are now intending to follow. We are now prepared to tax our patience to the utmost.
>
> "The Japanese public," he states, "must become fully conscious of the serious fact that upon the issue of the settlement of the question depends the future welfare and prosperity of 150,000 Japanese on the Pacific coast of the American continent and in Hawaii, and that if the result be unsuccessful we Japanese may hereafter have no outlet on the Pacific side, notwithstanding the rapid increase of population at home."

This states a national question, Mr. President, through the principal authority of the Japanese Empire; it states a question of population and land. It shows why Japan has so

zealously cultivated her navy and her army; why she fought with Russia; why she has insisted upon the right of Japanese to hold title to lands within the borders of the State of California; why she has placed herself directly athwart local conditions in this country, where every State in the Union has a right to prescribe the conditions on which title to realty shall be held, raising the question directly that this Senate ultimately will face, Mr. President, of ratifying a treaty modifying the present conditions that regulate the relations between this country and Japan, so as to permit Japanese to hold land inside of the limits of California as well as of other States. Many States of the Union have alien land laws; my own State, among others, has such a law. For more than 20 years we have prohibited the holding of land by aliens who are not qualified for citizenship under the laws, not referring especially to the Japanese, it is true, who can not be naturalized; but it raises exactly the same question.

What answers to the only authority of the Japanese Empire has stated that it is a question of the increasing population in Japan and of acquiring the right on behalf of her citizens elsewhere in the world to hold title to real estate, referring directly to the California question. Does anybody think with this insatiable demand that people——

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator yield?

Mr. SHERMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I was merely about to make the ordinary point of order that while a Senator occupying the floor has a right to yield for a question, he has no right to farm out the floor for the rest of the day. I shall not, however, make the point of order at this time, but the next time the rule is violated I shall make it. When a Senator yields for a speech to be made by another Senator instead of for a question, he loses the floor.

Mr. SHERMAN. I am perfectly aware of and am perfectly willing to live under that rule any time the Senator from Mississippi decides that it shall be a law of this Senate, and to transact such business as I may be called upon to transact under the regulation of that rule.

Mr. STERLING. Mr. President, following the course of the debate of yesterday, I have not sought to refer to the rule or to suggest to Senators that I simply yielded for a question. I have simply yielded for discussion and colloquy between Senators. I thought that in this debate it was a very helpful method of procedure.

Mr. SHERMAN. I am perfectly willing at any time, Mr. President, to support zealously the rule announced by the Senator from Mississippi. I am aware of what the rule is.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Will the Senator yield to me for a question, which I will ask by caroming on him toward the Senator from Illinois? I did not understand what the Senator said last, and should like to hear it repeated.

Mr. SHERMAN. I said I was aware of the rule announced by the senior Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I beg the Senator's pardon. I have no questions to ask about it. I misunderstood him.

Mr. SHERMAN. It was a rule which was made, Mr. President, in the stress of the shipping bill fight, that is more or less reminiscent within this Chamber. I had not understood it was the rule prior to that time.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I make the point of order, then, that the Senator is out of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. SHERMAN. Very well, I will desist and will bide my time, when I will get all this in the RECORD.

Mr. STERLING. The Senator from Mississippi, of course, has the right to make the point of order, but I regret very much that he has sought to make it.

Mr. SHERMAN. I suggest that the same rule may be applied to the other side of the Chamber.

Mr. STERLING. I wish to refer, Mr. President, very briefly to another statement made by Representative AUSTIN. It is very relevant to two or three suggestions which have been made in regard to the expense the Philippine Islands have been to us. What I am about to read is under the heading, "Our trade with the islands":

OUR TRADE WITH THE ISLANDS.

Last year American merchants and manufacturers sold goods to the value of $27,204,587 to the islands, as against $127,804 in 1898, or an increase of $27,076,783 since we took them over. Our sales in the Philippines for 1914 exceeded our exports to China for the same period and are equal to half of the amount we disposed of in Japan and were greater by $2,000,000 than the amount we shipped to all of the following countries in South America during 1914: Venezuela, Peru, Colombia, Uruguay, Bolivia, and Paraguay—

And so on.

So, Mr. President, upon that score the retention of the Philippines is not by any means all burden, nor does it mean that. We have present benefits and, with the development of trade in the islands, they will greatly increase.

Just a few words in conclusion. First, I wish to call the attention of Senators to a few observations made by the late learned and distinguished British ambassador, Mr. Bryce, on different kinds of government, found in his Studies in History and Jurisprudence. With respect to the races and nations of the world and their forms of government he divides them into four classes, as follows:

I. Nations which have created and maintain permanent political institutions, allotting special functions to each organ of government, and assigning to the citizens some measure of participation in the business of government.

In these nations we discover constitutions in the proper sense of the term. To this class belong all the States of Europe except Russia and Montenegro, and, outside Europe, the British self-governing colonies, the United States and Mexico, the two Republics of South Africa, Japan and Chile, possibly also the Argentine Republic.

II. Nations in which the institutions aforesaid exist in theory but are seldom in normal action, because they are in a state of chronic political disturbance and mostly ruled, with little regard to law, by military adventurers. This class includes the Republics of Central and South America, with the exception of Chile and possibly of Argentina, whose condition has latterly been tolerably stable.

III. Nations in which, although the upper class is educated, the bulk of the population, being backward, has not begun to desire such institutions as aforesaid, and which therefore remain under autocratic monarchies. To this class belong Russia and Montenegro. Japan has lately emerged from it, and two or three of the newest European States might, but for the interposition of other nations, have remained in it.

Here is the fourth class:

IV. Nations which are, for one reason or another, below the level of intellectual life and outside the sphere of ideas which the permanent political institutions aforesaid presuppose and need for their proper working. This class includes all the remaining peoples of the world, from intelligent races like the Chinese, Siamese, and Persians, down to the barbarous tribes of Africa.

In which class will we put the Philippines? Mr. President, we can put them in no other than one or the other of the two latter classes. When we speak about government for the Filipinos what kind of government do we mean—an autocracy, a monarchy, an oligarchy, or do we as American citizens, used to American institutions, demand that when they have their independence they organize not simply a stable government, as a monarchy may be stable or as an autocracy may be stable, but a free, popular government, the ideal of America and American citizens? That is the kind of a government we want them to have. Are they ready for it? Are they ready for the free, full measure of government which this bill contemplates and provides for? I can not believe, from what I know about races, race prejudice, race history, race traditions, and the environment and climate of the Philippines, that they are ready for independence or for the measure of government we propose to give them by this bill.

Mr. President, history records some wonderful things in regard to the development of government, in regard to the slow processes by which at last free, representative government has been reached. History shows not only the genius of the Anglo-Saxon race for self-government, but for the government of colonies and dependencies as well, the world over. I am reminded of what was said yesterday in reprobation of colonial government and colonial ownership. Reference was made to what Lord Macaulay had said. Oh, yes; and I suppose Lord Macaulay lived and wrote, too near the time of Clive and Warren Hastings, and he knew something of the burdens and evils growing out of colonial government during those earlier times; but they are not like the present, with its better conceptions and ideals. Mr. President, if we would know the sentiment of the colonies of the little island across the sea in regard to colonial government, ask it of the Australian, ask it of the man from New South Wales, ask it of the Canadian, all valiantly fighting the battles of the mother country in the trenches of Europe. I remember reading a few days ago—and it stirred my blood to read it—of the Canadian woman whose two sons were in Europe and in the trenches there, and who, standing with others, saw her husband go by, a recruit for the army, on his way to the vessel that was to take him with his regiment across the Atlantic. The woman stood there with tears in her eyes saying as she saw the men march by, "Thank God, I am a Canadian." It may seem a minor incident, but it shows the success of England in the matter of colonial government.

Yes; there has been marvelous success achieved, and one great thing about it is that even a free republic, a federal gov-

ernment, with a dual system like ours, has shown in the Philippines, against the predictions of the prophets of evil, its splendid capacity for the government of a colony or a dependency. History shows these achievements of the great Anglo-Saxon race. It shows also some wonderful successes of other peoples, both ancient and modern, in the work of government and colonization. But history fails to record, Mr. President, that any other race than the white or the Caucasian race in the Tropic Zone ever formed or maintained for any time any system approaching that of popular self-government; and it is a serious question, to say the least, whether it ever will. It will be to our glory if we succeed in teaching them the way, but it will require patience and a long time. Race, custom, tradition, climate, the lessons of history, are considerations we can not escape, but must meet in the discussion of this bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I looked forward with some degree of pleasure to an opportunity to reply to the address just made by the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. STERLING]. He has hardly left me time, however, to make reply this afternoon.

Mr. President, I am familiar with the condemnation which God cast upon the inference included in the question which Cain asked in the Garden of Eden, "Am I my brother's keeper?" In a certain sense, of course all of us are our brother's keepers, but I have never seen or heard any authority from God or man for the proposition that I was made my brother's keeper to keep him with a club. That is the American proposition, according to the Senator from South Dakota, with regard to the Filipino. That is totally a different proposition. The Senator from South Dakota says that the Filipinos have now "a measureable amount of self-government" or "a measureable power of self-government." Yes; it is "measureable" and it is measured, and what is worse is that it is "measured" by the other fellow. That was just exactly what was the matter with our ancestors when they undertook to fight the War of the Revolution. No intelligent American contended at that time that the American colonies were not the most leniently and the best governed colonies in the world; but they did contend that the moment two rules were set up, one for a British subject in Great Britain and another for a British subject in America, that all freedom on the part of the citizens of America had been surrendered, and that when it came to measure self-government all the English-speaking people measured by it, even those in America, must help measure it. No alien race, unassimilable and not even desirous of assimilation, as is the case with us now, can "measure" the degree or kind of liberty for another and majority race in the Philippines.

I remember, Mr. President, a few years after the war between the States, when a lot of people who were more or less fools but thought themselves wise, north of Mason and Dixon's line, were contending all the time that the South should not have the right of self-government, but should continue to be carpetbagged until the South had "shown itself friendly to the National Government." The hiatus in the reasoning and the hiatus in the feeling was this: That nobody with real good sound statesmanship could ever have expected the South to show itself friendly until the Federal Government had shown itself friendly to the South and until it had been given the opportunity and the freedom and the independence of action to reciprocate, and just as soon as that was given she showed herself friendly. The first boy killed in Cuba in the Spanish-American War was a southerner. Fitz Lee went down to Cuba and consented to allow himself to be called "a blamed Yankee" for two or three years to show his loyalty to the Federal Government.

The English, after they got through the South African trouble, were much wiser than we or much wiser than you—we are all "we" now; it was then "you"—and they invited Botha and the other Boer leaders in to help govern British South Africa. They said, "We have had our war; you have surrendered; we suppose that you have surrendered in good faith; at any rate, we will try you and see." The consequence is that in less than no time Botha, at the head of a South African army, was fighting the great imperial enemy of Great Britain in the hills, in the valleys, and upon the mountain tops of South Africa.

Mr. President, I thank God for this one thing, and all of us, even the humblest of us, can thank Him for it, that is for the one blessed privilege of sweeping aside flyspecks by wiping them out with a sponge moistened at the fountain of eternal and fundamental principle. What is all of this argument that we have heard here to-day? A case lawyer's argument to an ignorant jury. What is all this talk about whether or not Gov. Gen. Harrison did make a right or a wrong appointment about something? Flyspecks!

Great God! Mr. President, if the United States had been charged up with all the ward politics of Philadelphia perpetrated by the Republican Party, or all the ward politics of New York perpetrated by both parties, how long do you think it would have taken us to prove to some sovereign suzerainty somewhere else, asserting superior culture, that we were capable of self-government?

You say that the Filipinos have got to "demonstrate" that they are "capable of self-government." How can a child demonstrate a sum in arithmetic or in algebra as long as the professor keeps working it?

Lord Macaulay has been counted a brilliant man—not a very wise one, and not a very profound one, perhaps; but he once asked a question which has in it a great deal of profundity: "How long do you suppose it will take a child to learn to walk if you never let the child try to walk?"

As for all this talk about "Anglo-Saxon" civilization, do you imagine that anybody is absurd enough to suppose that the Filipino can mount to our standard of self-government to-morrow or within a hundred years? No! Are you, therefore, absurd enough to say that he shall have no self-government because he can not do it? Yes! That is your foolish answer. That is exactly the measure of your absurdity. You assert in one breath your superiority to all the world, and then you demand in the next breath that all the world shall measure up to your standard.

If anything could disintegrate the confidence which other men have in your standard, it would be your subjective influence toward that dual and contradictory proposition.

How in the name of common sense, Mr. President, is any man going to expect this great interracial and international question—because it is international—to be settled by a few carping flyspeck criticisms of the Governor General of the Philippine Islands? I have no brief to defend him. I have known him for 20 years. He is a gentleman, and his father before him was one, and his mother before him was a gentlewoman. He was with me in the House of Representatives. He is a man of integrity and honor, and I will undertake to say that he has done nothing that will stain the escutcheon of the American people, unless he has done it misguidedly; but what has that to do with this question?

Gentlemen then turn around and tell us that there will be "chaos in the Philippine Islands," that there will be labor and travail if we turn loose, "scuttle," and get out. Yes; of course there will be. If an ordinary woman can not give birth to a child without travail, how can a race give birth to law and order and liberty—triplets—without it? The difference is that the period of travail must be a great deal longer for the race than for the woman.

Then in steps another gentleman and says, "Oh, well, if we leave there Japan will come in, and Japan will own the islands." The chances are that that gentleman—I do not mean any particular gentleman, now—the chances are that the man who ordinarily says that never heard of Manila except as a name for a certain character of straw until Dewey won the battle there and Manila came into our possession; and, if Manila had belonged to Japan before the Spanish-American War was ever undertaken, no human being in America would be talking to-day about America owning or exercising suzerainty over the Philippine Archipelago.

Suppose Japan did take the Philippines. Suppose that after we set them free and independent—which is the first proposition within the arena of my desires—Japan did take the Philippines; would it hurt you and me and the American people? An army of Japanese in Manila is farther away from Washington than an army of Germans at Berlin, not only in distance but in time; and not only in distance and time both, but in capacity of mobilizing resources.

Suppose Japan did own them, and suppose Japan did govern them; Japan could govern them much better than you can do it. Japan could govern them much better, because Japanese men and women will intermarry with Filipino men and women. You can not govern any country in the world satisfactorily to them and you both, where there is not at least potential equality. Potential equality comes from voluntary mating together; and without those two things you can not have genuine fraternity nor any approximation to equality. The Japanese might have homogeneity of purpose and ideal with the Filipino. The racial stock is substantially the same—Mongolian grafted on Malay. A Japanese and a Filipino can come nearer to understanding one another, either one of them, than either one of them on one side and you and I on the other can come to understanding one another. There is more homogeneousness of tradition, of ideal, of purpose, and of animal disposition between Japanese and Filipinos than between Americans and either.

Suppose, now, that you take two sides of the proposition. Suppose Japan had the islands, and Japan was a friend. She would become a greater friend at once. If the Senator from Illinois [Mr. SHERMAN] and the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. STERLING] are right, and Japan is seeking an outlet for her population toward the Philippine Islands, she would find it there, and it would relieve the pressure upon Hawaii and upon the Pacific slope. The arrangement would, moreover, recognize the right of the brown and the yellow men to rule the brown and the yellow men's country, while we asserted the right of the white man to rule the white man's country. So it would have a great effect in eliminating all the differences and recent-grown antagonizms that exist between us and the Japanese people.

Suppose, upon the other hand, Japan were our enemy, and Japan got the Philippines. Why, you could not wish a worse curse upon her. You can not wish a worse curse upon any people in the world than a "dependent empire." It is bad because it is bad for the people who are ruled. It is bad because, by reaction, it is bad for the people who do the ruling. The best prayer that any man in this world can make is, "God make me strong enough to defend myself from aggression and humiliation, and make me not so strong as to oppress and humiliate other people."

"Go find thy strength in thy limitation," was the word of the great Jewish poet. Surrounded as all of us are by all sorts of environing limitations, the truth is that you do find your strength in knowing your limitations. One thing that every man who is a citizen of a free country may learn as a limitation on the capacity of a free country is this—that a free democracy can not govern a dependent people without the right of self-government.

You can not keep your cake and eat your cake. You can do one of three things: You can let these people go, and in that way preserve yourself from the reaction in your own mind against your democratic institutions; or you may embody them as part and parcel of the American body politic. The third thing is to keep them, if you choose, and govern them like British Crown colonies, or as King George dreamt that he could govern us. If you attempt to govern them in that way, you train Army officers and Navy officers and civil officers to a contempt of free institutions. If you embody them in the body politic, you poison the body politic with an inalienable and a nonassimilable blood.

My friends, do not forget this: I do not care how much little peccadillo argument of politics may be involved in any question in the world, do not forget that a democratic structure is founded upon these four pillars—liberty, fraternity, equality, and justice; and that no race believing itself superior, even if it is not, and, a fortiori, no race believing itself to be superior and being superior, can really meet in genuine equality and fraternity a race with which it refuses to mix its blood in lawful wedlock. You may take that statement for all it is worth in the Philippines and for all it is worth in Mississippi. It is worth its weight everywhere.

It is not curious that under the McKinley administration and the Roosevelt administration and the Taft administration a lot of two-by-four ward and State and county politicians had been put in office over the Filipinos in the Archipelago; that when a Democratic Governor General went there and removed a few of them there should be a howl "going up to heaven," originating with them, and echoed by a whole lot of other people here. All of it, even if you confess that Gov. Gen. Harrison's administration has been a failure, proves what? It proves that the attempt to govern under American suzerainty, even with what the Senator from Illinois [Mr. SHERMAN] called "a great measure of self-government," is a failure. You did not have to prove that to me. I knew the first day you entered the Philippine Islands that it would be a failure, not only under this Governor General, but under every other Governor General. It has been under all.

But you say to me, "The Filipinos are better off under the American Government than they would be under their own government—materially better off, financially better off, industrially better off." Grant it; it is absolutely true; but I was not elected, and you were not elected, as a representative of the Filipino people. I am thinking of this proposition chiefly as an American proposition. In the first place, I know that the Filipino will be happier even with bad government of his own than he will be with good government of mine and yours. I may not be as wise nor as smart nor as great nor as good a man as the Senator from California, but I will be lots happier and better satisfied if I am allowed to control my own individual conduct than I would be if he controlled it for me and controlled it twenty times as well.

That is the first proposition. The second proposition is that so far as the American people are concerned, upon the military side and upon the naval side and upon the civil side, they are worse off with the Philippines than without them. Consider it a moment from the military-naval side. What does it mean? Why, suppose the Senator from Arizona and I sit down to play a game of chess, and I put a pawn out on the board, two moves in advance of my entire line, and then agree with him to subordinate the entire game to the defense of the pawn. What a fool I would be as a chess player! That is what war means. It is a chess game, only equipped with sure-enough men instead of with nominal men.

Why, to illustrate, in a hearing before the Finance Committee of the Senate I asked a general of the Army: "If we had war, what would we do to protect and defend the Philippines?" He said: "Nothing. We would leave them." But we would not. Military strategy might tell us to do it, but that general was mistaken. The American people, with their pride, national and racial, would not permit any administration to live its life out after it had deserted the Philippines as long as the flag floated there was being attacked by a public enemy. We would be compelled to defend them, and we would be compelled to exhaust men and treasure in doing it, in order to satisfy popular sentiment.

My friends, there is no greater fallacy in the world than the idea that the individual happiness and welfare of the citizens or subjects of a country depend upon the "empire" of that country. I tell you now, going a step farther and speaking about another nation, that the great Empire of Great Britain, from whose people we got our law, our literature, our civilization, our power and capacity and pride in the arena for self-government, will some time read its destruction upon a page upon which will be emblazoned, in substance, these words: "Committed suicide in attempting to defend British India."

What does England get out of India? Free trade; that is all. She grants it to everybody else in the world as well as to herself. She might get it by universal agreement after surrendering empire or by gratitude from India.

In her tight little island she could defend herself against the world; and in this great war if she goes to the wall at all she will go because "Germany can reach India," through Egypt or otherwise. Those people, proud like our people, will forget that they are self-sufficient at home and will sacrifice their youth and their money to defend a distant empire which adds not one thing to their strength, very little to their wealth, absolutely nothing to their intelligence, and less than nothing to their morality.

We Americans can stand here—if we be but true to ourselves—on this continent, and though for a little time we may be unsuccessful, we can in the long run, back to back, defy the world. If we have to defend the Philippines as a part of the game of defying the world, we can not last at it six months. And yet you know the American people well enough, and I know them well enough, to know that they never would make peace in a great war unless under the stress of immense humiliation, defeat, or bankruptcy, as long as the question of their parting with the Philippine Archipelago was a question to be settled by the force of an antagonist. The average Mississippian would rather be killed—he would rather have his son killed; he would rather lose what he has—than to have it said that any great power in the world had whipped him into giving up the Philippines.

Somebody said a long time ago, "Who will haul down the flag?"—one of those great, celebrated, salient, demagogic utterances that history transports to posterity. Why, the people that erected the flag, of course. We had the flag over the hall of the Montezumas once. We took it down. We had it in Tripoli and North Africa once, and we took it down. No disgrace was involved in it. There is no disgrace in doing anything that is right and honest and brave and true. It is neither right nor honest nor brave to hold an unwilling people, of an alien and unassimilable race, in subjection. There is but one possible exception to it, and that is when you need a limited territory for defensive purposes. Then, possibly, it can be excused.

The Philippines are not for us a strategic defense; they are simply a useless offense, by the fact of our occupancy, to all the Orient—to all trans-Pacific peoples, including the Japanese.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President, I will suggest to the Senator that England had her flag over the Philippines for two years, and took it down without any disgrace.

Mr. WILLIAMS. England not only had her flag over the Philippines, but she had it at one time over San Domingo, and she had it at another time over Cuba, and she has had it over half the world that is now in the possession of other people.

I say that the United States will be stronger and better in every sense with the Philippines independent, and we are not our brother's keeper with a club. I am my brother's keeper with advice and with love and with tenderness and with consideration; but God never made me a club keeper for him and God never made him a club keeper for me, either.

Not one of you would submit to it if you were Filipinos. If I were a Filipino, or had been, if I had been brave enough—about which I have my doubts—but if I had been, I would have fought the United States flag in the Philippines from the first day the announcement was made that they were no longer in alliance with Aguinaldo until the flag was taken away from the islands.

Is it treason to say that? Would it be treason for me to say that if the German flag were posted here; if, after the Revolution, France had undertaken to assert that because she had helped us to win our liberty she therefore had a right to govern us, and raised her standard here, and then our forefathers had said, "We will fight that German flag, or we will fight that French flag, until we all die or are killed or are exhausted," would that have been treason?

Then up steps another man who is a little cheaper, and says, "Oh, well, you are a southerner. You believe white men should rule negroes down in Mississippi, and yet you say the white man shall not rule Filipinos in the Philippine Islands."

That is the utmost extent of enfantillage. To cope with the problems which you have in your own country and to assert the white man's right of government in the white man's country is one proposition; and to go out 6,000 miles to annex race problems and assert the right of the white man to govern the brown man in the brown man's country is another proposition; and, so far from being affiliated propositions, they are absolutely antagonistic one to the other.

Why, Mr. President, sometimes when a man who has from his boyhood studied and loved history casts his eyes over the chronicle of recent events he becomes hopeless and pessimistic. Are mankind condemned forever to repeat the errors of their ancestors or of somebody else's ancestors? Will mankind never learn that God loves freedom more than He loves anything else in the world, and honors it more, as is proven by the fact that He leaves you and me free to go wrong if we choose, when He could have kept us as perfect, angelic angels—flabby angels, it is true—in the Garden of Eden forever, if He had wanted to? Will men never learn that you can not gain physical strength except by the exercise of your physical muscles, and that you can never gain moral strength except by the exercise of your moral muscles, and that you can never gain political strength—the capacity for self-government—except by exercising the art of self-government? And will men never learn that they can make friends of enemies better through magnanimity than through superposition of armed force?

Two things happened in the nineteenth century that are of high importance to the world. One was when Norway said to Sweden, "I wish to dissever the union that binds us together." Sweden said, "Very well; if you think you will be happier apart from us, then we say 'Go.'" Another thing was when Great Britain said to the Boer leaders, "Now, we have fought one another, but this is your country. Come here and help us govern it." If you northern people had said that to Robert E. Lee within two years after the Civil War closed, the whole carpetbag period of reconstruction and the saturnalia of vice that accompanied it all would never have existed. It not only would not have existed, but if a subsequent poet at some time had dreamt that it might have existed, serious-minded men would have said that he was crazy.

Mr. President, it is 5 o'clock, and under the previous order I believe the Senate will adjourn at this time.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be temporarily laid aside.

Mr. SMOOT. There is no necessity of that at all.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I only make the request to preserve the status of the bill. It has been done heretofore.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will go over as the unfinished business. Only one minute remains until 5 o'clock.

Mr. CHILTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that we extend the session for 10 minutes, so as to hold an executive session.

Mr. SMOOT. I object, Mr. President. It is Saturday, and it is 5 o'clock. It is time we quit.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection is made. Under the order the Senate stands adjourned until 12 o'clock on Monday next.

Thereupon (at 5 o'clock p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, January 10, 1916, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, *January 8, 1916.*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty and everliving God, our heavenly Father, let Thy Spirit, we beseech Thee, come mightily upon us, that through its divine influence we may think right, choose right, act right in all the duties and obligations of this day; that at its close we may possess a clear conscience, a tranquil mind, and Thine shall be the praise, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Missouri rise?

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. I desire to ask unanimous consent that on Monday next, after the reading of the Journal, I may address the House for one hour.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHACKLEFORD] asks unanimous consent that after the reading of the Journal and the clearing up of business on the Speaker's table on Monday he be allowed to address the House for one hour. The gentleman from Maryland [Mr. LEWIS] has the first hour.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. Let me have the second.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri modifies his request, to follow Mr. LEWIS, of Maryland?

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. Yes.

Mr. MANN. Subject to the same conditions?

The SPEAKER. Yes; subject to the same conditions, of course. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

CARLOS HEVIA Y REYES GAVILÁN (S. DOC. NO. 235).

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit a report from the Secretary of State inclosing a draft of a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to permit Mr. Carlos Hevia y Reyes Gavilán, a citizen of Cuba, to receive instruction at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, at the expense of the Government of Cuba.

The Secretary of State points out that the passage of the resolution would be regarded as an act of courtesy by the Government of Cuba, and that it would follow established precedents.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, January 7, 1916.

RENÉ W. PINTÓ Y WENTWORTH (S. DOC. NO. 236).

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit a report from the Secretary of State inclosing a draft of a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to permit Mr. René W. Pintó y Wentworth, a citizen of Cuba, to receive instruction at the United States Military Academy at West Point, at the expense of the Government of Cuba.

The Secretary of State points out that the passage of the resolution would be regarded as an act of courtesy by the Government of Cuba, and that it would follow established precedents.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, January 7, 1916.

CREW OF NORWEGIAN SHIP "INGRID" (S. DOC. NO. 237).

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

At the request of the Norwegian Minister at this Capital, and in view of the recommendation of the Secretary of State, I transmit the latter's report and the accompanying documents relating to the claim made by the Norwegian Government in behalf of three members of the crew of the Norwegian ship *Ingrid*, and I recommend that, as an act of grace and without reference to the question of the liability of the United States, an

appropriation be made to effect a settlement of this claim in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of State.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, January 7, 1916.

The SPEAKER. The message will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MANN. If it is a claim, the Committee on Foreign Affairs could not report on it. It should go to the Committee on Claims.

The SPEAKER. The Chair did not understand the gentleman.

Mr. MANN. I say, if it is a claim it would go to the Committee on Claims.

The SPEAKER. The Chair was somewhat in doubt whether it ought to go to the Committee on Foreign Affairs or to the Committee on Appropriations or to the Committee on Claims. The Chair supposes the suggestion of the gentleman from Illinois is correct, and that the message should be referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered printed, together with the accompanying documents.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Waldorf, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the following titles:

H. R. 136. An act granting an extension of time to construct a bridge across Rock River at or near Colona Ferry, in the State of Illinois; and

H. R. 4717. An act to authorize Butler County, Mo., to construct a bridge across Black River.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

S. 2409. An act to authorize the Ohio-West Virginia Bridge Co. to construct a bridge across the Ohio River at the city of Steubenville, Jefferson County, Ohio.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I be permitted to address the House on next Tuesday, after the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN] concludes his remarks, for a period of 30 minutes.

Mr. FITZGERALD. What about?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FOSTER] asks unanimous consent that next Tuesday, at the conclusion of the remarks of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN], he be allowed to address the House for 30 minutes.

Mr. FOSTER. Not to interfere with privileged bills.

The SPEAKER. Of course that condition attaches to all of these requests, whether it is stated or not. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Pennsylvania rise?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I rise to make a request similar to that made by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FOSTER]. I should like to have the privilege of addressing the House for 30 minutes after the gentleman from Illinois has concluded.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE] asks unanimous consent that on Tuesday next, at the conclusion of the remarks of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FOSTER], he be allowed to address the House for 30 minutes, under the conditions that attach to all these other requests. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. LINDBERGH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD. I am not quite prepared to give them now. I merely want to ask to extend them.

Mr. FITZGERALD. How much?

Mr. LINDBERGH. The equivalent of an hour's time.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. LINDBERGH] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Mr. PARK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill H. R. 6460, which was referred to the Committee on Railways and Canals, be transferred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. It has to do with a part of a river improvement.

The SPEAKER. If it is necessary, the Chair asks unanimous consent to make a statement about the reference. There is a committee in this House upon Railways and Canals, and somehow, or somehow else, the Committee on Rivers and Harbors for several years has absorbed all the functions of that Committee on Railways and Canals. There are half a dozen of these bills like the one that the gentleman from Georgia is talking about. One of two things ought to be done about them: Either the bills that apply to that Committee on Railways and Canals ought to be sent to it, or the committee ought to be abolished; so the Chair, not having the power to abolish the committee, referred these bills to the Committee on Railways and Canals. The Chair thought this statement was due to the House. If there is no objection to its going to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, the Chair has none.

Mr. GARNER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from Georgia whether or not he has talked with the chairman of the Committee on Railways and Canals in regard to this reference?

Mr. PARK. No, sir. This applies to a river improvement in southern Georgia. It is supposed to be a part of a system of river improvement.

Mr. GARNER. The bill having gone to the Committee on Railways and Canals, it is a courtesy due to the chairman of that committee, at least, to speak to him about it before it is taken away from his committee. I could not give unanimous consent to the transfer of a bill away from the Committee on Railways and Canals until the chairman of that committee had been consulted about it.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, this question is one that affects more Members of the House than one. A number of bills were presented several days ago relating to the purchase of canal property, with the idea of continuing the improvement of existing streams upon which the Government is making appropriations for improvements, which would seem to put the matter within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. But, answering the question of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GARNER], I would like to say that I consulted both the chairman of the Committee on Railways and Canals and the chairman of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and that each of these chairmen feels that jurisdiction in matters of this kind belongs to his respective committee.

Apparently it is a question that must be settled by the Speaker or by whoever the presiding officer is when the question arises. It has been settled once or twice in one or two different ways. The question was ruled upon in the last session by a gentleman who presided over the Committee of the Whole in favor of the jurisdiction of the Committee on Railways and Canals, but it is a serious question. I think many precedents can be cited to prove that the Commtitee on Rivers and Harbors has jurisdiction of matters of this kind.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will ask the gentleman a question. Is it not true that when the House has been in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union discussing a river and harbor bill, whenever the point of order has been made against one of these projects it has invariably been bowled out?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I will speak of one instance in which my recollection is entirely clear. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. RAINEY] was in the chair during the discussion of the last river and harbor bill. The point of order was made by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN], and it was sustained by the chairman of the Committee of the Whole [Mr. RAINEY]. There had been some debate upon the question. There had been debate on previous occasions, but the chairman of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors told me only yesterday that he believed there were ample precedents—I have looked at some of them myself—to justify the reference of bills of this kind to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

The SPEAKER. Yes; but the trouble about that is that, as far as the Chair knows, the chairman of every one of these committees, except the Committee on Railways and Canals, is always reaching out for more jurisdiction. That is almost invariably the case, and it grows out of human nature and you can not cure it.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I hope the Speaker will not rule on this question this morning, because I think Representatives are preparing themselves to discuss this question.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is not ruling. The Chair made a statement that he thought was due to the House.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, will the Chair bear with me just a moment? I have made the point of order several times on river and harbor bills, in various Congresses, against items for canals, and the point of order has always been sustained where the Chair thought it was an appropriation for a canal. There is no question that the reference of the bill to the Committee on Railways and Canals is a correct reference where it provides for

the purchase or construction of a canal. The Committee on Rivers and Harbors has very wide latitude of jurisdiction and it never reports upon these individual bills separately. If it finds that an item is for improvement of a river, it can include that item in its omnibus river and harbor bill if it chooses to do so; but the jurisdiction of the bill, when it is introduced as a separate measure, is in the Committee on Railways and Canals, which committee, I hope, will be revivified and will take action on some of these things.

The SPEAKER. There is no question about that.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Illinois rise?

Mr. MADDEN. I want to try to illuminate this subject a little if I can.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman does not want to intervene on some other subject?

Mr. MADDEN. No. I think, Mr. Speaker, that there is a good deal of wisdom in referring matters of this sort to the Committee on Railways and Canals; and it seems to me the wisest part of the wisdom in connection with it is this, that when a bill is introduced for the purchase or construction of a canal, this committee reports that bill by itself, and it comes before the House on its merits, and everybody in the House has a chance to consider the question on its merits; whereas if it goes into the river and harbor bill it is not considered on its merits at all.

I believe bills of this sort ought invariably to go to the Committee on Railways and Canals, and that there ought not to be any opportunity for anybody in the House to shunt aside the Committee on Railways and Canals from the consideration of questions of this kind. It is a good deal more important than may appear on the face. It may involve the Government in the expenditure of millions of dollars that otherwise would not be expended. If the matter goes to the Rivers and Harbors Committee, it may cost the Government millions. If it goes to the other committee, it may not cost the Government a cent.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas objects.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, upon the recommendation of the minority leader [Mr. MANN] I move the election of Hon. FREDERICK C. HICKS, of New York, to fill the minority vacancy in the Committee on Accounts and in the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KITCHIN], at the suggestion of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN], the minority leader, nominates Mr. HICKS, of New York, to the vacancy in the Committee on Accounts and in the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. Is there any further nomination? If not, Mr. HICKS is elected to the position.

THE RETURN OF THE PELICAN FLAG.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. RAINEY] is recognized for 15 minutes, under the special order of the House heretofore made.

Mr. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker, on the 24th day of November, 1814, the rising sun looked down upon a scene of naval activity in English waters in the western world unparalleled since the discovery of America. It was a bright, cloudless day. In the great anchorage formed by two jutting headlands at the western extremity of the island of Jamaica an armada had assembled the like of which the western world had never seen. In Negril Bay 50 great armed ships belonging to the English Navy were slowly unfurling their white sails to the morning breezes. Their decks swarmed with the red-coated soldiery of England. Here was the *Tonnant*, one of Nelson's prizes in the battle of the Nile, a great warship mounting 80 guns. The *Royal Oak*, a 74-gun ship, rode majestically in the harbor. The *Dictator*, one of the most powerful of the English ships, was there, and 47 other ships, the flower of the navy of England, then as now the mistress of the seas, floated majestically in the calm waters of the bay. Somewhere out in the Atlantic another grand fleet was on its way to still further augment this splendid naval aggregation. For months ships and men had been slowly assembling at the island of Jamaica for the purpose of effecting the conquest of New Orleans. The scheme was splendidly conceived. New Orleans was defenseless. This gay capital of the South was not in a position to resist the invaders. With New Orleans in the possession of the foe of the new Republic a junction between the armies then in Canada and the invaders could be easily formed. Such a plan as this, which seemed to the foes of the new Republic sure to succeed, might in part overcome the results of our own war for independence, at least the westward movement of our population across the continent might be forever suspended.

The military forces which had assembled for this grand invasion of the United States comprised four of the regiments which had participated in the Battle of Bladensburg and had burned the public buildings in Washington. The combined fleets would transport to the mouth of the Mississippi four regiments direct from England, the flower of the army of that country. By far the greater part of the men engaged in this enterprise were seasoned soldiers fresh from great victories in the fields of the Peninsula. They had been led by the victorious Wellington himself into France; a triumphal march to participate in the final victories and triumphs of the British armies. In the expedition there were 1,500 marines and 10,000 sailors; in all, a force of nearly 20,000 men. No such stupendous enterprise as this had ever been attempted in the waters of the New World. Victory seemed to be easy and within the grasp of the invading forces. Officers had been selected for the city so soon to be captured. The officer who was to act as collector of the port was already on one of the vessels of the fleet, accompanied by his five daughters. Some of the officers of the fleet were accompanied by their wives and families. These ladies, all of them, anticipated a pleasant winter in the gay, aristocratic, creole society of New Orleans. These great ships, as the sun rose high in the heavens, amid strains of martial music, moved slowly out of the harbor, out past the headlands, out into the sea, and by nightfall the shores of the island of Jamaica had faded from view.

News of the mobilization of this force had reached the Capital at Washington. The alarming news had traveled to New Orleans. There were no fleets to send that could in any way cope with a naval force so strong as this. There were no armies within marching distance of New Orleans. There were no troops there to defend the city. There were no forts. There were no ships to guard the mouth of the Mississippi. Somewhere in the forests far to the north and east of New Orleans a brave soldier of the early American type for 14 months with a small force of frontiersmen had been gallantly battling with the Indian tribes and had won a series of brilliant victories.

From Washington a courier was sent to the far-off forests bearing an order, signed by the President of the United States, directing Gen. Jackson to repair at once to New Orleans and to defend the city against this apparently overwhelming foe. The order was speedily obeyed. For 10 days this old soldier rode on horseback through the long forest avenues, and on the 2d day of December he reached the city of New Orleans, accompanied only by his personal staff of five men. The citizens received him with enthusiastic demonstrations. With his force of five officers he had come to defend a defenseless city, without fleets or forts or men, against an expedition so strong as this. He at once won the confidence of the citizens of New Orleans as he told them that he had come for the purpose of protecting the city or perishing in the attempt. The old Indian fighter was enthusiastically received by the creole society of New Orleans, and, to their surprise, appeared perfectly at home in the drawing-rooms of the cultured leaders of fashionable society in this, the gayest city in the western world. He was perfectly at home also among the rough frontiersmen—those skilled marksmen of that section of the United States—who rapidly assembled to assist in the enterprise of defending the city. His courage attracted the attention and challenged the admiration of the pirates who at that time infested the islands and channels known only to them at the mouth of the great river, and who volunteered their services in the defense of New Orleans. By the middle of December this great military leader had assembled two half-filled regiments of regular troops, numbering 800 men; two regiments of State militia, badly equipped, and a battalion of the brave creole guard of New Orleans, in all about 2,000 men. Somewhere out in the woods, 10 or 15 days' march away, 4,000 men were approaching the city by forced marches, poorly armed, almost without equipment, and badly clothed. Only 800 of them arrived in time to participate in the fight which followed. Then there came the news that the great armada had been safely piloted by treacherous Spanish guides through the channels at the mouth of the Mississippi and up into the great river. Then followed the naval engagement, in which the small fleet of gunboats hastily assembled for the defense of New Orleans was speedily destroyed, and news was brought to New Orleans that the magnificent army of the invaders had effected a landing and were preparing for a victorious march against the city.

Jackson brought confidence back to the citizens and to his army by announcing his determination of driving the invaders into the sea, and the engagement on the 24th day of December followed. Across the narrow strip of land over which the army

must pass to reach the city a great wall of earth was speedily constructed, and back of it assembled the little army of Jackson, outnumbered ten to one, facing the best drilled and disciplined troops the world had seen up to that time, equipped, all of them, with the best and most modern arms. In the hastily constructed trenches the little army of Americans awaited the onslaught of the enemy. They were not drilled, as were the troops of the invaders, but every man knew how to shoot and above their ramparts floated the starry banner of the new Republic. They had assembled for the purpose of protecting their homes and for the purpose of defending the women and the children in the city 4 miles to the rear.

During the period of preparation for the defense of New Orleans the ladies of New Orleans had proven always a source of inspiration. By expressing confidence in the old warrior who commanded the force they encouraged the hardy pioneers and trappers and the brave creole soldiery of New Orleans in their preparations for the approaching battle. Fair faces looked down from the windows of beautiful old New Orleans homes as the soldiers drilled in the streets. They enthusiastically applauded the passing regiments. They lined the roadways and smiled encouragement and approval as the troops marched out at the opening of the Christmas holidays of that year to defend the city. Stories of cruelty, outrages, and excesses committed by the regiments now advancing on the city during the progress of their victorious marches in the Peninsula had reached the men and women of New Orleans. Booty and beauty had been the watchword which animated these regiments as they committed their recent outrages in their marches in European countries, and the ladies of New Orleans as well as the men who defended the city knew what to expect if success crowned the efforts of this great invading army. Beautiful homes had been arranged for hospital use by the ladies of New Orleans and fair hands, unaccustomed to labor of that character, made clothing for the soldiers.

The holiday season slowly passed, then as now a time for merriment in the quaint old city. But for the first time at this season an atmosphere of gloom hung heavy over all. The ladies of New Orleans occupied their time after the departure of their defenders in making a beautiful silken banner upon which with excellent workmanship they embroidered the emblem of the new State of Louisiana—a pelican, white and graceful; the emblem which appears upon the great seal of the State, which in the religious art of medieval times symbolized always self-sacrifice. The bird is represented in heraldry as wounding her breast and feeding her young with her own blood. The banner completed was presented to Gen. Jackson a few days before the great battle. On the 30th day of December of that year it was placed in position on the ramparts side by side with the American flag as a constant reminder to the soldiers during the days which followed of all that a victory for the invaders meant to the ladies who had embroidered that banner. Nine days later the great battle was fought. The splendid regiments of the enemy advanced in overwhelming numbers upon the little army of defenders; the magnificent invading force marched confidently forward, prepared and equipped, as every man believed, for an easy victory. The humblest private in the ranks of the invaders on the 8th day of January, 101 years ago, presented in his gay uniform a more martial appearance than the major general commanding the American force. Back of the intrenchments there were no drilled soldiers, but they were prepared—prepared as soldiers ought to be prepared then, prepared as soldiers ought to be prepared now. They knew how to shoot, every one of them. There was but one command given those skilled marksmen: "Hold back your fire until you can see the whites of their eyes." That was the only order obeyed. The advancing red lines were not interrupted until they approached near the ramparts, and then there blazed out along the whole American front the most deadly, the most effective musketry fire that had ever occurred in all the wars. For months the English had been preparing for this moment. For 30 days the Americans had been preparing. On the American side there were no orders to fire in regular volleys, but every man picked out his target. The battle lasted 45 minutes. On the American side seven men were killed. The English Army withdrew. All that night American sentinels marched up and down their ramparts, and over the battle field the Stars and Stripes and the Pelican flag majestically floated side by side. [Applause.]

That night the cold light of stars shone down in the faces and on the stiffening forms of 4,000 of the red-coated soldiery of England, who lay dead just outside the intrenchments. Word was sent back to the ladies of New Orleans to prepare their hospitals not for the wounded of the American Army but for the wounded men of the army of the invaders. Ten days later the remnants of the English force sadly and miserably embarked upon their ships and sailed away forever from American shores. [Applause.] Jackson and his men, with the American flag and the Pelican banner borne proudly at the head of the column, marched in triumph back to the Creole City. [Applause.]

The banner, however, which had inspired Jackson's men in the great battle disappeared from view and was almost forgotten. Nearly half a century passed, and during that long period of time no one knew where that historic banner was kept nor who cared for it. Slowly the decades passed and the War between the States commenced and proceeded with its great battles along the longest battle front the world had ever known. On the 17th day of May, 1863, in the fiercely fought battle at Big Black River Bridge in Mississippi a body of Louisiana soldiers found themselves engaged with a detachment of Cavalry from Illinois; and at the head of the Louisiana soldiers there was carried the old historic Pelican flag; the banner which nearly half a hundred years before had inspired the defenders of New Orleans. During the progress of the battle at the bridge the banner was captured by the Illinois Cavalry under Gen. Osterhaus and was carried back by them to Illinois and deposited with other captured battle emblems in Memorial Hall in the great capital building at Springfield, Ill., and again the ladies of New Orleans lost all trace of the historic banner.

One year ago to-day on the occasion of the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles, of Chicago, the national president of the United Daughters of 1812, was in New Orleans and participated in the ceremonies of that occasion. While there she was advised by Mrs. J. B. Richardson, former president of the Daughters of 1776 and 1812, to the effect that the Pelican banner was in Illinois, and Mrs. Richardson and other ladies of New Orleans belonging to this great patriotic organization, asked her to request its return to New Orleans. On her journey back to Chicago Mrs. Wiles stopped at Springfield and was able, with the assistance of the custodian of our Memorial Hall, to locate, safely preserved by the State of Illinois, the historic old banner embroidered by the ladies of New Orleans over 100 years ago. She appeared before the State senate in Illinois and communicated to them the request from the ladies of New Orleans, the descendants of the ladies who embroidered the banner, that the banner be returned to them.

Hon. Thomas Campbell, of Rock Island, Ill., a member at that time of the State senate and a Grand Army man, presented a joint resolution providing for the return of the banner. In the interval between the introduction of the resolution and its passage the Grand Army organization in Illinois indorsed the resolution. It unanimously passed both houses and was signed by the governor, and to-day the old Pelican flag is home again, back in the city of New Orleans, returned by the great State of Illinois to the descendants of the ladies who made it. [Applause.]

At this very hour, on this the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, in this historic old southern city, a high official of Illinois, the adjutant general of that great State, acting on behalf of the governor and for the Legislature of Illinois and for the 6,000,000 people who live in Illinois, is participating in the ceremonies connected with the return of the old Pelican flag to its proper custodians, to the Daughters of 1776 and 1812 of the State of Louisiana, and to them to-day is committed the care and protection of this beautiful silken banner which has played so prominent a part in the history of New Orleans and of the United States. [Applause.]

The city of New Orleans was nearly 100 years old when Jackson and his little army defended it so gallantly. Over it had floated the flag of France and the flag of Spain. Just outside the city boundaries for many years there floated the flag of England, but from 1803 until the outbreak of the Civil War the Stars and Stripes floated over the old city. During a part of the period of the War between the States the banners of the Confederacy waved over its public buildings. About and around the old city five flags have floated, and the citizens of Louisiana have during its history lived under five different Governments. They know something about flags in New Orleans, but on this one hundred and first anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, next to the Stars and Stripes, dearest and most cherished by every loyal citizen of New Orleans is the old Pelican flag, which to-day the great State I have the honor in part to represent here is returning to the old city and to the descendants of the fair ladies who made it. [Loud applause.] The ceremony which proceeds to-day under sunny skies in this quaint old city of the Southland means that for all of us, whether we live in the North or whether we live in the South, the unpleasant memories of long ago are forgotten, and we remember only the feats of arms of the men who wore the blue and of the men who

wore the gray. Proud, whether we live in the South or in the North, of the American courage and manhood displayed in the armies of the North and in the armies of the South in the dark days of the early sixties. The return of the Pelican flag to-day means that all traces of the chasm which divided the sections of our country half a hundred years ago have disappeared, and under one banner all the States of our common country move forward irresistibly to meet the tremendous destiny of the future. [Loud applause.]

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana, Gen. ESTOPINAL. [Applause.]

Mr. ESTOPINAL. Mr. Speaker, it is with great diffidence that I approach the subject which has been so thoroughly discussed by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. RAINEY]. I address myself, however, to the flag episode.

Mr. Speaker, I was glad when the gentleman from Illinois informed me a few days ago that he would address the House on the subject of the function that is taking place in New Orleans to-day, the subject of which is the return of the Andrew Jackson flag, as this old flag is called, to the ladies of New Orleans by the State of Illinois. This flag was presented by the ladies of New Orleans on the eve of the Battle of New Orleans to Gen. Jackson. It was carried through the Battle of New Orleans and floated from the headquarters of Gen. Jackson. After the battle it lay in some museum. No one had heard of it until 48 years afterward it was unfurled again to the breeze and carried by a Confederate regiment into battle. It was captured from the Confederates at the Battle of Big Black Bridge in Mississippi on the 17th of May, 1863, by the gallant troopers of the great Commonwealth of Illinois, headed by Gen. Osterhaus, and I am sure that if any of them could they would testify to the fact that it was not wrested from its defenders without a struggle.

It was carried to the State of Illinois, and has been until now in the Memorial Hall of that State. Some years ago it was discovered by Mrs. Richardson, a former president of the Daughters of 1776 and 1812, and she followed up her work until a year ago, when Mrs. Wills, I believe, president of the United States Daughters of 1776 and 1812, visited New Orleans on the occasion of the centennial of the Battle of New Orleans, who joined Mrs. Richardson and other ladies of New Orleans in the effort to recover the flag, and from that work resulted the passage of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois authorizing the transfer of the flag to the ladies of New Orleans, the daughters of those ladies who made the flag in 1814.

Now, Mr. Speaker, demonstrations of this kind are manifest proof of the brotherly feeling that exists among all the people of this great country. Here is a flag that was captured 53 years ago, and now the great State of Illinois takes notice of this and by act of the legislature authorizes the return of this emblem to the custody of those from whom it was taken, which is another of the manifestations so frequent in recent times that have contributed so largely to show that we are indeed reunited. [Applause.] I am sure that this demonstration to-day, this beautiful function, with all its official ceremony and social eclat, taking place in New Orleans, will implant in the breast of every patriotic American citizen a feeling of pride and of abiding faith in our ability to maintain the honor and integrity of our country against any odds, no matter who they are.

I happened to be at the Battle of Big Black Bridge, though I was not in the ranks. It is a peculiar incident, and I will relate it briefly, because it forms a remarkable coincidence. I was detailed just a few hours before to take out of the city of Vicksburg the Federal prisoners we had on our hands. There were but few of them, and they had been rescued from the waters of the Mississippi River, and I myself had assisted in rescuing some of them from the boats we sank as they attempted to go by our batteries. [Applause.] At 12 o'clock at night I was ordered to prepare to leave on the next train, and at daybreak we left with our prisoners on the last train that left Vicksburg and went through the battle field while the battle was going on. Extending from the bridge head the Confederates were lying along the railroad embankment. Within a mile probably, or less, came the Federal line, just emerging from the woods. They had not brought up their artillery yet; the battle was just beginning. But they tried their best to stop the train by rifle fire. We, however, pulled through without any disaster, and that is how I participated in the Battle of Big Black Bridge.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Illinois in my name and in the name of the people of my State for the magnificent address that he delivered here to-day, and for his flattering allusions to the people of New Orleans. [Loud applause.]

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ALLEN] may proceed for three minutes before we take up the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. FERRIS] asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ALLEN] may address the House for three minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause] The Chair hears none.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, I was not on the floor when the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GARDNER] delivered his speech yesterday, having been called out on account of the serious illness of a relative. I have since read it in the RECORD, however, and I must say it is a very intemperate, indiscreet, and unfortunate utterance. Such speeches do no good, but, on the contrary, stir up strife at a time when our Representatives, of all men, should keep cool. He makes sweeping charges against the German-Americans as a class which I know to be untrue. I have lived among German-Americans all my life. They are liberty-loving, law-abiding citizens. In the war to preserve this Union there were no more patriotic citizens than they. I know many who served in my father's company, and often heard him speak of their bravery and patriotism. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GARDNER] attempts to indict a race, but he shows that he knows nothing about that race or its contribution to the history of our country. One might have expected to hear such a speech in the British Parliament, but certainly not in the Congress of the United States. [Applause.]

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, entirely apart from what has just occurred, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GARDNER] may proceed for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GARDNER] may proceed for 10 minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. GARDNER. Mr. Speaker, in my address yesterday I spoke as follows:

> Ammunition—
>
> Says the German-American—
>
> helps the allies; so, by hook or by crook, by laws or by strikes, by gold or by dynamite, by torpedo or by mine, let us do what we can to keep ammunition from reaching our enemies.

Whereupon the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD] interrupted me and asked me what authority I had for my statement. To this I replied that the metropolitan press was my authority. I totally forgot to add "and likewise the President of the United States." For I find in President Wilson's message these words:

> There are citizens of the United States, I blush to admit, born under other flags but welcomed under our generous naturalization laws to the full freedom and opportunity of America, who have poured the poison of disloyalty into the very arteries of our national life; who have sought to bring the authority and good name of our Government into contempt, to destroy our industries wherever they thought it effective for their vindictive purposes to strike at them, and to debase our politics to the uses of foreign intrigue.

Now, later in the day the gentleman from Wisconsin made a number of comments on my words. At the time he spoke I happened to be in the gallery, and I was one of those who thought that perhaps there was something personal in his remarks, though he says, and I accept his statement with great good will, that there was nothing of the kind intended. He did not direct any of his remarks toward me, it appears. Furthermore, the gentleman from Wisconsin came to me later and asked me if I wanted anything struck out of the RECORD. I said, "No." Because, Mr. Speaker, striking matters out of the RECORD does not strike them out of the press. Now, here is what the gentleman said, when he spoke of the enlistments from Massachusetts for service in the Spanish War:

> If Germany or Austria-Hungary should attempt by any deliberate act to insult our Government or to invade our rights, I am sure that these German-Americans who in times past have shown their loyalty would respond to the colors nobly, and not as some of the volunteers from effete New England in the Spanish War did when they enlisted in that little war, against a little and crumbling country, when after they enlisted they had their mothers go and beg the governor of Massachusetts, Gov. Wolcott, not to send them to the front. [Laughter.]

Mr. Speaker, it never occurred to me to answer the gentleman. It seemed to me foolish to suppose that anybody in Massachusetts would be interested in trivial chatter of that sort. We are accustomed to casual vituperation there. We consider it rather a compliment. If you did not say anything about us we should think that really we had become effete. But the newspaper men tell me that I am expected to say something.

However, I shall not defend Massachusetts. Her defense is in the pages of this country's history; but I am going to defend these wretched young Massachusetts volunteers if it so be

that they are not the figment of the gentleman's imagination. I am going to say a word about these young gentlemen, real or fictitious, whose mothers went to Gov. Wolcott and tried to arrange that they should not be sent to the front. At all events, Mr. Speaker, I can say in their defense that they actually enlisted; that they took the risk of being sent to the front. It was not everybody who did that. As to their mothers' efforts to save them from service of a dangerous nature, those efforts were singularly unsuccessful. In the Spanish War Massachusetts furnished six volunteer regiments. One of them was a regiment of Coast Artillery, which is always at the front, but we will not reckon it as at the front for it had no casualties in action. There were five Infantry regiments, of which three were at the front, all of them having casualties in action. A fourth Infantry regiment, the Eighth Massachusetts, garrisoned Matanzas, Cuba, after the war.

I hold in my hand the Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army, volume 2, and I refer you to page 290. There I find that, outside of the Rough Riders, the only volunteer regiments which had casualties in action in Cuba were the Thirty-third Michigan, the Seventy-first New York, the Second Massachusetts, and the Ninth Massachusetts. Here in my hand I hold the Operations of the Army for 1898. I turn to that part of the report of the Major General Commanding the Army which refers to the Porto Rican campaign. There I find that the only regiments of volunteers in Porto Rico which had casualties were the Sixteenth Pennsylvania, the Fourth Ohio, the Third Wisconsin, and the Sixth Massachusetts. So, you see, that out of nine volunteer regiments in Cuba and Porto Rico which had casualties in action no less than three came from Massachusetts.

Mr. Speaker, I know something about the Wisconsin troops in the Spanish War. There were two regiments of them, the Second and Third Wisconsin, in the brigade with which I served in Porto Rico. I could not ask for any finer young Americans than there were in the Second and Third Wisconsin. I was proud of them as fellow volunteers. Yet I venture to say that if I were to delve into the court-martial records of Gen. Ernst's brigade I should find that some discreditable acts had been performed, not only by a few of the boys in the Second and Third Wisconsin Regiments but by a few of the boys in the Sixteenth Pennsylvania as well. Wherever you gather 3,000 young men together there is sure to be misdemeanor and even crime. Surely no one would judge those stout troops by the few rascals in their ranks. Why judge the Massachusetts troops by a few silly mothers, if any silly mothers there actually were?

Now, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD] is not a new Member of the House. He has been here a great many years. He knows that he is not an irresponsible muckraker who can get up and make statements and not have them challenged and not be asked to specify. He knows better than that. He aspires to be a leader, and he sits at the table of the near leaders. When the Republican leader, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN], is absent the gentleman from Wisconsin, as a volunteer or otherwise, to some extent at least fills our leader's shoes. [Laughter.] The gentleman has certain specialties of leadership which he has assumed. Perhaps he has been elected to perform them. I do not know. At all events, at times, he has assumed the leadership. Now, one of the qualities of leadership is to command the respect of the House. There is only one way in which you can command the respect of the House, and that is to make good what you say and tell where you got the information on which you base your charges. [Applause.]

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask unanimous consent to address the House not exceeding two minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY] asks unanimous consent for two minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Speaker, I have no desire to become a party to the quarrel between the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GARDNER] and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD]. For my part I have not felt that I should indulge in speeches that might serve to affect or at least appear to affect that neutrality which is peculiarly incumbent upon a Member of this House to exhibit at all times. But inasmuch as the gentleman from Massachusetts has seen fit this morning to undertake to back his speech of yesterday by a quotation from the address delivered by the President of the United States to the Congress, I think it is but fitting that that part of the address which relates to the subject matter should be given in its entirety. The gentleman unfortunately stops at a point in his remarks where the quotation might give to those not familiar with the entire text a totally wrong impression. The gentleman read as follows, reading from the President's address:

> There are citizens of the United States, I blush to admit, born under other flags but welcomed under our generous naturalization laws to the full freedom and opportunity of America, who have poured the poison of disloyalty into the very arteries of our national life; who have sought to bring the authority and good name of our Government into contempt, to destroy our industries wherever they thought it effective for their vindictive purposes to strike at them, and to debase our policies to the uses of foreign intrigue.

I desire to continue the quotation by reading the following, that immediately comes after:

> Their number is not great as compared with the whole number of those sturdy hosts by which our Nation has been enriched in recent generations out of virile foreign stocks.

It is one thing to condemn those, no matter where they come from or what their lineage, who are disloyal to the American people, to the American Government, and to our flag. It is another thing to condemn wholesale a people because of their particular lineage. [Applause.]

WATER-POWER DEVELOPMENT ON PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 408) to provide for the development of water power and the use of public lands in relation thereto, and for other purposes, and move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for its consideration.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 408) to provide for the development of water power and the use of public lands in relation thereto, and for other purposes, with Mr. HARRISON in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of House bill 408. The Clerk will proceed with the reading of the bill for amendment.

Mr. BENNET. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. FERRIS. I understand that all debate on the paragraph is exhausted, except five minutes reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Seven minutes remain. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. BENNET].

The Clerk read as follows:

> Amend, page 6, line 10, after the word "act," by inserting "or its cancellation as herein provided."

Mr. BENNET. Mr. Chairman, I understand that the chairman of the committee has no serious objection to this amendment.

Mr. FERRIS. Well, Mr. Chairman, I do not want to say that. The debate on this section is closed to all except the committee. I think sections 1 and 6 both take care of the amendment offered, and I really hope that the gentleman will not ask that it go in at this time. Since talking with the gentleman I have read section 1 and section 6, and I am convinced that the gentleman's amendment is unnecessary. I do not think it will do any harm, but I do not want to accept an amendment that is unnecessary.

Mr. BENNET. I ask a vote on it. I think the gentleman from Oklahoma is mistaken.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. BENNET. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. BENNET] offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

> Add, at the end of section 6:
> *"Provided, however,* That such leases shall, whenever practicable, be made at public lettings on competitive bids after notice publicly given."

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, a point of order. We have passed section 6 and read section 7, and closed debate on that.

Mr. BENNET. The gentleman is in error.

Mr. FERRIS. No; I am not in error.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that we were on section 6 when the House adjourned last night.

Mr. BENNET. And a motion was made to strike it out.

Mr. FERRIS. I am in error about that, and I withdraw my point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will again report the amendment.

The amendment was again read.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. BENNET].

The question was taken, and the Chairman announced that the "noes" seemed to have it.

Mr. BENNET. A division, Mr. Chairman.

The committee divided; and there were—ayes 11, noes 42.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL], to strike out the section.

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 7. That where, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior, the public interest requires or justifies the execution by any lessee of contracts for the sale and delivery of electrical energy for periods extending beyond the life of the lease, but for not more than 20 years thereafter, such contracts may be entered into upon the approval of the said Secretary, and thereafter, in the event of the exercise by the United States of the option to take over the plant in the manner provided in section 5 or 6 hereof, the United States or its new lessee shall assume and fulfill all such contracts entered into by the first lessee.

Mr. BENNET. I move to amend the section, Mr. Chairman, by inserting, in line 23, after the word "in," the word "either."

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment. The gentleman from New York will restate his amendment.

Mr. MANN. That is easy.

Mr. BENNET. On line 23, page 6, after the second use of the word "in," insert the word "either."

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 6, line 23, after the second word "in" insert the word "either."

So that the line will read:

In the manner provided in either section 5 or 6 hereof.

Mr. BENNET. Mr. Chairman, yesterday the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] said, very wisely, that this bill would come under the scrutiny of very able men, who would take advantage even of commas. There is no "manner provided by section 5 or 6." As the bill now reads there may be a manner provided by section 5 and another manner provided by section 6; and if the chairman and the committee want certainty, and if the House wants certainty, they ought to accept this amendment. That is all I have to say on it.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman will remember that in the last Congress it read "five or six," which may have been an incongruity. The committee amended it to read "section 5 or 6." That may be a matter of grammar, and I am inclined to think the amendment offered is a proper one.

Mr. FERRIS. I have no serious objection to the amendment, but I was of the opinion that the word "or" between "5" and "6," under any ordinary, reasonable construction, would let them proceed under each one.

Mr. MANN. I fully agree with the gentleman, and I think that the words "section 5 or 6," while they might not be grammatically correct, would accomplish the purpose. Yet it is safe to put it in the best form.

Mr. FERRIS. If the gentleman from New York [Mr. BENNET] feels keenly about it, I shall not oppose it.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from New York [Mr. BENNET].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BENNET. Mr. Chairman, I move to amend by striking out the word "first," in line 25, page 6, and to insert in lieu thereof the word "prior."

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 6, line 25, strike out the word "first" and insert the word "prior."

Mr. BENNET. Mr. Chairman, under the provisions of section 12 of this bill there might be five or six lessees during the 50-year period. If the language is left as it is in the bill—

The United States or its new lessee shall assume and fulfill all such contracts entered into by the first lessee.

That is not what is intended. What is intended is that the United States or the new lessee shall assume and fulfill all such contracts entered into by the lessee immediately prior thereto, because there might be five or six.

Mr. LENROOT. If the gentleman's criticism is well taken, does not the same objection apply to the use of the word "prior," which would relate only to the lessee immediately prior, and if there were four more preceding him they would not be covered by the gentleman's amendment?

Mr. BENNET. That is exactly my idea of what the bill means.

Mr. MANN. I am inclined to think the gentleman's criticism was well taken. Supposing there is a second lessee. He is required to fulfill the contracts entered into by the first lessee. The second lessee does not make the contracts. Now, under the gentleman's amendment a third lessee would not be required to fulfill any contract of the first lessee.

Mr. BENNET. What I had in mind particularly was a case arising under section 12 where there was a cancellation of a lease.

Mr. MANN. Yes.

Mr. BENNET. And if the United States could enter into it—I do not think it could, after the House voted down my amendment a moment or two ago, but assuming that it could—then the provisions that ought to be carried out would be the provisions of the lease immediately preceding the cancellation, because there is a lapse of time conditions——

Mr. MANN. The gentleman does not get my point. The first lessee makes a contract.

Mr. BENNET. Yes.

Mr. MANN. The first lease is canceled, and a second lease is made. The contract has been made by the first lessee. The second lessee is required to carry out the contracts of the first lessee. The second lessee has made no contracts. Now, the gentleman's amendment would not require the carrying out of these contracts at all by the third lessee, because it would only refer to the contracts made by the second lessee, who had made no contracts, although the contracts of the first lessee would have to be carried out by the second lessee while he had the lease.

Mr. BENNET. Oh, I think the gentleman overlooks the language of section 6, applicable to still another condition, and that is where the Secretary of the Interior has taken over a lease. On the expiration of a lease he is given the power there to grant it to another lessee, under such conditions and for such periods as the law may authorize, which may be entirely different from the original contract entered into by the first lessee.

Mr. MANN. Oh, but here is the first lessee making a contract to supply power. His lease is canceled. The purpose of this bill is to require the second lessee to carry out the contract. That is the purpose of section 7.

Mr. BENNET. Certainly.

Mr. MANN. Now, if that is a proper purpose, these contracts ought to be carried out also by the third lessee.

Mr. BENNET. Certainly.

Mr. MANN. But the gentleman's amendment would not require that.

Mr. BENNET. A gentleman sitting by me suggests that we might reach it by saying "all prior lessees."

Mr. CRAMTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENNET. I should like to answer the question of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN], and then I will yield. Let us assume that there are four or five cancellations——

Mr. MANN. I understand the gentleman's purpose.

Mr. BENNET. Yes.

Mr. MANN. Should not the third lessee carry out the contracts made by the first lessee as well as by the second lessee?

Mr. BENNET. Certainly.

Mr. MANN. I think the bill as reported is open to criticism, but I think the gentleman's amendment makes it worse.

Mr. BENNET. How about the words "all prior lessees"? Then there can be no question.

Mr. CRAMTON. Will the gentleman yield for a suggestion?

Mr. BENNET. Yes.

Mr. CRAMTON. Section 7 describes the contracts referred to. Why not stop with the words "such contracts" and strike out the words "entered into by the first lessee"? Then I think the section will sufficiently describe the contracts referred to.

Mr. BENNET. I think that accomplishes the object, and I shall be very glad to withdraw my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. FERRIS. I ask unanimous consent to close the debate on this paragraph and amendments in five minutes.

Mr. MANN. Does the gentleman have any objection to this amendment?

Mr. FERRIS. I could not hear it.

Mr. BENNET. It seems to me the gentleman from Michigan suggests an amendment which would cover the whole thing.

Mr. FERRIS. What is it?

Mr. CRAMTON. To strike out the words "entered into by the first lessee" and let the paragraph stop with the words "such contracts."

Mr. MANN. In other words, the bill authorizes the making of contracts with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. If a lease is canceled, the purpose would be to have the contracts carried out by whomever has them. I think this will do it.

Mr. FERRIS. Let me submit a suggestion. The first lease is the one that has been well under observation. This first lease might pass into the hands of subsequent holders. There are so

many things that might intervene that we have thought it well to lean on the first lease rather than on any subsequent lease.

Mr. MANN. But the gentleman would say at once that the second lessee, if there be one, could make a contract with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. FERRIS. Yes.

Mr. MANN. And if he made a contract it should be carried out and the amendment would carry out all the contracts.

Mr. BENNET. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment and offer the following: On line 25, after the word "contracts," strike out the remainder of the section.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to withdraw his amendment and offer another. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will now report the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out all after the word "contracts," on page 6, line 25.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk, proceeding with the reading of the bill, read as follows:

SEC. 8. That for the occupancy and use of lands and other property of the United States permitted under this act the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to specify in the lease and to collect charges or rentals for all power developed and sold or used by the lessee for any purpose other than the operation of the plant, and the proceeds shall be paid into, reserved, and appropriated as a part of the reclamation fund created by the act of Congress approved June 17, 1902, known as the reclamation act, and after use thereof in the construction of reclamation works and upon return to the reclamation fund of any such moneys in the manner provided by the reclamation act and acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, 50 per cent of the amounts so utilized in and returned to the reclamation fund shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury after the expiration of each fiscal year to the State within the boundaries of which the hydroelectric power or energy is generated and developed, said moneys to be used by such State for the support of public schools or other educational institutions or for the construction of public improvements, or both, as the legislature of the State may direct: *Provided*, That leases for the development of power by municipal corporations solely for municipal use shall be issued without rental charge, and that leases for development of power not in excess of 25 horsepower may be issued to individuals or associations for domestic, mining, or irrigation use without such charge.

SEC. 9. That in case of the development, generation, transmission, or use of power or energy under a lease given under this act in a State which has not provided a commission or other authority having power to regulate rates and service of electrical energy and the issuance of stock and bonds by public-utility corporations engaged in power development, transmission, and distribution, the control of service and of charges for service to consumers and stock and bond issues shall be vested in the Secretary of the Interior or committed to such body as may be authorized by Federal statute until such time as the State shall provide a commission or other authority for such regulation and control.

SEC. 10. That where the Secretary of the Interior shall determine that the value of any lands heretofore or hereafter reserved as water-power sites or for purposes in connection with water-power development or electrical transmission will not be materially injured for such purposes by either location, entry, or disposal, the same may be allowed under applicable land laws upon the express condition that all such locations, entries, or other methods of disposal shall be subject to the sole right of the United States and its authorized lessees to enter upon, occupy, and use any part or all of such lands reasonably necessary for the accomplishment of all purposes connected with the development, generation, transmission, or utilization of power or energy, and all rights acquired in such lands shall be subject to a reservation of such sole right to the United States and its lessees, which reservation shall be expressed in the patent or other evidence of title: *Provided*, That locations, entries, selections, or filings heretofore allowed for lands reserved as water-power sites or in connection with water-power development or electrical transmission may proceed to approval or patent under and subject to the limitations and conditions in this section contained, but nothing herein shall be construed to deny or abridge rights now granted by law to those seeking to use the public lands for purposes of irrigation or mining alone.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the committee amendment.

The Clerk read the committee amendment, as follows:

On page 7, line 4, strike out the language "for all power developed and sold or used" and insert the following: "therefor, which charges or rentals in all cases where the power is generated and developed in whole or in part upon lands belonging to the United States may be measured by the power so developed and sold or used."

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to amend the committee amendment by leaving out the word "therefor" from the language inserted on page 7, line 5.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to amend the committee amendment by striking out the word "therefor" in line 5. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now is on the committee amendment as modified.

The committee amendment as modified was agreed to.

The Clerk read the next committee amendment as follows:

Page 7, line 33, insert after the word "State" the words "or subdivisions thereof for the construction and maintenance of public roads or."

Mr. BENNET. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BENNET. If this amendment is adopted, would it thereafter estop an amendment striking out language including this language?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair does not think the gentleman is precluded from offering an amendment to the paragraph striking out language which includes this language. The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read the next committee amendment as follows:

Page 7, line 35, after the word "other," insert the word "public."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 7, line 10, after the word "plant," insert the words "in developing power."

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this was to permit the charge measured by the power developed, for all the power other than that necessary for the operation of the dam. My attention was called this morning to the possible construction of the language as it appears in the bill. A manufactory plant might be used in connection and conjunction with it, and all be regarded as one plant. To avoid any possibility of that construction my amendment inserts the words "in developing power," so that that power could not be charged for, and the power that will be charged for will be such power as is necessary for the dam and accessory work.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LENROOT. Yes.

Mr. MANN. Acknowledging the point, which I think is a good one, it might be, however, that there would be navigation somewhere developed through locks which would have no particular business in developing the power. If you operated locks for the purpose of navigation, the Government would not want to charge for the use of the power consumed in opening and closing the locks in the interest of navigation. I make this suggestion so that it may be taken care of later.

Mr. LENROOT. The committee will bear that in mind; but I think that for the present it is taken care of.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 8, line 7, at the end of the section add the following words: "*And provided further*, That all charges or rentals received for or arising out of the use of land or property within a national forest shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States as are other receipts of national forests, and shall be used and distributed in the same manner as such other receipts."

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Mr. Chairman, we are carrying on a forestry policy at large expense, and there is considerable criticism of it, as everyone very well knows who has been on this floor and heard or taken part in debate when the Agricultural appropriation bill was under consideration. I think no feature of the Agricultural appropriation bill stirs up so much feeling as that relating to the national forests, and largely on account of the expense of administering the forests. It seems to me it is only fair that when these forests are to be used, when their resources are made available and placed at the disposal of private interests and revenue arises from them, the national forests ought to be credited with the proceeds, ought to be credited with that revenue. That revenue ought not to be diverted to any other service or used for any other purpose.

The revenue of the national forests arising from the sale of timber and for the use of grazing land is all put into the Federal Treasury. Twenty-five per cent of the total receipts are paid back to the States or to the local communities where the property out of which the receipts or revenues accrue is situated. The Congress several times has had occasion to consider the wisdom of that provision and has discussed the proper amount of the receipts that should properly be payable to local communities, and 25 per cent has been determined as the proper proportion they shall receive. That is the disposition that would be made of this money if it were paid into the Federal Treasury in accordance with my amendment. I think it is the proper disposition to be made of the money. The forests, which are maintained at large expense, that expense being severely criticized, ought to have the benefit of all their resources and of all their revenue.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that at the expiration of three minutes debate on this paragraph and amendments thereto close.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent that at the expiration of three minutes debate on the paragraph and all amendments thereto close. Is there objection?

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Chairman, I would like to have five minutes, whether now or a little later.

Mr. FERRIS. Will a later section do just as well?

Mr. FORDNEY. I think this is the section upon which I ought to speak.

Mr. FERRIS. Then I ask unanimous consent to close the debate at the expiration of 10 minutes, 5 minutes of that time to be consumed by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORDNEY] and 5 minutes by myself.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

Mr. BENNET. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the right to object.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I have a couple of amendments to this section which I desire to offer. This section has a good many different provisions in it.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the request and ask that at the expiration of 10 minutes all debate on the present amendment shall cease.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma as modified?

There was no objection.

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Chairman, what I want to say is this: In 1902 an act was passed which provided for the creation of a fund to be made up from a portion of the proceeds of the sale of land in various States for a reclamation fund. In that act it was provided that no project should be begun until there was money in the fund to complete the project under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. Money came into that fund very rapidly for a few years, and it was finally discovered that there was some twenty-odd million dollars in it. The men who had the matter in charge evidently being very anxious to get at the money to expend it, investigated and recommended 32 reclamation projects. I am not opposed to reclamation. Those 32 projects were estimated to cost $48,000,000. Work began on the entire 32 projects at about the same time.

In 1910 representatives of the Department of the Interior came before the Committee on Ways and Means and asked for a bond issue of $30,000,000 to replenish that fund, recommended by the President. A Mr. Davis, who represented the Interior Department, made the statement that the finest crew of engineers ever assembled in a body had been assembled and was at work on those projects, and that on those 32 projects, estimated to cost a total of $48,000,000, the sum of $73,000,000 had been expended, and it had been discovered that it would require $75,000,000 more to finish the work. Yet they were the greatest and most efficient body of engineers ever assembled. Congress at that time declined to authorize the issue of $30,000,000 of bonds, the proceeds of which were to be used in the reclamation fund, but as I now remember it an authorization of $10,000,000 was made.

Mr. MONDELL. Twenty million dollars.

Mr. FORDNEY. Twenty million dollars, the gentleman from Wyoming says; but the proceeds of the sale of those lands, instead of going into the fund for the furthering of these projects, should be retained to pay those bonds when they came due. It was further shown that when those funds had been exhausted a great number of men had settled upon the lands that were to be reclaimed by those irrigation projects, and had been working for the Government. When the money that was in the fund had been exhausted, their wages were increased, and a certificate, in every sense a due bill, was issued to each of these men, which certificate, it was understood, would be accepted by the Government as so much cash when they came to pay for the land. The plan of payment of this land was to be based upon the cost of the project, prorated on the number of acres of land to be reclaimed. In some instances it was estimated the cost would be $210 for every acre reclaimed. Secretary Ballinger called the attention of the Attorney General to the methods then being used, and the Attorney General replied there was no authorization of law for these methods, and that those due bills were not worth the paper they were written upon, and ordered the system stopped. At that point a breach between the Secretary of the Interior and Mr. Pinchot took place. But the proceedings were stopped. It was found also that, contrary to the law, money had been diverted from one State to another State in these projects.

The law provided no money should be taken from one State and used upon a project in another State without its return to its proper State within a given time. The system was started. The lands to be reclaimed were very valuable and are valuable, but those funds were handled with a criminal negligence and mismanagement of the Government's money.

Mr. SLOAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORDNEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SLOAN. I am interested to know something about those engineers. What were they—construction, civil engineers, or were they financial and credit engineers that have arisen recently in this country?

Mr. FORDNEY. I will say to the gentleman the only information I had was given by a gentleman by the name of Davis, who appeared before the committee and stated this corps of engineers had been sent out to examine the reclamation projects to see if it would be entirely practicable to establish and reclaim a certain amount of land.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. FORDNEY. Will the gentleman give me one or two minutes in order to answer the question?

Mr. FERRIS. I will yield to the gentleman one minute of my time, although the debate is limited.

Mr. MONDELL. May I ask the attention of the gentleman from Oklahoma for a moment? I suppose the 10-minute discussion was to be on the bill. The gentleman from Michigan is discussing an entirely different matter.

Mr. FORDNEY. No; I understood, sir, the funds from the sale of lands in the forest reserves are to be diverted to this reclamation purpose, and that is what I am talking about.

Mr. SLOAN. Does not the gentleman believe that if these gentlemen were given the opportunity they could so adjust their bookkeeping that the amounts would be appropriated so as to show it is a winning instead of a losing proposition, as the gentleman seems to try to show it to be?

Mr. FORDNEY. No; it is the Interior Department and not the Treasury of the United States I am talking about, a different method of bookkeeping. [Laughter.]

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MCLAUGHLIN] offered an amendment proposing to take the proceeds from such water power as may be developed from national forests and put it into the funds of the forest reserves. That course is impractical for a number of reasons. I have no quarrel with the forest reserves. There is no quarrel, so far as I know, between the forest reserve and the Interior Department.

Mr. MCLAUGHLIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FERRIS. No; I can not do so, as I have only a minute and I want to use it all. The act of 1902, which was the reclamation act, provided that every penny from the sales of public lands should go into the reclamation fund to irrigate the barren, dry, arid lands of the West. In 1908, from that source, there was received $9,430,573.98; in 1909 there was received $7,755,466.81; in 1910 there was received $7,028,185.73; in 1911 there was received $6,135,547.76; in 1912 there was received $5,657,498.88; in 1913 there was received $3,737,910.55; in 1914, $3,460,451.63; and in 1915 the amount received, it is estimated, is only $3,222,281.79.

Now this bill proposes to do what? This bill does not propose to pass the fee title in these water-power sites at all, but does propose a leasing system, and the bill proposes to take therefrom a royalty. And now, certainly, if it was wise to take the money from the sale of the fee and put it in the Reclamation Service to the end that that service may not dwindle and die, surely it would be equally wise to put the royalty of the leasehold title, as distinguished from the fee-simple title, in the same place. I am not one who agrees with the gentlemen from Michigan that the irrigation proposition has been either a total or partial failure. On the contrary, my own State has contributed about six and a half million dollars to the irrigation fund, and we never have had an acre irrigated, so I can speak entirely dispassionately upon it. Not one acre has been irrigated in my State out of that expenditure of six and a half million dollars, but it has been elsewhere distributed. I mention this to show I have no selfish interest in the matter one way or the other.

Mr. FORDNEY. But it has been diverted from the gentleman's State to others.

Mr. FERRIS. I shall not be so selfish and look so closely at home when a great service is being carried on. If my own State momentarily suffers, I shall not help to strike down a service when we find that within a period of six or seven years the fund has dwindled from $9,000,000 to $3,000,000. I would not be a party to striking down such a service which Congress has helped to create, and I therefore hope the amendment will not be agreed to, as I am sure it is as unwise as it is unworkable. I am sure

that its adoption would mean a step toward striking down a service of which we are all proud and which we desire to perpetuate after once being created.

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend section 8, page 7, by striking out all after the word "plant," in line 10, and all of line 1, page 8, down to the word "direct," and insert: "And of the proceeds one-half shall be paid to the State within which the power or energy is generated or developed, to be used for the support of schools and the construction and maintenance of roads or other public improvement as the legislature may provide, and one-half shall be paid to the reclamation fund."

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman how much time is desired over there?

Mr. MONDELL. I desire 5 minutes on this amendment.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that at the expiration of 10 minutes, 5 to be controlled by some member of the committee and 5 by the other side, that debate on this section be closed.

Mr. SINNOTT. I should like to have 5 minutes.

Mr. TIMBERLAKE. I would like to have a little time.

Mr. FERRIS. I will say 25 minutes, 10 minutes to be controlled by the committee and 15 by the gentlemen in favor of the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent that debate on this section shall end at the expiration of 25 minutes, 10 of which to be controlled by the committee and 15 by those in favor of the amendment. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, the section under discussion provides that all the sums received from leases shall flow into the reclamation fund, but that after the fund has been so used one-half, when returned, shall be paid to the State in which the power is generated for certain State and local uses referred to in the section. My amendment provides that the receipts shall be divided, half to flow into the reclamation fund, and remain there, and half to be paid to the State in which the power is generated, for the maintenance of schools, for construction and repair of roads, as the legislature may provide. At the present time all of the proceeds of the sales of public land flow into the reclamation fund, and if we were to continue our past policy of selling lands, disposing of them, those funds should continue to be a part of the reclamation fund. But we are starting on an entirely new plan. We do not propose to part with the title to these lands but retain them in public ownership, receiving an annual revenue from them. The effect of that policy will be that the States and communities where public lands are located will no longer, as they do now, have the opportunity to tax the land values. There is some question as to whether the States and communities will be able to tax the improvements placed on the land. My own opinion is that they will, but a decision was recently rendered by an official of the Interior Department in a reclamation case which would indicate that the improvements could not be taxed. In any event, the land and the land value can not be taxed.

Furthermore, it is proposed under this bill to levy on the industry in proportion to the power that it generates. The royalties so collected might be very large, probably in some cases would be quite large, if the plan works. The result of the legislation would then be the establishment of plants, a large portion of the value of which the communities would not tax. The companies would be heavily burdened by paying a royalty, and the communities would be unable, without confiscating the property or unfairly burdening the people, to levy taxes over and above the burdens already placed by the Government.

If the land were to continue to be disposed of and become taxable, then the money received from the disposition of the land, except for the 5 per cent that now goes to the State, should continue to go to the reclamation fund. But when we permanently take from the community its power to tax and, in addition to that, lay a Federal burden on the enterprise which may be very considerable, we have established a condition under which the balance of the community will be called upon to bear very heavy burdens while its opportunity of securing funds for its schools and its roads and other purposes of government will be very greatly reduced. As a matter of justice, under a plan like this all of the royalties should go to the State to be distributed among the communities and for the benefit of the people of the State generally, as the legislature may provide, but inasmuch as the reclamation fund will be reduced as sales are abandoned and the fund is needed for western development, it has seemed a fair division to divide it half and half.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wyoming has expired.

Mr. TIMBERLAKE. Mr. Chairman, just 100 years after the thirteen original colonies by a compact "writ in blood" were welded into one great Nation, with each of these jealously and justly retaining a certain sovereignty of its own, another star was added to the then glorious galaxy of States.

In 1876 Colorado, equally tenacious of her State sovereignty, was admitted into the Union, and in honor of the event named the Centennial State, and to-day I represent that State. A State proud of her history, proud of her achievement in political and industrial development, and justly proud and jealous of her great wealth of undeveloped natural resources, and did I not raise my voice and cast my vote against the relinquishment of her inalienable rights to these possessions, I should feel derelict in my duty and a traitor to the trust reposed in me.

Colorado has always opposed the claims proposed in this bill of ownership and control by leasing or otherwise of the natural resources within her borders by the General Government. The legislature of my State having memorialized against the provisions of this bill, I felt that in the work of the committee I could not support the provisions there. I thought then and I think now that the severity to my State might be lessened if an amendment similar to that offered by the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] should prevail, and in the committee I earnestly supported this amendment. In the judgment of the committee, however, this was not acceded to and I filed a minority report. I feel that Colorado needs these funds and needs them now. Only about one-half of the land of our State is subject to taxation, over 21,000,000 acres being withdrawn for different purposes, leaving too small a portion of the State resources that can be taxed for the support of the government of the State.

In accordance with my own convictions and the expressed sentiment of the district I represent, I have opposed the provisions of this bill. Yet, it having passed the committee, over the protest of the opposing Representatives, we now seek to mitigate its injustice and inequality by the introduction of an amendment as to the disposition of the funds accruing from its operation. The average westerner appreciates the truth of the ancient adage "that a whole loaf is better than a half loaf, but that a half loaf is better than no loaf at all."

Now, if we can get one-half the proceeds derived from the operation of this bill placed at once into our State treasury, with which to build our roads and support our schools, it will be gratifying indeed. I shall, therefore, support the amendment, and sincerely hope it may prevail.

Mr. SINNOTT. Mr. Chairman, I am not opposed to the main objects of this bill. The people in my State, the State of Oregon, welcome regulation. They have it at the present time. I was a member of the Oregon Legislature when we passed the law limiting a water-right appropriation for power purposes to 40 years. But I am opposed to the rental, to the taxation provision of this bill. I do not think that there should be any Federal taxation upon our water powers under the guise and the subterfuge of rental of the United States public land. That is what I am particularly opposed to, because every dollar of rental, every dollar of taxation you euphemistically call rental, must be paid by the residents, by the water users residing in my State and the other States affected by this bill. What will be the result if this provision is left here? I call your attention to the hearings before the committee last year, on page 513, where there is inserted the blank form of the water-power contract, Form 61, revised December 20, 1913, when the present administration was in power, having the same officials as there are now in the department. The charges are placed, beginning at the first year with 10 cents, the fifth year at 50 cents per horsepower; the tenth year, and each succeeding year, the charges are to be $1 per horsepower. And then again, on page 753 of the hearings, under this caption, "Determination of capital values of power sites, together with a possible basis for rentals," the department again inserts the rental of $1 per horsepower. Now, what does that mean to my State and to the other Western States affected by this bill?

On page 649 of the hearings we have this statement prepared by the Geological Survey and the Forestry Department:

The accompanying tables show the estimated capacity of machinery that may reasonably be expected—

And mind you, "reasonably be expected"—

To be installed in the development of the water-power possibilities of power-site reserves outside of the national forests. It is estimated by the officials of the Forest Service that about 12,000,000 horsepower can be developed on the national forests on the basis of low-water conditions, with consideration, however, to some storage sites. It is roughly estimated, therefore, that installation of water wheels aggregating 18,000,000 horsepower capacity may reasonably be made on

power sites of the public domain on the basis of low-water conditions, and this may be increased to 29,000,000 horsepower if all storage facilities are utilized.

Now, these figures relate only to the 11 Western States. A possibility of developing on the public domain 29,000,000 horsepower taxed at $1 per horsepower, the 11 Western States paying into the coffers of the Government $29,000,000 a year when the horsepower that may reasonably be expected to be developed is developed.

In the report of the committee accompanying this bill, signed by the chairman, we find on page 11 that the horsepower outside of the 11 Western States amounts to about 7,700,000 horsepower. Not a dollar rental, not a dollar taxation can be imposed on these water powers in the North Atlantic, the South Atlantic, the North Central, and the South Central States, because they are not upon the public domain.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oregon has expired.

Mr. SINNOTT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes.

Mr. FERRIS. The time is closed by unanimous consent. Can the gentleman use time on the next section?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I hope the gentleman in charge of this bill will let the gentleman from Oregon have five minutes.

Mr. FERRIS. I will yield to him three minutes of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. There are very few people here and the House is engaged on a very important subject. I do not want to suggest the absence of a quorum, but this is a matter of great importance to the Western States.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oregon [Mr. SINNOTT] asks unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes by extending the order. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SINNOTT. Therefore they are offering to us a bait of 50 per cent of this contingent taxation and expect us to swallow it. You want us complacently to submit to this inequality? My own State, on the basis of these figures, prepared by the department, will pay annually over $2,000,000 into the coffers of the United States Government; and yet you tell us that we are on a footing of equality. You tell us that you are not encroaching upon the right that you concede we have to control and regulate our water powers. You say you are not encroaching upon that. You say that you are just charging a rental for the land. Here is your language:

* * * For use of land * * * rentals * * * measured by the power so developed and sold.

And yet you say you are not charging for the power. Why, Mr. Chairman, it is the sheerest sophistry and hypocrisy to say that that is not a charge for our water powers. It is a charge for the water power. Why, I heard the same defense made by a man who was arrested for violating the Sunday law, for selling a glass of beer on Sunday and charging for it. His defense was that he sold a sandwich and made a present of the glass of beer; that he made no charge for the beer; that he made the charge for the sandwich. And that is your position here. You make the sandwich charge upon the land, and you give us our empty jurisdiction over our water powers.

Mr. Chairman, I want to read from the United States Statutes at Large, volume 11, page 383, from the act admitting the State of Oregon into the Union. I read the preamble:

Whereas the people of Oregon have framed, ratified, and adopted a constitution of State government which is republican in form, and in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, and have applied for admission to the Union on an *equal footing*—

Mind you, "on an *equal footing*"—

with the other States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Oregon be, and she is hereby, received into the Union on an *equal footing* with the other States in all respects whatever.

Oh, we may have the empty, the tenuous, technical, legal equal footing if you enact this law; the shadow, not the substance; but we certainly will not be on an actual equal footing with the other States, we paying, these 11 Western States paying, $29,000,000 or $30,000,000 a year into the Treasury, and the States not affected by this bill having from 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 horse power not paying a dollar into the Treasury. Is this the equal footing contemplated by the act admitting us into the Union? If it is, it is an illusory footing.

Why, Mr. Chairman, there are only 33 Members of this House out of the 435 membership that are interested in protesting, only 33 are vitally affected by this bill. You may override these 33.

O, it is excellent
To have a giant's strength; but it is tyrannous
To use it like a giant.

[Applause.]

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Chairman, we have all been interested, I am sure, by the eloquence of the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. SINNOTT], but I want to say to him that if he desires that equality for the Western States that the Eastern States enjoyed with reference to the public lands, instead of this money going into the reclamation fund and 50 per cent of it eventually to be used for the benefit of the States, all of the money will go into the United States Treasury.

Mr. SINNOTT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LENROOT. Yes.

Mr. SINNOTT. All I desire is our right to tax our water power the same as you have your right, unhampered by another sovereign, of taxing those same water powers. [Applause.]

Mr. LENROOT. In reply to that I want to say to the gentleman that his State never had, and he knew that it never had, the right to tax the public domain. It has not the right now, either equitably or morally, to tax it.

Mr. SINNOTT. If the gentleman will yield, we do not claim any such right.

Mr. LENROOT. I do not yield until I finish this statement. So far as taxing the water-power development of your State is concerned, you are as free to tax it to-day, you will be as free to tax it after this bill passes, as you ever have been. You are taxing it in your own State of Oregon to-day. Your water-power taxation law will apply to all of the water power that is developed under this act, as well as to the water power developed upon private lands. Now I will permit an interruption, to let the gentleman say whether that is not so.

Mr. MONDELL rose.

Mr. LENROOT. I am asking the gentleman from Oregon. The gentleman from Wyoming can keep his seat.

Mr. MONDELL. I will if I am disposed to.

Mr. LENROOT. The gentleman will, unless I yield for an interruption.

Mr. SINNOTT. My position is that under the guise of renting this land you are taxing our water powers. You concede that you have no right to tax our water powers, but under the subterfuge of a rental upon the land you impose a tax upon our water powers.

Mr. LENROOT. The gentleman says "our water powers." The gentleman's State has no water powers upon the public lands of the United States. You are free to deal with the water running through the streams upon the public lands as you choose, and this bill does not interfere with you in the slightest degree; but when you speak of "our water powers," the land belongs to the Government of the United States and not to the State of Oregon, and the land is as necessary for the development of power as is the water.

Mr. Chairman, the only objection that can be made to this bill in this respect is that it is too liberal to the Western States, that a portion at least of this money should go into the Federal Treasury to pay the cost of the administration of this law. We do not take one cent for that purpose. We give it all to you people in the West, to the 13 States involved. Every dollar of it goes into the reclamation fund. We hear from you gentlemen that you desire the building up of homes; but when we propose to put the money into a fund that will go to the making of homes in the West, you then object and say, "We want half of it to go into the State treasury." Gentlemen, so far as liberality is concerned, if there is any inequity in the provisions of this section, it is that we are doing too much for the West and not too little.

Mr. KAHN. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Wisconsin yield to the gentleman from California for a question?

Mr. LENROOT. If I have any time, I yield.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has two minutes remaining.

Mr. LENROOT. Does that leave some time for the gentleman from Oklahoma?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. FERRIS] has five minutes remaining.

Mr. KAHN. The complaint of the men of the West is that under your law there will be so little development in the West that you will not have any money for reclamation purposes or anything else.

Mr. LENROOT. The gentleman from California quite disagrees, then, with the gentleman from Oregon, who said a moment ago that there would be some $2,000,000 from Oregon alone going into this fund?

Mr. KAHN. I do not think there will be a dollar.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, the attitude of the two gentlemen reminds me of the dilemma of the farmer who said he did not know what he came to town for, but he was bound to have it. One gentleman says they will get nothing at all out

of the law and the other says they will get $2,000,000 a year out of his State alone.

I want to proceed to the amendment under discussion. The gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] offers an amendment which proposes to take half the proceeds from these royalties and put them into the State treasury. I think if a careful poll of this House were taken, rather than adopt the amendment of the gentleman, they would adopt an amendment putting 50 per cent of the proceeds into the Federal Treasury. I do not support that proposition, however; neither do I support the proposition of the gentleman. There are members of the Public Lands Committee who in the committee—and they belong to both political parties—ardently supported the proposition to give half the money direct to the States. They believe in it, and they want it now; but rather than jeopardize the whole fund, and rather than take the chance of having the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] and the Appropriations Committee come in and take it all away from them, they are standing on the best possible proposition, and that is to do with these receipts what we do with the proceeds of public-land sales, and in this they are doing the sensible thing.

The gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] is not a member of the committee. He is opposed to the whole legislation. He would like to throw a monkey wrench into the machinery if he knew how, and he thinks this is the best way.

Mr. MONDELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FERRIS. Not now. I am speaking in the best of good humor——

Mr. MONDELL. I simply want to ask the gentleman a question.

Mr. FERRIS. I want to proceed now with my remarks. I think both sides clearly recognize that all through the debate you have had 40 or 50 minutes over there on each proposition, while we have occupied 1 or 2 minutes ourselves.

Mr. MONDELL. I have a very pertinent question I should like to ask.

Mr. FERRIS. I do not yield now. I have a few remarks of my own that I would like to make. The gentleman has been saying these things so long that he begins to believe some of them himself.

Mr. MONDELL. I want to ask the gentleman if he did not say to me on the floor of this House that such a provision as this was in the bill?

Mr. FERRIS. I do not yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MONDELL. I want to ask the gentleman if he did not say to me in the presence of the governor of my State that that was a provision of the bill, and that he would stand by it.

Mr. FERRIS. Oh, no; the gentleman is mistaken. The gentleman says these things so often that he believes them himself.

Mr. MONDELL. Does the gentleman deny the truth of the statement I have just made?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma yield to the gentleman from Wyoming?

Mr. FERRIS. I do not yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MONDELL. I am entitled to know whether the gentleman denies the statement I have made.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma yield?

Mr. FERRIS. I do not.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman declines to yield.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, to come back for a moment to the question under discussion, I repeat that some of the keen, level-headed men of this House, with much support behind them, believe this money ought to go into the Federal Treasury. That is one side of it. The gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] amidst the clamor of his own trumpet, comes in here and offers an amendment to embarrass the Members of the House by making it appear that he is the only tribune of the West.

If he is the only tribune of the people in the West, what will become of the West? He has little support behind him for his views. He offers spurious amendments that he knows have no support in the House and are uniformly voted down. I did not mean to speak with such earnestness but this committee has sat here taking this eternal mauling, good humoredly, but, I fear, too long. Members on both sides of the House will think that this side of the House has nothing to say about this eternal protesting and wailing coming up from the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wyoming.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MONDELL) there were 22 ayes and 54 noes.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and I do it so that there shall be no misunderstanding in regard to the amendment just offered. Last year when this bill was before the committee it was generally conceded, I thought, by almost everyone that the loss of taxes to the States under this legislation would be such that they must have at least half of the proceeds of these leases in order to reimburse them for the loss of revenue through taxation. I thought I had the promise of gentlemen promoting the legislation that such would be the provision with regard to the fund when the bill was reported. I understood later that there was pressure outside of Congress which compelled gentlemen to change their minds.

Earlier in the session the governor of my State, a Democrat and a good man, felt so earnestly about the matter that he desired to talk to the chairman in regard to it. I should not have referred to this matter at all if the gentlemen on the other side had kept good natured and good tempered in this discussion; but they did not see fit to do so. The governor and myself talked with the chairman of the committee over yonder on the Democratic side. The governor and I suggested to him what we thought would be a fair thing, and the gentleman assured us that the provision in the bill as it had just been reported was even better than we proposed.

Mr. FERRIS. Oh, let us get that straight.

Mr. MONDELL. I asked the chairman if he would agree that such a provision for dividing the fund would remain in the bill. He would not promise to do that, but kept insisting that it was in the bill, with one little difference. The gentleman said that the provision in the bill was better than ours. The provision that he said was in the bill was that the fund was divided in halves, one to go directly to the State and the other to the reclamation fund, and, when the fund was repaid, then another half of the portion that went into the reclamation fund was to go to the State.

I have had no desire to make any statement of what then transpired; but the gentleman has seen fit to take me to task for defending my Commonwealth and the West generally against this kind of legislation, and I want it thoroughly understood what his attitude has been in the past. There is not a western Member who has ever studied this matter who does not know that this amendment ought to be adopted. I understand that certain gentlemen have been persuaded or coerced into agreeing not to contest the matter, with the promise that elsewhere, at some future time, another body will correct this iniquity.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for three minutes, after which all debate is to be closed on this subject.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent that all debate be closed in three minutes.

Mr. FERRIS. I will make that five minutes, Mr. Chairman, as the gentleman from Kentucky wants a little time.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

Mr. BENNET. Reserving the right to object, I want to say to the chairman that there is a formal amendment which ought to be adopted, and I would like to have it made 10 minutes.

Mr. FERRIS. I will say 10 minutes, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent that at the expiration of 10 minutes all debate on the section and amendments thereto be closed. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, I shall not say anything that will bring on a further colloquy as to what may have been said by the gentleman. Undoubtedly the gentleman from Wyoming is mistaken or I am mistaken as to what was said or at least as to what was understood. The gentleman from Wyoming and the governor of his State did have a conversation with me about this matter. As I recollect, this was what was said: That this bill gave nothing at all to the Western States; that they would never receive a cent, and so forth. I said, "How can you say that; it puts every cent into the reclamation fund, and 50 per cent of it goes to the State." The gentleman from Wyoming said, "What we want is 50 per cent to go to the State right now." I said, "Does not it do that?" I did not have in mind then just what the bill provided. He said, "No." He said, "If it does not do that, will you put it in?" I said, "No; I do not want to make any agreement about it." Last year the bill was reported just as it is now. But, Mr. Chairman, what we said in conversation, even if I made a mistake—and, of course, I had no intention of making an erroneous statement—but if I did it has no bearing upon what we should do now. We did not have the bill before us. It was a question as to what the bill did contain. It is possible that we were both for the moment mistaken.

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Chairman, I do not believe much in intimation and threats as to what is going to happen legislatively. Certainly there are some of us who are not altogether satisfied with all this money going to the West indirectly, as it does here; but since we are told that in some other legislative body, where western representation happens to bear a larger proportion to the sum total of votes than it does here, that certain things are going to be done, I desire to say that Members representing constituencies with more people in them than there are in some of the Western States propose to see that the Federal Treasury also is protected; and if legislation is going to be on the basis of threats, gentlemen had better understand that some of us who have made concessions because we want to help the West are not prepared to tamely submit to having the interests of the United States run over. [Applause.]

Mr. DAVIS of Texas. Amen!

Mr. BENNET. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out, in line 26, page 7, the last word, and on page 8, in line 1, the first word.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend by striking out the word "or," in line 26, page 7, and the word "both," in the beginning of line 1, page 8.

Mr. BENNET. Mr. Chairman, just a moment, to call the attention of the chairman of the committee and the House to the fact that preceding the words "or both" are three alternatives——

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman is right about that and the committee accepts the amendment. A committee amendment was made adding public roads, and we did not make the corresponding amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BENNET. Mr. Chairman, I now move to strike out, on page 7, line 22, the word "said" and the remainder of the section.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out the word "said," in line 22, page 7, and the remainder of the section down to and including line 7 on page 8.

Mr. BENNET. Mr. Chairman, yesterday I took a few minutes to call to the attention of the House what this bill is doing in the way of diminishing the efficiency of the separate States. I am not a thorough believer in the extreme doctrine of State rights, and this side of the House has never advocated it as a party doctrine, but I do believe in the separate State as an efficient instrument of government. Do we no longer trust the State legislatures? Do we no longer trust the people within the States? I have no desire to enter into a controversy as to how much money shall go to the State or how much shall go to the reclamation fund, but so long as this bill gives half of the money to the States, let us permit those States to determine what they shall do with it, and not attempt to tie them down to these three or four separate things.

Mr. MONDELL. They will not get any of it, so the gentleman need not worry.

Mr. BENNET. Why could not a State use its quota for the benefit of agriculture, if it desired to? I am proud of State organizations, I am proud of the State from which I come, and I think every man ought to be proud of the State from which he comes, and ought to be willing to stand up and say that he trusts the legislatures of the States to deal wisely and honestly and justly with the money that they will obtain under this bill.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENNET. Yes.

Mr. LENROOT. I will say to the gentleman that this provision was put in at the request solely of Members of the Western States, who were willing to trust their own legislatures.

Mr. BENNET. I think they were wrong. I think that any man who has studied the question of the decadence of State governments as it has continued for some time, the man who has studied how we are taking more and more away from the States and the legislatures of the States, ought to pause when we have an opportunity as we have here to give more power to the State legislatures, for unless we give more power to them it will be more and more difficult to get good men who will take the time to go to the State legislatures.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. The gentleman does not mean to strike out the provisio on page 8? He does not include that in his amendment.

Mr. BENNET. I think the gentleman is correct in that, and I ask unanimous consent to modify the amendment to that extent.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. We do not want to agree to the amendment as modified, but I do not believe his argument applies to that.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment as modified.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out the last word in line 22 and all of lines 23, 24, 25, 26, on page 7, and line 1, on page 8, down to and including the word "direct."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state to the gentleman that debate on that section and all amendments thereto is closed under order of the committee, and the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 9. That in case of the development, generation, transmission, or use of power or energy under a lease given under this act in a State which has not provided a commission or other authority having power to regulate rates and service of electrical energy and the issuance of stock and bonds, by public utility corporations engaged in power development, transmission, and distribution, the control of service and of charges for service to consumers and stock and bond issues shall be vested in the Secretary of the Interior or committed to such body as may be authorized by Federal statute until such time as the State shall provide a commission or other authority for such regulation and control.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 8, line 10, strike out the word "in" and insert the words "wholly within."

Page 8, line 20, add at the end of the paragraph the following:

Provided, That the control of the Secretary of the Interior, or other Federal authority, shall cease and determine as to each specific matter of control described in this section so soon as the State shall have provided a commission or other authority for the regulation and control of that specific matter.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendments.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. TOWNER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word for the purpose of calling the attention of the chairman of the committee to a verbal change that, perhaps, ought to be made in the language in the first part of the section. The section reads:

That in case of the development, generation, transmission, or use of power or energy under a lease given under this act wholly within a State—

And so forth.

The words "wholly within a State" refer to the "lease" as thus placed. Evidently they were intended to refer to "power" and "energy." Perhaps the transposition of those words might correct the difficulty, and I suggest this form:

That in case, under a lease given under this act, of the development, transmission, or use of power or energy which are wholly within a State which has not provided—

And so forth.

This language would properly express the meaning intended. If there is no objection on the part of the chairman of the committee, I will move that amendment. If it is not necessary the chairman need not accept it.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, I desire to say the committee is not infallible as grammarians, and if the gentleman is right—on the spur of the moment I can not tell whether the gentleman's language is any better than ours. However, if the gentleman feels keenly about it——

Mr. TOWNER. No; I do not, but I am merely making the suggestion.

Mr. FERRIS. Does the gentleman think there is anything fatal about the meaning as it stands?

Mr. TOWNER. I suppose not. Certainly, however, I think it would be better to endeavor to clearly express the meaning intended, and the language used in the bill does not do so.

Mr. FERRIS. I am not sure but what the gentleman is right about it.

Mr. TOWNER. I think that should be clear.

Mr. FERRIS. If the gentleman cares to send up an amendment, let him do so.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa asks unanimous consent to withdraw his pro forma amendment and offer a new amendment. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. TOWNER. Mr. Chairman, I move to insert, after the word "case," in line 8, the following, "under a lease given under this act," and close the phrase with a comma. Also strike out, in lines 9 and 10, the words "under a lease given under this act" and insert in lieu thereof the words "which are."

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, may we have that amendment reported?

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend, in line 8, by inserting, after the word "case," the words "under a lease given under this act," and strike out the words in lines 9 and 10, "under a lease given under this act," and insert in lieu thereof the words "which are."

Mr. TOWNER. So that it will read, Mr. Chairman:

That in case, under a lease given under this act, of the development, generation, transmission, or use of power or energy which are wholly within a State—

And so forth.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, I am afraid the language is not as symmetrical as the language we have. For instance, "that in case under a lease" is not very smooth, is it?

Mr. TOWNER. I am just trying to readjust the language of the bill with as little change as possible. It would be better if it were entirely rewritten; and if the chairman prefers, I will withdraw the amendment and he can reconsider it, and we can then go back to it.

Mr. FERRIS. If the gentleman will.

Mr. TOWNER. Then, Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa asks unanimous consent to withdraw his amendment and to let this paragraph go over and to be amended later. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. KAHN rose.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to close debate on this section and all amendments at the end of six minutes, five of it to go to the gentleman from California.

Mr. MONDELL. I would like to have five.

Mr. FERRIS. Then, Mr. Chairman, I will say 11 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent that at the expiration of 11 minutes all discussion on the amendments offered to this section be closed. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. KAHN. Mr. Chairman, I am afraid all this dispute as to what shall be done with the revenue derived through this proposed legislation is a waste of words as well as of time. To my mind, this bill will not produce any revenue. It will restrict development of the water-power possibilities of the great West. Take my own State of California as an illustration, and I am sure the conditions that prevail in the other States are identical with those that prevail in California.

I believe there are 15 private companies or corporations there that have invested their funds in water-power plants. In addition to these, several municipal corporations have likewise developed water power for the use of their respecitve municipalities. The total horsepower that has been developed is approximately 600,000. According to various estimates that have been made, it will be possible to develop a minimum of about 3,000,000 horsepower or a maximum of in the neighborhood of 7,000,000 horsepower.

The 15 organizations now selling horsepower are independent corporations. So far as I know there is no combination among them, but each owns its own power sites without any strings attached. The sites are owned in fee simple, and, outside of the payment of taxes, the companies do not have to pay anything into the Treasury of the United States or any other governmental authority for the use of the water or the land on which, or by means of which, the power is developed. These corporations, having received their grants prior to all this conservation outcry, naturally selected the cream of all the sites. Those least expensive to develop, those nearest to the great centers of population were naturally selected.

I doubt whether any site that could now be selected in California would be as good a piece of property as those already fully developed. Does anyone believe for a moment that capital will be willing to invest in new power companies under such conditions, with all the additional burdens this legislation imposes? It is idle to think of it. The old companies, in order to prevent competition, could underbid the new companies that might be organized under the conditions imposed by this bill to just the extent that the latter would have to pay into the Federal Treasury. By so doing they could, and they would, drive every new concern into bankruptcy. Capital will not take such desperate chances. It is too timid. It will decline to invest in such precarious enterprises. I contend, therefore, that this bill, if enacted into law, will arrest the development of the West. It will give a practical monopoly to every company already in existence. It will prove a dead letter, even as the law of 1902 proved a dead letter, and it ought to be defeated. [Applause.]

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I regret exceedingly that in my feeble efforts to protect the people of the Western country from legislation like this, I irritate the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. FERRIS], but I must do my duty, even though I may make him feel uncomfortable.

The gentleman suggested that our hammering of this bill had been largely ineffective. Far from it; far from it. It has brought about an understanding, an underground, subterranean understanding on the other side, that they will agree to certain amendments which they are sure will be placed in the bill elsewhere. I want to say to my friend from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY] that he misunderstood me if he understood me to have suggested that these changes would be made elsewhere. That is the suggestion from the other side, not mine.

In my discussion of the bill the other day, during general debate and in my discussion last year, I referred to two features of the bill that were peculiarly iniquitous, one under which by passing a transmission line over a State border all control over the operations of a power company, all control over its rates and charges by the State where the power was generated, would cease and be transferred from the State to the Secretary of the Interior. The chairman and the committee insisted that the bill was just as it should be, and yet yesterday we adopted a most important amendment which largely remedied that situation. I called attention also in the general discussion of the bill last year and this year to the fact that even admitting that it is right or just for the Federal Government to lease its land and charge rental for power development, even admitting that to be true, there certainly could be no justification or defense of legislation under which a great power plant, all on private land, would, if compelled to use even a small fraction of public land of little value, be laid under a heavy Federal charge having no relation to the value of the public land used, thus placing a burden which must be paid by consumers and depriving the State of a portion of its power of taxation.

Although a power plant might use but an acre of public land, and use that only for the passing of a transmission line, burdens of taxation on the basis of horsepower developed might be laid that would amount in the aggregate to tens of thousands of dollars annually. That is certainly unjust and inequitable. Last year the committee paid no attention to our protest on that point, and they are not at first apparently disposed to do so this year. But in the section we have just passed we find an amendment brought in by the committee which largely remedies the evil in that respect of which we have complained, an amendment which is intended, at least, to limit the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to a charge per horsepower of development to those cases where the development is on public land. Even in that case the charge should not be per horsepower development. It should be a fair charge on the value of the land.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. There are two minutes of the time remaining.

Mr. LENROOT. Just a word in reply to the gentleman from Wyoming. I merely want to say to him that this amendment that he has been speaking on, instead of being brought in yesterday and first considered yesterday——

Mr. MONDELL. I did not say that.

Mr. LENROOT. I thought you did.

Mr. MONDELL. No; I said it was in the bill.

Mr. LENROOT. I want to say that that amendment was adopted by the committee at the very first session it had in the consideration of this bill and before the gentleman himself made his very eloquent and lengthy speech before the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from California [Mr. KAHN] withdraw his pro forma amendment? If so, the Clerk will read.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that under an order the debate is closed on all amendments to this section. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 12. That any such lease may be forfeited and canceled, by appropriate proceedings, in a court of competent jurisdiction whenever the lessee, after reasonable notice, in writing, as prescribed in the lease, shall fail to comply with the terms of this act or with such conditions not inconsistent herewith as may be specifically recited in the lease.

Also, the following committee amendment was read:

In lines 12 and 13, strike out the words "in a court of competent jurisdiction" and insert "in the United States court for the district in which said property or some part thereof is situated."

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to modify the committee amendment by inserting the word "district" before the word "court," in line 13, so that it will read "United States district court."

Mr. FERRIS. I think that ought to be done, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the amendment as modified.

The Clerk read as follows:

In the United States district court for the district in which said property or some part thereof is situated.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is now on the adoption of the committee amendment as modified.

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 13. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to perform any and all acts and to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into full force and effect.

Mr. BENNET. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word in order to ask the chairman of the committee if there ought not to be inserted, after the word "regulations," in line 21, the words "not inconsistent with this act." Those words are usual in sections of this character.

Mr. FERRIS. I have no objection.

Mr. BENNET. I move, then, after the word "regulations," in line 21, that the words "not inconsistent with this act" be inserted.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend, line 21, by inserting, after the word "regulations," the words "not inconsistent with this act."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Section 13, after the word "Interior," line 19, insert the words "subject to the approval of the President of the United States."

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Chairman, I am not generally in favor of placing arbitrary power in the hands of an officer who is appointed. I feel that the Secretary of the Interior might be a person who was interested in some of these schemes, and he might be working in their interests; that he might make rules against the interests of the people or the smaller holders of rights within these territories, and if an appeal could be made to the President, who is elected by the people, some rights might be given to those who are interested in receiving those rights. In other words, a Secretary of the Interior might be appointed with that end in view, for instance, and the President, while he might exert indirect power over him, might not desire to assert that power if he was not compelled to do so. But if an appeal could be taken from the Secretary of the Interior to the President of the United States he would be compelled to act, and when the President is compelled to act upon questions of public policy as a general rule he acts on the side of right. We Republican Members well know that the Secretary of the Interior in the last Republican administration was the rock on which our party practically split in the incipiency of its splitting, and it resulted in finally turning the power over to the Democrats. And I am in favor of placing this power in the hands of one who can be reached by the people, and in not placing it in the hands of one who can not be reached directly by the people themselves.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that, at the expiration of two minutes, debate close on this section and on all amendments thereto.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. CRISP). The gentleman from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent that, at the expiration of two minutes, debate on this section and all amendments thereto be closed. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, to the amendment offered by the gentleman I have no serious and far-reaching objection, so far as I know, other than this one: That is, everyone must know that a great mass of details comes out in the administration of an estate of this sort. In other words, the electric stations in the United States are 7,000 in number. Everybody knows that the President can not give all these details his close personal attention.

Mr. EMERSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FERRIS. I have only two minutes. That being true, the Secretary of the Interior, a creature of the President, if he does not do his duty, can be appealed from. You can always appeal to the President, who gets his power direct from the people, and the President in turn can very readily supplant any erroneous judgment that the Secretary may have made or arrived at; and the only effect the gentleman's amendment would have would be delay and duplication of action, first, by appealing to the Interior Department and then going over the head of the Secretary of the Interior by an appeal to the President. It would be a duplication of work that looks good on its face, but would not work in practice.

Mr. EMERSON. I want to ask the gentleman a question. How could you get an appeal without this provision?

The CHAIRMAN. All time is expired. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. EMERSON].

The question was taken, and the Chairman announced that the "noes" seemed to have it.

Mr. EMERSON. A division, Mr. Chairman.

The committee divided; and there were—ayes 16, noes 42.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

That nothing in this act shall be construed as affecting or intended to affect or to in any way interfere with the laws of any State relating to the control, appropriation, use, or distribution of water.

With committee amendments, as follows:

Strike out the first word in section 14 and insert:

"That each lease under this act act shall be conditioned upon the acceptance by the lessee of all the terms and conditions of this act and of conditions authorized by law and specified in the lease, which acceptance shall be expressed in the lease as a part of the contract entered into and that."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, there is one more committee amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 11, line 6, after the word "State," insert the words "including Alaska."

Mr. MANN. Would not that read a little bit better by saying "or Alaska" instead of saying "any State, including Alaska."

Mr. FERRIS. Yes; I guess it might.

Mr. MANN. I suppose it was intended to leave out Hawaii. I suggest that you make the change by striking out "including" and substituting "or."

Mr. FERRIS. I accept that suggestion.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the language as it will be when modified. The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. FERRIS] will restate his suggestion.

Mr. FERRIS. On page 11, line 6, the suggestion of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] was—and the committee gladly adopted it—to strike out the word "including" and insert the word "or."

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 11, line 6, strike out the word "including," in the committee amendment, and insert the word "or."

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the committee amendment will be modified as indicated.

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment as modified.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wyoming moves to stroke out the last word.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, the latter part of this section provides that "Nothing in this act shall be construed as affecting or intended to affect or to in any way interfere with the laws of any State relating to the control, appropriation, use, or distribution of water." It is doubtful if any legislation which Congress might enact could, as a matter of fact, directly interfere with the laws of any State relating to the control, appropriation, use, or distribution of water, but in the administration of this bill the control of the State over the distribution of water will be seriously interfered with, assuming, of course, that the features of administration that will so interfere can be carried on without interference from the courts.

That is one of the very objectionable features of the bill. While the bill contains this self-denying ordinance on the part of the Federal Government, the provisions in the bill are, in fact, intended to do the very thing which the Congress in this section declares it has not the power to do.

In the Western States, the States to which the law applies, the law of appropriation is the rule. The people in their col-

lective capacity own the water. No one can use any water except as the right to use it is secured from the proper officer of the State, and it must be used at all times under the complete control of the State.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Wyoming yield to the gentleman from Colorado?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. The gentleman from Wyoming is familiar, of course, with the fact that this is the language that was used in the original reclamation act of June 17, 1902, and we put it in the Hetch Hetchy California bill, and I think I may claim the authorship of it in that bill and in this and other bills, to prevent any question arising as to whether or not Congress intended to in any way interfere with our water rights or doctrine of priority; and I am confident the sentiment of the West is very much in favor of retaining this language. Whether or not it may be necessary, it will do no harm, and I must insist upon that provision remaining in the bill.

It has been approved a number of times by Congress. I put it in this bill when we reported it last year, and the House approved of it at the time we passed the bill last year. Does not the gentleman from Wyoming think it ought to stay in the bill now?

Mr. MONDELL. I am very glad it is in the bill. I am simply calling attention to the fact that there is a conflict between this declaration and the provisions of the bill. The gentleman from Colorado realizes that.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes; I realize there might be, but at the same time——

Mr. MONDELL. Now, in the excess of caution, in the hope that by use of this language an administrative officer might not go as far as he would go otherwise, the gentleman from Colorado asks to have this provision placed in the bill.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes, by all means; we do not want our decrees as to the distribution of water in the Western States disturbed or any possibility of any interference with our priority or any other water rights if we can prevent it, and I am in hopes this clause will prevent it.

Mr. MONDELL. Yes; but nevertheless and notwithstanding all that, the Federal Government under this bill proposes to lease a power site to a man who may have no right to appropriate the water. The Secretary may refuse to lease a power site to the only man who has a right to use the water. At the end of 50 years it is proposed that the Government shall take over and recapture a water right that belongs to the people of the State, whereupon either the Federal Government may utilize it or it may be turned over by the Secretary of the Interior to some one who has no right to use the waters of the State and who has had no interest in the enterprise up to that time.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. The great trouble with this bill is that the House will not permit the gentleman and me to write this legislation. We could suggest a great many beneficial changes.

Mr. MONDELL. That is the difficulty.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman withdraws the pro forma amendment. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 15. That all acts or parts of acts providing for the use of the lands of the United States for any of the purposes to which this act is applicable are hereby repealed to the extent only of any conflict with this act: *Provided, however*, That the provisions of the act of February 15, 1901 (31 Stat. L., p. 790), shall continue in full force and effect as lands within the Yosemite, Sequoia, and General Grant National Parks in the State of California: *And provided further*, That the provisions of this act shall not be construed as revoking or affecting any permits or valid existing rights of way heretofore given or granted pursuant to law, but at the option of the permittee any permit heretofore given for the development, generation, transmission, or utilization of hydroelectric power may be surrendered and the permittee given a lease for the same premises under the provisions of this act.

The Clerk read the following committee amendment:

Page 11, line 12, strike out the word "however."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read the following committee amendment:

Page 11, after the word "California," in line 16, insert the following: "*And provided, however*, That nothing herein contained shall be held or construed to modify or repeal any of the provisions of the act of Congress approved December 19, 1913, granting certain rights of way to the city and county of San Francisco."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read the following committee amendment:

Page 12, after the word "further," in line 5, insert the following: "*And provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be held or construed as preventing the granting of rights of way for irrigation purposes under existing and applicable laws, and the granting in connection therewith of a lease under this act for such power or energy as may be developed, generated, and transmitted as incident or subsidiary to the main purpose of irrigation."

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I desire to discuss this committee amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. MONDELL. When I appeared before the committee a few days ago the question which is affected by this amendment was under discussion, and attention was called to the fact that under the amendment to the right-of-way act of 1891 power plants built in connection with irrigation projects were entitled to the same grant of right of way as projects for irrigation only. Some members of the committee suggested a doubt as to whether the bill as then written fully protected such power-plant development as a part of irrigation development. That being true, I am somewhat surprised at this amendment.

The bill as it stood before would, I think, still leave the amendment to the act of 1891 in force, so that power development subsidiary to the main purpose of irrigation would not come under the provisions of the bill. But this amendment clearly brings such subsidiary development under the provisions of the bill. I wonder if the gentlemen have considered the effect that the provision would have, not only on powers subsidiary to general schemes of irrigation but on the development of power under reclamation projects? It seems to me the amendment is a very dangerous one. While the bill without the amendment was not clear, because there was no specific provision, I think the fact was that, without amendment and in the absence of any specific provision, those power developments subsidiary to irrigation would come under the right-of-way act of 1891. But clearly through this amendment they are brought under this bill. That would raise a very peculiar condition of affairs, I will suggest to my friends on the other side, with regard to some of the power plants, and particularly with regard to power plants on national reclamation projects. There are some large ones now, and there will be some larger ones in the future.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one minute.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wyoming asks unanimous consent that his time be extended for one minute. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MONDELL. The gentlemen will recall that these plants belong to the settlers. They are the property of the settlers on the project, or will be when the project is finally turned over. Now, query: Did the committee intend, or is it wise, to bring such projects under this bill? I doubt it.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, when the committee had this particular matter under consideration I called their attention to the fact that it repealed that part of the act of 1891 referred to by the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL]. I then took it up with the department, under the direction of the committee, and the department, through their legal advisers, stated that the bill did repeal, that it intended to repeal, and that it was the purpose of the act to repeal the provisions of the act of 1891 permitting the development of hydroelectric power incident to irrigation because of the many complicated cases and the trouble had in the department from a man applying for an irrigation project and at the same time intending it for hydroelectric development.

Mr. MONDELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAKER. In just a minute. Now, this intends to permit a man to develop to the very utmost every irrigation project, and in developing the irrigation project he is not to be interfered with if hydroelectric energy is developed; but he then applies to the Secretary of the Interior and pays a royalty for the use of the land, just as the other man does if the main purpose is the development of hydroelectric power, so that there can not be any question in the mind of the department and so that a man can not get a large lease of land for irrigation purposes and his rights of way, which he gets free, and then turn them into a hydroelectric plant.

Mr. MONDELL. Then I understand it is the intention of the committee to take away the right granted by the amendment to the act of 1891 and to bring these subsidiary enterprises under this act.

Mr. RAKER. No; it was not the intention of the committee; but as the bill originally passed under the scrutiny of the gentleman's watchful eye last year, it was the intention of the department to take it away, and under the language of the bill it did take away that provision.

Mr. MONDELL. If the gentleman will allow me, certainly this takes it away.

Mr. RAKER. The general bill takes it away. This reserves the right of the man to proceed with his irrigation project.

Mr. MONDELL. Not at all—if the gentleman will read the provision carefully—but quite the contrary.

Mr. RAKER. Then I will proceed. Formerly, if a man built a dam or a reservoir for the purpose of hydroelectric energy, he was not given the right to use the water for the purposes of irrigation. Now this is made clear and distinct, that he may fully develop the irrigation project without any cost; but if in developing his irrigation project he develops hydroelectric energy he obtains a lease and pays a royalty for the hydroelectric energy developed, just like the man who first makes application for the hydroelectric plant or for any part thereof. This is in the interest of the irrigationist, and is concurred in by the department after consideration and investigating the matter fully. The department will not have the trouble and conflict; it will not be compelled to hold up developments as they have been held up under the act of 1891.

The act of May 11, 1898, will be and is permitted to remain in full force and effect, with the exception when developed for power. Then for the part used for such purposes there will have to be a royalty paid, after application and full adjustment; but no development will be hindered or delayed, and no permits will be refused for irrigation; for if, perchance, there is power later developed, that can and will be readily cared for by the original irrigation applicant and the Government.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that I may discuss this for five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wyoming asks unanimous consent to speak for five minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I ask unanimous consent that debate close at the end of five minutes.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, I want five minutes after the gentleman from Wyoming gets through.

Mr. FERRIS. Then at the close of 10 minutes—5 to be used by the gentleman from Wyoming and 5 by the gentleman from California—I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the section be closed.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, my only purpose in further discussing the amendment is that there shall be no misunderstanding as to its intent and what it accomplishes. Let us consider what the present situation is. At the present time those desiring to secure a right of way for irrigation may secure it under the right-of-way act of 1891. If under the development of such an irrigation enterprise it becomes possible and desirable to develop power, then by an amendment to that act the same grant of permanent easement is made for the development of power subsidiary to the main purpose of irrigation. We have believed that that was a wise law. It enabled irrigation enterprises to develop power which is often used for pumping water to land that can not be reached by gravity. It is sometimes used for power or for heat and light by the farmers on the irrigation project. The Federal Government, under the irrigation laws, is carrying out some very large projects, on which has been and will be developed a large amount of power, the largest plant in existence being the one at the Roosevelt Dam, which produces a large amount of horsepower. Under existing law the settlers, who will eventually own that great power plant as a part of the project, will not be compelled to pay to the Federal Government any lease or annual charge or tax for the water power developed, but under the amendment proposed to be adopted they will be called upon to pay to the Secretary of the Interior annually such amount as he may lay on their project per horsepower.

Mr. HAYDEN. Will the gentleman yield? The Government is not going to make a lease with itself of this power.

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman assumes that the plant at the Roosevelt Dam will remain the property of the Federal Government.

Mr. HAYDEN. The reclamation act provides that the title shall remain in the Government until otherwise provided by Congress.

Mr. MONDELL. The title to the dam; but if the gentleman will read the reclamation law he will find that while the title to the dam remains in the Federal Government the ownership of the property is in the settlers, and whenever the project is turned over to the settlers it should go to them, power plant and all. They are charged with building the power plant, they pay for it, and it should become theirs.

Mr. HAYDEN. The title does not pass.

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman is trying to escape the consequences of the amendment by assuming that it is a Government power plant and the Government is not going to charge itself. Well, that is begging the question.

Mr. HAYDEN. It may be begging the question, but it is a matter of fact.

Mr. MONDELL. There should be no such provision as this in the bill or in any bill. I can think of no reason why power developed subsidiary to the main purpose of irrigation should be taxed by Uncle Sam, even if other power plants on public land are so taxed. If, in addition to the other burdens placed upon the people, the gentlemen want these burdens placed on the farmers, that is their affair. If that is the kind of thing they want, they should have it; but I can not indorse it.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SINNOTT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oregon asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BENNET. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 11, line 11, after the colon, insert as follows: "Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to affect any prosecution, suit, action, or proceedings brought, or any act, thing, or matter, civil or criminal, done or existing at the time of the taking effect of this act; but as to all such prosecutions, suits, actions, proceedings, acts, things, or matters the laws or parts of laws repealed or amended by this act are hereby continued in force and effect."

Mr. BENNET. Mr. Chairman, I simply desire to call the attention of the chairman of the committee and the committee to the fact that this is the usual saving clause that is almost invariably adopted whenever a statute is repealed, so that if there is a prosecution or action or a penalty it will not fail with the repeal of the act.

The language as reported by the Clerk is the saving clause contained in the immigration law, framed with some care by the committee, and I assume that the committee will not object to the amendment.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to close debate on this section and all amendments thereto in two minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, I do not know what the gentleman seeks to do there. This is not the repeal of any criminal or penal section. To offer an amendment of that length that has not been submitted to the committee or referred to the department nor digested by anyone except the gentleman who offers it, I do not think we can accept it, and I hope the gentleman will not insist upon its adoption.

Mr. BENNET. Did I not show the gentleman that amendment in the lobby before to-day's session, and did he not say he thought there would be no objection to it?

Mr. FERRIS. I do not think so—this amendment.

Mr. BENNET. Yes; that is the one.

Mr. FERRIS. If the gentleman says he did, he did. He showed me some amendments there. I do not remember that particular one. I certainly intended to tell him I could not accept those amendments as I did not know what they were.

Mr. BENNET. This particular one I explained to the gentleman. I explained to him the danger of repealing the law without a saving clause, and he was inclined to agree with me.

Mr. FERRIS. I think the gentleman must be in error. Of course, I have a number of things on my mind and can not remember everything. I may have said at the glance I could see nothing wrong, but I did not intend to commit myself to it, surely.

Mr. BENNET. I do not accuse the gentleman of bad faith.

Mr. FERRIS. If the gentleman says he showed it to me, he did, but I really hope the committee will not adopt any such far-reaching amendment as that at this time. It is not safe to accept a long amendment like that on the floor.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BENNET) there were—ayes 13, noes 54.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 16. That this act shall not apply to navigation dams or structures under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of War or Chief of Engineers, or to lands purchased or acquired by condemnation by the United States, or withdrawn by the President under the act approved June 25, 1910, entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States to make withdrawals of public lands in certain cases," where such lands are purchased, acquired by condemnation, or withdrawn by the President for the sole purpose of promoting navigation.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. The gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] has been called to the telephone. He would like to have five minutes in which to explain a motion to recommit. Will the gentleman from Oklahoma have any objection to that when we get back into the House?

Mr. FERRIS. Not at all. I have a couple of requests for unanimous consent that I desire to make, with respect to returning to former sections of the bill to offer amendments.

Mr. MANN. Very well.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, leaving section 15 open for the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] to take up when he comes back, I ask unanimous consent to return to section 1 of the bill, page 1, in order that the gentleman from Utah [Mr. MAYS] may offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent to return to section 1 for the purpose of offering an amendment. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MAYS. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend section 1, page 2, line 17, after the word "acquired" by inserting the following:

"*Provided further*, That the right to use rights of way through the public lands of the United States, including the national forests, for lines for the transmission of hydroelectric power or energy shall be upon the express condition that such lines shall be constructed, operated, and maintained as common carriers, and no right to use public lands, including the national forests, for the transmission of hydroelectric power or energy shall hereafter be given, except under and subject to the provisions, limitations, and conditions of this proviso."

Mr. MAYS. Mr. Chairman, this is practically a committee amendment. The only reason that it was not inserted in the bill before it was reported was that we were not quite ready on the question of the language of the amendment. It was to be submitted to the Interior Department, with the request that the proper language be given. The idea was introduced, however, in the committee and appeared to be satisfactory. It is a common thing to make pipe lines and railways and canals that ask for a grant of a right of way across public lands common carriers. It is just as practicable that a transmission line should be operated as a common carrier as it is that a pipe line should be so operated and maintained.

We have pipe lines now running from Oklahoma to New Jersey, crossing in some places, perhaps, the public lands. We have a bill here which has been favorably reported by a committee which provides that any such pipe line receiving a grant of a right of way across public lands or forest reservations shall be operated as a common carrier. Pipe lines are granted a certain right of way less than is required as a rule for a transmission lien. It is necessary for a transmission line to have at least 100 feet through the public forest in order that trees may not fall and crush transmission wires, and therefore they should also come in here as common carriers in order that we should not have multiplicity of rights of way across public forests. The matter was submitted to the Department of Commerce, and an expert electrician was sent over to my office. He discussed the matter at some length. He said it was entirely feasible to meter on the energy and meter it off where it was necessary to be diverted as much so as it was for a pipe line to take oil from a consumer and measure that oil at the point of diversion.

The courts have held that oil-pipe lines, in a case reported in the United States Reports 234, page 548, are in fact common carriers. It has been held, of course, that canal systems asking grants of rights of way with power of eminent domain should be common carriers. This amendment, I believe, would be the best thing about the bill. It would, as gentlemen have said, go further toward the prevention of monopoly in the manufacture and use of energy in the country than any other one thing. In the State of Utah, for instance—which has been held up here as a benighted and oppressed community—one power company has control of 70 per cent of all the power developed in that State. In one instance they charge in one town in my district at the rate of $135 per horsepower year and to other people within the same district they charge as low as $28 per horsepower year.

There ought to be, of course, some way of preventing such extortion and such injustice; and if a power company, not being able to build a transmission line across a long distance and through a public forest, could develop a small amount of energy, say, from 100 or 500 to 1,000 horsepower, and compel that transmission company taking this grant to carry that energy and charge for carrying it at a proper rate under regulations of public utility commissions or of interstate commerce, that should be, I think, inserted in this law and should be made a condition precedent to the granting of rights of way.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Utah [Mr. MAYS] presents a new proposition entirely on this bill. I have no doubt he presents it in absolute good faith, though I apprehend that the gentlemen here who have been opposing the principles of this bill and trying to do everything they can to bring about that effect would secure their desire if this amendment were agreed to. There is no control of the Interstate Commerce Commission over these transmission lines if this amendment goes in, so far as that is concerned, but the purpose of this bill is to develop the water power in the country, especially in the West, under suitable and proper saving to the Government of its rights. If you put such onerous provisions in here which will keep capital from making the investment, the bill might as well be thrown in the wastebasket instead of going through its wearisome stages of legislation. We have put enough provisions in the bill to safeguard the rights of the public, to safeguard the rights of the consumer, to see that the consumers are not imposed upon by exaggerated and burdensome prices. Now, it is proposed to put in the bill a denial of the rights of a company or a man who constructs a water power and strings a transmission line to have control of it. You can not get money invested in that way. If the bill simply gave to some one the right to construct hydroelectric power plants upon the Government domain with no regulations, the amendment would be a very proper one, but it is already regulated by the terms of the bill.

What company or people with money would propose to invest millions of dollars, as will be required in great development of water power, and then when they construct a transmission line find it is used at the other end by their competitors against them?

Mr. MAYS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MANN. By people whose services are not controlled, by people whose rates are not fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, as provided by this bill. Certainly I will yield.

Mr. MAYS. Would not the same argument apply to the construction and maintenance of pipe lines——

Mr. MANN. It will not at all.

Mr. MAYS. Owned by an oil company?

Mr. MANN. They are entirely different propositions. The pipe lines are not constructed by men who bring the oil from below the surface of the ground, in the main. It is an entirely different proposition. If there were transmission lines constructed for the purpose of gathering up electrical energy which was developed along the line, then it ought to be made a common carrier, but a transmission line is a part of the plant in the development of hydroelectric power where you construct a plant at a particular place. You might as well say that the plant itself shall be a common carrier; that anybody who chooses can take something there and have it made into electric energy. If it were a plant operated by coal—these are not, of course—you might as well say anybody who carried a bushel of coal to them will have the right to have that turned into electric power on the ground that the plant was a common carrier. You put this amendment into the bill and you might as well throw the bill away.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Chairman, this amendment was presented to the committee, and at that time I was inclined to oppose it upon the ground that it would require the lessee of the Government to furnish the capital, or a portion of it, for the transmission line of a private company. The gentleman from Utah [Mr. MAYS] in urging the amendment stated that practically speaking there was no limit to the capacity of a transmission line, and therefore it would not involve any additional capital upon the part of the lessee, and the gentleman said he would consult with electrical experts upon that question. The matter was left with the understanding, I think, that the gentleman might offer the amendment upon the floor. He brought the amendment to me this morning and stated that he had gotten that advice, and I told him I did not believe I would oppose the amendment. But the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] has just raised a most serious question in refer-

ence to this matter, and that is that a private corporation having its plant upon private land, unregulated by any anybody, can have the privilege of using the property of this lessee that is regulated by the Government. Now, it does not seem to me that that is a fair proposition. For the present, at least, I think that the amendment should not be adopted until that question is settled or more fully considered.

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to return to section 9, in order that the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. TOWNER] may make a suggestion in regard to some language.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent to return to section 9. Is there objection? [After a pause.] None is heard. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend section 9 by striking out the word "that" in line 8, on page 8, and insert in lieu thereof the words "under a lease given by this act," and strike out of lines 9 and 10, on page 8, the following: "under a lease given under this act."

Mr. TOWNER. Mr. Chairman, that is a mere verbal correction to which I called the attention of the committee a little while ago. It has been changed now so that I believe that language is satisfactory to the chairman and to the committee. It will read as follows:

Under a lease given in this act in case of the development, generation, transmission, or use of power or energy wholly within a State—

And so forth. That is merely a verbal correction in order to make "wholly within a State" apply.

Mr. MANN. I would like to have the Clerk report the language as it will read.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment as it will read.

The Clerk proceeded to read the amendment, as follows:

SEC. 9. Under the lease given in this act in case of the development, generation, transmission, or use of power or energy under a lease——

Mr. TOWNER. Oh, no.

Mr. MANN. While the Clerk is getting it straight I would like to suggest to my friend from Iowa that personally I do not like the word "that" at the beginning of a section, but as the word "that" begins every other section, I think I would insert it here.

Mr. TOWNER. I have no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

Mr. FERRIS. Inasmuch as there is some disagreement about the grammatical phase of it, would the gentleman object to letting it stay like this? He does not intend to change the meaning?

Mr. TOWNER. Certainly not. I am not contentious about it at all. It makes no difference to me, I will say to the gentleman.

Mr. FERRIS. Of course the gentleman was trying to help us, and perhaps he is right about it.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. TOWNER] withdraws his amendment.

Mr. FERRIS. If I may have the attention of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN], we are all through with the bill and ready to move to rise, but I would like to ask the gentleman what his request was as to the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL].

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the gentleman from Wyoming have five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] have five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I propose at the proper time to make a motion to recommit, and I wanted to just briefly explain the character of the legislation which I would substitute for this legislation. I shall not take the time of the House to have the bill read. I will explain very briefly what its provisions are. Instead of the provisions of this bill, in which we are to lease the public land, tax the enterprise per horsepower developed, and attempt to control the operatives through the agency of the Federal Government, I would grant them right of way practically in conformity with the provisions of the right-of-way act of 1891, a right-of-way act under which all rights of way for the use of water, except for power developments, are cared for and provided for. The bill is carefully guarded, in my opinion, and perhaps the most important section of it is the one which I shall read.

SEC. 6. That such rights of way and uses are granted upon the condition and subject to the reservation that at all times during the use and enjoyment thereof, and of the water so appropriated and used in connection therewith, the service and charges therefor, including all electric power generated or used in connection therewith, shall be subject to the regulation and control of the State within which the same is situated and used and subject to the fixing of the rates and charges for the use thereof by such State or under its authority.

My opinion is that the paramount interest which the people have in water-power development is that of securing the very largest development at the very lowest possible rate. This being accomplished, it is not a matter of particular interest to the people who own or operate the water powers so long as they are developed as there is demand for the power and so long as they are absolutely under the control of the people; so there is the widest use at the least cost the interests of the people are served. That being my view of the matter, I do not believe that you can aid the people, increase development, or cheapen the product by laying Federal taxes on the enterprise. Further, my opinion is that the bill before us will have the effect of bringing about vexatious, harmful, and unnecessary conflicts between State and Federal authority; that out of these conflicts will come not perfect control, but lack of perfect or satisfactory control. And as the result of the charges laid upon these enterprises by the Federal Government our people will have to pay more for their power than they would otherwise. The divided control will not prove to be effective control. I believe in complete control of these enterprises by the people in the States where the power is generated. I would go to the very length in passing title or in granting rights or easements over public land to make it clear beyond question that the public shall control all operations, all rates and charges. I believe we can best secure this control and serve the public in this matter by such legislation as I have in mind, and I shall propose it at the proper time on the motion to recommit.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to close debate on the last section, section 16, at the end of five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. Chairman, the State which I have the honor to represent in part is credited by the Department of the Interior with having 10,376,000 horsepower available for power purposes in its streams and waterfalls. That is almost one-fourth of what is credited to the entire United States. They credit the United States with something like 44,000,000. It is my opinion that as to the State of Washington they are at least 50 per cent under its potential possibilities. Naturally my State is greatly interested in water-power legislation.

There are many features of this bill that I do not like. I am very doubtful of development under this bill, but knowing our immense possibilities and being anxious for something to be done and fully realizing that under the present state of public feeling about our natural resources and utilities we have got to have some trial legislation, I shall support this bill, and I sincerely hope that it will work out to the best interests of the West. [Applause.]

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise and report the bill, with amendments, to the House, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HARRISON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 408) to provide for the development of water power and the use of public lands in relation thereto, and for other purposes, had directed him to report it back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments.

The question was taken, and the amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I desire to make a motion to recommit with instructions to report.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wyoming will send up his motion, and the Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MONDELL moves to recommit the bill to the Committee on the Public Lands, with instructions to report the following bill as a substitute.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion of the gentleman from Wyoming.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Oklahoma moves the previous question on the motion to recommit.

Mr. MANN. He can not move it, Mr. Speaker, until the amendment is fully reported.

Mr. FERRIS. No. I thought the Clerk had finished.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MONDELL moves to recommit the bill to the Committee on the Public Lands, with instructions to report the following bill as a substitute:

"A bill granting locations and rights of way for purposes of irrigation and other beneficial use of water through the public lands and reservations of the United States.

"*Be it enacted, etc.*"——

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as having been read. It will be printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] asks unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read, to be printed in the RECORD.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Oh, Mr. Speaker, I think that is the most vicious practice that can develop—that of not reading a motion to recommit.

Mr. MANN. That is true as a general practice, but in this case the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] has fully explained the contents of his bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] objects, and the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the right of way through the public lands, national forests, and reservations of the United States is hereby granted to any individual, or association or corporation formed for such purpose, who shall file with the Secretary of the Interior satisfactory proof of right, under the laws of the State or Territory within which the right of way sought is situated, to divert and use the water of said State or Territory from the source and for the purposes proposed, for the purpose of irrigation or any other beneficial use of water, including the development of power, for the construction, maintenance, and use of water conduits, canals, ditches, aqueducts, dams, reservoirs, transmission and telephone lines, houses, buildings, and all appurtenant structures necessary to the appropriation or beneficial use of such water or the products thereof to the extent of the ground occupied thereby and 50 feet on each side of the marginal limits thereof. Also the right to take or remove from such rights of way and lands adjacent thereto material, earth, stone, and timber necessary for the construction and maintenance of such water conduits, canals, ditches, and other structures or works authorized under this act: *Provided*, That no such right of way shall be so located as to interfere with the proper occupation by the Government of any such reservation, and all maps of locations shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and the privilege herein granted shall not be construed to interfere with the control of water for irrigation and other purposes under the authority of the respective States or Territories.

SEC. 2. That any such individual, association, or corporation entitled to the benefits of this act shall, within 12 months after the location of its water conduits, canals, ditches, or any part thereof, or of other structures and works herein authorized, if the same be upon surveyed lands, and if upon unsurveyed lands within 12 months after the approval of the survey thereof by the United States, file with the register of the land office for the district within which such land is located a map of its canals, ditches, water conduits, and other structures and works herein authorized, and showing adjacent lands to be used or occupied under the provisions of this act, and upon approval thereof by the Secretary of the Interior the same shall be noted upon the plats in said office, and all such land over which such rights of way shall pass shall be disposed of subject to such right of way. Whenever any person or corporation, in the construction of any water conduit, canal, ditch, or other structure or works herein authorized, injures or damages the possession of any settler or allottee, the party committing such injury shall be liable to the party injured for such injury or damage.

SEC. 3. That the provisions of this act shall apply to all water conduits, canals, ditches, or other structures or works herein authorized heretofore or hereafter constructed, whether constructed by corporations, individuals, or associations of individuals, upon the filing of the proof certificates and maps herein provided for. Plats heretofore filed shall have the benefit of this act from the date of their filings as though filed under it: *Provided*, That if any section of water conduit, canal, or ditch shall not be completed, or lands to be used and occupied under this act are not so used and occupied, within five years after the approval of said map, the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to any uncompleted section of said water conduit, canal, ditch, or reservoir, or as to any unused or unoccupied portion of such adjacent lands, to the extent that the same is not completed at the date of the forfeiture: *Provided*, That the time for the completion of any such works or structures and the use of such lands may be extended for the additional period of not exceeding five years, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior. And such forfeiture, in the event of such extension, shall not take effect until expiration of the time so extended. The rights herein granted shall be forfeited and shall ipso facto terminate and end on violation of any of the provisions hereof by any person or association or corporation receiving the benefits hereof or failure to comply with the provisions of this act, and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to declare such forfeiture and to enforce the same.

SEC. 4. That nothing in this act shall authorize the occupancy of such right of way except for the purposes of said water conduit, canal, or ditch, or other structures and occupancies permitted hereunder, and then only so far as may be necessary for the construction, maintenance, and care thereof and the appropriation, reservoiring, and beneficial use of such waters or electric power generated thereby.

SEC. 5. That such right of way, occupation, and use as is in this act authorized is granted upon the condition that the grantee, its successors or assigns, shall pay to the United States Government the market value of all timber or wood cut or removed from any such right of way or reservoir site or adjacent lands at the time of cutting and before the removal thereof, and as fixed by the Secretary of the Interior; and also for all lands included within such areas or rights of way or reservoir sites not less than $1.25 per acre nor more than $20 per acre, to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior and paid at the time the map or maps provided in section 2 hereof are filed: *Provided*, That for rights of way exclusively for purposes of irrigation there shall be no charge imposed for material, earth, stone, or timber, or lands used.

SEC. 6. That such rights of way and uses are granted upon the condition and subject to the reservation that at all times during the use and enjoyment thereof, and of the water so appropriated and used in connection therewith, the service and charges therefor, including all electric power generated or used in connection therewith, shall be subject to the regulation and control of the State within which the same is situated and used and subject to the fixing of the rates and charges for the use thereof by such State or under its authority.

SEC. 7. That the right of way and appurtenances hereby granted shall continue so long, and so long only, as the grantee, its successors or assigns, is and remains entitled to the appropriation and beneficial use of the water so appropriated or reservoired or used, and whenever such right to the use of such water shall cease the right of way so granted shall immediately revert to and vest in the United States, subject, however, to the prior right of the person or corporation in whom the right to such water shall have vested, and who shall be entitled to the use and enjoyment thereof, to apply for and acquire the rights of way and appurtenances so granted, needed, and used in connection with the appropriation and use of such water: *Provided also*, That if such water right is entirely lost or abandoned or forfeited, thereupon such rights of way and appurtenances so granted shall immediately revert to and vest in the United States.

SEC. 8. That any of the persons or corporations referred to in this act may construct and maintain necessary roads and trails over any of the lands referred to in this act for use in connection with the construction and operation of the works and appurtenances herein provided for, with like privileges in connection with the use of materials, earth, and stone, for the construction and maintenance thereof; and such roads and trails, when constructed, shall be subject to the free use of the grantee, successors and assigns, and also subject to the officers and agents of the Government of the United States and all persons who may desire to use the same. All lands over which said roads or trails pass shall be subject to the right of way therefor, and if disposed of, shall be disposed of subject thereto.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. FERRIS] moves the previous question on the motion to recommit. Without objection, the previous question will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] to recommit.

The question was taken, and the motion to recommit was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken, and the bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. FERRIS, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. BROWN of West Virginia, indefinitely, on account of illness in his family.

To Mr. DEWALT, until Tuesday next.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE—COTTON FUTURES BILL.

Mr. LEVER rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from South Carolina rise?

Mr. LEVER. I rise to ask unanimous consent for a change of reference in the case of the bill (H. R. 8018) to tax the privilege of dealing on exchanges, boards of trade, and similar places in contracts of sale of cotton for future delivery, and for other purposes.

I may say, Mr. Speaker, if I may be permitted, that this bill is a reintroduction of a law that was held to be unconstitutional by Circuit Judge Hough recently, for the reason that the bill is supposed to have originated in the Senate instead of in the House. But the bill heretofore has been invariably sent to the Committee on Agriculture, and I ask unanimous consent that the change of reference be made to the Committee on Agriculture from the Committee on Ways and Means.

The SPEAKER. Did the Committee on Agriculture report that bill last year?

Mr. LEVER. Yes, sir. It is the same bill.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I understand that the gentleman from South Carolina asks unanimous consent that it be done?

Mr. LEVER. Yes.

Mr. KITCHIN. I think properly it is before the Committee on Ways and Means, but under the circumstances I have no objection to its going to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. MANN. It never ought to have gone to the Committee on Agriculture in the first place, but owing to the fact that the gentleman from South Carolina is the chairman of that com-

mittee I think that everybody agrees that it ought to go there now. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. That is not the reason. [Laughter.]

Mr. LEVER. That is a good enough reason.

The SPEAKER. The reason is that the Speaker for several sessions has been referring it to that committee, and it is better to have some kind of a rule, even if it is a bad one, than no rule at all. Without objection, it will be rereferred.

There was no objection.

BRIDGES ACROSS THE FOX RIVER AT AURORA, ILL.

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House the following Senate bill, there being a House bill of identical tenor on the calendar. The Clerk will report the Senate bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

An act (S. 1230) to authorize the construction of bridges across the Fox River at Aurora, Ill.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, its successors and assigns, be, and is hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate two bridges across the Fox River, in the city of Aurora, State of Illinois, in accordance with the act of Congress entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges across navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, as follows:

(1) A bridge over the east branch or channel of the Fox River in the city of Aurora, State of Illinois, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, about 400 feet below the existing North Avenue Bridge over the Fox River.

(2) A bridge over the west branch or channel of the Fox River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, about 1,600 feet below the North Avenue Bridge, in the city of Aurora, State of Illinois.

SEC. 2. And it is further authorized that the work which has already been done upon these bridges, which may be approved by the Chief of Engineers and the Secretary of War, may be used as a part of the proposed bridges.

SEC. 3. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Mr. MANN. Is this identical with the bill reported from the House committee?

Mr. COPLEY. Yes.

Mr. MANN. The report was made yesterday.

Mr. COPLEY. Yes.

Mr. MANN. It has been approved by the War Department?

Mr COPLEY. Yes.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the Senate bill.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, and was accordingly read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. COPLEY, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

By unanimous consent, the corresponding House bill was laid on the table.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. FREAR] is, under a special order, entitled to address the House now for one hour. It is a quarter past 4 o'clock. I ask that the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. FREAR], instead of addressing the House this afternoon, may address the House on Monday next at the conclusion of the remarks of the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. LEWIS].

The SPEAKER. There are two other gentlemen who come in ahead on Monday.

Mr. MANN. There are three or four ahead on Tuesday. I ask that the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. FREAR] be permitted to address the House on Monday at the conclusion of the special orders already made.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] asks unanimous consent, considering the lateness of the hour which has been set apart for the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. FREAR], that next Monday, after those who have already obtained permission to address the House have concluded, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. FREAR] may have an hour, subject to the conditions that have been imposed on all these gentlemen. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that after the special order has been disposed of on Monday H. R. 406 be in order, without prejudice to the right of the bill to be considered on Calendar Wednesday.

The SPEAKER. Without prejudice, on Wednesday?

Mr. FERRIS. Yes. We have the committee call next Wednesday, and what I am trying to do in addition to that is to utilize the time that is not consumed on other matters before that.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent that after these speeches are concluded on Monday——

Mr. FERRIS. And on Tuesday, not to interfere with any special order.

The SPEAKER. That excepting the routine business and the speech making that has been provided for on Monday and Tuesday, House bill 406 shall have a privileged status, not to be deprived of its right on Wednesday. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. That privileged status would not run over beyond Wednesday?

Mr. FERRIS. No.

The SPEAKER. Not the next day. It would come up again on Wednesday week.

Mr. HEFLIN. I understand provision has been made in the request that speeches to be made on Tuesday shall not be interrupted by this.

The SPEAKER. No. They are excepted.

Mr. FERRIS. This is subject to all special orders.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. TILSON] asks unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, under a unanimous-consent agreement, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GARDNER] addressed the House in a well-prepared and forcefully delivered speech. In that address he made not only an uncalled-for, but, as it seems to me, an unjust attack upon a good part of our citizenship. It is doubtless true that many American citizens of German birth or extraction sympathize with the Fatherland in the present struggle. Is that of itself an indictment against them? Wherein does that prove disloyalty to the United States? I do not think the gentleman from Massachusetts made a good case, nor do I think that the citation to-day of evidence from the message of the President of the United States helps the matter in the least. Even the newspapers of the country have not furnished sufficient evidence to establish a case of disloyalty against any of our German-American citizens. We all know that they are not only as good a part of our citizenship as there is, but that they are just as loyal and heretofore in every crisis have been just as patriotic. Crime is to be abhorred and should be not only condemned but punished wherever the guilt can be fixed. It is wicked, however, to unjustly accuse a whole people. I object to a generalization from sporadic cases, even though it should develop that in rare instances crime or disloyalty has appeared. I shall protest against an accusation sweeping enough to include the citizenship of any nationality if the only basis for it is the crime of an individual.

The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD] followed, and attempted to deliver a castigation to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GARDNER]. So far as it was individually applied to that gentleman, I think it was well timed, well directed, well delivered, and well deserved. [Laughter.] If he had stopped there, he would have done well. But instead of stopping there he proceeded upon the fallacious theory that two wrongs make a right, or that if you mix two evils sufficiently you will produce good; and he proceeded in a still more intemperate manner to attack a whole section of the country and to speak disparagingly, as it seems to me, of the services of those young men, from all parts of the country, who volunteered their services, and their lives if necessary, at the time of the Spanish War. For my part, like the dying Mercutio, I say, "A plague on both your houses."

The gentleman refers to New England as effete and to her people as an aristocracy. New England needs no defense at my hands. Her deeds speak more eloquently and more effectively than any words of mine; but if it be effete on the part of the people of New England to be fair and to be just and to be unwilling to approve unjust and unfair criticism, whether it comes from one of her own distinguished sons, from the gentleman from Wisconsin, or from the President of the United States, then I own the soft impeachment.

If it be a badge of aristocracy to be unwilling to sit silently by and hear my section of the country maligned and the services belittled of those young men who were patriotic enough to offer their services at a time when the country called for them—if that constitutes aristocracy, then on behalf of New England, so far as I represent her, I plead guilty to that impeachment also.

The gentleman also spoke in belittling terms of the Spanish War itself. I shall not attempt to argue the merits or the magnitude of that war; but even if it were all that my friend says of it and no more, these young men who offered their services when volunteers were called for were not to blame. Who has

the power of declaring war in this country, anyway? Is it not the Congress? Does not everyone know that the Spanish War was declared by Congress and the newspapers? [Laughter.] And the only offense that these young men committed, whether they were in favor of the war or not, whether it was a big war or a little war, was that when the States were called upon to send their quota, these young men responded.

The length and kind of services to be rendered by them was not theirs to determine. Each one who raised his right hand and took the oath of a soldier thus obligated himself not only to obey the lawful orders of his superior officers but to go wherever sent and there perform such duties as might be required of him. No one could do more. These did no less; and, Mr. Speaker, no service is unimportant or small when rendered at our country's call under and for its flag. [Applause.]

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I do not desire to continue the incident that was occasioned by the unfair, as I considered it, attack by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GARDNER] in his well-prepared, committed-to-memory address of yesterday, and I only rise to disclaim any intention on my part to disparage the services of any of the young men who enlisted in the Spanish-American War. It was farthest from my thought when I spoke, and I think it is very unfair and very far-fetched for the gentleman to draw any such inference from any expression I used in referring to the Spanish-American War. This closes the matter, so far as I have anything to say.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman need not have said that, because no one believed that the gentleman intended to speak disparagingly of those who enlisted in the Spanish War.

SENATE BILL REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate bill of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to its appropriate committee, as indicated below:

S. 900. An act amending sections 476, 477, and 440 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; to the Committee on Patents.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. LAZARO, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the following titles, when the Speaker signed the same:

H. R. 136. An act granting an extension of time to construct a bridge across Rock River at or near Colona Ferry, in the State of Illinois; and

H. R. 4717. An act to authorize Butler County, Mo., to construct a bridge across Black River.

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT FOR HIS APPROVAL.

Mr. LAZARO, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that this day they had presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bill:

H. R. 3681. An act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas River at or near Tulsa, Okla.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 29 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until Monday, January 10, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of communication from the Secretary of War, submitting an estimate of appropriation for "Salaries, Adjutant General's office," for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917 (H. Doc. No. 510); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

2. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of a communication from the Director of the Mint, submitting urgent estimates of deficiencies in appropriations for the assay office at New York for the current fiscal year (H. Doc. No. 511); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

3. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of communication from the Director of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, submitting an urgent estimate of deficiency in the appropriation for "Materials and miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing," for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916 (H. Doc. No. 512); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

4. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of a communication from the acting president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, submitting an item of legislation in connection with an appropriation of $2,500 contained in the District of Columbia act of March 3, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 513); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

5. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of a communication from the Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission, accompanied by an estimate of appropriation to enable the commission to procure a suitable design for said bridge (H. Doc. No. 514); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

6. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior relating to the administration of the appropriations for the improvement and management of national parks, and submitting an item of legislation relating thereto (H. Doc. No. 515); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

7. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of a communication from the Lincoln Memorial Commission submitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for betterment in and additions to the memorial to Abraham Lincoln (H. Doc. No. 516); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. SHACKLEFORD, from the Committee on Roads, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 7617) to provide that the Secretary of Agriculture, on behalf of the United States, shall, in certain cases, aid the States in the construction and maintenance of rural post roads, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 26), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WEBB, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 73) to amend chapter 231, known as the Judicial Code, act of March 3, 1911 (vol. 36, U. S. Stats. L., sec. 81, p. 1111), reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 27), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, the Committee on Claims was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7718) for the relief of the heirs of Capt. Wellington W. Withenbury, and the same was referred to the Committee on War Claims.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. OLDFIELD: A bill (H. R. 8278) authorizing a survey of White River, Ark., above Batesville; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. GLYNN: A bill (H. R. 8341) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Derby, in the State of Connecticut; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. NORTH: A bill (H. R. 8342) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Brookville, in the State of Pennsylvania; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. KEATING: A bill (H. R. 8343) to establish a national defense fund and to provide for the raising of revenue necessary to insure the safety of the Republic, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BAILEY: A bill (H. R. 8344) for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Barnesboro, Pa.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WEBB: A bill (H. R. 8345) to amend an act entitled "An act to prevent the disclosure of national defense secrets," approved March 3, 1911; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VINSON: A bill (H. R. 8346) providing for a military highway between Fort Oglethorpe, via Fort McPherson, and the Government arsenal at Augusta, Ga.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TRIBBLE: A bill (H. R. 8347) to provide capital for agricultural development, to create a standard form of investment based upon farm mortgages, to equalize rates of interest upon farm loans, to furnish a market for United States bonds, to provide a method of applying postal savings deposits to the

promotion of the public welfare, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky (by request): A bill (H. R. 8348) to amend an act entitled "An act to create a juvenile court in and for the District of Columbia," and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SMITH of New York: A bill (H. R. 8349) to create a Tariff Commission; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 8350) to state the rights of nations and to lay the foundations for the establishment of a Court of Nations, a Congress of Nations, and an International Army and Navy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 8351) to accept a deed of gift or conveyance from the Lincoln Farm Association, a corporation, to the United States of America, of land near the town of Hodgenville, county of Larue, State of Kentucky, embracing the homestead of Abraham Lincoln and the log cabin in which he was born, together with the memorial hall inclosing the same; and further, to accept an assignment or transfer of an endowment fund of $50,000 in relation thereto; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. KENT: A bill (H. R. 8352) to standardize the treatment of tuberculosis in the United States, to provide Federal aid in caring for indigent tuberculous persons, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DUNN: A bill (H. R. 8353) to provide for the survey of Charlotte Harbor (Port of Rochester), N. Y., including that portion of Lake Ontario and the Genesee River adjacent thereto; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. COADY: A bill (H. R. 8354) to amend paragraph 2 of section 3264 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by section 5 of the act of March 1, 1879, and as further amended by the act of Congress approved June 22, 1910; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8355) to amend section 28 of the act entitled "An act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States," approved March 3, 1899; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. MORRISON: A bill (H. R. 8356) to amend sections 28 and 30 of an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. MILLER of Delaware: A bill (H. R. 8357) to authorize a preliminary examination and survey of the Indian River Inlet in the State of Delaware; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. TILSON: A bill (H. R. 8358) to grant medals to survivors and heirs of volunteers of the Port Hudson forlorn-hope storming party; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 8359) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to cause allotments to be made on Mission Indian reservations in California; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8360) to authorize the sale of lands allotted to Indians under the Moses agreement of July 7, 1883; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. WATKINS: A bill (H. R. 8361) to appropriate $30,000 to remove logs from Sabine River and condemn and expropriate them; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8362) to appropriate $100,000 for the improvement of navigation on Red River in Louisiana and Arkansas; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. HAYDEN: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 90) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ALLEN: A bill (H. R. 8363) granting a pension to Warren W. Kendall; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 8364) for the relief of M. Heldenbrand; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. AUSTIN: A bill (H. R. 8365) granting a pension to Samuel C. Braden; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8366) granting a pension to Mary Callaway; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8367) granting a pension to Henry B. Ousley; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8368) granting a pension to James M. Thompson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8369) granting an increase of pension to John W. Edington; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BAILEY: A bill (H. R. 8370) granting a pension to Susan J. McDermitt; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8371) granting a pension to Jessie May Mackin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8372) granting a pension to Margaret E. Hoff; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8373) granting a pension to Mary Theresa Green; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8374) granting a pension to Florence M. Bingman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8375) for the relief of the widow of Morton Moody; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BROWNE of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 8376) granting a pension to Frank Klott; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8377) to correct the military record of John P. Chesley; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COADY: A bill (H. R. 8378) granting a pension to Mary Larson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8379) granting a pension to Ida L. Carter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8380) granting a pension to Michael Williams, alias William H. Cabondy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8381) granting a pension to Eva E. Schildgen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8382) granting a pension to William McClaskey; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8383) granting a pension to Sophie Bacon; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8384) granting a pension to Ella L. Blondell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8385) granting an increase of pension to William J. Knight; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8386) granting an increase of pension to Harlow B. Elliott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8387) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Stallings; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8388) for the relief of Ann E. H. Boyle, administratrix of James Hooper, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CONNELLY: A bill (H. R. 8389) granting an increase of pension to William H. Willie; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DARROW: A bill (H. R. 8390) granting a pension to Bella Robison; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVIS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 8391) granting a pension to R. H. Beckham; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DEWALT: A bill (H. R. 8392) granting a pension to George W. Fetterman; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8393) granting a pension to Henry J. Seiders; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8394) granting an increase of pension to Moses A. Reimert; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8395) granting a pension to Daniel S. Gilbert; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8396) granting a pension to Martin O'Loughlin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8397) granting a pension to Melara C. Abbott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DOOLING: A bill (H. R. 8398) granting an increase of pension to Patrick McNally; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DOREMUS: A bill (H. R. 8399) granting an increase of pension to Ferdinand Mittelstaedt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8400) granting an increase of pension to Sidney M. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EMERSON: A bill (H. R. 8401) granting a pension to Martha Bowman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FIELDS: A bill (H. R. 8402) granting a pension to Martha L. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8403) granting a pension to James Hiles; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8404) granting a pension to Richard Martin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8405) granting a pension to Alexander Herndon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8406) granting an increase of pension to Nimrod Pratt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8407) granting an increase of pension to William K. White; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8408) granting an increase of pension to James W. Herndon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8409) granting an increase of pension to Spencer Cooper; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8410) for the relief of James C. Downey; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8411) for the relief of James R. McGuire; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: A bill (H. R. 8412) for the relief of Charles A. Lester; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FULLER: A bill (H. R. 8413) granting a pension to Roy R. Dunham; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GREEN of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 8414) granting a pension to Sarah Gunsolly; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAMLIN: A bill (H. R. 8415) granting a pension to William M. Weaver; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 8416) for the relief of Jose Trujillo; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HELM: A bill (H. R. 8417) granting an increase of pension to George P. Head; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8418) granting an increase of pension to Jesse G. Austin; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HENSLEY: A bill (H. R. 8419) granting an increase of pension to Austin Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8420) granting an increase of pension to Cyntha E. Fox; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HILLIARD: A bill (H. R. 8421) granting a pension to James H. Arnold; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8422) granting an increase of pension to Mathew Paul; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8423) for the relief of Robert F. Risley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HINDS: A bill (H. R. 8424) granting a pension to Andrew Howard Carpenter; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HOOD: A bill (H. R. 8425) for the relief of J. D. Haskett; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington: A bill (H. R. 8426) for the relief of E. A. Swift; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KEARNS: A bill (H. R. 8427) granting a pension to Sarah A. Bartley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8428) granting a pension to Gurney E. Hall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8429) granting an increase of pension to William H. Park; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8430) granting an increase of pension to Lewis Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8431) granting an increase of pension to John Courtney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8432) granting an increase of pension to George L. Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8433) for the relief of Loren W. Greeno; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. KEATING: A bill (H. R. 8434) granting a pension to James E. Hill; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8435) granting a pension to Fred A. Knapp; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KELLEY: A bill (H. R. 8436) granting a pension to Regina Appel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island: A bill (H. R. 8437) granting an increase of pension to Addie C. Wiley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KIESS of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 8438) granting a pension to Martin V. Stanton; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8439) granting a pension to Catharine A. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LA FOLLETTE: A bill (H. R. 8440) granting a pension to Clara A. Jackson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LANGLEY: A bill (H. R. 8441) granting a pension to Orville Fox; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8442) for the allowance of certain claims for back pay growing out of service in the Army, reported by the Court of Claims; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LESHER: A bill (H. R. 8443) granting a pension to William E. Ammerman; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8444) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Keener; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8445) granting an increase of pension to Aaron M. Van Sickle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LEWIS: A bill (H. R. 8446) for the relief of Alice H. Gilson; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8447) granting a pension to Katie Cline; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LINTHICUM: A bill (H. R. 8448) granting a pension to Jacob Mercer; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McANDREWS: A bill (H. R. 8449) granting an increase of pension to John J. Maloney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McKINLEY: A bill (H. R. 8450) granting an increase of pension to Stephen A. Childers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8451) granting an increase of pension to James K. P. Weaver; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8452) for the relief of Charles L. Moore; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MADDEN: A bill (H. R. 8453) granting an increase of pension to Robert Harris, alias John Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOSS of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 8454) granting an increase of pension to Lucinda Gardner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8455) to correct the military record of J. H. McGrew; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8456) for the relief of L. D. Taylor, administrator of the estate of E. T. Stout, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MOTT: A bill (H. R. 8457) granting a pension to Angeline J. Drake; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8458) granting a pension to Poppy H. Winslow; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NEELY: A bill (H. R. 8459) for the relief of James Norman Windon; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. OAKEY: A bill (H. R. 8460) granting an increase of pension to Myron S. Pease; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OVERMYER: A bill (H. R. 8461) granting an increase of pension to Maria C. Sinclair; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8462) granting a pension to Teresa Wolf; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PRATT: A bill (H. R. 8463) granting an increase of pension to Edward M. White; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RAMSEYER: A bill (H. R. 8464) granting an increase of pension to James D. Scoles; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROUSE: A bill (H. R. 8465) granting an increase of pension to Emily Jane Hilton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SISSON: A bill (H. R. 8466) to relieve J. Lawrence Latham, postmaster at Eupora, Webster County, Miss., of the payment of cash and funds stolen from the post office; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. STEELE of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 8467) for the relief of C. W. Davis; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: A bill (H. R. 8468) for the relief of R. A. McCutcheon; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. VOLSTEAD: A bill (H. R. 8469) granting a pension to John F. Mossberg; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WINSLOW: A bill (H. R. 8470) granting an increase of pension to Fordis O. Bushnell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8471) for the relief of Charles R. Cutler; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER (by request): Memorial of United Brewery Workers, against national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also (by request), memorial of West End Citizens' Association, of Washington, D. C., urging that Washington citizens be given suffrage; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also (by request), memorial of West End Citizens' Association, Washington, D. C., urging that clinics be established; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: Memorial of Charles Dick Camp, No. 17, of Ohio Spanish War Veterans, favoring pensions for widows; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BAILEY: Memorial of Department of Pennsylvania, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, favoring pensions for widows of Spanish War veterans; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DALE of New York: Petition of International Union of United Brewery Workmen of Cincinnati, Ohio, against national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of C. M. Goethe, of Sacramento, Cal., favoring passage of House bill 476, for compensation for injured employees; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, favoring retention of duty on sugar; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of knitting manufacturers of Central West, relative to tariff protection; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DARROW: Memorial of Morocco Manufacturers' National Association, relative to protection for the dye-manufacturing industry; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DOOLING: Papers to accompany bill for increase of pension of Patrick McNally; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ESCH: Memorial of San Francisco Convention of American Federation of Labor, protesting against repeal of the seamen's law; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of knitting manufacturers of the Central West, relative to tariff protection; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of sundry citizens of Wisconsin, favoring passage of the Burnett immigration bill; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. FLYNN: Memorial of San Francisco Convention of the American Federation of Labor against the repeal of the seamen's law; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of William H. Hubbell Camp, No. 4, Department of New York, United Spanish War Veterans, relative to pensions for widows; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, memorial of Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, favoring retention of duty on sugar; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America, protesting against national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of knitting manufacturers of the Central West, relative to tariff protection; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FULLER: Petition of conference of manufacturers at Chicago, Ill., favoring immediate revision of the tariff; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Religious Liberty Association, protesting against legislation to restrict freedom of speech, etc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAMILTON of New York: Papers to accompany House bill 3201, granting an increase of pension to Edgar J. Scott; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 3199, granting an increase of pension to George Peck; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 3203, granting an increase of pension to John Groat; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 3202, granting an increase of pension to Thomas Covell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 5084, granting an increase of pension to John Peterson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HERNANDEZ: Memorial of churches of Santa Fe and sundry citizens of New Mexico, favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH: Memorial of German Alliance Association of Ohio, favoring embargo on shipment of munitions, etc.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: Memorial of Fisher Grange, Camas, Wash., urging abolition of restrictions on the manufacture and sale of denatured alcohol; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of citizens of Washington, favoring passage of House bill 6097, a bill to ratify the compact between the States of Oregon and Washington relative to jurisdiction over waters of the Columbia River and its tributaries in connection with regulating, protecting, and preserving fish; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. LAFEAN: Petition of knitting manufacturers of the Central West, relative to tariff protection; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the religious Society of Friends of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, and Society of Friends at Media, Pa., against increase of armament; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of San Francisco Convention of American Federation of Labor, against repeal of the seamen's law; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. MEEKER: Petition of Woman's Christian Temperance Union of St. Louis, Mo., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of International Union of United Brewery Workmen of Cincinnati, Ohio, against national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORIN: Petitions of sundry women of Pittsburgh, Pa., opposing woman suffrage; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also (by request), petition of International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, against national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of American Federation of Labor at San Francisco, Cal., against the repeal of the seamen's law; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. NEELY: Evidence in support of House bill 4416, for the relief of L. W. Dragoo; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. OAKEY: Petition of knitting manufacturers of the Central West, relative to tariff protection; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also (by request), memorial of Time Lodge, N. E. O. P., of New Britain, Conn., urging embargo on exportation of munitions; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ROGERS: Petition of business men of Ayer, Mass., favoring bill taxing mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STINESS: Papers to accompany House bill 4623, granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Carter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WATSON: Papers to accompany House bill 6410, for the relief of Amanda E. Macfarlane; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WINSLOW: Petition of merchants of Milford, Mass., favoring taxing mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of citizens of United States relative to bill for creating a commission of five persons, to be known as the United States Commission for Enduring Peace; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota: Petition signed by a large number of merchants living in the towns of Rugby, Bottineau, Westhope, Sheyenne, New Rockford, Bowdon, and other towns of North Dakota, urging that legislation be enacted which will compel concerns selling goods direct to consumers entirely by mail to contribute their portion of funds in the development of the local community, the county, and State; also requesting the enactment of a law to compel all concerns to give a true and honest description of merchandise as to the value and quality of goods advertised by them; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

SENATE.

MONDAY, *January 10, 1916.*

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we thank Thee for the great part Thou hast assigned us in the world's vast enterprise. Thou hast given to us a voice, an influence, and a power among the nations of the earth. We thank Thee that Thou dost breathe upon us Thy Holy Spirit, giving to us reverence for Thy name and loyalty to Thy law. We pray that all added grace may be given to us that we may seize the opportunity and have the divine wisdom to meet the obligations, that Thy name may be glorified through the life and work and ministry of this great nation. For Christ's sake. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday last was read and approved.

REPORT OF COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency for the year ended October 31, 1915, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by J. C. South, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 1230) to authorize the construction of bridges across the Fox River at Aurora, Ill.

The message also announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 408) to provide for the development of water power and the use of public lands in relation thereto, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message further announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills, and they were thereupon signed by the Vice President:

H. R. 136. An act granting an extension of time to construct a bridge across Rock River at or near Colona Ferry, in the State of Illinois; and

H. R. 4717. An act to authorize Butler County, Mo., to construct a bridge across Black River.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. GALLINGER presented the petition of Lois D. Beck, of Greenland, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit interstate commerce in the products of child labor, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Lincoln, Va., and a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Brooklyn, N. Y., praying for national prohibition, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. ASHURST presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Nogales, Ariz., praying for the enactment of legislation to change the present method of promotions in the Army, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. TOWNSEND. I have a petition, signed by the governor of the State of Michigan, members of the supreme court, and others, indorsing the plan for the prevention and real cause of international wars, prepared by Homer L. Boyle, of Lansing, the author of a book entitled "History of Peace," that is used as a textbook in our schools. I present the petition and ask to have that portion of it printed in the RECORD which contains the peace proposal, and that the entire petition may be referred to the appropriate committee.

There being no objection, the part referred to was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PEACE PROPOSAL.

SETTING FORTH THE PREVENTION AND REAL CAUSE OF INTERNATIONAL WARS.

[By Homer L. Boyle, Lansing, Mich., United States of America, author of a book, "History of Peace."]

To the Congress of the United States of America, assembled:

GENTLEMEN: In the interest of peace and harmony between nations, may I suggest that a law be passed, with a penalty incorporated, providing that henceforward for all time to come all notes of complaints, ultimatums, and declarations of war arising between this and any other nations, that the President or any other person within the United States having a complaint against another nation, submit the same to The Hague, or other arbitrational tribunal, with full plenary power for its investigation and adjudication.

The great commercial intercourse between all nations of the world causes many differences to arise almost constantly. The rulers of the nations, in the best of friendship, vainly try to settle these differences direct by diplomacy. Owing to this poor method, the complications in many instances grow speedily worse until an unexpected war is brought about within a very short time.

If the complaining ruler would submit the complaint, in the first instance, to a board of arbitration, while the two nations are in good friendship, peace and prosperity would always prevail between them.

Under the present policy one nation sends to another a note of complaint or demand. The nation receiving the note may take a different view and send its reply accordingly. The complaining nation then makes its further reply, and the defendant nation begins to feel that the note or demand is unjust, and the notes passing between the two nations in this way grow worse, causing grave complications—one does not want to be bossed, and the other will not give in. They often act hastily and make a limited ultimatum, which would not occur if their differences were submitted to an arbitrational tribunal.

The complaining nation only sees its own side of the controversy and naturally believes itself to be wholly in the right and the other nation wholly in the wrong, whereas each has rights and wrongs to be considered.

There are always two sides to all questions. If there were not, there would be no need for attorneys, judges, courts, or arbitrational tribunals.

Rulers are quite liable to disagree as to who shall be the judge, which disagreement creates a war sentiment and makes it difficult for the nations to agree to arbitrate their controversy, which would have been an easy matter had they in the first instance submitted the same to an arbitrational tribunal.

When differences between nations are submitted to arbitration, they do create a sentiment for peace, for the reason that the matter is looked upon in a decidely different light, thus avoiding mistakes, different views, false impressions, and misunderstandings.

For the past century arbitration has never failed when international questions were submitted; and while there have been adjournments and disagreements, later the matters were taken up and satisfactorily adjudicated to all nations in interest. Should the arbitrators disagree, there would be another board appointed, as has been proven in past cases. No nation since modern times has refused to accept the findings of an arbitrational tribunal.

If this proposed law was passed by a nation, and the nation would submit its complaint against another nation through an arbitrational tribunal for its investigation and adjudication, the nation receiving the complaint could not look upon it in the light of force and selfish motives.

It is dishonorable for a nation to take the same law as the animal creation. It is only just and honorable for a nation to leave its differences to a third party. Every kind of difference has been settled by human methods—the loss of lives, of the Italians at New Orleans and the United States sailors at Valparaiso, insults, thefts, damages, boundary lines, etc.

It may be said, how will a nation know if it has a case against another nation or not, if it does not take the matter up directly in the first instance and try to settle it?

If the nation presents its claim to the arbitrational tribunal for investigation and adjudication and it has no case, that tribunal will so advise, as would be the case in any court of justice. If the tribunal found no cause for complaint, the nation making the complaint would be better satisfied than it would if the other nation were to deny the cause as then the complaining nation would be quite liable to take it as an insult and declare war.

As a rule the defendant nation requests that these complaints be submitted to arbitration, but this does not apply in all cases to a nation in a state of rebellion.

Nations often go to war over very small matters, and for this reason they should submit all questions in the first instance to an arbitrational tribunal for investigation and adjudication.

Since the year 1796 direct negotiations have failed 67 times between the United States and other nations alone, as follows:

Sixty-four times direct negotiations have failed to adjust the differences and each controversy was submitted to arbitration, which arbitration was successful in all of those cases.

Three other cases of direct negotiation resulted in the three wars of 1812, 1846, and 1898, of which the calamity is too inhuman to contemplate.

If such a proclamation or law as suggested were passed by any nation and the nation should submit its complaint in the first instance to an arbitrational tribunal for its investigation and adjudication, while the nations are in good friendship, it would prevent any war sentiment being started; or, if one had been started, it would be the means of putting an end to it.

It is the present poor system of making complaint or demands by direct negotiation which causes all of the international wars, and if there was a law passed no future ruler would want to break such a humane law. It is now an opportune time.

Under existing conditions of wars and unsettled international questions and more questions constantly arising it is believed that our Nation and also other nations will make a law as suggested. National and State Congresses have passed laws to cause their people, whether ordinary citizens, lawyers, judges, governors, Congressmen, or executives to use human methods in settling their differences.

It would be far better and the proper diplomacy for a nation to submit its contentions in the first instance to The Hague tribunal, or some other arbitrational tribunal, for adjustment, which policy would save the ruler, representatives, and citizens from the grave responsibility of being drawn into bloody warfare.

May I be further pardoned for suggesting the kind of penalty to be incorporated, which penalty should provide it to be considered a heinous crime for any person within the United States to make a demand or complaint against any nation direct; but it will be only lawful to submit the complaint or demand to The Hague or any other arbitrational tribunal with full plenary power for its investigation and adjudication.

This proposed law would not interfere with peace treaties, arbitrational tribunals, or national armament. To prevent international wars is to prevent the real cause that makes the war.

As matters stand now between nations in many instances, to come when disagreement sounds alarm, the nations rush to arms.

This outline is respectfully submitted in the interest of peace and world-wide patriotism.

HOMER L. BOYLE.

BRIEF REMARKS.

1. If a complaint were submitted to an arbitrational tribunal for its investigation and adjudication the nation receiving the complaint would look upon the complaint in a more favorable light.

2. No terms of a treaty to be broken or misinterpreted.

3. If this law was passed by our Government it would soon become general.

4. It would be far easier to submit the complaint in the first instance to an arbitrational tribunal for its investigation and adjudication than it would be to stop a war.

It is a fact that the disagreement of the rulers is the real cause of international wars.

Yours, in the interest of peace and world-wide citizenship.

HOMER L. BOYLE.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The petition will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. TOWNSEND. I also present a similar paper from Mr. Carl Storm, of Detroit, Mich., and ask that it be printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the paper was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DETROIT, MICH., *January 7, 1916.*

Hon. CHAS. E. TOWNSEND,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Inclosed herewith find a pamphlet prepared by me which I believe is worthy of your earnest consideration and cooperation. In my judgment, it proposes the only feasible plan for permanent world peace. Will you please look it over carefully at once, and if it meets your approval, is there not something substantial you can do to advance the idea? The object should have the attention of all earnest and conscientious public officers.

With kind regards to you and wishing I may hear personally from you in regard to this important matter, I am,

Yours, very truly,

CARL STORM.

EXHORTATUM OR AN APPEAL FOR THE AWAKENING OF STATESMEN AND SCHOLARS AND THE OUTLINE OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONSTITUTION.

[By Carl Storm, Detroit, Mich.]

The time for permanent international peace is at hand. Millions of decimated homes implore it, and the memory of countless millions slain on the field of war cry out for it.

The world is ready for peace, and has been ready for years, but the means have not been at hand. Progress, prosperity, education, commerce, communication, there have all but forged a fraternal chain about the world. The one missing link has been the instrumentality, the practical plan.

Not that the object has been impossible of achievement, but its advocates were beset with fear and awe at the undertaking.

The world's greatest statesmen have not been great enough; the world's greatest scholars have not been schooled enough; fear and doubt deterred them.

Had their fears been absent, the means would be at hand; had the means existed, their fears would be unknown.

The protection of a seal or salmon; the deciphering of a dusty parchment or hieroglyphic, these have been the achievements of statesmen and scholars. And while thus they toiled, humanity has suffered, and the one great overreaching duty has been neglected.

The immediate, the familiar, the simple, has usurped the remote, the unfamiliar, the complex.

Dark and distant and unattainable has seemed the star of world peace to them, and yet the multitude has worshiped it on its knees.

There has been no constant effort to dispel the dark, no incessant stride to span the distance, no unceasing struggle to attain the heights. With them the complex would have been simplified, the unfamiliar would have been commonized, and the remote would be at hand.

But regardless of the great men of the past and present, their achievements and struggles, world peace must come. No insurmountable obstacle confronts it. The word "impossible" is no longer in the lexicon of wise men. The task before the thirteen Colonies was a greater one.

We need but turn to the history of our own land to behold an illustrious example. There we find many Commonwealths or units bound together by a Constitution hewn out of the cold, hard rocks that supported monarchies for centuries. Necessity drove the colonial statesmen, and thus they mothered a great Republic. Humanity and the world's greatest good will cheer and strengthen the leaders of to-day.

The nations of the world are but commonwealths or units in an international government. In population, wealth, area, many of them do not equal several of the American States. Yet the burden of war in them is heavy. All will welcome, yea, cry, for permanent peace.

The international units are at hand, but the international constitution is still in embryo. The missing link is still unforged.

Greater than the Bill of Rights; greater than the Declaration of Independence; greater than the discovery of electricity; the power of steam, the telegraph, the telephone, the phonograph; greater than the discovery of antitoxins, anesthetics, antiseptics; greater than the unburying of the pillars of Babylon or the vaults of the Pyramids; greater than any of these and all of these and all others is permanent world peace. And yet not one hero, not one martyr, has died for it.

Will not the statesmen, the scholars, the heroes, and the martyrs turn their attention to the cause of humanity?

Where are the Thomas Jeffersons, the Alexander Hamiltons, the Patrick Henrys of to-day? Where are the champions for the greatest cause in history? Truly, the world's great men have slumbered. And yet, when universal peace comes it will rival the glory of the Christian Era on the pages of history and immortalize those who lived and died for it.

All hail to the strong, all hail to the weak, that struggle—give their all—lay down their lives for mankind.

PROPOSAL.

(1) That the President of the United States immediately urge upon all nations of the earth that five delegates from each be sent to Washington, there to convene at an early day (to be set by the President) and outline a constitution for an international government, which, after being drafted, shall be submitted promptly to all nations for ratification.

(2) The immediate designation by the President of five delegates for the United States to such a convention.

(3) The construction of a constitution for an international government by that convention.

OUTLINE OF INTERNATIONAL CONSTITUTION.

(Preamble.)

Whereas we believe that war is at once the sin, the sorrow, and the scourge of man; that humanity has emerged from the pale of ignorance and blindness; that education and enlightenment should transcend war; and that the momentous period in history has come when war should cease and be controlled by an international government which will justly rule the world and permit of converting the energies of war into science and discovery for the general welfare and advancement of man: Therefore be it

Resolved, (1) That a majority in power of the nations of the earth combine in a government to be known as the international government which, in form and substance, shall consist of the following: (a) An international congress; (b) an international judiciary; (c) an international executive.

(2) Said international congress shall consist of (a) an international senate; (b) an international house of delegates.

(3) Said international senate shall consist of five senators from every represented nation, regardless of population. The international house of delegates shall consist of one delegate for every 5,000,000 people, or fraction thereof, in each represented nation: *Provided, however*, That every nation shall be represented by at least five delegates.

(4) Members of the international senate shall be appointed by the executive or ruler of their respective Governments and shall hold office for a period of 10 years. Provision shall be made for one member's term to expire and one new member to be appointed every two years.

(5) Members of the international house of delegates shall be elected by the people in their respective countries, and shall hold their office for the term of four years.

(6) Each represented Government shall provide its own eligibility rules.

(7) The international judiciary shall consist of five representatives from each represented Government, who shall be appointed and hold their offices for a period of 10 years. A two-thirds majority shall be necessary to make the vote of the judiciary binding.

(8) Each Government shall provide at least three alternate delegates, who, in the order of their appointment, shall succeed to any vacancies in the representation of their respective Governments in any branch of the international government. Such alternates shall not possess any powers or privileges in the government.

(9) Each represented Government shall provide the salaries and expenses of its representatives.

(10) The international executive shall be chosen by the members of the international senate, house of delegates, and judiciary, sitting in joint session, from among their number, and shall hold his office for a period of five years. He shall not be eligible to reelection, but may afterwards sit as a member in any other branch of the government.

(11) The armies and navies of existing Governments shall not be enlarged.

(12) All armies shall be reduced 25 per cent within one year after the inauguration of the international government, 15 per cent the second year, 10 per cent the third year, and 5 per cent each year thereafter, until said armies shall not exceed one-fifth of 1 per cent of the population of said Government.

(13) Provision shall be made for the gradual reduction of all governmental navies: *Provided, however*, That said armies and navies shall not be reduced below a standard as determined by the international congress: *Provided also*, That the international government shall have the power to arrange for and take over on an equitable basis such portions of existing navies as it may deem advisable.

(14) Said international government shall convene on the 1st day of January, 1920, and every year thereafter in the various capital cities of the Governments represented, beginning in the alphabetical order of said nations in regular rotation: *Provided, however*, That congress may, in its judgment, intercept the regular rotation, if deemed advisable, and that the international judiciary shall not consider any international dispute in any nation that shall be directly interested therein, but said judiciary shall either defer consideration of said dispute until the following year or adjourn to another country.

(15) Said international congress shall have exclusive power and control over all military trainings and the right to declare and engage in war; over international boundaries, waters, and highways; over all aerial navigation and international commerce, and shall enact laws for the maintenance and establishment of an international army and navy; for the collection of revenues; for the admission of colonies or nations not theretofore represented; for the submission of amendments hereto; provide penalties for the violation of international laws and rules; and shall have such other powers as are consistent with the object of the government.

(16) The international executive shall preserve peace between the nations; shall guarantee and maintain all present international boundaries and rights; shall compel support and compliance with this constitution and obedience to all international laws and mandates; convene the international congress at any time and direct its attention to beneficial legislation; shall have command over the army and navy of the international government and, in case of impending rebellion, over the armies and navies of represented Governments; and shall have full power to enforce all laws and commands of the government or any branch thereof.

(17) The international judiciary shall have full and exclusive power to hear and determine all international questions and disputes and to formulate rules and regulations for the proceedings before it. Its judgments and decrees shall be law.

(18) We recommend and urge the immediate ratification and adoption of the foregoing constitution by all the nations of the earth and hereby declare the same effective and binding upon all nations when ratified by the leading nations of the world.

(Signatures of delegates.)

Mr. STONE. I have a telegram sent to me setting forth resolutions adopted by the Missouri Cattle, Swine, and Sheep Feeders' Association, adopted at Columbia, Mo., January 7, 1916, which I ask to have read and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

There being no objection, the telegram was read and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, as follows:

[Telegram.]

COLUMBIA, MO., *January 8, 1916.*

Senator W. J. STONE,
Care Senators from Missouri, Washington, D. C.:

Resolutions of the Missouri Cattle, Swine, and Sheep Feeders' Association, January 7, 1916:

"Whereas the live-stock industry of the corn belt is fundamental to the welfare of the people of the corn belt and to the consumers of meats in the United States; and

"Whereas this great industry is suffering from depression because of unsatisfactory market conditions: Be it

"*Resolved*, That we favor early action by Congress conferring upon the Bureau of Markets and Country Organizations of the Department of Agriculture the duty of enforcing a uniform system of accounting upon all corporations doing an interstate business in the manufacturing, buying, and selling of food products, with a view to making more insistent a proper relation between demand, supply, and price; that we favor an early enactment by Congress of a law providing for the standardization of agricultural products; that the United States Department of Agriculture be respectfully asked to issue frequent public reports on the meat supply of the United States, as it now does in the case of the grain supply; and that we favor the strictest enforcement of the antitrust laws."

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS,
H. O. ALLISON, *Secretary.*

Mr. CUMMINS. I present 19 petitions from citizens of my State asking Congress to prohibit the traffic in arms and munitions of war. They are all of the same tenor and effect, and I move that they be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina presented memorials of sundry citizens of South Carolina, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to prohibit interstate commerce in the prod-

ucts of child labor, which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN presented a petition of sundry citizens of Oregon, praying that an appropriation be made for the construction of a military road in that State, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. KENYON presented petitions of sundry citizens of Dubuque, Independence, Parkersburg, Hopkinton, Earlville, Colesburg, Lamont, Belmond, and Bennington, all in the State of Iowa, praying for an embargo on the exportation of munitions of war, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented the memorial of James Fox and sundry other citizens of Pocahontas County, Iowa, remonstrating against an increase in armaments, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

BEVERLY E. WHITEHEAD.

Mr. HARDWICK, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to which was referred the bill (S. 707) for the relief of Beverly E. Whitehead, reported it with an amendment.

REPORT ON DISEASES OF THE HORSE.

Mr. GALLINGER. I am directed by the Committee on Printing, to which was referred the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 25) authorizing the printing of 200,000 copies of the Special Report on the Diseases of the Horse, to report it favorably with amendments, and I submit a report (No. 36) thereon. I ask for the present consideration of the joint resolution.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The amendments were, in line 3, before the word "thousand," to strike out "two hundred" and insert "fifty"; in line 7, before "thousand," to strike out "fifty" and insert "twenty"; and in lines 7 and 8 to strike out "one hundred and fifty" before the word "thousand" and insert "thirty," so as to make the joint resolution read:

Resolved, etc., That there be printed and bound in cloth 50,000 copies of the Special Report on the Diseases of the Horse, the same to be first revised and brought to date under the supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture; 20,000 copies for the use of the Senate and 30,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives.

The amendments were agreed to.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A joint resolution authorizing the printing of 50,000 copies of the Special Report on the Diseases of the Horse."

REPORT ON DISEASES OF CATTLE.

Mr. GALLINGER. From the Committee on Printing I report back favorably, with amendments, the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 19) authorizing the printing of 200,000 copies of the Special Report on the Diseases of Cattle, and I submit a report (No. 37) thereon. I ask for the present consideration of the joint resolution.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

The amendments were, in line 3, before the word "thousand," to strike out "two hundred" and insert "fifty"; in line 6, before "thousand," to strike out "fifty" and insert "twenty"; and in line 7, before "thousand," to strike out "one hundred and fifty" and insert "thirty," so as to make the joint resolution read:

Resolved, etc., That there be printed and bound in cloth 50,000 copies of the Special Report on the Diseases of Cattle, the same to be first revised and brought to date under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture; 20,000 copies for the use of the Senate and 30,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives.

The amendments were agreed to.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A joint resolution authorizing the printing of 50,000 copies of the Special Report on the Diseases of Cattle."

POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Mr. President, on the 8th of January I reported from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads the bill (H. R. 562) to amend the act approved June 25, 1910, authorizing a postal savings system, and it went to the calendar. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. BRYAN. I inquire of the Senator what is the bill?

Mr. VARDAMAN. It is the bill I reported from the committee on Saturday, the 8th, authorizing a postal savings system.

Mr. BRYAN. I think the bill ought to go back to the committee.

Mr. VARDAMAN. I am glad the Senator agrees with me.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the bill will be recommitted to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. SHIELDS:

A bill (S. 3331) to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of dams across navigable waters," approved June 21, 1906, as amended by the act approved June 23, 1910, and to provide for the improvement and development of waterways for the uses of interstate and foreign commerce; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

A bill (S. 3332) providing terms on which fourth-class post offices may be raised to a higher class;

A bill (S. 3333) authorizing the Postmaster General to establish branch offices, nonaccounting offices, or stations of any post office;

A bill (S. 3334) to amend section 215, act of March 4, 1909 (Criminal Code), penalizing fraudulent use of the mails;

A bill (S. 3335) to amend section 219, Criminal Code, relating to counterfeiting, etc., of stamps, stamped envelopes, post marks, post marking stamps, etc.;

A bill (S. 3336) to amend section 213, act of March 4, 1909 (Criminal Code), affixing penalties for use of mails in connection with fraudulent devices and lottery paraphernalia;

A bill (S. 3337) to amend section 4041, Revised Statutes, enabling Postmaster General to forbid payments of postal money orders in connection with the exclusion of fraudulent devices and lottery paraphernalia from the mails;

A bill (S. 3338) to amend section 3929, Revised Statutes, relating to exclusion of fraudulent devices and lottery paraphernalia from the mails; and

A bill (S. 3339) to amend section 2, act of April 28, 1904, relating to transmission of mail by prepaying postage and without affixing stamps; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. HARDWICK:

A bill (S. 3340) authorizing the Seaboard Air Line Railway Co., a corporation, to construct and maintain a bridge or bridges and approaches thereto across what is known as Back River, a part of the Savannah River, at a point between Jasper County, S. C., and Chatham County, Ga.; to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 3341) to repeal an act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy and all amendments thereto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 3342) to amend section 62 of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyrights," approved March 4, 1909; to the Committee on Patents.

A bill (S. 3343) for the relief of the heirs of Samuel Way, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BRYAN:

A bill (S. 3344) to authorize George H. Hervey, of Pensacola, Fla., to construct and operate an electric railway line on the Fort Barrancas Military Reservation, Fla., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. OLIVER:

A bill (S. 3345) to purchase oil portraits of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. WEEKS:

A bill (S. 3346) conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to adjudicate the claims of the State of Massachusetts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VARDAMAN:

A bill (S. 3347) granting a pension to Thomas E. Hudgeons (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WALSH:

A bill (S. 3348) granting to the State of Montana 100,000 acres of land in said State for the support of a school of forestry at the State university; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 3349) for the relief of certain nations or tribes of Indians in Montana; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BROUSSARD:

A bill (S. 3350) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to certify to the Secretary of the Interior, for restoration to the

public domain, lands in the State of Louisiana not needed for naval purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 3351) to amend the act of August 30, 1890; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 3352) for the relief of I. C. Johnson, jr.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 3353) for the relief of the heirs of Joseph Piernas, deceased; and

A bill (S. 3354) for the relief of the Iberia Building Association, of New Iberia, La.; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 3355) granting a pension to Joseph Daley; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FALL:

A bill (S. 3356) to amend section 5 of an act entitled "An act to provide for the opening, maintenance, protection, and operation of the Panama Canal and the sanitation of the Canal Zone," approved August 24, 1912; to the Committee on Interoceanic Canals.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

A bill (S. 3357) for the relief of Thomas Coyle and Bridget Coyle and their legal representatives; and

A bill (S. 3358) for the relief of Louis Woldenberg; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 3359) granting an increase of pension to Sophia E. McKinney (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3360) granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. Webley (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CHILTON:

A bill (S. 3361) granting a pension to Mrs. W. D. Johnston; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHIVELY:

A bill (S. 3362) granting an increase of pension to Gorham Tufts;

A bill (S. 3363) granting an increase of pension to William Thomas;

A bill (S. 3364) granting an increase of pension to William H. Taylor;

A bill (S. 3365) granting a pension to Alice B. Sherrod;

A bill (S. 3366) granting a pension to Edmund Hishley;

A bill (S. 3367) granting an increase of pension to David B. Rains (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3368) granting an increase of pension to Marion Davis (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3369) granting an increase of pension to John S. Fite (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McCUMBER:

A bill (S. 3370) to class mates in the Navy as warrant officers;

A bill (S. 3371) allowing credit in computing the pay of any officer of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps for service while in the Revenue-Cutter Service; and

A bill (S. 3372) for the relief of John L. Vennard, United States Navy, retired; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (S. 3373) for the relief of Capt. James Ronayne, United States Army;

A bill (S. 3374) for the relief of Capt. W. W. Quinton, United States Army;

A bill (S. 3375) for the relief of Capt. Frederick G. Lawton, United States Army;

A bill (S. 3376) for the relief of Capt. Frederick B. Shaw;

A bill (S. 3377) for the relief of Capt. N. F. McClure, United States Army;

A bill (S. 3378) for the relief of Capt. W. W. Wright and Capt. Claude B. Sweezey, United States Army;

A bill (S. 3379) for the relief of Capt. Edward T. Hartmann, United States Army;

A bill (S. 3380) for the relief of Capt. Frank B. Watson, United States Army;

A bill (S. 3381) for the relief of Lieut. S. M. Rock, United States Revenue-Cutter Service;

A bill (S. 3382) for the relief of Margaret F. Watson;

A bill (S. 3383) for the relief of the heirs or legal representatives of Valentine Brasch and others;

A bill (S. 3384) for the relief of the heirs of Lieut. R. B. Calvert, deceased;

A bill (S. 3385) for the relief of William Hensley;

A bill (S. 3386) for the relief of Charles Ashwell and others;

A bill (S. 3387) for the relief of the Snare & Triest Co.;

A bill (S. 3388) for the relief of the estate of John Stewart, deceased;

A bill (S. 3389) for the relief of William Henry Hayden; and

A bill (S. 3390) for the relief of Capt. Chase W. Kennedy, United States Army, and others; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CATRON:

A bill (S. 3391) to amend an act entitled "An act for the relief of Indians occupying railroad lands in Arizona, New Mexico, or California," approved March 4, 1913; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 72) to provide for holding the San Antonio Bicentennial Exposition in 1918; to the Committee on Industrial Expositions.

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

Mr. GORE. I introduce a joint resolution, and ask that it be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

There being no objection, the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 73) authorizing and directing the President to interdict the exportation of contraband of war to the signatory powers of the Declaration of London, when such power shall be ascertained to be interfering with the neutral commerce of the United States in articles designated as noncontraband in such declaration, was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the Declaration of London when referred to in this act shall signify the declaration agreed to by the international naval conference and signed by certain signatory powers on February 26, 1909, and on subsequent dates to March 20, 1909, the ratification of which was advised and consented to by the Senate of the United States on April 24, 1912. The term "contraband of war" as used herein shall signify those articles and only those articles which are designated and declared to be contraband of war in article 22 of the Declaration of London. The term "noncontraband of war" as used herein shall signify those articles and only those articles designated and declared to be noncontraband of war in said declaration.

SEC. 2. That whenever the President shall ascertain it to be a fact that any of the signatory powers to the Declaration of London is obstructing, hindering, or interfering with the neutral commerce of the United States in any article or articles designated as noncontraband of war in articles 28 and 29 of said declaration, except in case of requisition provided for in the latter article, it shall be his duty to issue a proclamation declaring the facts so ascertained and designating the signatory power or powers so obstructing, hindering, or interfering with our neutral commerce.

SEC. 3. That when the President shall issue the proclamation authorized in the preceding section, it shall be conclusive as to the facts so ascertained and declared, and after the day on which such proclamation shall be issued it shall be unlawful to sell, ship, export, or transport, or to contract to sell, ship, export, or transport, any articles, contraband of war, at or from any place or port in the United States to any place or port in the jurisdiction or control of any signatory power, or its ally, or to any place or port for the use and benefit of any signatory power, or its ally, or to the agent or representative of any such power which shall be ascertained or designated by the President as obstructing, hindering, or interferring with the neutral commerce of the United States.

SEC. 4. That any person, acting for himself or for any partnership, company, or corporation, or in whatever capacity acting, who shall violate the provisions of this act after the issuance of the proclamation above provided for, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than $5,000 nor more than $50,000, or by imprisonment for not less than 2 years nor more than 10 years, or both.

SEC. 5. That whenever after the issuance of said proclamation the President shall receive satisfactory assurances and guaranties from any such offending signatory power that such obstruction, hindrance, or interference with the neutral commerce of the United States in noncontraband goods will be discontinued for the future, he is authorized to suspend the operation of this act during such time as said assurances and guaranties shall be observed in good faith.

SEC. 6. That after the issuance of said proclamation and while this act is in operation the collectors of customs of the several ports of the United States shall withhold clearance from any vessel receiving as a part of its cargo any articles, contraband of war, designed for the use or destined to any port or place under the jurisdiction or control of any of the powers, or their allies, ascertained and declared in the President's proclamation to be obstructing, hindering, or interfering with the neutral commerce of the United States in noncontraband goods.

SEC. 7. That the President is empowered to cause suitable rules and regulations to be prepared and promulgated by the Secretary of Commerce or the Secretary of the Treasury, as the case may be, for carrying into effect the provisions of this act.

SEC. 8. That all acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. That this act shall take effect from and after its approval.

Mr. GORE. I introduce a joint resolution, and ask that it be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

There being no objection, the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 74) authorizing and directing the President by proclamation to prohibit any national banking association to make any loan to, or to act as agent for, any of the signatory powers to the Declaration of London which shall be ascertained to be obstructing the neutral commerce of the United States in noncontraband articles, as defined in such declaration, was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the Declaration of London, when referred to in this act, shall signify the declaration agreed to by the International Naval Conference, and signed by certain signatory powers on February 26, 1909, and on subsequent dates to March 20, 1909, the ratification of which was advised and consented to by the Senate of the United States on April 24, 1912. The term "contraband of war," as used

herein, shall signify those articles, and only those articles, which are designated and declared to be contraband of war in article 22 of the Declaration of London. The term "noncontraband of war," as used herein, shall signify those articles, and only those articles, designated and declared to be noncontraband of war in said declaration.

SEC. 2. That whenever the President shall ascertain it to be a fact that any of the signatory powers to the Declaration of London is obstructing, hindering, or interfering with the neutral commerce of the United States in any article or articles designated as noncontraband of war in articles 28 and 29 of said declaration, except in case of requisition provided for in the latter article, it shall be his duty to issue a proclamation declaring the facts so ascertained and designating the signatory power or powers so obstructing, hindering, or interfering with our neutral commerce.

SEC. 3. That when the President shall issue the proclamation authorized in the preceding section it shall be conclusive as to the facts so ascertained and declared, and after the day on which such proclamation shall be issued it shall be unlawful for any national banking association organized under the laws of the United States to act as agent for or to make any loan, or to assist in making any loan, either directly or indirectly, to any of the signatory powers, or the agents, representatives, or allies thereof which shall have been ascertained and declared in said proclamation to be obstructing, hindering, or interfering with the neutral commerce of the United States in noncontraband goods.

SEC. 4. That any national banking association violating the provisions of this act shall forfeit all the privileges granted to it under the laws of the United States, and any officer or agent of such banking association violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than $10,000 or by imprisonment for not less than one year.

SEC. 5. That whenever, after the issuance of said proclamation, the President shall receive satisfactory assurances and guarantees from any such offending signatory power that such obstruction, hindrance, or interference with the neutral commerce of the United States in noncontraband goods will be discontinued for the future, he is authorized to suspend the operation of this act during such time as said assurances and guarantees shall be observed in good faith.

SEC. 6. That all acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. That this act shall take effect from and after its approval.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I desire to submit a statement to accompany the joint resolutions just introduced by me, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The object of the two joint resolutions that I have just introduced is to insist that the powers which agreed to and signed the Declaration of London shall observe that agreement. Article 22 of that declaration enumerated certain articles as absolute contraband of war, such, of course, as arms, munitions, and the like. Articles 28 and 29 enumerated certain other articles as noncontraband, such as raw cotton, wool, other raw materials of the textile industries, rubber, rawhide, paper and paper-making machinery, agricultural implements, articles serving exclusively to aid the sick and wounded, and many others, expressly providing that they "may not be declared contraband of war"—I quote the language.

Articles 23 and 24 enumerated still other articles as conditional contraband. The two joint resolutions relate to the first and second classes of articles and exclude the third class, because their character was not absolutely fixed by the declaration.

These measures recognize the right of belligerent nations under the laws of war to interfere with the shipment of contraband articles. Neither joint resolution would interfere in the slightest measure with any commerce with any belligerent which has not interfered with the neutral commerce of the United States in noncontraband articles defined by the Declaration of London. One of the joint resolutions is designed to prohibit the exportation of all contraband to those signatory powers which are now obstructing our neutral and innocent commerce. Nothing more. It authorizes the President to suspend the operation of the act whenever the offending power shall give satisfactory assurance that it will discontinue for the future such interference with our noncontraband neutral trade.

I do not believe in a general embargo or nonintercourse act. I do not favor the passage of a law absolutely and unconditionally forbidding the exportation of arms and munitions of war. All belligerents have a right to purchase contraband here, subject, of course, to the right of capture, and we could not abolish this ancient right in time of war without the commission of an unneutral act on our own part. If this right operates unequally, that is due to the fortunes of war and not to the law itself or to the act of this Government. Our neutrality should be neutral without reference to our sympathies or antipathies. This Government has the power, however, to refuse the shipment of contraband to any belligerent, and I think especially to any signatory power to the Declaration of London that insists upon interfering with the innocent commerce of this country. This right should be exercised purely as a defensive measure, and it could not possibly involve us in an international quarrel.

The other joint resolution forbids national banks from acting as agents for or making any loan to a belligerent country that was a signatory of the declaration of London which is violating the letter and spirit of that Declaration by obstructing our commerce in noncontraband goods. The President can also suspend the operation of this act whenever he receives sufficient guarantees that the interfering nation will discontinue its obstruction of neutral American commerce.

Every American citizen has the right under international law to engage in innocent commerce with neutral nations and no belligerent Government has authority to abrogate that right.

It is quite as important to protect this right of American citizens to ship innocent goods to neutral countries as it is to protect their right to run the risk of involving this country in a carnival of slaughter. It will be interesting to see whether those who insist so vehemently that every American citizen should have the right to travel on a belligerent rather than on a neutral ship at the peril of engulfing the country in a sea of blood will be equally insistent that American citizens should be protected in their immemorial and sacred right to ship noncontraband goods on neutral vessels. I trust these joint resolution seeking to protect the rights of American citizens will commend themselves to the favor of all those who stand for the interest and security of the American citizen and the American people without reference to the interest or the fortunes of any belligerent.

HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. TILLMAN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 63), which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs, or any subcommittee thereof, be authorized during the Sixty-fourth Congress to employ a stenographer, at a price not to exceed $1 per printed page, to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be pending before the said committee, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate on vouchers approved by the chairman.

RELATIONS WITH JAPAN.

Mr. PHELAN. I present a newspaper article by Count Premier Okuma from the New York Sun of December 4, 1915, showing the feeling between this Nation and that great Empire. I ask that the article be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Sun, Dec. 4, 1915.]

OKUMA APPEALS TO UNITED STATES TO DROP RACIAL BARRIERS—JAPANESE PREMIER SAYS ISOLATION OF HIS RACE HERE IS DUE TO AMERICAN ALOOFNESS—ASKS RELIGIONISTS TO AID IN LAND PROBLEMS.

[By Count Premier Okuma.]

TOKIO, *October 28*.

The Japanese question in California should not be considered as a problem within the boundaries of the State or merely between Japanese and Americans. It is of far deeper meaning and wider scope, being an expression of the racial prejudice lying at the bottom of the affair. It is, in fact, no exaggeration to say that from its satisfactory solution will date the harmonization of different civilizations of the east and the west, thus marking an epoch in the history of human civilization.

If, on the other hand, the solution be proved unattainable, one must then forever despair of the possibility of harmonizing the different thoughts and systems of cultures of different races. In this sense the importance of the problem is universal. Again, from the more limited standpoint of Japan, the future destiny of this Empire may well be said to depend, at least in part, upon the issue of this question.

If the above premise that this is an expression of racial prejudice be true, then we can expect the problem to work out its own solution by the operation of the law of the survival of the fittest. If the white be essentially superior to the colored, the latter will be spontaneously weeded out in the course of time. With the present rate of population increase steadily maintained, there will be no more free space left on earth after about 300 years for human beings to settle. Before this stage is reached the stronger will necessarily weed out the weaker in order to protect their own existence. If the colored be really inferior, they will have to die their own death before the existence of the white reaches its critical stages.

JAPANESE PHYSICALLY INFERIOR.

For the sake of clearness of argument, in most cases I understand by the white the Teutonic and Latin races, represented by Germans, French, and Americans, and by the colored the Japanese people (unless an extended meaning be deduced from the context), and I will proceed first from the rough comparison of the mental and physical qualities inherent to both the races.

From the physical point of view the average Japanese body is 3 to 5 inches shorter than that of the white people. In point of weight also the Japanese are lighter by 10 to 15 pounds. Again, in the proportion of physical development, Japanese are assuredly inferior to the Europeans. This inferiority has been wrought chiefly by the oppressive social system of the olden days. We suffered long from the pressure of the caste system, which necessitated our formal and bodily humiliation on numberless occasions. Only 50 years ago, for example, we had to kneel in the mud of the streets when we encountered a procession of feudal lords. We sat with our legs folded under our bodies on the mats.

Our short legs support our long trunks. While Japanese remain sitting beside Europeans their bodily disproportion does not appear, but once they stand their low stature becomes quite conspicuous. This is because of the undue shortness of the legs as compared with the length of the body. Also the posture of the Japanese is very awkward. The long oppression of the caste system habituated them to remain always a little bent forward. Such a humiliating posture has had a very unfavorable effect on their mental condition, which has become consequently gloomy, negative, and pessimistic. In one word, the average Japanese has lost the dignity of human stature.

REASONS FOR REDUCED STATURE.

The chief physical difference between a human being and the animal lies in the fact that the former walks standing erect while the latter goes on all fours. The human head rests on the top of the body, while that of the animals is attached to the horizontal extremity of the trunk. The animals of far lower classes creep with the body itself. So argued, the status of standing erect must be the prime condition for maintaining the dignity of a human body. But strangely enough such a dignified posture was denounced by the Japanese as haughty and arrogant. In fact, their constant effort to appear friendly has had a very unfavorable effect on the posture as well as the spirit of the Japanese people. They could not boldly conceive, as the Chinese, the equality of all men before God. They silently acquiesced in the difference of artificial ranks. Such a morbid thought combined with such a humiliating posture must have contributed largely to the physical degeneration of the Japanese race.

Now, the case was quite the opposite with the Europeans. They walk with dignified postures, keeping the body always upright. Their appearance is bright and happy and light-hearted. However proud Japanese may be of things Japanese, none of them will be courageous enough to assert the superiority of the Japanese over the Europeans in this respect. If the Japanese physical inferiority be an undisputed fact, what will be their ultimate destiny in the evermore violent competition for life among all human races? Are they to be finally weeded out by the superior Europeans? Are they to fall prey in the end to fatten the superior races of white complexion? Is the virtual confiscation of Japanese property in California to be regarded as the first step

in the process leading to this fatal end? Will not this American threat against Japanese property be followed by more dreadful persecution? It may or may not be, but if the Japanese should continue to acquiesce silently in such a merciless persecution I am afraid the inevitable annihilation of the Japanese race would be realized at no very distant future.

"INFERIORITY MUST END."

Must we Japanese accept such a state of affairs as our inevitable destiny because we are an inferior race? No! It is my idea, without being unduly partial to the Japanese, that we can not be a priori inferior to the Europeans. Most certainly it is the power of long habit and tradition that caused such a physical degeneration of this people. This degeneration is, so to speak, a posteriori, being of a temporary kind. Our awakening and consequent endeavor to develop will restore to us our original place in the course of time. The correctness of the view that Japanese have great potentiality of development is more than sufficiently proved by the amount of work they have completed in the last 50 years. We Japanese must become more self-confident in our intrinsic value. We must take firm resolution to fight our way with our own energy and ability, boldly confronting the pressure of the white races.

For two or three centuries most colored races have without spirit acknowledged their essential inferiority to the white. The Turks, the Arabian, the Hidus, the Siamese, and others pitifully entreated the mercy of the Europeans, whom they humbly accepted as their superior being. Indeed, it was not until the Japanese defeated the Russians that all those colored peoples came to the consciousness that they were not invariably and necessarily inferior to the white Europeans, and that through strenuous efforts and steady application the colored races could excel the white in mental and material civilization. Such a consciousness gave them new courage and fresh hope to cope with the "superior" whites.

In fact, for my part, I am of the firm belief that we Japanese were not originally and essentially inferior to the white peoples, but only that the combinations of various unfortunate circumstances checked the natural progress of evolution. Therefore if we should in future pay close attention to this point and do all in our power to eliminate the causes that may act harmfully on our physical constitution, then it would be quite possible for us to recover the well-balanced physical proportion of our ancestors to have a corresponding increase of bodily capacity and present a bold front against the aggressive expansion of the white races.

RACES COMPARED MENTALLY.

Turning to a comparison of the mental capacities of the two races we must frankly acknowledge that in this respect also our progress has been far slower than that of the white race. In Japan there have as yet been neither erudite scholars of world-wide renown nor great founders of a religion. We have developed only in imitation, apparently lacking in originality of thought. But this inferiority of ours was but a natural result of the combination of social and natural circumstances. Great men are the products of the age, of surrounding situations. The great French Revolution called Napoleon to appear on the stage. The demoralization of the Roman Church necessitated the severe remonstrances of Martin Luther before the Diet of Worms.

Japan, surrounded on all sides by water, was for a considerable period quite safe from the encroachment of foreign invaders. Grains, fish, and other foods were abundant enough to nourish the insular population, which was not so large as at present. The mild temperature has spared us the necessity of vigorously fighting with the elements of nature. There has been practically no violent competition for life, no necessity and no chance to display our mental powers to the utmost. It is not the congenital deficiency of our brain but the lack of opportunity to develop the latent potentiality that made us Japanese appear mentally inferior to the European races.

Once a European professor in the employ of our Government, acting on the belief that human capacity was proportioned to the weight of the brain, made an analytical examination of the peoples of various nationalities and obtained the result that the English brain was the heaviest, the French and the Japanese almost equal, the Indian's was third, and that of the negro was the lightest. The Japanese brains submitted to examination belonged to a culprit sentenced to death, assuredly no very favorable one to prove the mental capacity of the Japanese.

PLANS TO GAIN EQUALITY.

Anyhow, in the past there have been no ample opportunities to test and drill our brain power. The peaceful dreams of the feudal period, cut off from the general progress of the world, have in some sense been extremely unfavorable for the development of our cerebral capacity. Consequently we are rather gross in our thought, lacking somewhat in tenacity and patience and at the same time inclined to be a little fickle and unsteady. Our high spirits over the victories in two successive wars were easily dampened by the financial embarrassment that followed. We must do away with such a fickleness of thought and sentiment, otherwise it is absurd to think of competing on equal terms with the advanced Westerners. We must constantly bear in mind the development of our mental capacities, which were not a priori inferior to those of the white races.

Now, as for the California question. It would be proper to look upon it as a preliminary test to sound the capacity of the Japanese, whether we are susceptible of still further development. Our future destiny may be said to depend on its successful solution. A temporizing measure may be thought out to meet the demand of this particular case. But the fundamental essence of the American-Japanese problem can not be thereby radically disposed of. One trouble may call forth another, for which we must carefully and courageously prepare. It may probably require half a century, a century, or even more. Our moderate attitude is quite likely to be interpreted as weak-hearted spiritlessness, while a firm policy would only stir up the fury of the anti-Japanese excitement. Really, in respect to this question, we have fallen between two buffers.

Were it not for our honest desire to shun anything like the possibility of hostilities between the two nations it might be proper for us to assert strongly our reasonable claim. But preferring friendly peace to inimical controversies we appeal only to that high sense of human justice which inspired the ancestors of the Americans when they laid the foundation of the great Republic. Do they remember that their noble-hearted ancestors appealed to the force of arms only after they had exhausted all other imaginable means to bring their differences with the British Government to a peaceful close? Their repeated entreaties were scornfully disregarded, one after another, and the oppression became heavier. They patiently endured what was really unendurable.

This splendid example we are now intending to follow. We are now prepared to tax our patience to the utmost. Such being the case I can not but profoundly desire that the Americans, considering the precepts of humanity and justice which formed the cornerstone of their national policy, will spare no effort to bring the differences to a reciprocally satisfactory conclusion.

For a solution of this problem, whose remote causes must be ultimately found in the racial prejudices, the power of religious faith should not be overlooked. And it is with conviction that I have asked many distinguished American religionists to do their best for the reestablishment of the old friendship between the people of the two nations. The Japanese public must become fully conscious of the serious fact that upon the issue of the settlement of the question depends the future welfare and prosperity of 150,000 Japanese on the Pacific coast of the American Continent and in Hawaii, and that if the result be unsuccessful we Japanese may hereafter have no outlet on the Pacific side, notwithstanding the rapid increase of the population at home.

In conclusion, I want to point out the errors of those who try to ascribe the anti-Japanese sentiment to the lack of ability to assimilate on the part of the Japanese emigrant. Quite the contrary, it is the Americans themselves that set ub obstructive barriers to prevent the Japanese from being assimilated in social manners and customs, refusing them a friendly reception in their social intercourse. It is quite natural for the Japanese to tend to form isolated groups when they find no warm friendship outside of their own narrow circle. How can they become American when the Americans coldly refuse them their society? The true cause of the so-much-talked-of nonassimilation of the Japanese is not to be found in their haughty and arrogant patriotism, but in the exclusive attitude of the Americans, the accusers.

Depend upon it, if the Americans once have the generosity to remove the barriers set against the Japanese they will soon find a great number of perfectly Americanized Japanese on their own soil. I wish the Americans would in future open the way for the Japanese to assimilate instead of charging them with "insolent isolation" which has been forced on our emigrants by no others than the Americans themselves.

MANUFACTURE OF ARMS AND MUNITIONS.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, I desire to give notice that, owing to unforeseen engagements, I shall not be able to address the Senate on Wednesday of this week. I give the same notice for Wednesday, January 19, that I have already given for Wednesday, January 12.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

H. R. 408. An act to provide for the development of water power and the use of public lands in relation thereto, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE CALENDAR.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Are there concurrent or other resolutions? If not, morning business is closed, and the calendar, under Rule VIII, is in order.

The bill (S. 2520) granting to the State of Nevada 7,000,000 acres of land in said State for the use and benefit of the public schools of Nevada and the State University of the State of Nevada was announced as first in order.

Mr. SMOOT. Let that bill go over, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill goes over.

CONTINUOUS RESIDENCE ON LANDS IN NEVADA.

The bill (S. 898) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to designate certain tracts of land in the State of Nevada upon which continuous residence shall not be required under the homestead laws was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill was read in full on Saturday last.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, if we are going to act on the bill, I desire to offer certain amendments. On page 2, line 3, I move to strike out "one-eighth" and to insert "one-sixteenth"; in line 4 I move to strike out "one-fourth" and to insert "one-eighth"; and in line 5 I move to strike out "one-half" and insert "one-quarter."

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. President, my colleague [Mr. PITTMAN] is not in the Senate Chamber at present, and I ask that the bill go over temporarily. I want my colleague to have an opportunity to be present when it is considered.

Mr. SMOOT. I desire to say to the Senator that my amendments only seek to put Nevada upon the same basis as the other States which are interested in the enlarged homestead bill. I spoke to the Senator's colleague in relation to the matter, and the Senator's colleague was delighted with the prospect of the proposed changes to which I called his attention.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. The proposition of the Senator from Utah is really more favorable to Nevada.

Mr. SMOOT. I was merely trying to help Nevada.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Upon that statement I am willing that the bill shall now be acted upon.

The VICE PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection, the amendments of the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT] will be agreed to. The Chair hears none, and they are agreed to.

Mr. SMOOT. There is one further amendment, about which I spoke to the junior Senator from Nevada [Mr. PITTMAN]. On line 10, page 1, I move to strike out the word "two" and insert "one."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Utah will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 1, line 10, before the word "million," it is proposed to strike out "two" and to insert "one," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That whenever the Secretary of the Interior shall find that any tracts of land in the State of Nevada subject to entry under the act to provide for an enlarged homestead, approved February 19, 1909, do not have upon them a sufficient supply of water suitable for domestic purposes as would make continuous residence upon the lands possible, he may, in his discretion, designate such tracts of land, not to exceed in the aggregate 1,000,000 acres, and thereafter they shall be subject to entry under this act without the necessity of residence: *Provided*, That in such event the entryman on any such entry shall in good faith cultivate not less than one-sixteenth of the entire area of the entry during the second year, one-eighth during the third year, and one-quarter during the fourth and fifth years after the date of such entry, and that after entry and until final proof the entryman shall reside within such distance of said land as will enable him to successfully farm the same.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I desire to inquire of the Senator from Utah if we are to understand that the last amendment suggested by him meets with the approval of the junior Senator from Nevada?

Mr. SMOOT. I will say to the Senator from Montana that it does meet with his approval, and for this reason: No bill has been heretofore passed in behalf of any State exceeding 1,000,000 acres; in fact, the bill passed for Idaho provided only for 300,000 acres.

Mr. WALSH. But this is not a cession.

Mr. SMOOT. I am aware of that, I will say to the Senator from Montana. I will suggest, however, that with a provision for 2,000,000 acres it would be impossible to have the bill passed through the House; and I desire to see the bill passed.

Mr. WALSH. I desire the Senator from Utah to understand that if this is satisfactory to the Senator from Nevada I shall not question it.

Mr. SMOOT. The junior Senator from Nevada asked me to offer this amendment, or I should not have proposed it in his absence.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on concurring in the amendments made as in Committee of the Whole.

The amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RAILROAD CONVEYANCES WITHIN THE STATE OF NEVADA.

The bill (S. 2521) legalizing certain conveyances heretofore made by the Central Pacific Railroad Co. and others within the State of Nevada was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMOOT. Let that bill go over, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill goes over.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I did not understand what disposition was made of Senate bill 2521.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill has gone over on objection under the rule.

Mr. WALSH. I desire to make a suggestion to the Senator who made the objection.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I will state to the Senator from Montana that I want to look at the report on this bill, and which I have not had time to do. Not only that, but I have tried to get some information in relation to it by letter, and I have not yet received it; but I desire to do so before the bill is acted upon.

Mr. WALSH. I wished merely to say to the Senator from Utah that the Committee on the Judiciary gave very careful consideration to that measure——

Mr. SMOOT. But the bill is reported from the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. WALSH. I understand that; but it is a duplicate of a bill introduced at the last session, which had very careful consideration, I repeat, by the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SMOOT. I assure the Senator from Montana that I will look up the report in reference to the bill, and that I presume by the time the calendar is next reached I shall have the information for which I have already written.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, is it Calendar No. 5 which is now being discussed?

Mr. SMOOT. Yes.

Mr. THOMAS. The Senator who introduced the bill made the statement before the Committee on Public Lands that the bill was a duplicate of one which was passed during the last Congress, but that in that bill some town along the line of the railroad had unintentionally been omitted, and that the purpose of this bill was to enable the application of the same principle to the omitted town to be made. So I suppose the passage of the bill would be largely a matter of course.

Mr. SMOOT. I will repeat to the Senator from Colorado that I have written a letter to ascertain exactly the situation and what situation the bill really intends to meet. As soon as I get the information, if it is satisfactory, I shall have no further objection to the passage of the bill.

Mr. THOMAS. I have no personal interest in the bill, and I am not pressing it, but I merely have made the statement for the information of the Senator from Utah.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The next business on the calendar was the resolution (S. Res. 18) submitted by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN December 10, 1915, which was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs, or any subcommittee thereof, be authorized to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not to exceed $1 per printed page, to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be pending before said committee; that the committee may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate, and that expenses contracted hereunder shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

WATER ON ARID LANDS IN CALIFORNIA.

The bill (S. 1351) providing for the discovery, development, and protection of streams, springs, and water holes in the desert and arid public lands of the United States in the State of California, for rendering the same more readily accessible, and for the establishment of and maintenance of signboards and monuments locating the same, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It directs the Interior Department immediately to proceed by all necessary and proper means to discover, develop, protect, and render more accessible for the benefit of the general public springs, streams, and water holes on what are known as the western deserts and arid public lands of the United States in the State of California; and in connection therewith to erect and maintain suitable and durable monuments and signboards at proper places and intervals along and near the accustomed lines of travel and over the general area of such desert lands containing information and directions as to the location and nature of such springs, streams, and water holes, to the end that they may be more readily traced and found by persons in search or need thereof; also to provide convenient and ready means, apparatus, and appliances by which water may be brought to the earth's surface at such water holes for the use of such persons; also to prepare and distribute suitable maps, reports, and general information relating to such springs, streams, and water holes, and their specific location with reference to lines of travel.

It also proposes to appropriate $10,000 to carry out the purposes set forth, and provides that whoever shall willfully or maliciously injure, destroy, deface, or remove any of the monuments or signposts, or shall willfully or maliciously fill up, render foul, or in anywise destroy or impair the utility of such springs, streams, or water holes, or shall willfully or maliciously interfere with the monuments, signposts, streams, springs, or water holes, or the purposes for which they are maintained and used, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than three years, or both.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS PASSED OVER.

The bill (S. 1053) to provide for stock-raising homesteads, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. FALL. I object to the present consideration of that bill.

Mr. THOMAS. I did not understand the Senator.

Mr. FALL. I object to the present consideration of the bill.

Mr. THOMAS. I was going to do the same thing.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection being made, the bill will go over.

The bill (S. 1062) relating to the duties of registers of United States land offices and the publication in newspapers of official land-office notices was announced as next in order, and the Secretary read the bill.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, my recollection is that the general law on the subject is that these notices must be published in the newspaper nearest to the land affected. This bill is so broad that it might result in the publication of notices in such a way that that portion of the public interested in the matter might never see them. I ask that the bill go over until the chairman of the committee is present.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO HOMESTEAD SETTLERS.

The bill (S. 1066) authorizing leave of absence to homestead settlers upon unsurveyed lands was considered as in Committee

of the Whole. It provides that any qualified person who has heretofore or shall hereafter in good faith make settlement upon and improve unsurveyed unreserved unappropriated public lands of the United States with intention, upon survey, of entering them under the homestead laws shall be entitled to a continuous leave of absence from the land settled upon by him for a period not exceeding five months in each year after establishment of residence, if he shall have plainly marked on the ground the exterior boundaries of the lands claimed and have filed in the local land office notice of the approximate location of the lands settled upon and claimed, of the period of intended absence, and if he shall upon the termination of the absence and his return to the land file notice thereof in the local land office.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WIND RIVER RESERVATION, WYO.

The bill (S. 733) providing for patents to homesteads on the ceded portion of the Wind River Reservation, in Wyoming, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It provides that all persons who, prior to the passage of this act, have made valid homestead entry on the ceded portion of the Wind River Reservation, in Wyoming, and established residence thereon in good faith, but who through no fault of their own were unable to secure water for the irrigation of their lands, shall be granted patent for their lands upon payment of the Indian price for the land and without the necessity of proving continuous residence thereon.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AFFAIRS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The resolution (S. Res. 33) submitted by Mr. SMITH of Maryland on December 16, 1915, was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the authority heretofore vested in the Committee on the District of Columbia by Senate resolution of February 20, 1909, directing the said committee to examine into matters relating to the District of Columbia, is hereby continued, and the said committee is hereby directed to pursue its investigation during the Sixty-fourth Congress.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The resolution (S. Res. 34) submitted by Mr. SMITH of Maryland on December 16, 1915, was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia, or any subcommittee thereof, be authorized to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be pending before said committee; that the committee may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate, and that the expenses thereof be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

PRINTING FOR DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

The resolution (S. Res. 35) submitted by Mr. SMITH of Maryland on December 16, 1915, was announced as next in order and was read, as follows:

Resolved, That authority is granted to print and bind, for the use of the Committee on the District of Columbia, such papers and documents as may be deemed necessary in connection with subjects heretofore considered or to be considered by said committee during the Sixty-fourth Congress.

Mr. SMOOT. I ask that the resolution go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be passed over.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The resolution (S. Res. 36) submitted by Mr. STONE on December 16, 1915, was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations, or any subcommittee thereof, be authorized during the Sixty-fourth Congress to send for persons, books and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer at a price not to exceed $1 per printed page, to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be pending before the said committee; that the committee may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate; and the expense thereof shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

WAGON ROADS ON PUBLIC LANDS.

The bill (S. 22) to promote and encourage the construction of wagon roads over the public lands of the United States was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands with an amendment, in section 5, page 3, line 4, after the word "act" to insert: "And thereafter the said road or roads shall be free and open to the general public the same as to the corporation or association in whose behalf said right of way is granted," so as to make the section read:

SEC. 5. That upon the completion of such road or roads ready for operation of vehicles thereon the corporation or association of persons shall file with the Secretary of the Interior due proofs of the completion of said road or roads, in such form as shall be provided by the rules and regulations under this act, and thereafter the said road or roads shall be free and open to the general public the same as to the corporation or association in whose behalf said right of way is granted.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I wish to ask the Senator from Wyoming a question regarding the effect of the amendment which seems to have been reported to this bill on page 3:

And thereafter the said road or roads shall be free and open to the general public the same as to the corporation or association in whose behalf said right of way is granted.

Does that mean that the road is to be free and open to the general public; and if so, why the remainder of the sentence?

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I do not think that accomplishes any useful purpose. I think, as the Senator intimates, that the words he uses carry out the full idea. This bill, if the Senator listened to the reading of it, provides that the right of way is granted upon the application of the business enterprise or the corporation which is to be primarily served. The purpose of the amendment is that after the grant is so made it shall not be exclusive in its operation, but shall be for the benefit of all.

Mr. THOMAS. If the corporation building the road should fix a certain rate of toll for its own vehicles, for itself, would not that apply to the general public the same as to the corporation or association to which the right of way is granted?

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Well, possibly in that view——

Mr. THOMAS. There might be perfect equality with a very considerable toll.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. My purpose was the same as the purpose the Senator has.

Mr. THOMAS. I have no doubt of that.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I ask leave to modify the amendment by striking out all after the word "public." Would that comply with the Senator's suggestion?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes. I think that should be done.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. That, of course, was the original purpose.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the vote whereby the amendment was agreed to will be reconsidered.

The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Wyoming to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. POINDEXTER. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Wyoming whether my understanding, as I read this bill hurriedly, is correct—that it grants rights of way 200 feet wide on any kind of public lands anywhere, without any restriction whatever, the only condition being that the applicant shall file a map?

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Well, no; it is not quite as broad as that.

Mr. POINDEXTER. It seems to me that is the effect of the bill as I read it, although I may be mistaken.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. The intention of the bill is to grant the right of way over the public lands. I will say that the purpose of the bill is this: There are oftentimes, in the Senator's State, in my own State, and other Western States, mining operations which are carried on and developed at a distance from any known or open road, and it is sometimes necessary to have a passage over the public lands for the business connected with that corporation or its operations. This bill gives that right of way. I do not really get the gist of the Senator's question. It grants them a right of way simply from the scene of their operations.

Mr. POINDEXTER. Of course the language, "to and from any and all points and places where any public or private business shall be carried on," applies to any place where people may happen to be. Everybody is conducting business of some kind. It seems to me that the location ought to be approved by some administrative officer before it becomes a grant.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. The location is approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. POINDEXTER. Where is that provision?

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. In section 3.

That upon the location of any such road or roads and the filing of the map or maps thereof as herein provided the public lands upon which the same shall be located shall thereafter be disposed of, subject to such rights of way as shown and delineated on the map or maps thereof filed with the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. POINDEXTER. "Filed with the Secretary of the Interior." I move to amend, Mr. President, by inserting in the second section, in the ninth line, after the word "maps," "and upon the approval thereof by the Secretary of the Interior."

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I have no objection.

Mr. POINDEXTER. I move the amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the amendment.

The SECRETARY. On page 2, line 9, after the word "maps," it is proposed to insert the words "and upon the approval thereof by the Secretary of the Interior."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I am in accord with the purpose of this measure, but I desire to inquire of the Senator from Wyoming whether it might not be given a construction which would limit the right already accorded by the statute. Section 2477 of the Revised Statutes provides:

> The right of way for the construction of highways over public lands not reserved for public uses is hereby granted.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. That is true, but I presume that refers only to highways which are to be constructed or laid out by the local, county, or State authorities. This does not become a highway in the ordinary acceptance of the term. This might be granted without action by any board of county commissioners or other county authority which establishes the public highways.

Mr. WALSH. What I was afraid of was that some company engaged in mining operations away up in the mountains might go to considerable expense in the construction of a road without having pursued the formalities required by this act. Now, under the laws of all of the Western States, when a highway is thus laid out, even not by public authority, and is generally used by the public, it becomes a highway of a public character and comes under the operation of the section to which I have invited the attention of the Senator.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. It perhaps becomes a highway of a public character; but it becomes a highway which, perhaps, while it can not be effectually and finally interfered with, yet becomes subject to the most effective obstruction.

Mr. WALSH. Let me put this case to the Senator from Wyoming: Here is an individual or a company that locates a mining property in a remote region, and at great expense it constructs a wagon road up to the mine, but it does not comply with the requirements of this bill, relying upon the custom and practice that is obtained and has been observed heretofore. Thereafter some one locates a homestead in such a situation as that this road crosses it and obtains a patent to that homestead. Now, could he fence up his homestead and exclude everybody else from passing over it?

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I think probably he could under the present law, but he could not under the law as it would stand if this bill were passed.

Mr. WALSH. That is, provided this act were complied with. My own impression about the matter is that if it had been open to public use he could not under the present law, even though he had not complied with this act.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Of course this is simply to make that question certain. The Senator is well aware that litigation on this very subject is not an uncommon thing in our Western States, where a road that has been traveled for years sometimes is closed in good faith and sometimes not in good faith.

Mr. WALSH. Would not the Senator think it wise, then, to put in an amendment to the effect that "nothing herein contained shall be construed as limiting the force and effect of section 2477 of the Revised Statutes of the United States"?

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Oh, if the Senator thinks that is necessary, I have no objection whatever to it.

Mr. WALSH. Of course this is the first time my attention has been directed to the statute. It occurred to me that that might be advisable.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I will say to the Senator that my own view about it is that it is not necessary; but if the Senator desires to guard it in that way, I have no objection to the amendment.

Mr. WALSH. Then there is another question I wish to address to the Senator. Section 1 of the bill speaks of "roads, wagon roads, and roads upon which vehicles operated by power can be operated." What would the first word, "roads," cover?

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I think the two following statements are intended to define the word "roads"—that it is not to be confined to wagon roads, but the word may also, in this statute, include roads upon which power vehicles can be run.

Mr. WALSH. That is to say, it is to be read as if the words "that is" were there—"roads; that is, wagon roads or roads upon which vehicles operated by power can be operated"?

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I think so.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Wyoming why he thinks it necessary to provide for a road 200 feet in width. That is pretty wide for what appears to be a mere neighborhood road.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I will say to the Senator that this is not intended as a mere neighborhood road. It is intended as a road that will go, perhaps, to a mining camp carrying on extensive mining operations. The idea of a 200-foot road is that, as the Senator very well knows, in freighting operations it is often necessary to use more than 100 feet. If we could have a macadamized road or one that would not be cut up by the traffic, so as to obstruct the traffic entirely at some times, 100 feet probably would be sufficient.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I am reasonably familiar with mountain roads and the roads out through the public lands, as is also the Senator from Wyoming; and I have never observed that the use of 200 feet in width for a road was necessary.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Why, if the Senator will take the very first roads that were made into his State, my State now is scarred with that old trail, and it was necessary to have it of considerable width. You can still find the tracks of it there, three and four and five hundred feet wide. But if the Senator believes that 100 feet or 50 feet is sufficient—my purpose is to get a road, and get it in and out, and get it so that no man by filing a "fake" homestead entry or any other entry can close up that road to active commercial operations. It is immaterial to me whether it is 50 feet wide or 100 feet wide.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Of course the reason that wagon tracks are seen going over that width is because one line of travel would be followed one year and an entirely different line of travel the next year, as a matter of fancy, or because the road had been washed out, and instead of making repairs they went to some other line of travel.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. No; they then go right next to the first track, as the Senator knows. He can follow those trails everywhere. He knows that for three weeks the track will run right straight to that door, for instance, and he knows that for the next three weeks because of a little imperfection in the road the track will go 5 or 10 feet to the side of it.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I do not intend to interfere with the Senator's bill; but——

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. It is not my bill any more than it is the Senator's bill or the bill of anybody else who is interested in this particular matter. I introduced the bill, but I have no personal interest whatever in it.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I only suggest to the Senator that it seems to me that 100 feet would be wide enough.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I move to strike out the words "one hundred" and insert "fifty."

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a suggestion before he does that?

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I want to accommodate the Senator from Utah, if the Senator from Nebraska will allow me.

Mr. NORRIS. It is on that particular question that I want to make a suggestion.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is amending the amendment.

Mr. NORRIS. Instead of limiting it to 50 feet, since an amendment has already been adopted providing that these roads shall be opened up only under rules prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, let me suggest that, on line 11, page 1 of the bill, to strike out the words "to the extent of," right at the bottom of the page, and insert in lieu thereof the words "not exceeding."

I can easily see that there may be places where 200 feet would not be any too wide, and other places where 50 feet would be wide enough. That would leave it, with the other amendment that has been adopted, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, so that it would read:

> Wherein such corporation or association of persons so organized shall be located, not exceeding 100 feet in width on each side of the center line of such roads.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. That would hardly meet the objection of the Senator from Utah.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I think that probably would be sufficient.

Mr. NORRIS. On the other hand, you may find a condition existing where the amendment, if adopted, would preclude the building of the road entirely.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Exactly.

Mr. NORRIS. This will leave it so that I suppose the Secretary of the Interior would make the necessary regulations. If they were building the road across a level country, he perhaps would limit it to 50 feet on each side, or perhaps less; if there were some valuable country that it had to go through that could be used for other purposes, and in other places he could have it the full 200 feet wide, where it was necessary to make it so in order to make it a practical road.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. If that is agreeable to the Senator from Utah, then I will withdraw my proposed amendment, Mr. President.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. It is entirely agreeable to the Senator from Utah.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Now, will the Senator from Nebraska suggest his amendment again?

Mr. NORRIS. I move to strike out, in line 11, page 1 of the bill, the words "to the extent of" and insert in lieu thereof the words "not exceeding."

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. There is no objection to that, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Nebraska.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I ask the attention of the Senator from Wyoming. In order that no question may arise, I offer the following as an additional section to the bill:

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to limit or impair the force or effect of section 2477 of the Revised Statutes of the United States or any right that may be claimed thereunder.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. There is no objection to that amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Montana.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER.

The bill (S. 706) to amend section 260 of an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911, was announced as next in order.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Let that bill go over, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

DUNCAN GRANT RICHART.

The bill (S. 2266) to authorize the appointment of Duncan Grant Richart to the grade of lieutenant in the Army was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It authorizes the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint Duncan Grant Richart, late a second lieutenant in the Tenth Regiment United States Cavalry, now an officer of the National Guard, to the grade of second lieutenant of Cavalry, to rank next below the officer having an equal amount of commissioned service, provided that prior to such appointment Duncan Grant Richart shall pass, in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary of War, the physical examination required of candidates for appointment as second lieutenants.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

COURTS IN IOWA.

The bill (S. 1294) amending section 81 of the Judicial Code was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That section 81 of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911, be, and it hereby is, amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 81. The State of Iowa is divided into two judicial districts, to be known as the northern and southern district of Iowa.

"The northern district shall include the territory embraced on the 1st day of July, 1910, in the counties of Allamakee, Dubuque, Buchanan, Clayton, Delaware, Fayette, Winneshick, Howard, Chickasaw, Bremer, Blackhawk, Floyd, Mitchell, and Jackson, which shall constitute the eastern division of said district; also the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of Jones, Cedar, Linn, Iowa, Benton, Tama, Grundy, and Hardin, which shall constitute the Cedar Rapids division; also the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of Emmet, Palo Alto, Pocahontas, Calhoun, Carroll, Kossuth, Humboldt, Webster, Winnebago, Hancock, Wright, Hamilton, Worth, Cerro Gordo, Franklin, and Butler, which shall constitute the central division; also the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of Dickinson, Clay, Buena Vista, Sac, Osceola, O'Brien, Cherokee, Ida, Lyon, Sioux, Plymouth, Woodbury, and Monona, which shall constitute the western division.

"Terms of the district court for the eastern division shall be held at Dubuque on the fourth Tuesday in April and the first Tuesday in December, and at Waterloo on the second Tuesdays in May and September; for the Cedar Rapids division, at Cedar Rapids on the first Tuesday in April and the fourth Tuesday in September; for the central division, at Fort Dodge on the second Tuesdays in June and November; and for the western division, at Sioux City on the fourth Tuesday in May and the third Tuesday in October.

"The southern district shall include the territory embraced on the 1st day of July, 1910, in the counties of Louisa, Henry, Des Moines, Lee, and Van Buren, which shall constitute the eastern division of said district; also the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of Marshall, Story, Boone, Greene, Guthrie, Dallas, Polk, Jasper, Poweshiek, Marion, Warren, and Madison, which shall constitute the central division of said district; also the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of Crawford, Harrison, Shelby, Audubon, Cass, Pottawattamie, Mills, and Montgomery, which shall constitute the western division of said district; also the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of Adair, Adams, Clarke, Decatur, Fremont, Lucas, Page, Ringgold, Taylor, Union, and Wayne, which shall constitute the southern division of said district; also the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of Scott, Muscatine, Washington, Johnson, and Clinton, which shall constitute the Davenport division of said district; also the territory embraced on the date last mentioned in the counties of Davis, Appanoose, Mahaska, Keokuk, Jefferson, Monroe, and Wapello, which shall constitute the Ottumwa division of said district.

"Terms of the district court for the eastern division shall be held at Keokuk on the sixth Tuesday after the fourth Tuesday in February and the eighth Tuesday after the third Tuesday in September; for the central division, at Des Moines on the tenth Tuesday after the fourth Tuesday in February and the tenth Tuesday after the third Tuesday in September; for the western division, at Council Bluffs on the fourth Tuesday in February and the sixth Tuesday after the third Tuesday in September; for the southern division, at Creston on the fourth Tuesday after the fourth Tuesday in February and the third Tuesday in September; for the Davenport division, at Davenport on the eighth Tuesday after the fourth Tuesday in February and the second Tuesday after the third Tuesday in September; and for the Ottumwa division, at Ottumwa on the second Tuesday after the fourth Tuesday in February and the fourth Tuesday after the third Tuesday in September.

"The clerk of the court for said district shall maintain an office in charge of himself or a deputy at Davenport and at Ottumwa for the transaction of the business of said divisions."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend section 81 of an act entitled 'An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary,' approved March 3, 1911."

MONUMENT TO POCAHONTAS.

The bill (S. 609) to aid in the erection of a monument to Pocahontas at Jamestown, Va., was announced as next in order on the calendar.

Mr. SMOOT. Let that go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will go over.

The bill (S. 611) for the erection of a monument to the memory of Matthew Fontaine Maury, of Virginia, was announced as next in order on the calendar.

Mr. SMOOT. I make the same request with regard to that bill.

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia. Did the Senator from Utah ask that Senate bill 609 go over?

Mr. SMOOT. Yes; I asked that Senate bill 609 go over.

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia. The Senator must have some very good reason for it. It is a very small matter, just $5,000 to aid an association which raises a like sum. It is carefully guarded.

Mr. SMOOT. I have read the bill, and I know just what it provides. It does seem to me that it is a bad policy to give aid to any association to erect a monument in any State. If we are going to pass a bill for the erection of a monument, let us appropriate money for the purpose of the Government erecting the monument; but I would not do it in aid of any association; I would do it outright; and I would appropriate such an amount that the monument would be at least a credit to the Nation and a credit to the party for whom the monument is erected. In this bill I can not see either, and I object to its consideration now.

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia. It is guarded very carefully. The money has to be paid over to a bonded officer and the Commission of Fine Arts will supervise the matter. Of course if the Senator wants to object it is his right.

Mr. SMOOT. I object.

MONUMENT TO MATTHEW FONTAINE MAURY.

The bill (S. 611) for the erection of a monument to the memory of Matthew Fontaine Maury, of Virginia, was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMOOT. I have objected to that bill.

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia. Will the Senator tell me why he objects to it?

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I have not had time yet to read all the report on the bill, but I will say to the Senator frankly that I doubt very much whether the Government of the United States ought to begin to erect monuments to different persons throughout the United States for any particular service or any particular work they may have done unless that work involved the very life of the Government. The work of Commodore Maury was fine, but I do not think the person mentioned in the bill ought to have a monument erected to him more than, perhaps, a thousand other men who have lived in the United States.

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia. Surely the Senator has not read the history of Commodore Maury or he would not make such a remark. He is a man who has been commended by every civilized country in the world for his contribution to science and the

betterment of the conditions of mankind. I am absolutely unable to understand how the Senator can get up on the floor of the Senate and cast a slur at a man who had the career of Commodore Maury.

Mr. SMOOT. I have not cast any slur upon his career at all or upon the man.

Mr. MARTIN of Viriginia. As to commencing the practice, this business commenced with the foundation of the Government. It is nothing new to erect a monument on a public square in the city of Washington to a distinguished man who has contributed so much to the world as Commodore Maury has done.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I want a little longer time.

Mr. LODGE. This monument is to be erected in the city of Washington?

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia. In Washington, at a place to be selected by the Commission of Fine Arts.

Mr. SMOOT. I see the report consists of four lines and a half.

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia. It simply changes the amount. The committee reduced the sum from $50,000 to $30,000.

Mr. SMOOT. I want more time than I have now to examine into it before the bill is considered.

Mr. WILLIAMS. If the Senator from Virginia will pardon me, I hope the Senator from Utah can withdraw his objection to the bill and let it be considered.

Mr. SMOOT. I wish to say to the Senator that I desire more information on the bill than I have at the present time. I thought the bill provided that the monument should be erected in Virginia, but I see it provides that it shall be erected in Washington.

Mr. MARTIN of Virginia. On a public square to be selected by the Commission of Fine Arts.

Mr. SMOOT. I see it is provided that it shall be erected in Washington, but I ask now that the bill be not considered at this time as I want to look up some matters in connection with it.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I shall be compelled to object also, in order that the matter may be further considered.

Mr. WILLIAMS. There is nothing to be found by further investigation, except about what Maury did that deserves a monument.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

NATHANIEL MONROE.

The bill (S. 1781) to correct the military record of Nathaniel Monroe was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and to insert—

That in the administration of the laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Nathaniel Monroe, who was a private of Company B, First Regiment East Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a member of said company and regiment on the 1st day of May, 1863: *Provided*, That no back pay, bounty, or pension shall accrue to him prior to the passage of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Nathaniel Monroe."

JOHN P. FITZGERALD.

The bill (S. 1378) to amend the military record of John P. Fitzgerald was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to amend the military record of John P. Fitzgerald, who enlisted and served under the assumed name of Joshua Porter in Company K, Seventh Regiment, and Company C, First Regiment, Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, from March 9, 1865, to March 10, 1866, and to issue to him an honorable discharge in his true name of John P. Fitzgerald.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 1) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States conferring upon women the right of suffrage was announced as next in order.

Mr. GRONNA. I ask that the bill may go over.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Let the joint resolution go over, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will go over.

Mr. GRONNA subsequently said: I was under a misapprehension about Senate joint resolution No. 1. I thought it was the next bill which appears on the calendar, the bill (H. R. 562) to amend the act approved June 25, 1910, authorizing a Postal Savings System.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That bill has been recommitted, but another Senator objected to the consideration of the joint resolution. This completes the calendar.

LANDS IN NEVADA.

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President, I was in conference with the Department of Agriculture with regard to relief for a serious condition that exists in our State by reason of the rapid spread of rabies among the coyotes and other animals, and was therefore not aware of the action taken with regard to certain bills on the calendar. Upon yesterday I had an understanding with the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT] and other Senators that Senate bill 898, known as the nonresidence homestead act as applicable to the State of Nevada, having passed the Senate at a prior session, would be permitted to pass without objection or debate if certain amendments to be proposed by the Senator from Utah were consented to. I consented to such amendments. At that time it was also understood that Senate bill 2520, granting to the State of Nevada 7,000,000 acres of land in said State for the use and benefit of the public schools of Nevada and the State University of the State of Nevada, and Senate bill 2521, legalizing certain conveyances made by the Central Pacific Railroad Co. in the State of Nevada, might also go over to a subsequent date, as certain Senators who could not be present this morning desired to be informed with regard to such bills. I assume that under such understandings the action agreed upon was taken. As the calling of the calendar has been completed, I now ask the Senator from Utah if it is agreeable to him and the other Senators to take up at the present time Senate bill 2520.

Mr. SMOOT. Not this morning. A number of Senators want to speak on the bill, and I wish to have it go over.

Mr. PITTMAN. Of course, if the Senator desires to have it go over for that reason, very well; but I call the attention of the Senator from Utah to another bill, the bill (S. 2521) legalizing certain conveyances heretofore made by the Central Pacific Railroad Co. and others within the State of Nevada. Practically the same bill passed the Senate and the House last year.

Mr. SMOOT. That bill went over not only on my objection, but several Senators want to look into the matter. The Senator from Colorado [Mr. THOMAS], I think, also gave notice that he desires to look into it.

Mr. THOMAS. No; I merely explained what I understood the purpose of the bill to be.

Mr. SMOOT. I will say to the Senator it may be all right, but——

Mr. THOMAS. I have no objection to the consideration of the bill at all.

Mr. SMOOT. I have not the information I have written for. As soon as I get an answer to my letter I will have no objection to the consideration of the bill. I want it to go over to-day.

The VICE PRESIDENT. This completes the calendar.

REFUNDS OR DRAWBACKS.

Mr. BROUSSARD. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the resolution which I send to the desk.

The Secretary read the resolution (S. Res. 64) as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to submit to the Senate a statement showing the following:

1. The amount of money that has been refunded or paid as drawbacks during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1914, and June 30, 1915, under paragraph O, section 4, of the act approved October 3, 1913, entitled "An act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," specifying the articles upon which said drawbacks or refunds have been made, and the persons, firms, or corporations to whom such money has been paid.

2. A statement of the aggregate amount for which applications have been received by the Treasury for such refunds or drawbacks during the current fiscal year to date; the names of the persons, firms, or corporations making such applications, and the articles upon which these applications are based.

3. An estimate of the refunds or drawbacks that will be made during the remainder of the current fiscal year under said provision, together with the names and amounts of articles upon which said estimates are based.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Louisiana asks for the immediate consideration of the resolution. Is there any objection?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS], the chairman of the Committee on Finance, is not in his seat. I do not know that he would, if present, make any objection to the consideration of this resolution, but unless there is some immediate necessity for it, I suggest to the Senator from Louisiana that under the circumstances it should go over until the Senator from North Carolina is present.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection?

Mr. THOMAS. I merely make the suggestion. I do not object to the consideration of the resolution.

Mr. BROUSSARD. Do I understand the Senator from Colorado to object to the consideration of the resolution?

Mr. THOMAS. I do not object to the consideration of the resolution. I merely suggest to the Senator the absence of the chairman of the Committee on Finance, and that it might be best that it should go over. I leave it to the Senator under the circumstances.

Mr. BROUSSARD. Mr. President, let me suggest to the Senator from Colorado that this resolution seeks to get information about which I have been unable to get anything definite or positive. It occurs to me that if at a time when we are looking for a way to replenish the Treasury, when it is the desire to spend more money than the present receipts of the Government warrant our expending and are reaching to find some way by which added revenue can be put into the Treasury, we ought to look to the money as it goes out of the Treasury, and we should be informed as to the purpose for which such money is being disbursed.

Of course, when appropriations are made by Congress and the Treasury Department disburses the money as directed to be disbursed, it is easy to get a report of those things. But where a law like the paragraph to which reference is made in the resolution gives a discretion to the Secretary of the Treasury to disburse moneys that have already been collected as a drawback, we should know how and to whom the disbursement was made.

Mr. THOMAS. If the Senator will permit me to interrupt him, I wish merely to make a suggestion in reference to the chairman of the Committee on Finance. He is now in the Chamber. I have no objection whatever to the immediate consideration of the resolution, and I do not know that the Senator from North Carolina has any objection to it.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, I have just entered the Chamber. I have not had an opportunity to read the resolution. I will ask the Senator from Louisiana if he would not be willing to let the resolution go over until to-morrow morning.

Mr. BROUSSARD. Perfectly. There is no haste for it—only I should like to have the information directed by this resolution before we undertake to legislate in regard to increasing taxation in our country.

Mr. SIMMONS. I will say to the Senator that there will be no objection to his resolution, but I would not like to consent to act upon it before I have had an opportunity to read it.

Mr. BROUSSARD. I am perfectly agreeable, Mr. President, that the resolution shall go over until to-morrow morning.

The VICE PRESIDENT. On objection, it goes over.

Mr. SIMMONS subsequently said:

Mr. President, since reading the resolution submitted by the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BROUSSARD], I desire to say that I have no sort of objection to it, and wish to withdraw the objection heretofore made.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

PUBLICATION OF LAND-OFFICE NOTICES.

Mr. MYERS. What is the order of business before the Senate, Mr. President?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Nothing.

Mr. MYERS. I understand that in my necessary absence two bills of mine on the calendar were passed over—Order of Business No. 9 and Order of Business No. 10. I ask unanimous consent for their consideration at this time. I understand the only objection to their consideration was my absence.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I think that was not the only reason. I made some criticism of one of the bills.

Mr. MYERS. Then I shall be glad to get one passed, if I can not get both passed.

Mr. SMOOT. My impression is that Calendar Order No. 10 was passed.

Mr. MYERS. Does the Senator mean that it was passed by the Senate or passed over?

Mr. THOMAS. It was passed by the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It was passed by the Senate.

Mr. MYERS. Then I ask if there is any objection, by unanimous consent, to taking up Order of Business No. 9?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, if the Senator from Montana will enlighten me with reference to the effect of the measure, I shall not object to its consideration.

Mr. MYERS. I shall be highly pleased to do so, if I may have a few moments.

Mr. THOMAS. The criticism which I made——

Mr. SMOOT. If the Senator from Colorado will yield to me, I will say there was also a Senator on this side of the Chamber who desired to be heard upon the bill, and at present he is not in the Chamber. I should not like to have the bill considered in his absence.

Mr. MYERS. Very well, then, I shall not ask for the present consideration of the bill.

Mr. SMOOT. If the Senator from Montana will let the bill go over until the next time the calendar is called, I shall be glad.

Mr. MYERS. I will say in this connection, while I have the floor, merely in an explanatory way, that the bill has been unanimously twice favorably reported by the Committee on Public Lands of the Senate, once at the last session and once at this session. In the last Congress it was passed by the Senate with practical unanimity; I do not think there was a dissenting voice; and, if explained now, I do not think there would be any objection to the bill; but so long as a Senator on the other side objected to it, and he is not now here, I shall not press it at this time.

Mr. THOMAS. If the Senator will bear with me, I will state that this was my criticism of the bill, which I stated in his absence: Under the present law, publications of land-office notices are required to be made, if my recollection serves me aright, in some newspaper nearest the land affected.

Mr. MYERS. This bill is not intended to change that at all.

Mr. THOMAS. Well, under the provisions of this bill, if it should pass as drawn, might not such publication be made in any newspaper in the county, regardless of the location of the land; and, if so, would not that defeat the very purpose of the publication?

Mr. MYERS. I do not think that would be the effect of the bill; but if there is any doubt about it, I shall be very glad to have the bill amended so as to make it plain. Inasmuch, however, as the Senator on the other side who objected to the bill is not present, I shall not ask for its consideration at this time. When the bill again comes up, I shall be glad to explain it. I think it is entirely harmless and beneficial; but if there is any latent defect or looseness in the language of the bill, I shall be very glad to have it amended.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, if the bill as it is drawn should become a law—and it becoming a law would repeal the present statute—in my judgment there is no question but that such publications could be had in any newspaper, not even limited to the county, but in the entire district, that might be designated by the register or selected by the owner of the land. As a result, it is quite evident that the purpose of the publication would be entirely defeated.

Mr. MYERS. I think it would not have that effect, and I certainly do not intend it to have that effect.

Mr. THOMAS. I am satisfied that the Senator has no such intention.

Mr. MYERS. Certainly not. I would be the first Senator on the floor to object to any such proposition. When the bill again comes up I shall explain the matter.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Philippine bill.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 381) to declare the purpose of the people of the United States as to the future political status of the people of the Philippine Islands and to provide a more autonomous government for those islands.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, a few days ago the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] secured unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD a letter written by Mr. AUSTIN, of Tennessee, a Member of the House of Representatives, on the subject of matters in the Philippine Islands. When his attention was called to the fact that that letter contained offensive matter relating to the Philippine Commissioner, and contained also an attack upon the Philippine government and upon Gov. Gen. Harrison, the Senator from New Hampshire indicated a willingness to have it stricken from the RECORD, as it had gone into the RECORD only by the assurance that it contained no matter of that sort. I contented myself, however, by agreeing with the Senator from New Hampshire to have stricken from the RECORD the offensive part relating to Commissioner QUEZON, which was evidently a breach of propriety, but consented to have the attack upon the Philippine government remain in the RECORD, because I felt that it could properly and conclusively be answered; and I have no doubt that Commissioner QUEZON, in the House of Representa-

tives, where he has a seat, will take occasion to refer to the part relating to him.

What does this letter of Mr. AUSTIN state? First, it shows that there is a business depression in the Philippine Islands, or that there had been. There is some truth in that. There has been in many countries a business depression following the war. While it has largely passed away in the United States, it still continues in South and Central America; it continues in Japan; and, to some extent, it still continues in the Philippine Islands, affecting the revenues of the islands and, to some extent, affecting business. I affirm, however, that the depression there is less than it is in other countries, and I declare that it is due wholly to causes growing out of the great European war.

In the next place, the author of this letter stated that there was dissatisfaction on the part of the business element in the Philippine Islands and doubt and uncertainty as to the future. Mr. President, so far as dissatisfaction on the part of the business element in the Philippine Islands is concerned, there is no proof of it; in fact, what proof there is is to the contrary. Witnesses came before the Philippine Committee, men of large business affairs, Americans, who testified that affairs in the Philippine Islands were being administered in a satisfactory way; that progress was being made; and that as soon as the temporary causes of the war had passed away it was expected that conditions would improve.

Not only that, Mr. President, but witnesses came before the Philippine Committee and testified, as shown in the hearings which have been sent to every Senator, that the American business interests in the Philippine Islands desired the passage of this bill, or something like it, for the purpose of putting an end to the doubts and uncertainties of the past and the agitation that has been going on among the Philippine people because they did not know authoritatively what the purpose of the United States was in regard to the islands. They have been assured by several Presidents of the United States, by two Secretaries of War, and by two Governors General of the Philippine Islands that the American Republic intended to give them a constantly increasing measure of self-government, and ultimately, when the proper time came, independence; but they did not know it from the Congress of the United States, and now that the matter had been brought into Congress the business interests in the Philippine Islands thought it important that Congress should settle it and put an end forever to any possible remaining doubt.

I shall not read to any considerable extent, Mr. President, but I want to read something from the testimony of G. H. Fairchild. He is president of one of the largest American companies in the Philippine Islands, a concern which is doing a very large and varied business. He is the president and general manager of the firm of Welch, Fairchild & Co., of New York, and he spends much time in the Philippine Islands. He says, in the opening of his testimony, in response to a question:

Mr. FAIRCHILD. I am the president and general manager of the firm of Welch, Fairchild & Co., and connected with the Mindoro Sugar Co., San Jose estate on the island of Mindoro, and the San Carlos Milling Co., on the island of Negros.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you had your business interests there?

Mr. FAIRCHILD. Of the interests which I represent, the Mindoro Co. and the San Jose estate were established some two years before I went to the islands. The firm of Welch, Fairchild & Co. was established at the time I went out there—in September, 1912. And at that time the erection of a sugar central was commenced on the island of Negros, at San Carlos.

Then he goes on to state the details of the business, which is a very large one, including the cultivation of thousands of acres of sugar cane, and they manufacture a great deal of sugar. Now, what did Mr. Fairchild say? He stated in his testimony before the committee that, in his opinion, it was important that Congress should enact this or some similar legislation; and after he had testified he handed to the committee a copy of an address which he had delivered, which had been published in certain New York papers, and an extract from which reads as follows—and I think this extract may be taken as a concise statement of the position of the American business men and other business interests in the Philippine Islands:

Business in the Philippine Islands has suffered very severely from the uncertainty prevailing as to what their future political status is to be; there is nothing that strangles business so much as uncertainty. Last year when European bankers were approached for the purpose of obtaining capital for the development of the agricultural resources of the Philippine Islands we were given to understand that until the uncertainty as to the future of the political status of the Philippine Islands was definitely settled foreign bankers could not advise their clients to make any investments of a permanent nature there. Hence the business men of the Philippine Islands earnestly desire an early passage of legislation by Congress in regard to those islands which will make friends of foes, rectify the errors of a policy which, however well intentioned, will fail if not amended in the near future in a manner that will promote prosperity, remove uncertainty, and facilitate the establishment of an era of better feeling between the Americans of both political parties at home as well as those in the islands, and more important still, between the Filipinos and the Americans resident in the Philippine Islands.

Mr. President, that is a conclusive answer, it seems to me, to the statement that doubt and uncertainty exist in the Philippine Islands; it is a conclusive proof that the way to remove that doubt and uncertainty is to pass this bill.

Mr. President, I might quote also from Maj. W. H. Anderson, another American, who conducts one of the largest, if not the largest, wholesale business in the Philippine Islands, a man who was a Spanish War veteran. Maj. Anderson speaks, as many other American merchants upon the islands have spoken, in interviews in this country and in testimony in this country. In discussing Gov. Gen. Harrison's administration, he says:

It is no exaggeration to say that the Filipinos are peaceful and seeking prosperity. They are not adverse to American rule, if it can be terminated when our work has been completed, if in the interim it is directed for their general welfare. Mr. Harrison is, therefore, the best Governor General the President could have sent to the islands. His record shows that his selection was a particularly fortunate choice.

How conclusively that disproves the statement that American business men of the islands condemn the present administration of Gov. Gen. Harrison.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, will the Senator permit me to interrupt him?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SIMMONS in the chair). Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I yield.

Mr. GALLINGER. I will ask the Senator if any petition or protest has come to the committee or to Congress from the American residents in the Philippine Islands? I ask that question for the reason that I had a letter from a gentleman this morning, in which he said that somebody ought to say a word in behalf of the American residents in the Philippines before the debate closes. I know nothing about it, and for that reason I ask the question.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Well, I am not able to answer the Senator's question. It is rather vague. I presume there are Americans resident in the Philippine Islands who are dissatisfied with conditions now, just as there were Americans resident in the Philippine Islands who were very dissatisfied with Mr. Taft when he was Governor General because he did not turn the government over to them and give them all the offices of the Philippine people.

Mr. GALLINGER. I have no question as to the fact that there are individuals there who are dissatisfied; that would naturally follow; but my correspondent spoke for the 7,000 or 10,000 Americans registered in the islands, and I simply wanted to know whether they had had a meeting or had taken any action which would seem to represent their views as a whole or the views of a majority of them.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. No; I know nothing of the sort; and, of course, there are not as many American residents of the Philippine Islands as the Senator names. I think it is safe to say that there is no such number.

Now I want to come back again to this attack. In this letter, as published, the author states that the civil-service rules have been violated and that neither in spirit nor in letter are its terms being lived up to. The fact is that Gov. Gen. Harrison has gone further than any other Governor General in enforcing the civil-service law of the Philippine Islands in letter and in spirit. He has made only two changes in the regulations, but both of them were in that direction. Heretofore Governors General have interpreted the regulation which prohibited members of the civil service from being actively engaged in politics as referring only to Philippine politics. Gov. Gen. Harrison has taken the position that it included American politics as well, as it ought to.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from California?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I yield.

Mr. WORKS. A good deal of the time of the Senate seems to be taken up with a discussion of the administration of Gov. Gen. Harrison. I should like to ask the Senator what that has to do with the bill that is now before the Senate. I can understand very well why the Senator should be defending that administration when an attack has been made upon it; I am not criticizing the attitude of the Senator at all; but I should like to know why the Senate should consider, in passing upon this question of the rights of the Filipinos, either the politics of the United States, or the politics of the Philippines, or the administration of the government over there?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, the criticism made by the Senator from California is very just. I deplore, as improper and debasing, the bringing of political attacks of this sort into this discussion. Not only that, but I urged at the outset in my

speech that Senators should avoid such action. I avoided it myself. I sought to give to the Republican predecessors of Gov. Gen. Harrison the fullest credit, and to the Government of the United States the greatest credit for the administration of our great trust over there in a most commendable way. This attack, however, has been placed in the RECORD; and I shall only take the time of the Senate briefly in replying to it and conclusively refuting it, because every essential charge in that report is false, and it can be proved false by undeniable evidence.

The second way in which Gov. Gen. Harrison has improved the civil service over there is in a ruling that men engaged in the civil service shall not engage in business—a very proper precaution to take to prevent the servants of the Philippine government from becoming involved in business interests which might affect their public service.

One of the specific charges made in this letter is that good Americans have been summarily dismissed from the service. I say that Gov. Gen. Harrison has appointed fewer public servants brought from the United States than any Governor General during a similar time since the American possession. I shall not rest this case simply upon my statements, but I am going to quote an authority that is not Democratic. I am going to quote an official whose appointment was to some extent antagonized on this side of the Chamber when it was made. I am going to quote Mr. Winfred T. Denison, who was appointed as a Republican to the position of secretary of the interior in the Philippine Islands, a man who had held the office of Assistant Attorney General in the United States under Roosevelt and under Taft. This official was selected by the Civil Service Reform League of the United States, which made an inquiry of him asking him to state what the facts were as to the civil service in the Philippine Islands. I shall place this statement of his in the RECORD complete, with the consent of the Senate, and I shall read only a few extracts from it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, permission is granted.

[The statement of Mr. Denison will be found in full at the end of Senator HITCHCOCK's speech.]

Mr. HITCHCOCK. He gives, first, a list of the resignations requested by the Governor General. He gives the reasons why the resignations were requested; and at the time this report was made, which, I think, was some time during the year 1914, only 11 resignations had been requested by the Governor General.

There was the first assistant executive secretary, whose resignation was requested because the Governor General wanted a man of his own selection to occupy that close personal relation to him and because he was considered out of sympathy with the administration. No one will question that as a reason.

There was the collector of customs, whose resignation was requested because he was the Republican national committeeman and very active politically. I think any man interested in the civil service will think that that was not an improper request.

There was the deputy collector of internal revenue, whose resignation was requested because he was superannuated.

There was the director of printing, whose resignation was requested because of insubordination in initiating a campaign in the United States against the reduction of salaries without consulting the Governor General; and the assistant director of printing was requested to resign for the same reason. Senators who are in favor of economy in the Philippine Islands—the economy brought about by the Governor General—will certainly not criticize him for dismissing from office or for demanding the resignation of subordinate officials who start a campaign against his policy.

There was the lieutenant governor of Lepanto, who was dismissed for disciplinary reasons. I could give the reasons in all of these cases, but I shall not, for the reason that the men did not stand trial. The men practically confessed the charges by handing in their resignations.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I do.

Mr. BORAH. Does the Senator from Nebraska state that because a man is a national committeeman that of itself unfits him for holding office?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, I think a man holding an important position in the Philippine Islands should not be in active politics, and I am glad to see that position taken by the Governor General, that men over there holding positions of trust shall be serving the Philippine government, which pays them their salaries, and not taking an active part in politics.

Mr. BORAH. I think that is an excellent rule; but why should it apply to the Philippines and not to the United States?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I do not know that I should resist its application to the United States; but I do not want to bring the United States into this discussion.

There was the prosecuting attorney, whose resignation was demanded for cause.

The chief of police, whose resignation was demanded for nonpolitical reasons.

The first assistant city engineer, at Manila, I suppose, whose resignation was requested by the municipal board.

The city attorney, whose resignation was also requested by the municipal board.

The director of lands, whose resignation was requested because of the disapproval by the Governor General of the policy regarding the friar-land leases.

Mr. President, those were the resignations from the public service brought about by the demand of the Governor General. Does that bear out the charge that there was a wholesale removal of men from high positions?

There were many resignations that were voluntary in their character. I shall not stop to read them. One of them was that of the director of agriculture, whose resignation was referred to on Saturday. The records show that he resigned to return to the United States to take a more lucrative position. In the RECORD I shall place the list of these resignations, some voluntary and some involuntary, but overwhelmingly the larger number voluntary.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I do.

Mr. GALLINGER. I will ask the Senator from Nebraska if he could put in the RECORD the names of the men, and the States from which they came, who took the places of those 11 important men who were removed?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I am not sure that it is contained in this report, but I will undertake to do so.

As to the new appointees, Mr. Denison gives this information to the Civil Service Reform League of the United States. He gives a list of those who were not in office under the old administration. He gives a list of the new men brought in, and it is the smallest list ever named by any Governor General in the same length of time. I shall not stop to read them, but there are only 12 of them. The rest of these appointees of the Governor General were promotions or transfers of men already in office in the Philippine Islands, thus showing conclusively that the Governor General, in his appointments, has sought to observe the civil-service law of the Philippine Islands not only in letter but in spirit, and that there has been less disposition to put men in office for political reasons in his administration than in any other administration that has taken place.

Mr. Denison, in a paragraph, uses this language:

> These facts speak for themselves, and I doubt if many precedents can be found for the installation of a new administration entering upon a radically different public policy with so few changes in the old personnel.

In another paragraph he says, after referring to the changes in office:

> So far as I know, it has never been suggested that any one of these separations was brought about on any political-spoils basis to make a place for an American of another party.

Mr. President, this is the testimony of a Republican official. It is a report sent by him to the Civil Service Reform League of the United States, and it is a conclusive answer to the charge brought against the Governor General.

Now let me refer to the next statement in this letter from Mr. AUSTIN, that the places have been largely filled by inexperienced Filipinos. Perhaps the best way to reply to that is to quote the civil-service law of the Philippine Islands, enacted under Republican control. Is the Senator aware that that law provides that preference shall be given to Filipinos? I read section 6:

> In the appointment of officers and employees under the provisions of this act the appointing officer, in his selection from the list of eligibles furnished to him by the director of civil service, shall, where other qualifications are equal, prefer, first, natives of the Philippine Islands, or persons who have, under and by virtue of the treaty of Paris, acquired the political rights of natives of the islands; second, persons who have served as members of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States and have been honorably discharged therefrom; third—

And this is the last—

> Third, citizens of the United States.

That is the law of the Philippine Islands. The law directs the Governor General to give preference to the Filipinos. That law was enacted at a time when Taft and others were demanding that the Philippine Islands should be for the Filipinos, and

it is that law and that policy which the Governor General is carrying out. If the author of that letter has any criticism, it is on the law, and it is on Mr. Taft and other Governors General and Secretaries of War who declared for this policy.

It is also stated in this letter, introduced by the Senator from New Hampshire, that the Spanish War veterans are indignant. Not the Spanish War veterans of the Philippine Islands, however, because the Spanish War veterans of the Philippine Islands are given a preference, second place, in this law; and every Spanish War veteran who either voluntarily or involuntarily has been separated from the service since Mr. Harrison became Governor General has, if he requested it, been given a place in the civil service of the United States under this administration. There is not the record of a single Spanish War veteran who has made that request who has not received that consideration; and, so far as I can find out, the number who have been separated has been very small. The only list I was able to procure embraced 22.

There may be some political Spanish War veterans who are trying to make some political capital in this country, but there is nothing in the administration of the law in the Philippine Islands which justifies any such charge.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey in the chair). Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I do.

Mr. VARDAMAN. The Senator spoke of 22 separations from the service. Does the Senator know for what reason? Was there no further need of them, or was it for incompetency, or what was the cause?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Some were temporary, others were cases of superannuation, and reasons of that sort.

Mr. VARDAMAN. There is not any law, I understand, which requires the Government to give a man employment because he served in the Spanish-American War; that is, to give him employment when his services are not needed.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. It has been the policy, I believe, of this administration, and I think it has been the policy of other administrations, that men have served in the Philippine Islands under the Government under a contract for two years. They do not go there as permanent employees; it is not intended that they should; and when their terms expire or when they finally retire, for one reason or another, the Government over here, not only under other administrations but under this administration, has undertaken to procure for them positions in this country.

In this connection, Mr. President, and in order that this matter may be pretty conclusively shown, I shall ask leave to insert in the RECORD a statement given by the Secretary of War, Mr. Garrison, something over a year ago, covering conclusively this same subject.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it will be printed in the RECORD.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I desire that these matters may be inserted in the RECORD at the conclusion of my speech and not in the midst of it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Reporters will attend to that. [See appendix.]

Mr. HITCHCOCK. This author furthermore says that Gov. Gen. Harrison was brought up in the Tammany school of politics, and was taught that to the victor belongs the spoils. I had the pleasure of serving with Gov. Gen. Harrison in the House of Representatives, and what I say will be indorsed by everyone who served with him. There was not in that House during the period of his service a more intelligent, disinterested, and patriotic Member of that House than Gov. Gen. Harrison. His whole reputation made in the United States was the reputation of a public man rendering a public service, and I have no doubt that he has continued that course in the Philippine Islands. To charge him with perverting the public service and with bringing the spoils system into the Philippine government is an insistance so monstrous that I can not speak of it without some emphasis.

Mr. President, I think that I have concluded an analysis of that attack upon the Philippine government and upon Mr. Harrison. I hope it will be the last of an effort to drag into this important discussion something which has not any place here. The Senator from California [Mr. WORKS] says that the merits or demerits of this administration or of others have nothing to do with this case. This is a debate for the purpose of enabling the Senate to decide whether it proposes to bring to the Philippine Islands certainty as to the future, whether it proposes to enlarge the degree of self-government there in accordance with our pledges and in accordance with the interests of those islands, whether it proposes to insert in the preamble of the bill the statement that it is the purpose of the United States to give to the Philippine people their independence when the United States decides that it is for their permanent interest to do so. Those are the two questions before the Senate. The merits or demerits of an administration over there have nothing to do with the case, and I trust we may have no more of that discussion in this debate.

APPENDIX.

THE CIVIL SERVICE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

[Memorandum prepared at the request of the Civil Service Reform League by Winfred T. Denison, secretary of the interior of the Philippine government.]

I.

APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

The Governor General's appointments are subject to confirmation by the commission. They cover positions of responsible executive character and of such power as would permit incumbents who were out of sympathy with the Governor General to defeat his policies.

The only removals by the Governor General (resignations on his request) have been the following:

RESIGNATIONS ON REQUEST.

Position.	*Reason.*
First assistant executive secretary.	Requested (1) because Governor General desired a person of his own selection, and (2) because considered out of sympathy with new policy.
Collector of customs.	Republican national committee man and considered active politically.
Deputy collector of internal revenue.	Requested. Superannuated.
Director of printing.	Insubordination in initiating campaign in United States against reduction of salaries without consulting Governor General.
Assistant director of printing.	Insubordination in initiating campaign in United States against reduction of salaries without consulting Governor General.
Lieutenant governor of Lepanto.	Disciplinary reasons.
Prosecuting attorney.	Requested for cause.
Chief of police.	Requested for nonpolitical reasons.
First assistant city engineer.	Requested by municipal board.
City attorney.	Requested by municipal board.
Director of lands.	Requested because of disapproval by Governor General of policy regarding friar-land leases.

VOLUNTARY RESIGNATIONS.

The only voluntary resignations have been the following:

Position.	*Reason.*
Director of agriculture.	To return to United States.
Director of prisons.	To become editor of the Manila Daily Bulletin.
Assistant director of prisons.	To accept position in Federal service in United States.
Justice, supreme court.	To accept appointment as secretary of finance and justice and member Philippine Commission.
Judge, court of first instance.	To enter private practice.
Judge, court of first instance.	To become United States judge at Shanghai.
Judge, court of first instance.	To become president public utilities board.
Judge, court of first instance.	To become attorney general.
Member, municipal board.	To return to United States.
Secretary, municipal board.	To enter private business.
Assistant director of lands.	Dissatisfied with appointment of Filipino director.

NEW APPOINTEES.

The only persons appointed by the Governor General who were not in office here under the old administration are the following:

Name and position.	*Remarks.*
S. Bonsal, member municipal board.	Later appointed secretary to Governor General, combining the three offices of secretary to Governor General, private secretary to Governor General, and first assistant executive secretary. Later appointed member board of public utility commissioners, which he now holds. Democrat, but never active politically. Well-known former diplomat and newspaper correspondent.
B. Herstein, collector of customs.	An appraiser in the New York customhouse and former expert on President Taft's Tariff Board. Not a Democrat in politics.
James R. Burgett, assistant attorney, bureau of justice.	From Land Bureau in Washington; has since been appointed auxiliary judge of the court of first instance.
Venancio Concepcion, deputy collector of internal revenue.	Was a member of the First Philippine Assembly.
Dr. Albert P. Fitzsimmons, member municipal board.	Formerly in Philippines as an Army surgeon; experienced in municipal affairs as mayor of his home city in Nebraska. Democrat in politics.
Clyde De Witt, member public utilities board.	Many years in the Philippine Islands as teacher. At time of appointment was practicing law in Manila and teaching in the law school. Democrat in politics.

Name and position.	*Remarks.*
Leon M. Guerrero, member Philippine board Panama-Pacific International Exposition.	Filipino.
Isidro Vamenta, attorney, Department of Mindanao and Sulu.	Filipino.
Judge, court of first instance.	Filipino.
Judge, court of first instance.	Filipino.
Judge, court of first instance.	Filipino.
Assistant director of labor.	Filipino.

It will be observed from the above that only four men—Mr. Bonsal, Dr. Herstein, Mr. Burgett, and Dr. Fitzsimmons—have been brought from the United States by the Governor General, and two of these—Dr. Herstein and Mr. Burgett—were already in the Federal Government service there.

OFFICERS PROMOTED OR TRANSFERRED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL (CONFIRMED BY THE COMMISSION).

The following is the list of all officers promoted or transferred by the Governor General, with a statement of positions held by them under the old administration.

I have not burdened this memorandum by the names of the judges of the old court, who were all transferred to the newly organized substitute court of first instance.

Name.	Former position.	Appointed to—
F. W. Carpenter	Executive secretary	Governor Department of Mindanao and Sulu.
Ignacio Villamor	Attorney general	Executive secretary.
Samuel Ferguson	Special agent	Secretary to the Governor General.
Ramon Avancena	Judge, court of first instance.	Attorney general.
George R. Harvey	Solicitor general	Judge, court of first instance.
Rafael Corpus	Delegate from Zambales	Solicitor general; since appointed director of lands.
R. C. Round	Law clerk, bureau of internal revenue.	Assistant attorney, bureau of justice.
R. U. Strong	Law clerk, bureau lands	Do.
W. T. Nolting	Collector of internal revenue.	Director of posts.
J. J. Rafferty	Collector of customs of Zamboanga.	Collector of internal revenue.
W. W. Marquardt	City superintendent of schools.	Second assistant director of education.
H. T. Edwards	Assistant director of agriculture.	Director of agriculture.
W. H Dade	Superintendent San Ramon penal colony.	Director of prisons.
C. G. Thompson	Veterinarian, bureau of agriculture.	Assistant director of prisons.
Mario Guarina	Fiscal, Province of Batanes	Second assistant director of prisons.
Adriano Hernandez	Governor Province of Iloilo	Assistant director of agriculture.
Jose Escaler	Law clerk, assembly	City attorney.
J. W. Quillen	Second assistant director of prisons.	Superintendent Iwahig colony.
E. E. Gessler	Superintendent of work, bureau of printing.	Director of printing.
S. H. Musick	Craftsman instructor, bureau of printing.	Assistant director of printing.
Manuel Araullo	President code committee	Justice, supreme court.
Francisco Artigas	Member code committee	President code committee.
Macario Adriatico	Deputy from Mindoro Province.	Member code committee.
C. E. Unson	Chief provincial division, executive bureau.	Secretary municipal board.
Quintin Paredes	First assistant prosecuting attorney.	Prosecuting attorney.
George Seaver	Assistant chief of police	Chief of police.
Alexander Harmon	Police captain	Assistant chief of police.
L. B. Bewley	Division superintendent of schools.	Superintendent city schools.
Jose P. Katigbak	Chief division street construction and bridges.	First assistant city engineer.
Manuel Tinio	Director of labor	Director of lands.
B. Monreal	Assistant director of labor	Director of labor.
V. de Jesus	District health officer	Assistant director of health.
T. J. Nihill	Clerk, bureau of supply	Superintendent bureau of posts.
Anacleto Diaz	Assistant attorney, bureau of justice.	Assistant prosecuting attorney, Manila.
Carlos Sobral	Assistant prosecuting attorney.	Do.
Teodorico Angeles	Treasurer city of Baguio	Council, city of Baguio.
Alvin J. Cox	Assistant director of science.	Director bureau of science.
R. M. Shearer	Special agent	Third assistant executive secretary.
W. W. Barclay	do	Fourth assistant executive secretary.
W. A. Randall	Bureau of audits	Special agent.
Rafael Crame	Lieutenant colonel, constabulary.	Assistant chief, constabulary.
John R. White	do	Do.
Ralph W. Jones	Major, constabulary	Do.
Diego Gloria	Assistant attorney, bureau of justice.	Assistant attorney, bureau of justice.
F. Feria	do	Do.
Antonio Villareal	do	Do.
Luis P. Torres	do	Do.
J. P. de Tavera	do	Do.
C. J. Gerkin	do	Do.
Emilio Mapa	do	Do.
W. M. Connor	Attorney, department of Mindanao and Sulu.	Judge, court of first instance.
W. E. Jones	Provincial treasurer, Pangasinan.	Assistant director of lands.
W. W. Barclay	Fourth assistant executive secretary.	Director general, Philippine Board, Panama-Pacific International Exposition.
C. W. Olson	Treasurer Mountain Province.	Treasurer Mountain Province.

These facts speak for themselves, and I doubt if many precedents can be found for the installation of a new administration entering upon a radically different public policy, with so few changes in the old personnel.

Perhaps I should specifically mention the action of the Governor General in reference to the reorganization of the court of first instance. He was bitterly criticized in advance on the hypothesis that he was going to use the opportunity for political spoils; but, in fact, he reappointed every one of the old judges excepting the four who resigned voluntarily for their own reasons, as stated above.

This record seems to me peculiarly remarkable when we consider the bitterness with which the new administration's change of attitude toward the Filipinos was resented by many of the American officers of the old administration.

II.

SEPARATIONS FROM THE CLASSIFIED SERVICE.

The following is a tabulation showing the number of separations of Americans from the service for the fiscal years indicated. No data are available for the fiscal year 1906. The figures are taken from the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Civil Service (p. 6), of which copies are inclosed:

Fiscal year ending June 30.	Voluntary separations of Americans.	Involuntary separations of Americans.	Total.
1903	617	269	886
1904	787	313	1,100
1905	614	195	809
1907	536	90	626
1908	407	77	484
1909	376	62	438
1910	508	92	600
1911	481	71	552
1912	412	50	462
1913	461	44	505

During the first year of Gov. Gen. Harrison's administration (Oct. 1, 1913, to Oct. 1, 1914) the figures for the same columns were as follows:

Voluntary	503
Involuntary	213
Total	716

This tabulation shows that the changes have not been so extensive as they were in the years 1903, 1904, and 1905 of the Republican administrations. I believe, also, though the figures are not available, that there was a still larger change in 1906.

This early period (from 1903 to 1906) was the first period of considerable enlargement of the Filipino influence in the Government, and undoubtedly the number of changes made was due to that policy.

The same cause, together with the absolute necessity for reduction of expenses, was the reason why similarly numerous changes have been made under Governor General Harrison's administration.

So far as I know it has never been suggested that any one of these separations was brought about on any political spoils basis to make a place for an American of another party.

The policy of "Filipinization," so-called, is a definite policy of our colonial government pursued here under instructions from the President. It necessarily involves the displacement of even efficient Americans (even though guilty of no fault) by Filipinos as soon as Filipinos have been trained for the service.

It seems clear to me that changes made under either of these policies (the policy of Filipinization or the policy of reduction of force for reasons of economy) must be free of criticism under the civil-service principle.

I have never heard any contention that any of these employees have been removed on any political spoils basis. If your association has received any suggestion of any such thing, I know the Governor General will be very glad to be given an opportunity to reply.

III.

ALLEGED HARDSHIPS OF AMERICANS LEAVING THE SERVICE.

I have seen some statements of more or less authority to the effect that extraordinary hardships were worked by these separations, and that Americans were left destitute on the streets of Manila.

Inclosed is a tabulation giving the name of every one of the employees separated and the amount of money paid him at the time of his separation, either in salary due, commutation of accrued leave, reimbursement or traveling expenses, or commutation of transportation [table omitted]. It shows payments aggregating in some instances over ₱4,000 ($2,000 gold), and averaging about ₱1,000 ($500 gold per person.

The status of American employees here has always been subject to this fundamental principle of our colonial policy—that we are here temporarily to train the Filipinos for self-government.

Thus the Americans in this service are not under appointments during good behavior, but under special contracts for two years' service, as appears from the form of these contracts inclosed and from section 29 of the Philippine civil-service act (act No. 1698), passed in 1907.

On the same principle this act provides (sec. 6) for a preference of Filipinos in original appointments.

Finally President Wilson by his order of June 15, 1914, amended section 10 of Rule X so as to read as follows, thereby explicitly incorporating in the civil-service rules the principle, already long understood, of displacement of Americans by Filipinos:

"An officer or employee occupying a competitive position in the Philippine classified service who has served three years or more therein may be transferred to the Federal classified service, subject to the provisions of these rules; but the commission may authorize the transfer of an officer or employee who has served two years in the Philippine classified service and who has been separated by necessary reduction of force or by displacement by a Filipino, if he is especially recommended by the War Department because of his efficiency and good character. In all cases of proposed transfer from the Philippine classified service the War Department shall furnish the commission for its consideration all relevant information contained in its files, together with the service record of the employee."

* * * * * * *

The other reason which has caused these separations is the reduction of expenses. Gov. Gen. Harrison was confronted at the very outset of his administration with an absolute necessity for a very large reduction in expenses. Over a million pesos of this saving was made by cutting down salaries and abolishing positions.

If the league desires further information, I shall be most glad to give it.

WINFRED T. DENISON,
Secretary of the Interior, Philippine Islands.

STATEMENT GIVEN THE PRESS BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

JULY 23, 1914.

I notice in the papers of yesterday a statement, purporting to proceed from the Spanish-American War veterans in the Philippines, alleging unfair treatment of veterans who have been in the Philippine service by the Philippine Government. I say "purporting" because the communication has not come to us officially, and it may be that it is an error to attribute the statement to the Spanish-American War veterans.

In some of the papers the headlines state that as many as 500 Spanish-American War veterans have been let out since the new administration took charge, and other similar statements appear in other papers. This whole statement is so wide of truth that I desire to state the facts. My reason is not merely to correct this particular misstatement, but to bring to the attention of the public a widespread, thoroughly organized, and vigorous propaganda of misstatement of facts concerning the Philippine Islands and the governmental administration thereof. I am not in the least resentful of any sort of criticism anybody feels called upon to make concerning our relations to the Philippines and what we are doing or hope to do therein, but I do feel that the public should be warned and cautioned against accepting as facts these conscious and purposeful misstatements.

Very recently there have been conspicuous examples showing that there is a design to mislead the public and make it very difficult to treat the subject from the proper point of view.

But recently it was reported that there had been a great increase in the death rate and much more sickness than ever before in the islands, owing to the fact that Dr. Heiser had been supplanted. The fact is that Dr. Heiser has not been supplanted. At the time that the publication appeared he had not even left the islands, although he had been granted leave of absence. Another report stated that the new government had let out 15 American heads of divisions in a particular bureau. The fact is that there were only three heads of divisions in the bureau and one of them had resigned.

In this particular instance, concerning the Spanish-American War veterans, the facts are as follows:

I have before me, loaned by a periodical, an unsigned, unauthenticated, printed folder, purporting to be a copy of resolutions adopted by the Department Veteran Army of the Philippines at its convention held at Baguio, P. I., April 8 to 12, 1914. It contains no allegation that 500 veterans of the Spanish War had been let out of service, though the statement is made therein that 500 Americans had been forced out of the service within four months; and this statement is made in such a way as to mislead, apparently, a good part of the press.

As a matter of fact, when Gov. Gen. Harrison, himself a veteran of the Spanish War, reached the Philippine Islands the number of Spanish War veterans in the Philippine civil service was very small. There had been a time when the majority of the American civil employees of the Philippine government were veterans of the Spanish-American War and the insurrection in the Philippines; but, in 1903, 617 Americans voluntarily left that service and 269 left involuntarily, a total of 886, or 32 per cent of the American personnel. In 1904, 787 Americans left voluntarily and 313 involuntarily, a total of 1,100, or 34 per cent of the American personnel. In the later comparisons I shall only refer to subsequent years, when the entire number of Americans in the Philippine service was kept at approximately 2,600.

On Gov. Gen. Harrison's arrival there was in the civil service of the Philippine Islands, and had been for a number of years, a continuously changing body of Americans maintained at approximately 2,600. Of these Americans for the eight preceding years approximately 500 each year had voluntarily withdrawn from the service. The number leaving in the past year has been slightly greater, due to necessary retrenchment. For the seven months ending April 30, which included the first seven months of Gov. Gen. Harrison's administration of the Philippine Islands, 497 Americans had left the service. Of this number 302 had resigned voluntarily, 144 had left the service due to reduction of force, 12 had resigned for various reasons at the request of the Governor General, 18 had been dropped for unexplained leave of absence, 4 had died, and 17 had been discharged for various reasons under the civil-service laws.

It should be noted that in 1905 and 1906, when an effort was made at retrenchment, 1,275 Americans left the civil service of the Philippine Islands in two years, so that there has been nothing remarkable in the number of Americans that have left the Philippine civil service for all causes since the arrival of Gov. Gen. Harrison in the Philippines.

Now, as to the number of these leaving the service who are Spanish War veterans and of the unfair treatment which they have subsequently received:

On January 10, 1914, the director of the civil service of the Philippine Islands prepared for the Governor General a list showing the ex-soldiers, ex-sailors, and ex-marines who had been dropped from the Philippine civil service since his arrival on account of reduction of force. This included a total of 22, not half of whom were Spanish War veterans. Of this number 4 have been transferred to the United States civil service in the islands and 6 were transferred to the United States civil service at home. This total of 10 who were transferred to the civil service included every man on the list who applied for a transfer. Other changes have taken place since January 10, but this quite fully illustrates the small number of veterans affected thereby and the subsequent treatment which they had received.

In fact, it is well known to all persons who have been for any length of time in the Philippine civil service that we have the most liberal provisions governing their transfer to the United States civil service. Heretofore this has required three years' service in the Philippine Islands, but in order that no man might be prejudiced, due to the reduction in the American force found necessary in the Philippine Islands, President Wilson has reduced this period to two years in cases of persons who have been deprived of positions in the Philippines by reduction of force.

The facts, further, are that no employees in the Philippines have been discharged by Gov. Harrison except in accordance with law and the civil-service regulations and in the manner customarily followed heretofore in the islands.

This department certainly has no grievance against ex-soldiers petitioning for consideration, but such petitions should be based on facts and not be susceptible of use in a campaign of misrepresentation and falsehood.

I give attention to this particular misrepresentation because I feel so strongly that we have a very difficult duty to perform in the Philippines and that it only can be properly performed in the event public opinion in this country proceeds upon the facts as they are and not upon willful misstatements thereof, which can only serve to misdirect and mislead opinion and judgment.

Mr. KENYON. Mr. President, I want to try and discuss for a little while this bill and review some of the evidence and some of the arguments on both sides. The question of the maladministration, if it be such, in the Philippine Islands at this time does not really go to the discussion and merits of the matter here. I assume that the Governor General found a good many Republicans in office and did what he could to get rid of them in a legal way, just as probably we Republicans will be trying in a couple of years from now to get rid of the Democrats in office in a legal way. So we might as well be perfectly frank about that.

Mr. President, the question whether it was wise to take the Philippine Islands is a question no one can throw much light upon at this time. It is really water under the bridge. I believe nearly all our citizenship think now that it was a great mistake. The question in the present bill and the declaration of the preamble, which, I take it, is the main bone of contention, ought not to be a question between parties. It ought not to be a political question. The right to liberty and the hopes and aspirations of 8,000,000 people ought not to be a political football, to be kicked back and forth when different parties come into power. For my part, I am not going to discuss it in any political way, because I think it has no place in partisan politics.

What are we in the Philippine Islands for, and how did we happen to get there? I believe that on the morning after the battle of Manila, when it was heralded to the world that Dewey had sailed in and destroyed the Spanish fleet in a couple of hours, with plenty of time to spare for breakfast, there were very few of our citizens who really knew where the Philippine Islands are, and we had no policy at all framed in our minds about it. Our country had gone into that war on a holy mission to free human beings. Just a few miles from our border were scenes of brutality and barbarity that the enlightened conscience of the American people would not tolerate. We went into that war to free Cuba, and no nation ever undertook a more splendid mission for humanity than that. In carrying on that work we seemed to stumble into the Philippines, and stumbling into those islands, or brought there by Providence, whichever it might be, we tried to do a great work for those people. President McKinley, with reference to the reasons for going into the islands, said at one time:

> The Philippines are ours not to exploit but to develop, to civilize, to educate, to train in the science of self-government.

I happened to be at a banquet in Chicago when President McKinley had traveled through the West and had rather sensed the opinion of our American people on this subject, and I think at that banquet he gave the first public utterance to his idea that we should keep the Philippines, at least for a certain period, for their development and for their own good. That statement, I remember, was received with great enthusiasm.

Mr. President, we have done that, and what a wonderful work we have done in the Philippine Islands, in sanitation, agriculture, trade, commerce, and schools. We developed better ideals and helped in developing a better character of government. It has brought us a multitude of troublesome questions.

It is difficult to bring one's mind to an absolutely fixed conviction as to what ought to be done under the circumstances that confront us in the Philippine Islands, and it does seem to me that Congress can not have before it a more important question than this. It does not deal so much with property and commercialism as it deals with the rights and the lives and the liberties of struggling human beings, and we have not had any more important question before us since the days of the Civil War.

What is best for them? What is best for us? Is there a moral trusteeship upon us? Have we fulfilled it? Should we say to these people that at a certain time we will give you independence, or should we say anything about it at all?

President McKinley at the time he was called upon to deal with this subject in its inception called from the Federal bench a great jurist and a great citizen. I can well imagine that that jurist did not desire to undertake the work in the Philippine Islands. The climatic conditions were not conducive to happiness. It was an untried field, a difficult one, where failure was apt to result. Yet this great jurist, with a wonderful patriotism

which he has always shown, both in public and private life, gave up his position on the bench, took his life in his hands, and went to the Philippine Islands to do that great work for humanity. When his life story is written his accomplishment there, his work, his devotion to these poor, struggling people, struggling toward the light of freedom, will be recorded as the greatest achievement in the life of Mr. Taft.

In his testimony before the committee he said, with reference to President McKinley inviting him to go out there, that the President said to him with the homely expression, when Mr. Taft was hesitating about whether to accept the responsibility, "We have got the bear by the tail, and we have got to stay and hold it; and I want you to go out and do what you can." Mr. Taft further said:

> The feeling that we ought not to go there, that we ought not to be there, and that we ought to get out as soon as we can, has suggested reasons for it. The first is, or was, that it was unconstitutional for us to be there and conduct a practical government, and that was in the issue in the insular cases known in the colloquial phrase of the day, "Does the Constitution follow the flag or not?" The second reason was that the Philippines were entirely ready for self-government.

I have suggested these different proposition that I want to go into detail a little more about; but before that, Mr. President, the bill seems to have been discussed by some upon the theory that we are granting independence now to the Philippine Islands.

Somewhere in the testimony—I can not turn readily to it—Mr. Taft, I think, said that outside of the preamble he had very little objection to the bill. This bill, outside of the preamble, is merely an attempt to enlarge the powers of self-government in the Philippine Islands.

Now, what does it do? I want to refer to that for just a moment or two. Section 3 of the bill is substantially the same as the organic law of the Philippine Islands. It is similar to our Bill of Rights, except there is no provision as to jury trial, and it has been rather startling to me in my study of the bill and this question that the Filipinos have no jury trial; judges try men and sentence them to be executed. It is true the supreme court may review the entire case, but a man does not have a right to a jury trial.

Then, in the same section, on page 5, there is the position which I assume will attract some attention in the further progress of this discussion. Originally in the bill this provision was inserted:

> Polygamous or plural marriages are forever prohibited.

The committee changed that to this phraseology:

> The contracting of polygamous or plural marriages hereafter is prohibited.

The fact is, Mr. President, that many good people came before our committee and insisted that there should be no change in the polygamous marriages or no prohibition of polygamous marriages in the islands, and their argument seemed to have weight, however unpopular it might be in our own country. The very fact that Congress now in this bill is going to recognize polygamy shows the utter folly and incongruity of our Nation trying to govern a race of people where we are compelled to sanction present polygamy. That is a question which will be up, I assume, for discussion and debate.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. KENYON. I yield.

Mr. NORRIS. If the Senator will pardon me, before he leaves that subject I wish to ask him a question. Do I understand that under the bill as originally drawn the practice of polygamy would be prohibited?

Mr. KENYON. It would.

Mr. NORRIS. After it is passed?

Mr. KENYON. It would.

Mr. NORRIS. As amended now it would not have that effect?

Mr. KENYON. It would not.

Mr. NORRIS. It would only prohibit the contracting of plural marriages in the future?

Mr. KENYON. Let the Senator get this distinction. Under the old bill—I refer to that bill which passed the House and was reported to the Senate by the committee at the last session—the provision was inserted "polygamous or plural marriages are forever prohibited." It was contended by people, and most excellent people, who knew these Filipinos, that that provision should be changed; that it could only be enforced by bloodshed and practical war. So that has been changed now to prohibit polygamous marriages in the future. I want to say to the Senator that families have grown up there with children, and property rights are involved. I do not believe at all in polygamy of any kind, but it seems to me it would be almost impossible to change that situation, and as we expect to give up these islands it may be best to do nothing about it. It is rather abhorrent to think of polygamy existing under our flag.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. KENYON. Gladly.

Mr. CURTIS. The Senator says property rights are involved. I should like to ask him to state to the Senate if he has any information on that subject whatever? It was my pleasure to visit the Philippine Islands a few years ago, and my recollection is that in all the islands where polygamy was practiced there was no ownership of lands. In this connection I want to say that at the proper time I shall offer an amendment to prohibit polygamy in the islands.

Mr. KENYON. Let me answer the Senator's question as well as I can. Property rights among the Moros of course are an illusive proposition. It seems that the leading men claim they own large areas of territory, and while there is no sort of title or anything of that character, they simply say everything which the Government does not own is ours.

Mr. NORRIS rose.

Mr. KENYON. I yield to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. NORRIS. I do not know that I have a further question. I think probably the Senator has made it plain. It seems to me that if the committee thought it would be difficult to legislate about the situation they could have found a precedent in our own country when we legislated in regard to polygamy in the Territories, particularly in Utah. It is almost shocking to an American that we should pass a law which would permit polygamy, at least during the present generation.

Mr. KENYON. This proposed law does not permit polygamy. It simply says nothing about present polygamy, but proposes to prohibit polygamy in the future.

Mr. NORRIS. Is not that the effect of it?

Mr. KENYON. The effect of it is simply not to disturb existing conditions.

Mr. NORRIS. If a man had four or five wives in the Philippine Islands, the polygamous nature would be continuous.

Mr. KENYON. If he was courageous enough to undertake the enterprise.

Mr. NORRIS. There are a good many of them, and it requires courage. They have undertaken it, and the committee did not have courage enough to go up against it.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from California?

Mr. KENYON. I yield.

Mr. WORKS. I should like to ask the Senator from Iowa to what extent polygamy exists in the islands at the present time.

Mr. KENYON. Only, as I understand it, among the Moros. The Moros comprise about 300,000 people of a total population of some 8,000,000.

Mr. WORKS. Of course, if we expect to maintain our government over the islands permanently, I would have no hesitation about insisting upon the abolition of polygamous marriages or the practice of polygamy; but if we are to turn the islands over to the Filipinos themselves in a short time, as I hope we may, it may be wiser to let that institution alone.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. KENYON. I do.

Mr. BORAH. It is pretty certain, if we are to judge the Filipinos by the rest of the human race, if we do turn the islands over to the Filipinos within any reasonable length of time, until the habits, customs, and traditions shall have been uprooted and educated out of them, they will go back to these practices, and it is useless to deal with them. Indeed, if we propose to turn the islands over in any reasonable length of time, we had just as well ignore those traditions and habits as to try to correct them in the course of 5 or 10 or 15 years. Those habits and those traditions and those characteristics are not eliminated and taken out of the character of a people in a decade.

Mr. KENYON. The Senator from Idaho, I assume, understands that polygamy does not exist throughout all the islands. It is only among the Moros.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. May I ask the Senator a question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. KENYON. I do.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. The Senator has evidently given very careful consideration to the subject, and he may give me information upon the point I have in my mind. The English Government, I understand, deals with some people who practice

polygamy. Can the Senator tell us in what manner the English Government has dealt with that question? Has it attempted in any way to get rid of it?

Mr. BORAH. It has dealt with it by simply ignoring its existence.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. They have recognized that it was useless for them to interfere with a custom of that character that had existed for many centuries.

Mr. BORAH. In dealing with the people of India many of the customs and habits and characteristics of the Indian people are in contravention of and contradistinguished from the English civilization, and in so far as they are so they have practically left them where they found them. They have not undertaken to reform those conditions at all.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. If they had, it would have meant serious trouble, perhaps worse than the evil itself.

Mr. KENYON. Exactly, and that is the principle the committee adopted.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. KENYON. I do.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. If the Senator will allow me another question, the people who practice polygamy are Mohammedans, I understand.

Mr. KENYON. They are Mohammedans.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. And a warlike people?

Mr. KENYON. I think so.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. They are inclined to be rather tenacious of their customs and practices, are they not?

Mr. KENYON. That is true.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. What does the Senator think would be the result if we should attempt to get rid of that situation down there?

Mr. KENYON. By abolishing polygamy?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Yes.

Mr. KENYON. There could be only one result. There is no question about it. It would be bloodshed and strife and revolt.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. That means the loss of a great many American lives before we get through?

Mr. KENYON. Of course it does.

Mr. NORRIS. I should like to ask a question right along that line.

Mr. SHAFROTH. The Senator from Utah asked the very question I was going to put to the Senator.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Iowa yield, and to whom?

Mr. KENYON. I yield first to the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. VARDAMAN].

Mr. VARDAMAN. I wish to ask the Senator if he can state the percentage of population of the Philippine Islands that engage in this polygamous custom?

Mr. KENYON. In giving the figures which I do I do not mean to say that all these people are engaged in polygamous practices. I said there were about 300,000 population of Moros. It is the leaders among the Moros who have the most wives. That is considered a great distinction, and possibly there are not enough to go around to the same extent that the leading citizens have them. So others have fewer wives.

Mr. VARDAMAN. The people who indulge in these practices now number 300,000?

Mr. KENYON. All I can say is that the Moro population is something like 300,000 and polygamy is practiced among them. They are Mohammedans, and under the Mohammedan religion they are entitled to a certain number of wives.

Mr. SHAFROTH. If the Senator will allow me, I will say that the total number of what are classed as the uncivilized population of the Philippines is 647,740.

Mr. KENYON. My figures were about that.

Mr. SHAFROTH. The Moros constitute about two-thirds of those, and they have the Mohammedan religion and consequently adhere to their institutions.

Mr. KENYON. I thank the Senator.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President——

Mr. KENYON. I yield to the Senator from Montana.

Mr. WALSH. Before the Senator passes I should like a little more definite information. Can the Senator tell us whether any of the members of either branch of the legislature at this time are polygamous?

Mr. KENYON. My understanding is that they are not.

Mr. WALSH. Does the Senator feel that there is any great degree of risk in reposing in the Philippine Legislature the matter of polygamy in the islands?

Mr. KENYON. I do not.

Mr. WALSH. Then, in view of this information, I should like to inquire of the Senator from Idaho if we are to understand that he will resist the granting of independence to the Filipinos until this practice is exterminated.

Mr. BORAH. I do not know whether or not I shall be on earth at that time. [Laughter.]

Mr. KENYON. We hope the Senator will be.

Mr. BORAH. If I should remain here, or if I should live the length of time allotted to Moses, I might have an opportunity to pass upon that question, but I do not anticipate that I should have such opportunity prior to that. I do say, however, it is perfectly futile to interfere with the customs, habits, and religion of these people—ingrained into their very fiber—in the hopes of effecting any permanent results for years and years—even decades. If we are going to stay there five or ten years only, we are flying in the face of all history to suppose that we can permanently eradicate these customs which are a part of their life and their faith. They would return to them before our ships of final departure were behind the waves.

Mr. KENYON. The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS] rose.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. KENYON. I yield.

Mr. NORRIS. The Senator has stated that an attempt on our part absolutely to prohibit polygamy would result in much bloodshed. I want to ask the Senator, if he thinks that is true, why, although perhaps to a smaller extent, the passage of the bill as the committee has reported it would not result in bloodshed? In other words, would not the people who have not contracted polygamous marriages and desire the right to do so be just as much inclined to go to war if they were prohibited from what they conceive to be their right as the polygamous portion of the country would be to continue that practice?

Mr. KENYON. Unquestionably. It is going to make trouble; it is going to be a hard provision to enforce. There was much argument and evidence in favor of ignoring the question absolutely.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. KENYON. I do.

Mr. BORAH. I understood the Senator from Iowa to say, in answer to the question of the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH], that he felt no hesitancy in leaving this question of polygamy to the legislature.

Mr. KENYON. Possibly that inference might be drawn. The Governor General appoints the members of the senate from the non-Christian tribes; so I feel there would not be any particular danger of representatives sitting in the Philippine Legislature who were polygamists.

Mr. BORAH. What I mean is this: As I inferred, the Senator's statement was to the effect that undoubtedly it would be perfectly safe to trust the Philippine Legislature with the responsibility of eliminating polygamy in the Philippines.

Mr. KENYON. I would not want to take that position. I am not worried over it, however, either one way or the other. The Philippine Assembly did pass an act prohibiting polygamy.

Mr. BORAH. After reading of the sensitive regard of the Filipino people for slavery I have not any very great assurance that it would deal drastically with polygamy.

Mr. KENYON. Does the Senator mean by that that slavery exists in the Philippines?

Mr. BORAH. Yes; I have no doubt about it.

Mr. KENYON. Is there not a law prohibiting slavery?

Mr. BORAH. Yes.

Mr. KENYON. But slavery still exists?

Mr. BORAH. It still exists.

Mr. KENYON. Well, we have laws prohibiting murder, of course, but murders still go on.

Mr. BORAH. Yes; but slavery exists in the Philippines through the connivance of those whose duty it is to enforce the law.

Mr. KENYON. It exists, if at all, through a system of peonage, which grew to very large proportions in this country, to such an extent that the question has gone through the courts to the Supreme Court of the United States. I understand the only slavery in the Philippines is along the same lines. Of course it is bad enough, but we have the same thing in our country.

Mr. BORAH. Peonage is bad enough, but there is other slavery in the Philippines aside from peonage.

Mr. COLT. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from Rhode Island?

Mr. KENYON. I do.

Mr. COLT. Will the Senator from Iowa enlighten me with respect to polygamy? What has been the policy of the Government during the past 15 years?

Mr. KENYON. To let it alone; to pay no attention to it.

Mr. COLT. Then, this is a change?

Mr. KENYON. It is a change. I am certain the organic act says nothing about polygamy. The Senator has the bill before him, I think, and he can refresh his memory as to that.

Another change that has been made is to strike out—

That the rule of taxation in said islands shall be uniform.

Another change is as to the indebtedness of the Philippine government. Under this bill that government is permitted to incur an indebtedness of $17,000,000. Under the organic act, I think, the indebtedness was $5,000,000; then it was increased by subsequent acts of Congress. In any event, the indebtedness for the friar lands is something like $7,000,000, and the other indebtedness is about $5,000,000, so that the indebtedness now is something like $12,000,000. This proposes to increase the power to go in debt to the amount of $17,000,000.

Some of the qualifications for elector are changed. One of the qualifications now is the ownership of property; that still remains. Personally, I do not like a property qualification for voting. Then, those who have heretofore exercised the right of suffrage are given the right to vote. We have changed the bill in that respect. Instead of enumerating all the officials and provincial governors under the very difficult names that were inserted in the other bill, this bill simply covers the matter by the statement "those who under existing law are legal voters and have exercised the right of suffrage." Then, the privilege of suffrage has also been given to such as the Philippine Legislature may prescribe. That is a new provision.

There is no veto by the Governor General under the present plan. The commission is practically the senate. They, of course, can veto legislation by the house. This bill provides for a veto by the Governor, and if the bill is then passed over the Governor's veto it shall go to the President of the United States, unless the Governor may in meantime have changed his mind, and he is given the opportunity to then sign the bill, so that it need not be sent to the President. There are certain laws, however, that must receive the approval of the President of the United States—immigration laws, tariff laws, and others that I do not call to mind at this time.

Another very important change proposed in this bill in the interest of an enlarged self-government is the election of Resident Commissioners to the United States by the people. The commissioners are now elected by the legislature. It was thought that their election by the people would help to develop a national spirit and help in the experiment of self-government. That is a very important change.

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. KENYON. I do.

Mr. GRONNA. The Senator from Iowa has been interrupted so much——

Mr. KENYON. I am very glad to be interrupted——

Mr. GRONNA. That I hesitate to again interrupt him. I desire to say, however, that I have had pending before the Committee on the Philippines an amendment providing for prohibition in the islands. I will admit that I did not appear before the committee and press the amendment. The reason I did not do so was that I did not think the bill would be reported to the Senate so soon. I want to ask the Senator from Iowa whether or not my amendment was considered by the committee?

Mr. KENYON. I do not remember. I shall have to carom that inquiry over to the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK].

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I think, Mr. President, that the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. GRONNA] introduced his amendment at the last session and that it was at that time considered by the committee; but at the brief meeting of the committee, which was held after the assembling of Congress at this session, the Senate bill as it had been perfected at that time and only such amendments as were suggested by the War Department were considered; so I think the Senator's amendment has not been considered since the last session.

Mr. KENYON. The amendment was given no consideration whatever?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. No; but it had been considered at the other session.

Mr. KENYON. I wish the Senator from North Dakota would offer his amendment to the bill.

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. President, I will say to the Senator that I intend to offer the amendment on the floor of the Senate; but, of course, it will not be in order to do so until the committee amendments shall have been disposed of. My amendment, immediately following the provision for the elimination of polygamy provides:

That no intoxicating drink or drug shall be manufactured for sale or gift, imported for sale or gift, or sold or offered for sale or gift for use as a beverage.

If the Senator from Iowa will pardon me for just a moment further, I desire to say that we could pass no law that would be more beneficial to the Filipino people than the very provision which I have suggested.

Mr. KENYON. I thoroughly agree with the Senator, and I shall be very glad to vote for his amendment.

It is a curious thing, Mr. President, that in the islands they now have a prohibitory law for the non-Christian tribes; and the only way a man can get a drink over there is by becoming a Christian.

Mr. CLAPP. Or professing to be one.

Mr. KENYON. It is also true, as I understand, that with our great civilization, which we have taken to the Philippine Islands, we also took the whisky business with us. They had not had it until they received the blessings of our civilization. They made a beverage which they called vino, which they themselves did not drink. It was made of pretty nearly everything, including tobacco juice or tobacco stubs, put into some kind of sirup. As I have said, they did not drink it themselves, but they sold it to foreigners at 5 cents a glass.

Mr. GRONNA. Mr President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. KENYON. I do.

Mr. GRONNA. The statement of the Senator from Iowa has suggested to me that it would be very wise for this Congress to provide for prohibition in the islands before the matter goes to the Philippine people, because, as I have understood the Senators who have argued in favor of the bill, it is Christians who are supposed to run the affairs of government in the islands and not the uncivilized tribes.

Mr. KENYON. The Christians have adopted a prohibitory law for the non-Christians and left themselves perfectly free.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. KENYON. I do.

Mr. SHERMAN. I wish to inquire if I correctly understood the Senator from Iowa that prohibition applies only to the non-Christian side?

Mr. KENYON. The Senator is correct.

Mr. SHERMAN. I want, further, to inquire if the non-Christian tribes are not in the main Mohammedans?

Mr. KENYON. In the main they are.

Mr. SHERMAN. Is the Senator from Iowa familiar with the Koran?

Mr. KENYON. Not particularly. I do not read it diligently every day. [Laughter.]

Mr. SHERMAN. I will ask if the Mohammedan bible does not require all of those who follow its teachings to become total abstainers? Does not the Koran prohibit the use of alcoholic stimulants of any kind?

Mr. KENYON. The Senator from Illinois has a great advantage over the rest of us if he is familiar with the teachings of the Koran.

Mr. SHERMAN. I have read it through, I will state, though I do not claim to be an expert on the Mohammedan faith; but that is found in it. It is a prohibition document.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. KENYON. I do.

Mr. NORRIS. As I understand, then, the regulation, it seems to me, must be taken as an intention on the part of those who want to spread the Christian religion to offer some inducements to the Mohammedans to give up their religion and become civilized. [Laughter.]

Mr. KENYON. I refer that to the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON].

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, it is evident from this discussion that as to the Mohammedans of the Philippine Islands—and they are confined principally to the island of Mindanao, to the Jolo group, and to an island to the northwest of there, Palawan—they are quite content to be prohibitionists provided

that they can be polygamists. The two go hand in hand. The question arises, if we extend prohibition to the remainder of the islands, whether the rest of the creed and doctrine of the Mohammedans will not also go with it.

Mr. KENYON. I submit to the very wise experience of the Senator from Minnesota.

The bill provides that the supreme court of the islands shall be appointed by the President, while the judges of the courts of first instance are to be appointed by the Governor General. Section 30 contains a provision which I think should receive some attention by the lawyers of the Senate. It provides:

That the Supreme Court of the United States shall have jurisdiction to review, revise, reverse, modify, or affirm the final judgments and decrees of the supreme court of the Philippine Islands in all actions, cases, causes, and proceedings now pending therein or hereafter determined thereby in which the Constitution or any statute, treaty, title, right, or privilege of the United States is involved.

I want to submit for further consideration whether or not that does not mean "when title, right, or privilege under the Constitution of the United States is involved"—I do not understand just what privilege of the United States could be involved—and whether or not by this section the Constitution of the United States is an any way made applicable to the Philippine Islands. The Supreme Court of the United States has said that the Constitution does not follow the flag into the Philippine Islands. I merely suggest that for further consideration.

The greatest change, of course, is the elective senate. Twelve senatorial districts are established, in 11 of which senators will be elected by the people, 2 senators in each district, for periods of four years each. In the other district the senators will be appointed by the Governor General.

I may have omitted some of the changes in this bill, but, in the main, that is about all that this bill does. It is that much of an enlargement of the powers of self-government. This bill does not grant any independence to the Filipino. Few people, I think, can have any fault with the enumerated changes or with this enlargement of the powers of the Philippine people; so that the question about which there will be controversy, about which there is controversy, about which there should be thought and study and meditation, is the preamble, and I wish to discuss that a little in the light of the record.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to his colleague?

Mr. KENYON. I do.

Mr. CUMMINS. Before my colleague passes to the preamble I want his view with regard to the meaning of section 10. That section provides:

SEC. 10. That, while this act provides that the Philippine government shall have the authority to enact a tariff law, the trade relations between the islands and the United States shall continue to be governed exclusively by laws of the Congress of the United States.

Just what is the scope of the phrase "trade relations," and why is the Philippine Legislature denied the right to legislate in any way upon that subject?

Mr. KENYON. The legislature is not denied the right, as I understand, to legislate on that subject. Tariff acts may be passed by the legislature, but they must be approved by the President; and in that way trade relations will be governed exclusively by the laws of the United States. That is the only way I can justify what appears to be an inconsistency.

Mr. CUMMINS. If that is the purpose of the committee, it seems to me it has not accomplished it in the language used.

Mr. KENYON. We took that provision, I will say to the Senator, just as it came from the House. There has been no change made by the committee of the Senate, and I think it is the same as the provision in the organic act.

Mr. CUMMINS. I am in very grave doubt with regard to the meaning of the phrase "trade relations." I think that is a much broader term than the word "tariff." It may involve a great many things that would not be within a tariff law, as we generally understand such a statute.

Mr. KENYON. Certainly; it might involve questions before the Trade Commission.

Mr. CUMMINS. But this section absolutely withdraws the trade relations of the United States and the Philippine Islands from the jurisdiction of the Philippine Legislature?

Mr. KENYON. Except——

Mr. CUMMINS. No—just a moment—and it further provides that the action of the Philippine Legislature concerning a tariff law affecting other nations than the United States shall be submitted to the President for his approval. That is the way I would interpret this section. I have been curious to know why the Philippine Legislature in this educational process of learning to govern the islands in the interest of their own people is denied the right even to initiate legislation concerning trade relations with the United States.

Mr. KENYON. I can not answer the Senator, unless it be that it is one of those instances of the legislation preserving unquestioned the sovereignty of the United States and taking all questions of trade relations between the islands and the United States away from the Filipinos, except as to the enactment of a tariff law. The reasons for it I do not know. I have never heard any discussion on that point.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. KENYON. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. NELSON. Does not the provision in the section referred to by the senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS] amount to this, that the Philippine Legislature can enact tariff laws affecting all countries except ours; but in respect to products coming to our country from the Philippine Islands and products going to the Philippine Islands from our country the Government of the United States is paramount; in other words, the Philippine Legislature can legislate on the tariff in respect to other countries, but in respect to our country they are disqualified, that being left to Congress? I think that is the purpose of the provision.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, that is the way I understand it, provided the term "trade relations" is the equivalent of the phrase "a tariff law." I think it somewhat broader, really; I think it would include other things than the mere imposition of duties on imports into the Philippine Islands from the United States.

Mr. KENYON. The Senator has no question that it is a broader term, has he?

Mr. CUMMINS. No; I have not. I think it is a broader term. I assume that we intended to preclude the Philippine Legislature from doing anything that would destroy or impair the business that the United States wanted to carry on with the islands. I think we are a little selfish about that.

If we are going to educate them and teach them to maintain themselves, at some time or other they will have to know how to frame a tariff law that will be applicable to the United States as well as to other countries; but, in any event, the exclusion of power ought to be limited to a tariff act, and ought not to embrace everything that would fall within the term "trade relations"; for, mark you, we still retain the right on the part of the President to veto any such legislation, and that ought to be, as it seems to me, a sufficient safeguard for the United States in ordinary times.

Mr. KENYON. Mr. President, I think the suggestion of the Senator is a valuable one. It illustrates the advantage that comes from taking up a bill and discussing it on the floor of the Senate. Committees can not be expected to think of everything in connection with a bill, and I hope the Senator will formulate some language to cover his suggestions. I do not believe that the control of the entire trade relations of the Philippine Islands with other nations ought to be taken away from them. They need to have exercise along that line of governmental activity just as much as any other, and there is an absolute safeguard as to any of their legislation by the veto of the President.

Mr. President, I want to discuss from the record the question of what is best for them, and then I want to discuss also the question of what is best for us. In discussing what is best for them the proposition resolves itself into two parts: First, are they ready for self-government from our viewpoint, and, second, are they ready for self-government from their viewpoint? If they are now ready for self-government from their viewpoint or from our viewpoint, what is our duty; and, if they are not ready, what is our duty as to saying what we will do when they are ready for self-government? We ought to be perfectly frank with these people. If we do not intend that they shall ever have independence, which they do cherish, we ought to say so and strike from the preamble any reference to that subject. Now, after a bill has passed the House with a preamble guaranteeing them independence when they shall have stable government, and after that bill was reported favorably from the committee at the last session of the Senate, it seems to me to strike out that now would be virtually to say to those people, "You shall never have independence." Of course, from our viewpoint as to what is necessary in a race or a people or a country to govern themselves, viewing it from our high standards of government, I do not think there is anybody who will contend that the Filipinos are ready now for self-government.

President Wilson has been quoted here a good deal, and I hesitate to quote him further, but I think I will do so, not as against his policy, which seems to be the usual course of procedure, and in that respect the quotation I am about to make will have the

charm of novelty. We can not confer self-government upon a people. It is not a matter of handing it to somebody; it is a matter of growth and development and national character. The President expressed that thought in his Constitutional Government when he said:

> Self-government is not a mere form of institutions, to be had when desired * * *; it is a form of character. It follows upon the long discipline which gives the people self-possession, self-mastery; the habit of order and business, and common counsel, and reverence for law, which alone follow when they themselves become the makers of law.

Then he goes ahead and discusses the Philippine question. He says:

> We can not give them self-government. Self-government is not a thing that can be given to any people, because it is a form of character, and not a form of constitution. We, of all people in the world—

I ask permission, Mr. President, to insert as a part of my remarks this quotation. I am not going to read the whole of it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, that course will be pursued.

The matter referred to is as follows:

> Self-government is not a mere form of institutions, to be had when desired, if only proper pains be taken; it is a form of character. It follows upon the long discipline which gives the people self-possession, self-mastery; the habit of order and business and common counsel, and reverence for law which alone follow when they themselves become the makers of law; the steadiness, the self-control of political maturity—and these things can not be had without long discipline.
>
> The distinction is of vital concern to us in respect to practical choices of policy which we must make, and make very soon. We have dependencies to deal with, and must deal with them in the true spirit of our own institutions. We can give the Filipinos constitutional government, a government which they may count upon to be just—a government based upon some clear and equitable understanding, intended for their good and not for our aggrandizement—but we must ourselves for the present supply that government. It would, it is true, be an unprecedented operation, reversing the process of Runnymede, but America has before this shown the world enlightened policies of politics that were without precedence. It would have been within the choice of King John to summon his barons to Runnymede of his own initiative and enter into a constitutional understanding with them, and it is within our choice to do a similar thing, at once and wise and generous in the government of the Philippine Islands.
>
> But we can not give them self-government. Self-government is not a thing that can be given to any people, because it is a form of character and not a form of constitution. No people can be given the self-control of maturity. Only the long apprenticeship of competence can secure them the precious possession—a thing no more to be bought than given. They can not be presented with the character of a community; but it can be confidently hoped that they will become a community under the wholesome operation of just laws and a sympathetic administration; that they will, after a while, understand and master themselves, if in the meantime they are understood and served in good conscience by those set over them in authority.
>
> We, of all people in the world, should know these fundamental things and should act upon them, if only to illustrate the mastery in politics which belongs to us of hereditary right. To ignore them would be not only to fail and fail miserably but to fail ridiculously, and to belie ourselves. Having ourselves gained self-government by a definite process which can have no substitute, let us put the peoples dependent upon us in the right way to gain it also.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. KENYON. I do.

Mr. BORAH. As I understand, the Senator is reading from the President?

Mr. KENYON. Yes; "Constitutional Government," by President Wilson.

Mr. BORAH. I presume that no one would take issue upon the very plain statement of political philosophy which is there contained.

Mr. KENYON. That would be surprising.

Mr. BORAH. We can not hand self-government to these people; but the question here is, Can you hand it to them in 10 years? Can you hand it to them in 20 years?

Mr. KENYON. You never can hand it to them.

Mr. BORAH. I agree with you. Now, are we going to stay there until they can acquire the capacity for self-government—until those people may know what their rights are and understand them; not a few of them, say 2 per cent of the upper class, but the masses of the people—until they know their rights and can protect them? Are we going to stay there that length of time, or when do we expect them to acquire that capacity?

Why not get out of the Philippines now, leave the Philippines and give them their independence, and let them shape their own destiny, or else say to them, "There is no need of talking independence to you, because no people in the history of the world have ever acquired the capacity of self-government inside of centuries"?

Mr. KENYON. Everybody in voting on this bill will have to make up his individual mind on the question which the Senator from Idaho advances.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. KENYON. In just a minute. He can solve it on the question of what is best for them from their viewpoint or best for them from our viewpoint.

I now yield to the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. VARDAMAN. The Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] suggested to the Senator from Iowa, in his question, whether we should hold those islands until the people, the majority, the masses, become fitted for self-government—not simply the "upper crust," as the saying goes. I want to suggest, just in this connection, Mr. President, that you will never know, it is impossible to know, how many of the people in the Philippine Islands are capable of self-government until they are given an opportunity to test that capacity. There is no human intellect outside of the islands or in the islands that can measure a man's capacity until that man has had an opportunity to demonstrate it by putting it into operation.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Iowa further yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. KENYON. I do.

Mr. BORAH. I wish to ask the Senator from Mississippi a question. Does the Senator from Mississippi believe that we are under any obligation to enter upon the experiment of trying to teach these people self-government or endow them with the capacity for self-government?

Mr. VARDAMAN. Mr. President, I will say that I do not believe the American flag was planted in the Philippine Islands for the purpose of helping the Filipinos. I do not think we have remained there a single day for the purpose of helping the Filipinos. I have never believed there was the slightest element of altruism in our policy toward them. I think we made a mistake when we went there; and, having made a mistake, I think we have committed an error every day we have failed to correct that mistake. I do not believe you can teach a people self-government. I think they are capable of governing themselves as their interests demand.

I do not believe that there ever was a man good enough to govern another man without that man's consent, and I believe that these people ought to be given the right to work out their own salvation, with all the moral influence that the civilized world can bring to bear upon them to help them in the evolution of their own government.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President——

Mr. KENYON. I yield to the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. BORAH. I do not want to bring any politics into this discussion, and I do not suggest this from a party standpoint. I suggest it for the purpose of getting at, if I may say so, some definite conclusion as to what we ought to do. The objection which I have——

Mr. VARDAMAN. I will answer the Senator, if I did not answer his question as he desires.

Mr. BORAH. No; I am not complaining that the Senator did not answer my question.

Mr. VARDAMAN. I agree to the suggestion which the Senator made a moment ago, that we ought to get out of there just as soon as we can, just as soon as we can get the carpetbags packed, and our patriotic carpetbaggers at home, and let the Filipinos have their own government. I am willing to help them establish their government, but I think they should be permitted to have the chief voice in prescribing the form and determining the policy. They alone can definitely know just the character of government they are capable of permanently maintaining.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, why does not the party that is in power, having the capacity to put through here any measure that it desires to put through, give us, then, a program here which is in accord with the pledges and the platform which that party has made and let us vote on the proposition whether we will go out as soon as we can arrange to get out and actually transfer the powers of government? Let us have that proposition before us. The objection to the preamble upon my part is that while we profess to be able to teach these people self-government, while we make efforts in this bill to extend the powers of government and to widen the range of activity for them for the purpose of giving them and endowing them with the capacity for self-government, we are constantly saying here that we know that in the end that is to prove a failure. It would appear that we really believe we ought to get out, but we have not the courage to say so. Now, let us have this Democratic platform which we had in 1900 as a preamble.

Mr. KENYON. I rather dislike to have my remarks injured by the Democratic platform, but go ahead.

Mr. BORAH. Here it is:

The Filipinos can not be citizens without endangering our civilization; they can not be subjects without imperiling our form of government—

If that is true, there is only one course open for us here.

Mr. KENYON. That is the platform of what year?

Mr. BORAH. 1900. That was 15 years ago.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. That is outlawed.

Mr. KENYON. Does the Senator claim that the planks of the Democratic platform are binding?

Mr. BORAH. This is not the Baltimore platform.

And as we are not willing to surrender our civilization nor to convert the Republic into an empire we favor an immediate declaration of the Nation's purpose to give the Filipinos, first, a stable form of government; second, independence; and, third, protection from outside interference, such as has been given for nearly a century to the Republics of Central and South America.

Mr. POINDEXTER. That means, I suppose——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. KENYON. Does the Senator desire to discuss the Democratic platform?

Mr. POINDEXTER. No; I want to discuss the Monroe doctrine.

Mr. KENYON. Well, we are violating the Monroe doctrine every day we stay in the Philippines.

Mr. POINDEXTER. I just wanted to ask the Senator from Idaho if that meant the extension of the Monroe doctrine to Asia?

Mr. BORAH. In view of the fact that we are substituting for the Monroe doctrine in Central and South America the Pan American proposition, which I conceive to be something quite different, I see no reason why we might not remove it to some other point, if it seems wise to do so. Upon that I do not now pass.

Mr. KENYON. The discussion of the Democratic planks on this subject does not add very much enlightenment, because it is generally understood that the planks of the platform are not to be kept, but are merely to "get in" on. But I can not see how anybody, in view of this record, can say that the Filipinos at this time, right now, are ready for self-government, from any viewpoint of ours; and I want to quote some of the record.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator permit me to ask him a question on this subject?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. KENYON. I do.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I do not want to engage in a debate with the Senator from Idaho or with the Senator from Mississippi, but only to ask the Senator from Iowa a question.

The language of this preamble is, after the introductory part of it—

And enjoy all the privileges of complete independence, which it is the purpose of the United States to grant when, in the judgment of the United States, it will be to the permanent interest of the people of the Philippine Islands.

Under that provision, assuming that it is binding upon anybody—which I think is a pretty violent assumption—what official body of the United States is to determine when it is to the permanent interest of the people of the Philippine Islands to have independence? Congress, I suppose.

Mr. KENYON. No other body could.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Nobody else. Therefore at some time in the future we can imagine that the question will be presented to Congress whether or not, under the language of this preamble, it is to the permanent interest of the people of the Philippine Islands that they should have complete independence. Now, suppose at that time the people of the Philippine Islands are very positive that the time has come when it is to their permanent interest to have independence, but that Congress disagrees with them—does not the Senator believe that that will bring about an exceedingly mischievous situation, where the people of those islands are claiming that the conditions of this preamble have been met and Congress is denying it?

Mr. KENYON. Undoubtedly.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. We will be charged by those people, undoubtedly, with a breach of faith.

Mr. KENYON. We have been already.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Yes; but we will be charged with having specifically broken our word to them. Now, of course, it always rests with Congress to grant independence to these islands, whether it makes any conditional promise to them in advance or not. In other words, this preamble does not in any manner extend the powers of Congress.

Mr. KENYON. Not at all.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. And it does not practically bind Congress to do anything.

Mr. KENYON. Only as the moral obligation would exist by virtue of this preamble; that is all.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Well, I know; but, after all, the expression "to the permanent interest of the people of the Philippine Islands" is so flexible that when any Member of Congress concludes for any reason that he does not want the Philippine Islands to have independence it is a very simple thing to take refuge behind the flexibility of that language.

Mr. KENYON. I have not any doubt that the agitation for independence will commence within a year; and I want to suggest this to the Senator, too, as another objection to that preamble: We are discussing it merely to get the best thought we can on it.

There might come a time when the people of the Philippine Islands will be fitted for the experiment of self-government. Let us say that that comes along in two or three years, and while we do not believe they have reached such a degree of proficiency that they can carry on such a government as we think they ought to, yet they are reasonably fitted to try the experiment. Then the query arises: "Is it for the permanent interest of the people of the Philippine Islands to permit them to do that?"

My colleague [Mr. CUMMINS] raised the point the other day that if that question should arise, while believing that it might be right and fit and proper to let them try the experiment, yet, as an honest man, he would not believe that it was for their permanent interest, and therefore could not vote for it. So that the language of the preamble is subject to a great many complications that are troublesome.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I understood the Senator to say a moment ago that he was in favor of letting the preamble remain in the bill.

Mr. KENYON. I am on this committee, and am in favor of a preamble that shall say to the Filipinos exactly what we intend to do. As this was originally drawn, it stated that it was our purpose to grant independence—

When, in the judgment of the United States, the people of the Philippine Islands shall have shown themselves to be fitted therefor.

That is just what we intended to do; but that question came up in the Philippine Islands this summer, and was the occasion of a great deal of discussion and irritation, and Gen. McIntyre and others who have been there thought it was wise to make this change. I think this is the language that was employed by the President, if not in his first message, in some message to the Filipinos.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. If the Senator from Iowa will permit me to say so, I am one of those who have always regretted the necessity for our taking over the Philippines. I do not agree with what the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. VARDAMAN] said a moment ago—although I agree with him about a great many things—that there was no altruism in what we did.

Mr. KENYON. I do not, either.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I think what the Senator from Mississippi said implied that we were there simply to exploit these islands, and that we were not there for the benefit of the people. I think there never has been in the history of the world an example of such pure and magnificent altruism as was shown by the Government of the United States, in the first place, in engaging in the war with Spain at all. It was not to bring about any benefit to us that we did it. We saw Cuba struggling, as we all know she was struggling, for liberty, and we engaged in the war with Spain for the purpose of liberating that people. It was the purest altruism.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Mr. President——

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Just a moment, if the Senator will permit me. As a part of that war it was an absolute military necessity that we should go to the Philippine Islands. There was a Spanish fleet in Manila Bay that it was necessary we should capture or destroy, because as long as it remained there it was a menace to us. So we went there, and we captured and destroyed the Spanish fleet. The moment we did that those people were without any government at all, and we were obliged to take the place of the government that we had destroyed.

We have been there now for many years. We have built up a magnificent school system. We have built roads through the islands. We have generously spent our money, and we have received nothing in return for it. We have not exploited the islands. We have been there for the benefit of those people; and I venture to say that there never has been in the history of the world an attempt at colonial government which has resulted in so much benefit for the native people as that experiment of ours with the Philippine Islands.

Mr. KENYON. I thoroughly agree with the Senator.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for just a moment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. KENYON. I do.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Mr. President, I believe that it was the duty of the United States to stop the wholesale butchery in the island of Cuba; I was in favor of that war, and, if I may be pardoned a personal reference, I supported my faith with my works. It was all right to destroy the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay. It was all right to establish a government for the Filipinos and not leave them at the mercy of the mob after we had driven Spain from the Philippine Islands. To that point I have no word of criticism. There was altruism in dealing with Cuba. We did not keep Cuba. Why, then, should not the people of the Philippines be given their independence? Why not permit them to have their own government, just as we declined to take from the people of Cuba their right to govern themselves?

All this talk about qualifying the Filipino or any other mongrel race for the duties of citizenship, for self-government, as the American white man understands that term, is a thing that could not be done in a hundred thousand years, because it is not in the strain of blood to do it. That race of people have never shown any capacity for self-government—that is, self-government as it is practiced in the United States. I repeat—I may be wrong—that I do not think we have remained in the Philippines a day for the especial benefit of the Filipino, and the Filipino does not think we are there for his good, either. We are giving them a system which they probably do not want. I apprehend they will have trouble understanding the genius of any government we may make for them. It is their country, and they have the God-given right to control that country for their own good and for their own betterment; or probably to their own detriment, from our standpoint.

Mr. KENYON. Mr. President, I believe our work in the Philippines has justified what President McKinley said—that we were there to educate and to train them in the science of self-government, and, as the Senator from Utah [Mr. SUTHERLAND] has said, it is the most magnificent work of altruism that the world has ever known.

I want to refer now to some of the evidence on this question of our viewpoint. We had before us testimony as to head-hunters, the kind of marriages and divorces they have, and so on; and some of that was rather interesting. Col. Young, of the Army, was before us, and he was asked if they had head-hunters down there among the Moros. He said, "Yes." He said:

If you had a bad man and you were looking for him, you would get a head-hunter and let him go out and get him for you.

He said:

I had a bad man to get. I had to have him. I had been chasing him a long time. They sent me a couple of men whom they said could get him, but it would take a little time. After a time they came back and said that they had him. The leader came in and said he would bring him in. When he brought him in I told him to put the body in a shed that I had off my office so as not to attract any more attention than necessary. When I came to look at it I could not find the body. The hunter said he had him in a sack. I went and got the sack and turned it upside down, and two heads rolled out. I asked him why he did that. He said it was too heavy to carry, and that was the easiest way to get him.

That was two years and a half ago. He brought in the additional head, he said, for good measure.

He speaks of this "leading citizen," who came into the little town where he was and killed a Chinaman; walked into the house and cut him all to pieces. There are instances of that kind which do not tend to show a very exalted degree of civilization among the Moros.

Other parts of this evidence are interesting, too, Mr. President. I am arguing this question now from our viewpoint, as to whether they are fitted for self-government. That is not controlling with me, however. Col. Young related instances of Filipino men and women carried off by Moros, and then Moros carrying off other Moro women, and said that when the parents objected they brought the parties in before him and he divorced them. They had no divorce laws in the Philippines, but the business that Col. Young did out there in the divorce line would put to shame Reno, Nev.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. KENYON. I do.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. The Senator is likely to be misunderstood if he includes all of the Philippine Islands in this description.

Mr. KENYON. No; I stated that this was among the Moros.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. It is confined to the non-Christian tribes, occupying a small area.

Mr. KENYON. Entirely.

Other parts of Col. Young's testimony are interesting. When asked what a civilized Moro was, he said that a civilized Moro was one who would not shoot at you when you passed him. He also testified about the drinking habits of the people there, which is a matter of interest to my friend from North Dakota [Mr. GRONNA]. He said:

They have a drink there called vino, which is a native drink. If a white man drinks it, it sets him crazy. The Moro will not drink it at all, but he will sell it to other people. You can buy enough to make everybody drunk for 5 cents. * * * It is made of the milk of the coconut. They put it out in the sun and let it stand there. Then the Moro will put anything he happens to have into it—a little alcohol, for instance, * * * or tobacco or anything else.

But the Moros do not drink it themselves. They merely sell it.

Mr. McLEAN. Mr. President, does the Senator think the fact that they will not drink it themselves is an argument against their capacity for self-government, or in favor of it?

Mr. KENYON. The fact that they do not drink it themselves, I think, is a very strong argument in favor of their good sense; and their commercial ingenuity may be shown by the fact that they sell it to others.

With conditions as they are in the Moro country, of course somebody is going to contend that people of that kind are fitted for the self-government that we believe is real self-government. They are happy people. This record shows that they are happy people. They do not have to spend very much for clothes. They eat the coconuts and roam the mountains and are as healthy and finely developed people as there are in the world. If from our viewpoint they are not ready for independence now, when will they be?

What is the evidence on that proposition? Dean Worcester, who has given great study to the subject, who has an intimate knowledge of their condition and their habits, and apparently a real affection for them, was asked that question by the chairman, and his answer was:

It will be at the end of a generation from the time we began our educational work, or at least when it became reasonably general in the islands. If I may say a word more in that connection: The people whom I see over here, who assume to be Filipinos, are, for the most part, not Filipinos in the proper sense of the word. They are Filipinos by birth, of course, but, so far as their blood is concerned, they are not Malays.

In other parts of the examination the question was raised that the Moros would destroy the Filipinos; and that is a question that has always given concern in this matter. The old forts that were erected to protect the Filipinos against the Moros, possibly centuries ago, still exist there in a crumbled condition. That question was asked by Senator LIPPITT, who took a very great interest in the discussion; and Dean Worcester thought that any conquest of the Filipinos by the Moros would not come about in a short time, if at all. He said, however:

I think it would come about in the end, if the wholly improbable thing were to occur that the islands were shut off from the rest of the world, so far as outside interference in matters of public order was concerned.

That is a legitimate question, of course, for the Congress of the United States to take into consideration in dealing with this question—whether the Moros are warlike enough and powerful enough to destroy the Filipino civilization. It is one of those other troublesome questions that we can not get rid of.

Referring to ex-President Taft's testimony on that subject, we asked Mr. Taft this question:

What, in your judgment, would be the practical effect of giving these people self-government? What would happen?

His answer was:

Well, two Filipinos in whose judgment I have the utmost confidence, whom I came to know very well indeed, answered that question to me when I asked them. One of them said to me: "Your steamers would not go beyond Corregidor Island before the throat cutting would begin."

And he said:

I verily believe that to be true. Now, we have found out in Mexico that the man who loses a political fight gives his head for a forfeit. It was so in the Philippines. Emilio Aguinaldo conspired to kill his opponent, his military rival, Tuna, and did so. * * * I do not care a cent about the Government of the United States having power out in the Philippines.

Whatever anyone else may think about it, I believe that ex-President Taft has no interest in this matter except the interest that he feels for the Filipino people, whom he has known and for whom he has a great affection.

I would be glad—

He says—

to get out of the Philippines myself. But what I am concerned about is those poor people out there. They do not like me out there because I have told them the truth. But that is the difficulty with a great

many people—they do not like to hear the truth. And that is the truth as to what will happen out there. Mark my prediction: If they give them independence by the year 1920, for instance, you will find just such a condition as you have to-day in Mexico. That is my answer to that question.

That is testimony which no candid thinking man can brush aside, because Mr. Taft knows the Philippine question. Now let me add the testimony of Vice Gov. Martin, the present vice governor:

I think there are two branches to the question. One is our duty to the Filipino people and the other is our own interests. The experiment we are making in the Philippine Islands is very interesting, and as an American it would be very interesting to me to see it continued at considerable length. I doubt, however, whether the interests of our country would be served by a considerable stay in the islands, and I think that ought to be considered in answering the question you ask. I would not say that I would think we ought to have as stable government in the Philippines before we withdraw as we have at home.

That is not the exact quotation I wanted to read from him. He does say, not as clearly as others, at least I gather from what he said, that he thought they were much better off under our rule than they would be under their own. It is on page 126 of the hearings before the committee:

Mr. MARTIN. I am inclined to think that they would believe that—

Referring to the question of Senator WEEKS—

because, I think, that has been their experience. I think they are better off under us.

That is the testimony of a very level-headed official of this administration.

At the time of the revolution in the Philippines a constitution was formed by the Filipinos that ought to be considered in the proposition as to the ability of the Filipinos to govern themselves from our standpoint. That constitution provided for popular education; for a government university; it prohibited gambling; it prohibited cockfighting, which has now come back to them with our civilization. That constitution is worthy of study as showing that the Filipinos from their own viewpoint have notions of the fundamentals of government and the importance of education, and that constitution is a most readable document. I will ask that I may insert it in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, that course will be pursued.

The matter referred to is as follows:

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC.

We, the representatives of the Philippine people, lawfully invoked, in order to establish justice, provide for common defense, promote general welfare, and insure the benefits of freedom, imploring the aid of the Sovereign Legislator of the Universe in order to attain these purposes, have voted, decreed, and sanctioned the following—

POLITICAL CONSTITUTION.

FIRST TITLE.

The Republic.

ARTICLE 1. The political association of all the Filipinos constitutes a nation, the estate of which is denominated Philippine republic.

ART. 2. The Philippine republic is free and independent.

ART. 3. Sovereignty resides exclusively in the people.

SECOND TITLE.

The government.

ART. 4. The government of the republic is popular, representative, alternative, and responsible and is exercised by three distinct powers, which are denominated legislative, executive, and judicial. Two or more of these powers shall never be vested in one person or corporation; neither shall the legislature be vested in one individual alone.

THIRD TITLE.

Religion.

ART. 5. The state recognizes the equality of all religious worships and the separation of the church and the state.

FOURTH TITLE.

The Filipinos and their national and individual rights.

ART. 6. The following are Filipinos:

1. All persons born in Philippine territory. A vessel flying the Philippine flag shall, for this purpose, be considered a portion of the Philippine territory.

2. The offspring of a Filipino father and mother although born outside the Philippine territory.

3. Foreigners who have obtained certificates of naturalization.

4. Those who, without it, may have gained "vecindad" (residence) in any town of the Philippine territory.

It is understood that residence is gained by staying two years without interruption in one locality of the Philippine territory, having an open abode and known mode of living and contributing to all the charges of the nation.

The nationality of the Filipino is lost in accordance with the laws. (S. C. C., 1st Title, 1st art.; S. C., 1st Title, 1st art.)

ART. 7. No Filipino nor foreigner shall be arrested nor imprisoned unless on account of crime and in accordance with the laws. (S. C., 4th art.)

ART. 8. Any person arrested shall be discharged or delivered over to the judicial authority within 24 hours following the arrest. (S. C., 4th art.)

Any arrest shall be held without effect or shall be carried to commitment within 72 hours after the detained has been delivered over to a competent judge.

The party interested shall receive notice of the order which may be issued within the same time. (S. C., 4th art.)

ART. 9. No Filipino can become a prisoner unless by virtue of the mandate of a competent judge.

The decree by which may be issued the mandate shall be ratified or confirmed, having heard the presumed criminal within 72 hours following the act of commitment. (S. C., 5th art.)

ART. 10. No one can enter the domicile of a Filipino or foreign resident in the Philippines without his consent, except in urgent cases of fire, flood, earthquake, or other similar danger, or of unlawful aggression proceeding from within or in order to assist a person within calling for help.

Outside of these cases, the entrance in the domicile of a Filipino or foreign resident of the Philippines and the searching of his papers or effects can only be decreed by a competent judge and executed during the day.

The searching of the papers and effects shall take place always in the presence of the party interested or of an individual of his family, and, in their absence, of two resident witnesses of the same place.

Notwithstanding, when a delinquent may be found in "flagranti" and pursued by the authority with its agents, may take refuge in his domicile, he may be followed into the same only for the purpose of apprehension.

If he should take refuge in the domicile of another, notification to the owner of the latter shall precede. (S. C., 6th art.)

ART. 11. No Filipino can be compelled to make change of his domicile or residence unless by virtue of an executive sentence. (S. C., 9th art.)

ART. 12. In no case can there be detained nor opened by the governing authority the correspondence confided to the post office, nor can that of the telegraph or telephone be detained.

But, by virtue of a decree of a competent judge, can be detained any correspondence, and also opened in the presence of the accused, that which may be conveyed by the post office. (S. C., 7th art.)

ART. 13. Any decree of imprisonment, of search of abode, or of detention of the correspondence written, telegraphed, or telephoned shall be justified.

When the decree may fall short of this requisite, or when the motives in which it may be founded may be judicially declared unlawful or notoriously insufficient, the person who may have been imprisoned, or whose imprisonment may not have been ratified within the term prescribed in article 9, or whose domicile may be forcibly entered, or whose correspondence may be detained, shall have the right to demand the responsibilities which ensue. (S. C., 8th art.)

ART. 14. No Filipino shall be prosecuted nor sentenced, unless by a judge or tribunal to whom, by virtue of the laws which precede the crime, is delegated its cognizance, and in the form which the latter prescribe. (S. C., 16th art.)

ART. 15. Any person detained or imprisoned without the legal formalities, unless in the cases provided in this constitution, shall be discharged upon their own petition or that of any Filipino.

The laws shall determine the form of proceeding summarily in this case, as well as the personal and pecuniary penalties incurred by him who may order, execute, or cause to be executed the illegal detention or imprisonment.

ART. 16. No person shall be deprived, temporarily or permanently, of his property or rights, nor disturbed in the possession of them, unless by virtue of a judicial sentence. (S. C., 10th art.)

Those functionaries who under any pretext infringe this provision shall be personally responsible for the damage caused.

ART. 17. No person shall be deprived of his property unless through necessity and common welfare, previously justified and declared by the proper authority, providing indemnity to the owner previous to the deprivation. (S. C., 10th art.)

ART. 18. No person shall be obliged to pay contribution which may not have been voted by the assembly or by the popular corporations legally authorized to impose it, and which exaction shall not be made in the form prescribed by law. (S. C., 3d art.)

ART. 19. No Filipino who may be in the full enjoyment of his civil and political rights shall be hindered in the free exercise of the same.

ART. 20. Neither shall any Filipino be deprived of—

1. The right of expressing liberally his ideas and opinions, either by word or by writing, availing himself of the press or of any other similar means.

2. The right of associating himself with all the objects of human life which may not be contrary to public morality; and, finally,

3. Of the right to direct petitions, individually or collectively, to the public powers and to the authorities.

The right of petition shall not be exercised by any class of armed force. (S. C., 15th art.)

ART. 21. The exercise of the rights expressed in the preceding article shall be subject to the general provisions which regulate them.

ART. 22. Those crimes which are committed upon the occasion of the exercise of the rights granted in this title shall be punished by the tribunals in accordance with the common laws.

ART. 23. Any Filipino can found and maintain establishments of instruction or of education, in accordance with the provisions which are established.

Popular education shall be obligatory and gratuitous in the schools of the nation. (S. C., 12th art.)

ART. 24. Any foreigner may establish himself liberally in the Philippine territory, subject to the provisions which regulate the matter, exercising therein his industry or devoting himself to any profession in the exercise of which the laws may not require diplomas of fitness issued by the national authorities. (S. C., 12th art.)

ART. 25. No Filipino who is in the full enjoyment of his political and civil rights shall be hindered from going freely from the territory, nor from removing his residence or property to a foreign country, except the obligations of contributing to the military service and the maintenance of the public taxes.

ART. 26. The foreigner who may not have become naturalized shall not exercise in the Philippines any office which may have attached to it authority or jurisdiction.

ART. 27. Every Filipino is obliged to defend the country with arms when he may be called upon by the laws, and to contribute to the expenses of the estate (government) in proportion to his property. (S. C., 13th art.)

ART. 28. The enumeration of the rights granted in this title does not imply the prohibition of any other not expressly delegated.

ART. 29. Previous authorization shall not be necessary in order to prosecute before the ordinary tribunals the public functionaries, whatever may be the crime which they commit.

A superior mandate shall not exempt from responsibility in cases of manifest infraction, clear and determinate, of a constitutional pro-

vision. In the other cases it shall exempt only the agents who may not exercise the authority.

ART. 30. The guaranties provided in articles 7, 8, 9, and 10 and 11, and paragraphs 1 and 2 of the twentieth articles shall not be suspended in the republic nor any part of it, unless temporarily and by means of a law, when the security of the estate shall demand it in extraordinary circumstances.

It being promulgated in the territory to which it may apply, the special law shall govern during the suspension according to the circumstances which demand it.

The latter as well as the former shall be voted in the national assembly, and in case the assembly may be closed the government is authorized to issue it in conjunction with the permanent commission without prejudice to convoking the former within the shortest time and giving them information of what may have been done.

But neither by the one nor the other law can there be suspended any other guaranties than those delegated in the first paragraph of this article nor authorizing the government to banish from the country or transport any Filipino.

In no case can the military or civil chiefs establish any other penalty than that previously prescribed by the law. (S. C., 17th art.)

ART. 31. In the Philippine republic no one can be tried by private laws nor special tribunals. No person can have privileges nor enjoy emoluments which may not be compensation for public service and which are fixed by law. "El fuero de guerra y mariana" (the jurisdiction, privileges, and powers of army and navy) shall extend solely to the crimes and faults which may have intimate connection with the military and maritime discipline.

ART. 32. No Filipino can establish "mayorazgos" now institutions "vinculadoras" (title of perpetual succession by eldest son nor institutions entailed) of property, nor accept honors, "condecoraciones" (insignia or decoration of orders) or titles of honor and nobility from foreign nations without the authorization of the government.

Neither can the government establish the institutions mentioned in the preceding paragraph, nor grant honors "condecoraciones" or titles of honor and nobility to any Filipino.

Notwithstanding the nation may reward by a special law, voted by the assembly, eminent services which may be rendered by the citizens to their country.

FIFTH TITLE.

Legislative power.

ART. 33. The legislative power shall be exercised by an assembly of the representatives of the nation.

This assembly shall be organized in the form and under the conditions determined by the law which may be issued to that effect.

ART. 34. The members of the assembly shall represent the entire nation, and not exclusively those who elect them.

ART. 35. No representative shall be subjected to any imperative mandate of his electors.

ART. 36. The assembly shall meet every year. It is the prerogative of the president of the republic to convoke it, suspend and close its sessions, and dissolve it, in concurrence with the same or with the permanent commission in its default, and within legal terms.

ART. 37. The assembly shall be open at least three months each year, not including in this time that which is consumed in its organization.

The president of the republic shall convoke it, at the latest, by the 15th of April.

ART. 38. In an extraordinary case he can convoke it outside of the legal period, with the concurrence of the permanent commission, and prolong the legislature, when the term does not exceed one month nor takes place more than twice in the same legislature.

ART. 39. The national assembly, together with the extraordinary representatives, shall form the constituents in order to proceed to the modification of the constitution and to the election of the new president of the republic, convoked at least one month previous to the termination of the powers of the former.

In the case of the death or of the resignation of the president of the republic, the assembly shall meet immediately by its own right and at the request of its president or of that of the permanent commission.

ART. 40. In the meantime, while the appointment of the new president of the republic proceeds, the president of the supreme court of justice shall exercise his functions, his place being filled by one of the members of this tribunal, in accordance with the laws.

ART. 41. Any meeting of the assembly which may be held outside of the ordinary period of the legislature shall be null and void. That which is provided by article 39 is excepted, and in that the assembly is constituted a tribunal of justice, not being allowed to exercise in such case other than judicial functions.

ART. 42. The sessions of the assembly shall be public. Notwithstanding, they can be secret at the petition of a certain number of its individuals, fixed by the regulations, it being decided afterwards by an absolute majority of the votes of the members present whether the discussion of the same matter be continued in public.

ART. 43. The president of the republic shall communicate with the assembly by means of messages, which shall be read from the rostrum by a secretary of the government.

The secretaries of the government shall have entrance into the assembly, with the right to the floor whenever they ask it, and shall cause themselves to be represented in the discussion of any particular project by commissioners designated by decree of the president of the republic.

ART. 44. The assembly shall constitute itself a tribunal of justice in order to try the crimes committed against the security of the estate by the president of the republic and individuals of the counsel of government, by the president of the supreme court of justice, by the procurer general of the nation by means of a decree of the same, or of the permanent commission in its absence, or of the president of the republic at the proposal of the procurer general, or of the counsel of the government.

The laws shall determine the mode of procedure for the accusation, preparation for trial, and pardon.

ART. 45. No member of the assembly can be prosecuted nor molested for the opinions which he may express nor for the votes which he may cast in the exercise of his office.

ART. 46. No member of an assembly can be prosecuted in a criminal matter without authorization of the same, or of the permanent commission, to whom shall immediately be given information of the act for proper disposition.

The arrest, detention, or apprehension of a member of the assembly can not take place without previous authorization of the same or of the permanent commission; but having once notified the assembly of the decree of arrest, shall incur responsibility if, within two days following the notification, it may not authorize the arrest or give reasons upon which its refusal is founded.

ART. 47. The national assembly shall have besides the following powers:

1. To frame regulations for its interior government.

2. To examine the legality of the elections and the legal qualifications of the members elected.

3. Upon its organization to appoint its president, vice president, and secretaries.

Until the assembly may be dissolved, its president, vice presidents, and secretaries shall continue exercising their offices during the four legislatures; and

4. To accept the resignations presented by its members, and grant leaves of absence subject to the regulations. (S. C., 34th and 35th art.)

ART. 48. No project can become a law before being voted upon by the assembly.

In order to pass the laws there shall be required in the assembly at least a fourth part of the total number of members, whose elections may have been approved and who may have taken the oath of office.

ART. 49. No proposed law can be approved by the assembly without having been voted upon as a whole, and article by article.

ART. 50. The assemblies shall have the right of censure and each one of its members the right to be heard.

ART. 51. The proposal of the laws belongs to the president of the republic and to the assembly.

ART. 52. The representative of the assembly who accepts of the government pension, employment, or commission with a salary, shall be understood to have renounced his office.

The employment of the secretary of the government of the republic and other offices prescribed in special laws are excepted from this provision. (S. C., 31st art.)

ART. 53. The office of representative shall be for a term of four years, and those who may exercise it have the right, by way of indemnity, according to the circumstances, to a sum determined by the law.

Those who may absent themselves during the whole of the legislature shall not be entitled to this indemnity, but will recover this right if they assist in those which follow.

SIXTH TITLE.

The permanent commission.

ART. 54. The assembly, before the closing of its sessions, shall elect seven of its members in order to constitute a permanent commission during the period of its being closed, the latter being obliged in its first session to designate a president and secretary.

ART. 55. The following are the functions of the permanent commission in the absence of the assembly:

1. To declare whether or not there is sufficient reason to proceed against the president of the republic, the representatives, secretaries of the government, president of the supreme court of justice, and the procurer general in the cases provided by this constitution.

2. To convoke the assembly to an extraordinary meeting in those cases in which it should constitute a tribunal of justice.

3. To transact the business which may remain pending for consideration.

4. To convoke the assembly to extraordinary sessions when the exigency of the case may demand; and

5. To substitute the assembly in its functions in accordance with the constitution, exception being made of the right to make and pass the laws.

The permanent commission shall meet whenever it may be convoked by him who presides in accordance with this constitution.

SEVENTH TITLE.

The executive power.

ART. 56. The executive power shall reside in the president of the republic, who exercises it through his secretaries.

ART. 57. The conduct of the interests peculiar to the towns, the provinces, and of the estate belonging respectively to the popular assemblies, to the provincial assemblies, and to the active administration, with reference to laws, and upon the basis of the most ample "desceb-trakizacion" (distribution) and administrative autonomy.

EIGHTH TITLE.

The president of the republic.

ART. 58. The president of the republic shall be elected by an absolute majority of votes by the assembly and the representatives specially met in constitutive chamber.

His term of office shall be for four years, and he will be reeligible.

ART. 59. The president of the republic shall have the proposal of the laws as well as the members of the assembly, and shall promulgate the laws when they have been passed and approved by the latter and shall watch over and insure their execution.

ART. 60. The power of causing the laws to be executed extends itself to all that which conduces to the conservation of public order in the interior and the international security.

ART. 61. The president of the republic shall promulgate the laws within 20 days following the time when they have been transmitted by the assembly definitely approved.

ART. 62. If within this time they may not be promulgated it shall devolve upon the president to return them to the assembly with justification of the causes of their detention, proceeding in such case to their revision, and it shall not be considered that it insists upon them if it does not reproduce them by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members of the assembly present. Reproducing the law in the form indicated, the government shall promulgate it within 10 days, announcing his nonconformity.

In the same manner the government shall become obligated if he allow to pass the term of 20 days without returning the law to the assembly.

ART. 63. When the promulgation of a law may have been declared urgent by a vote expressed by an absolute majority of the votes of the assembly, the president can call upon them by a message, stating his reasons for a new deliberation, which can not be denied, and the same law being approved anew, shall be promulgated within the legal term without prejudice to the president's announcing his nonconformity.

ART. 64. The promulgation of the laws shall take place by means of their publication in the official periodical of the republic and shall take effect after 30 days from the date of publication.

ART. 65. The president of the republic shall have command of the army and navy, making and ratifying treaties of peace, with the previous concurrence of the assembly.

ART. 66. Treaties of peace shall not be binding until passed by the assembly.

ART. 67. In addition to the necessary powers for the execution of the laws, the president of the republic shall have the following:

1. To confer civil and military employment with reference to the laws.
2. To appoint the secretaries of the government.
3. To direct diplomatic and commercial relations with foreign powers.
4. To see to it that in the entire territory may be administered speedy and complete justice.

To pardon delinquents in accordance with the laws, excepting the provision relative to the secretaries of the government.

6. To preside over national assemblies and to receive the envoys and representatives of the foreign powers authorized to meet him.

ART. 68. The president of the republic shall need to be authorized by a special law:

1. In order to alienate, cede, or exchange any part of the Filipino territory.
2. In order to annex any other territory to that of the Philippines.
3. In order to admit foreign troops into the Philippine territory.
4. In order to ratify treaties of alliance, offensive and defensive; special treaties of commerce—those which stipulate to give subsidy to a foreign power—and all those which may bind individually the Filipinos.

In no case can the secret articles of a treaty derogate those which are public.

5. In order to grant amnesties and general pardons.
6. In order to coin money. (S. C., 55th art.)

ART. 69. To the president of the republic belongs the power of dictating regulations for compliance and application of the laws in accordance with the requisites which the same prescribe. (S. C., 54th art.)

ART. 70. The president of the republic can, with the previous concurrence adopted by a majority of the votes of the representatives, dissolve the assembly before the expiration of the legal term of its office.

In this case they shall be convoked for new elections within a term of three months.

ART. 71. The president of the republic shall only be responsible in cases of high treason.

ART. 72. The compensation of the president of the republic shall be fixed by a special law, which can not be changed until the end of the presidential term of office.

NINTH TITLE.

The secretaries of the government.

ART. 73. The council of the government shall be composed of a president and seven secretaries, who shall have charge of the offices of foreign affairs, interior, treasury, army and navy, public instruction, public communications and works, agriculture, industry, and commerce.

ART. 74. All that which the president may order or provide in the exercise of his authority shall be signed by the secretary to whom it belongs. No public functionary shall give compliance to any which lack this requisite.

ART. 75. The secretaries of the government are responsible jointly to the assembly for the general policy of the government and individually for their personal acts.

To the procurer general of the nation belongs the accusing of them, and to the assembly their trial.

The laws shall determine the cases of responsibility of the secretaries of the government, the penalties to which they are subject, and the mode of procedure against them.

ART. 76. If they should be condemned by the assembly, in order to pardon them there shall precede the petition of an absolute majority of the representatives.

TENTH TITLE.

The judicial power.

ART. 77. To the tribunals belong exclusively the power of applying the laws in the name of the nation in civil and criminal trials.

The same codes shall govern in the entire republic without prejudice to modifications which for particular circumstances the laws may prescribe.

In them shall not be established more than one jurisdiction for all the citizens in common trials, civil and criminal.

ART. 78. The tribunals shall not apply the general and municipal regulations only in so far as they conform with the laws.

ART. 79. The exercise of the judicial power resides in the supreme court of justice and in the tribunals which are prescribed by the laws.

The composition, organization, and other attributes shall be governed by the organic laws which may be determined.

ART. 80. The president of the supreme court of justice and the "procurer general" shall be appointed by the national assembly in concurrence with the president of the republic and secretaries of the government, and shall have absolute independence of the executive and legislative powers.

ART. 81. Any citizen can institute a public prosecution against any of the members of the judicial power for the crimes they may commit in the exercise of their office.

ELEVENTH TITLE.

Provincial and popular assemblies.

ART. 82. The organization and powers of the provincial and popular assemblies will be regulated by their respective laws.

The latter shall be regulated according to the following principles:

1. Government and management of the interests peculiar to the provinces or towns, by their respective corporations, the principle of popular and direct election being the basis for the organization of said corporations.
2. Publicity of the sessions within the limits prescribed by the laws.
3. Publicity of the budgets, accounts, and important decisions.
4. Intervention of the government, and in the proper case of the national assembly in order to prevent the provincial and municipal corporations from exceeding their powers, to the prejudice of general and individual interests.
5. Determination of their powers in the matter of taxes, in order that the provincial and municipal taxation may never be antagonistic to the system of taxation of state.

TWELFTH TITLE.

The administration of state.

ART. 83. The government shall present yearly to the assembly budgets of income and expenses, setting forth the alterations made in those of the preceding year and inclosing the balance of the last fiscal year in accordance to law.

When the assembly may meet the budgets will be presented to it within 10 days following its convening.

ART. 84. No payment shall be made except in accordance with the law of budgets or other special laws, in the form and under the responsibilities fixed thereby.

ART. 85. It is necessary that the government be authorized by law in order to dispose of the goods and properties of state or to secure a loan upon the credit of the nation.

ART. 86. The public debt which is contracted by the government of the republic in accordance with this constitution shall be under the special guaranty of the nation.

No indebtedness shall be created unless at the same time the resources with which to pay it are voted.

ART. 87. All the laws relating to incomes, public expenditures, or public credit shall be considered as a part of those of the budgets, and shall be published as such.

ART. 88. The assembly shall fix each year, at the request of the president of the republic, the military forces of land and sea.

THIRTEENTH TITLE.

Reforms in the constitution.

ART. 89. The assembly, upon its own motion, or at the proposal of the president of the republic, can resolve the reform of the constitution, prescribing for that purpose the article or articles which should be modified.

ART. 90. The declaration made, the president of the republic shall dissolve the assembly and convoke the "constituyente" (constituting power), which shall meet within three months following. In the convocation shall be inserted the resolution referred to in the preceding article.

FOURTEENTH TITLE.

The observance and oath of the constitution—Languages.

ART. 91. The president of the republic, the government, the assembly, and all the Filipino citizens shall faithfully guard the constitution; and the legislative power, immediately after the approval of the law of budgets, shall examine as to whether the constitution has been exactly observed and as to whether its infractions have been corrected, providing that which is most practicable in order that the responsibility of the transgressors may be made effective.

ART. 92. Neither the president of the republic nor any other public functionary can enter upon the performance of his duty without previously taking the oath.

Such oath shall be taken by the president of the republic before the national assembly.

The other functionaries of the nation shall take it before the authorities determined by law.

ART. 93. The use of the languages spoken in the Philippines is optional. It can only be regulated by the law and solely as to the acts of public authority and judicial affairs. For the purpose of these acts shall be used at present the Castilian language.

Temporary provisions.

ART. 94. In the meantime and without prejudice to the forty-eighth article and the commissions which may be appointed by the assembly for the preparation of the organic laws for the development and application of the rights granted the Filipino citizens, and for the régime of the public powers determined by the constitution, the laws in force in these islands before their emancipation shall be considered as the laws of the republic.

In like manner shall be considered in force the provisions of the civil code in respect to marriage and civil registry, suspended by the general government of the islands; the instructions of the 26th of April, 1888, in order to carry into effect articles 77, 78, 79, and 82 of said code; the law of civil registry of the 17th of June, 1870, referred to by article 332 of the same; and the regulations of the 13th of December, 1870, for the execution of this law, without prejudice to the local chiefs continuing in charge of the entries in the civil registry and intervening in the celebration of the marriage of Catholics.

ART. 95. Pending the approval and enforcement of the laws referred to in the preceding article the provisions of the Spanish laws temporarily enforced by said article may be modified by special laws.

ART. 96. After promulgating the laws which the assembly may approve in accordance with the ninety-fourth article, the government of the republic is authorized to issue the decrees and regulations necessary for the immediate formation of all the organizations of state.

ART. 97. The president of the revolutionary government shall at once assume the title of president of the republic, and shall exercise said office until the constituting assembly meets and elects the person who is to fill said office definitely.

ART. 98. This congress, with the members who compose it, and those who may be returned by election or decree, shall continue four years; that is to say, the whole of the present legislature, beginning the 15th of April of next year.

ART. 99. Notwithstanding the general rule established in the second paragraph of the fourth article, during the time the country may have to struggle for its independence the government is hereby authorized to determine, at the close of congress, whatever questions and difficulties, not provided for by law, may arise from unforeseen events, by means of decrees, which may be communicated to the permanent commission and to the assembly on its first meeting.

ART. 100. The execution of the fifth article of title 3 is hereby suspended until the meeting of the constituting assembly.

In the meantime, the municipalities of those places which may require the spiritual offices of a Filipino priest shall provide for his maintenance.

ART. 101. Notwithstanding the provisions of articles 62 and 63, the laws returned by the president of the republic to congress can not be reproduced until the legislature of the following year, the president and his council of government being responsible for the suspension. If the reproduction be made, the promulgation will be compulsory within 10 days, the president stating his nonconformity if he so desires.

If the reproduction be made in subsequent legislatures, it will be considered as being voted for the first time.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE. From the 24th of May last, on which date the dictatorial government was organized in Cavite, all the buildings, properties, and other belongings possessed by the religious corporations in these islands will be understood as restored to the Filipino government.

Barasoain, January 20, 1899.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONGRESS.
PEDRO A. PATERNO.

The secretaries:
PABLO TECSON.
PABLO OCAMPO.

Mr. KENYON. Mr. President, I have briefly discussed the question from our viewpoint. I want to discuss it for a few minutes from their viewpoint. It has been said these people are like Mexico, that there will be revolutions, as there are in the South American countries. If I had the time, I would read from some pages of the record, but I refer to them merely for those who desire to read them, pages 67 and 70, where the question is discussed as to the difference between the Filipinos and the Latin-American races.

They have a real national spirit. They hold up to us the fact of their notions about the purity of the ballot and cite the instance of expelling a man from the assembly because he had been a doctor who had played poker with his patient and had won all the patient's money. They have a high sense of morality, they say, which made it necessary to expel that man from the Philippine Assembly. That is fully as high a sense of morality, probably, as we had in days gone by, when poker playing was not sufficient grounds to expel a Member of Congress.

Mr. GALLINGER. Perhaps the doctor thought that was the only way he could get his pay. [Laughter.] I wish to ask the Senator this question: Is it not a matter of history that prior to our acquiring the Philippine Islands there were numerous revolutions in the islands?

Mr. KENYON. Not for 300 years, I will say to the Senator, as I understand the history of the islands.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Until 1896.

Mr. KENYON. Until 1896, the Senator from New York says.

Mr. GALLINGER. I think there were uprisings there against the friars in the Philippines time and time again.

Mr. KENYON. I expect that is true. That a class of people object to what is going on, object to oppression and rise against it, really is not an argument against their capacity for self-government. And are we to be criticized in our country for uprisings? The Senate has had to appoint committees to investigate certain riots and uprisings in this country. We have had Colorado with its riots; West Virginia; we have had Lawrence, Mass., with its riots. We have, if the papers are to be credited this morning, a story of the troops in Ohio being sent out to quell a great riot at Youngstown. Those disturbances will arise in any government; you can not help it, and especially if a people think they are being oppressed they are going to rebel against it, and naturally so if they have any red blood in their veins.

They also cite us to their assembly and as showing their capacity for self-government that they always have a quorum in the assembly. I have seen times in the Senate when we could not have a quorum; of course it is not frequent; but they always keep a quorum interested in their discussions and debates. I do not know that that is evidence of self-capacity for self-government.

Mr. LANE. I do not think, Mr. President, the lack of a quorum is any great outrage.

Mr. KENYON. I am sure the Senator from Oregon in addressing the Senate never has any trouble about a quorum.

I have tried on the committee to take a judicial view, and I have asked a great many witnesses from the Philippine Islands if they really wanted independence. I have had my doubts in some cases. There are certainly many people in the Philippine Islands who do not want independence. While, of course, the rights of the Americans who have gone over there and invested their money must be considered, those are not the paramount rights in the Philippine Islands. They took the chances of that kind of a government. They knew from the statement of President McKinley and others that the present government would be more or less temporary. They took those chances when they went there and they can get out if they are not satisfied with the conditions.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. KENYON. I yield.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Can the Senator give us any idea as to the amount of American investments in the Philippine Islands, as to the extent of the investments there?

Mr. KENYON. I have not the figures right at hand. I will try to look them up as I pass along.

Mr. VARDAMAN. American investments in the Philippine Islands?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I will state to the Senator that in the last public statement the amount was something like $70,000,000.

Mr. POINDEXTER. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. KENYON. I yield.

Mr. POINDEXTER. It was in 1911 when there was $70,000,000 invested. I have a statement here from Gen. McIntyre, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, in which he says:

> While I have no accurate figures later than those of 1911, it is known that a considerable amount of American capital has been invested in the Philippine Islands since that date.

That is, in addition to the $70,000,000.

Mr. KENYON. I thank the Senator.

Mr. President, a satisfactory conclusion could not be reached from much of the testimony before us as to whether the Filipinos actually wanted this freedom now. I do not believe they do. They merely want some statement as to what we will eventually do. They think they have been promised independence. Whether they have any basis for that or not is something every man must judge from reading the record.

I want to place in the RECORD, without taking the time to read it, the statements of President McKinley, President Roosevelt, ex-Gov. Ide, Secretary of War Taft, ex-Gov. Smith, ex-Gov. Forbes, and Gov. Harrison, though, of course, as to what Gov. Harrison has promised now there can not be any question. So considering the rights of these people in this matter we must consider their viewpoint, that they think they have been promised independence.

President McKinley: "The Philippines are ours not to exploit, but to develop, to civilize, to educate, to train in the science of self-government."

President Roosevelt: "I trust that within a generation the time will arrive when the Philippines can decide for themselves whether it is well for them to become independent or to continue under the protection of a strong and disinterested power, able to guarantee to the islands order at home and protection from foreign invasion. But no one can prophesy the exact date when it will be wise to consider independence as a fixed and definite policy. It would be worse than folly to try to set down such a date in advance, for it must depend upon the way in which the Philippine people themselves develop the power of self-mastery." (Message at the beginning of the second session of the Sixtieth Congress.)

Ex-Gov. Henry C. Ide: "On the whole, it would seem that no other course is yet feasible for dealing with the Philippine Islands than that of tutelage, training, high and sympathetic guidance. That is the course upon which we have entered, and we ought to continue in it until the time shall arrive, which no one can now definitely fix, when the people of the islands shall have become so trained and educated and accustomed to self-restraint and to the exercise of government, and so financially equipped, as to be able to maintain a respectable government, when the question of independence may become a real, practically impending one." (Article in the North American Review, December, 1907.)

Secretary of War Taft: "* * * It necessarily involves in its ultimate conclusion as the steps toward self-government become greater and greater the ultimate independence of the islands. * * * Any attempt to fix the time in which complete self-government may be conferred upon the Filipinos in their own interest is, I think, most unwise." (Special report to the President on the Philippines, Jan. 23, 1908.)

Ex-Gov. James F. Smith: "* * * The evolution of a government by Americans assisted by Filipinos into a government of Filipinos assisted by Americans, and the education and preparation of the people for popular self-government, was the broad policy of President McKinley, of President Roosevelt, of Gov. Taft, of Gov. Gen. Wright, of Gov. Gen. Ide, and of all their successors. It is the policy to-day * * *." (Article in Sunset Magazine, December, 1911.)

Ex-Gov. W. Cameron Forbes: "The political development should follow the economic one, further increase in participation being taken tentatively and gradually so that there should be no sudden jerks or jolts, and the movement should go along with an even, true sweep and sway, until ultimately, many generations hence, I fear, the matter of the future political relations between the Philippine Islands and the United States will be determined by the representatives of both people satisfactorily to both. * * * I, personally, am not a believer in the United States permanently holding an alien people in subjection against their will." (Speech at Hotel Plaza, New York, Dec. 19, 1913.)

Ex-Gov. W. Cameron Forbes: "* * * I find that they (the Republican and Democratic Parties) seem to be agreed upon the following general fundamental principles:

"First. That our occupation and control of the islands is conducted for the benefit of the Philippine people as a whole rather than in the interest of any class of Filipinos, and not primarily for the benefit of our own or any other people but theirs.

"Second. That it is not the intention of the United States nor consistent with our policies to retain an alien people permanently under our domination against their own desires.

"Third. That it has by force of circumstances become the duty of the United States to exercise control over the islands until such time as it is proven that a stable government can be established.

"Beyond this there seems to be a slight diversion, for the Republicans have said that this control should terminate if at that time the Filipinos should desire it—and the Democrats have not qualified it to that extent." (Speech at Lake Mohonk Conference, Oct. 14, 1914.)

Gov. Gen. Francis Burton Harrison: "We regard ourselves as trustees, acting, not for the advantage of the United States, but for the benefit of the people of the Philippine Islands. Every step we take will be taken with a view to the ultimate independence of the islands and as a preparation for their independence; and we hope to move toward that end as rapidly as the safety and the permanent interests of the islands will permit." (Statement by the President, quoted in the inaugural address of Gov. Gen. Harrison.)

They point to the interest in the schools as showing their capacity and their desire. Mr. Martin, of Kansas, said as to that, on page 123 of the record.

> I have never seen any such interest at home in the schools as I have seen in the Philippine Islands.

It has been shown here that 500,000 Philippine children are in the schools of those islands.

So, Mr. President, these are the arguments which occur to my mind, very poorly stated, as to whether they are ready for independence from our viewpoint and from theirs. I have left out one thing, however, from their viewpoint, Mr. Martin stated so well that I am going to read it. It is this desire of freedom; this desire to control and run their own business. Mr. Martin, the vice governor, says:

Once I read this statement: "It is not good government that people want. It is self-government. They hope it will be good government. But whether it is good government or not, they want self-government."

That is the germ that is in the Filipino people. If that is only in 2 or 3 per cent of the people, as we have heard stated here, and 90 or 98 per cent are against that freedom, there was not anything before our committee to show it. Mr. Martin said that if the question was ever submitted to a vote of the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands there would be almost a unanimous vote on that question.

Now, Mr. President, there are things which trouble my mind in voting on this question.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. KENYON. I yield.

Mr. NORRIS. I wish to ask the Senator a question on the point he has just been discussing. Was this sentiment in the Filipino mind prior to the American occupation of the islands?

Mr. KENYON. The Senator is familiar with the revolution that occurred just before the Spanish War. That sentiment was there then. Let me say to the Senator the great hero of the Philippine Islands is Rizal. He published a book and laid down some propositions of liberty and self-government in that book that would remind one of the meditations of Thomas Paine or Rousseau. One of them was that "civilization existed in the highest form where there was the most liberty." That, it seems to me, started the whole agitation in the Philippine Islands for liberty. He went abroad. That book was circulated through the islands. People were reading it. They were becoming dangerous because they were doing a little thinking of their own, and oppression commenced. His relatives were oppressed while he was abroad. He came back, faced a court-martial, and was executed.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Mr. President——

Mr. KENYON. He was the John Brown of the Philippines.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Will the Senator give me the name of that author?

Mr. KENYON. Rizal. It is spelled in different ways.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Has the work been translated into English?

Mr. KENYON. The work is entitled "Noli me Tangere," and has been translated into English, I will say to the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. NORRIS. I wish to ask the Senator a further question. The question I asked him before was really preliminary to the one I want to ask him now relative to the sentiment that existed at the time of the Spanish War, which the Senator mentions. Was there any belief on the part of the Filipino people or reason for such belief at the time of that war, that if they would assist the Americans there the defeat of Spain meant their independence?

Mr. KENYON. I thought I could turn in answer to the Senator's question to the record. I can not refer to it at this moment, but that spirit was in the people of the Philippine Islands before we ever came in there. They fought us, as the Senator knows, for a year. One of the present Commissioners from the islands was in that war against us.

Mr. NORRIS. They fought with us first.

Mr. KENYON. They fought with us first, and then, when they found they were not to have their freedom, they fought against us. So, Mr. President, that desire for liberty, in their souls, we must consider in our action.

We know it is almost treason in this discussion to consider the question as to what is best for our Nation. It is always asked what is best for them. Everyone knows that the best thing for our Nation would be to get out and get out as quickly as we can, not in a spirit of cowardice, not running from anybody, but simply as a caution in taking care of our own interests.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. KENYON. I yield.

Mr. GALLINGER. The Senator says we should get out in our own interest. The Senator would not advocate our entire abandonment of the islands? The Senator would at least retain a naval base or a coaling base on the islands?

Mr. KENYON. Oh, yes; I think we should.

On this subject, Mr. Schuster, who was one of the Commissioners, had an article in one of the magazines a short time ago, in which he tells of a dinner in 1912 at Madrid, as follows:

In the summer of 1912 a number of Spanish and American financiers and engineers were gathered at a dinner in Madrid. Toasts were drunk to the President of the United States and the King of Spain, and the utmost good feeling prevailed. Comment turned on the rapidity with which the scars of the late Spanish-American War had disappeared and on the prospects of an enduring peace and friendship between these two nations. It was with something of a shock, therefore, that a Spanish nobleman was heard to express the belief that another war between the United States and Spain was inevitable. A strained silence, then a chorus of "Whys?" followed his remark. The dignified Spaniard smiled through his cigar smoke.

"In the last war," he said, "America found herself fighting to take the Philippines from Spain. America will go to war with us again to make us take them back."

I do not know why it is that we have not the right here, representing the American people, to insist that this question shall be considered and discussed from the standpoint of our country just as well as from the standpoint of the Philippine Islands, not to get away, of course, from the moral responsibility that we may have; but the question of expense, the question of what it is going to cost, the question of how it weakens us in a military way, are questions that interest the people of our country. The Philippine Islands have cost this country around $800,000,000 in everything we have done there, directly and indirectly, and the argument of protecting the Philippine Islands, directly and indirectly, will be heard on this floor time and time again in the debate over the great scheme of preparedness. The distinguished chairman of the Military Committee [Mr. CHAMBERLAIN] is not in his seat, but he referred to this in a very strong argument made in New York a few days ago. We have a right to consider that. The people of the United States sent us here to look after their interests. They do not want to dodge any moral responsibility. The people of the United States will pay any amount of taxes and go to any sacrifice before they will dishonor themselves, but they do not believe it is dishonor to consider a question of expense in trying to force something upon a people when that people do not want it.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to his colleague?

Mr. KENYON. Gladly.

Mr. CUMMINS. That suggestion reminds me of an argument made a few moments ago by the Senator from Utah [Mr. SUTHERLAND], who, unfortunately, is not in his seat at this moment. I want to ask my colleague, who has given great study of the subject, this question, premising it by a statement:

The Senator from Utah said that in 1898 we overthrew the Spanish Government in the Philippine Islands. That is true. The inference from that is that we have no right to withdraw ourselves from the Philippine Islands until we can supply the people of that country with as good a government as we overturned. From the testimony put before the committee and all the information that is extant, will the Senator inform the Senate whether in his judgment at this moment there could be as good a government established in the Philippines by the Filipinos themselves as was the Spanish Government which we overthrew in 1898?

Mr. KENYON. Vastly better, and as good a government established, it seems to me, as could be established in Cuba. But this question of millions of dollars for the future of the Philippine Islands does not seem to concern us. Of course, I realize that the question of voting money in Congress seems to be something of small concern; but the people of this country, not surrendering their conviction upon the moral trusteeship issue, have a right to say that we shall consider what the islands are going to cost this country in the years that are to come.

Mr. McLEAN. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. KENYON. I yield.

Mr. McLEAN. The Senator stated that the expenses of this Government in the Philippines up to date are more than $600,000,000, I understand?

Mr. KENYON. Directly and indirectly, I think $800,000,000.

Mr. McLEAN. Will the Senator explain what he means by "directly and indirectly"?

Mr. KENYON. I should like to start with a statement of the figures from the distinguished Senator's neighborhood.

Senator Hoar said, in 1902, that the conflict in the Philippines had cost us $600,000,000. I think perhaps that was exaggerated.

Mr. McLEAN. Yes.

Mr. KENYON. But I take into consideration what we paid for the Philippines, what the additional Army cost, what the additional Navy cost, the cost of our war for the year in the Philippines, and everything of that kind, direct and indirect. The Senator from Colorado [Mr. SHAFROTH] stated before the committee that it had been costing about $50,000,000 and Gen. McIntyre stated that it had been costing about $15,000,000 a year.

Mr. McLEAN. I understood the Senator from Colorado to state that it had been costing $29,000,000.

Mr. KENYON. Before the committee he stated that it had been costing about $50,000,000.

Mr. McLEAN. It seems to me that the amount he stated on the floor of the Senate was somewhat less. Senator Hoar did make the statement that the cost was $600,000,000, but the Senator knows that at that time Senator Hoar was very intensely in opposition to the annexation of the islands. I think the Senator will find that that includes more than the entire cost of the Spanish War, which embraces, of course, the expenses in Cuba and Porto Rico and the building of naval stations in Cuba. The figures are very misleading, because the civil expense has been less than $5,000,000.

Mr. KENYON. That may be true.

Mr. McLEAN. The islands have been and are self-sustaining. I think that is the fact.

Mr. KENYON. They are self-sustaining on the civil side.

Mr. McLEAN. Senator Hoar made the further statement that thousands of soldiers lost their lives. I think the number was less than a thousand—something like 800.

Mr. KENYON. Does the Senator take into consideration the soldiers who served in the Philippine Islands and became sick and diseased, and died after their return?

Mr. McLEAN. In the Spanish War those who died on the field of battle or of wounds in the Philippines, I think, numbered 883.

Mr. KENYON. I would not give one of them for the whole Philippine Archipelago.

Mr. McLEAN. That is quite true, but the number is not a thousand.

Mr. KENYON. I am always very much persuaded by the Senator from Connecticut, but I still believe that taking into consideration those killed and those who died from sickness after they came away it will run into the thousands.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. KENYON. I do.

Mr. VARDAMAN. I do not want to interrupt the Senator too often.

Mr. KENYON. I am very glad to have the Senator interrupt me.

Mr. VARDAMAN. I should like to know if the Senator has any information as to the number of Filipinos who have been killed in the islands since their occupation by this country?

Mr. McLEAN. I can state to the Senator from Mississippi that in the war the number was 16,000. I know at the time it was stated that the ratio was 16 to 1——

Mr. VARDAMAN. Sixteen thousand Filipinos and how many Americans?

Mr. McLEAN. Eight hundred and eighty-three.

Mr. VARDAMAN. To what date does that come? Up to the present?

Mr. McLEAN. That was during the period of insurrection until civil government was established.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Many have been killed since then, have they not?

Mr. McLEAN. Very few.

Mr. KENYON. Let me say to the Senator from Mississippi that Gen. Young, who was before our committee, said that not very long ago he was called upon to go into the mountains to get a number of them, and that they went up there and shot to death all the people who were in this particular corral. I asked him how many there were, but he did not seem inclined to state.

Mr. HUGHES. There were about 300, including men, women, and children. I remember the incident very well, as it was reported in the newspapers at the time.

Mr. KENYON. That particular incident?

Mr. HUGHES. Yes; they were destroyed in the crater of an extinct volcano—men, women, and children, babes in arms. They were destroyed to the last infant, as I recall the published accounts in the newspapers.

Mr. THOMAS. Do I understand they were shot down by the military forces of the United States which represented the Government?

Mr. KENYON. That was to get a bandit.

Mr. THOMAS. And to get a bandit up in the mountains they killed those men, women, and children?

Mr. KENYON. I will not take the responsibility of that statement of the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HUGHES].

Mr. VARDAMAN. I think the Senator from New Jersey should explain that a little. What he has stated is a matter of information to me.

Mr. HUGHES. I do not want to explain it in the time of the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. KENYON. Wait a moment. I want the RECORD to be correct. I do not want the Senator from Colorado to understand that the incident I referred to was the one referred to by the Senator from New Jersey; I know nothing about that. This was an incident cited before the committee, where the American troops went up into the mountains to get a bandit, and in the performance of their duty had shot men.

Mr. HUGHES. The Senator and I were referring to the same incident that occurred probably something like eight years ago. I am not referring to a recent incident. It was one of the most horrible things that ever was enacted in the history of the civilized world. I was amazed at the time that the moral sensibilities of the Nation were not aroused to a greater extent than they were by that incident. The published reports of the officers of the United States with reference to that incident showed that it became necessary to bring in the inhabitants of a particular village. They were acting badly, as I understand; they were stealing and preying upon the country and conducting raids; and the United States forces were sent out to bring them in or to exterminate them. They chose the alternative of exterminating them. The last act of the drama was the gathering of the men, women, and children in the crater of an extinct volcano, where they were slain to the last infant. That was what the public press printed at the time.

Mr. THOMAS and Mr. POINDEXTER addressed the Chair.

Mr. KENYON. I yield to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. THOMAS. Well, Mr. President, I merely rose to make an inquiry, which I think has been fully answered. While I am on my feet, however, I want to express the hope that the Senator will not overlook the fact—I am satisfied from my knowledge of the Senator that he will not—that this question is much more than one of money to the American people, as this incident so terribly illustrates. In the face of instances like that our criticisms of the horrors that some of the countries over in Europe are perpetrating upon defenseless peoples will be largely blunted.

Mr. KENYON. Mr. President, I want to say that I do not know whether the Army officers should be blamed for that. I have my doubts about that. The Senator will remember that when Burke arraigned Warren Hastings for crimes he had committed and when Hastings was tried Erskine was such a skillful lawyer that he put the defense on the proposition that Warren Hastings was not to be blamed; that the Government of England was to blame because they had carried out a system and scheme of colonization that made such things necessary to be done. If we are to carry out colonial government we can not blame the Army for doing the things they had to do to subject another people to our form of government.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Iowa yield further to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. KENYON. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS. I do not attach any blame whatever to any individual or to any branch of the Government, or at least I did not intend to do so. I think such horrible events as that just mentioned are the inevitable and the necessary consequences of the imposition of foreign government and control over subject peoples against their consent. They are inseparable from the situation, and a government like ours, where every man is a citizen, or ought to be, can not, without serious injury to its own institutions and without moral degradation, occupy the position of ruler by conquest of other peoples and other nations. Such instances as the one mentioned must necessarily occur, because those who are governed, if they have any spirit at all left in them, from time to time will assert by force their protest against conditions which are not the result of anything that they desire and which exist notwithstanding their own views and their own welfare.

Mr. KENYON. I did not want it to appear in the RECORD that what I had said might be a reflection upon the Army, be-

cause I think it is a growth of the system, just as the acts in British India were the growth of English colonial schemes.

Mr. THOMAS. I share that sentiment. I am very glad that the Senator referred to it, because I certainly had no intention of censuring or criticizing any particular individual or official or any particular branch of the government. The surprise to me is that these instances have not been more frequent, as they will inevitably be more frequent unless we do something, and do something soon, in my judgment, to relieve the situation and give those people the right to govern themselves.

Mr. KENYON. Along this military line, Mr. President, the question has now been suggested which comes to my mind, and it is this: Hawaii and Alaska are two of our possessions that we are never going to give up. The keeping of the Philippine Islands, if we became engaged in a controversy with any foreign nation particularly, weakens our ability to take care of Alaska and the Hawaiian Islands. Everybody with any military knowledge at all, or with any horse sense, knows that the Philippine Islands are a danger to us from a military standpoint. We could not protect them a day; and while we are willing to let them go if we can do so in an honorable way, there is not an American citizen who would be willing that any nation in the world should come and take them away from us. We would fight just as long as we had any men or any money to get them back, even if we did not want them.

Then, there is another argument as to what is best for our Nation. We have a Monroe doctrine. Is it merely a selfish doctrine? Do we use the Monroe doctrine when it is for our benefit and violate it when it is for our benefit to do so? We go across the sea and colonize islands in the Orient, while at the same time we say to other nations, "You shall not come on this Western Hemisphere and colonize here." There is a great moral question involved in that. The development of a colonial form of government is a dangerous doctrine for our Republic. Other nations in the world have had some experiences in that line. I want to read into the RECORD what Gibbon says in his Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire as to that kind of government. He says:

> There is nothing more adverse to nature and reason than to hold in obedience remote countries and foreign nations in opposition to their inclination and interest. A torrent of barbarians may pass over the earth, but an extensive empire must be supported by a refined system of policy and oppression; in the center, an absolute power, prompt in action and rich in resources; a swift and easy communication with the extreme parts; fortifications to check the first effort of rebellion; a regular administration to protect and punish; and a well-disciplined army to inspire fear, without provoking discontent and despair.

A colonial form of government is contrary to the genius and the spirit and the history and the ideals of our Nation; and it is a constant menace, a constant danger from outside and a constant menace from the inside to the integrity of our people, because they may come to like the spirit of conquest and acquisition. So, Mr. President, it seems to me in discussing this question we can not be criticized because we take into consideration our own country.

It is said here that we are our brother's keeper. Yes; "but," as the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] so well said, "not with a club." Not only are we our brother's keeper, but there is another Biblical quotation which might be apropos, and that is that he who provides not for his own "is worse than an infidel." So I am only contending that we do have this right, whatever force there may be to it, to consider the interests of our own country on this proposition just as well as the interests of the Filipinos.

Mr. COLT. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. KENYON. I yield to the Senator; certainly.

Mr. COLT. The Senator several times has spoken of the moral responsibility of the United States. The Senator has given great study and thought to this subject, and I should like to ask him whether, in his opinion, we would be fulfilling what he terms "the moral responsibility of the United States" if on the 1st of January, 1917, we should leave the Philippines? In other words, I should like to get the Senator's views as to what he means by "the moral responsibility of the United States" toward the Philippines, and what that moral responsibility calls upon us to do.

Mr. KENYON. That is a question, I will say to the Senator, that has been very troublesome to me. There is a conflict in my mind between the moral responsibility and the doctrine of governments deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. If we take the position that we are toward the islands in the relation of guardian to ward, then we must assume that they are incompetent in any way to make any agreement or contract as to their own welfare. I do not know whether we can do that. I do think—I can not get away from the proposition, because it is my faith and belief—that there is a moral trusteeship. I have never been able to get away from the proposition, and I never wish to get away from the proposition, that there is a great Divinity that shapes the affairs of men and the affairs of nations. It is hard to see it sometimes; I have not been able to see it in the European conflict; but I can well believe that there was a great divine purpose to free the Philippine people from oppression, ignorance, and bondage, and that the moral trusteeship to carry out that purpose came to us. We may have had the same trusteeship as to Cuba. We solved that by declaring that of right they were entitled to their freedom; that Cuba had the right to be free and independent.

President Taft before our committee spoke of that moral trusteeship, as did Dean Worcester. It is there. Have we fulfilled it? When will we fulfill it? I do not know. If you are guardian and your ward is poor and helpless, you may want to give up your guardianship; it may be costing you money and sacrifice and restless nights, but in honor bound you may feel that whatever it costs you as such guardian you must stand by that ward. When the ward has grown up, has become 21 years of age, your guardianship, your moral trusteeship, is relieved. Just when our moral trusteeship in the Philippines will be relieved I do not know. You have got to balance that against the act of forcing something on a people that they do not want, and of course you can answer that by saying that if they are wards they do not know what they want. It is a troublesome proposition.

Mr. POINDEXTER. Mr. President, I understood the Senator to say a moment ago that he was not satisfied that the Philippine people desired independence.

Mr. KENYON. No; I said I was not satisfied that some of the witnesses who came before the committee and spoke for independence really wanted independence.

Mr. POINDEXTER. Is the Senator satisfied that the Philippine people as a whole, as near as the desires of the great mass of the people can be ascertained, want independence?

Mr. KENYON. I think there are great numbers of people in the Philippine Islands who do not know what independence is, who think it is some general who is going to give them something; but I do think that, outside of the Americans who have gone in there, the educated people to a large extent desire independence, not now, but desire it ultimately, and desire a declaration of it now.

Mr. POINDEXTER. Does not the Senator think that it would be doing a great injustice to ourselves if we should accede to the desires of the Philippine people to the extent of continuing to be responsible for them because they do not desire independence at this time, but at some future time they may desire independence, and so we will continue to act as their guardians and be responsible for them in a national sense? Does the Senator from Iowa think that, in the fulfillment of his duties as a representative of the American people in the Senate of the United States, he would be justified in voting for such a program as that?

Mr. KENYON. To keep them until they are fitted for independence?

Mr. POINDEXTER. To undertake the responsibility of looking after those people for an indefinite time in the future because they want us to do so, with a pledge that at some future time we will give them their independence?

Mr. KENYON. Oh, not at all. Was there anything in what I said that gave the Senator that impression?

Mr. POINDEXTER. Yes.

Mr. KENYON. I did not intend to give such an impression.

Mr. POINDEXTER. I understood the Senator was an advocate of the passage of this bill.

Mr. KENYON. I am.

Mr. POINDEXTER. And the bill in its title and in its preamble provides for that. That is the chief objection to the bill in my opinion.

Mr. KENYON. When in our judgment it is for the permanent interest of the people in the Philippines that they should have independence, not when in their judgment it is to their interest. My notion is that we ought to say, "When in our judgment they are fit for independence" or adopt some such preamble as that suggested by my colleague [Mr. CUMMINS].

Mr. CLAPP. Mr. President, will the Senator pardon an interruption?

Mr. KENYON. Well, being as this is the first one, I will.

Mr. CLAPP. I have been somewhat interested by the reference to moral obligation. I want to ask the Senator if he would not acquiesce in this suggestion, that a part of the duty of the guardian to the ward is the moral education of the ward? The Filipinos are studying the books; they are learning what is in the books; but if they are ever to be fitted for government,

from our viewpoint and according to our standards of government, they ought to understand the morals of government, involving honesty, justice, and integrity. And is it not a part of the duty of the guardian to develop the moral education of the ward, and can that be done by our reiterated breach of promise to these people? Can it be done, even without reference to the promise, by a nation which is in the attitude while proclaiming the principles of liberty of holding an alien race in subjection against their will? I would submit that as a part of the morals involved in this question.

Mr. KENYON. I thank the Senator for that suggestion. Of course the ward will never grow up strong and healthy physically or morally if the guardian always holds the ward's hands. The ward needs discipline probably, but it needs to have the right to struggle to develop itself. The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS], in his wonderful way of illuminating propositions, made that very plain on Saturday last. The experiment of self-government is what they need. The child never will walk unless it puts its feet on the floor; you can not learn to paddle your own canoe if you never have a chance; you can not learn to swim if somebody always holds you up in the water. The little couplet does not work very well in practical life:

Mother, may I go out to swim? Yes; my darling daughter.
Hang your clothes on a hickory limb, but don't go near the water.

If the wards—if the people in the Philippines are wards—never get the opportunity of learning and struggling and working out their own salvation and their own nationality and, as the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. CLAPP] suggests, their own morality and moral development, they will never be fitted for self-government.

Mr. CLAPP. If the Senator will pardon me, he does not quite emphasize the point that I sought to place emphasis upon, and that is this: Assuming the relation of guardian and ward between us and the Filipinos, I do not see how they will ever learn the moral phase of the lesson, unless they cut away from us to learn it, so long as we hold before them the spectacle, the incongruous spectacle, of a nation professing to be based upon the principle of self-government, the principle of liberty, and yet keep an alien race in subjection against their will. They have got to go somewhere else to get their lesson in the morals of government.

Mr. KENYON. They have learned that lesson from us, have they not?

Mr. CLAPP. I am afraid they have, and it is an unfortunate lesson.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to his colleague?

Mr. KENYON. I do.

Mr. CUMMINS. I only desire to remind my colleague that in discussing the relation between a guardian and a ward he ought to remember that in the State from which he comes, and which, in part, he so well represents here, a half-grown child, namely, one of 14 years of age, has a right to choose its own guardian.

Mr. KENYON. Yes; I thank the Senator for that suggestion.

Now, Mr. President, I wish I might finish to-night. I had no notion of taking this much time, but I have not been entirely responsible for it. The moral trusteeship question, which the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. COLT] has suggested, I do not wish to leave just yet. Have we fulfilled that obligation? Have we fulfilled it to such an extent now that we can let these people go? We have built up for the Philippine people a wonderful commerce. The figures show that their trade has increased from $28,000,000 in 1899 to over $110,000,000. The increase of trade with the United States has been from $4,000,000 to $50,000,000. We have given them sanitary training. Leprosy, which was common in the islands when we went there, has been practically eradicated. We have taught them how to build good roads; we have taught them sanitation; we have taught them agriculture, trade, and commerce; we have taught them high ideals. They have learned these things from us. We see the splendid picture of great school buildings throughout the islands, with hundreds of thousands of children in attendance. We have done a great work as guardian. Now, I do not know whether or not we have completely fulfilled our duty. If at this time we should let them go and trouble should arise such as has occurred in Mexico, we might have some feeling that we had not carried out our trusteeship to the point where we should have gone. I do not know. I am troubled about that.

Mr. President, if we can have a preamble that expresses more clearly exactly what we are going to do with the Philippines, I should be very glad to support it. Of course, we can not bind the future, except as it is in the last resort a question of honor and good faith of the American people; and the honor and good faith of the American people can always be counted upon, and so the solemn declaration of Congress in favor of independence for the Philippine people at some time would be carried out by those who follow us.

Mr. CHILTON. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from West Virginia?

Mr. KENYON. I do.

Mr. CHILTON. I do not want to interrupt the Senator in his splendid address, but I take it from something he said a while ago that probably he will not be able to finish this evening. The Senator from Missouri [Mr. STONE] desires to move an executive session, and I suggest to the Senator from Iowa that this would be a convenient time, if he so desires, to suspend for the day.

Mr. KENYON. I shall be very glad to suspend now.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. STONE. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After 15 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 4 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, January 11, 1916, at 12 o'clock m.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 10, 1916.

COAST GUARD.

Third Lieut. Charles Eaton Anstett to be second lieutenant in the Coast Guard of the United States, to rank as such from September 1, 1915, in place of Second Lieut. Archibald Howard Scally, promoted.

Third Lieut. Thomas Sylvester Klinger to be second lieutenant in the Coast Guard of the United States, to rank as such from August 1, 1915, in place of Second Lieut. Le Roy Reinburg, promoted.

Third Lieut. Frederick August Zscheuschler to be second lieutenant in the Coast Guard of the United States, to rank as such from June 16, 1915, in place of Second Lieut. Roger Chew Weightman, promoted.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

Rupert Blue, of Marion, S. C., to be Surgeon General of the Public Health Service. (Reappointment.)

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Frank B. Kinyon, of Boise, Idaho, to be receiver of public moneys at Boise, Idaho, vice Fred V. Tinker, whose term will expire January 17, 1916.

APPOINTMENT IN THE NAVY.

George B. Corcoran, a citizen of Massachusetts, to be an assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps of the Navy from the 18th day of December, 1915.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 10, 1916.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

John L. Neeley to be United States attorney, northern district of Florida.

L. Ert Slack to be United States attorney for the district of Indiana.

Joseph W. George to be United States attorney, southern district of Mississippi.

POSTMASTERS.

ILLINOIS.

J. B. F. Agnew, Augusta.
James Ash, Lemont.
Frederick K. Bastian, Fulton.
John G. Bohlander, Hinsdale.
W. Carroll Bush, jr., Pittsfield.
John F. Bushmeyer, Colchester.
William T. Byrnes, Grafton.
William Campbell, Athens.
James R. Cleary, Marengo.
Joseph W. Davis, Harrisburg.
John Dooley, Belvidere.
A. P. Ferguson, Griggsville.
G. W. Frame, Woodstock.
M. J. Gibbs, Highwood.
John Gilchrist, Utica.
Francis S. Greenleaf, Savanna.

George H. Hart, Nauvoo.
John E. Hayes, North Chicago.
N. J. Highsmith, Robinson.
Thomas J. Hopkins, Wenona.
O. H. Johnson, Bower.
T. J. Kelly, Seneca.
H. M. Levering, Petersburg.
T. B. Lyons, Winchester.
Marion L. McCandless, Pinckneyville.
Sarah McGinnis, Shabbona.
J. O. Morris, Forrest.
Charles E. Nicodemus, Forreston.
Max H. Prill, Centralia.
John F. Quinn, Joliet.
Louis W. Richter, Melrose Park.
Rolla L. Russell, Princeton.
Charles J. Schmitt, Meredosia.
J. M. Sheets, Oblong.
Robert Sherrard, Oak Park.
H. Bruce Shroyer, New Windsor.
James H. Spiker, Bushnell.
John J. Sweeney, Springvalley.
Thomas J. Walsh, McHenry.
John E. Wyatt, White Hall.

NEW JERSEY.

S. Dana Ely, Rutherford.
Richard F. White, Perth Amboy.

OHIO.

Sherman A. Murry, Washington Court House.
Harry E. Rice, Xenia.

WEST VIRGINIA.

S. C. Young, Charles Town.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, *January 10, 1916.*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Lord our God and our Father, whose blessings are beyond compare, "Thou openest Thine hand and satisfiest the desire of every living thing." The world is large enough and fruitful enough for all. Thou hast taught us how to live together in peace and harmony, but "man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn." Hasten the day when man's humanity to man shall make countless millions glad. Heaven is ours now, but we make it hell by selfish ambitions, greed, and unholy desires. Forgive us our sins, we beseech Thee, and inspire us to the higher and nobler life in Christ Jesus our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, January 8, 1916, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Waldorf, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

S. 52. An act to provide for a commission to codify and suggest amendments to the general mining laws; and

S. 2519. An act to encourage the reclamation of certain arid lands in the State of Nevada, and for other purposes.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED.

Under clause 2, Rule XXIV, Senate joint resolution was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to its appropriate committee, as indicated below:

S. J. Res. 51. Joint resolution appropriating money for the payment of certain claims on account of labor, supplies, materials, and cash furnished in the construction of the Corbett Tunnel; to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT FOR HIS APPROVAL.

Mr. LAZARO, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that this day they had presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills:

H. R. 136. An act granting an extension of time to construct a bridge across Rock River at or near Colona Ferry, in the State of Illinois; and

H. R. 4717. An act to authorize Butler County, Mo., to construct a bridge across Black River.

BRIDGE ACROSS OCONA LUFTY RIVER, N. C.

Mr. BRITT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have changed the reference of the bill (H. R. 3675) to provide for the construction of a bridge across the Ocona Lufty River at Cherokee, N. C., from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The SPEAKER. What is the bill about?

Mr. BRITT. It relates to the construction of a bridge on the lands of the Cherokee Indians in North Carolina, and is a bill in which the Indian Bureau is interested. I think it should be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The SPEAKER. Did the chairman of either committee recommend this?

Mr. BRITT. It has not been formally recommended.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to know what the request is.

The SPEAKER. The request is to take the reference of a bridge bill away from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and refer it to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. ADAMSON. I do not know anything about the bill.

The SPEAKER. It is a bill to build a bridge on Indian lands.

Mr. MANN. Is the consent of Congress required because this is a navigable stream, or because it is on Indian lands?

Mr. BRITT. It is because it is Indian lands.

Mr. MANN. It is not a navigable stream?

Mr. BRITT. It is a nonnavigable stream, an intrastate stream, and separates the land of the Cherokee Indians and the Government land on which the Indian school is located. It is desired to construct a bridge for the benefit of the Indians who cross this small stream.

Mr. ADAMSON. If it is not a navigable stream, of course a change of reference is proper, but if it is a navigable stream it would not be proper.

Mr. BRITT. It is a nonnavigable stream. It is the Ocona Lufty River, in North Carolina.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. I will not object, but I think the gentleman is making a mistake if he wants to get his bill passed.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Is this river recognized as a navigable river by the War Department?

Mr. BRITT. No; it is a small stream running between the land of the Cherokee Indians and the Government land on which the Indian school is located, and the bridge is for the convenience of the Indians going back and forth from their reservation to the school and the Indian village.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Has it ever been under Federal improvement?

Mr. BRITT. Yes.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Is the gentleman now asking for anything to improve that river?

Mr. BRITT. We are asking for an appropriation of $15,000 to build this bridge only.

Mr. MANN. That is an Indian Affairs matter.

The SPEAKER. Is this stream on the boundary of two States?

Mr. BRITT. It is not. It is within the State of North Carolina.

Mr. MANN. This is to get an appropriation, which would come from the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. ADAMSON. The gentleman from Texas asked the gentleman from North Carolina if the Government had made an expenditure to improve that stream. Has the Government attempted to improve the navigability of the stream?

Mr. BRITT. Not to my knowledge.

Mr. ADAMSON. On the gentleman's statement that it is not a navigable stream, of course I can not object.

The SPEAKER. This is entirely within the State of North Carolina.

Mr. ADAMSON. That would not make any difference; if it was a navigable stream it would still be a navigable stream. I suggest that the gentleman let it lie over until we can look into the matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. GARRETT. Reserving the right to object, will the gentleman from North Carolina accede to the request of the gentleman from Georgia that the bill lie over for the time being?

Mr. BRITT. Yes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina withdraws his request.

RURAL POST ROADS.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. Mr. Speaker, on Friday last, as the chairman of the Committee on Roads, I filed a report, as directed by that committee, on the bill (H. R. 7617) to provide that the Secretary of Agriculture, on behalf of the United States, shall, in certain cases, aid the States in the construction and maintenance of rural post roads. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH], of that committee, desires to file mi-

nority views, and I ask unanimous consent that he may do it at any time within five legislative days, but that that, of course, shall not interfere with the consideration of the bill if it should come up sooner.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WASLH] have five legislative days in which to file minority views on the bill referred to. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. SHERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing an editorial from the Toledo Times entitled "A worthy bill," on the subject of old-age pensions.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks by printing an editorial on the subject of old-age pensions. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. DILLON. Mr. Speaker, I ask immediate consideration of the bill H. R. 320, a bridge bill, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, pending that I would like to ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting therein a set of resolutions adopted by the Local Union of Mine Workers of America, together with the letter transmitting the same to me.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. JOHNSON] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by printing certain resolutions and the letter transmitting the same to him. Is there objection?

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to inquire of the gentleman from Kentucky what the nature of those resolutions is?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. The resolutions relate to the printing of a report heretofore made by the Industrial Commission.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Speaker, for the information of the gentleman I might say that the Committee on Printing has just had a meeting this morning and we are prepared to bring that report out. We have many resolutions of a similar kind lying on our table, and I trust the gentleman from Kentucky will withhold that request, and I am sure the committee will make a report on the bill that will be entirely satisfactory to all concerned. We have reached an understanding with respect to these unions, and if the gentleman will withhold his request I think by to-morrow we will be ready.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I am only complying with the request of this organization, and therefore submit the request for unanimous consent to print.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

LEAVE TO SIT DURING SESSIONS OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. WATSON of Virigina. Mr. Speaker, at the request of the Committee on Labor I desire to submit a request for unanimous consent that that committee may be allowed to sit during the sessions of the House until the further order of the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WATSON] asks unanimous consent that the Committee on Labor be permitted to sit during the sessions of the House.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I suggest to the gentleman that he prepare the ordinary resolution so the clerks will have it in proper form.

Mr. WATSON of Virginia. I will say to the gentleman from Illinois that the committee was in session engaged upon a very important hearing and we did not have time to prepare a resolution.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman can reduce it to proper form.

Mr. WATSON of Virginia. I will do that.

The resolution submitted is as follows:

House resolution 82.

Resolved, That the Committee on Labor be allowed to sit during the sessions of the House until the further order of the House.

The resolution was agreed to.

LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Florida rise?

Mr. CLARK of Florida. To ask unanimous consent to address the House next Monday after the ordinary business is finished, not to interfere with any public matter, on the subject of public buildings.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Florida [Mr. CLARK] asks unanimous consent to next Monday——

Mr. MANN. Next Monday is unanimous consent——

The SPEAKER. After the transaction of the regular business of the House, that he may be allowed to address the House for one hour on the subject of public buildings. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. ADAMSON. If everybody else is through——

The SPEAKER. No; the Chair is going to recognize the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. ADAMSON. I wanted to yield to him, if I got recognition.

LEAVE TO SIT DURING SESSIONS OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. BURNETT. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Alabama rise?

Mr. BURNETT. Mr. Speaker, I am directed by the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization to ask unanimous consent that it may sit during sessions of the House, and I will reduce that to writing and hand it to the Clerk.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, as I understand, it is for two days, namely, the 20th and 21st of this month.

Mr. BURNETT. I will modify the request to that.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will put it that way, then. The gentleman from Alabama asks unanimous consent that on the 20th and 21st of this month the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization be authorized to sit during the sessions of the House.

Mr. MANN. Did not this committee have this permission generally?

Mr. BURNETT. No; we did not.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama asks that the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization be allowed to sit during the sessions of the House on January 20 and 21. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The resolution agreed to is as follows:

House resolution 83.

Resolved, That the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization be granted permission to sit during the sessions of the House.

BRIDGE ACROSS PEND OREILLE RIVER, IDAHO.

Mr. DILLON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill H. R. 320, a bridge bill, which I have sent to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from South Dakota asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill named. Is there objection?

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. LEWIS. To inquire as to priority in this matter.

The SPEAKER. There are two or three little things which will take 5 or 10 minutes, and in the meantime the gentleman's audience will be increased. [Laughter.] The gentleman from South Dakota asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill H. R. 320, a bridge bill. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and the Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 320) to authorize the county commissioners of Bonner County, Idaho, to construct a bridge across Priest River.

Be it enacted, etc., That the county commissioners of Bonner County, State of Idaho, are hereby authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge, and approaches thereto, across Priest River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, in township 56 north, ranges 4 and 5 west, Boise meridian, in the county of Bonner, in the State of Idaho, in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The committee amendments were read, as follows:

Page 1, line 5, strike out the words "Priest River" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Pend Oreille River."

Page 1, line 6, after the word "at," insert the words "Priest River at."

The question was taken, and the committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. DILLON. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment: Line 3, strike out the word "commissioners," and after the word "Bonner," strike out the word "County."

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend, page 1, line 3, by striking out the word "commissioners," and after the word "Bonner," strike out the word "County."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read the third time, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. DILLON. I move to amend the title by striking out the word "commissioners" and striking out the word "County" after the word "Bonner" and striking out the word "Priest" and inserting the words "Pend Oreille."

The amendment was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. DILLON, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

BRIDGE ACROSS CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER, GA.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill H. R. 775.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. ADAMSON] asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a House bill, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 775) granting the consent of Congress to J. P. Jones and others to construct one or more bridges across the Chattahoochee River between the counties of Coweta and Carroll, in the State of Georgia.

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to J. P. Jones, of the county of Coweta, or to the county of Coweta, or to the county of Carroll, all of the State of Georgia, acting jointly or separately, and their successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge or bridges and approaches thereto across the Chattahoochee River at a point or points suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near Jones's ferry, also known as the old Moore ferry, or at Strickland's ferry, or at both, between the counties of Coweta and Carroll, in the State of Georgia, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I would like to inquire why the bill is framed giving the option to so many individuals to construct between these counties?

Mr. ADAMSON. I will say to the gentleman, Mr. Speaker, that the question is very natural. The bill deals with a very peculiar situation. The county of Coweta, on the east side of the river, has a good road down to Jones's ferry. West of that ferry, the Carroll people do not think the road is good, and so they have built a good road down to Strickland's ferry, a mile and a half below. The counties can not agree on one bridge, because they can not agree at which ferry to build the bridge. Each county wants to build the bridge, and probably both will. It is certain that Jones will build one at his ferry. I do not think the counties are going to agree where to build it. We want the bridge, and we do not care if we have two.

Mr. STAFFORD. Do I understand that you are granting the right to one Jones to build either or both bridges, and also the right to the counties to build either or both bridges?

Mr. ADAMSON. I will say that Mr. Jones is a wealthy man, who owns the land on both sides at his ferry. He wants the bridge. He lives in Coweta County and wants the county to build the bridge if it will do so. Coweta County and Carroll County can not agree at which ferry to build the bridge. Jones says he is going to build a bridge, if we consent, unless the county does so. Carroll County is going to build one at Strickland's ferry. Three parties have asked me to secure the consent of Congress to build, and I have dispensed with the necessity for three bills by including them all in one.

Mr. STAFFORD. It is merely a highway bridge?

Mr. ADAMSON. That is all. There is a good railroad bridge below there, some 90 feet high.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. ADAMSON, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

BRIDGE ACROSS OHIO RIVER, STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, there are one or two other bills. I do not see the authors or those who reported them. If I can get consent, I will call them up myself.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY] is here. He has a bill.

Mr. NEELY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House bill 3593.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 3593) to authorize the Ohio-West Virginia Bridge Co. to construct a bridge across the Ohio River at the city of Steubenville, Jefferson County, Ohio.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Ohio-West Virginia Bridge Co., a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of West Virginia, is hereby authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Ohio River, to and into Cross Creek district, in the county of Brooke, in the State of West Virginia, from the southern end of the city of Steubenville, in the county of Jefferson, State of Ohio, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Also the following committee amendment was read:

Page 1, line 5, after the word "Virginia," insert the words "its successors and assigns."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. STAFFORD. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I consider it bad practice to take these bills up under unanimous consent a week prior to the date when they are in order; but I do not intend to interpose objection at this time in the session on that account. I would like to inquire whether this bridge company has already obtained the consent of the State authorities to go ahead with the construction of this bridge, or is the initiative being taken here in Congress? And then do they intend to get the consent from the respective State authorities?

Mr. NEELY. I will say to the gentleman from Wisconsin I am not informed in the matter.

Mr. MANN. It is under the State law. Each of these States have laws covering that.

Mr. STAFFORD. I do not know what the respective laws are.

Mr. NEELY. I know of no State law in West Virginia that would require such authority to be obtained.

Mr. STAFFORD. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] says there is a State law that grants that consent.

Mr. FESS. Mr. Speaker, I offer the suggestion that there is nothing in the Ohio law that has to be consulted.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. STAFFORD. One further question. Is there objection to the construction of this bridge by any local association?

Mr. NEELY. None whatever. Mr. Speaker, a bill which is precisely the same as the bill under consideration here was passed by the Senate on January 7. It is Senate bill 2409. I ask unanimous consent that it be substituted and taken up in lieu of the bill under consideration.

Mr. MANN. Where is the Senate bill?

Mr. NEELY. It is on the Speaker's table.

The SPEAKER. When was it brought over?

Mr. ADAMSON. It was brought over Saturday, January 8.

The SPEAKER. Does the chairman of the committee know whether it was referred to his committee or not?

Mr. ADAMSON. I understood it was to be laid on the Speaker's desk. I have not inquired in the committee room.

Mr. MANN. If it is a Senate bill you had best let it go for the minute until you find out. It is privileged matter if there is a Senate bill on the Speaker's table.

Mr. ADAMSON. All right. Let it go temporarily until it is found.

Mr. NEELY. I ask, then, that it go over temporarily until the Senate bill is found.

The SPEAKER. When a bill comes over from the Senate and a gentleman wants it held on the Speaker's table he ought to notify the parliamentary clerk or the Speaker, one or the other. Let this go over temporarily until we find out about it.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, there are two other bridge bills here, one introduced by Mr. LANGLEY and one by Mr. RUSSELL, if the House wants to take them up before the oratory sets in.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks you had better proceed with the oratory when you get through with the small matters.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, IOWA.

Mr. WEBB. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 73) to amend chapter 231, known as the Judicial Code, act of March 3, 1911, volume 36, United States Statutes at Large, section 81, page 1111, introduced by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. TOWNER]. It provides for a change of time for holding court in Judge Wade's district. I will say that there is no opposition to the bill on the part of the bar and the judge and the court officials.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. WEBB] asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill H. R. 73, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read the bill in full.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would like to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that on page 2, line 18, something is left

out. It does not make good sense. On line 18 it says, "For the central division at Fort days in May and September."

Mr. WEBB. Mr. Speaker, that is a mistake in copying. This is a copy of the Judicial Code so far as read.

Mr. MANN. I suggest that you had better let it go over until to-morrow.

Mr. TOWNER. Yes. We will let the matter go over until to-morrow.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the matter will be deferred until to-morrow.

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. BLACK, for one week, on account of illness.

To Mr. KONOP, for one week, on account of illness in his family.

POST-OFFICE AFFAIRS.

The SPEAKER. Under the special order heretofore made, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. LEWIS] is recognized for one hour. [Applause.]

WHAT IS A DEMOCRAT?

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Speaker, the question is sometimes humorously asked, "What is a Democrat?" and this seems an opportune time to attempt to answer. Byron, the poet, said, "Democracy—the devil was the first democrat" [laughter], while enthusiastic devotees have declared that the first democrat was the Carpenter of Nazareth. Now, we Democrats belong somewhere between these extremes. Where is it?

Herbert Spencer declared democracy to be the ultimate social truth. The truth is, my friends, democracy is difficult to define, because it is not a dogma or a doctrine susceptible of formal statement. It may be better described as that great movement in history which has had for its object the elevation of the common man. It is a world aspiration; not a ritualistic profession, but a cardinal sympathy whose formulas change from age to age. Its ruling thought, its unvarying purpose, is, I say, the elevation of the common man. It seeks the temporal salvation of the plain people as religion seeks the spiritual salvation of us all. And let me say that a democrat, indeed, may belong to any party, may belong to any age; his cardinal characteristic is a sympathy with the common man, and if he strives to advance the movement, active throughout the ages, for the elevation of the plain man, then he is a democrat, however he may disguise himself by party phrases.

"THE LEAST GOVERNMENT IS THE BEST GOVERNMENT."

I say the formulas of democracy change from age to age and are adapted to human circumstances like the maxims of a court of equity. A formula of the greatest democratic value in one set of human conditions may be totally out of place in another. And this is well illustrated in the experience of modern democracy. The crying evils and wrongs of the eighteenth century sprang from private and artificial monopolies. By royal grants and prerogative certain persons favored by the king were given a monopoly in the manufacture or sale of the necessaries of life, like salt, saltpeter, currants, iron, powder, furs, firearms, calfskins, lists of cloth, potash, vinegar, steel, brushes, pots, bottles, lead, oil, glasses, paper, starch, tin, new drapery, Spanish wool, Irish yarn, and even gold and slaves. The holders of these monopolies used them to raise the prices on the people, and so incurred the ill will and the challenge of democracy. It fought these great monopolies, and its war cry was the formula, "The least government is the best government." With it democracy overthrew the private monopolies of that age and stripped the kings of Europe of their power to establish private monopolies. For the eighteenth century democrat the "least government" meant no monopolies, no lettres de cachet, and in that sense meant also the best government. It was an age of the misuse of the functions of government for private ends.

When the king got hungry for quick money he created and granted some favorite monopoly. And to get rid of these oppressions democracy invented its formula and with it destroyed monopolies and unlocked the gates to equal rights in trade. Is it not odd to hear men misusing this fine old maxim now to keep monopolies in private hands, especially the postal monopolies, from operation by the postal authorities under the Constitution?

This eighteenth century aphorism was one of the most serviceable formulas democracy has ever had. It has served its purpose, and served it gloriously, and to misapply it now in defense of its historical enemy, the private monopoly of our day, is profanation indeed.

NINETEENTH CENTURY FORMULAS.

The democratic philosophy is affirmative as well as negative, constructive as well as eliminative, and requires something more than "don'ts" for its realization. It has its "do's," its constructive as well as its negative commands to utter. To realize its aims there are things—constructive things—it must do as well as things prohibited, just as with the average human being. The eighteenth century work of democracy was eliminative in character; it had to destroy certain abuses. The nineteenth century democracy had positive duties to discharge, and it framed its formulas accordingly.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL; SPECIAL PRIVILEGES TO NONE.

Unquestionably this great maxim is the best statement of democratic duty. Special privileges, offensive monopolies, it still condemns, and for a century American democracy has battled with the beast of special privilege falsely called the "protective tariff." Sometimes democracy, sometimes the beast, is triumphant, but the fight of democracy will go on until its purpose is achieved. But the program "equal rights to all." How is that to be realized? My answer is that its realization calls for the constructive element in democracy. This movement in history which has its mind on the elevation of the common man, not merely by preventing unjust attacks upon what he has but through constructive measures, enables him to enjoy along with superman the developmental advantages and agencies of advancing civilization.

CONSTRUCTIVE DEMOCRACY.

Your superman will take care of himself, but where human selfishness is involved unfortunately he can not be trusted to take care of others outside the circles of his blood or friendship. It is democracy's mission to protect the rights of the common man. How? Well, on the negative side by abolishing any special privileges in others, on the constructive side by providing the common man with the opportunities necessary to realize his rights. Let us see what this means in practice. The common man can not build roads for himself like the lord of the manor. Well, sir, democracy takes possession of all the roads and builds a road to every man's house, over which traverse your superman and your common man upon conditions of equal opportunity and so of equal rights. Again, the priceless gems of education giving access to the accumulated knowledge of the world. For this the equal right was granted and then denied by the want of educational opportunity to the masses. They had not the money to pay for private tutors. Democracy provided the opportunity. In the name of society it established the common school, where all the children of men may have their vision opened to the science of our time. And, again, man has need to communicate with his fellows beyond the reach of look or voice. The fortunate, or the superman, could afford his own courier, which the common man could not, or pay the price exacted by private persons for such service. Democracy again supplied the opportunity. It establishes a postal service actually reaching to the ends of the earth, over which the message of the common man moves with the same celerity as his more fortunate brother's and at rates which all can pay.

In the courts of democracy "equal rights" mean something more than paper rights, or rights which exist only on paper—rights which the masses have not the facilities to enjoy. They mean realized rights, and democracy knows they must be realized before they can be justly called "equal."

Equal rights, then, do not mean merely the like legal privilege to enjoy a wholesome common advantage, but the placing of that advantage on a plane where the plain people can actually reach and enjoy it. This I affirm is the mission of democracy. It is its mission as sustained by history; it is its mission as defined by hope. Democracy esteems and applauds the superman, but it loves the plain people, yet while it is striving to elevate him to the great dignity of his species, it does nothing to pull down the genius or the man of achievement. The common road has not hindered his travel; it has smoothed and extended it. The common school has not lessened his horizon; it has brightened it. And the postal courier has not obstructed his messenger, but has relieved him of his burden and multiplied his feet a million times. And your supermen themselves—what institution can claim more of them than are found in the annals of democracy? The men like John Stuart Mill, like Thomas Jefferson, who knew that service of their fellow man gave the surest title to true greatness.

AGENCIES OF CIVILIZATION.

What is the lesson we learn from history of the mission of democracy. It is that the grant of equal rights to the citizen imposes the duty of providing, when practicable, for the actual enjoyment of such rights, otherwise the rights are not equal

rights or rights at all. They are mere mockeries, mere lawyers' quibbles. This is true of all those advantages of existence and great agencies of civilization which are susceptible of common enjoyment, and of which the developing resources of society permit of an equal use. Democracy is wedded to no ism, to individualism, to communism, or to socialism when the question of method is to be solved. It is not a one-fingered philosophy, not a one-geared machine. What it demands is that the common blessings of life shall be made susceptible of enjoyment by the common man in fulfillment of its motto, "Equal rights to all." It adopts such social methods to achieve its great purpose as reason and experience approve. And, gentlemen, this means the condemnation of agencies which may be found deficient or insufficient for its purpose. Democracy pronounced this sentence on the private road, it pronounced it on the private school, and on the private carrier of the written communication. They were weighed by democracy and found wanting in capacity to sufficiently serve the human family. And democracy has recently pronounced the same sentence on the private express carrier. Let us see what it said about the express companies and then judge it by the facts of recent history.

THE PARCEL POST.

The express companies had been in operation for generations, with the most desirable shipping rights over the railways. They therefore had a fair chance to make good. Now, democracy charged that they were insufficient; that is, inefficient. They failed to reach the farm, most in need of the package service; and as to the urban population, they denied transportation to half the traffic by charging prohibitive rates; in short, they were doing only a half man's work and giving a grossly inadequate discharge of the package service. It then established the people's express service—the parcel post—to remedy this condition.

Comparative parcel post and express rates.

Rates from Baltimore—	1 pound.	5 pounds.	10 pounds.	15 pounds.	20 pounds.
To Easton:					
By post	$0.05	$0.09	$0.14	$0.19	$0.24
By express	.26	.27	.30	.32	.35
To Oakland:					
By post	.05	.09	.14	.19	.24
By express	.26	.31	.34	.39	.44
To Washington:					
By post	.05	.09	.14	.19	.24
By express	.26	.27	.30	.32	.35
To Atlantic City:					
By post	.05	.09	.14	.19	.24
By express	.26	.30	.33	.37	.41
To Philadelphia:					
By post	.05	.09	.14	.19	.24
By express	.26	.27	.30	.32	.35
To Richmond:					
By post	.05	.09	.14	19	.24
By express	.26	.29	.34	.38	.43
To New York:					
By post	.05	.09	.14	.19	.24
By express	.26	.29	.32	.36	.40

This parcel post has been in operation three years. What does experience of the results say? Here are the facts:

In 1912, the year before the parcel post, the express companies carried 317,000,000 packages. That represented their total service in that year in moving the potential package traffic of the country. It was about three parcels per capita, for which they secured an average rate of 50 cents per package. In 1915 these companies carried 280,000,000 pieces—at 48 cents each—and the parcel post carried 400,000,000 pieces—at 14 cents each, counting only packages of a pound and more. In three years the traffic leaped from 317,000,000 to nearly 700,000,000 packages—from three packages to seven per capita, in 1915, of which four were moved by the parcel post. Four per capita by the three-year-old rival, as against less than three per capita by the time-trained, if not the time-honored, private express agency. "Efficiency! What crimes are committed in thy name!" For 40 years the people were denied this service, because it was asserted falsely that the post office was not efficient enough to do this work of the express companies. Now we find that the express companies were killing more traffic than they carried, were performing only about half the function, and, call the statement demagogic if you will, it is a true statement; the traffic they refused to carry was the common-man's traffic. It was traffic that could pay 14 cents per package to the Postal System but could not pay 50 cents to the companies, not to speak of the postal Rural Route Service necessary to carry the package to the farmer on more than a million miles of daily route. So much for the efficiency of these de facto parcel posts, the express company adjuncts to the postal function.

Now, how about the economy of these transportation rivals in the package field? This is a point of the greatest importance. The express companies lost $2,500,000, they say, on the 1915 traffic, and recently secured, on this ground, an advance of their rates from the Interstate Commerce Commission. Their statement shows that they secured 48 cents for each piece, and that it cost them 24 cents each to handle it. It cost the Postal System less than 5 cents each to handle its most expensive parcel, the one of 3 pounds and more in weight, that required the aid of vehicle delivery. Six censuses of the parcel-post traffic have been taken, for a half month in April and October of each year, and they show a progressive decline of the cost of parcel vehicle delivery from 39 mills to 28 mills per parcel, and this while the costs to the companies have been going up.

If the cost, 2 cents a parcel for "pick up" and 2 cents more for "collection of the rate from the consignee" (services the companies give, but the post has not yet given), be added, it appears that the Post Office could handle its package (giving all the facilities granted by the companies) at 9 cents, and the heavier express package at 12 cents, against the 24 cents which it costs the companies. The experience shows that if the Post Office were given the express traffic it could make a profit of some thirty millions a year, at their rates, and paying the railways what they now receive of the companies.

But does the parcel post pay? Yes; about 25 per cent on the average, and the larger the package the greater the profit. The parcel that calls for wagon delivery weighs an average of 5½ pounds. It costs less than 5 cents for all postal processes and 6 cents for railway pay—11 cents in all. The Postal System received for it 18 cents, leaving 7 cents profit.

Efficiency; economy; it is hardly necessary to say more. The express company is obviously delinquent under both standards, while democracy's establishment, the parcel post, has given us proof of incomparable achievements in both. It has cut the operation cost per parcel to less than half by express, it reaches the 25,000,000 rural population, and has more than doubled the package traffic. Thus is democracy's purpose for the common man realized, and its wisdom in the selection of economic methods justified by results. Your common man had an "equal right" to have his package carried, but the companies carried only for those who could pay their rates, only three out of the seven parcels potential, whereas the Swiss parcel post carries 10 per capita, probably the figure our parcel post will attain when fully developed.

The House to-day realizes its great need for additional revenue. If the Post Office Department will expand the parcel post to its normal dimensions as is done in other countries there is awaiting it a profit of from $30,000,000 to $35,000,000.

Somebody asked does the parcel post pay, a very proper question. Let us see about that. We have 5 cents, the cost of handling the parcel. Then we have railway pay for 5½ pounds, which costs 6 cents more. You can compute it yourself. The new traffic is costing about 6 cents a ton-mile, or a cent a pound for 333 miles. That is the out-of-pocket expense, for under the sliding scale this is the rate we are paying the railways on parcel traffic.

The country thought that the express companies were making egregious profits in their time. I want to inform the House that no express company in the history of the country has ever made one-half the profits out of the small parcels that the Post Office is making at this moment. At least 25 per cent of the parcel-post receipts represent profit to the service.

We have had enough experience with it now to satisfy the most timid man that the clause in the substitute bill passed by this House, giving the Postmaster General the power to change the weight limit, the size limit, the rates, the zones, and all the conditions of the service, is a power very wisely placed as judged by the result, and that he ought to exercise that power to cover the whole parcel-post function of transportation, as abroad, and give the farmer who is on the farm where the express service can not reach an equal right to transportation in small shipments. That means, at least, a weight limit of 100 pounds. It means also a size limit, say, of 2 feet square. And it means, besides, the collecting of the rate on delivery, and that, as the President promised in his inaugural address, "the United States should be given a parcel post equal to that of any other country in the world." Now, the weight limit in all these other countries, except England, runs from 100 to 132 pounds.

In Germany, in Austria, in Belgium, in Norway, in Sweden, and elsewhere the weight limit is set at 100 pounds and up. In England, it is true, it is only 11 pounds, but in England they never had the occasion for a parcel-post service that we have had in this country. Let me tell you why. In England the railroads deliver and collect the class traffic from all points they

reach, and they graduate their rate down to 2 pounds, and as low as 8 cents for the service, whereas in the United States the rate is graduated down only to 100 pounds for railroad service and the lowest rate is a quarter of a dollar.

Mr. Speaker, I am here to-day to tell, in my feeble way, the economic romance of the parcel post in this country. It has dispelled all doubt as to American postal efficiency. It found a field in which the private servitor was doing only three-sevenths of his work, less than a half-man service, and it took this small parcel with the small rate that the express company could not move without bankruptcy, and it is moving it to-day with a tremendous profit. The Bible says the servant is worthy of his hire. Judged by every test of efficiency, of extension of service, of economy in the performance of that service, the postal establishment is entitled to the full field of operation, with regard to the small shipment, and if it is given that field this country will find within a year's time that some $30,000,000 of net revenue will have been added to its Treasury.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Is it not the claim of the railroad companies that this service is now being rendered for the Post Office Department without adequate compensation?

Mr. LEWIS. I do not think it is now the claim of the railroads that that is so. There was complaint for a time; but three sections of the country have been weighed since the parcels post went into effect. I ought to add, however, in justice to the subject, that if the parcels post is extended to the hundred-pound weight limit (and only 5 per cent of express packages exceed that in weight), then we ought to have, in my judgment, not quadrennial weighings but annual weighings, and I believe also under such circumstances the railroads ought to be relieved of the burden of delivering the mails under the 80-rod provision. It so happens, however, with respect to railway pay, that under the effect of this sliding scale we are paying so nearly as can be ascertained some 6 cents a ton-mile, barring rural post offices. The express companies are paying about the same rate, on the average, to the railroads for carrying their traffic. The trouble is that in one section of the country they may be paying as high as 8 and in another section as low as 4 cents, but 6 cents a ton-mile about expresses the average for the different sections of the railroad field.

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LEWIS. Yes.

Mr. HOWARD. Up to what limit would the gentleman suggest that the Government exercise monopoly on its packages in the parcel-post service?

Mr. LEWIS. Up to 100 pounds, but I would not say monopoly. We do not need any monopoly in the contest with the express company. We supplant them the moment the conditions and facilities of transportation are made equal. People do not realize that the postal establishment instead of being an inefficient institution is, indeed, one of the most efficient working organizations on the face of the earth. Even before the parcel post was established it was moving the average mail piece at a cost of a cent and a third per piece, and moving it over a million miles of rural routes, 250,000 miles of railway, and from once to even nine times a day over 150,000 miles of town and city streets and avenues.

Mr. Speaker, the parcel post has earned a right to be heard, and it demands its right to do a full-fledged parcel service—to have the regular weight limit of 100 pounds, and also the pick-up service.

Mr. ESCH. What effect would a pick-up or collection service in connection with the parcel post have upon the patronage of that service by the citizens?

Mr. LEWIS. I think a very great effect, I will say to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. ESCH. Such an effect that it might still greatly reduce the competition of express companies in the field of the Parcel Post Service?

Mr. LEWIS. Oh, certainly so; where the rates are at all equal, say a 20-cent parcel-post rate and 25-cent express rate, the citizen will call up the express company to get his package. We are losing millions for want of a "pick-up" and "collect" of the rate from the consignee.

PROPOSALS FOR PARCEL-POST DEVELOPMENT.

Weight limit: One hundred pounds for pick up and delivery; no limit when package delivered to and collected from railway terminal by shipper.

Size limit: Eighty-four inches, measuring the length and half the girth combined.

Pick up: When postage on shipment is not less than 15 cents.

Insurance: Graduation of insurance rate from 3 cents minimum to 15 cents for $100.

"Collect": Privilege of "collect" on rate from consignee when postage is not less than 21 cents, the consignee to pay fee therefor at rate of 10 per cent of postage to be charged; minimum, 4 cents; the consignor to guarantee postage. Farm products direct from farm, no extra charge.

Classification: Parcels of first-class mail in single bundles directed to noncity-delivery offices may be sent if bearing "drop-letter" postage plus parcel rate. Any statement relating to contents of parcel may be inclosed within the parcel. Any mail piece exceeding 4 ounces in weight and marked "fourth class" or "parcel" may be posted at parcel rates.

Zones: The zones shall each be 50 miles in extent and be based on the present units.

Rates: First 50 miles, one-half cent per pound, plus 10 cents; farm products, plus 4 cents; minimum rate, 15 cents; farm products, 5 cents. Each additional 50 miles, 2 mills per pound or 5 pounds for a cent. No rate to exceed 12 cents per pound. Actual distances by rail to be taken up to 300 miles.

With the definite experience before us, we can say that the above rates would yield about 25 per cent profit.

Mr. STEENERSON. Formerly the department officials, and I believe the gentleman himself has so stated, stated that the average amount paid the railroads for weight of the mails would be 10 cents per ton-mile?

Mr. LEWIS. Yes.

Mr. STEENERSON. The gentleman has now stated that the average is only 6 cents per ton-mile.

Mr. LEWIS. Yes; and I am glad the gentleman has called my attention to that.

Mr. STEENERSON. Has the gentleman explained the reason for this lower estimate?

Mr. LEWIS. No; but I will do so now. The last statement we had of the cost of railway pay was for April, 1913. With a view now to answering the statement formerly made by me, I will state that it showed that the average paid the railways was 10 cents a ton-mile.

Very well. Since that time some two or three, at least two, sections have been reported. Gentlemen perhaps are familiar with the very complex scale of pay under which the railroads receive compensation for carrying the mails. If the weight of the mails per day should be as low as 50 pounds on a particular route, the post office may have to pay as high as $1.50 per ton-mile, but then as you reach a daily weight of 48,000 pounds or more, the pay on that weight is about 5.27 cents per ton-mile. During the summer, I will say to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. STEENERSON], after exhaustive study the effect of this sliding scale became apparent to me. The effect is that the cost of any new traffic added, say from this date on, or indeed from the date of the parcel post itself, when divided into the additional compensation pay, amounts to about 6 cents per ton-mile, barring railway post-office pay. The sum of the added traffic moves on the low rates, so that future additions to the postal traffic under existing law will move, not at 10 cents a ton-mile, but move at something like 6 cents per ton-mile, which is above the rate paid by the express companies.

THE ELECTRICAL COMMUNICATION.

Equal rights to all. Equal rights to all. Is this great canon of Democracy realized in the use of the telegraph and telephone? Do the limitations of private monopoly permit the masses to utilize these instruments of communication according to their means and their needs; this régime of private monopoly which still lingers in this part of our postal system after its eviction by the postal system of practically every country but our own? Does the common man enjoy real equal rights to use either, or, as with the express company, is he barred from the equal right to use them by their prohibitory rates?

TELEGRAPH RATES.

Before the parcel post we had the highest parcel rates. They are now among the lowest in the world. But we still have the highest telegraph rates. They run from 25 cents to $1. Where the post conducts the telegraph they run from 12 cents to 24 for the longest distances. Here are the averages for Europe and the United States:

For 150 miles in Europe 12 cents, the United States 25 cents; 250 miles in Europe 12 cents, the United States 30 cents; 700 miles in Europe 12 cents, the United States 50 cents; 3,000 miles in Australia 24 cents, the United States $1.

TOLL RATES.

Our toll or long-distance telephone rates are even more immoderate. They run from three to seven times as high as the postal telephone rates of other countries. Here is a statement of the average rates for nine countries on the Continent of Europe:

Distance in miles	100	300	400	500	700
Continental rate	$0.20	$0.37	$0.39	$0.46	$0.53
American rate	$0.60	$1.80	$2.40	$3.00	$4.20

That is, for 100 miles we pay three times, for 300 miles five times, for 400 miles six times, and for 700 miles eight times the ordinary rate on the Continent of Europe for a three-minute conversation.

Mr. Speaker, I am obliged to make a sensational statement about these long-distance rates. It costs the American as much to ship his long-distance conversation over the wires, mile for mile, as it costs him to ship a ton of freight over the rails. The railroads get on the average 7 mills a mile for moving the ton of freight. The telephone company charges 6 mills a mile for carrying the three-minute conversation. Gentlemen can realize how weighty their conversations sometimes are. They weigh about a ton on the long-distance wires. [Applause.]

Mr. SNYDER. In your comparison of long-distance rates in the United States with rates on the Continent of Europe, do you attempt to maintain that the efficiency is equal or that the service is as good?

Mr. LEWIS. There are two kinds of service in the other countries. We have only one here. Abroad they give two kinds of service. If you are the superman that wants the quick service and will pay the double rate, you can get the "instantaneous service," but if you are an ordinary man or your affair is an ordinary affair, you can get these low rates of which I speak. The Bell system has rates only for the superman—for the Packard man. Its Ford facilities are entirely denied. [Applause.] I am using their own allegory, not my own; but their own allegory condemns them from the standpoint of democracy.

SOCIAL RESULTS.

Mr. Speaker, what is the result of these rates? Well, sir, it is just the same result as by express. Taking the telegrams and long-distance messages together, other countries use the wires from two to four times as often as we do. Denmark shows 17 such messages per capita and New Zealand 12; we show only 3. While we rank first in the use of the letter—101 per capita—12 outrank us in the combined use of telegrams and long-distance messages. And while our companies maintain only one telegraph office to seven post offices, these postal institutions maintain two telegraph offices for every three post offices. This is the penalty the masses must pay, an almost complete deprivation of service, that private monopoly may own this part of the Postal Service; the highest rates and the lowest service among the nations.

A POSTAL TELEPHONE.

"There is a road to every man's house. There ought to be a telephone on the inside," said the president of the Bell telephone system. True, very true. But it was democracy that built these roads to every man's house, and it will have to be democracy that strings the wires, the postal wires, into the common man's home. The resources of society are quite sufficient. He has an equal right, then, to the use of this great agency of civilization. Democracy will actualize this right for him by postalizing the telephone and telegraph.

How can the right be made equal? By providing a local rate so low that the humblest citizen can pay it, to call the doctor or to call the farmer and buy his table necessaries direct, by parcel post, at their first price and their first smell. Postal telephones give this low rate. The average local rate of postal systems, including the independents in the United States, is less than a cent a call. Any man can afford to pay that, and our postal system could give that rate with a profit and give a greatly improved service, using the automatic telephone. A cent a call postal rate would equalize every man's right to the telephone service, just as our postal rates have done.

But how stands the facts to-day? Let us take the city of Baltimore, which is fairly typical of our American cities. The lowest rate obtainable there for a two-party business and residence phone is at an annual sum of $24, giving 360 calls, at 7 (6.66) cents per call. If you want more calls, you can have them, above 360 to 1,800, at 5 cents each, and above 1,800 to 5,400, at 4 cents each. Now, the unlimited rate for the city of Berlin, for an exclusive service, with four times the population of Baltimore, is $42.84, or 80 cents a hundred calls. The Baltimore busines man pays $174 for 5,400 calls.

This Baltimore rate exceeds the flat-rate tariffs ($160) of London and Paris combined and equals the combined unlimited tariffs for Christiania, Stockholm, The Hague, Copenhagen, Auckland, Amsterdam, and Rotterdam. Instead of running below the letter rates, as with postal systems, our local telephone rates run with the street-car fare. It is $48 for the first 600 calls in New York and Washington, 8 cents a call. You can send a 4-pound parcel from Baltimore to New York for 8 cents by post (27 cents by express) and the post will deliver it and make about 1 cent profit.

It is pertinent now to discuss the effect of these local rates on the popular use of the telephone. Well, in 1911 Baltimore had 43,000 telephones; each was used but 993 times (calls) in the year, while the average for the country is over 2,000 calls. The phone in Washington, at rates higher than Baltimore's, represented only 822 calls per annum. That is, the private-rate methods prevent those who pay for their telephones from using them for more than half of their potential demand. The people of Baltimore had to do with 71 calls per capita, as against 156 calls per capita for the rest of the country.

Let us recur a moment to the comparison between Washington and Baltimore. Rates of $3.53 per 100 calls meant a phone utilization of 993 calls in Baltimore. Rates of $4.22 per 100 calls meant only 824 calls in Washington. That is, to increase the rate of Baltimore 20 per cent, to that of Washington, would reduce the phone utilization by 17⅓ per cent. The company would secure the same gross revenue with slightly reduced exchange expense and the subscriber 17⅓ per cent less service for the same payment. Conversely, you reduce the Washington rates by 20 per cent to correspond with Baltimore and you raise the utilization by 17⅓ per cent. The experience of the great Bell System shows that an average per 100 calls——

Washington at $4.22 means 824 calls, 44,000 per employee.

Baltimore at $3.53 means 933 calls.

Bell system at $1.86 means 1,747 calls, 65,000 per employee.

Independent at $0.86 means 2,055 calls, 111,000 per employee.

Norway—Postal at $0.62 means 2,332 calls, 118,500 per employee.

Here is a law of increasing returns, on the economic side, probably without a parallel. What it means is that if you ought to allow as much as 7 per cent return to secure private investors—I do not see how you can fairly expect them for less—you will have to scale your rates somewhere near those in Baltimore, and kill half the working capacity of the phone and the operative personnel. But if you had a fixed charge of only 3 per cent to pay, especially with the automatic telephone in use by postal systems, a cent a call, with the high utilization would produce sufficient revenue for all purposes.

Mr. FOCHT. I quite agree with the gentleman in respect to the excessive tolls on the telephone, and how they hamper and hinder business, and I would like to inquire—I did not gather the gentleman's conclusion with reference to the low cost at which the Government was able to handle the parcel-post business.

Now, as to the inability of the express companies, do you assign that to their lack of ability and efficiency, or to overcapitalization, or some species of graft?

Mr. LEWIS. I assign it to laws of their nature. The postal establishment is governed by a public-service motive. The private investor goes into a field with a private investor's motive. He would not last long in the field unless he sought to secure all he could in the way of profit. We know as men of affairs that there is a law of private finance as distinct as may be from a law of public finance. For example, let us take this local telephone rate, to which I am coming, for an illustration.

The average use of a telephone by the independent companies in the United States is 2,055 calls a year, at a rate of 86 cents per 100 calls, with 111,000 calls per employee per year representing the service of the personnel under that kind of rate and utilization. But in order to get the 2,000 calls per year on the phone the independents are giving a rate that is less than a cent a call.

Now, we come to the city of Washington, which is paying 4½ cents a call, a little over four times the independent rate. The telephone in Washington is used only 824 times a year and the employees handle only 44,000 calls per annum. The rate determines the working output of plant and personnel.

Now, then, we come to the motive. Your private investor in the city of Washington is making, say, 8 per cent profit out of his system of rates. I am not sure that he ought to get less. I do not think I would like to put any of my money into any such enterprise that did not promise something like 7 or 8 per cent. So it is a law of the nature of the private investor that requires him to make these rates what they are. But suppose Gen. Burleson were introduced into this field in Washington, and he were told, "Your phone here is used only 800 times a year. Its normal use, as indicated by the rest of the country, is 2,000 times a year. If you reduce the rate from 4 cents to 2 cents, the service will double, and you will not get quite as much revenue out of it as you did at 4½ cents, but what you lose in one pocket you will gain in the other pocket, by doubling service to the public, and the public and the post office are convertible terms. If you double the service on one

hand and you lose 5 per cent in revenues on the other, from the standpoint of the postal establishment, your gain is 95 per cent, and you have actualized the equal right of the common man to use a telephone.

It so happens, although the subject is too complex for oral statement, that the difference between a required profit of 8 per cent and the required interest rate of 3 per cent on the investment would probably, with the aid of the automatic telephone, enable the postmaster to give not a 4-cent, not a 3-cent, not a 2-cent, but ultimately 1-cent-a-call rate for this great city. The rate in other countries tends to run about half the letter-postage rate.

Now the homes of the masses are nearly as bereft of the telephone service as they were of the express. The postal institution is the agent to popularize these agencies of communication. It has a genius for doing small things cheaply and well, the small things that deter the timid private investor, and it can actually make its wholesale price its retail price. Now, it is the postal object not merely to confer equal rights in form. It so organizes its services, so formulates its rates, as to remove any economic barrier to its use. The common man has realized his "equal right" to use any form of the postal service. Its rates are adopted to his means. A cent-a-call rate will put the phone in every home. Can there be any doubt that we should postalize the communication as we did the parcel and thus realize the rights of the plain man?

Two lines of attack only are made on the postal program. It is argued that there are more telephones in use per capita in the United States than in postal telephone countries. This is not true for Canada and elsewhere. It is not true for Maryland, with its 67 phones per 1,000, against 171 in Iowa—Maryland ranks twenty-ninth among the States. But even where it is true it is explained by our greater social wealth, which is the guaranty that we can have a telephone in, as we have a road to, every man's house. We have one-fourth of the horses in the world, two-thirds of the automobiles, and our postal system carries approximately as many letters as all the countries of Europe.

It is contended that as to toll, or long-distance rates, the Bell system gives what they call an "instantaneous" service, while the postal telephone-toll rates I have quoted command only a "take-your-turn" service, as with our telegrams. The postal systems give both kinds of services. For twice the popular rates they will give the busy man of means whose affairs justify his paying such rates a real "instantaneous" service. But your common man "taking his turn" can have the low rates which are within his means. They attempt to sustain the American rates with the suggestion that they represent a "Mercedes" or Packard car service, while the postal rates abroad are likened to the Ford. Exactly. Democracy abroad has given a Ford, or rather an affordable service, rates to suit the classes and the masses, and with distinctions of service amply gratifying the demands of both.

Another attack, made mostly by the poorly informed or the interested, suggests that our postal system is run at a deficit. This is a statement made in ignorance of the facts. It ignores the fact that 29 per cent of the total postal services are performed in the carriage and handling of second-class matter, and 24 per cent of this for nothing, together with 2 per cent more for Government mails, 26 per cent in all. This service—over $50,000,000 annually—represents a pure gift by the people to the cause of education and the dissemination of knowledge. It amounts to about the same proportion in postal operations as the passenger traffic in railway operations. Suppose the people who ride on the railways had government to compel the railways to carry all their passengers for nothing, could they then be heard to condemn the railways for maleconomy or inefficiency in failing to pay interest and dividends. "Ingratitude, thou marble-hearted fiend." This is what some of the beneficiaries of the $50,000,000 postal subsidy are doing.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY.

But the greatest single application of democracy remains to be stated, and includes in its beneficent object common man and superman as well. You are familiar with the thought that nearly all governments have been founded by force, and since the force was limited to given localities, so, too, has been the government. Only the government founded by the Cæsars appears as a possible exception to this remark. It extended from Persia to Gibraltar, from the Pillars of Hercules to India's coral strands, and resulted in the Pax Romana, the operations of which have meant so much for modern civilization. No one since has been able to found anything resembling international government, and so we have no real international law.

In the absence of such government with the legislative, the judicial, and the executive functions the equal rights of men to life, liberty, and property are trampled under foot in an anarchistic international community. There is the same kind of need for law and order in the international community that there is in the city, the county, and State. For the rule of anarchism the régime of government should be substituted to safeguard the most commonplace human rights; and this means a legislative, a judicial, and executive institutions, under which a system of definite government and law may replace the gap, the anarchistic gap, in universal government, which now gives rise to the occasions causing abominable war.

"It can not be done," says the tory and the blinded pessimist, who dreams as much as other dreamers, but always dreams nightmares and who is afraid to brush down the cobwebs lest the ceiling may fall. It can be done, say the voices of the fathers who formulated the Federal Constitution. We did it; we formulated the interstate government, now possessing 48 members, and it performs all the functions of an international government, including some national functions. When we deprived the State of the treaty-making power we took away its war-making power as well. A Congress makes laws to govern the interstate, the international, relations of these 48 States, which the interstate courts interpret and the interstate marshals enforce. We had to meet just the same problems to be met by your generation in introducing law and order into the international community. Questions of the inviolability of State boundaries, disarmament of the member States, interstate and foreign commerce, representation in the lawmaking body. Your task is not greater than ours, and your duty and your opportunities, they are impossible. Meet them as we meet ours, with discriminating courage and a faith in the future sustained by the achievements of democrary in the past. The philosopher Turgot once declared: "I never admired Columbus so much for discovering a new world as I did for going out to hunt for it on the faith of an opinion." Here is your difference between your democrat and your tory. There are bogs, there are incurable evils. He would avoid the bogs by never moving in any direction. He never takes chances, and yet some chances must be taken if progress is to be made. Even the surest propositions of science involve elements of doubt for the finicky, and but for the leaders, the pioneers, the supermen willing to take some chance, republican governments, the common school, manhood, suffrage, and the principal elements of civilization could never have been gained. A new era is coming. When the burgetarian of the future finds that his interest charges on the public debt abroad are greater than the gross receipts of the railways, and again he is asked to put more money into the maw of militarism, then the international question is going to become a domestic question, and what the fathers did for 48 States in this country in constructing an interstate government to prevent war, will then be done for the 53 States whose sovereignty represents the population of the globe. [Applause.]

Mr. DAVIS of Texas. Amen!

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the previous order of the House the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHACKLEFORD] is recognized for one hour. [Applause.]

EMBARGO ON ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. Mr. Speaker, when the European war first broke out Mr. Wilson, as President of the United States, true to his firm purpose to keep our country out of war, admonished our people to remain neutral and refrain from every word or act that might betray a preference or prejudice for or against either party to the unhappy conflict. I presume that every man of ordinary intelligence sympathizes with one side or the other engaged in that horrible struggle. Like most other Members of Congress I have heeded the advice of the President and have carefully refrained from any public utterance on the subject of the war, but from the very beginning the tories of Boston and the money changers of New York and New England have been saying and doing all in their power to push the United States into war with Germany. The real attitude of these propagandists is easily discovered from a reading of the following quotation which appeared yesterday in the New York Times over the signature of Dr. Charles W. Eliott, of Boston:

> One satisfactory solution can now be clearly discerned, and only one, which would be both feasible and effective. A firm and durable combination of Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia, and Japan—present belligerents—and, by invitation, the United States or Pan America and Scandinavia could assure the freedom of the seas for all of the world in time of peace and for themselves and their allies in time of war.

On last Thursday the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GARDNER] assumed to address the House on the subject of an embargo on arms and ammunition. Instead of discussing the grave question which he had chosen for his theme he devoted his whole vehement harangue to an ardent espousal of the English cause, a virulent invective against the Germans, and an absolute forgetfulness of America.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the time has now come when somebody should speak on behalf of our own country.

Let us overlook the passionate outburst of the gentleman from Massachusetts and discuss his subject—an embargo on arms and ammunition—which he so carefully ignored. The gentleman did at one time get close enough to his subject to say that there is nothing in international law which would constitute it an unneutral act for any citizen of the United States to export arms or ammunition to any of the belligerants. Nobody disputes that proposition. So far as international law is concerned any citizen of the United States has a right to export arms and ammunition to any Government or any individual in the world, whether it be to Germany or England, to Austria or France, to Madero or Huerta, to Carranza or Villa. But it is also true that there is nothing in international law which would constitute it an unneutral act for the United States to lay an embargo on the exportation of arms and ammunition whenever it shall be deemed to our interest to do it. Of course I do not forget that some of the tories of Boston have urged that if war has once begun and has resulted in a given state of facts beneficial to one belligerant it would be an unneutral act for our Government to so change its own laws as to change such existing state of facts; that the progress of the war has resulted in the British driving the Germans from the sea, so that the allies now have a beneficial monopoly of buying arms in the American market, and that for us to now enact any legislation which would impair that monopoly would be an unneutral act, even though such legislation were enacted solely for our own benefit. Nothing could be more absurd. It shall be enough for the purposes of this discussion to call attention to the fact that the United States has already taken an opposite view of this question during this war.

On March 4, 1915, a fleet of German cruisers was afloat on the high seas. On account of the superiority of the British Navy this German fleet could not go to home ports for its supplies, but had to rely solely upon what could be secured from neutral ports, mainly those of the United States. This German fleet had become a serious menace to British shipping and the transportation of soldiers from British colonies to the seat of war. This was a condition brought about by the progress of the war, which was favorable to the Germans and disadvantageous to the British. On that day, March 4, 1915, the Congress of the United States changed that condition which had so been brought about by the progress of the war by the enactment of a resolution which made it impossible for those German cruisers thereafter to get supplies from our ports as it theretofore had been lawful for them to do. No protest from Germany or any other country was made against this legislation. By the enactment of that resolution the United States has foreclosed the question whether a neutral power may, by the amendment of its own laws in its own interest, change conditions which have resulted from the progress of a war between other powers. The only question remaining is whether the best interests of the United States would be promoted or retarded by laying an embargo upon the exportation of arms and ammunition.

Mr. Speaker, I favor an embargo. [Applause.] There are many urgent reasons why it should be established.

In the first place, an embargo would lessen the expenses of our military establishment. The gentleman from Massachusetts and many others from those sections where arms and ammunition are manufactured are urging Congress to undertake a scheme of militarism which would cost billions of dollars. They tell us that such a policy is absolutely necessary to save our country and perpetuate its institutions. If there is such a danger, by all means in our power we should prepare to meet it. Naturally the first thing we should do is to look about us and ascertain from what source such a danger is likely to come. We should then be in better position to prepare to meet it.

Now, what country can or is likely to undertake our overthrow? I call upon the gentleman from Massachusetts to tell us where is the lair of the lurking lion whom he dreads and against whom he asks us to make such costly and burdensome preparation? It would not be fair to the gentleman from Massachusetts to observe him so overwhelmed with alarm and assume that he has no ground upon which to base his apprehensions. Then, sir, I again ask, from what country do we fear an attack of such character that it is necessary to bend the backs of the people under the burden of taxation which would be necessary to meet the expenses of your gigantic military scheme?

Mr. McKENZIE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman permit me to ask him a short question?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Missouri yield to the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. I will yield for a question if it is pertinent to the question that I am discussing.

Mr. McKENZIE. I would like to ask the gentleman whether he favors a temporary or a permanent embargo on exportations of arms and munitions of war?

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. Well, Mr. Speaker, that is hardly germane to the question I am discussing. But I may say for the gentleman's benefit that I would be glad to see a statute enacted putting a perpetual embargo on the shipment of arms and ammunition from this country. Moreover, I would be in favor of a law that would declare a Government monopoly on the manufacture of all arms and ammunition. [Applause.]

Mr. TAGGART. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman yield to the gentleman from Kansas?

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. Yes.

Mr. TAGGART. The gentleman favors, then, the placing of the same kind of an embargo on the exportation of arms and ammunition for the foreign armies as is placed now on the exportation of arms and munitions to the foreign navies? That is, you wish to extend the national embargo to the foreign armies as well as to the foreign navies?

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. Yes.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Missouri yield to the gentleman from Washington?

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. I will yield to the gentleman for a question.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. It is just a question. I want to ask the gentleman this question: The President having recommended that we take steps for preparedness, does the gentleman think it would be good public policy, or in the interest of peace, for the President to publicly declare he thought we were in danger of having war with any other country?

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. Mr. Speaker, that is not pertinent to what I am discussing.

The rest of us are entitled to know what you know, and to consider the facts which you consider as calling for the extraordinary militarism which you so hysterically demand. Again, I ask, where is the foe you fear? The best method for arriving at a conclusion would seem to be to apply a process of elimination.

I believe the gentleman from Massachusetts will agree that no great preparedness is necessary to defend us from an attack by Cuba, Mexico, or any Central American or South American State, nor by Norway, Sweden, Holland, Denmark, or Switzerland, nor for many years to come by China, Persia, or Siam.

As a make-weight to their pro-British propaganda the tories have undertaken to arouse the country to a fear of German invasion. To frighten their crying children into silence they sing: "The Germans will get you if you don't watch out." Having caught the refrain of that silly song the gentleman repeats it here.

For a moment let us discuss the probabilities of a German invasion of this country.

In the first place, I am sure that the Germans, in their own interest, desire to be on friendly terms with us. The very best they can hope for is to come out of the present war in urgent need of credit, raw materials, and markets. [Applause.] They are sensible enough to know that to no other country could they look with so much hope as the United States, which has so large a surplus of what they will need. True, they may have some heartburnings over the truculent utterances of our tories, but in the face of these they would still regard it as more desirable and more expedient to come to us rather than go to England and Russia for what they want.

But, Mr. Speaker, to meet the tories upon their own ground, let us assume the absurd position that as soon as she emerges from the present war Germany will undertake to invade this country. To accomplish it she would have to land a conquering army on our shores. Such an army would have to cross the ocean under convoy of the German Navy, which is not as strong as our own, and disembark her army in the face of the resistance of our Army and coast defenses. Every sensible man knows it could not be done. But let us project the silly proposition further and assume that Germany could land an overpowering army on our shores, and that she desires to do it. Even then she would not undertake it. Germany knows very well that if she should send her army across the ocean for any purpose she would be immediately invaded by Russia and France and despoiled of her territory. [Applause.]

Then, to summarize, I assert, first, Germany has no desire to invade our country, but will prefer to borrow and buy from us and sell to us; second, that she could not if she would land an army on our shores; and, third, if she could accomplish such a feat she would not undertake it, because she knows that upon the departure of her army her country would be overrun by Russia and France.

Mr. Speaker, the tories who assert the possibilities of a German invasion do not believe it themselves, but are simply trying to capitalize the fears of the American people in their attempt to force the United States into the war on the side of the British.

What I have said about Germany applies with equal force to Austria. It is clear, then, that any danger from Germany or Austria can not be the basis of the fears of the gentleman from Massachusetts which impels him to urge such stupendous preparedness.

I again ask what country could endanger our security. Is it France or Italy or Russia? Neither of them is strong enough; and if she were, like Germany, she would not dare send her army so far away from home lest in its absence she should be invaded by Germany and Austria.

Is it Japan that the gentleman from Massachusetts and others, who demand such hasty and costly preparedness, fear? Japan, like Germany, has a navy much inferior to ours. It is not strong enough to convoy an army to our coast.

So, now, Mr. Speaker, I have made it clear that not one of the countries which I have named could successfully invade the United States, even with no more military preparedness than we now have.

There is only one more country to be considered. That is Great Britain. I do not believe that she has any more desire to invade the United States than has any of the other countries which I have mentioned. Neither do I believe she could accomplish it if she tried. Her navy is strong enough, but her army is not.

I, however, am not one of those who feel that we should gauge our preparedness by what we believe to be the designs of other countries toward us, but by the possibilities in the event any of them should entertain hostile designs.

I do not believe any country alone could successfully invade us, nor do I believe any combination of countries could be formed with enough strength to accomplish it except Japan and Great Britain. As I have already said, I do not believe that either of these countries have such designs. I have also said we should not rely upon what we believe to be the friendly designs of other countries, but put ourselves in a position to defend our country should they betray hostile designs. In the case of Japan and Great Britain there is one disturbing circumstance. I refer to the treaty in force between them which requires either to support the other in war. I regard that treaty as very unfortunate, and believe it has been the cause of many grave fears by the people of other countries.

If Japan, contrary to what we believe to be her temper, were to undertake hostilities against us and had the support of the British, our situation would indeed be critical. In such an eventuality our condition would be all the more unfortunate in that we should have to fight against the billion dollars' worth of arms and ammunition which we have sold to the British in the last year. This would certainly be to us a great handicap.

So, Mr. Speaker, I am in favor of an embargo on the exportation of arms and ammunitions lest we might unwarily strengthen the arm of a future adversary.

Mr. McKENZIE. Mr. Speaker, I have listened with a good deal of interest to the remarks of my friend from Missouri, and I would like to ask him one question in all good faith, and I hope he will consider it pertinent.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. If it is pertinent, I shall be glad to answer it.

Mr. McKENZIE. I understand the gentleman is strongly in favor of an embargo on munitions of war. The question I desire to ask the gentleman is whether or not he would favor including in that embargo horses and mules from the State of Missouri?

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. Mr. Speaker, I will refer the gentleman to any standard dictionary to see whether horses, mules, wheat, corn, beef, and pork or any of those things fall under the definition of arms and ammunition. Remember I did not say "munitions." I said "ammunition." I meant precisely what I said, and I do not now include in that any other thing except arms and ammunition; that is, guns and things to shoot out of them.

Mr. McKENZIE. I beg the gentleman's pardon if I made a mistake in asking the question——

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. Oh, no.

Mr. McKENZIE. But I have always understood that artillery is of but little use unless you have horses and mules with which to transport it over the country.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. Oh, Mr. Speaker, that is begging the question. Arms and ammunition are valuable even where there are no mules and horses. Gasoline engines can be used to haul them, and they can be transported in other ways. But lest some tory makes capital out of what I have here said, and claims that we are trying to keep our farmers from selling their food supplies and our manufacturers from selling their articles, I want it to be clearly understood that the embargo I propose applies only to those things that are strictly contraband of war. I mean precisely what is contained in the words, as I have used them, an embargo on arms and ammunition, and I do not include horses, mules, and other things that may be used for war or in peace.

Mr. KELLEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. For a question pertinent to what we are discussing.

Mr. KELLEY. I was interested in the statement of the gentleman that he thought acts of this sort would lessen the military establishment of our own country, and I was rather curious to know how it would.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. I think I must depart from the discussion of my subject far enough to express my regret that I have devoted 15 minutes to stating a proposition that nobody understands. What I meant to be understood as saying was this, that if we sell a billion dollars' worth of arms and ammunition to a foreign country which may hereafter, unfortunately, become our adversary, we shall have to make just that much more arms and ammunition for ourselves before we are equal to the country we have thus supplied.

Mr. KELLEY. I may say to the gentleman that I was rather impressed with the argument of the President when he was here—his argument to the contrary.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. I believe there is another reason why we should establish an embargo on arms and ammunition. As long as they are manufactured in this country the logical effect of it is that the United States is made the basis of operations from which belligerents assault one another. Go into the factories which are making these blood profits and you will find a British or a French officer looking over and inspecting these arms and ammunitions, taking careful note of the American methods, becoming more familiar with the American method of preparedness than are some gentlemen on this floor. The United States is to-day in these ammunition factories simply the basis of operation by which one belligerent is carrying on the war against another, and that in the face of a statute which says that our shores shall not become the base of operations for any belligerent in any war to which we are not a party.

Again, look at the people who are indulging in the manufacture of arms and ammunition. I was appalled the other day when I had called to my attention the rise of the stock in some of these concerns. An ex-Representative said to a present Representative: "If you had bought that stock a year ago every $100 you put in would now make $1,000." Take the Du Pont Powder Co. In 1914 their stock was selling for $122. In 1915 it was selling at $1,000.

Another feature of this thing is that these people who maintain these ammunition and gun factories are prominent people; they are powerful, they are influential, they are the men who furnish advertisements to large newspapers, they are men who can get entrée into newspaper offices. They are the men who can shut such speeches as I am delivering out of the public papers and carry columns of things such as were uttered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GARDNER]. It raises in the country and influential class of people engaged not only in the manufacture of arms and ammunitions, but, I grieve to say, it also engages in the business of manufacturing markets for the unholy stuff they produce.

The gentleman from Massachusetts had much to say in disparagement of hyphenated German-Americans. Who is not proud of hyphenated Americans? There have been pure Americans who forged their names into the pages of American history. Among them Powhatan, Tecumseh, Osceola, Sitting Bull, and Geronimo. But the people who built our Commonwealth, molded our Government, fashioned our institutions, and developed our civilization were the hyphenated Americans. In the younger days of our Republic our guiding spirits were the Anglo-Americans. Then we have had the Irish-Americans. Who can conceive what the Irish-American has done for America? It would be an invidious discrimination to name any of them to the exclusion of the others, and yet the time is far in the past when the tories of Boston gave Irish-Americans cold comfort. We Missourians all feel proud of the Irish-American when we pass through

Statuary Hall and see the statue of our one-time United States Senator, Gen. James Shields, at different times a Senator from three States and a general in the Union Army in the war between the States. That old Irish-American helped to make this country great. We have had Franco-Americans, Danish-Americans, Swedish-Americans. Even Afro-Americans have played their part. Who shall say that Fred Douglass and Booker Washington were not blessings to the generations in which they lived? We have had our Scotch-Americans, who have wrought well, and I am glad that the President has not hesitated to catalogue himself as a hyphenate. In his Columbus speech a few days ago he said with some pride that he was a Scotch-Irishman.

Why does the tory utter with hissing hatred the term German-American? Of all of the hyphenated Americans, who has been more industrious, honest, law abiding, or patriotic than the German-American? In what line of human endeavor has the German-American not played a leading part? When the Civil War broke upon us the German-American was in the forefront of the contest, battling for the Union. Had it not been for the Germans Missouri would have gone with the Confederacy. In that event the southern boundary of Iowa instead of the northern boundary of Arkansas would have been the battle line. More than 200,000 German-Americans enlisted under the Stars and Stripes in that war. Go into any State of the Union and in every vocation you will find the German-American playing a leading part.

Oh, these hyphenates. As time rolls on we will be prouder and prouder that we have the German-American in this country. [Applause.] Out in my State we give our daughters in marriage to German-American sons and take the daughters of German-Americans in marriage to our sons. We join our fortunes with theirs and with pride and affection we mingle our blood with theirs. Why should they be the victims of so much calumny here now? Will somebody point to any German-American in this country who has expressed a sympathy for Germany as against the United States? The most he has done is to express a sympathy about a matter in which the United States is not concerned, about a war to which the United States is not a party. What German could look back upon such a history as Germany's, and remember the glorious deeds of that glorious people and not feel a just pride and heartfelt sympathy for his fatherland in the hour of her sorrow? I am an Anglo-American. Every drop of blood that courses through my veins came from England. But, Mr. Speaker, I am constrained to say that no nobler civilization ever blessed the world than the German. God bless the German-American.

Mr. FOCHT. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. For a pertinent question of what I am discussing.

Mr. FOCHT. The gentleman believes in a sufficient and ample preparedness, does he not?

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. I do.

Mr. FOCHT. Does the gentleman believe that any foreign foe that wants us should come and get us, and that our preparation should be for defense and not invasion?

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. I believe that if any foreign foe wishes to come here and get us, we should see that it does not take us.

Mr. FOCHT. In other words, that we should take them.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. No; I do not say that. I will state my own position.

Mr. FOCHT. The gentleman is opposed to any foreign invasion of this country, and that our defense should be amply prepared for it.

Now, I want to call attention and ask the gentleman to amplify some portion of his generally splendid address, and that is in regard to the finances of Europe. I think the gentleman recalls that Napoleon said, "Give me three things and I will have the universe at my feet," and those things were "money, money, money!" Now, I understand that Europe is bankrupt, that the rest of the allies are on the pay roll of Great Britain, and that Great Britain is coming here borrowing on her bonds and securities; and since money constitutes the sinews of war, how are they going to prosecute any war against us while they are financially broke? [Applause.] In other words, several years ago when Europe was at her maximum strength on land and sea we heard nothing about this most lavish proposed preparedness. Now, when Europe is on her back, broke and bankrupt, and at her minimum strength, it seems to me much of this fear at this particular time is groundless. [Applause.]

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. I thought the gentleman interrupted me for a question, but it turns out he has not; nevertheless I must express to him my gratitude for putting so much better than I could the very thing I was thinking. I agree with him, and if I had time I should like to discuss the impropriety of taking the people's credit of this country and loaning it out to the foreign countries who are engaged in war. [Applause.] We should, rather, lend it to our own people to support their own industries and carry along prosperity for ourselves.

BRIDGE ACROSS OHIO RIVER AT STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.

Mr. NEELY. Mr. Speaker, I now call up the bill H. R. 3593, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY] asks unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 3593) to authorize the Ohio-West Virginia Bridge Co. to construct a bridge across the Ohio River at the city of Steubenville, Jefferson County, Ohio.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Ohio-West Virginia Bridge Co., a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of West Virginia, is hereby authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Ohio River to and into Cross Creek district, in the county of Brooke, in the State of West Virginia, from the southern end of the city of Steubenville, in the county of Jefferson, State of Ohio, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Also, the following committee amendments were read:

Page 1, line 5, after the word "Virginia," insert the words "its successors and assigns."

Page 1, lines 7 and 8, after the word "River" in line 7, insert the words "at a point suitable to the interests of navigation."

Mr. MANN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, is there a similar Senate bill?

The SPEAKER. The Senate bill is identical, with the exception of these amendments.

Mr. MANN. It is a similar bill?

The SPEAKER. Yes.

Mr. MANN. It does not require unanimous consent if the Speaker will lay the Senate bill before the House.

The SPEAKER. The trouble about that is this, namely, that the conditions do not come within the rule. The House committee has reported a bill that is not on the calendar. At the same time the gentleman from West Virginia asks leave——

Mr. MANN. He asks leave to consider the Senate bill in the House——

The SPEAKER. Yes. The bill S. 2409 in lieu of this House bill, which has been reported. Is there objection to the request?

Mr. MANN. Let us hear the Senate bill read first.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the Senate bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

An act (S. 2409) to authorize the Ohio-West Virginia Bridge Co. to construct a bridge across the Ohio River at the city of Steubenville, Jefferson County, Ohio.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Ohio-West Virginia Bridge Co., a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of West Virginia, is hereby authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Ohio River to and into Cross Creek district, in the county of Brooke, in the State of West Virginia, from the southern end of the city of Steubenville, in the county of Jefferson, State of Ohio, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman should offer the amendments, if he intends to do so.

Mr. NEELY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent——

The SPEAKER. The gentleman does not have to have unanimous consent. The Clerk will report the House amendments.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman offers amendments to this bill which were reported by the House committee to the House bill?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY] offers them as his amendments, individually. The Clerk will report both of them.

The Clerk read the first amendment, as follows:

Page 1, line 5, after the word "Virginia," insert the words "its successors and assigns."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend the Senate bill by inserting, after the word "River," line 7, the words "at a point suitable to the interests of navigation."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I suggest that the House bill be laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the House bill will be laid on the table.

There was no objection.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

Mr. HENSLEY, by unanimous consent, was granted leave to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, the papers in the case of W. J. Rosselot, no adverse report having been made thereon.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR WATERWAYS.

Mr. FREAR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent at this time that I may be allowed to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. FREAR] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. FREAR. I desire to be notified, Mr. Speaker, when I shall have consumed 50 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Very well.

Mr. FREAR. Mr. Speaker, I desire, so far as possible, to answer any questions that may be asked. This has been my custom in the past. But I wish first to get my statement before the House as clearly as I can, and it will take all of the time at my disposal to do that. I shall be ready to answer questions at the conclusion of my remarks. At this time I trust I shall not have interruptions.

It is needless to say, Mr. Speaker, that on the subject of waterway waste I differ in judgment from Members who are alone interested in particular projects, and, of course, that is a matter of regret on my part, but it can not be helped. Everyone must consider the subject according to his own best judgment. That is what I have endeavored to do.

Before undertaking a discussion of different waterway projects and the allotment of $50,000,000 given by Army engineers in 1914 and 1915, I wish to call attention to some remarks made January 7 by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BORLAND]. Let me say that he and I are personally very good friends, and the House recognizes in him an honorable and a very able man. He made some statements in his speech that I desire to have thoroughly inquired into so the country may know all the facts.

His statement, which is before me, is not an unusual statement, because we hear it from waterway lobbies and we have had it from the gentleman's own State before. It comes to us from various sources, from waterway journals, and from some public men, that the railways are interested in the fight being waged against waterway waste. The gentleman from Missouri put the charge specifically the other day, for which I thank him. In order to determine whether or not the charge of railroad interference with legislation be true—because it can not be decided here—I have drawn a resolution to ascertain the facts, and I trust the House will investigate the truth or falsity of allegations now made upon the floor of the House.

PERSONAL AFFILIATIONS.

So far as I am individually concerned, my colleague, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT], will vouch for the fact that in past years we both were engaged in helping to draw the railroad-regulation laws that were passed by the State of Wisconsin. We were also among those who helped pass those laws through both houses of the Wisconsin Legislature after a long and bitter fight. I do not think the charge of railway partiality will lie personally against me. I never received a dollar from a railroad in my life, but, on the contrary, have been called upon in past years to prosecute suits against them. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BORLAND] does not know the facts, nor does this House, but an official investigation will determine the truth. Possibly with equal propriety I might challenge the gentleman's position and assert that he appears here as a personal attorney for a steamboat company, or that he is a stockholder or owner of a transportation company, or interested in a great land reclamation project on the Missouri River. I do not say so. I do not believe it to be a fact; neither does the House believe it is so. It is in no way a personal matter between the gentleman from Missouri and myself, for I feel sure both desire to have an investigation held, to determine the truth of his serious charges. I have drawn this resolution, providing first, that the Judiciary Committee of the House shall conduct an investigation to ascertain if the railways have in any manner, by propaganda or otherwise, inspired the opposition that was offered to two waterway bills last session; further, to find if the railways have taken any position upon any legislation now or heretofore pending before the House or the Senate. Not only that, but in order that this may be a thoroughgoing investigation——

Mr. BORLAND. Mr. Speaker, I understand the gentleman does not wish to be interrupted?

INVESTIGATE THE LOBBIES I SPECIALLY NAME.

Mr. FREAR. Not until the conclusion of my statement. I shall then be glad to be interrupted. In order to ascertain other important information, I ask that the resolution which I offer at this time shall include what is known as the Missouri River lobby—I do not know whether any Member present has any knowledge of it—a lobby which has an interest in 500,000 acres of land, that are worth from $100 to $125 an acre, reaching a total value approximately of $60,000,000, according to the official records.

Next I desire that the same resolution shall include activities of the Upper Mississippi Reclamation Association, which has 780,000 acres of land that it desires to reclaim at Government expense, or partially so, land valued at $80,000,000 according to the official records. I have here an invitation received this morning naming me as a delegate to some reclamation convention that is called to meet at Cairo on January 19. It comes from one of these numerous waterway "congresses" that I have failed to embody in my resolution.

I desire next to have the Federal Congress investigate activities of the Mississippi River levee lobby. I have shown to the House in the past that eight railroads paid $40,000 to that lobby for propagating its peculiar work, and I submitted in the RECORD last session a subscription list from what purported to be a photographic copy of the original.

I also ask that the resolution include the activities of the Alabama Water Power Co., which owns 96 per cent of all water powers in the State of Alabama—a company which now has its lobby here and had it here during all the last session, a lobby which seeks $18,700,000 of Government funds with which to build a 150-foot dam down at Muscle Shoals on the Tennessee River, and for other purposes. We drove that project out of the bill last year, but we are now notified from the RECORD, inserted in both the House and the Senate on the 7th instant, that the Georgia Legislature demands we pass an appropriation for the Muscle Shoals project. I am particularly desirous of ascertaining if the charge is true that the Alabama Water Power Co. has set apart a large fund for lobby expenses, according to common report.

I further desire, in addition, to have my resolution reach the Atlantic Dredgers' Association, which I have shown to the House in the past has secretly divided up among dredgers the Government contracts for dredging. I have disclosed that fact by their own communications, and also that its members are contributors to some of these waterway lobbies I have described.

I desire also to have this resolution include—and I have so drawn it—the activities of the Waterways "Congress," I believe it is called, which was in session in Washington a few weeks ago, and which conducted back fires against Senators and Members who opposed waterway projects here at the last session of Congress. I placed the facts in the RECORD at that time. I have drawn the resolution so that Congress can ascertain all the facts. Here is the statement of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BORLAND] and the resolution:

[Statement of the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. BORLAND) Jan. 7, pp. 627 and 629 of the RECORD.]

* * * * * * *

Nobody knows better than the railroads that if they can get Congress to withhold appropriations for a single year every shipper who has patronized the boat lines will be driven back into their arms. Any ambitious statesman who wants to run for President of the United States on a railroad platform should begin by a submarine attack upon the waterways.

* * * * * * *

At this crisis, when water transportation is becoming a substantial factor, it is much easier for the railroads to cripple it and put it out of business by preventing appropriations in Congress for the continuation of the work. If they succeed even for a single year in causing an abandonment of the work, shippers whose whole commercial interests are at stake will be compelled to come back to the railroads and a confidence in water transportation as a permanent factor will be destroyed. This is the bug under the chip of the whole waterway fight. Doubtless the railroad policy is a short-sighted one, and doubtless it would be better for them as well as for the country at large to recognize the waterways as a permanent addition to the transportation facilities of the country; but just now every railroad politician and railroad paper is busily shouting "pork," to frighten the advocates of river improvement; or "preparedness," to charm them away from a continuance of the waterway policy.

* * * * * * *

Resolution.

Whereas on January 6, 1916, charges were made on the floor of the House that railway companies were instigating the fight waged during the Sixty-third Congress, and were interested in the opposition presented during this session against waterway waste, which charges, in justice to all parties concerned, ought to be fully investigated; and

Whereas House resolution 612, Sixty-third Congress, second session, specifically charged that the Atlantic and Gulf Coast Dredge Owners' Association has been actively and improperly engaged in securing the passage of river and harbor bills; and

Whereas House resolution 613, Sixty-third Congress, second session, specifically charged that a lobby organization known as the Rivers and Harbors Congress was actively and improperly engaged in promoting the passage of improper river and harbor appropriations; and

Whereas the same resolution specifically charged that the Mississippi River Levee Association is a lobby supported in part by railroad contributions, and is actively and improperly engaged in securing the insertion of improper items in river and harbor bills; and

Whereas numerous other lobbies have been specifically named in the public press as actively engaged in improperly securing the insertion of particular appropriations in annual river and harbor bills: Therefore

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee of the House be instructed to bring before it any and all witnesses having or assuming to have any information regarding the connection of any railway company, directly or indirectly, with the opposition to the passage of river and harbor bills during this or any other session, or any railway that has had connection, directly or indirectly, with any other bills;

That such committee shall further investigate the activities of a Missouri River lobby that is alleged to have an active interest in securing appropriations for the reclamation, at Government expense, of 500,000 acres of private land along the Missouri River, valued, according to official records, at $60,000,000;

That said committee shall further investigate the activities of the upper Mississippi Drainage Association, that is alleged to have an active interest in securing appropriations for the reclamation, at Government expense, of 780,000 acres of private lands along the upper Mississippi River, valued, approximately, at $78,000,000, according to testimony contained in official records;

That said committee shall further investigate the activities of the Mississippi River Levee lobby that is alleged to be supported in part by railway contributions and is further alleged to have an active interest in securing appropriations for the reclamation, at Government expense, of private lands along the lower Mississippi River, valued at hundreds of millions of dollars, according to testimony contained in official records;

That said committee shall further investigate the activities of the Alabama Power Co., which is alleged to have an active interest in securing, by installments, an appropriation of $18,701,000 from the Government, through the river and harbor bill, for the erection of 150-foot power dams, and including a Government loan to such company extending 100 years, with interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum;

That said committee shall further investigate the activities of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast Dredge Owners' Association, which is alleged to have improperly supported waterway lobbies, and to have undertaken secretly and improperly to distribute Government contracts among different dredging concerns doing business with the Government;

That said committee shall further investigate the activities of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress lobby that is alleged to improperly urge the passage of extravagant waterway bills by instituting back fires in the various States against Members of Congress who are opposed to such bills; and

That said committee be instructed to report at the earliest possible date any facts developed from such investigation which may have any relation to appropriations for projects now being urged upon the Sixty-fourth Congress.

WATERWAY WASTE.

Mr. Speaker, we have paid out of the Government Treasury over $850,000,000 for our waterways, and I make the assertion that any man who gives study to the subject will become convinced that over one-half of that amount has been wasted. I believe this to be a conservative statement.

I further state at this time that practically two-thirds of all the money appropriated for waterways every session goes into the rivers and creeks of this country, whereas the inconsiderable commerce of these rivers and creeks has decreased from 80 to 95 per cent on the different projects during the past 40 years.

On the closing day of the Sixty-third Congress it placed $30,000,000 in the hands of Army engineers, in addition to $20,000,000 given to them six months before for waterway distribution. I desire to discuss this $50,000,000 allotment by the Chief Engineer, and also to refer to our waterway legislative methods.

Speaking of a former bill passed by Congress, Chairman SPARKMAN, of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, said in a speech last January:

> It was characterized as an iniquitous measure, a "steal," and as having been framed, constructed, and completed upon the despicable principle of division and silence.

With this he disagreed, but to the same effect was the remark in debate of a distinguished Senator from South Carolina, now in Congress, who denounced a river and harbor bill as a "humbug and a steal."

With these reflected opinions of annual river and harbor bills the country seems to agree; but it may not know that, although wasteful bills aggregating $92,000,000 were defeated last session, the $50,000,000 substitute allotments of 1914 and 1915 by the Chief of Engineers deserves equal condemnation. Great waste characterized that allotment, and, although a saving of $42,000,000 in the total appropriations by a defeat of the two bills is a matter of public congratulation, those who contributed to the defeat will realize a sorry result if content to accept a temporary saving while the wasteful and scandalous legislative practice remains undisturbed. I fully appreciate the tremendous power behind the system. It includes many well-financed waterway lobbies, the self-interest of Members in caring for their own districts, in regular political perquisites, in jobs for thousands of men now employed by Army engineers, and in millions of dollars annually paid dredgers and other contractors. It vitally affects landowners along the lower Mississippi and Missouri, who expect to realize hundreds of millions of dollars, in the aggregate, through advanced values of lands reclaimed at Government expense. The annual river and harbor bill is also backed by real estate and water-power lobbies which demand Government aid.

It is, in fact, a great pork barrel, largely affected by political pressure that accommodates countless private interests which now profit at the expense of the Public Treasury.

ARMY ENGINEERS' APPROVAL.

When Congress began squandering public money on wasteful waterway schemes a few years ago the record shows that Senator Burton, the country's greatest waterway authority, sought to check waste by having Government engineers approve all projects. It was an experiment, and in order to erect some slight barrier against greed, subordinate officials were appointed to determine great commercial projects and enormous expenditures. Men who had no commercial or business training and no direct responsibility to the people were chosen to prevent Congress from yielding to local pull. From the record of wasteful projects now approved by Army engineers we realize the powerful pressure that has been brought to bear upon them and we discover that their approvals are now used to justify many scandalous projects which would not otherwise pass Congress.

It is a disappointing experiment because we find proposed waterway waste in 1915 was twice as large in volume, if not in character, as at any time before engineers' approvals were required by Congress. This does not reflect upon the personal honor of engineers individually or collectively, because the blame rests with political influences that have broken down the independence of subordinate officials. No thinking man can close his eyes to conscienceless jobs now masquerading under the guise of waterway improvements. Nor can we get rid of these jobs without the consent of engineers who are confronted with the same influences that put them over. If the present system is discreditable and notoriously wasteful, why not change it? It is with that purpose I desire to offer some observations in order to suggest lines of independent investigation for those who believe we ought to cut loose from a bad system.

INFLUENCE ON FREIGHT RATES—STONE AGE STATESMEN.

Any attempt to sift worthless projects from waterway bills is hooted down by a few stone age statesmen and lobby agents who affect to believe that millions of dollars in Government money now annually thrown away on private-land reclamation, private water powers, and deserted rivers, in some indefinite way will serve to reduce freight rates for the public at large; that those who oppose wasteful waterway bills are thereby preventing a reduction in railway tariffs. No well-informed man will so argue to an intelligent audience, and it is significant that railways now contribute liberally to waterway lobbies to secure Government-built railway, water terminals, and other private privileges. Under existing law any undue loss in income on one branch of the railroad must be made up on the rest of the system to secure reasonable rates guaranteed under the Constitution and yet the Government is asked to waste millions on favored communities to be paid out of taxes contributed by other communities.

Men who oppose waterway waste are among those who have demanded strict railway regulation.

Speaking personally, as before stated, with my colleague [Mr. LENROOT] and other State legislators I was identified with the passage of railway-regulation laws which were secured in Wisconsin after a lively fight lasting several years. Having the greatest waterway commerce of any State in the country, with one exception, and with the two greatest lakes and greatest river in the world washing its borders, Wisconsin is profoundly interested in genuine waterway development, but she will never come to the Government Treasury under the pretense that railway freight rates are to be lowered by such means.

Her railway commission and the Interstate Commerce Commission have abundant powers to control such rates and have exercised those powers effectually. The same situation is true in practically every State that cares to use the constitutional rights it possesses.

POWERFUL WATERWAY LOBBIES ON HAND.

On the third day that this Federal Congress was convened by law, a river and harbor lobby that styles itself a "congress" second only to the Federal Congress, held its annual meeting in this city, called together by a sensational lobby folder, entitled "If the war against waterways wins." Declared to be a "mutual bribery" association by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, this lobby conducts a public and secret campaign that threatens every Member of Congress who opposes its notorious methods. It calls its meetings at the beginning of every session, demands of Congress $50,000,000 or more annually for a "policy, not a project," and its officers and members insist they take an active part in making up annual waterway bills and in determining the distribution of public funds. Orators with questionable projects to advance or axes to grind are heralded by its press bureau for weeks in advance. Few others appear before the lobby meetings.

In any other country or in any State of this country such a gathering would receive public condemnation and its methods would inevitably drive it out of existence. Not so at Washington, where the lobby makes its demands and throughout the year conducts a publicity bureau which furnishes "copy" to the press and inaugurates back fires against Members who revolt against its methods or the annual bill it assumes to help frame.

A LOBBY THAT SHOULD BE INVESTIGATED.

I introduced a resolution in Congress last session to investigate this "mutual bribery" lobby. Original evidence now in my possession was offered to show that, directly or through subsidiary lobbies, the dredgers, railways, and other interests that have a direct financial claim on Government grabs, contribute secretly toward the lobby's support. In some instances this lobby equally divided with its collectors the subscriptions paid by gullible supporters. Intrenched from the Capitol Building to the Southern Building it instigates back fires on Members of Congress to compel support for "pork barrel" bills. Officers enjoying many distinguishing titles from known lobby officials, to Ex-Chief Bixby, United States Army, a regular lobby attendant, all deserve credit for wasting a hundred million dollars and more of Uncle Sam's money on questionable projects during the last two or three sessions.

Providing a public investigation can be secured, as proposed by my resolution based on charges made by the gentleman from Missouri, my offer to furnish original evidence against this lobby is renewed, while in the meantime those interested in studying the lobby's real purposes and secret activities will find food for reflection in pages 15896 to 15911 in volume 51 of the RECORD. It is unnecessary to prove that the "river and harbor congress" has no proper place in legislative work, because from its own official admissions it is a "mutual bribery" organization, as stated by the greatest public transportation board in the country. No one desires to rob it of that distinction, and I will briefly refer to its notable achievements in distributing "pork" among the States.

Public and private citizens of undoubted probity have lent their names and presence to the lobby under misleading and persuasive arguments that by so doing they were performing a local duty and advancing legitimate waterway legislation. At this time I do not care to add anything to the previous exposure of disreputable lobby methods, secret sources of contributions, and back fires which it inaugurated last session, nor do I propose to waste time over fulminations from the lobby "congress," as it desires to be styled. Nor will I bandy words with those who advocate "mutual bribery" methods.

ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF ANNUAL WATERWAY "PORK" DEMANDED.

Expert testimony from its officers as to the lobby's power over Congress and its accomplishments were fully presented in the RECORD of October 8, 1914. I will only briefly refer to one or two significant utterances.

PORK DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO CONTRIBUTIONS.

One of the cardinal principles of the Rivers and Harbors "Congress" is that "nothing given, nothing got." By paying 0.001 per cent of Federal appropriations to the support of the Rivers and Harbors "Congress" every community has the supporting arm of Mr. Fox, Mr. Ellison, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Davenny, and other officials of this second "congress." On pages 60 and 62 of its 1911 report appears a list of appropriations given to the different States of the Union amounting, in all, to $178,616,897 from 1907 to 1911, inclusive.

In two columns the members of the "second congress" are impressed with the relation between that body and the amount of Government appropriations for each separate State. I quote literally from the listed method of comparison and cite a dozen States or more to show the proportionate grabs that are held out invitingly to gaze by the Rivers and Harbors "Congress" officials.

	Amounts subscribed to the support of National Rivers and Harbors Congress, by States, 1906–1911, inclusive.	Amount of appropriations received by States, in rivers and harbors bills, 1907–1911, inclusive.
Pennsylvania (east)	$4,295	$4,837,745
Connecticut	2,115	2,318,000
Massachusetts	2,850	1,451,733
Maryland	1,755	2,778,265
New Jersey	2,735	3,484,895
North Carolina	2,538	2,259,614
South Carolina	1,137	1,237,290
Virginia	4,306	4,082,454
Georgia	8,281	4,102,889
Florida	1,620	5,188,670
District of Columbia	1,530	1,243,000
Alabama	6,000	6,952,000
Louisiana	9,505	3,820,292
Texas	8,825	9,193,309
Mississippi River	.....	21,842,775

Mississippi River (1914), $10,500,000 or nearly one-half of the six years' total.

UNFAIRLY DISTRIBUTING THE PORK.

New York and Florida receive more than the average State, excepting that the Mississippi River lump sum would swell the adjacent States over $21,000,000, if counted. Florida has many small waterways, like the Kissimmee and the Oklawaha, and is the home of influential Members at both ends of the Capitol, who determine the fortunes of the annual river and harbor bill.

Doubtless it appeals to lay members to realize that by the investment of $1 in the "second congress" $1,000 will be forthcoming from the Federal Congress. It is in harmony with the views of Secretary Ellison and with the purposes set forth so eloquently by its constitution.

To become entitled to generous Federal appropriations as a harvest for a small per cent investment, the following annual dues are provided for membership in the "National Rivers and Harbors Congress of the United States," as it is styled by its officers:

	Annual dues.
Individuals	$5
Firms or corporations	10
Organizations of less than 400	25
Organizations over 400 and less than 600	50
Organizations of 600 to 1,000	75
Organizations of 1,000 or more	100
Waterway associations	100

A system of graduated contributions for which graduated appropriations are in effect assured.

SECRETARY REDFIED'S LITTLE JOKE.

According to a positive demonstration from its own official reports, the rivers lobby "congress" has relieved the Federal Congress from all responsibility for the distribution of "pork" among the various States.

This is the lobby addressed by Secretary Redfield, who declared that there is no such thing as "pork."

Yet "Capt." Ellison, official secretary of the "congress" lobby, is quoted by the official organ to have evoked applause with the sentiment—

We send Congressmen here to legislate for the Nation, theoretically, but actually to get all he can for us, and if he does not get our share, and then some, we do our best to replace him.

Ellison holds a pistol and says, "Hands up, or deliver the cash." He also holds an "honorary life" certificate in the lobby "congress."

SECRETARY ELLISON INITIATES SECRETARY REDFIELD.

On December 8, 1915, Secretary Redfield welcomed the "congress" lobby to Washington, as stated, and in performing that peculiar courtesy he said that a weakness in the lobby's usefulness lay in the habitual "though untruthful" use of the word "pork." This statement without comment is also respectfully referred to a great Democratic leader, still in public life, who has denounced the annual pork barrel as a "humbug and a steal"; also to the New York Board of Trade, that described the lobby addressed by Secretary Redfield as a "mutual bribery" organization; and last, but not least, to the lobby officials, whose pork-securing service is set forth in their 1911 report, pages 60 to 62.

It may be hard to fix responsibility for Treasury deficits, waterway bills, or *Eastland* disasters, but to deny a self-evident

fact must be accepted by Ellison and his associates as a piece of Redfieldian humor. Let us hope that our joking Secretary, as chief executioner, will now proceed to hang the pork barrel as high as Haman.

WHAT SECRETARY THOMPSON WANTS.

Secretary Thompson, who runs things at the "congress" lobby headquarters in the Colorado Building the year round, goes other lobby officials one better in his speech before the annual meeting, in December, 1914. The press quotes him as saying, by way of public correction:

The fact is that our president is a Senator and took his seat in that body a year ago last March. We amended our constitution in 1912 so as to strike out the recommendation of $50,000,000 a year. We did not strike it out because we are the kind of chumps who believe that $50,000,000 a year is too much, but because we believe the safe, sane, and wise policy would be for the Government to spend $100,000,000 or more every year on this great work.

The permanent record might properly substitute "grab" for "great."

Thompson says "we," including President RANSDELL, Fox, et al., struck out $50,000,000 and now believe $100,000,000 annually is the proper amount.

Later in these remarks it will appear that $5,000,000,000 is not an excessive amount for waterways, according to the judgment of Secretary Thompson, who, however, may reserve the right to double his limit in order to make sure of the Mississippi land reclamation project, even as he has jumped his demands from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000 annually.

OPPOSITION IS AGAINST FRAUD AND WASTE, NOT WATERWAYS.

CONGRESS SHOULD INVESTIGATE ALL LOBBY INFLUENCES.

It is needless to repeat what was stated last session, that I have no conscious prejudice against any individual nor against any waterway project other than may be justified by the official engineers' reports. Those who question motives for opposing the wasteful river and harbor bills or criticizing the allotments made by the Chief of Engineers are invited to join with me in the demand for an investigation. I have asked an opportunity for placing all evidence squarely before the House and the country, confident in the belief that from facts and records in my possession it would bring about a better understanding of the secret influences and prodigious waste which accompany annual river and harbor bills. The public has a right to test the good faith of proponents and opponents of pork-barrel methods, and that result can not be reached by charges and recriminations, but by concrete facts, which I am prepared to submit against the river and harbor lobby and the present waterway legislative system whenever an investigation can be secured.

We are not concerned in ascertaining in whose district or State questionable waterway projects may be located. The question is one of fact whether or not criticisms are well grounded, and I yield to every Member who feels called upon to defend any project the same sincerity of purpose which I claim for my own action. Members may have fallen heir to hopeless waterway projects that, under existing methods, will remain to burden posterity long after all of us shall have passed away. It is unimportant to fix legislative responsibility for the existence of such projects, because the only question to determine is whether we shall continue expenditures for worthless ventures or extravagant payments for projects entirely disproportionate to commercial needs, according to official reports.

WHO PAYS THE BILLS?

Every project is maintained by the Federal Treasury. The people of Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, New York, Texas, or California have equal interest in the proper expenditure of public funds, because such funds are raised by war taxes, income taxes, and internal-revenue receipts contributed proportionately by every State. It can be no more just for the Government to build 150-foot dams to create water power for an Alabama concern on the Tennessee or for a Georgia water-power company on the Etowah than to build other dams the height of Niagara Falls in New York, Montana, or Idaho, for the benefit of the General Electric Trust in those States. Neither is it just for the Government to reclaim private lands for the use and private benefit of Mississippi or Louisiana or Missouri landowners unless we generously furnish free fertilizer for worn-out farms in New England States and elsewhere. In fact, what is the distinction between buying up bankrupt canals apparently to render first aid to Pennsylvania's financially injured and extracting pine stumps free of expense for the farmers in Minnesota, Wisconsin, or Michigan?

With striking inconsistency the Government has thus far refused aid to State highways; it has refused to loan money to farmers or needy citizens at low rates, notwithstanding scores of rural-credit bills have been considered, but Army engineers have approved a $10,325,000 gift and a $8,575,000 100-year 3 per cent loan to a $50,000,000 private water-power trust at Muscle Shoals, which now owns 96 per cent of all the water-power rights of Alabama. Stranger than the Army engineers' action, a preliminary appropriation was inserted into the last river and harbor bill for this project after its defeat in the House and before its defeat in the Senate.

A BILL TO PREVENT WATERWAY WASTE.

These matters I desire to discuss in an impersonal way in order to present the existing wild and scandalous scope of waterway expenditures. If we are to continue the rapidly growing waste, extravagance, and misapplication of public funds, then there must come a day of reckoning when those who defend such expenditures will be held responsible.

Whatever criticism may be fairly lodged against any project or the system fastened upon us through our own apathy, every intelligent observer believes that patriotism and honesty of purpose prevail in these Halls to-day as firmly and generally as ever before. If victims of pernicious legislative practices whenever local interests are involved, we know individual action is often inspired by local demands for a fair share of public pelf. Can we seriously question the empty value of a doubtful political asset that has actually become a liability, or the duty of every Member to unload unjust individual burdens onto a high-class board created to act impartially for the general good?

With this purpose in view, I have presented House bill 6821 for your consideration in an effort to secure systematic and scientific overhauling of our waterways by impartial and competent men. It proposes a capable board commissioned to develop waterway traffic wherever practicable and to prevent extravagant Government expenditures for useless projects. I do not claim for the bill all that may be offered to make it most effective, but I do say it is a definite proposition which seeks to give relief, and it invites thoughtful attention from every friend of legitimate waterways and of economical administration. I will attach it as an exhibit to my remarks because of its value as a public economy measure when once passed.

INDISPUTABLE EVIDENCES OF ENORMOUS WASTE.

We are advised strong influences are to be put forth by powerful lobbies to rush through another $50,000,000 wasteful appropriation. Every dollar so wasted reduces the amount available for genuine waterways and legitimate purposes of government.

When reported, the bills are rolled through the House with expedition, and five minutes' time for debate is often the limit afforded in exposing waste disclosed by single projects that may reach many millions of dollars, and it should be remembered that many continuing projects are utterly worthless.

For this reason I desire at this time and prior to the presentation of the regular bill to show by indisputable proof that the $50,000,000 given by Congress last session to Army engineers for allotment, in lieu of the $92,000,000 bills defeated, was in fact largely wasted on useless continuing waterway projects that have been repeatedly exposed and are condemned by the official reports which apologize for their continuance. Further, that an engineer's recommendation may be, and frequently is, as bad and weak in character as anything ever set aside by presidential vetoes or denounced in Congress as "humbugs and steals."

"WATERWAY" APPROPRIATIONS A LOCALITY ISSUE.

I have been advised that the fight against vicious waterway bills should be made a political issue, but that is impossible. The pork barrel is a locality issue, pure and simple, and it is high time those who pay the rapidly growing bills, that already aggregate $850,000,000, should demand an accounting of stock.

Expert statisticians advise us that Northern States, because of their greater population and wealth, pay or contribute approximately 95 per cent of all taxes and Government revenues compared with Southern States. Army engineers' reports show that probably 95 per cent of all actual commerce carried over our waterways is to or from Northern States, yet I believe it can be demonstrated that a dozen Southern States which furnish about 5 per cent of the Government's revenues and only about 5 per cent of the country's commerce, in effect receive over half of every river and harbor bill, which with sundry civil bill waterway items now averages over $50,000,000 annually.

Herewith is an interesting statement, which I have not personally verified, but I believe is correct:

States.	Total corporation income tax collected.	Total individual income tax collected.
Alabama	$177,127.39	$84,633.40
Mississippi	73,516.09	34,664.59
Arkansas	89,149.52	38,177.09
Louisiana	316,364.74	209,813.20
Texas	622,646.16	425,631.57
North Carolina	257,825.38	123,553.96
South Carolina	118,032.23	43,369.72

States.	Total corporation income tax collected.	Total individual income tax collected.
Georgia	$320,617.52	$119,983.61
Florida	108,141.60	121,368.22
Virginia	430,379.24	197,559.27
Tennessee	244,305.05	165,904.45
Oklahoma	273,203.26	133,685.76
Kentucky	467,638.45	163,191.46
Total	3,498,946.63	1,861,536.30
Total corporation income tax collected		3,498,946.63
Total, 13 States		5,359,982.93
New York	10,221,206.65	17,417,537.60
Massachusetts	1,853,057.41	2,683,084.53
Illinois	2,983,527.31	2,670,630.34
Pennsylvania	4,725,139.26	4,642,557.08
Ohio	2,538,058.60	1,489,401.11
Total	22,320,989.23	28,903,210.66
Total corporation income tax collected		22,320,989.23
Total, 5 States		51,224,199.89

These receipts are for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915.

In other words, the above list shows 13 Southern States that are liberally cared for in every river and harbor bill and 5 Northern States that paid into the Public Treasury about $10 for every dollar contributed by sister States from the South. The statement has no relation to legitimate waterway improvements, but in "pork-barrel" appropriations it indicates where the "pork" comes from.

In a bill devoted to sectional interests no other result can be reasonably expected. Twenty-seven of the leading committees of the House have chairmen from Southern States, and they, together with a majority of the regular Democratic majority coming from that section, control committee recommendations and appropriations by the River and Harbor Committee.

Promises of sectional influence to be openly exerted on the next $46,000,000 bill have also been frankly admitted, as will appear later on, and the only question seems to be what are we going to do about it? What will the people say, who pay 95 per cent of the revenues, maintain 95 per cent of the commerce, and then give over half of $50,000,000 annually to southern projects, many of which are unrelated to genuine navigation. If we must have pork, is there no polite rule of honor in legislative kleptomania as to its distribution? Even the celebrated jury once mentioned by Mr. CALLAWAY refused to convict a culprit for stealing a hog because every member of the jury had received a slice, but that judicial precedent would not be urged here, because authoritative history records that the jury equally divided the corpus delicti. In the case of waterway bills, constituents of three-fourths of the jury furnish 90 per cent of the pork—all excepting the snout and tail—while the remaining three jurymen demand more than the other nine contributing jurymen combined. This is not measuring equities, but appetites.

A HELPING HAND FROM THE "LEVEE" AND "CONGRESS" LOBBY.

Sectional influence is also far-reaching when the river lobby that claims to have an Italian hand in drafting the bill finds its brains and energy in members of the lower Mississippi levee land-reclamation organization. Strangely enough, the levee lobby officials also happen to be officials and manipulators of that other lobby organization styling itself a "river and harbor congress." "Levee" officials and "congress" officials, practically the same men, tried to get from the last Federal Congress, and nearly secured, for their Mississippi River land-reclamation project, through two bills reported to the Senate, the tidy sum of $16,450,000 for the lower Mississippi, south of the Missouri, while hundreds of misguided, famishing birdlings, who chirp before the annual lobby congress for waterway worms, are only helping to enlarge the fat Mississippi mother birds. Pulling chestnuts out of the fire becomes a fine art when all lobbies and lobbyist contribute to the landowners' reclamation grab along the Mississippi.

WHERE THE PUBLIC MONEY GOES.

Judging from the past, I desire to indicate where the next wasteful "waterway" appropriation will probably be distributed and further to furnish conclusive evidence on which subscribers to the lobby fund previously mentioned have a right of action against the lobby "congress" for fulfillment of its 1915 subscription contract. Bear in mind, during this discussion that the present Chief Engineer, who determines all waterway questions and who allotted $50,000,000 last session, was a struggling lieutenant colonel in the Army a half dozen years before he was elected to the office of Santa Claus. He shares honors and responsibilities with the lobby for all distributions.

Of the 240 projects to which Chief Kingman in 1915 allotted $26,258,472, the Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, Cumberland, and Beaufort Canal were given $11,813,000, or 45 per cent of the total, according to his statement given out April 1, 1915.

Out of 300 projects contained in the defeated 1915 bill (H. R. 13811) reported by the Senate committee aggregating $38,000,000, the same six river projects above mentioned were awarded $17,795,000, or approximately 47 per cent of the total.

Including items for the Ohio contained in the sundry civil bill, these 6 projects out of 300 in the bill and 240 in the allotment were awarded over one-half of all waterway appropriations for 1915.

In other words, Chief Kingman considered these projects of overwhelming importance, and distributed the remaining 55 per cent among 234 projects, one-half of which were other rivers with insignificant commerce.

WHERE THE COMMERCE IS FOUND.

According to an analysis that will be hereafter offered, several times the aggregate actual waterway commerce carried by the above six streams is handled by either Buffalo, or Boston, or Cleveland, or Philadelphia Harbors. Over ten times the total actual commerce carried on those six rivers is handled at the Superior-Duluth Harbor, while New York's inner harbor, that received $300,000 from the allotment, annually handles twenty times the total commerce of the six rivers that received $11,813,000 from Chief Kingman in 1915.

Waterway improvements in the South, whether located in Virginia, Louisiana, or Texas, should properly be matters of national, not State or local concern. Hampton Roads, New Orleans, or Galveston Harbors are as important to preserve as the harbors of Boston, Philadelphia, or those of the Great Lakes. If any river or canal enjoys State or interstate traffic sufficient to make it a real artery of commerce instead of a shriveled useless vein, it surely is equally entitled to Government aid, whether situated among Southern or Northern States, because a broad policy of internal improvements is of national benefit—when of national importance.

But reckless, wasteful giving of Government funds to favored localities for private ends or local use is scandalous and demoralizing, and no argument is needed to show we have no right, legislatively or morally, to divert public funds to such uses. Some harbor improvements and a large majority of our so-called canal, river, and rivulet improvements are shown to be of insignificant value or no actual value either to the Nation or the State. They are conspicuously matters of local and private interest, urged by local constituencies and made possible only through the present system of political influence which is notoriously exercised in this and similarly framed bills. While improvements for legitimate waterways and open river channel work should find favor, they are necessarily delayed or prevented by raids upon the Federal Treasury for political projects.

At this point I append a table taken from allotments to 240 projects and to which I may later refer.

Engineers' allotment 1914 and 1915 of $47,586,000.

[Twelve projects that received 50 per cent of the total.]

Rivers.	Twenty million fund.	Thirty million fund.	Total.
Mississippi	$5,250,000	$5,815,000	$11,065,000
Missouri	950,000	1,100,000	2,050,000
Ohio [1]	1,769,000	3,915,000	5,684,000
Tennessee	223,000	501,000	724,000
Cumberland	210,000	378,000	588,000
Ouichita	300,000	136,000	436,000
Aransas Pass	470,000	180,000	650,000
Sabine Pass	240,000	100,000	340,000
Brazos	230,000	240,000	470,000
Black Warrior	768,000	48,000	816,000
Cape Fear	185,000	323,000	508,000
Beaufort Canal		400,000	400,000
Total	10,595,000	13,136,000	23,731,000

[1] The Ohio River was also given $3,200,000 in the 1915 sundry civil bill.

Of two hundred and twenty-odd projects given the remaining 50 per cent from both allotments, about one-half were trafficless rivers and a large number were southern projects, which, together with the above 12 projects, have a combined actual commerce of less than one-half the waterway tonnage of Buffalo, or Boston, or Cleveland, or Philadelphia, or several other lake and ocean harbors that could be named.

"WE MIGHT BETTER BUY THE FREIGHT AND BURN IT."

Due apologies are tendered a great waterway expert for using his striking statement for the above caption. Permit me to

further offer at this time an estimate of the cost to the Government for furnishing waterways to float actual commerce on a few of our large projects:

	Per ton.
Ohio River (excluding soft coal, $50 to $70 per ton)	$5.00
Ouachita	8.00
Upper Mississippi	12.00
Lower Mississippi	35.00
Arkansas	20.00
Hennepin	36.75
Missouri	40.00
Muscle Shoals	41.00
Aransas Pass Canal	80.00
Brazos	80.00
Red	100.00
Muscle Shoals (proposed)	150.00
Big Sandy, Ky	350.00

Other rivers, some of which have an average haul of from 30 to 50 miles, are equally expensive luxuries to a war-tax burdened people. An analysis of "commerce" statistics will be offered in the course of these remarks to show the inducement presented by Army engineers for recommending present wasteful expenditures.

IS WASTE AND FRAUD GENERAL?

Following a four-day fight last session under the five-minute rule against the last river and harbor bill, I met the gentleman from Kansas, Mr. Murdock, then one of the leaders of the House, and he said to me, "Many of us have voted for such measures for 10 years and more, kicking them around, without realizing before what big frauds they have grown to be."

A day or so later one of the ablest men in the country, who also voted in the House with Murdock against the last river and harbor bill, called attention to the naval appropriation bill of over a hundred million dollars, then before the House, remarking, "There is as much waste and graft in this bill as there is in the river 'pork barrel.'" Substantially the same remark was made by a rear admiral of the Navy, who approved the fight against the last two waterway bills, condemning waste and fraud in the river and harbor bill and in the naval bill in equally strong terms. High officials have pointed to the same proportionate waste in public-buildings bills.

In view of such statements, among many others, from highly reputable Members of the House and country, I believe it is my duty, so far as I can, to present facts that should cause the most confirmed pork grabber to stop, look, and listen in these days of righteous indignation against fraud and waste, and to demand a thorough investigation.

When the 1914 river and harbor bill was before the House it carried over $43,000,000 in a few good but many extravagant or worthless projects. No roll call could be secured, and the bill went through with a whoop and a laugh. It was and is an annual joke bill and is now double in amount and just as bad as when TILLMAN called it a "humbug and steal" over a dozen years ago.

When the Senate committee reported the same House bill, some of the worst new projects exposed in the House were stricken out, including Mattawan Creek, Kissimee Creek, and Oklawaha Creek, carrying present and future appropriations of about $1,000,000. But the Senate committee added many other projects, so that when reported out to the Senate it carried over $53,000,000 in addition to $6,990,000 appropriated by the sundry civil bill. New projects that would eventually add $33,000,000 more, or about $93,000,000, were included for waterways in the 1914 bills.

It is recent history that the scandalous 1914 bill was defeated in the Senate and a $20,000,000 substitute passed, which sum was placed in the hands of Army engineers for allotment. It is also familiar history that most of that amount, according to statements on the floor by members of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, was given to southern States that boast little actual waterway commerce.

ANNUAL PORK BARRELS THE FASHION.

Four months later, at the regular session, the House passed another river and harbor bill of $34,000,000, in round numbers, greatly reduced in amount, but twice the size of our old-fashioned genuine improvement bills. This time we secured a record vote in the House against the bill, after killing the initial appropriation for a scandalous $18,700,000 Alabama water-power project and exposing many other wasteful and worthless items. The Senate committee added $4,000,000, in round numbers, to the $34,000,000 House bill, in addition to $4,000,000 given by the sundry civil bill. For a second time, a bill then reaching $38,000,000 was killed and a $30,000,000 substitute was passed by Congress, again to be allotted by Army engineers. The aggregate of the two defeated bills and the sundry civil bill reached over $102,000,000. The two substitute bills as passed carried just $50,000,000 apart from sundry civil items of about $10,000,000, or a saving of about $42,000,000 from the two Sixty-third Congress waterway bills, and the Chief Engineer was authorized to apportion the $50,000,000 substitute among the most needy projects. The last allotment of $30,000,000 was placed in his hands on the closing day of the Sixty-third Congress, and attention is called in passing to this last allotment.

SENATOR BURTON'S SERVICE.

I would be remiss in a public duty if I failed at this time to give credit to those who bore the brunt of the recent waterway fights and won two unprecedented victories in the Sixty-third Congress. It requires moral courage of a high order to confront colleagues with whom one has worked for many years and to point out legislative wrongs committed in the name of public service.

That courage was evidenced in the last Congress by the distinguished Senator from Ohio, who fearlessly faced unjust gibes and criticisms with unaffected forbearance and by superior knowledge, marvelous endurance, exceptional powers of debate, and masterful presentation of existing wrongs proved to the present generation that high ideals in statesmanship still exist. Senator Burton's fight against two vicious river and harbor bills, aggregating over $92,000,000, will live in congressional history long after merchant-marine and other struggles have been forgotten. Faithfully supported by Senator KENYON and a small group of fearless associates, he led the opposition during days and nights of continuous session, resisting assaults upon the Federal Treasury waged by selfish interests.

History records that their memorable fight has saved to the country over $42,000,000; but far surpassing in importance any mere question of dollars and cents was the notable defeat of vicious legislation. Whatever may be the fate of wasteful waterway bills which are to follow in this and future sessions, the exposure of waterway sophistry and defeat of its accompanying chicanery brought about by Senator Burton's great effort will live as the crowning achievement of his congressional career.

The Senate and the country has lost the ablest waterway expert of the country through Senator Burton's voluntary retirement. Now that the opposition to waste has suffered a severe loss through his departure, the bars are again to be let down. One hundred new Members of the House are expected to be anxious to show results by securing to each constituency a piece of pork, and we are to be confronted with an old-time bill, larger than ever before. So says the lobby, which speaks authoritatively in its hour of triumph.

HOW LARGE WILL THIS YEAR'S BILL BE?

The vicious bill of 1914, which was killed in the Senate, carried $43,289,004. Over $10,000,000 more was added to it before it was reported out to the Senate for discussion and defeat.

In view of this fact, it is interesting to note that after visiting President Wilson in reference to the coming waterway bill the Washington Times of December 1, 1915, only a few days ago, says:

> Chairman SPARKMAN called to explain what was desired by his committee. He said $46,000,000 was needed to complete work already begun. Last year the appropriation was cut to $30,000,000 by Congress, and it is understood this year the administration forces will urge still further reduction. SPARKMAN said after the conference that his committee would not delay in its efforts to get these appropriations in spite of the administration's desire to have its national-defense program taken up in Congress first.

No one familiar with the genial chairman of the committee will believe he was correctly quoted, because it will take approximately $46,000,000 to complete the fanciful Ohio canalization project alone, and there are over a hundred other pending hungry projects, including the $20,000,000 Missouri River reclamation scheme and the limitless private land reclamation lower Mississippi project, that may take several hundred millions in addition to about $100,000,000 already spent on the lower river; but more of that later on.

WHAT THE NEXT BILL WILL CONTAIN.

In order that we may also appreciate the prospective character of the new river and harbor bill, I quote briefly from an interview with Chairman SPARKMAN, of the committee, published in the Washington Star on March 12, 1915, shortly after the close of the last session, wherein he is quoted as saying:

> If revenues improve, the next river and harbor bill will cover a number of important new projects. The committee may visit the Muscle Shoals water-power project in Tennessee and other places on that river May 10 and the Sacramento and Feather Rivers in California in July or August.
>
> The Muscle Shoals project, already recommended by Army engineers and urged by Senator elect UNDERWOOD, the retiring Democratic leader of the House, and other Members of the southern delegations, contem-

plates a Federal appropriation of $18,000,000, reimbursable to the Government, with a view to comprehensive development of the water power. The Government's proposed share of expense in the Sacramento and Feather Rivers project is $5,800,000, although the whole project involves $30,000,000 expenditure. Other projects pending, which will be considered when the bill is taken up, include the purchase of the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal for $8,000,000 and the $5,000,000 canalization development of the upper Cumberland River above Nashville.

ACTIVE AID FOR THE COMMITTEE.

Pursuant to the foregoing prediction, Washington now swarms with "waterway" lobbyists hailing from all points of the compass, including not only the $50,000,000 "mutual bribery" lobby but also the Ohio River lobby, the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal lobby, supported by the Atlantic inland waterway lobby, the upper Mississippi drainage lobby, the Alabama Water Power Co.—$18,700,000 for Muscle Shoals—lobby, the Texas inland waterways lobby, the Missouri River lobby, and many other insistent lobbies, while enthroned over all is the powerful Mississippi River reclamation lobby that annually gets the largest slice out of every waterways "barrel." All are here or have served notice they will be here to help Congress frame the bill.

Just what will be presented by the committee only time will disclose; just what will be its battered but swelled shape when it passes both Houses no man can tell; but the engineers' allotment of the last $30,000,000 bill is worth considering at this time for the reason that all projects are attempted to be justified by their supporters because first given the Chief Engineer's approval.

Before presenting what I believe to be conclusive evidence of incompetence and repeated violation of the spirit of the law on the part of the Board of Army Engineers, I desire to refer to the last river and harbor bill substitute, passed March 3, 1915, which reads:

NOTORIOUS PROJECTS CONDEMNED.

SEC. 15. That the following projects now under improvement shall be reexamined in accordance with the law for the original examination of rivers and harbors, with a view to obtaining reports whether the adopted projects shall be modified or the improvement abandoned.

Then follow 10 projects, beginning with the inland waterway from Norfolk to Beaufort and ending with the Missouri River. Incidentally I hope to address myself to the Missouri River project in a few moments; also, incidentally, the Missouri River was thereafter rejected upon reexamination by the engineer called upon to examine it.

Mr. BORLAND. The gentleman does not want to be inaccurate. The Missouri River was reported against by the district officer, but his report was reversed, and I suppose the gentleman knows that the report reversing it is in the hands of Congress.

Mr. FREAR. I prefer that the gentleman would not interrupt me. I accept his statement, however, without question. Neither report has been received by Congress from the engineers.

Mr. BORLAND. I interrupt only because I know the gentleman wants to be accurate.

Mr. CALLAWAY. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Wisconsin yield to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. CALLAWAY].

Mr. FREAR. This one time.

Mr. CALLAWAY. I wonder if it would be possible for us to have the report of that engineer that they dismissed out there and reversed?

Mr. FREAR. I thank my friend from Texas for the suggestion. That was the question I was about to present to the House. Strange as it may appear, on the 22d day of April, 1915, the gentleman who rejected the Missouri River project—Col. Deakyne—made his report, which has been in the hands of gentlemen who support the Missouri River project, but Congress has not had it up to this time. I have tried unsuccessfully to secure it from the River and Harbor Committee, of which I am a member. I have assumed that there is such a report, because newspaper notices are to that effect. The gentleman states that that report was overruled by the Board of Army Engineers. I understand so by newspaper reports. I have no information other than that.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Mr. Speaker——

Mr. FREAR. I desire not to be interrupted, because I have a great deal of ground to try to cover.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. I should like to ask about that report. The gentleman has made a rather interesting statement. Did he inquire at the Engineers' Office?

Mr. FREAR. Oh, no; I inquired where it ought to be—in the hands of the Rivers and Harbors Committee.

Mr. BORLAND. The report is in the hands of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, of which the gentleman is a member, and they have sent it to the Public Printer and it is now in the hands of the Public Printer.

Mr. FREAR. I desire that this shall not be taken out of my time, Mr. Speaker. I do not wish to be interrupted.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman declines to yield.

Mr. FREAR. I have been to the clerk of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, and he said he had no report, although it was made many months ago. He said it had not been presented yet. I so understood him, although this report was made by Col. Deakyne April 22, or over eight months ago.

TEN QUESTIONABLE PROJECTS.

I quote from the same $30,000,000 allotment a provision demanding resurveys of the 10 projects named, as follows:

Inland waterway from Norfolk to Beaufort Inlet, N. C.
Coosa River, Ga. and Ala.
St. Lucia Inlet, Fla.
Brazos River, Tex., from Old Washington to Waco.
Red River, La., Ark., Tex., and Okla.
Ouachita River, Ark. and Okla.
Arkansas River, Ark.
Tennessee River, Tenn., Ala., and Ky.
Fox River, Wis.
Missouri River, Mo.

And the Chief of Engineers is directed to make a report upon any other projects, river or harbor, the further improvement of which under present conditions is undesirable or in which modifications of the plans or projects should be made.

The foregoing provisions were inserted in the Senate substitute of $30,000,000 for 1915 and were agreed to by the House in lieu of the $38,000,000 bill reported by the Senate committee.

The best waterway expert in the country, Senator Burton, framed both substitute bills, aggregating $50,000,000, adopted by Congress in 1914 and 1915, respectively, and framed section 15, just read. His high standing, judgment, and long public experience entitled his opinion to great weight at the time the 1915 substitute was presented to the Senate, at which time the following significant statement was made by him:

AN INDICTMENT AGAINST ARMY ENGINEERS BY THE COUNTRY'S BEST WATERWAY EXPERT.

Certain steps have been taken by the insertion in this substitute of section 15, in which it is directed that the following projects now under improvement should be examined in accordance with the law for the original examination of rivers and harbors, with a view to obtaining reports whether the adopted projects should be modified or the improvement abandoned. Then follow an enumeration of 10 projects, which are probably the worst in the list now under improvement, and a general provision that the Chief of Engineers is directed to make a report upon any other projects, either river or harbor, a further improvement of which under present conditions is undesirable or in which a modification of the plans or projects should be made.

We have confidence that the section will be carefully complied with by the Corps of Engineers; that they will examine de novo each one of these 10 projects, and if further improvement is undesirable, they will say so; and that if there are other improvements of minor nature, not mentioned in this list which require reexamination, that reexamination is to be made. I am frank to say that I do not altogether feel satisfied with the apportionments which were made by the engineers under the act of October 24, 1914, the first $20,000,000 substitute bill. The following are some illustrations of what was done:

Contentnia and Smith Creeks and Neuse and Trent Rivers in North Carolina, for which appropriations were opposed, carried in the original bill a combined appropriation of $41,000, of which amount $27,000 was allotted. The Cape Fear River, above Wilmington, carried in the original bill $91,000 and was allotted $70,000. (In 1915, $173,000 was allotted for this same project.)

The Flint River received $18,000 for the proposed $25,000.

The Chattahoochee carried $120,000, and received $65,000.

The Coosa received in the allotment $40,000.

The item for the St. Johns River, $300,000; in the allotment it got $220,000.

St. Andrews Bay was provided with $65,000 in the bill, and got the full amount in the allotment.

The bill gave the Choctawhatchee $25,000; the allotment, $20,000.

The Black Warrior was down for $750,000, and got the full amount.

The item carried for the Yazoo River was $10,000, while the allotment gave it $30,000.

The Big Sunflower was originally provided with $90,000, and in the allotment received the full amount. The item for the upper Brazos, one of the most strenuously opposed items, was $275,000, yet in the allotment it received $200,000.

In the case of the Trinity, one of the worst items in the bill, but slight deference was paid to public opinion. Out of an original item of $255,000 the allotment was $203,000.

The Missouri River, Kansas City to the mouth, an absolutely indefensible project, got an allotment of $850,000.

TEN COUNTS IN THE INDICTMENT AGAINST ARMY ENGINEERS.

After this pronounced protest by our greatest waterway expert against the $20,000,000 apportionment made by Army engineers in 1914, and an explicit demand for a reexamination of worthless projects, the Chief Engineer, through the publicity bureau of the river and harbor lobby, furnished to the press on April 1, 1915, just 30 days after the passage of the $30,000,000 1915 substitute bill, a full statement of his apportionment of the new fund, from which I quote allotments for several projects that were explicitly condemned in the Senate as among the "worst on the list."

Chief Kingman's allotment to 10 questionable projects.

	1915	1914
Waterway, Norfolk to Beaufort	$400,000	None.
Coosa River	106,000	$40,000
St. Lucia Inlet	None.	None.
Brazos River	200,000	200,000
Red River (above Fulton)	40,000	40,000
Ouachita River	136,000	320,000
Arkansas River	193,350	46,000
Tennessee River	501,000	233,000
Fox River	20,000	10,000
Missouri River	1,000,000	850,000
Total	2,596,350	1,739,000

OVER $5,000,000 FOR 10 QUESTIONABLE PROJECTS.

To further show the disregard of our Chief of Engineers for the wishes of Congress or of a law solemnly passed it is proper to state that on January 1, 1915, balances on hand unexpended for these 10 questionable projects reached $2,655,000, which with the 1915 allotment aggregated $5,251,350 to be expended on projects approved by Army engineers but condemned in no uncertain way by Congress. Let us examine further into this remarkable allotment.

The list of 10 projects for which resurveys were ordered by law and protests recorded were given by engineers nearly one-tenth of the 1915 allotment of $26,258,000 reported April 1, 1915. Peculiarly enough, $2,576,350 or over 99 per cent of the allotment on these 10 projects was for southern streams that had been denounced in Congress in unmeasured terms less than 30 days before. Notwithstanding that caustic arraignment and legislative demand for resurveys of these projects, the Chief Engineer's allotment for such projects was approximately 50 per cent greater in 1915 than in his condemned allotment made in 1914.

Before discussing the attitude of Army engineers I desire to add a few other questionable allotments from the April 1, 1915, gifts made by our Treasury guardians:

Five more questionable projects in Kingman's (1915) $30,000,000 fund.	
Mississippi River (a promoting land reclamation project)	$5,815,000
Ohio River (a $64,000,000 canalization project)	3,640,000
Missouri River (a 500,000-acre land reclamation project)	1,100,000
Beaufort Canal (among the most worthless of all)	405,000
Cumberland River (so bad it was three times reported against)	378,000
Total	11,338,000
Another picture from Kingman's (1915) allotment.	
New York inner harbor (the greatest in the world)	$300,000
Boston Harbor	135,769
Buffalo Harbor	187,375
Cleveland Harbor	92,000
Total	715,144

New York inner harbor received 1 per cent and the Mississippi 22 per cent of the last allotment.

These four harbors handle fifty times as much actual commerce as the five rivers and canals first named. They handle presumably twenty times as much actual commerce as any 10 Southern States with the "five questionable projects" included, and yet the free silver ratio of 16 to 1 is substantially the proportionate allotment given by Chief Kingman to questionable or worthless projects over four genuine waterways.

When New York, Ohio, and Massachusetts find out where Congress and Kingman place pork which these three States largely supply, it will be interesting to note their respective emotions.

OTHER QUESTIONABLE ALLOTMENTS BY GEN. KINGMAN—A DOZEN MORE COUNTS IN THE INDICTMENT AGAINST ENGINEERS.

Pamlico and Tar Rivers, N. C., allotted $35,800, the full amount requested. Commerce has diminished 70 per cent in the past 12 years. Five hundred and ten stumps, 16 saw logs, 1 scow, and 1 old house were recovered from the river by the Government in 1913. That was its largest traffic, according to the Army engineers' report, page 1965. Imposing commercial statistics, on analysis, are found to comprise over 88 per cent floatable timber.

Cape Fear River, N. C. Upper river $173,000, the full amount requested. Cape Fear River, N. C., below, $150,000, or 70 per cent of the full amount requested. Unexpended balance on hand January 1, 1915, for the river was $176,506. Expenditures to June 30, 1914, reached $5,805,790. Practically a half million dollars was used in 1915 to stimulate the dredging fleet to activity on Cape Fear River. Needy projects are subject to North Carolina's first call at the hands of Army engineers. Why?

Winyah Bay, S. C., $70,000, or more than called for by the 1915 bill. Balance on hand January 1, 1915, $33,802. This 13 miles of waterway has cost $2,980,664 and yet lost 30 per cent of its commerce last year. Army engineers have given it a good hypodermic to keep it going through 1915.

St. Johns River, Fla., $370,000, the full amount requested. Balance on hand January 1, 1915, $111,381. Amount already expended, over $6,500,000. Commerce is 40 per cent floatable lumber and ties. Florida projects are first in number and amount in all waterway bills. Florida also has first call at the hands of Army engineers. Why?

Tombigbee River, Ala., $48,800. Total requested, $64,500. On hand January, 1915, including Black Warrior, $417,544. Amount already expended, $9,901,295. Commerce on Tombigbee, 1913, excluding timber and stone, was 16,031 tons (p. 2199). This project has great water powers and political powers within reach and received three-quarters of a million out of the preceding $20,000,000 allotment.

Pearl River, $11,000. Amount requested, $24,000. On hand, $12,985. Loss in commerce last year, 42 per cent. All commerce is timber, sand, and gravel. Twelve thousand six hundred and fifty-one snags and obstructions were removed by the Government in 1913, or over 400 daily (p. 2219). The "snag" commerce is bravely maintained by the Chief of Engineers' allotment.

Big Sunflower, $104,000. Received $98,000 in Engineers' October allotment. Balance on hand January 1, 1915, was $99,500, or $200,000 made available for a commerce 70 per cent of which is floatable timber and gravel. Thus far appropriated and allotted, $644,983. "The existing project has no effect on freight rates" (p. 889).

Galveston to Port Bolivar, $40,000, full amount requested; $27,237 amount on hand. Loss in commerce last year, 40 per cent. How much would it take to wipe out the balance?

Galveston to Texas City, $50,000; full amount requested. This is a $7,000,000 project, which shows Texas is not entirely forgotten.

Three Texas canals: (1) Galveston-Brazos River section, $15,000; full amount. Commerce in 1912 was 614 tons. (2) Brazos-Matagorda section, $30,000; full amount. Commerce in 1912 was 600 tons. (3) Arkansas Pass-Cavallo section, $30,000. Commerce in 1912 was 380 tons. (These are the official engineer's figures.) What is $80 per ton to an Army engineer who has $50,000,000 to spend?

Tennessee River, $501,000 out of $672,000 requested. This project was denounced in the Senate on March 2, 1915, as one of the worst of the list. It was rejected twice by Army engineers. It has absorbed many millions and gets another half million to help keep the dredging fleet in motion.

Some of these projects named are worthless and all have received extravagant allotments from a precious war-tax fund. Other projects, some of which are probably worse than any of those enumerated, will be discussed before I conclude in order that we may know where more of the $50,000,000 allotment was placed by the Chief Engineer.

WHO IS TO BLAME FOR WASTE?

Fifty million dollars allotted last session by this official was largely wasted. Not even the President of the United States has such power or discretion in times of peace, and yet the Chief of Engineers is only following political partition methods inaugurated by Congress. Old Dobbin with his blinders never excited more pity or ridicule than is attracted to political naval stations, political Army stations, political Federal buildings, and political waterways. Private water powers, private land reclamationists, private real estate schemers unite with dredgers, contractors, and other notorious waterway lobbyists in demanding money at the expense of the public purse.

Outside of Dobbin's blinders the public scoffs at the exhibition, and inside the blinders we wink at it. With coast defenses pitifully weak, we divide naval funds to cover several Atlantic coast political yards, inaccessible to battleships and where experts declare two or three would answer. Forty-nine political military posts are maintained to protect our people from wild Indian uprisings within 49 different constituencies. How can we pretend to regulate private business by law when we conduct public business in an unbusinesslike way and how can we hope for honest administration of public affairs in subordinate places when confronted with our own acts of omission and commission.

After repeated exposures of back-scratching methods, of appeals to patriotism in order to put forth wasteful projects, of corrupt, secret lobby methods, we should accept our share of responsibility for wasted funds, for it is unjust to make

goats of subordinate officials. But as Army engineers have been quoted in defense of every questionable, vicious, and wasteful project demanded in Congress, it becomes necessary to acertain just what value is to be placed upon engineers' approvals.

THE RECIPE FOR SECURING A WATERWAY PROJECT.

Let us concede at the outset that Army engineers are experts in military training. They are the pick of West Point, prepared for military responsibilities, yet instead of being employed on works of national defense, for which the Government educated them, their days and countless millions are spent on muddy creeks and worthless waterway schemes. Is it not time to pause and inquire into the reason for this absurdity? What functions of government or what public service is involved in surveys of crooked creeks and dry runs? Will the champions of "preparedness" demand that 60 engineers be relegated back to the Army and to their proper duties?

Dredgers, contractors, and other beneficiaries want work for private profit. They start things and urge local communities to get something from the Government for nothing. The local commercial or boosters' club, aroused to action, says to Representative Gettum from Grabville, "Bring home the money or don't come back." Every Representative is confronted with the utterance of Ellison, secretary of the $50,000,000 waterway lobby, "Get what is asked or get out." So Representative Gettum begs the committee for a local survey. The committee shifts responsibility by putting the project up to Army engineers for approval. The engineers survey and reject. Mr. Gettum shouts for help and reelection while engineers reexamine Mud Creek and again repudiate the job. Under pressure he then corrals his State delegation, reaching to nine Congressmen and two Senators in the Cumberland River case. Statesmen show Army engineers where to jump off. The board reflects; the board sees new light and somersaults and approves. Then Mr. Gettum presents his approved contract to the River and Harbor Committee. Our committee finally agrees with Gettum—who has nine votes in his pistol pocket with two more in the upper watch pocket—and so we eat persimmons, declaring them good though puckery. Solemnly we are now pointed to the engineer's approval, and all doors to legislative criticism thereafter are forever closed. We pretend to expect that our subordinates, the engineers, will withstand pull, pressure, and power. Constituencies, animated by secret agencies, seek questionable aid from their Representatives, and we pass it on to the engineer. How does he acquit himself?

INSINCERITY AND INCONSISTENCY—HOW ENGINEERS PILE UP ENORMOUS DEBT BURDENS.

For years Congress has been lectured continually and justly in engineers' reports for wasteful methods in making insufficient piecemeal appropriations for specific projects. How often is Congress criticized for spreading appropriations over rapidly increasing number of wasteful projects recommended by our critics, the engineers.

Instead of making contracts for the completion of important and necessary projects, reports show Congress has been deservedly reprimanded by Army engineers for piecemeal, unbusinesslike practices. Heretofore we have dodged the issue because we knew the engineers were right and the practice indefensible.

In other words, before meeting the necessities of New York Harbor or other actual waterways we must continue small slices of public plunder for Jamaica Bay's real estate project on Long Island or for some New Jersey fertilizing factory lustily howling for money for a privately used harbor. Scuppernong Creek and Cape Fear River's annual grab of a few hundred measly thousands or Richmond's inner harbor real estate scheme are used as a foil for San Francisco Harbor's actual needs, while aid for Chicago's water front may be made contingent upon adoption of a Muscle Shoals $18,700,000 water-power holdup or a notorious $8,000,000 annual grab by the Mississippi land-reclamation lobby. All requests are taken into the fold by the legislative factotum that hands out soothing sirup, a little here, a little there, to stop distress. Hundreds of interests are cared for annually, but no project is completed. Engineers have repeatedly called attention in their reports to this unbusinesslike spectacle offered by statesmen chosen to represent a Government's best interests.

Yet I desire at this juncture to discuss an unprecedented Treasury raid, eventually reaching possibly to one hundred millions or more, for which Army engineers are directly responsible.

CONSOLATION PRIZES FROM THE CHIEF ENGINEER—STARTING EVERYTHING, FINISHING NOTHING.

By the last two substitute bills we gave our engineering critics unrestricted power to distribute $50,000,000 for waterways. We did this in order to defeat two objectionable bills aggregating $92,000,000. Although Army engineers had recommended double the amount we placed in their hands, Congress tightened the strings before turning over its purse to about one-half of the amount recommended. We were therefore assured by engineers that many worthy projects would necessarily suffer from lack of funds to cover needed work. In other words, every dollar of the last $30,000,000 allotment placed in their hands had many legitimate pockets gaping before it from New York to San Francisco, yet after wasting millions on scores of notoriously worthless waterway projects we find the Board of Engineers plunged in to the limit by giving to itself $500,000 of this precious allotment fund for new surveys.

Ignoring a hundred waiting projects, aggregating $100,000,000 already adopted but not yet begun, the chief first divided approximately $26,258,472 among good, bad, and indifferent projects, as shown by the apportionment. After retaining over $3,000,000 for contingencies, our office boys, improvident and irresponsible constructors of a new pork barrel, went Congress one better by grabbing over an unparalleled grist of over 200 new surveys, which may eventually reach anywhere from a hundred to a hundred and fifty million dollars more in obligations for new projects. Think of the program, when in addition to nearly $400,000,000 in present waterway obligations, $500,000 is to be spent in these war-tax times by engineers in order to discover a hundred or more new mud ponds and crooked creeks. Have I made the situation plain? If not, study engineers' reports to learn what wasteful methods of piecemeal appropriations Congress has pursued for years, and now find our wildest dreams of waterway madness surpassed by these same engineer critics.

Chasing over the country from Podunk Inlet, in Jersey, to Cowpasture Creek, in Virginia, or Texas, surveying proposed real estate and land-reclamation ventures and private water-power schemes, giving extravagantly to wasteful projects they have been directed to reexamine and report on, ignoring legitimate military duties, the Chief of Engineers has provided a 1916 campaign of canal entanglements and crooked-creek invasions that challenges the attention of European strategists. Every new survey under present conditions becomes an indictment against wasteful methods embraced by engineers who have taken from the precious $30,000,000 allotment fund a half-million dollars for consolation prizes.

TREMENDOUS WATERWAY OBLIGATIONS.

To understand the full effect of withdrawing $500,000 for new surveys, it must be understood that about half of a total expenditure of $850,000,000 has been spent by the Government on our "waterways" within the last dozen years. In addition to this extravagant sum, future obligations have been incurred, as follows:

Projects now under way, which require a further sum of	$250,000,000
New projects adopted will require	101,000,000
Over 200 surveys in 1915 bill, possibly	150,000,000
Total	501,000,000

It was stated last session that 40 to 70 per cent of all surveys have been sometimes approved by Army engineers, and, judging from new projects awaiting appropriations, projects will average about a million dollars each. Some are small and others reach many millions. With new projects and new surveys the Government now is invited to embark on expenditures for new projects of $250,000,000, out of a total obligation of a half billion dollars, or an increase of 50 per cent in the number of projects adopted. In a riotous waste of public money through the convenient agency of Army engineers is it not worth while to pause until the American people catch their breath after paying their last war taxes?

BRIDGE BUILDERS ON THE THRONE.

Does it not appear that we have made a hopeless muddle of their duties and of ours by placing military bridge builders and pontoon constructors in absolute control of hundreds of millions of public funds, including $50,000,000 during the Sixty-third session of Congress?

When did engineers gain knowledge or experience to fit them for determining commercial needs or waterway possibilities of a community or hundreds of communites? Read their reports and learn the miserable showing that has been made by a great army of clerks, dredgers, contractors, and other beneficiaries, reputed to number 25,000 or more, wasting millions of public money annually as it slides through the fingers of the Chief of Engineers and his associates.

We may well believe younger Army engineeers are high-class men, who object to responsibility for this record of ingratiating humbuggery charged up against Gens. Bixby, Kingman, and the Board of Engineers. I do not question the honesty or capability of younger officers, but their superiors have had their heads turned by an astounding shift of public authority from Congress to their shoulders.

What a humiliating spectacle is presented to Congress when we see the Chief of Engineers distributing spoils through a

complete control of projects, surveys, and public funds. What a pitiful picture of legislative weakness when Congress surrenders its constitutional prerogatives and eagerly divides the allotments given by engineers and river lobbies that claim to hold the spigot which distributed a $62,000,000 flood of war-tax currency for waterways during the Sixty-third session of Congress. No wonder the country figuratively holds its nose annually until the barrel is rolled out of sight.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES—COUNTS IN THE INDICTMENT FOR MISREPRESENTATION.

When the last $30,000,000 allotment was made by the Chief of Engineers a placating statement accompanied it in the press, wherein the public was informed that of $26,258,472 distributed, New York received most of the allotment and Michigan had the second largest helping. By geographical sections we were told the North and Middle Western States were allotted $12,967,000 and Southern States $10,483,000, and so everybody ought to be happy.

These figures are deceptive, but accepting them at their face, we are reminded that six months before, in October, 1914, the same engineers allotted over one-half of the $20,000,000 (1914 appropriation) to southern projects, and quickly followed it up with $10,483,000 more on April 1, 1915, which indicates where a balance of political influence is to be found. A more miserable apology was never offered for a geographical distribution of political pork. New York Harbor handles probably two dozen times as much commerce as all the actual waterway commerce of the South put together. New York's great inner harbor gets about $300,000 from the allotment, or less than St. Johns River, Fla., which carries comparatively an insignificant actual commerce. Buffalo's actual commerce is about 20,000,000 tons, or probably several times the total actual commerce of all southern waterways combined. Buffalo gets $187,375, after having been rejected from the preceding October allotment. This is less than one-half of $400,000 given to the Brazos River, Tex., in the two engineer allotments, although the Brazos reports only 1,080 tons of actual commerce, or 1 ton to 20,000 tons when compared with Buffalo. Texas has several important chairmanships, Buffalo none, so 20,000 to 1 may be a new Democratic allotment ratio.

SPECIOUS EXPLANATIONS.

Michigan was declared to hold second place by the Chief of Engineers in his allotments, but such result is reached by crediting St. Marys River to Michigan. This river is a short waterway connecting the Lakes, and carries over 75,000,000 tons of annual commerce between States, or ten times the combined actual southern waterway traffic, and yet this link between lakes is strangely accredited to Michigan. Senate Document No. 492, Sixty-third Congress, charges over $32,000,000 spent between lakes to the State of Michigan. Why? As well credit the Panama Canal traffic and $400,000,000 expense to the Panama 10-mile zone. Why did not the engineers so report the Mississippi or properly charge to Louisiana $20,000,000 spent at the river's mouth? Who revises the engineers' reports? Who juggles the Louisiana figures, and why?

After giving over one-half of the $20,000,000 1914 appropriations to southern projects, our Chief of Engineers seeks to explain a $30,000,000 1915 geographical distribution, and in so doing apparently omits to include in the apportionment as southern projects any part of the $1,300,000 given to the lower Missouri and Mississippi below the mouth of the Missouri or any part of the $3,610,000 given to the Ohio River through lower Mississippi River traffic. Nor do these amounts cover some $5,000,000 more for the same projects included in the sundry civil bills that were passed. Eighteen North Carolina projects with an unimportant combined actual tonnage received about $900,000 out of the allotment in 1915. Twenty-four familiar Florida items received $840,000 for a commerce that rivals North Carolina's in insignificance, while Texas, with its 18 projects, gets over a million dollars; and, counting the preceding allotment of October, 1914, Texas is the proud possessor of $2,500,000 from the Sixty-third Congress due to the liberality of Army engineers. Aside from Galveston Harbor, its actual waterway commerce, as shown by the reports of Army engineers, compared with expenditures invites scrutiny.

Glancing over the list of influential Members of the last Congress in both Houses, it is not difficult to understand how these three States scraped about $5,000,000 out of the two barrels, although their combined actual commerce is probably less than one-quarter that of either Buffalo, Boston, Philadelphia, or other ports than can be named.

WHO BOOSTS THE BARREL?

Possibly some disinterested defender—some man who has never been or never expects to be a beneficiary of the present system of "division and silence"—will rise to justify; but before he undertakes to do so I desire to submit some more specific facts of public concern found in the Chief Engineer's report for 1914, of the keg the chief built.

THIS IS THE MALT THAT LAY IN THE KEG THE CHIEF BUILT—MAKING SCIENTIFIC CHANNELS FOR TRAFFICLESS STREAMS.

Of $850,000,000 thus far poured into our rivers and harbors, so far as it affects public interests or legitimate navigation, possibly two-thirds has been wasted. Not one dollar in ten would have been expended if local communities especially concerned had been compelled to contribute a reasonable part of the expense shouldered onto the Government. That is a test for other local improvements, including highways, one frequently required in European countries when government aid is given, and one we may profitably adopt in our waterway expenditures. If placed in an independent bill, with the pork-trading features eliminated, not one dollar in ten would have been appropriated by Congress.

Nearly 20 per cent of the entire $850,000,000 expended by Uncle Sam for rivers and harbors, or about $150,000,000, has been thrown into the Mississippi River alone, while actual commerce on the river has dropped to 5 per cent of the traffic recorded 50 years ago, when Government expenditures on the river were unknown. After spending a king's ransom and enough to pay the President's salary for 2,000 years to come, we awake to find that the Mississippi River navigation and Mississippi River commerce is a joke. We also learn that the Mississippi River lobby now back of the $50,000,000 annual pork barrel is cloaking its efforts to get extravagant appropriations for the Mississippi lower river land reclamation project by demanding wasteful appropriations and votes for every inconsequential creek and waterway in the country—clamoring for "a policy not a project"—but regularly demanding $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 for the Mississippi River, of which 80 per cent goes to the lower river. Condemned by the Mississippi Valley press and experienced engineers, this land-reclamation scheme is a big Ethiopian in the waterway woodpile worthy of investigation.

How are such wasteful and extravagant appropriations excused by the chief who makes annual reports to Congress?

BETWEEN ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.

Take the great river appropriation referred to, that of the Mississippi. From the "head of navigation," Minneapolis, the river has a tortuous, unnavigable stretch to St. Paul, 10 miles below. Based on the Chief of Engineer's recommendations, $2,589,000 has already been appropriated for this 10 miles of river, or at the rate of a quarter of a million dollars per mile. Of this stretch the Chief of Engineers says, page 935, in his 1914 report:

> The construction of the lock and dam may develop a passenger traffic between St. Paul and Minneapolis and is expected to reduce the freight rate on flour and grain.

He further says:

> The only traffic on the river in 1913 consisted of excursion steamers to Minnehaha Creek, below Lock 1 (p. 2483).

With $149,567 on hand in January, 1915, the Chief of Engineers recommended a $235,000 appropriation for this project in the 1915 bill. When that bill was defeated he allotted $65,000 on April 1.

The fact is notorious that after 20 years' improvement and an expenditure of over two and one-half million dollars on this 10-mile stretch of river not one ton of commercial freight has ever been hauled from St. Paul to Minneapolis or from Minneapolis to St. Paul by river, nor has a solitary lonesome passenger ever taken the trip on an excursion boat or otherwise in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant.

On the other hand, presumably 75,000 passengers travel daily between those two cities on eight railways and two interurban lines connecting the cities, paying a dime to be carried from the farthest extremity of one city to the remotest corner of the other, 20 miles distant. Probably 175,000 tons of freight on the average are daily carried by transcontinental trains between the two cities, and yet, after spending over two and one-half million dollars on a 10-mile stretch of river, without securing a single passenger or one ton of freight, in 1904 Army engineers have promised a passenger and 250,000 tons of annual freight traffic, and so gave $65,000 more to this patent commercial farce.

A WATER POWER FOR NAVIGATION.

During the past half century the Twin Cities have grown from straggling villages to a half million people and more, and during about all that period the only regular upper-river excursion craft reported has been a diminutive ark called *Hiawatha*, which accommodates a handful of excursionists during the short river season, but it never goes farther than Minnehaha Creek, 4 miles below Minneapolis. *Hiawatha's* smokestack resembles a rusty stovepipe stuck through the roof of a settler's cabin, while the original Hiawatha never had it on his venerable namesake for suffering during "cold and cruel winters" when tied up, forlorn and useless, at the St. Paul wharf.

On this "passenger" business the Government has spent $2,589,000, exploiting the venerable *Hiawatha* and a water-power project near Minneapolis. Who is to be benefited by the subterfuge? Think of the stupendous farce set forth on page 2442, which records no terminal facilities at Minneapolis and no commerce, but prospective increase in waterway commerce of 250,000 tons—and not a ton in sight for a half century.

How did the Chief of Engineers put such statistics over Congress, and why did Congress wink at the humbug, and what was the real purpose of spending $2,589,000 of the taxpayers' money for a lock and dam below Minneapolis? Was it to get plenty of money lower down on the Mississippi and on a hundred other southern streams and creeks that $2,589,000 was given to this St. Anthony water power? How are the people of Minneapolis, of Minnesota, or of the country to be served by this Treasury haul, for which the Chief of Engineers is primarily responsible, with his passenger and freight buncombe estimates? It is nine-tenths completed. Shall it be abandoned? Who shall say? If not, what steps have been taken by Congress to utilize this water power? In other words, who gets it, and why did the Government build it?

ST. PAUL TO ST. LOUIS—ANOTHER COUNT IN THE INDICTMENT.

The next stretch on the Mississippi River is from St. Paul to St. Louis, and the Chief Engineer, on April 1, 1915, apparently in order to hand over nearly $5,000,000 to the lower river in 1915, threw a round million into this part of the upper river. In January, 1915, $444,274 remained on hand for this section, according to Senate Document No. 953, Sixty-third Congress. What justification was offered for spending nearly $2,000 per mile in one year on this stretch of the river? What commerce is served?

Keeping in mind that actual commerce on the river has probably decreased 95 per cent during the past few years, during which time $20,000,000 of Government funds has been dumped into this 600-mile stretch during that period, let us see how the Chief of Engineers excuses an allotment in 1915 of an even million in addition to the balance on hand and in addition to approximately $30,000 per mile already spent on this project. Examine his statement of commerce, taken from page 2437 of the Chief Engineer's report for 1914. It will not be found easily in the index.

The report says the quantity of freight carried by all boats, including the rock and brush used in Government work and also including logs and lumber floated down the stream, is as follows, and then follows a table, of which 772,392 tons hauled 9,445,576 ton-miles, valued at $781,897, is for material used by the Government in improving the river.

Upper Mississippi River freight statement for 1913.

Designation.	Short tons.	Ton-miles.	Valuation.
Logs	64,489	30,245,340	$315,271
Rafted lumber, shingles, etc	13,570	4,400,147	190,001
Miscellaneous freight	1,294,864	12,229,310	31,417,968
United States material	772,392	9,445,576	781,897
Total	2,145,315	56,320,373	32,705,137

Classified freight traffic, 1913.

Articles.	Amount.		Valuation.	Average haul.	Ton-miles.
	Customary units.	Short tons.			
				Miles.	
Apples	160,000 barrels	11,505	$200,218	34.4	395,959
Automobiles	5,703	6,034	9,545,950	3.8	23,014
Brick	192,190 pieces	981	3,052	7.3	7,157
Brush	656,644 cubic yards	82,450	170,191	20.6	1,700,694
Cement	4,305 tons	4,305	34,378	9.9	425,790
Coal	26,236 tons	26,236	90,400	13.5	354,401
Corn	119,090 bushels	3,463	77,431	6.4	22,144
Farm produce	13,565 tons	13,565	359,319	23.5	318,900
Fish	6,539 tons	6,539	666,600	9.8	62,486
Gravel	268,103 cubic yards	398,179	195,242	9.1	3,621,435
Hay	2,615 tons	2,615	44,269	5.4	14,122
Lath	3,056,000 pieces	1,018	10,575	317.2	322,989
Live stock	58,954 head	28,713	5,218,730	6.6	190,202
Logs	8,904,380 feet b. m	98,268	463,631	316.2	31,074,221
Lumber	19,167,689 feet b. m	30,408	467,775	138.0	4,195,827
Merchandise	17,101 tons	17,101	2,107,830	126.9	217,089
Oats	3,550 bushels	55	1,775	1.0	55
Rock	535,143 cubic yards	708,066	562,077	11.3	7,976,674
Sand	430,173 cubic yards	562,040	209,143	4.7	2,653,545
Shells	11,428 tons	11,428	246,229	42.9	490,801
Shingles	622,000 pieces	65	1,866	1.3	85
Teams	23,501	26,609	6,540,900	1.7	46,537
Wheat	11,500 bushels	382	12,347	7.9	3,015
Wood	21,847 cords	34,248	108,213	16.4	560,865
Miscellaneous	71,042 tons	71,012	5,366,996	231.0	1,642,366
Total		2,145,315	32,705,137	26.2	56,322,373

A comparative statement of upper river commerce is also offered by years, during which period between $20,000,000 and $25,000,000 have been expended by the Government on the advice of Army engineers. While the 1913 commerce was only about 35 per cent of that floated in 1885, it will be ascertained upon analysis that over nine-tenths of the 35 per cent floated in 1913 is bogus commerce, or, assuming the 1885 commerce reported to have been legitimate, in 28 years river freight fell approximately 96 per cent.

Mississippi River: Mouth of the Missouri to St. Paul, Minn.

[From reports of the Chief of Engineers, War Department.]

	Tonnage.
1885	5,607,196
1886	3,200,000
1887	3,500,000
1888	3,750,000
1889	3,500,000
1890	4,200,000
1891	3,300,000
1892	3,750,000
1893	3,200,000
1894	2,975,000
1895	3,000,000
1896	2,250,000
1897	3,200,000
1898	2,800,000
1899	2,900,000
1900	2,400,000
1901	2,125,000
1902	1,900,000
1903	4,545,129
1904	4,534,539
1905	4,089,318
1906	3,847,319
1908	2,581,857
1909	1,916,114
1910	1,836,035
1911	2,081,566
1912	1,830,294
1913	2,145,315

[From reports of the Chief of Engineers, War Department, 1904, vol. 2, p. 2157, and 1913, vol. 2, p. 2385.]

	Tonnage.
Average tonnage for years 1877 to 1903, inclusive	4,615,376
Tonnage in 1912	1,830,294
Decrease	2,785,082

Referring to the 1913 statement, let us briefly examine the items, which show some remarkable facts.

ENGINEER'S STATISTICS OF COMMERCE (?).

"Commerce" reached 2,145,315 tons in 1913, so the Chief of Engineers reports. Tons of what? Let us see:

	Tons.
Brush for river construction work	82,450
Gravel dredged from river	398,178
Rock for river work	708,000
Sand dredged from river	562,000
Logs that have floated for 50 years	98,268
Lumber and wood barged	64,408
Animals ferried across river	55,322
Automobiles ferried across river	6,034
	1,974,980

All could be floated in 2 or 3 feet of water, leaving 170,335 tons of questionable commerce remaining, which was hauled on an average of 26 miles or thereabouts.

What a legislative travesty when eleven-twelfths of the commerce for which $1,000,000 was allotted by the Chief of Engineers is of that character. Who weighed the brush? Who weighed the logs? Who weighed the rocks, gravel, sand, and so forth, used in the river work? Where was it carried and for what purpose? Was it floated 1 mile or 10 miles? Who knows? Why measure Government material for river work, anyway?

A WONDERFUL SYSTEM IN VALUING "COMMERCE."

The Chief of Engineers says that 26,609 tons of horses were carried a mile and a half across the river and their value was $6,540,900, or one-fifth of the total. Other live stock carried across the river, he says, was valued at $5,218,730; and then, to cap the climax, this report adds that 6,034 tons of automobiles ferried across the river were valued at $9,545,950.

Nearly two-thirds of all the glowing commerce valuations on the upper Mississippi, including Government sand, rock, and gravel, turns out to be animals and automobiles ferried across the river.

Again, how much of the remaining 170,000 tons was repair material or Government supplies out of a total 772,000 tons reported? How much was duplicated before it could boost a million-dollar allotment for the upper river?

QUADRUPLICATIONS OF SAME FREIGHT STATISTICS.

Last session Chairman SPARKMAN was asked by Mr. CALLAWAY in debate if river tonnage passing different places was not often included in the Chief of Engineers' reports, and if it was not duplicated, to which the chairman frankly responded: "Oh, yes; it is duplicated, triplicated, and quadruplicated in some cases." With that indefinite rule of estimate, if

170,000 tons, not of Government materials but of actual commerce, still remained, but was quadruplicated in computation, it would actually amount to less than 45,000 tons, for which $1,000,000 was given April 1 by the generous Chief of Engineers, with an additional $1,000,000 annual interest charge for past expenditures. Yet the little harbor of Ashland, in my own State, handled 5,623,000 tons during the same year, excluding 35,000 tons of logs, while the Superior-Duluth Harbor handled 46,875,416 tons, or about 1,000 tons to 1, if river estimates were quadrupled by our guardian of the Treasury, the Chief of Engineers.

What shall be said of an official who demands $1,000,000 annually for traffic that has decreased to an insignificant fraction of what it was 30 or 40 years ago? Comparatively no expenditures were then made on the upper river; $1,000,000 annually now. What value can be attached to such flimsy statistics which serve as a basis for an expenditure of a million dollars annually?

From $6 to $16, depending on the basis of estimate, is the annual cost to the Government for every ton of actual commerce on the upper river, including river ferriage, and of that remaining "commerce" 22 per cent was shells and soft coal floated a few miles in barges. We could have built a permanent bridge in 1915 across the river with that million dollars or bought a hundred ferries, if need be, or could have built and stocked 50 miles of Government-owned railway, with something to show for the investment. Again, at $2,000 per mile we could have built a fine highway from Minneapolis to St. Louis. Better still, and up to date, we could annually buy a half dozen Ford trucks to carry all the actual commerce on the river and turn a good part of the remaining nine hundred and ninety-odd thousand dollars back into the Treasury to help lighten war-tax burdens and save a depleted Treasury from bankruptcy. But scores of dredgers and contractors would have been without occupation. Reasonable channel work on the river is needed, but who can excuse this great waste?

In a public speech at St. Paul August 3 last, Senator Burton declared the present St. Paul to St. Louis stage of water of 4½ feet is greater than the Elbe's, and yet our river is without commerce. What has become of the $20,000,000 spent on the upper Mississippi River? Who divided the money and who is behind the lobby that is now wildly shouting for more? Where is the commerce? Twenty million in 40 years for dredgers while we were losing our commerce.

NO COMMERCE PRESENT OR PROSPECTIVE.

Last session the bogus river commerce on the upper Mississippi was exposed. On that occasion I was here criticized by Representatives from St. Paul and Minneapolis because of assumed disloyalty to my own section of the country. In other words, it was proper to denounce worthless southern expenditures, providing we overlooked northern waste. When it was demonstrated that Mississippi River commerce is a myth, the House was gravely assured that an experimental trip was to be made in 1915, and commerce would be rejuvenated by Mr. Bernhard, a New Orleans barge owner, who, figuratively, could make water run up hill. Two barge lines had proved disastrous failures in recent years, but another commercial Ajax had been discovered, and he proposed to revolutionize economic laws.

Picture the situation. The Twin Cities receive or ship, possibly, several hundred million tons of commerce annually. The Government contributes nothing toward the expense, but, on the contrary, the Interstate Commerce Commission and State railway commissions are authorized to prevent freight extortion by controlling railway charges. On the other hand, before one dollar was ever expended on the river, over 40 years ago, several hundred boat arrivals occurred annually at St. Paul, but after an expenditure by the Government of some $20,000,000 on the upper Mississippi River, commerce is comparatively non est, while nothing larger than a logger's batteau or an Indian canoe ever tried to get up to or go down river from Minneapolis.

The Chief of Engineers gives bogus commerce reports and rainbow promises to justify continuing extravagant expenditures; but this year St. Paul tried to enlist business men in furnishing freight for the Bernhard barge proposition, and I quote from a report to show how the mountain labored in order to bring forth a diminutive mouse. Ponder over this tremendous folly and ask yourselves what lunacy commission would report as of sound mind any business man guilty of the feeble judgment Congress has displayed with an annual investment of $1,000,000 in this upper Mississippi River project. Every year it nestles in the barrel recommended by Chief Kingman and his army of dredgers and contractors. Why? Is it to offset the $7,000,000 annual lower river grab? Remember the following report is of possible, not actual, guaranteed river commerce, in anticipation of which Representatives waxed eloquent on this floor when the bill was before the House last session. I quote from the St. Paul Dispatch of August 12, 1915, but have a fuller statement of the report, which only emphasizes the folly attending an expenditure of twenty millions on the upper Mississippi River:

[From the St. Paul Dispatch, Aug. 12, 1915.]

DEMAND IS SLIGHT FOR RIVER SHIPPING—ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE COMMITTEE FINDS 20 FIRMS USING WATER FREIGHT.

A report made to-day by a special committee of the Association of Commerce shows little demand at this time for river transportation. An estimated tonnage of 10,464 inbound and 2,472 outbound for one year was made to the committee by 20 out of 64 business firms.

36 DO NO RIVER BUSINESS.

Thirty-six of the 64 firms said they could do no business by river transportation.

Eight shippers said they may be able to use the river, but were unable to make any definite statement. Several of the largest firms did not reply to the communication sent to them by the committee.

REPORT FOR A YEAR.

The tabulated report for a year showed from foreign ports by way of New Orleans 1,124 tons of freight would come in and only 7 tons go out. From Pacific and Atlantic ports, by way of New Orleans, 4,200 tons will come in and 1,715 go out.

Along the Mississippi River 2,704 tons could be picked up and 165 tons sent to the way points. From St. Louis to St. Paul the inbound is estimated at 606 tons and the outbound at 360. Pittsburgh and other points on the Ohio would send 1,830 and take 225 tons from St. Paul.

TOTAL TONNAGE 12,936.

The total tonnage is estimated by the 20 concerns at 12,936. This is the estimated amount of the business and not an estimate of all St. Paul firms.

For October 160 tons can be brought in by river and only 3 tons sent out.

The committee which made the investigation is composed of H. T. Quinlan, J. W. Cooper, C. E. Tuttle, C. H. Bigelow, C. J. McConville, Charles Patterson, H. S. Sommers, J. A. Seeger, J. A. Gregg, and J. Clair Stone.

Can anything be added to this tragic statement of a $20,000,000 expenditure for a waterway that will float about 12,000 tons of commerce for St. Paul annually out of a hundred million tons and over handled by the Twin Cities? Some open-river expenditures ought to be made to provide for the small existing local freight, but $2,000 per mile annually is a notorious waste of money directly chargeable to the Chief of Engineers.

Yet from his reports we are told, according to a contributed manuscript which will later be considered—

Some gas cars were ferried across the river
To swell freight statistics, more coin to deliver,
And a three-million water power "to aid navigation"
Is the outside limit of imagination.
Who charges that Congress divides up the malt,
While blaming the board for all of the fault
That's laid to the keg the chief built?

ANOTHER SPECIFIC INDICTMENT—SILVER STIMULANTS FOR THE MISSISSIPPI NEAR ST. LOUIS.

About $17,223,000 of Government funds have been dumped into the 200-mile stretch of the Mississippi reaching from the mouth of the Missouri to the mouth of the Ohio. After spending over $86,000 per mile on this part of the river, Senator Burton, the greatest waterway authority in the country, says we had spent more money on this 200 miles of river than the Prussian Government had spent on the entire length of the River Rhine during all the centuries that have passed. Traffic on the Rhine ordinarily reaches 45,000,000 tons annually, or many hundred times the traffic reported on this 200 miles of the Mississippi. Yet the Chief of Engineers gave $300,000 on April 1, 1915, in addition to $297,260 balance on hand, or about $3,000 per mile in 1915 to keep dredgers busy on this notoriously wasteful project.

It has been a popular amusement with disgruntled pork advocates to try and discredit the distinguished Senator who night and day held his feet, aided by Senator KENYON and other courageous men, until the Sixty-third session waterway humbugs were defeated; but from an unexpected source Senator BURTON is corroborated in his statement of monumental waste along this part of the river. All the faith of waterway lobbyists and river enthusiasts in recent years has been pinned to J. H. Bernhard, the boat builder, who has predicted a rejuvenation of river traffic. Every citizen devoutly hopes Bernhard's prophecy will be realized, but in a discussion by Mr. Bernhard, found in the proceedings of the American Society of Engineers for 1915, occurs this remarkable statement, that is respectfully dedicated to the horn of plenty controlled by Chief Kingman:

To-day the Mississippi from St. Louis to its mouth affords a channel which is the best to be found in any stream in the world * * * and see its emptiness. An 8-foot channel is all that the most efficient service requires. The Government works unremittingly to develop waterways only to see the water-borne traffic grow less as the years go by.

Still the average "river man" will insist the poor condition of the channels keeps our inland waters idle. This is preposterous; the Rhine could never compare with the Mississippi in its advantages for transportation; its channel is narrower and shallower, more changeable, the current is swifter, and ice is known in the winter over its entire navigable length, yet in 1913 more than 97,000 vessels passed the Dutch and German frontier on the Rhine.

Further along Bernhard submits from official reports a statement of 37,529,153 tons carried on the Rhine in 1913, and it is safe to say this did not include sand, gravel, rock, and brush used in river work or automobiles and cattle ferried across the river, as reported by our own official Government statistician, Chief Kingman.

Senator Burton and Bernhard agree that you can not get commerce on water by idly wasting money in digging shifting, deeper channels. It takes men with freight to make commerce, and they obstinately refuse to ship by water. Yet we are spending $3,000 per mile on this 200 miles in 1915 by virtue of Chief Kingman's allotment.

AN $80,000,000 ARGUMENT.

Seven hundred and eighty thousand acres of land are to be reclaimed between Rock Island and Cape Girardeau. When reclaimed it will be worth from $50 to $150 per acre, according to estimates. That is a plum worth striving for, and the Government is now being strenuously urged by powerful influences to do the job. It beats "navigation."

A ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILLION INVESTMENT.

In order that a clear understanding may be had of startling conditions on the Mississippi River, where we are now annually dumping from seven to ten million dollars, I offer three tables taken from official records of river freight handled at the largest river port on the Mississippi. No through lines run on the river either above or below St. Louis. The absolute worthlessness of Army engineers' reports on "commerce" will be further demonstrated, but the Merchants' Exchange report, at least distantly, relates to actual commerce. After making allowance for duplications resulting from reshipments and observing that the bulk of all freight was presumably soft coal received from the Ohio River, it will be well for the country to ascertain what we are getting for $150,000,000 already spent on the Mississippi, with an annual interest charge of about $5,000,000, apart from seven to ten millions more in annual gifts of new, crisp Government currency for dredgers and contractors, raised in part by direct war-tax assessments.

COL. TOWNSEND'S CONFIRMATION—A REMARKABLE STATEMENT THAT COMMANDS ATTENTION.

Before presenting the Merchants' Exchange illuminating table of commerce I desire to quote briefly from a speech made by Col. C. McD. Townsend, Army engineer and president of the Mississippi River Commission. Incidentally the address was delivered before the $50,000,000 annual river lobby that recently held its annual round-up in this city. He said, page 215, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Sixty-fourth Congress:

St. Louis for the past 50 years has been the principal origin or terminus of the traffic on our western rivers, and its records summarize their tendencies. Its river commerce attained its maximum of 2,120,000 tons in 1880, and has since steadily declined to 153,000 tons in 1914. In contrast it may be stated that the commerce at Sault Ste. Marie, the outlet to Lake Superior, in 1880 was 1,300,000 tons, and attained a maximum of 79,000,000 tons in 1913. The commerce of New York Harbor exceeds 125,000,000 tons.

Shipments and receipts of freight at St. Louis by rail and specified rivers, 1890–1913.

[Compiled from the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange reports.]

SHIPMENTS.

Year.	Upper Mississippi River.	Lower Mississippi River.	Missouri River.	Ohio River.[1]	Total by river.	Total by rail.	Grand total.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1890	22,547	543,805	10,035	.....	601,862	5,270,850	5,872,712
1891	18,630	445,150	19,280	.....	512,930	5,216,228	5,729,158
1892	51,595	392,635	29,455	1,000	502,215	5,969,754	6,471,969
1893	54,230	342,785	12,775	.....	436,900	[2]5,554,593	5,991,493
1894	52,190	281,635	4,075	.....	363,080	4,780,256	5,143,336
1895	30,780	241,155	5,505	.....	303,355	5,349,327	5,652,682
1896	31,510	508,960	1,355	.....	572,410	5,400,728	5,973,138
1897	36,225	406,315	.....	.....	469,365	6,137,265	6,606,630
1898	33,805	339,435	300	.....	399,583	7,079,319	7,478,902
1899	33,675	151,135	.....	.....	203,205	[2]8,266,393	8,469,598
1900	36,675	187,385	1,225	.....	245,580	9,180,309	9,425,889
1901	23,392	158,493	7,185	.....	209,271	10,653,065	10,862,336
1902	23,130	174,517	4,840	.....	[2]224,266	11,035,586	[2]11,259,852
1903	44,855	146,498	2,345	.....	212,207	12,971,173	13,183,380
1904	21,775	46,320	2,620	.....	82,565	13,731,194	13,813,759
1905	25,730	35,295	4,705	.....	80,575	15,225,973	15,306,548
1906	36,000	34,905	3,565	.....	89,185	17,672,006	17,761,191
1907	25,155	35,550	3,095	14,700	78,500	18,296,416	18,874,916
1908	27,280	30,285	5,320	9,855	72,740	15,700,158	15,772,898
1909	16,695	21,140	.....	10,170	48,005	17,153,097	17,201,102
1910	12,510	24,815	.....	11,100	48,425	20,187,270	20,235,695
1911	11,270	38,150	415	17,630	67,465	17,974,337	18,041,802
1912	9,025	24,330	.....	9,940	43,295	20,368,613	20,411,908
1913	8,830	20,000	7,284	11,470	47,584	22,129,175	22,176,759

[1] From 1907 to 1913, inclusive, the tonnage given under the head of the Ohio River includes the Illinois, Cumberland, and Tennessee Rivers also.
[2] Corrected.

Shipments and receipts of freight at St. Louis, etc.—Continued.

RECEIPTS.

Year.	Upper Mississippi River.	Lower Mississippi River.	Missouri River.	Ohio River.[1]	Total by river.	Total by rail.	Grand total.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1890	128,960	222,075	21,350	102,500	663,730	9,969,291	10,633,021
1891	90,865	209,095	25,065	63,890	592,140	10,098,729	10,690,869
1892	135,435	212,545	13,065	96,930	687,200	11,229,005	11,916,205
1893	111,710	216,300	8,000	33,490	599,405	10,408,039	11,007,444
1894	111,400	219,195	5,480	35,375	583,510	9,512,910	10,096,420
1895	78,170	239,690	3,270	35,440	508,830	10,489,344	10,998,174
1896	61,165	345,105	1,245	62,640	671,765	10,763,116	11,434,881
1897	51,435	311,540	250	26,915	576,670	11,921,279	12,497,949
1898	33,910	311,915	790	37,130	506,586	12,962,850	13,469,435
1899	45,410	238,140	565	39,440	466,610	14,805,872	15,272,482
1900	50,070	274,445	2,725	2,700	512,010	15,375,441	15,887,451
1901	68,470	233,885	3,860	57,315	462,805	17,433,523	17,896,328
1902	38,005	248,905	6,030	59,890	416,920	18,060,809	18,477,729
1903	32,705	160,085	1,415	111,435	340,410	21,580,403	21,920,813
1904	25,405	132,585	2,685	102,400	295,370	23,319,871	23,615,241
1905	31,190	107,520	3,580	125,755	289,850	23,915,690	24,205,540
1906	31,140	106,670	2,485	160,120	327,670	27,292,617	27,620,287
1907	21,440	91,325	3,655	173,155	289,575	29,156,094	29,445,669
1908	19,245	70,165	4,365	199,405	293,180	23,577,922	23,871,102
1909	24,305	67,395	160	159,730	251,590	27,075,248	27,326,838
1910	13,390	54,450	240	75,410	143,540	31,538,865	31,682,405
1911	37,480	62,060	490	201,800	301,830	28,965,658	29,267,488
1912	24,060	45,875	910	151,580	222,425	31,108,026	31,330,451
1913	27,735	11,275	5,380	166,735	211,125	32,221,676	32,432,801

[1] From 1907 to 1913, inclusive, the tonnage given under the head of the Ohio River includes the Illinois, Cumberland, and Tennessee Rivers also.

Total receipts and shipments at St. Louis by rail and by water for years given.

[From reports of the Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis.]

Year.	Total by water.	Total by rail.	Grand total.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1880	1,831,385	8,852,204	10,783,589
1890	1,265,592	15,240,141	16,505,733
1900	757,590	24,555,750	25,313,340
1905	370,425	39,141,663	39,512,088
1910	191,965	51,726,135	51,918,100
1911	369,295	46,939,995	47,309,290
1912	265,720	51,476,639	51,742,359
1913	258,709	54,350,851	54,609,560

FOUR MILLION WANTED FOR MORE LAND RECLAMATION.

To show what Missouri and Illinois Members are up against I quote briefly from proceedings of the Upper Mississippi Drainage Association as reported in the Globe Democrat of November 9 last:

The chief topic under discussion was a plan to obtain Government aid in completing levees between Rock Island and Cairo. This can be done, according to statements made at the meeting, with $4,000,000. It was pointed out that $60,000,000 has been appropriated by the Government for work south of Cairo and a very small amount for the river north of Cairo. It was decided to ask the next session of Congress to appropriate $1,000,000 a year for this work.

Sure. But why stop at $1,000,000 or $4,000,000, when the lower Mississippi has had more than $60,000,000 and nearer $100,000,000 from the Government largely for land reclamation? Why not demand that for every dollar spent on the lower river reclamation work and every dollar spent on the Missouri River reclamation work an equal amount should be spent on the upper river? In short, why not throw open the Federal Treasury doors and take over every land reclamation and private water-power project in the country? If one gets a grab, why not all? Incidentally this is the 780,000-acre reclamation project covered by the resolution just offered.

IS NOT COL. TOWNSEND'S JUDGMENT SOUND?—IT CALLS A HALT ON 58 RIVER PROJECTS. WHY NOT?

Again, I quote from Col. Townsend's remarkable address before the river and harbor lobby which was extended in the RECORD of December 11, 1915. Therein he says:

Specifically the writer would not abandon any navigable stream in the Mississippi Valley that has been partially improved, but would leave 58 of them in their statu quo, confining operations to snagging and the maintenance of existing works and would concentrate appropriations on opening up a channel of the capacity of that existing on the lower and middle Mississippi to Chicago and Pittsburgh * * *.

If the facilities thus afforded by the Government are utilized, the upper Mississippi and the Missouri Rivers should then receive attention.

Col. Townsend calls a halt on the upper Mississippi and the Missouri River improvements until the $100,000,000 Ohio and $275,000,000 lower Mississippi projects are finished, and if these streams are ever utilized (?) then go on with the remaining 58 projects, including the Missouri and upper Mississippi. He is amply sustained in his demand for a halt on the 58 projects, but our rivers will not be "utilized" for reasons set forth by

Col. Townsend in that same address. He proposes a channel to Chicago, when Army engineers have shown the utter uselessness of digging a 14-foot canal to accommodate lake vessels, 98 per cent of which draw over 14 feet. In fact, Col. Townsend's inconsistency only demonstrates the eagerness with which men strive to see their own projects advanced, and, based on absolute lack of commerce on the lower Mississippi, we must infer Col. Townsend's job influences his judgment.

A NAVIGATION COMEDY IN THE LOWER MISSOURI.

In order to continue a study of engineers' statistics, I leave the lower Mississippi project temporarily and take up another remarkable illustration of advanced mathematics now found on the Missouri River, which Col. Deakyne condemns and which Col. Townsend, of the Army engineers, asks to have left in statu quo. While passing this deserted waterway, we are permitted to revel in "commerce" delusions. Attention is given this project, because after spending $20,000,000 of Government money during 50 years, on the recommendation of Army engineers, on the different sections of the Missouri River down to the mouth, they have launched us into an additional twenty-million-dollar expenditure, or thirty millions, in a game that has no limit, but now reaches $35,800,000 on the Missouri. Let us see what we are to get for $75,000 per mile for 400 miles. I quote from the Chief of Engineer's 1914 report, page 2513:

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS—LOWER MISSOURI RIVER (MOUTH TO KANSAS CITY).

Season of navigation, year 1913: Opened March 15; closed November 30.

Vessel classification.

Classes.	Number.	Net registered tonnage.
Registered:		
Steamer	6	554
Gasoline	4	114
Total	10	668
Unregistered barges	5	3,350

Freight traffic.

Articles.	Amount.		Valuation.	Average haul.	Rate per ton-mile.
	Customary units.	Short tons.			
				Miles.	
Grain	253,940 bushels	6,701	$195,303.38	123	$0.0091
Hay		114	2,049.66	106	.0156
Feed and flour		334	9,538.88	8	.0670
Oil	46 barrels	12	345.00	8	.0483
Manufactured iron and steel.		1,655	897,790.50	291	.0089
Live stock	4,800 head	945	137,039.20	31	.0403
Salt	148 barrels	22	259.00	9	.0510
Sand and gravel	1,735 cubic yards.	2,513	1,646.00	9	.0557
Brick	4,800	16	56.90	9	.0349
Cement	534 barrels	107	1,152.90	26	.0346
Lumber	75,360 feet b. m	183	2,976.60	13	.0333
Other building material		15	1,088.00	10	.0415
Railroad ties	128,908	10,312	62,697.50	14	.0085
Produce		196	22,370.40	125	.0114
Wood	591 cords	847	2,135.60	9	.1002
Miscellaneous		13,579	2,520,734.80	237	.0093
Logs and lumber rafted	43,000 feet b. m	107	473.00	150	(1)
Sand and gravel barged	238,136 cubic yards.	309,577	71,555.00	1	(1)
Total		347,235	3,929,212.32		

[1] Owner.

Total ton miles, 5,173,170.

Of this imposing commerce over 312,000 tons of "sand" was hauled about 1 mile in 1913. Nine-tenths of the "traffic" was barged 1 mile. Study the table in order to get a fair understanding of humbug statistics handed Congress by Army engineers and of a vanished river traffic.

In January, 1915, Senate Document No. 953, the engineers had on hand for this project $1,290,048. On April 1, 1915, the river and harbor lobby sent to the press the Chief Engineer's allotment, wherein $1,000,000 more was given for this 400-mile stretch on the Missouri. Instead of a 6-foot channel being required, a 2-foot channel will float the insignificant commerce, according to experienced river men, and for that river's commerce $2,050,000 was allotted by Chief Kingman out of the $50,000,000 turned over to him by Congress.

Deducting from the above table sand and 11,159 tons of ties and wood barged about 10 miles, leaves 24,000 tons of questionable commerce for which the Chief of Engineers gives $1,000,000 in 1915, or over $40 per ton 1913 expense for the waterway, including maintenance and interest on prior expenditures. Speaking of this Missouri River project on March 2, 1915, one month before the allotment was made, Senator Burton said:

You may spend $20,000,000—yes, $30,000,000—on this project, and in spite of that enormous amount the traffic will diminish, because you are facing a condition that no policy of river improvement can reverse—the loss of that class of river traffic and the utilization of other agencies for the carrying of freight. I wish it were not so, * * * but I am tired of "rainbow chasing," and that is what this is. It is much worse than "rainbow chasing"; it is pure, bald, unmitigated waste.

After this remarkable denunciation of a bald, wasteful project shouldered onto taxpayers by "rainbow chasing" engineers, and after positive legislative notice directing a resurvey of this "pure, bald, unmitigated waste," and with a million dollars balance on hand to throw into the mud, our Chief of Engineers triumphantly dumped in another million on April 1, 1915. Two jitney busses would have carried all the actual commerce and saved $998,000 of war-tax revenues during 1914.

Was TILLMAN to blame when he said the bill is a "humbug and a steal"? We know it is farcical and we do more than wink at it. With positive knowledge that the waste is twice as large as in the days when TILLMAN exposed the humbug, we approve it, Mississippi, Missouri, and all, with every other worthless project that the bill contains.

Concerning this waterway mockery, I quote from a Minneapolis paper's editorial of August 21 last this significant statement:

A BREEZE IN RIVER-IMPROVEMENT CIRCLES.

The Missouri River cities and especially Kansas City, are very much agitated over the adverse report of Col. Herbert Deakyne, of the Engineer Corps of the Army, on the expenditure of more money to improve navigation on that river. Col. Deakyne is the Government engineer in charge. He has made his surveys and reports that it is entirely feasible to provide a 6-foot channel from the mouth of the Missouri to Kansas City and that the expense will not overrun the estimate of $20,000,000. But attached to his report as an engineer is his recommendation to the Government that further work on the Missouri be discontinued, because in his opinion the railroads are now so well regulated through the Interstate Commerce Commission that river navigation is not necessary.

What has happened as to the Missouri might happen as to any other navigable stream. Col. Deakyne might be transferred to the upper Mississippi some day and decide that there was not business enough existing or prospective to justify river improvement.

KINGMAN WASTE VERSUS COMMON SENSE.

For fear the engineers may awaken to a like farce perpetrated on the upper river near Minneapolis, we are advised Col. Deakyne will not be welcomed on the Minneapolis lock-and-dam project. This possibility need not cause idle fears. Whatever belated intelligence was exercised by Col. Deakyne in reporting what everyone on the Missouri has known for years, Chief Kingman will set aside his report. That is the power and custom of Chiefs of Engineers, including especially Gen. Bixby, as disclosed by their own reports. The Missouri was pronounced of doubtful value by the 1915 bill, passed March 3, 1915.

Gen. Kingman on April 1 gave $1,000,000 for the questionable project which Col. Deakyne condemned 22 days thereafter. Is not that food for thought on the part of every disinterested man who must verify Deakyne's conclusions after glancing over the engineer's reports for recent years?

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

To show specifically why $1,552,650 was recommended by Col. Deakyne for land-reclamation purposes in 1915, and $1,000,000 paid by Chief Kingman, I quote from page 2510, report 1914, on this 400 miles of the Missouri, along which Army engineers estimate 500,000 acres will be saved, valued at $100 to $125 per acre—land belonging to private interests deeply interested in this $20,000,000 project:

During the coming fiscal year it is proposed to carry on work with the funds for which allotments have been approved in the completion of contracts now in force and in work by day labor and Government plant, as follows:

97,500 linear feet standard revetment, at $10	$975,000
11,000 linear feet concrete revetment, at $10	110,000
21,950 linear feet 3-row standard dike, at $15	329,250
Maintenance of improvement	25,000
New plant	13,400
Snagging and repairs to plant	50,000
Surveys and superintendence	50,000

Other work will be done if appropriations are made.

This work is expected to result in greater permanence and depth of channel in the improved sections and greater ease of navigation.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ALLOTMENTS (ON THIS PRESENT PROJECT).

June 25, 1910	$1,000,000
July 25, 1912	800,000
Aug. 24, 1912	600,000
Mar. 4, 1913	2,000,000
Oct. 2, 1914	850,000
Total of appropriations	5,250,000

A $60,000,000 LAND-RECLAMATION PROJECT.

One million four hundred thousand dollars was demanded for 25 miles of revetment and diking in 1915, and $1,000,000 was

given by Gen. Kingman to confine a mile-wide river in places to a 1,200-foot channel, and incidentally to reclaim private land valued at sixty-odd million dollars.

Maj. Schulz disclosed an Army engineer's secret troubles along the Missouri when he said, according to the official record—

If I get a small amount of money, $50,000 to $60,000, for that stretch of river, every locality and almost every Congressman writes for the work right on their particular spot, and there I am.

The mental strain is easier when $1,414,250 is distributed "for that stretch" annually. Schulz is gone and Deakyne, who recommended nearly a million and a half for 1915, and then recanted—he, too, is gone, banished. A half million acres is to be saved at Government expense by Chief Kingman, according to the reports. What do you think of the system?

I believe the Missouri River is rightfully classed as a southern project, not because of geographical location, but from the fact it is closely related to the lower Mississippi, is recognized largely as a similar land-reclamation venture, and is supported in committee and in Congress by some of the most influential men in the majority party. It may also explain why Gen. Kingman gave $1,000,000 more to a project first rejected because "pure, bald, unmitigated waste," and why he will overrule the report of Col. Deakyne, and why, if so, he ought to be subjected to a thorough public investigation by his superior officers.

MISSOURI COMMERCE STEADILY DECREASING.

Since the opening of this Sixty-fourth session two learned and bulky briefs in favor of reinstating the Missouri River project have been placed on my desk.

Therein it is urged that Col. Deakyne conceived a prejudice against the new $20,000,000 project based on the poor commercial showing for the year 1913. (Brief, p. 24.) Apart from the fact that actual commerce on the Missouri River is reported to have decreased in sympathy with the Mississippi River over 90 per cent during the past half century, it is notable that the insignificant commerce in recent years and reported for 1913 (p. 2513, 1914 report) decreased 30 per cent during the last year reported (see p. 2811, 1915 report). My analysis and comparisons have been based on the 1914 report, but from the last one just handed me I note in defense of Col. Deakyne's prophecy the following significant loss in an insignificant commerce out of over 10,000,000 tons alleged to have been handled by Kansas City in 1914:

Tons of reported commerce.

1905	343,435
1913	347,235
1914	240,550
Loss (30 per cent)	104,685

Actual commerce.

1905	18,182
1913	24,000
1914	19,000
Loss (20 per cent)	5,000

A loss of 30 per cent in officially reported commerce and of 20 per cent in actual commerce, deducting sand and flotable timber, during the last year reported is more convincing than voluminous briefs. Col. Deakyne was a prophet, although 19,000 tons, or ten times that amount, is a pitiable showing on a $20,000,000 investment during the last 30 years. Deakyne urges us to drop the $20,000,000 new project. Why not do so?

COMMERCE?

I have given a full table reported by the engineers for the 1913 commerce and will give the principal items of deduction for 1914, taken from page 2811, 1915 report:

		Tons.	Tons.
Total tonnage reported			240,550
Sand and gravel barged one-half mile	tons	211,421	
Sand and gravel, 9 miles	do	2,286	
Railroad ties rafted 18 miles	do	6,041	
Railroad ties, 9 miles	do	334	
Wood, 12 miles		1,091	
			221,173
Excluding sand, gravel, ties, and wood			19,377

It takes a courageous man to count as commerce 213,707 tons of sand barged less than a mile, but an Army engineer can do it.

A significant part of this statement is that the average grain haul for 1914 was 115 miles, showing conclusively that the much-boasted grain traffic between Kansas City and St. Louis after an expenditure of over $20,000,000 is pure gammon. The distance between these cities is 400 miles in round numbers, and apparently not one ton was shipped from Kansas City to St. Louis. An insignificant amount, 5,290 tons, is reported with an average haul of 115 miles; but what under heavens permitted engineers to recommend a $35,000,000 expenditure for this river to accommodate a little local freight, hauled a few miles, when Kansas City claims it has been shipping 10,000,000 tons of commerce annually by rail? Again, an S. O. S. call for a keeper from some feeble-minded establishment is momentarily expected.

HOW MUCH IS THE COST?

Before I pass from this phase of the Missouri River project, I understand there is a difference in understanding as to the amount that has been expended on the Missouri River by the Government. I am free to confess that the average engineer's report is as clear and intelligible as a Chinese puzzle, but after considerable digging into ponderous records there has been reported to the River and Harbor Committee by its assistants the following items:

For general improvements	$15,450,000
Appropriated under new project	6,250,000
Balance due on new project	14,100,000
Total when the present project is completed	35,800,000

You will find this accurate—$35,800,000.

The Missouri River has cost the Government over $21,000,000, and when the present project is completed the Government will have spent $35,800,000 for that deserted river.

Mr. BORLAND. Does the gentleman want to be corrected now?

Mr. FREAR. I will accept any correction.

Mr. BORLAND. I will say the gentleman is as incorrect in that as the gentleman is in those other statements.

Mr. FREAR. In what particulars?

Mr. BORLAND. There has been appropriated, up to the 4th of March, 1914, on the present project——

Mr. FREAR. Take 1915. I was referring to the last report.

Mr. BORLAND. 1914; the gentleman's figures do not reach any further back.

Mr. FREAR. Oh, yes; June 30, 1915, is the last date.

Mr. BORLAND. There has been appropriated up to the 4th of March, 1914, $4,400,000 on the present project. There was appropriated previous to 1902 about $9,000,000 on the Missouri River, most of which, or much of which, was dissipated by doing exactly what the gentleman——

Mr. FREAR. Mr. Speaker, I object to an argument. I object further because the gentleman is entirely wrong. My own statement is correct.

Mr. BORLAND. In October, 1914——

Mr. FREAR. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. BORLAND. Just a moment.

Mr. FREAR. No; I must object to the gentleman's occupying my time any further. And I ask that this not be taken out of my time.

Mr. BORLAND. But I can answer——

Mr. FREAR. Mr. Speaker, I object to the gentleman's answering at this time within my time. I extended him——

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I call the gentleman from Missouri to order.

Mr. BORLAND. I thought the gentleman yielded——

Mr. FREAR. To a question, and then I told the gentleman distinctly I did not yield to an argument. The gentleman is entirely wrong. Look at the statement in the hands of every member of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. They all know.

THIRTY-SIX MILLIONS FOR WHAT?

Mr. Speaker, in support of my statement of expenditures on the Missouri River by the Government I refer to pages 2822, 2823, 2824, 2825 of the 1915 report, which shows expenditures on the Missouri to June 30, 1915, reach $19,789,104. I believe this includes several duplications, but these are the figures to which my attention has been called as the correct statement of expenditures already made on the Missouri River. To this should be added $2,236,907, balance unexpended (p. 1065, 1915 report) and $14,100,000 balance of the $20,000,000 unappropriated. If these figures are correct, the project will reach over $36,000,000, as disclosed by the tables.

Whether or not the statement is just exact, what a miserable, paltry showing is made on the river where 19,377 tons is all that was carried less than a couple of hundred miles, on the average, out of 10,000,000 tons handled at Kansas City in 1914. And what a tragic tale of waste when $19,789,104 has been poured into the rat hole by these Army engineers who, with $2,236,907 on hand, overruling Deakyne, demand $14,100,000 more for finishing the project. Is it not awful?

The only man who smiles during this war-tax-paying season is the "show me" Missourian who owns a few of those 500,000 acres, worth $60,000,000, that the Government is reclaiming.

POSITIVE EVIDENCE OF $300,000 ANNUAL LOSS—THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD BUY THE FREIGHT AND BURN IT.

Mr. Speaker, one of the ablest dissections of the lower Missouri River, $35,000,000, waste appears in the Journal of Politi-

cal Economy, No. 10, December, 1915, from the pen of Prof. H. G. Moulton, of the University of Chicago.

For the sake of argument, he concedes all the rainbow chasing arguments and then, assuming the actual commerce of 1914 of 19,000 tons will some day grow to 800,000 tons, Mr. Moulton points out that the saving in freight charges of 20 per cent on the average would be only about $200,000 annual gain for Kansas City shippers. Col. Deakyne's estimate of $500,000 for annual maintenance and $600,000 annual interest, reaching a total annual lower Missouri charge against the Government Treasury of $1,100,000, is then presented to offset the $200,000 supposed saving to those favored shippers. No intelligent man dreams that a river commerce of 18,182 tons in 1905 and 19,000 tons in 1914 will reach 800,000 tons or 100,000 tons of actual commerce for 10 centuries to come at the present rate of progress. It is equally noteworthy that the proposed Government investment, now reaching $35,800,000, on the Missouri may be approximately $40,000,000 by the time the present project is completed.

Prof. Moulton takes the subject seriously, but the 200 delegates from 10 States called together August 17 by the lobby "congress" that distributes all the pork according to its own modest admissions, included, presumably, delegates interested in the $60,000,000 land-reclamation project on the lower Missouri or the Rock Island to Cape Girardeau $80,000,000 land-reclamation project on the Mississippi or the $2,000,000,000 land-reclamation project on the lower Mississippi, all of which are being financed by our war tax burdened people in order to help private interests. Prof. Moulton's contribution is valuable, but Army engineers do not analyze "unmitigated waste" of Government funds when listening to the voice of political might.

I like to get testimony first hand, and here we have a statement that appeared in one of the leading papers of the country on August 21, 1915, immediately after the hearing held in Kansas City. It is an Omaha, Nebr., statement, appearing in the Chicago Tribune, and gives an interesting side light on the Missouri River:

AN ELOQUENT SERMON FROM OMAHA

MISSOURI RIVER IS A GRAVEYARD OF STEAMBOATS—SNAGS IMPEDE NAVIGATION DESPITE GREAT SUMS SPENT BY GOVERNMENT.

OMAHA, NEBR., *August 21, 1915.*

While Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City, and other cities are trying to revive steamship traffic on the Missouri River, and are asking Congress for appropriations to deepen the channel, the skeletons of 295 steamboats are rotting in its sands and, according to Government statistics, two-thirds of them were lost on snags and trunks of trees in the channel. Only 4 of the 295 whose histories are known met their fate on sand bars.

"Remove the snags from the river and the steamships will have no trouble," say old river captains and pilots.

The Government has already spent large sums on the Missouri River. The records of the Missouri River Commission show that $7,150,000 was expended by that body from 1884 to 1902. Of this amount $3,280,201 went for "the effective, progressive, and systematic improvement of the river," as expressed in the commission's report.

GREAT SUM FOR EXPENSES.

Nearly $1,000,000—$855,765—was expended for a plant, for office work, and for the expenses of the commission and incidentals.

And after all this treasure had been poured into the Missouri the traffic was insignificant. In 1901, the last year for which the Missouri River Commission compiled statistics, only 72,339 tons of freight were carried on the river below Sioux City and 37,349 tons above the city.

Of the 72,339 tons below Sioux City but 8,443 tons were hauled by steamship; the rest, wood and railroad crossties, were rafted.

In 1915 there is just one steamship on the river between Sioux City and Kansas City. She is the *Julia*, of 10 tons, and she plies between Omaha and Decatur, 60 miles. The United States Government spent many millions of dollars in order that the *Julia* might operate. On her last trip the *Julia* brought one passenger—the first and only steamship passenger to land in Omaha in 30 years.

Can anything be stronger than this arraignment of the project by those who live on the river and know the facts? Read it twice, it shows what Army engineers have done for a grateful people.

However, one passenger in 30 years is a thousand per cent better than no passengers in 30 years between St. Paul and Minneapolis—after an expenditure of $2,500,000 in "developing a passenger traffic," on the advice of Army engineers.

AN ECHO FROM THE LOBBY.

In an oration before the "river congress" lobby, a Missouri River champion omitted to explain just why the Government is spending $1,414,250, as officially reported, for revetting and diking some twenty-odd miles of private lands this year, under the guise of helping navigation on the Missouri. Also, what became of $855,765 used by the Missouri River commission for expenses? Will political influence overrule Engineer Deakyne, who revolted against the scandalous waste? Chief Kingman is the czar.

COL. TOWNSEND PROTESTS EMPHATICALLY—ANOTHER ECHO FROM THE SAME LOBBY.

Col. Townsend, chairman of the Mississippi River Commission, an Army officer, at that same lobby meeting, read a carefully prepared speech in which he declared the Missouri River and 57 other Mississippi Valley projects ought to remain in statue quo without continuation of projects until it is ascertained whether or not the Mississippi River, as a test river, will be or can be utilized for commerce.

Which do you rely on, Townsend and Deakyne, or local Representatives from Missouri, who plead for a $60,000,000 reclamation project for "navigation"? Will you waste $14,100,000 more for reclamation?

Again, we have higher authority than anything Deakyne has offered, and Deakyne, as I understand, is a man of unquestioned judgment and honesty of purpose, and has no interests in this. Deakyne condemned the project last April. He declared the Government should stop wasting money on the hopeless Missouri River. He was apparently sick of defending a reclamation project any longer.

Col. Townsend, at the head of the Mississippi River Commission, spoke in Washington last month, as stated. I wish I had time to read his report to you. He wants the Missouri River and the other rivers to be kept back in statu quo, because they are all deserted.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has consumed 50 minutes.

Mr. FREAR. I would like to spend 10 minutes in answering questions, after I conclude my remarks.

Mr. BORLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the gentleman have 20 minutes more.

Mr. SWITZER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. Will the gentleman from Wisconsin allow me to propound one question?

Mr. FREAR. I surely will, at that time.

The SPEAKER. Is there any objection to the gentleman from Wisconsin continuing for 20 minutes in addition to the 10 minutes that he already has?

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Speaker, he asked for only 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The proposition is to extend the gentleman's time 20 minutes. He already has 10, which will let him have 30 minutes more.

Mr. BORLAND. I suggest that there are a good many people interested in this.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BORLAND]? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. FREAR. Here is a Missouri River paper, published at Sioux City, on the Missouri River. I might not want to speak in the tone that these editorials are couched in, but it is emphatic and specific and refers to statistics that have been offered to us by the Kansas City boosters.

This is from the Sioux City Tribune of November 22, 1915, and it must be familiar with the facts. It does not mince matters. It affords food for thought, coming from an unprejudiced witness living on the Missouri and familiar with the facts, we may well believe:

MISSOURI RIVER TRAFFIC INVESTMENTS.

The Missouri River "pork-barrel" crowd is still at work—harder than ever. They have succeeded in accomplishing one thing—getting the transfer of Col. Deakyne, the United States Army engineer who filed a report saying further expenditure of money "improving" the Missouri River under the pretense of restoring river freight traffic would be money wasted.

This, of course, is quite a lot. It serves as warning to Army engineers that they must make reports in harmony with the "pork-barrel" crowd instead of reports in harmony with facts if they expect to hold their positions and stand in line for promotion. * * *

However, the Missouri "pork-barrel" crowd has moved on to Washington, to the headquarters of the Rivers and Harbors Congress, a lobby so large and powerful that it has come to be known as the "third house" of Congress. It is relating how "over $34,000,000 of river-traffic investments" are demanding the "pork" for the Missouri River. Foolishly it itemizes these "investments."

An analysis of the itemized list shows that of the $34,688,000 listed as "investments" in Missouri River traffic $10,000,000 is credited to New Orleans Harbor improvements which are being made for ocean traffic. Of the remaining $24,688,000, just $125,000 represents actual investments. The rest shows up in items like these: "Proposed barge line," "proposed bond issue for terminals," "boat line proposed by private funds," and "estimated proposed bond issue."

This is a sample of the way the country is being deceived. There are no actual investments of any consequence in river traffic, because capital knows river traffic is absurd and impossible. If river traffic were as profitable a competitor to railroads as "pork-barrel" advocates make it out to be, the navigable rivers of the country would be crowded with river steamboats just as they were in the early days, for the rivers are surely as navigable now as they were then. The whole proposition is a fraud.

COL. DEAKYNE AND CAPT. DREYFUS—AMERICAN AND FRENCH MILITARY METHODS NOT UNLIKE.

What influence caused Chief Kingman to banish Col. Deakyne, whose official reports disclosed that the Government is spending $20,000,000 for revetting and reclaiming private land on the Missouri? Why not send Col. Riche to Alaska, because Riche ridiculed spending $10,000,000 on the wasteful Trinity project, and also tried to prevent Chief Kingman from giving $1,750,000

to the Alabama Water Power Co. for "flowage"? All to no purpose. While searching for the power that removed Deakyne we should also learn what power caused Chief Kingman to give $470,000 out of his Sixty-third Congress allotment to the wasteful Brazos that floats 1,080 tons of commerce annually—50 per cent more than to New York's great inner harbor, the largest in the world. What power caused Chief Kingman to give $320,000 to the Ouichita and Arkansas Rivers after the House and the House committee had acted adversely on these projects? He raised the gift over 1,000 per cent—but why? What power caused Chief Kingman to urge $100,000 in his last report for the Red River, when the only tangible commerce consists of 240,042 deadheads and other obstructions removed in 1912 and 1913? What influence caused Chief Kingman to recommend $18,700,000 of Government funds for the Alabama Water Power Co. 150-foot dam at Muscle Shoals, and also that the Government build a 150-foot dam for the Georgia Power Co. over on the Etowah?

WHY NOT MAKE DEAKYNE CHIEF ENGINEER?

I desire to refer at some length to these and other projects during my remarks, but I now ask why was Deakyne removed from the Missouri after his denunciation of the wasteful $20,000,000 project, and where is the Deakyne report rejecting the Missouri River project? Several million war-tax-burdened people not included in the State's census are from Missouri and want to be shown just why Deakyne was removed and why his report has been delayed or suppressed. Deakyne tried to protect the Government Treasury. Why not make him Chief Engineer?

AN ARRAY OF UNIMPEACHABLE WITNESSES AGAINST THE MISSOURI.

I understand this last $20,000,000 project on the Missouri was originally rejected by Army engineers. I have quoted among the authorities that join in that verdict or ask for a stay of proceedings Col. Deakyne and Col. Townsend, Army engineers; the Sioux City Tribune, from a flourishing Missouri River city; Prof. Moulton's unanswerable logic as to freight savings; Bernhard's statement on absence of river commerce; the greatest waterway expert in the country, Senator Burton; official reports, showing that 95 per cent of the last money was used by engineers to revet private lands; and, finally, that the insignificant actual commerce of 1913 fell off 20 per cent, down to 19,000 tons, in 1914. These opinions and reports are unprejudiced and presumably are uninfluenced by personal or political considerations.

No man can reasonably question a like verdict would be rendered by any unprejudiced jury of taxpayers, whether located in Maine, Michigan, or Missouri. But while undue influence would impeach the verdict of a petit jury in a $5 pig case, our Army engineers are openly belabored by every known influence from personal interest to political fear on a proceeding wherein the $5 pig has grown to the size of a $35,800,000 porker, if the above witnesses are correct.

ANOTHER MISSOURI RIVER PROJECT—HERE IS THE NEXT ENGINEERS' TABLE OF "COMMERCE" STATISTICS.

Commercial statistics—Upper Missouri River (Kansas City to Fort Benton).

Season of navigation, year 1913: Opened April 1; closed November 15.

Freight traffic.

Articles.	Amount.		Valuation.	Average haul.
	Customary units.	Short tons.		
				Miles.
Grain	786,108 bushels	23,776	$786,000.00	65
Coal		4,166	9,831.76	38
Manufactured iron and steel		499	101,927.00	65
Salt	100 barrels	15	250.00	50
Lumber and shingles		6,029	38,690.00	48
Lumber and piling, rafted		3,960	16,310.00	35
Other building materials		95	1,450.00	54
Miscellaneous		985	85,300.00	80
Sand, barged	88,735 cubic yards	115,685	39,348.00	2
Oil	500 barrels	105	5,000.00	50
Contractor's outfit		9,250	925,000.00	35
Willows used by R. R. Co	2,000 cords	1,200	4,000.00	10
Total		165,766	2,013,106.76	

Total ton-miles, 2,684,759.

Again we encounter the engineers' traffic humbug. Of 165,766 tons, a familiar item is 115,685 tons of sand reported to have been barged 2 miles. About 10,000 tons of lumber and piling were rafted or barged, along with 1,200 tons of pussy willows, for revetting railroad switches. Page 2527 shows the railway's interest in Gen. Kingman's allotment. Four thousand one hundred and sixty-six tons of soft coal, apparently for Government dredges, was barged 38 miles for a 9,250-ton contractor's outfit (?), valued at just $10 per ton, which was hauled 35 miles.

Making proper allowances for duplications and quadruplications of grain shipped and received on a 65-mile haul, why should anybody waste time in ascertaining "how old is Ann" when this table of "commerce" is within easy reach? Where is the limit of an engineer's brilliant imagination when a Government contractor's outfit is used to bolster up about one-half of the ridiculous table of valuations, and what shall be said of actual commerce? After spending over a million dollars on this stretch of the Missouri River, and with $111,125 cash on hand, Chief Kingman, with a prodigality that knows no bounds, on April 1, 1915, allotted $100,000 more to the upper Missouri. That should keep one contractor busy for several months and pay reasonable dividends on his $925,000 investment.

A couple of motor trucks would have carried all of the "commerce" last year, whereas nearly $200,000 of Government money was blown into the river in addition to a million or more already spent, apparently to protect private landowners and furnish contractors a fairly continuous job.

THE OHIO RIVER COMMERCE—STATISTICAL INDICTMENT OF ENGINEERING METHODS.

We have journeyed down the Mississippi and Missouri, and now the Ohio is reached. What tales of waste and extravagance could be told by waters that once carried millions of tons of actual floating commerce now driven from the rivers. According to old river men, Government dredges, Government barges, and Government boats float most of the "commerce" now carried on these rivers to support an army of Government employees.

It is said by occasional defenders of "pork" and waste that the Chief of Engineers, who formerly posed annually before the $50,000,000 river and harbor lobby, is not responsible for errors in waterway statistics, and an apology states that his "commerce" reports are admitted to contain duplications and quadruplications. However, our Government educated this official at public expense because of aptness for mathematics and has furnished him constant employment for many years, during which time he has given marked evidence of early training. Our bosoms swell with pride when we turn to the table of Ohio River commerce furnished Chairman SPARKMAN. Apart from duplications, the example in arithmetical progression, furnished by adding together lockages reported, gives an insight into a remarkable method of reaching conclusions now pursued by Chief Kingman. With an insignificant through traffic, aside from soft coal, the explanation fails to explain, although a crude estimate for through coal traffic is offered in justification for adding together the lockages. The table and letter, introduced into the RECORD by Chairman SPARKMAN January 19, 1915, are as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, July 27, 1914.

Hon. S. M. SPARKMAN,
Chairman Committee on Rivers and Harbors,
United States House of Representatives.

SIR: 1. Referring to the statement of the commercial statistics of the Ohio River, telephoned to you some time since, I have the honor to inform you that a report just received from the district officer states that the commercial statistics which he reported by telegraph have been found upon careful check to have contained some duplication. A corrected tabular statement of the statistics is herewith.

2. As to the reason for reporting the statistics at only six locks, it may be stated that the particular locks were selected with a view to obtaining as complete statistics as possible, and at the same time to eliminate duplication as much as practicable. Boats with through tows are required to report only at the first lock through which they pass. The item for open-river commerce is the local commerce carried on between the various locks and dams.

Very respectfully,

DAN C. KINGMAN.
Chief of Engineers, United States Army.

Ohio River tonnage, calendar year 1913.
[Through lock and open river.]

	Tonnage.	Valuation.	Passengers.
Lock No. 1	1,982,257.5	$3,720,794.36	86,518
Lock No. 8	224,080.5	1,095,666.92	5,005
Lock No. 18	374,945.0	2,336,645.31	9,421
Lock No. 26	796,629.0	2,926,918.65	17,266
Lock No. 37	1,988,434.0	9,953,466.24	104,078
Lock No. 41	1,537,146.5	6,318,567.53	11,767
Open river	1,509,111.5	14,088,452.70	1,086,897
Ferries	1,401,519.5	36,086,390.07	2,949,834
Total	9,814,123.3	77,026,901.78	4,270,786

A corrected statement of average freight floated on the Ohio, based upon official lock reports, is now presented over Chief Kingman's signature, and invites scrutiny.

When a 63-lock system on the Ohio River has been completed as a monument to congressional waste and engineering complicity "commerce" can then be determined by using 63 as a multiple of lock tonnage. This cumulative method of reckoning is as illuminating as to count the passengers in every car at every street corner in order to determine the total street car traffic. Astounding statistics may thus be produced. Chief Kingman says he has "avoided duplication as far as possible." What is the average haul or tonnage along the river when 1,400,000 tons was ferried across the river? Did the continuous commerce reach 100,000 tons or 50,000 tons, exclusive of soft coal which has floated down the Ohio and Mississippi for a half century at a yearly decreasing rate?

In an effort to excuse a proposed wasteful expenditure of from $60,000,000 to $100,000,000 on the Ohio, according to the varying predictions of Army engineers, our present chief includes in his totals 1,500,000 tons of "open-river traffic" that passes along the river as it always has for 50 years and in much larger quantities before canalization was known and before a dollar was spent by the Government on the Ohio. Was that open-river traffic part of the open-river traffic at each lock? How much freight goes through locks, and how far?

CANALIZATION TO PROMOTE RIVER FERRIAGE.

The limit of imaginary mathematics is reached when to total lockages of freight at a half dozen dams, including open-river traffic, our Chief Engineer adds more "open-river traffic" and finally scores a positive triumph by adding ferriage across the river, which aggregates 2,949,834 passengers, nearly three-fourths of the total number, valued at $36,086,390.07. That odd 7 cents is developed through engineering accuracy. Ferriage valuation is practically one-half of the total value of all tonnage and passengers carried on the river. Assuming that passengers had no value and that freight alone was considered, no further analysis need be made to show the valueless character of valuation statistics submitted by the Chief Engineer to bolster up this $100,000,000 canalization project.

Approaching 2,000,000 tons at one or two different points, over 95 per cent of which is soft coal, sand, and gravel, a traffic rapidly diminishing in quantity and value, leaves the mouth of the Ohio River at less than a million tons of soft coal, so far as can be ascertained, and then drifts slowly down the Mississippi to be recounted at Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans. In other words, a few tons of soft coal that reach New Orleans are first counted at a dozen locks on the Monongahela, then at the locks on the Ohio, and then the same coal, used to swell senseless quadrupled statistics, is sent down and recounted at Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans, on the Father of Waters.

It is an interesting system; one that only an able engineer could gravely put across with a wealth of misleading statistics and one that is frequently used for duplicating and quadruplicating commerce on other rivers and canals.

In order that a better understanding of Chief Kingman's letter may be had, let us take the tables from which he draws deductions.

OHIO RIVER TRAFFIC AT LOCK 1.

Lock 1 is given 1,982,257 tons. But page 2711 says that is commerce which passed through the lock—"and open river"—at that point. The table further shows that of the impressive tonnage reported, including duplications, 1,946,119 tons consisted of soft coal, sand, and gravel that was always floated down the "open river," leaving a commerce of 36,135 tons, including 11,240 tons of floatable logs and ties, or less than 25,000 tons, that may or may not have required the services of this $100,000,000 lock system.

OHIO RIVER TRAFFIC AT LOCK 8.

Lock 8 and "open river" is given 224,080 tons by Chief Kingman, page 2712. Of that traffic, so reported, soft coal and railroad ties, that for a half century were floated down the open river, reached 207,429 tons, leaving 16,651 tons of cement and other reported freight at that point for which a $100,000,000 lock system is being built under the recommendation of Army engineers.

OHIO RIVER TRAFFIC AT LOCK 18.

Other lock statistics are of the same character. For fear this statement may not be accepted, as based on investigation, I will take the next lock. Chief Kingman's next lock, 18, and "open-river" statistics are found on page 2713. He reports a total "commerce" of 374,945 tons, whereas out of an even 50 items reported, 2 items of soft coal and logs reached 342,836 tons. Just what method was taken for shipping some 7,000 tons of oil and 2,500 tons of lumber, found in the remaining 48 items, the report fails to disclose. One thing is certain amid all this attempt to impress Congress with inflated statistics of open-river and lock traffic, the Government is annually paying bills reaching, with the regular and sundry civil bills, from $5,000,000 to $8,000,000 for the Ohio River alone, for a comparatively insignificant commerce average along the river, apart from soft coal, sand, and gravel, of less than 50,000 tons at given points, as shown by the official reports.

Similar conclusions were reached in the record of April 10, 1914, when other lock statements were analyzed.

WHAT WILL BE THE EVENTUAL COST?

Canalized science v. common sense.

In the debate preceding the defeat of the 1915 bill a prominent Senator called the Ohio River project the "worst of all." It received $1,769,000 from the first allotment, $3,200,000 in the 1915 sundry civil bill, and $3,915,000 allotment from the Chief of Army Engineers April 1, 1915, or $7,115,000 for 1915, in addition to cash on hand—twenty times the amount that was allotted to New York's inner harbor, which handles fifty times the Ohio's actual commerce.

When a $100,000,000 Ohio canalization system has been fastened upon us with its annual interest burden of $3,000,000, and a reasonable maintenance and deterioration charge of $4,000,000 more annually for sixty-odd locks and dams, if the diminishing coal commerce is retained—a violent assumption—the Government will have little tangible traffic to show for its $100,000,000 investment and the annual $7,000,000 charge properly lodged against it.

It is again well to ponder over this extravagance into which we have been led by Army engineers, who seek to defend enormous waste by fictitious commerce statistics. The 45,000,000 tons commerce of the Rhine is probably twenty times the actual commerce of the Ohio, and it appears 95 per cent of the latter is cheap coal, sand, and gravel that requires no special depth of channel, yet seven or eight times the amount spent on the Rhine is slipped through the fingers of our irresponsible Chief of Engineers for a project of no more value to this country than Egypt's pyramids. Does it reduce the price of a ton of coal to a single consumer? Where does it accommodate any actual navigation need apart from floating a few political prospects and fantastic engineering schemes at Government expense? If any commercial house indulged in such investments its officials would be promptly lodged in an asylum to sober off. Is it not about time Congress sobered off and drove out of its counting house those who have persuaded us to adopt such propositions as the 63-lock project on the Ohio River?

A FALLING OFF IN 1915.

From the 1915 report just at hand, page 3015 appears heroic efforts by the Chief Engineer to hold up a decreasing commerce. Yet practically 60 per cent of the valuation was carried by "ferries" across the river.

Again referring to the memorandum mysteriously sent by some unknown authority to which I shall later address myself, we find—

So sixty-four million we throw through dam gates,
Based on fat ferry figures and queer lockage freights,
Even Ford limousines while crossing the river
Help make freight statistics more cash to deliver,
While stray pools of water and Missouri sand
Bag twenty more millions for reclaiming land,
Hand in hand with contractors, whose junk-laden scow
Makes half of the freight for the pork we allow,
Along with a water power for navigation
To give old St. Anthony a gold coronation.
If political pull distributes this malt,
When will Congress decide to call a sharp halt
In filling up kegs like the chief built?

THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI RIVER SCANDAL—A SCORE OF INDICTMENTS IN ONE.

Only a brief reference to this wildly wasteful project can be given. On September 29, 1914, I offered in the RECORD many pages containing definite charges of incapacity and extravagance coming from civil engineers, experienced river men, and residents of the Mississippi Valley, lodged against the present colossal waste on the lower river; also against the Mississippi River Commission, Army engineers, and against the notorious levee lobby. A thorough investigation would determine the truth of explicit charges that were lodged with the committee. Nearly a hundred million dollars of Government money has been spent on the river below St. Louis. Some authorities state the amount to be larger. No man pretends to estimate the permanent value of work done on the river. No recognized authority assumes to know where the end will be found. The river's appetite for gold is growing like that of a gluttonous child, and, lest we forget, this project was fostered and fastened upon us by Army engineers and the powerful river lobby that parades publicly as a "congress," with a "policy, not a project." The cloak that used to get millions annually for navigation purposes has been abandoned. There is no substantial com-

merce, present or prospective. The facts are now well known. The play on our sympathies for flood control aid is another transparent cloak to cover up a huge land reclamation project our Government is financing for private interests.

Notwithstanding the Mississippi River Commission had in its hands January 1, 1915, over $1,800,000, the Army engineers on April 1, 1915, gave $4,000,000 more to that commission in addition to other lower-river appropriations. I will not now offer further opinions as to the character of that work other than to quote briefly from three leading papers published in the valley. The New Orleans Item in a column editorial uses this significant language:

The National Rivers and Harbors Congress conducts a national lobby for the pork-barrel bill. The Mississippi River Levee Association was organized by some railroad interests who do not want genuine and permanent stream control, because it threatens competition with levee board politicians and levee contractors, whose jobs and profits depend upon the perpetuation of the stupid and vicious old system of disjointed levee maintenance under which the people of the valley have been bled and pillaged.

That is a Louisiana opinion from the home of the National Rivers Congress lobby that conducts the pork-barrel bill. It is respectfully referred to Secretary Redfield, who finds no pork.

BRUTAL LOGIC DEMANDS YANKEE MONEY.

The Memphis News Scimitar published a long, searching editorial, from which again I take a brief but pointed extract:

The old brutal logic that we must "get some of that Yankee money down here" is no longer appealing. The Mississippi River Commission has been discredited by its own reluctant admissions. The political levee boards have been discredited by the people and the logic of events. We must have a new and square deal. We must adopt new and better methods. We must put new and better men in charge, and we must make provision to reimburse those whose property the levee system has destroyed.

Will Secretary Redfield take official notice of the old, brutal, pork-barrel logic?

One more brief editorial extract taken from the Memphis Press is significant:

THE PORK BARREL IS AN ENEMY OF NAVIGATION.

We have told our readers on many occasions that the conscience of the Nation was revolting against the "pork barrel." We told them we were crucifying our chances for permanent relief from floods and from permanent reestablishment of navigation when we continued longer to put our faith in the hodgepodge, wasteful, selfish, aimless conglomeration of good, useless, and evil projects annually or biennially labeled the "rivers and harbors bill." The method of the rivers and harbors bill is indefensible and the results of that method pursued through generations are its own damnation. * * * The would-be perpetrators of the pork barrel are the enemies of the comprehensive program, the enemies of real safety, the enemies of revived navigation. It is not going too far to say they are, in effect, traitors to the Republic.

"Traitors to the Republic"; "Wasteful, selfish, aimless conglomeration of projects"; "Must get some of that Yankee money down here is no longer appealing." These are expressions from leading press representatives of the Mississippi Valley, not from uninformed men. I quoted many pages of equally good authority in a September 29, 1914, speech devoted to the river lobby that has just finished its annual open session in this city. For such purposes Army engineers gave $4,000,000 on April 1, 1915, and $3,750,000 in their allotment six months before, or $7,750,000 within six months, to the Mississippi River below the mouth of the Ohio for a land-reclamation scheme, not a project.

A NEW LOUISIANA LOTTERY.

The Mississippi River levee lobby under the direction of its publicity agent, Mr. John Fox, is trying to educate the American public through leading magazine articles for which he arranged, according to a press announcement, last year.

In these articles a writer estimates that overflowed, worthless lands when reclaimed will be worth from $100 to $175 an acre. In return for this fabulous increase we are advised that in the Helena (Ark.) district an average tax of 41 cents per acre on an indefinite acreage has been devised. Of the Yazoo district he says an ad valorem of 17½ mills, and in back counties 12½ mills, is levied. The same authority, World's Work, June, 1915, says, "Louisiana districts pay an ad valorem of 10 mills per acre," while during the same period our Government is war taxing its people from Maine to California for hundreds of millions to dump into the lower Mississippi in order to make increased land values for railways and other private interests. To change conditions that have existed for millions of years and to make a return of $175 or more per acre on a 1-cent-per-acre investment, this new Louisiana lottery, through the river lobby, first finances its venture with $275,000,000 Government war tax as a beginning, and other funds heretofore given, to use a hackneyed but truthful expression, by "God's patient poor." Brass bands junketing trips, free excursions, and glittering pictures based on faded navigation glories are still used to capture the imagination of Presidents and legislators, but while the same old river lottery lobby paints the pictures and gets the cash, the tax-paying public holds the bag.

A HUGE LAND RECLAMATION SCHEME.

Any sane man who desires confirmation of the purpose of the Mississippi land reclamation scheme will find it fully expressed in the following statement from the 1912 report of the Missssippi River Commission, page 3724:

While the levees have a certain degree of utility in the improvement of the channel and are necessary to "promote the interests of commerce" by providing landing places for the interchange of traffic in times of flood and protecting the lines of railway behind them, their immediate and main value is the protection of the alluvial lands for the benefit of their owners.

What need be added to this unqualified admission by an official agent of the parties in interest?

Quoting from the comprehensive brief of Hon. B. E. Moses, of Memphis, he says in this connection:

This so-called protection of the alluvial lands along the Mississippi River is primarily and fundamentally a work of "reclamation," as that term is generally understood. * * * The history of the levee system along the Mississippi River is merely a repetition of the fight of mankind from time immemorial to reclaim for cultivation the fertile alluvial plains of the rivers of the world. The futility of the fight under the past method of "levees only" is apparent and real and has been impressed upon the people of the valley during the floods of the last two years by ruin, starvation, and death, incident to the breaks in the levee system.

The Government is reclaiming lands that were never before used, and for the benefit of private interests. This purpose is not disputed by any recognized authority, so far as I can ascertain.

THE GOVERNMENT'S DUTY AND LIMITATIONS.

Several years ago Congress commissioned some of her ablest men to make a thorough study of the waterway question and to make recommendations. These men, composing the United States National Waterways Commission, did make a careful investigation of waterways, both in this country and Europe. Fresh from that investigation they laid down certain principles of governmental action that condemn the expenditures now being made on the Mississippi land-reclamation scheme. I quote from the report on this question, as follows:

It should always be borne in mind that the waterway improvements made by the Federal Government under the exercise of its authority should be restricted to navigation. Whenever bank protection or flood prevention or the clarification of water is the sole object of improvements the question presents little difficulty in its solution. Such projects are not a proper charge upon the Federal Treasury. * * * In many instances proposed improvements have as their main object the protection or benefit of private property. In such cases there is a distinct benefit conferred upon individuals or localities which is only of a remote or very indirect benefit to the country as a whole. Lands subject to periodical overflow or lands of uncertain value because of the danger of erosion, when improved, are multiplied many times in value, and there is a constant danger that such improvements will be advocated under the guise of river and harbor legislation framed to benefit navigation when the real object is the benefit which will accrue to individuals or localities. * * * The line should be carefully drawn between improvements which, in whole or in part, are for the protection or development of private property and those which are made in the sole interest of navigation.

This report from which the foregoing is quoted was signed by Theodore E. Burton, chairman; J. H. GALLINGER, vice chairman; S. H. Piles, WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH, F. M. SIMMONS, JAMES P. CLARKE, William Lorimer, D. S. Alexander, Frederick C. Stevens, Irving P. Wanger, STEPHEN M. SPARKMAN, and JOHN A. MOON.

Men whose names have been linked with presidential honors and who have unqualifiedly denounced recent river bills; other men who to-day are the leaders of their party in the Senate and who have also opposed recent waterway legislation; others also of high standing in both Senate and House, including the present chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, Judge SPARKMAN, all of these unanimously and emphatically opposed land-reclamation schemes and then signed the waterway report in 1910.

Since that day a "Congress and levee" lobby, by modest admissions of its own officers, has become a greater power than presidential candidates, Senate leaders, or committee chairmen all combined. Army engineers willingly recommend, pursuant to lobby demands, and Congress—ignoring all legislative precedents, words of timely warning, public economy, and common-sense river improvement—throws wide open the Treasury doors to the Mississippi River land-reclamation lobby.

AN ASTOUNDING SITUATION.

Before leaving the lower Mississippi River, we discover that after spending about one hundred millions on the river, the return in continuous actual commerce—apart from a small sand, timber, and diminishing coal traffic, previously counted on the Ohio—is less than will be found on Choptank or Wicomico Creeks. Further, that this enormous river subsidy has been given without any control of freight rates or rights to any service. After squandering such fabulous amounts on a purposeless project and with a two hundred million deficiency confronting Congress,

the Mississippi River lobby demands many more millions in the next river bill.

"STAGGERING" DEBTS PROPOSED BY THIS ADMINISTRATION.

With hundreds of millions of acres in fertile land awaiting development, Secretary Lane, in his annual report, asks for a commission to devise ways and means for raising what he terms "staggering sums" for taming rivers and reclaiming bottom lands.

Secretary Redfield has placed the administration's seal of approval on the river lobby that now demands $100,000,000 annually, according to Secretary Thompson, and which wants $5,000,000,000 for waterways. In fact, Secretary Redfield says there is no pork. All expenditures are proper.

With that program, Army engineers, representing another department, have recommended waterway expenditures already reaching $850,000,000. They now include private water powers, private land reclamation, and endless private beneficiaries in official recommendations.

Preceding administrations may have merited condemnation for waste and extravagance, but when plans are being proposed by Cabinet officials of this administration for burdening the country with "staggering" debts, in addition to "staggering" sums now spent on useless rivers, ordinary taxpayers of all parties will take to the woods or trenches. What means preparedness, public defense, or necessary expenditures when Secretaries Lane and Redfield have found a chance to invest "staggering sums" in abandoned rivers? From a recent Democratic national party platform, adopted at Baltimore, appear the following clearly expressed promise and chosen words:

> We call attention to its record of efficiency, economy, and constructive legislation. * * * We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befits a democratic government.

"SECRETARY FOX TO MOVE TO WASHINGTON."

The above heading is from Fox's own paper, the lobby organ, for December, 1915. He warns the country as to his intentions. Heaven help us now.

Resolutions passed by State legislatures urging flood control on the lower Mississippi will doubtlessly show up before the House at this session. One was railroaded through the Wisconsin Legislature under suspension of rules by John Fox, publicity agent and expert lobbyist for the Mississippi Levee Association and also publicity agent for the river congress lobby that asks for $50,000,000 annually. In Indiana and many other States he has been industriously steering flood resolutions since the close of last session. Watch for them. They are to be unfairly used to influence your action.

Mr. Fox is the same lobbyist who collected $40,000 from eight railways, as is more fully set forth on page 11710 of June, 1914, RECORD; money secretly contributed to help finance the levee lobby. Although the State legislature resolutions were evidences of shrewd lobby work, financed by secret funds wheedled out of railways and other corporations interested in lands to be reclaimed, they were easily secured from unsuspecting warm-hearted men, because the Uriah Heap arguments went. Crocodile tears for the Mississippi flood sufferers are continually shed by land reclamationists, and are especially heavy before national conventions, where the lobby aids in platform making. For millions of years the river ran undisturbed, excepting when irresponsible Army engineers tried to curb it to narrow limits with disastrous results.

THE GREATEST PROMOTION SCHEME IN THE WORLD.

Then Mr. Fox and his reclamation lobby colleagues conceived the idea of having the Government reclaim from 16,000,000 to 20,000,000 acres of land for the benefit of adjoining landowners. They have succeeded in starting the greatest promotion scheme in the world. It is proposed to bring two or three billions of unearned increment to its promoters and landowners if it succeeds. It would make worthless land increase to hundreds of dollars per acre—if it succeeds—but according to other engineers and many residents along the river it will not succeed further than to bleed the Treasury. A few may reap the golden harvest, but the bubble will burst because of insurmountable conditions. Mr. Fox keeps pulling the heartstrings of his auditors by pictures of poor squatters who are driven out by floods. With full knowledge that the Mississippi is as uncontrollable at flood as ocean tides, a handful of foolish people build on sand and mud bottoms, challenging the laws of nature. Then, through the activities of the lobby, they have Mr. Fox ask Congress to revolutionize nature's laws for their protection. And the lobby, crying lustily for help, fattens its purse at the expense of the taxpayers of the country. Shouting against railroads, the lobby is financed in part by railways owning submerged lands.

A FEW RAILROAD CONTRIBUTIONS.

On June 3, on pages 10591 to 10599 of the RECORD, appear my remarks before the House wherein I pointed out secret efforts to influence Congress on rivers and harbors bills from subscriptions of money to the use of threats against business men. At that time I presented the following subscriptions, running for five years, taken from what purported to be a photographic copy of a typewritten statement made by Col. John A. Fox, secretary and manager of the Mississippi Levee Association:

> It has been estimated that a minimum fund of $30,000 per annum is necessary for this organization to do its work in a complete and thorough manner, and already a considerable portion of this sum has been pledged annually for five years (of $150,000 in all). The subscriptions are as follows:

Southern Railway Co	$1,000
Mobile & Ohio R. R	1,000
Frisco R. R	1,000
Missouri Pacific R. R	1,000
Chi., R. I. & Pac. R. R	1,000
St. Louis & So. West. R	1,000
Illinois Central	1,000
Y. & M. V	1,000
Chicago Mill & Lumber Co	1,000
Caldwell & Smith, Memphis	1,000
International Harvester Co	1,000

> Assurance has been given of other substantial amounts.

As I have before stated, on June 3 I called the attention of the House to contributions made by eight railways for the purpose of aiding in the passage of a river pork barrel. It may be remembered that contributions approximating $150,000 for the five-year period were given in the RECORD, and it was further shown that $40,000 of this amount was guaranteed by eight railroads for the purpose of influencing Congress to pass the bill. At that time I asked why an investigation was not had of this remarkable situation, and I further demanded in my resolution that all interests engaged in lobbying through such bills should be compelled to come out in the open.

A congressional investigation would be wonderfully enlightening in showing what other contributions reached the hands of Col. Fox, who is special director of the Rivers and Harbors Congress and an active publicity agent second to none in the country, as I have offered abundant testimony to prove.

FLOOD CONTROL OR LAND RECLAMATION.

Why should the Government contribute hundreds of millions of public moneys, of "Yankee money," to make billions of dollars in new land values for speculators whose principal contribution is to the lobby fund? Why should not speculators pay for experimental levees, and why should not land beneficiaries be made to stand the expense of such improvements? If not all, why not the greater part?

Why should taxpayers in Wisconsin, the Dakotas, New York, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, and far-away California be taxed to fill the coffers of Fox or any citizen or State legislator who may happen to own Mississippi submerged lands? It is claimed by the lobby that the lower river serves the whole upper valley. That has been a physical fact for millions of years, just as Alaska is always frozen up for several months during every year; but the Government has not yet undertaken to increase the value of Alaska holdings by carrying coal free of charge in order to make the winter climate more salubrious. The Mississippi River reclamation lobby has big stakes in view, and is persistent. That is why the Louisiana Legislature gives to the lobby fund. That is why railroads made a $40,000 gift to the same fund, and presumably many times that amount. That is why Mr. Fox manipulates State legislatures, national conventions, and the Federal Congress as the paid publicity representative of the $50,000,000 river "congress" lobby. The Mississippi River problem should be divorced from land reclamation and legitimate waterway work should be made the limit of Government aid, according to the recommendation of the waterway commission quoted.

ENGINEERS' "COMMERCIAL" STATISTICS.

If time and space afforded, I could quote many other tables of commercial statistics from the 1914 Engineer's Report to show how little value can be placed on either the methods of collection or the data collected. A few of those I referred to during the fight against the last pork barrel. The same floating commerce counted and recounted repeatedly, and saw logs floated to sawmills is a frequent source of misrepresentation of "commerce" carried. Think of the Pascagoula, from which 3,921 stumps and other obstructions were taken in 1913, yet only 10 tons of miscellaneous commerce was carried on the river out of an imposing array of items. Ten tons of flour, salt, and sugar for the sawmill and all the rest timber products. On the Pearl during 1913, 12,000 obstructions were removed for a sawmill commerce that apparently exists to secure Government appropriations.

The Pascagoula and the Pearl were kindly remembered in Chief Kingman's 1915 allotment. Creeks and inconsequential streams of North Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas furnish scores of instances of misleading statistics, where a casual scrutiny on the part of some responsible board of waterways is required if the Government Treasury is to be protected from the kegs of the Chief of Engineers. Time will only permit adding a few other flagrant projects that crop out at every corner, crevice, and crack of the chief's 1915 allotment to the time-honored old barrel.

THREE DISGRACES REACHING $40,000,000—THREE MORE COUNTS IN THE INDICTMENT AGAINST ENGINEERS.

The Coosa, Brazos, and Trinity Rivers will cost the Government approximately $40,000,000 according to present indications. At the present rate of improvement they will not be finished for a half century or more, and when all locks and dams have been built as recommended by Army engineers, their combined commercial value will be measured by a last year's bird's nest.

It is said semiofficially that a Cockney engineer direct from Liverpool, or more likely Limerick, was asked for his opinion of these three waterways, whereupon he heavily observed:

The Trinity, Brazos, and Coosa,
Don't seem to be of much use—ah;
They never can float any kind of a boat,
Because they lack visible juice—ah.

That, briefly, is one trouble with many of these engineering projects. If they had water or prospective commerce, all would be forgiven.

A $60,000 BUILDING IN A $5,000 TOWN.

Before discussing one or two of many projects for which Texas has become famous, I quote, without comment as to the sentiment, from remarks of an energetic Member of this body who has served Texas for a dozen years in the House and holds a high position in the Democratic Party. His remarks, widely published in the press, if authentic, invite consideraton. He is reported to have said:

There are half a dozen places in my district where Federal buildings are being erected or have been recently constructed at a cost to the Government far in excess of the actual needs of the communities where they are located. Take ———, my home town, for instance. We are putting up a post office down there at a cost of $60,000, when a $5,000 building would be entirely adequate for our needs.

There is no doubt the Government is engaged in building many useless, expensive monuments in many States and in this and other Texas districts, for Texas has 16 Democratic Members, several committee chairmanships, and many able men. Other monuments now building in that State at Government expense are locks and dams and future maintenance charges costing many millions of dollars each, that make a $60,000 building in a $5,000 town measure up like a bulging barrel to an arrogant garbage cart, when both are dedicated to the same service.

It is also true that many hard blows opposing valueless waterway projects in Texas and other States have come from Representatives in those States who are familiar with the facts, including, especially, my distinguished friend, Mr. CALLAWAY, whose humorous ode to the Trinity last session is unanswerable.

THE NOTORIOUS TRINITY OF TEXAS—BEGINNING EVERYWHERE, ENGINEERS FINISH NOWHERE.

Take the engineer's own story of this waterway romance that is defended by powerful political pull. On page 812, 1914 report, he says:

No record of traffic over this improvement (the mouth of the Trinity) was obtainable, no replies having been received to numerous letters sent to interested parties with request for statistics.

Observe the method pursued in securing statistics from "interested parties" to justify a $20,000,000 river project now under construction. Of the river proper (p. 854), he says:

The original estimate of cost of this improvement was $4,550,000.

Two pages further (856) he informs Congress:

The total amount expended on the existing project to June 30, 1914, was $1,870,061.84, in addition to $7,000 spent on the original survey. The amount spent during the fiscal year (1913) was $342,929.

The elevator is going up. Again, he says that on June 30, 1914—

The project is approximately 10 per cent completed.

The elevator carries money instead of commerce. Even the Chief of Engineers will concede that if it takes $1,870,061.84 to complete 10 per cent of a project, it will require more than $4,550,000 to complete 100 per cent of the job. It is also instructive to learn that at the present rate of progress this waterway can not float commerce for 110 years to come. Let me briefly quote from page 2343:

There is little or no commerce on Trinity River above mile 6, except the handling of timber products, which extends to about mile 30. (The proposed "improvement" covers 513 miles to Dallas.) No commerce can be expected above Liberty (near the river's mouth) until the river is completely canalized.

Again:

The work of the snag boat above Liberty is of no benefit, except to prevent further deterioration of the channel and to improve the drainage.

We are apparently spending $20,000,000 to improve the river drainage for Dallas. However that may be, the Chief Engineer has an inspiration when he says in the 1914 report, page 2344:

The appropriations which have been made so far by Congress for the Trinity River seem to indicate an intention to provide locks and dams.

PRAISEWORTHY ENGINEERING PERCEPTION.

After 12 years' work and about $2,000,000 in completing 10 per cent of the work, the chief is beginning to see just what he believes he thought was intended when he recommended $4,550,000 at the outset. Quoting further from this remarkable serial story:

The normal flow of the Trinity River for eight months of the year is so small that open navigation between pools is not feasible and until the river is completely canalized—110 years hence—no practicable navigation will obtain.

Apparently for eight months of the year the bed of the stream might be used for a wagon road. Again, the chief, who is recommending possibly $20,000,000 on this project, first estimated at $4,455,000, has a genuine inspiration when he says:

Attention is called that the project can not be completed within the estimate, and that its cost will be approximately three times the original estimate.

While the belated invitation to note a self-evident fact is not overlooked, he should substitute "five" or "ten" for "three."

To show the reckless abandon of engineers, Senator Burton said, in 1914, as to this project:

Why, the Chief of Engineers came before us and was utterly unable to state whether or not there would be water enough to manage the locks and dams. We are going ahead under a project calling for 37 locks and dams on the Trinity, to cost $170,000 apiece. They may cost three times that amount or twice that amount.

A TRINITY TRAGEDY.

Act 1, September, 1914: The Trinity was exposed and condemned in both Houses.

Act 2, October, 1914: The engineers gave $203,000 to the Trinity.

Act 3, March 2, 1915: Congress demanded a resurvey.

Act 4, April 1, 1915: The Chief of Engineers gave $35,000 more to the Trinity.

It is a matter of record that Col. Riche, an Army engineer, once sarcastically proposed to drill artesian wells in the Trinity to aid navigation. He is a member of the board now, and as such tried to save $1,750,000 to the Government from the Muscle Shoals Treasury raid, but was overruled by the board. The most successful drilling now is that unremitting toil pursued on United States Treasury locks. Is it possible that any chapter in the whole volume of waterway waste and incompetency can exceed this $20,000,000 Trinity travesty, approved by Army engineers who handled $50,000,000 of Uncle Sam's cash last session?

Mr. CALLAWAY, of Texas, said on March 24, 1914:

I ford this river, and time and time again I have seen water standing in holes below the points called the head of navigation. In Dallas for months they could not get enough water to supply the necessities of the city and they hauled water there by rail.

Mr. FREAR. Is not that a case like the Kissimee River, in Florida, that ought to be insured against fire?

Mr. CALLAWAY. Yes. * * * I believe I can show you by the wording of the engineers' report that there is no serious intention of over navigating the Trinity River.

WAR-TAX AFFINITIES FOR ARTESIAN TRINITIES.

Let us hope the poor bleating Trinity will some day be gathered to the fold by its guardians through the agency of a salary-slashing campaign. Superannuated Government clerks, who have been providing a little old-age endowment, will then contribute part of their $1,200 salaries to buy pumps for the Trinity. Haggard Congressmen holding mileage coupons discounted 75 per cent will also help liquidate the Trinity. In fact all Federal officials may begin drilling for preparedness, and for water down on the Trinity.

Sixty thousand dollar public buildings in Hamtown and Porkville will soon loom up on the banks of the nine months dry Trinity. Aye, preparedness is in the air. Latest news from the American seat of war has it that Admiral Stanford, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, is no longer undecided. Quantanamo and Pensacola were running neck and neck with New Orleans and Puget Sound for the prize, until Stanford heard of the Trinity. Hereafter the Navy will be secure, for our whole fleet of submarines are to be dry-docked in the 37 locks now being constructed down in Texas—one to each lock. No need of pumps to empty the locks. That is the beauty of the arrangement. The docks are guaranteed always dry on the

Trinity. It is the first case on record where docks are naturally and perpetually parched with nothing to pump. We will use rollers for entering and skidways for emptying, for all the machinery is generously greased by lard. Then indeed will the tender Trinity lamb be gathered to the fold by its kind keeper.

Is it not funny the way some Democratic statesmen practice economy, scraping up pork rinds for the Trinity out of proceeds of salary slashings from department clerks? To provide 37 dry docks and 37 dry dams on the Trinity.

The shoes of Sam Houston, Regan, and Mills have indeed grown large during the intervening years.

A BRAZOS BUBBLE—DIGGING ALL OVER CREATION, BUT NEVER SHOWING RESULTS.

Another remarkable Texas canalization scheme is from the Brazos mouth to Waco, a distance of 424 miles. (1914 report, p. 830.)

On page 826 the report says that in 1899 improvements at the mouth of the Brazos were estimated to cost $250,000. In 1900 (the following year) estimates were raised $175,000 because of a storm, and an additional $150,000 was spent before the $425,000 project was begun. In 1913 Congress appropriated $200,000 for a dredge to replace one burned the month before (p. 828), and to show mathematical exactness in the engineer's department, we are seriously informed by the 1914 report that the hull of the dredge is 2½ per cent completed and the machinery 7 per cent completed, whatever that may mean. On the other hand, after spending $618,753 at the mouth of the Brazos for a commerce that diminished 80 per cent from 1912 to 1913, because of busted oil-well bubbles, we search in vain to find when the river project is to be completed. Engineers hesitate to give us any limit on essentials, but are busy mathematicians when it comes to careful discrimination between the ratio of completion on the machinery and on the hull of a dredge, while storms and fires and other acts of God, aided by Congress, all unite to prevent Government contractors from starving.

On page 829 of the 1914 report the Chief of Engineers says $377,566 has been spent on the Brazos above the mouth of Old Washington, a distance of 254 miles. From Old Washington to Waco, 170 miles farther up the river or creek, it appears that over a million dollars more has been spent by the Government. The engineer has given an estimate which is elastic, like estimates on Trinity Creek. In his estimate (p. 831) he believes $2,915,000 will be needed for the 170-mile stretch. No estimate of the total probable expense can be found, and we have already learned estimates are absolutely worthless on the Trinity, a few miles distant. But see what has been accomplished after an expenditure of $2,000,000 on the Brazos.

CHIEF KINGMAN PAID $470,000 LAST SESSION TO THIS DRY RUN.

The report says (p. 830):

No advantage has been taken of the improvement above Columbia—

Thirty-five miles from the mouth.

During 1913 one small boat carried 1,080 tons (estimated). Boat trips were made about once in every 10 days during 1913. The little harbor of Ashland, Wis., in 1913 handled 5,623,309 tons (p. 2854), or five thousand times as much commerce as was floated on the Brazos. Ashland was allotted $15,000 for its actual commerce in 1914 and 1915. The Brazos received $470,000 from two allotments by Chief Kingman, or about $470 per ton for the year. We learn, page 830:

No commerce of any note has developed nor can any be expected until the Brazos River is improved from its mouth to Waco—

Four hundred and twenty-four miles and some 50 years or more hence.

On page 832 the Chief of Engineers says that $500,000, exclusive of $277,878 balance available, can be profitably expended during the year ending June 30, 1916. Three-quarters of a million is a tidy sum for one year.

Out of the $20,000,000 substitute bill passed at the 1914 session in September the Chief of Engineers allotted $20,000 to the mouth of the Brazos and $210,000 to the Brazos River, the full amount of the House bill, while Buffalo, with a commerce of about 20,000,000 tons annually, was denied a single dollar in 1914.

GENEROUS GEN. KINGMAN.

On March 2, 1915, Congress passed the $30,000,000 substitute and in unmistakable terms denounced the Brazos, demanding a resurvey. On April 1, 1915, All Fools' Day, mind you, one month thereafter, and six months after the last allotment of $230,000 had been given to this worthless project, Chief Kingman again gave to the Brazos $240,000 more, or nearly a half million dollars within a period of six months in two allotments for a worthless dry run in summer that is as great a joke among river men and Texas residents as the scandalous Trinity Creek, a few miles distant.

Last January Representative TREADWAY, of Massachusetts, an able member of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, gave utterance to his disgust over the bill then before the House and said of the vicious Brazos project (RECORD, p. 1633):

Probably there is no Member of this House who has had business experience at all, or who has made any financial investments, who has not made mistakes and reached a point where a decision must be made whether he will continue to expend good money in order to protect that which he has already wasted in some bad venture. That is the question which we, as Congressmen, are now confronted with relative to the Brazos River.

A grievous error was made when any appropriation was ever passed to commence such excuse for a navigable project as this. Let us manfully acknowledge that error now, regard the money expended as lost, and cease appropriating Government money in the hope of artificially constructing a river over a hundred miles or more in length. This item should never have been in a rivers and harbors bill. I might add, it is a significant fact that the other greatly criticized item, namely, the Trinity River, where there actually is some water, was not given an appropriation in this bill, whereas the Brazos River carries an appropriation of $210,000.

Any student of waterway legislation, by turning to page 1635, will find a splendid State project analysis of the defeated $34,000,000 bill in 1915 as it passed the House, which I quote at this point because it is authoritative, coming from this able member of the committee:

Amounts appropriated.

NORTH.	
California	$944,000
Connecticut	64,500
Delaware	86,000
District of Columbia	95,000
Indiana	300,000
Illinois	534,000
Maine	155,000
Massachusetts	352,000
Michigan	1,249,880
Minnesota, including sum for Mississippi River improvement	240,000
New Jersey	224,000
New York	2,745,175
Ohio	3,568,000
Oregon	2,444,175
Pennsylvania	1,752,200
Rhode Island	76,000
Washington	77,500
Wisconsin	278,300
Total North	15,185,730
SOUTH.	
Alabama	345,750
Arkansas	61,000
Florida	988,500
Georgia	838,500
Louisiana	122,000
Maryland	45,600
Mississippi River	6,700,000
Mississippi	882,500
Missouri	1,365,000
North Carolina	556,000
South Carolina	125,500
Tennessee	1,309,000
Texas	2,102,500
Virginia	716,000
West Virginia	25,000
Total South	16,182,850
Total North	15,185,730
South over North	997,120

After an expenditure of $2,000,000, Army engineers report 1,080 tons in 1913 as the total traffic for the Brazos, and on the heels of that report and following a legislative condemnation of the project and a demand for a resurvey the autocrat of the pork-barrel allotment dumped $240,000 more into the lap of needy dredgers and contractors, who are digging for water in a lost river bed. Apparently a sprinkling pot is more needed than a dredge on the Brazos.

WATERWAYS AND BUILDINGS IN TEXAS—COUNTLESS PROJECTS THAT HAVE NO END OR PRACTICAL USE.

Many extravagant and practically worthless Texas waterways and buildings owe their notoriety to an opulent Government Treasury discovered by political pull. A $60,000 postoffice building in a $5,000 Texas town is no worse than Chief Kingman's official gifts to Texas favorites, described, and many others reported in his annual romances.

For illustration, Aransas Pass-Pass Cavallo section, Kingman reports a commerce in 1912 of 384 tons (p. 2265). In 1913 he reports 380 tons (p. 2314), or an average of 1 ton per day. Kingman's 1915 allotment was $30,000, or at the rate of $80 per ton, for use of a 3-foot canal started in 1875, restarted in 1907 as a 5-foot $65,850 project, and discontinued in part in 1912 (p. 822). Another Treasury tragedy follows immediately when Guadalupe River in Victoria, Tex., shows a total 1912 and 1913 commerce limited to sand and gravel, apparently from Government dredging operations, and Kingman's 1915 allotment was $15,000. This project was once started at $62,700, but, due to "underestimates" and other troubles, $247,164 has

been expended to June 30, 1914. These two 5-foot useless, deserted Texas "waterways" have received over $443,000 from the Government Treasury and are a fair sample of some other Texas waterways that have absorbed millions of Federal funds.

For fear this statement may be challenged, I again quote from the great expert who has done more for actual waterway improvement than any other man in the country. Speaking of Texas waterway projects generally, he said last year:

I think they are so rank that they smell to heaven, some of them. I really think I could prove to a dispassionate audience that such is the case.

WHAT TEXAS MEMBERS ARE UP AGAINST.

In order to show that other strenuous efforts are being put forth to drain the Federal Treasury for Texas projects, I quote from the Houston Post of November 6:

TO KEEP REPRESENTATIVE IN WASHINGTON.

A fund will be used to keep a representative stationed at Washington during the session of Congress to aid in securing of necessary appropriations. * * * The committee recommended that each city and town and each parish along the line of the inland waterway be urged to send one or more delegates to attend the session of Congress in December and to bring the needs of the waterway to the attention of their Representative, that the president send a personal appeal to each one of the Representatives, and that a representative be stationed at Washington. It was estimated that this would require an expense of $2,000.

PRESENT WATERWAY PLANS WORTHLESS.

Even the waterways "president," Mr. Holland, emphasizes the uselessness of present wasteful expenditures when he said in his annual report:

It is not the appropriations that cause the rivers and harbors bill to be called "pork barrel," but the manner of making the appropriations. For instance, it is no secret that the intercoastal canal at a depth of 5 feet does not meet the demands of the lightest draft navigation for boats and barges—nothing less than 9 feet will make a waterway that will meet the demands of commerce—but we have proceeded on the theory that it is easier to secure the small appropriations and have accepted a minimum of 5 feet with the belief that it could be easily deepened to 9 feet by additional appropriations. However, when the first and second appropriations are added together it will cost the Government more than twice as much as it would have cost had the original appropriation been made on the basis of 9 feet. * * * "Penny-wise and pound-foolish" is what I call it, and until these practices cease we will never have a good Government. * * * The time for decisive action is here; the time for half-hearted pleading is passed. * * * We ask for appropriations for a real waterway of 9 feet minimum depth, not for a makeshift of 5 feet depth.

Then, as an afterthought, he has a genuine inspiration, and says:

The fact is that an inland waterway from Maine to Mexico with a minimum depth of 12 feet is an actual necessity for the protection of the country.

ENGINEERS JUSTLY CONDEMNED BY WATERWAY PRESIDENTS.

No more caustic arraignment of Army engineers has ever been presented to the public. After proving pliable for a concededly worthless 5-foot project, they are advised they have been used as puppets, and a 9-foot project is what Texas now demands and a 12-foot depth on all canals is necessary. The Delaware and Chesapeake wants 24 feet, so why not Texas? Remembering that we have 26 different canal dimensions in this country, according to Army engineers, what more can be said in exposing the incompetency of our engineers and of their plans and estimates? Poor old Mexico, giver of public concessions and political favors to highly civilized American grabbers; may she not point the finger of scorn at public building and waterway projects living in glass houses across the Rio Grande? Political perquisites in democratic forms of government on either side of the border line appear to differ only in minor details.

BIG SANDY COSTS $11 PER TON-MILE.

Actual commerce costs the Government $350 per ton.

Big Sandy "commerce" in 1913 reached 172,403 short tons, but 172,126 tons, or over 99½ per cent, consisted of logs, ties, and lumber that floats. Just 277 tons of miscellaneous commerce floated 33 miles in 1913. Counting interest on $1,717,811 now invested, with depreciation included, at 4 per cent, and a reported annual maintenance of $31,998, the cost to the Government for floating 277 tons of actual commerce 33 miles in 1913 was $100,678.

Engineers quote tables on page 2817, but the following table can be easily understood by those who pay the bills:

Total actual commerce, 1913	tons	277
Average distance floated	miles	33
Actual 1913 cost to Government on investment		$100,678
Actual cost to Government per ton		$350
Actual cost to Government per ton-mile		$11

The Big Sandy was exploited by Army engineers and local interests in order to provide transportation for coal and other "undeveloped resources." It is the same specious argument, supported by the same engineers' estimates, which to-day are given for the Muscle Shoals, the Coosa, Black Warrior, Kentucky, Cumberland, Tennessee, and scores of other worthless canalization projects. The Big Sandy was sure to float millions of tons of coal every year—that was the promise. After 35 years and $1,717,811 spent in development only 12 tons of coal were floated in 1913, and that coal was for "Government" purposes. This is a worse record than is shown by the Hennepin Canal, to which reference will be made. Have I made good the statement that the 10 condemned projects named in the 1915 bill are not the worst that Army engineers recommend?

How engineers have reveled in Treasury millions and how Congress has been duped by men who have furnished a "waterway" that is now floating commerce at a cost to the Government of $11 per ton-mile.

THE COOSA WATERWAY CARICATURE—ANOTHER COUNT IN THE INDICTMENT AGAINST ENGINEERS.

I can not do justice to the Coosa project in the limited time at my disposal. In debate and through the press Senator Burton has repeatedly called attention to this waterway joke, but with the aid of the river and harbor lobby and nursing of Army engineers the Coosa River coos for more—and gets it every year—from a war-tax ridden public.

Page 2175 of the 1914 report shows that $1,982,583 has been expended on the Coosa. In 1915 the appropriations reached $2,482,452. On a project begun in 1876, or 39 years ago, we are informed open-channel work is 27 per cent completed, or in about 100 years more open-channel work ought to be completed. The original estimate of $1,622,190 for this project has long ago gone glimmering and $10,000,000 more will be spent before completion. Even visionary engineers refuse to hazard a guess as to the limit. On pages 674 and 675 the chief says $75,000 for maintenance, $131,000 for improvement in addition to $170,000 then on hand could be spent profitably during the ensuing year. What is the Coosa work for? After deducting floatable timber and stone, sand, and gravel used in Government construction, the actual commerce is too small to measure, for duplications and quadruplications can not aid the Coosa nor the Brazos nor the Trinity "commerce." There must be some tangible traffic on which to build. These waterways do not furnish a beginning, and yet to be an accurate chronicler I must say the insignificant commerce of 1912 fell off 45 per cent, according to the engineer's report, by 1914.

Notwithstanding the Coosa had $97,019 balance on hand January 1, 1915, our generous Chief of Engineers, on April 1, 1915, gave $106,000 more to the Coosa. Remember, this is a project condemned in the last law and is on the list for a resurvey. Why is he so liberal with the people's money? Is it because the Coosa is in Alabama, where the Black Warrior and Muscle Shoals water-power projects, also being financed by the Government, will reach $30,000,000?

THE ALABAMA POWER CO. TRUST.

Before discussing a stupendous private water-power grab perpetrated on the Government under the pretense of aid to navigation, I desire to quote briefly from a gorgeously decorated pamphlet, issued by the Alabama Power Co., to show why the Government should give to the company $18,700,000 for Muscle Shoals in addition to a present expenditure of over $2,000,000 on the Coosa, with unlimited future estimates based on past engineering mistakes.

Quoting from the document, "The Alabama Traction, Light & Power Co. (Ltd.) owns extensive water powers in Alabama and operates at present public-utility properties in six cities."

The company's properties include the following power sites.

	Horsepower.
Coosa River Lock 7	45,000
Coosa River Lock 12	105,000
Coosa River Lock 14	100,000
Coosa River Lock 15	80,000
Coosa River Lock 18	100,000
Tallapoosa River	115,000
Muscle Shoals on Tennessee	400,000
Santty Creek	6,000
Town Creek	7,000
Little River	52,000
Choccolocco Creek	2,000
	1,012,000

It develops that the company also owns pretty nearly everything in Alabama, including 96 per cent of all its water powers. It is also in a fair way to own $18,700,000 of Government funds at Muscle Shoals, apart from a few minor millions of public funds now scattered on smaller projects. The Army engineers have so determined, and the lobby claims to have duped and doped a goodly portion of the Sixty-fourth Congress to consent to the astonishing gift.

Document No. 20, Sixty-third Congress, second session, is devoted to a notorious Alabama water-power project of $18,700,000 on the Tennessee River which Army engineers have approved and to which reference will be made. On pages 83 and 84 of

the Chief of Engineers' report is a statement as to the Coosa which is startling in its significance, and from which I quote:

Coosa River system: While it can not be said at this time whether the operation of the proposed plants on the Coosa River will or will not increase the amount of power which can be commercially generated at Muscle Shoals, these plants will be considered here in a general way to show the ultimate relation between the Coosa system and the Muscle Shoals-Tallapoosa system. * * *

What has the Government to do with a Coosa-Muscle Shoals-Tallapoosa power system? What are our Army engineers discussing?

A 150-FOOT DAM FOR "NAVIGATION."

I have been quoting from a report of a private water-power company, set forth with the approval of the Chief of Engineers in a public document. It shows the proposed use of public funds to create water powers and aid private power companies, as will be found on page 84, wherein a private company's plans are quoted with approval in an official document, which says of our own Treasury guardians:

The Army engineers propose to build a dam and reservoir on the Etowah River at Cartersville, Ga., which will add an immense amount to the primary power of the plants on the Coosa. The project will consist of a dam 150 feet high, impounding 30,000,000,000 cubic feet of water. The object of this reservoir is primarily to increase the flow of water in Alabama River below Montgomery, for the aid of navigation, the available draft to be used to amplify the low flow being variously estimated from 4,000 to 5,000 second-feet. The dam site is 3 miles above Cartersville and the entire reservoir is in Georgia. Surveys of reservoir have been made by the Army engineers, and their findings are in a report on the Coosa River prepared by Maj. Ferguson, which has not been published. The dam site is now owned by the Georgia Railway, Light & Power Co., who own a considerable amount of land within the reservoir.

The dam proposed by these people for power purposes is lower and the amount of storage less than that proposed by Army engineers. The height of dam and amount of storage which will ultimately be obtained at this site is of vital interest to this company, and to satisfy the ultimate needs storage should be as great as possible.

It should be remembered this is another water-power company over in Georgia that our Army engineers have taken under their sheltering wings.

Think of this startling proposal found in an Army engineer's report. It quotes with approval a statement issued by a private water-power company that they, our own Army engineers, propose to finance the Georgia Light & Power Co.'s dam by increasing that company's dam to a dizzy height of 150 feet for "navigation purposes"—higher than the Goddess of Liberty statue, that considerately turns its back toward us.

A PRIVATE COMPANY "VITALLY INTERESTED."

The height of dam and amount of storage which will ultimately be obtained at this site is of vital interest to this company, and, to satisfy the ultimate needs, storage should be as great as possible.

In other words, our Army engineers propose to build a 150-foot dam for the Georgia Light & Power Co. at Government expense—not even a dollar recommended by way of contribution. Just a plain Treasury raid recommended by Treasury guardians.

After having already spent $2,000,000 on Coosa water-power projects, I quote Senator BANKHEAD'S remarks before the Fifth National Conservation Congress (p. 79) to show Government rights in money it expends. This champion of the Muscle Shoals, Tennessee River, water-power project is quoted by the official reporter of the conservation congress as follows:

The company undertaking to build the lock and dam on the Coosa River said: "We are willing to put up this construction at our own cost and give you the navigation (joke), and we will take the water power. Beyond that we are not willing to go. * * * The Government of the United States has no more interest in it (the surplus water) and no more control of it than I have. It belongs to the State of Alabama and to the riparian owners of that State, and you can not take it away from them without a big row."

Now we are invited to have another row after a half century of peace. The Georgia Power Co. and the Alabama Water Power Co., for which we are to build great dams and which are reputed to own everything not nailed down in Alabama, serve notice on the United States of their demands, including $18,700,000 for the Muscle Shoals private water-power project, to which I shall briefly refer, and ten million, more or less, for the Coosa private water-power project, for which Army engineers obligingly recommend appropriations and shell out public money.

FINANCING PRIVATE WATER-POWER PROJECTS.

In this connection it is well to inquire why the States of Georgia and Alabama are not asked to give $30,000,000 to Georgia and Alabama water-power companies for dams in aid of a mythical "navigation" hypocritically set forth in the Army engineer's report. The United States could avoid part of its war levy by turning all the navigation on the Tennessee or the Coosa over to the State or to the private water-power companies that have secured unlimited privileges from those States. When submarines or dreadnaughts go down or up that 150-foot Coosa Lock or Muscle Shoals 150-foot dam a thousand years hence, future generations may observe scores of locks and dams with which these modern engineer Pharaohs have immortalized themselves. One hundred and fifty foot dams are as valuable for "navigation" purposes as Egypts' Sphinx, and higher in altitude. The Sphinx proposed riddles to travelers and strangled those who could not solve them. The Coosa "navigation" riddle is analogous and water-power companies now seem to have a strangle hold on Uncle Sam's purse.

The Coosa River project has all the earmarks of a private water-power aid. It is indelibly stamped with the branding iron of the Alabama power company, "Private; keep off." Enough has been disclosed to call for a rigid and thorough investigation by Congress because of many other worthless and indefensible projects which have been saddled on the Federal Treasury by our engineers. A patient public will prefer to believe in their honesty of purpose, but many projects referred to and others that can not be here reviewed carry compelling evidences of private interests that are now served direct or by subterfuge from the Treasury.

WHAT POWER COMPANIES OWN IN ALABAMA.

Before leaving this illuminating project, which with the Black Warrior and Muscle Shoals aggregate some $40,000,000 of Government money for Alabama water powers, I desire to call attention to sections 3627 to 3637 of the Alabama Code, which permit private water-power companies to condemn public highways, lands of all description, from cemeteries to almshouses, and also smaller water-power companies' plants, under a right of eminent domain ordinarily reserved to the State. Sections 6148 and 6149 give power companies authority to flood the State and to condemn lands generally for flooding purposes. All land within 50 feet of the water's edge, together with the blue sky above and the earth beneath, is included. Section 2069 provides that such power plants "shall be exempt from State, county, and municipal property and privilege taxation until 10 years after beginning of construction of any plant." Exempt forever until construction begins and for 10 years thereafter. This law was passed by the Alabama Light, Power & Traction Co. through the Alabama Legislature for its own use. Official power-trust admission of the fact is on record. Apart from the fact that such sections appear to violate provisions of the State constitution and prove the unlimited power of these "power" companies, is it not infamous that we are financing such companies through the connivance of our own autocratic officials, who justify on the pretense that navigation is to be served?

GEORGIA AND ALABAMA COMPANIES.

From a table placed in the RECORD, July 23, 1914, it appears the Georgia Power Co. owns 55 per cent of all commercial power controlled in Georgia; the Alabama Light, Power & Traction Co. owns 96 per cent of all commercial power in Alabama; and the Tennessee Railway, Light & Power Co. and the Chattanooga-Tennessee Power Co. own 90 per cent of all commercial power in Tennessee.

It may be interesting further to remember that while in 1908 13 groups of interests controlled only 1,827,000 horsepower, in 1913, five years later, 10 groups controlled 6,267,000 horsepower, of which 2,711,000 was developed and 3,556,000 was undeveloped.

Will the Government be permitted to finance these companies and be a party to the unconscionable water-power grabs in Alabama and other States because such course is recommended by our Army engineers?

THE MUSCLE SHOALS WATER-POWER PROJECT—ANOTHER COUNT IN THE INDICTMENT AGAINST ARMY ENGINEERS.

I have high regard for Chairman SPARKMAN, of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, but differ radically in my estimate of many waterway ventures which he approves.

Let me again refer to his words in the Star, previously quoted:

The Muscle Shoals project, already recommended by Army engineers and urged by Senator-elect UNDERWOOD, the retiring Democratic leader of the House, and other Members of the southern delegations, contemplates a Federal appropriation of $18,000,000, reimbursable to the Government, with a view to comprehensive development of the water power.

The Muscle Shoals, Tennessee River, private water-power scandal in Alabama was exposed on the floor by several Members at the last session, and after a stubborn fight the project was squarely met and killed by the House in Committee of the Whole. It must be especially notorious, because it is the first worthless scheme ever stricken from any pork barrel in a couple of decades. What are the facts?

Originally the Government gave Alabama 400,000 acres of public land to improve Muscle Shoals and Colbert Shoals.

This Government has already spent over $3,200,000 in cash in developing a mythical commerce of about 5,800 tons annually at the Muscle Shoals on the Tennessee River in Alabama, or $4,555,000, counting maintenance, in addition to 400,000 acres of public land. A new project recommended by Army engineers in Committee Document No. 20 proposes further Government appropriations of $18,700,000 for this same Muscle Shoals, and the estimate may be increased. The engineers propose to spend $8,575,000 more for building locks and dams, ostensibly for "navigation" (less than 6,000 tons). Next, $1,750,000 more is recommended by Army engineers for "flowage easements." In other words, $10,325,000 is to be donated outright to the Alabama Light, Power & Traction Co., that owns all kinds of property, from men and money to exclusive State and Federal legislative grants, in Alabama. After we spend $10,325,000 more of Government funds for dams and easements to aid this company, a further sum of $8,375,000 is recommended by Army engineers to be loaned by the Government to this water-power trust at 3 per cent per annum, to be repaid during 100 years.

A PRESENT GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY OF $41.76 PER TON.

A few words further as to this project. Muscle Shoals are rapids along the headwaters, and about 250 miles or more distant from the mouth, of the Tennessee River, which flows through Alabama and empties into the Ohio River. Railroads appear to run in the vicinity of the river, accommodating legitimate commerce as completely as in other localities, but after an investment of over $4,555,000 of public money at this point, on the recommendation of our Army engineers, and 400,000 acres of land worth many times the money investment, we find the following insignificant "commerce" reported (p. 2587):

	Tons.
1904	10,560
1905	17,796
1906	26,878
1907	21,100
1908	12,537
1909	17,353
1910	8,782
1911	8,962
1912	5,520
1913	5,887

About half the tonnage usually carried in a single trip by a small ocean liner is the result of 10 years' work and many million dollars in Government investment on the recommendation of our Army engineers.

Of the 5,887 tons in 1913, 2,150 tons were fertilizer, and the balance of 2,700 tons included logs, coal, and other traffic—less than 4 tons daily each way. It cost the Government for maintenance and interest charges, according to estimates of Senator Burton, last session (RECORD, p. 16988), about $41.76 per ton for all freight floated over the shoals in 1913, including fertilizer, which reached 37 per cent of the total.

What a startling chapter disclosed by past investments made for us through the Engineer Corps.

WHERE IS THE LIMIT?

Far more startling and vicious than anything heretofore put through Congress, however, is the new proposal of our waterway guardians who now ask us to put $10,325,000 more into the same locks and dams, ostensibly for "navigation," and they further recommend a Government loan of $8,375,000 additional to a power company for 100 years at 3 per cent. This would probably result in a cost to the Government for "navigation" of $150 per ton or more, to accommodate a private power company. That is the proposal of Army engineers contained in Committee Document No. 20, Sixty-third Congress, second session. Copies are scarce and every Member of the House should make application early for this remarkable document before the supply is exhausted. When our $8,375,000 loan is delivered over to this private water-power company, doubtless our Army engineers will recommend that all obligations to the Government be canceled. An equally generous Congress under the persuasive influence of the Alabama water-power lobby should then arise to the same generous level. If the Secretary of War of a Democratic administration desires to endear himself to a long-suffering people, he will cause an official investigation of the Muscle Shoals proposal, and providing the facts are as set forth in the Chief Engineer's report, he should summarily deal with those who are responsible for the Treasury raid proposed by Document No. 20.

Chairman SPARKMAN stated to the press on March 12 last that his committee would visit Muscle Shoals water-power project some time last May. It has been widely published that the Alabama water-power lobby footed bills, including all transportation charges, on that occasion. What a strange proposition that a Rivers and Harbors Committee should feel called upon to visit a private water-power project off in the sand hills of northern Alabama and also land-reclamation projects in far-away California. It has been predicted that the Government will be out $50,000,000 by the time the contract is ended, if this pernicious scheme can be put through Congress, and that the Alabama Power Co. lobby is spending a hundred thousand dollars to get their project through Congress. An independent investigation ought to be had to determine the facts.

FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS FOR MUSCLE SHOALS "NAVIGATION"—THE HIGH COST OF GIVING.

Engineering mathematics for "navigation" repayments are marvelous. The engineer's report says the Government must spend in five years $8,575,000 for navigation, $1,750,000 for flowage, and a loan of $8,325,000 for 100 years for power, to be refunded. The Government pays $10,325,000 for "navigation and flowage."

Chairman SPARKMAN says we will be "reimbursed" by a 35-cent rent per horsepower. The engineers, however, say, in substance, page 35 of Document No. 20, that, providing the Alabama Power Co. is a business success and in 20 years finds customers for 200,000 horsepower annually and then keeps doing a profitable business for 80 years more at its plant up in the wilds of Alabama, during the 80 years the company will pay the Government $73,500 annual rent toward "navigation." The engineers hope for more, but that is a promoters' "hope," because the company may never sell 200,000 horsepower annually, has no immediate demands for power, according to the hearings, and it may go bump in five years.

Accepting the engineer's contract proposition as stated, the Government first invests $10,325,000 for navigation (probably more, see p. 20). Interest, maintenance, and depreciation for 20 years at 5 per cent, without compounding, reaches just 100 per cent more, or a total of $20,650,000 for "navigation," at which time a reimbursement of $73,500 annually begins, to continue for 80 years. Instead of properly figuring 5 per cent on the new cost of $20,650,000, we continue on the old basis, with an annual outgo of only $516,000 and an income of $73,500 to meet it, or a net loss to the Government of $440,000 annually for 80 years, during which time the Government loses $35,400,000 and receives $5,880,000 rent for power, or a net deficit of about $30,000,000, which added to the $20,650,000 previous expense for navigation gives a handsome net loss on our "navigation" investment of $50,000,000—just to aid the Alabama company to secure a loan of $8,325,000 for power, not navigation. Any business man would make the loss double $50,000,000 based on a $20,650,000 investment for 80 years, but enough has been disclosed by page 35 of our "contract" to show that while it takes high mathematics to qualify cadets for the Engineering Corps, we will find no higher unbusinesslike mathematics than Chief Kingman and his aids offer on the Muscle Shoals contract.

Be it remembered that this brief analysis of Government rights in a contract made with a water-power company by our duly accredited attorneys, business counselors, Treasury guardians, and engineer managers in no way considers $4,550,000 heretofore spent at this same point on the advice of these same attorneys, counselors, guardians, and managers or of 400,000 acres of valuable public land given to Alabama for Muscle Shoals.

Appended to these remarks will be found extracts from the Huntsville (Ala.) Educator and Birmingham papers indicating the Alabama Water Power Co. has a lobby that knows what it wants and pays liberally for what it gets.

"DEMOCRATIC LEADERS" AND "SOUTHERN DELEGATIONS."

Certain Members have decried sectionalism when many wasteful southern projects were exposed. Is it sectionalism when the chairman (from Florida) of the powerful Rivers and Harbors Committee says:

> The Muscle Shoals project, already recommended by Army engineers and urged by Senator-elect UNDERWOOD, of Alabama, the retiring Democratic leader of the House, and other Members of southern delegations, contemplates a Federal appropriation of $18,000,000, reimbursable to the Government, with a view to comprehensive development of the water power.

Why did not the statement say the Board of Engineers has recommended a straight hand-out of $10,325,000 from the Federal Treasury for this water-power trust? No reimbursement, no haggling, but an outright illegal gift of public funds for rainbow-chasing private schemes. Why not place the full outrageous proposal squarely before the country? Why not have the activities of the powerful lobby, with its gaudy, expensive literature, given wide publicity?

Leader UNDERWOOD, of Alabama, "urged it." I am sorry. Southern delegations favor the gift, too. Two senatorial rivals in the House passed through the tellers last session, both voting for it. Probably $20,000,000 or more will be given to the Muscle Shoals project before it is completed, apart from over

$10,000,000 already spent by the Government on the Tennessee, and for a 150-foot dam to accommodate less than 6,000 tons of annual "commerce" at Muscle Shoals. Why should not the Alabama water-power lobby round up southern delegations, including all political rivals in the State? It persuades our Army engineers. How and why? It nearly captured Congress at the last session. A bare defeat by 10 votes, with the "retiring Democratic leader" fighting for it on the floor of the House. And when squarely defeated in the House the same item again appeared in the bill which Senator Burton and his colleagues finally defeated at the other end of the Capitol.

If the committee favors the project, together with good political pull of southern delegations behind it, what is to prevent any other private water-power company from filching $10,325,000, or 10 times the amount, out of the Federal Treasury? Will northern and eastern and western delegations be alarmed over threats to turn down legitimate waterway projects if the Muscle Shoals navigation fraud is again defeated? Why should Congress figuratively crawl on its belly before the Alabama Water Power Co.? Why rob the Treasury of nearly $20,000,000 at the behest of a water-power lobby, even though indorsed by Army engineers? Is that what Northern States are contributing war taxes to finance?

SOUTHERN DELEGATION WITH 27 CHAIRMEN.

The country is confronted with a remarkable spectacle when chairmen from Southern States sit in judgment over the deliberations of 27 of the most important committees of the House, and when a large majority of the Democratic majority controlling national legislation hail from these same Southern States; but when to this astonishing situation the country is further informed by the committee chairman that southern leaders and southern delegations will be lined up behind such scandalous raids on the Treasury, it is a call for sectionalism that will bear fruit in no uncertain manner.

I have been advised that my course in opposing scandals like the $18,700,000 Muscle Shoals, which we defeated in Committee of the Whole last session, is shortsighted; that I am making a grave mistake in opposing influential political powers; that Congress winks at "humbugs and steals," providing they are vouched for by high authority. If it be a mistake to call a spade a spade, then I have no business here. If I am expected to remain mute because political power, however high, demands money from the Federal Government for a private water-power company, then I have not read aright my oath of office as a legislator. The Alabama Water Power Trust, however powerful, is no more sacred than any other private interest that seeks to raid the Treasury.

Congress should not permit this impudent recommendation of Army engineers to become a law without knowledge that the proposed raid is the forerunner of countless similar political grabs, among which Idaho and Montana, or even Wisconsin's 10,000,000 horsepower water powers, may years hence be fighting for a proportionate share of Government swag if this policy is adopted.

With all chairmen of committees located in the southern section of the country, that section is temporarily in control; but Congress can not blindly squander public money on private projects without a day of reckoning; and one of the most scandalous schemes that will arise to haunt the party in power will be a donation of $18,700,000 to the Alabama Water Power Co. Who are the officers and stockholders of the Alabama company? What influences are behind a company that brazenly reaches down onto the floors of Congress to overturn the precept of "special privileges for none," once written into the platforms of a mighty political party now in control of legislation? Why is a $100,000 water-power lobby on the ground trying to put through this conscienceless grab?

Why have Army engineers recommended giving over to the Alabama Water Power Co. $18,700,000 in Government funds? Your Uncle Samuel has been blindfolded and doped by discredited doctors whom he has educated and supported since they first grew long pants. Every disinterested investigating Member will become further convinced of the seriousness of the present conservation situation upon reading House bill 16053, of the Sixty-third session, a general water-power measure, which was reported favorably from the Senate committee.

ANOTHER ETHIOPIAN FROM THE WOODPILE.

The Muscle Shoals project is bad; but what shall be said of that part of section 2 of a general water-power bill which provides that, as between contesting applicants for a water-power permit, preference shall be given by the Secretary of War to that applicant who is "best qualified to expedite and realize the maximum useful development of all the water resources of the region?" The Secretary of War is directed to base his finding on "the report and advice of the Chief of Engineers." Navigation, water powers, coast defenses, Secretaries of War and Navy, Senators, and Representatives, together with all other projects and officials, must circle around the autocratic Chief of Engineers, who gives a soothing lotion here and a hypodermic there while he provides for the Alabama Water Power Co. and other favorites. Apportioning $50,000,000 through mysterious influence, granting astonishing allotments to worthless waterways, handing out invaluable water-power privileges at his own sweet will, is it not high time that a hypnotized public and chloroformed Congress waked to the gross abuse of power assumed by the Chief of Engineers?

I introduced resolutions in the Sixty-third Congress urging an investigation of such infamous schemes as the Alabama Water Power Trust is trying to ram through Congress. Investigations of the influences behind Army engineer recommendations were also urged by resolution. Publicity alone will defeat the Muscle Shoals lobby; publicity alone will halt the rolling pork barrel that moves through the Public Treasury like a car of Juggernaut.

MOTIVES FOR GENEROUS GIVING BY ENGINEERS.

Able statesmen at both ends of the Capitol repeatedly ask for motives for generous giving by Army engineers. With the facts before us each must answer the question to his own satisfaction, and it may be useless to suggest what such statesmen already know, that after scattering $50,000,000 with lavish hand, in addition to approving $250,000,000 in new projects and granting 250 new surveys in 1915, Chief Kingman will easily locate a crowd of pikers if he fails to get all that he asks from Congress.

Top-column publicity notices in a local paper constantly give us first aid to Gen. Kingman's wants which otherwise might remain buried in voluminous reports. In an effort to promote that publicity campaign I quote from a recent issue (Dec. 21):

Gen. Kingman, Chief of Engineers, has submitted to Congress an estimate of construction of stables, a trade-school building, and a fuel shed at the engineer post at Washington Barracks.

For suitable accommodations the article concludes:

It is estimated that it will cost about $337,000 to provide for new buildings called for in the approved plans.

On page 27 of the 1914 report it appears Congress has not entirely overlooked such recommendations, judging from past expenditures of $1,138,409 for an engineering school, and we are further advised there is urgent need of additional funds.

"LIMITED RESTRICTIONS AS TO EXPENDITURES."

On page 25 Chief Kingman says the Philippine engineering department "requires funds of wide applicability and limited restrictions as to expenditure." In other words, Congress is invited to pursue the free-arm movement that characterized a scattering of $50,000,000 nearer home, with "limited restrictions." He also desires mounted battalions of engineers, additional companies to give more graceful proportions to the corps; $600,000 is urgently needed for an adequate reserve supply of engineering equipment, and other modest requests he makes on Congress. We are further asked to give $75,000, or an increase of 90 per cent in one year, for civilian "assistants," "photographers," and so forth. By such means possibly do we secure our highly calendared works of art which are found scattered throughout thousands of musty pages in annual reports.

Other branches of the service may have need of a friend at court, and I am not opposing recommendations, but mentioning them. The official with the largest credit account to present against Congress to-day is the man representing a department which has expended over $850,000,000 of public funds during recent history, two-thirds of which was wasted, unless there is no waste in fastening down personal obligations for local expenditures. Possibly he is not affected by influences which govern ordinary people here below, and in any event, if the system is wrong, we must accept full responsibility for its existence.

MEN WITHOUT KNOWLEDGE OR EXPERIENCE.

Members may not agree with me in all things, but no wise man would trust the management of any small business enterprise to the hands of Army engineers who arbitrarily handle $50,000,000 of public moneys, on the average, annually.

What can more fitly express the growing sentiment against bureaucratic utterances, activities, and powers than the well-chosen words of the ablest Member on this floor, the minority leader, who said last Wednesday on the Ferris water-power bill:

The trouble with an administrative officer here in one of the departments, who never before he came here had any knowledge whatever of general procedure or the precedents in Congress, is that he frequently makes a mistake and slops over. * * * Congress will never be willing to let Mr. Garrison as an administrative officer—which means some engineer which no one could locate perhaps—to determine whether a bridge or a dam shall be constructed across the Mississippi River, or many or most of the other navigable streams of the United States.

And yet the Secretary of War, under the advice of the Chief of Engineers, is given sole power to issue water-power permits on all navigable streams wholly within one State, and Army engineers, without any adequate knowledge of commercial or business conditions, recommend projects on which may hinge a score of millions of public money in an individual case.

What special training, commercial or otherwise, fits an Army engineer or the Secretary of War for such tremendous responsibilities or such important decisions as Congress thrusts upon them? We do not choose a lieutenant colonel of six years ago or a brigadier general of to-day to run a railway or relieve the Interstate Commerce Commission of its responsibilities. And yet we take to our hearts and place a business qualification halo over the heads of our Army engineers in order to show the sublime confidence possessed by Congress—which of course expects them to do the right thing when told to do so by the proper authority, or otherwise.

POWERS AND WATER POWERS.

Under our present unsystematic system of water-power control we retain in Congress the authority to act on interstate navigable rivers; we give the Secretary of the Interior authority to act on unnavigable rivers; we give to the Secretary of Agriculture powers as to rivers on forest reserves; we give the Secretary of War and his Chief of Engineers enormous power to distribute favors on navigable rivers wholly within one State; and then when a suspicious ill-smelling project is to be put over an unsuspecting public, the River and Harbor Committee is asked to do it. As an humble member of that committee I resent the imputation that its members, individually or collectively, do not aspire to the same high standards possessed by any other House committee, but no one can escape the suspicion that in the case of the Muscle Shoals $18,700,000 grab the River and Harbor Committee looked more easy to the Alabama power company lobby than the Committee on Interstate or Foreign Relations, which properly had jurisdiction of the same matter.

Will some vigorous organizing member with little reverence for superannuated customs propose a method that will definitely fix water-power responsibility in Congress where it belongs, and remove from bureaucratic jealousies and astounding powers the present multiplied agencies over invaluable public properties—agencies that are to-day largely subject to the whim, caprice, and judgment of irresponsible subordinate department officials?

CONGRESS DODGES WOLVES TO SHOOT CHIPMUNKS—WASHINGTON'S WATER SUPPLY SIDETRACKED BY THE PORK BARREL.

One of the most interesting spectacles to the average congressional neophyte at each session is the tremendous struggle waged by antihalf-and-half champions in their efforts to protect their home constituents from designing Washingtonians. Days given over to speeches, hundreds of pages in the RECORD, and weeks and weeks of investigating committees are regularly staged by the chief actors every session. Whatever may be the merits of the controversy—and it is possible that a more equitable adjustment of the tax burdens will some day be presented for the Capital City—unprejudiced, dispassionate judgment of the hare-and-hounds spectacle must be that Congress is constantly straining at gnats and swallowing camels. With $20,000,000 for Brazos contractors and $10,000,000 for Trinity dredgers, $12,000,000 for Black Warrior water powers, $64,000,000 for visionary Ohio canalization contractors, $18,700,000 for a private water-power company at Muscle Shoals, $27,000,000 for a Missouri land reclamation, and $275,000,000 to $500,000,000 for another Mississippi land-reclamation scheme, all recommended by Army engineers and all financed by the Government, does it not seem somewhat strained for Congress to indulge in annual half-and-half tax hunts?

The people of Washington, whatever sins of omission or commission may exist, have not received pennies from the Government where Mississippi levee landowners expect to collect dollars. Countless other wasteful projects, a few of which have been briefly mentioned, make the local issue insignificant by comparison. I do not intend to further discuss the half-and-half controversy, excepting to ask why we constantly chase rabbits that have no legal protectors while we dodge gray wolves which openly infest waterway, public-building, Navy, and Army bills. This thought is emphasized by the attitude of Chief Kingman in reference to an important local project.

NO TRIBUTE FOR AIR AND WATER—THE GREAT FALLS OF THE POTOMAC PROJECT WAITS; WHY?

One of the privileges accorded man is the right to breathe without paying tribute to some monopoly. Another is the right to free water to drink, and still another is a right to have municipal control of public utilities for public use. That privilege is sought by wicked half-and-half Washingtonians, yet we have them in chancery so that relief must come through Congress and, strange to relate, on the advice of the ubiquitous Chief Engineer Kingman.

No intelligent man questions the early need of an additional water supply for the city of Washington, of which Congress is the board of aldermen, and all experts agree that this water supply should come from the Potomac River. It is proposed to condemn the Great Falls of the Potomac, owned since 1839 by private corporations, its present owner being the Great Falls Power Co., which is an inactive corporation of Virginia, a majority of whose stock is held by the Washington Railway & Electric Co. This company also controls the Potomac Electric Power Co., which in turn does the public lighting of Washington. These corporations are supposed to be affiliated with the General Electric Co., known in turn as the Electric and Water Power Trust, which in turn is understood to own the Alabama Water Power Co., which wants immediately $18,700,000, recommended in 1914 by Chief Kingman, for Muscle Shoals, down in Alabama.

It has been proposed that Congress take over the Great Falls, real estate, water, water rights, and the falls by an act of Congress containing a provision that the Great Falls Power Co. may sue in the Court of Claims for damages. While this course would be opposed by those who have sat on their rights for three-quarters of a century, including the General Electric, it would result in preventing extravagant damages, estimated by Chief Kingman at double or triple actual values at Muscle Shoals, for which, however, he recommends the Government should pay $1,750,000. The Great Falls rights ought to be secured for less than $100,000, according to Senate Document No. 790, Sixty-first Congress, third session.

I will not discuss the economic side of the proposal or present arguments to show why our Government should own and directly, or through the city, operate a municipal plant that will provide water and power for the Capital City for a century to come. Neither will I offer reasons why this proposal would soon pay for itself and should be acted upon at an early date. These reasons are apparent to every believer in municipal ownership of public utilities.

MUSCLE SHOALS VERSUS GREAT FALLS—WHY THE GREAT FALLS PROJECT IS SIDETRACKED.

Bearing in mind that Great Falls is needed primarily for drinking water for a great municipality, while Muscle Shoals demands an $18,700,000 Government gift for water power for the Alabama Power Co., I desire briefly to present some engineering facts that are significant—first in relation to Muscle Shoals and next the Great Falls project.

Let me quote briefly from Chief Kingman's report on Muscle Shoals, contained in House Committee Document No. 20, Sixty-third Congress. Notwithstanding Col. Riché, on page 57, protests vigorously against the United States paying $1,750,000 for flowage easements for a private water-power company's brazen raid on the Federal Treasury, the Board of Engineers, page 6, overrules Riché because our brass-buttoned autocrats profess to believe—

> It would doubtless lead to considerable delay and would be apt to defeat the present opportunity to make this improvement on favorable terms.

Yet Riché says pointedly:

> I recommend all lands and casements be donated to the United States, and do not fear delay will result in loss to the United States or prevent the improvement of Muscle Shoals.

Chief Kingman approves the gift to a private water-power company of $1,750,000 for flowage and $8,575,000 for "navigation," and a loan to the power company of $8,325,000, or a total of $18,700,000 given to the Alabama Power Co. for work to be completed "in five years." Overruling Riché's courageous protest, Kingman finds imperative haste is demanded as a reason for giving away $1,750,000 for flowage rights, as shown by the report, and he asks that the whole $18,700,000 be paid within five years to furnish an "immediate slack-water navigation." (Pp. 1 and 2, Doc. 20.)

Remembering the Government has spent at this same point $4,555,000 for "navigation," in order to develop 5,800 tons of "commerce" annually, I quote from page 6 the reason given by Chief Kingman for advancing $10,325,000 more for "navigation" and flowage.

> 19. The existing 1913 commerce of the section (5,800 tons annually), as well as the increase which might reasonably be expected, apart from what may be created as a result of the power development, is insufficient to justify so great an expenditure for improvements for navigation alone.

That is to say, Chief Kingman frankly admits 5,800 tons of annual commerce does not justify an expenditure by the Government of $10,325,000 more for navigation in addition to

$4,550,000 already spent among the sand hills and 400,000 acres given to Alabama, but he recommends it immediately, because there are forests and agricultural resources that when "fully exploited will add greatly to the general prosperity." More significant, the committee hearings showed that no present demand for power exists at Muscle Shoals—it is prospective.

I wish to make this point clear before commenting on the Great Falls Potomac River project:

First. The Government has spent $3,200,000 at Muscle Shoals, Ala., or $4,555,655, including annual maintenance charges, and has developed a commerce of 5,800 tons annually, nearly one-half of which is fertilizer.

Second. Against the protest of Col. Riché, Mr. Kingman further recommends that the Government give a private power company $1,750,000 at Muscle Shoals for flowage rights immediately.

Third. He further recommends giving $8,575,000 more for 5,800 tons of commerce in aid of "navigation" for the use of the same company, to be paid by the Government within five years. This is in addition to $8,325,000 more to be loaned for power purposes, or $18,700,000 in addition to $3,200,000 already expended.

Fourth. He states specifically no commerce justifies this expenditure until the forests and agricultural resources have been fully "exploited," and the hearing further shows no present demand exists for Muscle Shoals power.

THEN LOOK ON THIS PICTURE.

If the remarkable Muscle Shoals report is clearly understood, attention is invited to a letter written by Chief Kingman to the Secretary of War, about September 19, 1915, in relation to the Potomac Great Falls water supply for the city of Washington and municipal-ownership project. Therein he says:

This project proposes the combination of a power development and an increase of the water supply of the city of Washington at an estimated cost of $15,021,500. It was the view at the time and until recently that work for increasing the water supply should be commenced in the near future. However, in his annual report this year the then District engineer officer reported that on account of the installation of meters and other measures taken to reduce consumption per capita it would appear that the work, so far as the increase of the water supply was concerned, need not commence before 1920, and that experience may then show it safe to postpone commencement for several years more.

WATER-POWER ECONOMIES QUESTIONED.

The economies of the development have been questioned in some quarters, the estimate cited above contemplated the generation of only power to meet the needs of the Federal and District Governments. A later study made in the District office indicates that this partial development of power will not be economical, and that if work is undertaken it should be on the basis of developing the full power. The cost of such development is placed at $12,799,000, independent of any features for increasing the water supply, estimated to cost about $4,472,600 additional, making the total cost of the power plant and increase of water supply $17,271,600. In addition a steam reserve must be maintained, as the flow of the river is occasionally insufficient to generate the average load which the plant should carry.

From the information at hand I am, nevertheless, of the opinion that the undertaking will certainly eventually be wise public policy, and that the power proposition will become more attractive as coal increases in price.

In view, however, of the circumstances recited of the many urgent matters to be financed by the Government in the near future, and of the additional time rendered available for increasing the water supply, I am not yet prepared to recommend the submission of an estimate.

TWO PICTURES OF AN AUTOCRAT.

Chief Kingman, the autocrat of all waterway propositions, determines that although this great city and the District and Federal Government headquarters depend upon Great Falls, the "economies" of the municipal undertaking are doubtful, but in the far-off backwoods of northern Alabama he urges Congress to give $18,700,000 at once to a private water-power project. This is in addition to $3,200,000, or $4,555,655, including maintenance, already wasted to secure 5,800 tons of commerce annually according to his own official report, page 2587.

Although Washington's water supply is an imperative question, Chief Kingman refuses "to recommend the submission of an estimate," because of "many urgent matters to be financed by the Government in the near future."

Have I made the point clear that Mr. Kingman recommends immediate advancement of $18,700,000 for the Alabama Power Co., or General Electric Trust, although the hearings show no present demand exists for power, and he has officially stated no commerce justifies this great expense? Heretofore it has been demonstrated the improvement may cause an eventual loss to the Government of $50,000,000 in order to aid a private water-power company. Yet Kingman recommends delay of the Great Falls municipal project because "economies" are questioned.

NO MILL BY THE DAM SITE—NOT YET.

The Muscle Shoals item was smuggled into the last bill, although a new project. Few Members knew of its existence, but some way it was slipped in. Then it got out—hurriedly, ingloriously. Let me say here that it was defeated by splendid work on the floor of the House by my distinguished friend and colleague [Mr. LENROOT], with the aid of my able colleague Judge STAFFORD, and also the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. TOWNER], and last, but not least, my friend over here on the right, who deserves more credit possibly than anyone else for this fight against waterway waste, my friend from Texas [Mr. CALLAWAY]. The Muscle Shoals project was the first item stricken from a bill in many years. We had a roll call on the bill, but it finally was passed and went over to the Senate. Again the Muscle Shoals item mysteriously got back into the bill, but after proper attention from Senators Burton, KENYON, NORRIS, and others it went out again, with every other item—all lost. But it must go back according, to the Board of Army Engineers, immediately, together with reclamation projects, water-power projects, and real-estate projects, and various other projects that to-day masquerade under the head of "waterways."

I do not speak for the Potomac power proposal; it stands on its own merits; but Congress should have and must have proper estimates. Let me again repeat Gen. Kingman's refusal to submit an estimate for the Potomac Falls proposition, intended for Washington and for the Government:

In view, however, of the circumstances recited and the many urgent matters to be financed by the Government in the near future, and of the additional time rendered available for increasing the water supply, I am not yet prepared to recommend the submission of an estimate.

GEN. KINGMAN'S DEFECT IN HEARING.

He refuses to make an estimate because of many urgent demands made by the $18,700,000 Muscle Shoals project, and by the $20,000,000 Missouri River project, and by the $275,000,000 Mississippi River project, and by the Ouichita River, the Red River, and scores of other questionable projects that are shouting for public funds. Yet all of the traffic on the Red River is 240,000 tons, mostly of deadhead and other obstructions removed in 1912 and 1913. That is the commerce on the Red River, and it cost the Government $100 per ton, outside of the driftwood; but that commerce needs be cared for, with the pressing demands of the Ouachita, the Trinity, the Brazos, and other worthless propositions. We have a peculiar situation here. The Chief of Engineers can hear over the telephone all the way from the Missouri River, or from the Muscle Shoals in Alabama; aye, clear down to the Trinity or the Brazos in Texas or to the lower Mississippi. He can hear of necessary appropriations asked for down there, but he can not hear from the city of Washington. The wires are crossed, possibly grounded; and then, too, they do not vote in Washington. Its inhabitants are classed with the criminals and incompetents, and with Jane Addams and several hundred thousand people of like privileges. They are suffrageless here. Poor Washingtonians have no delegate on this floor and the commissioners have no telephone calls that can be reached as easily as calls from the wild—from the South and West. That explains the whole theory of these appropriations. The man with the pull has the inside; strong political power has the advantage, and we all know it. What do you think of that power? If we could utilize it there would be no need of using the Potomac Falls.

WITCHCRAFT IN ARKANSAS—HUNDREDS OF JOBS CONTINUED, NONE EVER FINISHED.

All bills for revenue originate in the House pursuant to the Constitution. Appropriation bills follow the same general practice, but both House and Senate have now been superseded by Chief Kingman. House bill 20189, finally defeated, appropriated $34,000,000 for rivers and harbors last session, of which $43,000 was set apart for Arkansas streams under an economy policy finally reached by Congress.

When Chief Kingman's $30,000,000 horn-of-plenty allotment was tapped some influence caused him to raise the House item of $43,000 and give $320,000 to two rivers alone in Arkansas. He also gave Arkansas about 800 per cent increase over the House bill, although the total bill proposed by the House had been materially reduced before Chief Kingman became congressional umpire. Let us discover from his reports what caused him to be so generous.

THE OUACHITA RAISE—HARBORS OF REFUGE FOR OUR DEADHEAD FLEETS.

According to the 1914 report, page 870, the Government has expended $3,145,385 on the Ouachita or Black River as it is called in places. An estimated expenditure of $4,876,654 is now progressing. Chief Kingman reports that the average tonnage on the river during the past 24 years, including duplications and quadruplications mentioned by Chairman SPARKMAN, was 156,319 tons. Curiously no mention is made of present commerce in volume 1 of his reports, so volume 2, page 2362, was examined to ascertain present conditions. There it is learned that the industrious snag boat *Jos. E. Ransdell*, flagship of the fleet, hauled 6,436 different pieces of commerce during the year, in the shape of snags, stumps, and leaning trees taken from the river.

U. S. derrick boat *No. 2* was a close second, with 5,071 more snags, stumps, deadheads, and leaning trees, while over on page 2372 we learn that a "party of laborers," in circus tents, collected in 3,333 more snags, stumps, deadheads, and so forth, from the river. To be exact, 14,840 snags, deadheads, leaning trees, and so forth, were rescued from the Ouachita in 1913, and of these, Chief Kingman's deforesting of Arkansas reached 6,948 trees. The tale of the lonesome pine will soon reach Arkansas, although its once popular Arkansas traveler has nothing on the flagship *Jos. E. Ransdell* or other members of the perambulating Ouachita snag fleet, including the circus tent laborers.

AN ENGINEER'S BOOST OF 500 PER CENT.

House bill 20189 gave the Ouichita $25,000, but Chief Kingman generously raised it to $136,000, or over 500 per cent increase, to cover many deadheads of the vegetable and political kingdom. But the tale of waste and fraud is only half told, for the 156,319 mythical ton average, including duplications and quadruplications, had decreased to 64,874 tons when reported in 1913. We also discover that several items of "commerce" are for floatable logs and timber, reaching over 44,000 tons, while a goodly portion of the duplicated balance was of stone, cement, and soft coal. In other words, counting interest on the investment, maintenance charges, and over $20,000 for soft jobs on idle canal locks (p. 2371) the actual commerce, including duplications, costs the Government annually $8 subsidy per ton on the Ouichita River. After giving the startling facts to Congress in his 1914 report, Chief Kingman raised the House bill Ouichita grab from $25,000 to $116,000. Congressional lawmaking, bad as it is, never compared with Kingman legislation. Political pressure may be responsible in part for this distressing waste and fraud upon the Government, but what can be offered in explanation of the Upper Ouichita, which has been under improvement since 1871, on which Kingman's army and navy removed 3,333 deadheads and other obstructions in 1913, and of which he pathetically says in 1914:

There is no commerce reported on this portion of Ouichita River during the fiscal year.

What a travesty on waterway improvement is the history of the Ouichita, and yet the Ouichita River is no exception to the rule. Let me make a stronger statement: Chief Kingman's gift to Ouichita contractors appears to be economy itself, compared to his allotment to some other streams in the good old State of Arkansas and in other States.

A RICH GIFT FOR THE TRAFFICKLESS ARKANSAS RIVER.

The tale of the Red, Arkansas, White, and other streams that flow through Arkansas is a tale of waste and extravagant gifts from engineers who have mulcted the Treasury out of nearly a score of millions for that State with practically nothing to show for the money. Forty-four thousand one hundred and twenty-seven snags and other obstructions were removed in 1913 and 1914, principally around "Poverty Point" (p. 2386). Uncle Sam is a godsend for Poverty Point in Arkansas and other States as well.

The Arkansas River (p. 2390) shows that after expending considerably over $3,000,000 (p. 899), a total commerce, including quadruplicating, but excluding floatable timber, reached less than 10,000 tons annually. Counting interest on past appropriations, the Government is paying all the way from $12 to $20 per ton annual subsidy to float this insignificant commerce, but again Chief Kingman rushes to the rescue with $193,350 taken from the economy 1915 allotment given by Congress. More than four times the entire appropriation provided for all Arkansas rivers by the House bill was given by Chief Kingman in 1915 to a stream that after nearly 50 years' improvement is sans boats, sans commerce, and sans water. Where can you beat it in all the record of waste in Government affairs?

RED RIVER WARNING SIGNALS—A VERITABLE WOOD YARD AFLOAT.

Nobody knows just what Mr. Kingman threw into the raging Red River, but one or two sidelights are offered in the 1914 report on the commercial tragedy of the Red. These should make even the most confirmed political pork-barrel paralytic sit up and take notice. Page 2361 shows $2,805,398 has been appropriated by happy-go-lucky Uncle Samuel on this "project." Chief Kingman says (pp. 2359 and 2360) exactly 79,083 obstructions, including snags, deadheads, snags, and more deadheads, were taken from the Red River last year, which goes to prove that even the speedy *Jos. E. Ransdell* fleet over on the Ouachita is snail-like by comparison. Deducting floatable logs, timber, and construction material, we learn on page 2362 the total actual lower-river commerce, excluding logs and sand, was 1,442 tons in 1913. That is the return reported for nearly $3,000,000 appropriated during the past quarter of a century. One hundred dollars a ton and over, counting interest, is a fair estimate of the cost to the Government for every ton of actual commerce floated on the Red River. Read the pitiful tale of this river told on page 868 of Kingman's serial publication and it may explain why good men who pay war taxes are driven to drink. Then read the opposite page wherein with $68,603.48 on hand he asks for $100,000 more.

Do not take my word. Read Mr. Kingman's own reports of recommended waste.

SOME WONDERFUL RED RIVER STATISTICS—LITERALLY A MIGHTY LOG-ROLLING PROPOSITION.

In justice to Chief Kingman, we must admit his official reports on the Red River for 1913 show slight improvement over 1912. For instance, the total commerce of 1912 on the Red, above Fulton, exclusive of logs and floatable timber, only reached 236 tons (p. 2308), whereas the same commerce in 1913 (p. 2356) reached 252 tons, or an increase of 16 tons during the year, on part of this $3,000,000 project, for which $100,000 is annually asked by Chief Kingman.

A grateful public will thank our Board of Engineers for discovering 252 tons of real traffic and also to learn that while they removed only 51,492 snags, deadheads, and other obstructions from the upper river in 1912 (p. 2307), the force of men and fleet of boats rivaling the *Jos. E. Ransdell* fleet's great work removed 51,529 deadheads, snags, and other obstructions the following year, or a net gain of 37 snags, deadheads, and so forth, removed in 1913 over 1912. This substantial increase in deadheads in 1913 over 1912 is also reflected on the lower Red River commerce, where we learn (p. 2362) that although the commerce, excluding floatable timber, only reached 1,227 tons in 1912, a vigorous injection of $100,000 annual Government serum raised the commerce in 1913 to 1,442 tons, as before stated, or a net gain on the lower river of 215 tons during the year, which, added to 37 tons gain on the upper river, makes a grand total gain in tonnage of 252 tons for 1913 commerce on upper and lower Red River, in all reaching 1,694 tons floated, exclusive of floatable timber. After an expenditure of $3,000,000, this remarkable showing of Chief Kingman, who demands $100,000 annually for the Red River, is noteworthy. It should be remembered that the 1,694 tons reported includes duplications and quadruplications in commerce mentioned by Chairman SPARKMAN, but, subject to that qualification, the report may be accepted as correct.

Again Chief Kingman's statistics revel among official and navigation deadheads when he states (pp. 2311, 2312) that in 1912 his fleet and army on the lower Red River removed 58,039 snags, deadheads, and other obstructions, whereas the growing Red River army and Red River navy under his orders removed 78,982 snags, deadheads, and other obstructions in 1913. Adding the snags, deadheads, and other obstructions removed on the Red River in 1912 and 1913 we discover from Chief Kingman's official report that after spending $3,000,000 on this ravenous river our engineering fleet and army removed a grand total of 240,042 obstructions, big and little, within the last two years.

We have paid $3,000,000 for this.

	Obstructions removed.	Commerce.
		Tons.
Upper Red (1912)	51,492	
Upper Red (1913)	51,529	252
Lower Red (1912)	58,039	
Lower Red (1913)	78,982	1,442
Total	240,042	1,694

EUROPEAN WAR-TRENCH ENTANGLEMENT.

Before commenting on this European war-trench entanglement, that interfered with a commerce of 1,694 tons before its removal, a phenomenal increase in passenger business should be mentioned, reaching exactly 400 per cent; no more, no less. More specifically speaking, the 1913 report chronicles 2 lonesome passengers during the year 1912, and their courage in facing the 240,042 marine and submarine obstructions was emulated by a total of 10 passengers in 1913. (See p. 2314 of report of 1913 and p. 2361 of the 1914 report.) All this valuable data relating to deadheads on the Red River has been collected by his official army of the Potomac at Washington and given to Congress in support of Chief Kingman's annual appeals for more office help and $100,000 on a $3,000,000 Red River project that reeks with waste and extravagance. Many other waterway armies besides those on the Potomac and Red Rivers are financed by Congress under the direction of Chief Kingman

during these exciting days of "preparedness," and many other rivers like the Red throw out Treasury danger signals.

A STUDY OF DEADHEADS.

What caused Kingman to give $320,000 to the Wichita and Arkansas Rivers? He raised the appropriation 1,000 per cent over the House bill's allowance. What power caused Chief Kingman to urge $100,000 for the Red River when the only tangible commerce consisted in 240,000 deadheads and other obstructions?

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. FREAR. Yes. Certainly.

Mr. MADDEN. What does that mean—"deadheads and other obstructions"?

Mr. FREAR. It means deadheads taken out of the river. Of course, political deadheads may also be referred to. I do not know about that. [Laughter.] What influence caused Kingman to recommend $18,700,000 for the Alabama Power Co. to build a 150-foot dam for that power company? And what influenced Army engineers to recommend a 150-foot dam on the Etowah River for the benefit of the Georgia Power Co.?

While the work of exposing the stupidity and waste on this and other rivers has been somewhat laborious and the task of making these miserable disclosures from official records exceedingly distasteful, I feel the country is entitled to know what trashy statistics and wasteful projects are being financed in this enlightened age by a war-taxed, patient public.

ARMY AND NAVY STANDARDS COMPARED.

Personally, I do not know either Chief Kingman or his predecessor, and needless to say have no private grievance against them or the bureau they represent. Presumably they have followed in the footsteps of others, gradually usurping power after the manner of Washington bureaucracy. My purpose in performing what I conceive to be a public duty is to acquaint this body with official documentary admissions of deplorable waste and incompetency, abundantly confirmed by other testimony. If it be improper for a citizen to call attention to diseased conditions which menace public health, then I am at fault in this humble effort to awaken public knowledge as to legislative waterway waste and the instrumentalities behind it.

No unprejudiced man can carefully read the engineer's official reports without realizing that Congress and the country have moved along in an aimless, haphazard, extravagant course with no more definite objective than is possessed by a befuddled drunken man. While in this helpless condition we have been annually plunged deeper in the muck by Government officials on whom we felt compelled to lean.

Secretary Daniels recently called a court-martial to try a rear admiral for improperly inspecting Government vessels. Notwithstanding a jury of his peers found their colleague not guilty, the Secretary publicly condemned the trial and disagreed with the findings.

NAVY AND ARMY INSPECTION METHODS.

What was imperfectly inspected? Did the naval officer give a million dollars of Government funds in 1915, following ten millions previously wasted, to private interests that owned the old, deserted hulk Revetment, of Missouri? Did the rear admiral give $470,000, in 1914 and 1915, to a rotting schooner, called the Brazos, of Texas, which at the present rate of repairs will not be patched up for over a hundred years? During recent years has our indicted seamen generously donated a couple of millions to the Trinity, a consort of the Brazos and equally worthless? Has he been guilty of handing out to an ancient line of Mississippi reclamation barges countless millions of Government funds, given by virtue of his official recommendations? Did this rear admiral inspect the old leaky Muscle Shoals craft, on which he had previously wasted $3,200,000 or $4,500,000 continuing maintenance, for calking never-ending holes; and did he recommend, in 1915, that we put enough more money into these same leaky holes to build a great battleship? If so, did he follow the earnest appeal of a "retiring Democratic leader" and advice of "southern delegations"?

Court-martials are not very serious affairs, according to Secretary Daniels, just a scrap of paper between friends; but even so, is there a different code of official responsibility pervading the War Department than is exercised by the naval branch of our preparedness advisors?

ONLY $26,258,472 ACCOUNTED FOR—WHERE IS $3,241,528 OF RESERVE FUNDS?

In view of the gigantic waste officially confessed by these reports, Congress should now be fully advised of the disposition made by Chief Kingman of $3,241,528 airily reported in April, 1915, as reserved for contingencies. What contingencies were taken care of by this dark-lanterned method? After spending $500,000 on more muddy-creek surveys and millions of dollars on scores of scandalous "projects," what became of the rest of the allotment? Congress ought to know the worst—the limit of extravagance.

THE FEATHER RIVER RECLAMATION—ANOTHER COUNT IN THAT SAME INDICTMENT.

After the congressional committee was entertained, wined, and dined, as indicated at the outset of these remarks, it may have been in a proper frame of mind to pass judicially upon the Muscle Shoals water power and also the Feather River reclamation projects, which latter project is under the shadow of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Started at $33,000,000, the California project has been reduced materially, according to the engineer's report. The Government was to pay all of the new project—then one-third and now one-half—but before completion the Government will be expected to contribute anywhere from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 or more, depending upon the unreliability of engineers' usually inaccurate estimates. And our Army engineers who recommended a gift of over $10,000,000 on the Muscle Shoals water-power project for "navigation" are equally certain the Government should give liberally from its public funds to help this land-reclamation project, which is unrelated to navigation. House Document No. 81, Sixty-second Congress, page 3, says:

> The board reports that the execution of this project is not necessary in the interests of navigation.

Senator Burton repeatedly condemned the Feather River project and stood guard at the last session against the Muscle Shoals water-power project, inserted in the Senate after its defeat in the House. Mr. Burton is now gone, and possibly the present opponents of the Feather River and Upper Sacramento reclamation project will only be able to protest, while the twin projects, one for water power, the other for 1,000,000 acres of land reclamation, valued at $200,000,000, will make off with $25,000,000 or more from the public crib. These are projects that Chairman SPARKMAN says may get into the next river and harbor bill. If so, we may be sure the Richmond (Cal.) inner-harbor real-estate project, also approved by Army engineers for many wasted millions yet to come, will get into the Treasury trough with both feet. A distinguished Senator said on July 1 last (RECORD, p. 1246) regarding the Feather River project:

> I challenge any Member of the Senate to get that document (Com. Doc. No. 5, 63d Cong.). At no time has it been available in the document room. It is not a general public document available to Members of the Senate or House.

And yet Congress is asked to appropriate $5,860,000 for the Feather River reclamation project without any official means of ascertaining reasons for so doing—to approve the project when notified officially it is not in the interests of navigation.

RICHMOND INNER HARBOR—TO BE DUG OUT OF A MARSH AT A "PROHIBITIVE" COST.

It seems appropriate at this point to briefly refer to another stupendous real-estate bubble that may be financed by Uncle Sam at anywhere from five to ten million dollars or more before completion. The engineers' reports do not give these figures—they never do until the bills are paid—but people living there so estimate. Jamaica Bay Harbor, Long Island, is a notorious seven to ten million dollar real-estate project now financed by a convenient Uncle. Mattawan Creek and Shoal Harbor are also familiar private jobs; fertilizing factory waterway projects are found from New Jersey to North Carolina; railway terminal harbors from Portland, Me., to the Southern Pacific Co.'s harbors at Oakland and elsewhere, all are recipients of generous Uncle Sam's bounty. Some of these were discussed more in detail last session and no more than a brief reminder is now offered.

From the December, 1915, number of the Army and Navy News, published at San Francisco, I quote, page 7, a pointed editorial, as follows:

> For years the United States Army and Navy have suffered from the niggardliness of pork-barrel Congressmen, who have vigorously opposed proper military expenditures, but have cheerfully poured out millions for a public building in a cross-roads village or for dredging useless streams (or harbors) in their districts. That made them strong with their constituents; it meant pork.

Can we deny this, my brother Congressman? Is the criticism unfounded?

But, turning over to pages 18, 19, and 20, among the patent-medicine ads. of the same preparedness publication, is a description of "ringing resolutions" to Congress read by the postmaster of Berkeley, demanding an inner harbor for Richmond. A handsomely designed map, prepared by Col. Rees, United States Army, is close up to reading matter, while half-page real-estate ads. and smaller ones, at so much per square inch, frame the reading matter, advising gullible nibblers that "anything in, around, or near Richmond will yield a handsome

return if bought right." As at Muscle Shoals, members of a former Rivers and Harbors Committee are conveniently grouped for effective coloring.

After Uncle Sam begins dredging his several million dollar project on Richmond flats, bogs, and marshes overlooking the Standard Oil works that surround the flats and bogs, we learn, page 19, "every indication tells the observant visitor that Richmond is the site of one of the largest western cities of the near future." Like a half century ago, the country will unanimously sing, "On to Richmond." Incidentally, Richmond had 6,802 inhabitants last census. But Richmond is being boosted, primarily by Uncle Sam, secondarily by those behind the real-estate project.

"COL. SELLERS" LIKEWISE SAW MILLIONS IN EYE WATER.

On page 20 of the Army and Navy News is a photographic signature of "Thos. A. Rees, Lt. Col.," following paid reading matter, to prove what no one would otherwise believe, that Army engineers have recommended this project. Rear Admiral Pond, United States Navy, is also persuaded to subscribe to a statement, same page, "'At first sight it has appeared to some that the cost of a station thus formed would be prohibitive," but real-estate advocates of a greater Richmond, surrounded by Standard Oil works, think differently, and so forth. Digging a 30-foot harbor on Anacostia Flats is equally feasible and of far greater public value.

Prospective gumps who are looking for Uncle Sam to open up a gold mine in Richmond's bogs, adjoining the Standard Oil works, should take warning from an ex-Congressman's 25,000-acre real-estate project, still watchfully waiting, down on the Kissimmee. Engineers propose, but eventually an overburdened Uncle revolts, following the advice given editorially on page 7 of the Army and Navy News.

Richmond's harbor project is not unknown to fame, and its introduction into any river and harbor bill is sure to invite a flood of interrogations which may strike close to those who have tried to unload the project onto the Government. To use the significant words of Mr. Cutting, "It is a mighty good speculation for Richmond"—and some others.

OTHER HARBORS OF REFUGE FOR HIS PORKSHIP.

If harbor scandals are to be probed, any investigator will find in the Sandy Bay (Mass.) Harbor a situation that demands investigation. During 30 years, $1,950,000 of public funds was dumped into this $5,000,000 project on the recommendation of Army engineers. Then it was abandoned as a useless and worthless venture. Who is to blame? Again, Lookout Harbor was first reported against by Gen. Kingman, but a benevolent Congress overcame his objections and directed a report to be made in favor of either Lookout or Hatteras. Then we began a $3,526,600 refuge harbor, which well-known waterway, experts say, is more valuable to dredgers, contractors, and interested railways than to vessel captains who wisely avoid the coast. A thorough investigation would disclose interesting facts regarding some harbor projects and a first warning signal should be "Lookout."

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.

A keen writer in the New York Evening Post, speaking of the new slogan "preparedness," pointedly observes:

Pork barrel men have already adopted the motto: "Waterways for defense." Obviously there is no surer way of keeping the Germans from landing at Long Island than by widening Oskaloosa Creek at a cost of $500,000, and damming Musconetcong River at a cost of $2,000,000, it being estimated that the water power generated by damming Musconetcong River will provide sufficient electric current to operate 200 siege guns for a period of two months against an army of 250,000 men.

Substituting a $20,000,000 bankrupt 13-mile canal and a $19,000,000 Muscle Shoals, "cyanamid" power scheme, both of which are being pushed during this session by powerful lobbies, the picture is perfect.

Several modern patriots now point with pride to their thirsty, crooked creeks, and building bounties while exclaiming "Millions for political tribute, but not one cent for defense—without war taxes."

THE CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE CANAL—A $20,000,000 COUNT IN THE INDICTMENT.

According to Chairman SPARKMAN'S prediction, we may also take over the 13-mile bankrupt Chesapeake & Delaware Canal in order to aid navigation between Philadelphia and Baltimore and, incidentally, help out stockholders now owning the worthless project. Uncle Samuel and several of the surrounding States contributed to this canal stock out of public treasuries when the canal was first started, for real commercial purposes, long before the Civil War and the days of railroads. Army engineers now ask us to again buy a canal we helped to build, and to appropriate $20,000,000 for a 35-foot depth, sufficient for torpedo boats and submarines. On the Delaware, depths have grown and grown until the present river project reaching this canal calls for 35 feet and a total cost of over $25,000,000 on the lower Delaware.

With stock absolutely valueless and bonds quoted at 49 cents on the dollar before this purchase proposal became serious, we are to buy the canal; but, on January 2, 1915, its president wrote the Army engineers:

The board of directors of the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal Co. do not control the stockholders or bondholders of that company, and the question as to what price would be accepted by them for their interest must be one which they alone can answer. The board do not see how they could do anything more than state that they could recommend a price that would pay the par value of the bonds and give a sufficient amount for the stockholders to induce them to consent to a sale.

Study the proposition on which we are asked legislatively to buy this canal—for sale, if at all, when its bond value is doubled from the 49-cent quotation, and when stockholders holding worthless stock ask to realize all they can; in a horse trade which we are to make without knowing the terms demanded by the fellow who owns the blind horse he is trying to sell.

I do not underrate the high standing of gentlemen who defend this proposed purchase, but high-class men are defending every project that I have questioned. They usually view the project from the highly colored surroundings of the community represented, and at the same time demand that those who question the particular project shall view it with unbiased mind; in other words, with the mind of the promoters. I confess to a disposition to oblige every Member of Congress at either end of the Capitol, but I can not perform my own duty as I see it without registering an humble protest against needless extravagance.

MOVING TROOPS BY CANAL BOATS.

One argument advanced for this purchase is that the canal will aid moving troops in time of war. No proposal is too absurd for those who approve the scheme to take over all worthless stock and depreciated bonds on a canal we helped to build originally. A present canal rule prohibits over 4 miles an hour, or a minimum limit of 3 hours and a quarter in which to run troops 13 miles, the length of the canal. Why take a canal for moving troops when two great railway systems will carry the whole United States Army from Baltimore to Philadelphia—94 miles—in a couple of hours and land 500,000 or more troops in either city within 24 hours, whereas the old bankrupt canal route of nearly the same distance would take 10 hours or more for every canal boat and run the risk of dangerous quicksand banks, Chesapeake crabs, and prowling submarines. Surely Noah's ark remains anchored opposite the Philadelphia Navy Yard for just such emergencies. Four miles an hour for the quick movement of troops is an inspiration worthy of Philadelphia. Twenty million dollars would build and equip three or four Government railways from Baltimore to Philadelphia that would be a 1,500 per cent better investment in every way. The railway terminals now monopolizing the city water front of Philadelphia and Baltimore will never permit any lively waterway competition, although Baltimore dredgers, Philadelphia canal stockholders, bondholders, and a few sincere dreamers may believe $20,000,000 should be spent by the Government.

NO SERIOUS COMMERCIAL COMPETITION.

Let me make a stronger statement. No waterway competition exists to-day in the coastwise trade, because practically all boats are owned by railways. On the testimony of a man who carries the relatively small Chesapeake & Delaware Canal commerce, it is a fact that practically every steamship line operating from Gulf ports, south Atlantic ports south of Hatteras, and north Atlantic ports is controlled by the railroads. Based on that remarkable state of affairs, the Government is constantly importuned by powerful lobbies to expend anywhere from one hundred million to three hundred million dollars for an inland waterway—"God-given channel of trade"—that would in like manner be monopolized by railways if the traffic reached any respectable proportions.

To say railroad interests would not control because of legislative acts is to say that unscrambled eggs solve the trust question. The ramifications of waterway craft ownership and control would have the same possibilities. The Government should have power to control rates and that control should be exercised for the protection of the public.

Is it not significant that if the Government offered to put up $15,000,000, providing the two great cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore contributed $5,000,000, or any part of the expense, not one foot of the canal would be bought? Not one taxpayer in a thousand in either city will be benefited, nor will the Government reap a sou from the investment. Yet we are asked to assume an expenditure of $20,000,000 and a maintenance and interest charge of possibly $1,000,000 annually, and a vigorous

lobby is on hand to put the vicious, wasteful project through. Neither should it be forgotten that Baltimore is the headquarters of the Dredging Trust, exposed last session, an organization which once managed secret agreements for dividing up Government dredging contracts.

If such projects are to be seriously considered we should insist upon equal contribution from localities that expect to be benefited before a solitary nickel is advanced from the Treasury. It would effectually dispose of the canal project, as Philadelphia and Baltimore are not contributing toward any canal-purchase scheme. However, that is not part of the "pork barrel" system, which, like David Harum, contemplates getting all you can before the other fellow gets his, and always to get it first.

PREPAREDNESS TACTICIANS.

Three months ago it was generally whispered that river, canal, and harbor projects are to be hung on the national-defense program during the coming session. Charleston needs a deeper harbor, possibly to admit friendly naval vessels, but will require submarines and existing sand bars to keep out the enemy. Savannah, Philadelphia, and Narraganset Bay and other inland harbors have similar ambitions. Memphis, St. Louis, and Kansas City pine for a sight of real dreadnaughts to protect the Mississippi and Missouri levees, while Newport and other social centers have aspirations of their own.

Not to be outdone by hungry creeks and rivulets and deserted waterways, our inland-canal enthusiasts demand a share of the preparedness plunder. The Beaufort and Norfolk $5,400,000 canal project of 12 feet is to be finished immediately, in order that 35-foot-draft gunboats may push through the remaining 23 feet of mud to rescue the New York Gun Club's preserves on Currituck Sound from invasion by poachers. Boston to Narragansett Bay's $40,000,000 canal, and on to the Virginia Capes, and again on down to Texas, waterways projected by the canal lobby board of strategy, will be dug in order to make 12-foot and 25-foot ditches for 35-foot dreadnaughts and to eventually provide an annual New-York-to-Narragansett naval-canal fox trot.

THE OPINION OF A GREAT WATERWAY EXPERT.

Last but not least, the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal, worthless stocks and bonds and sliding quicksand and all, has suddenly become a national-defense asset. Statesmen who desire home canals, rain or shine, have given out press interviews on the strategic importance of our old bankrupt canal. Members of waterway lobbies eloquently picture Philadelphia, Baltimore, and even the graft-built capitol at Harrisburg overrun by foreign foes, unless we have that canal. Never has war with all its horrors proven such a godsend to canal promoters. Gunboats are to be sent through the canal instead of by open sea to avoid capture, and yet the Delaware, 5 miles wide at the canal's entrance, permits an enemy to bottle up the canal or Philadelphia with equal certainty.

The same kind of expert engineers who approved Trinity River, Muscle Shoals, Hennepin Canal, and political navy yards now agree that canals must be dug, dug, dug, immediately, while above all the cheering for "preparedness" our old familiar friend, the Chesapeake & Delaware bankrupt canal can be heard shouting for $20,000,000 of Government aid for a 13-mile project.

Worthless stocks, bonds recently selling at 49 cents on the dollar, and Uncle Sam is called upon—not for a loan from Uncle, but to buy another worthless canal. After 20 years' legislative study of waterways the country's ablest expert said less than a year ago of this project:

As this goes forth to the country you would think that $2,250,000 was necessary to acquire the canal; that all the House regarded as necessary was $1,300,000; but right in the body of the report appears the fact that $8,000,000 is necessary—$5,750,000 in addition to the purchase price.

Or $17,500,000 more to secure a 35-foot depth.

This is not a time for bargains in canals; it is a time when the individual citizen of the United States is beginning to recognize that he must economize, and he has a right to demand that the Government of this country should show something of the same disposition to avoid needless and extravagant expenses.

One hundred million dollars for proposed inland-waterway canals has been saddled onto the Government by Army engineers at the instigation of the powerful lobby. Buying up old, worthless canals has been as profitable to the United States as an investment in a hoop skirt of the vintage of 1860. Just why Army engineers have bowed to such discarded relics of pioneer days may be fully discovered when a thorough investigation is held by Congress.

Confirming this opinion are these significant words of Senator Burton:

I wish to say that we never have acquired one of those abandoned or run-down canals or public works but that the expense has been far and away beyond our computations.

ABANDONED CANAL MENDICANTS.

Before the Government rushes headlong into reckless canal buying or canal building on the advice of Army engineers let us judge the future by the past.

Quoting from official statistics, out of 4,468 miles of canals built in the United States, 2,444 miles, or over 50 per cent, were abandoned since 1906; or, like the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal or Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, are worthless business ventures waiting to unload on our gullible Government.

Is it not significant that of 2,444 miles of abandoned canals in the United States in 1906 over one-third of those abandoned canals, reaching 908.74 miles, were in Pennsylvania, abandoned at a loss of $34,750,265? Uncle Sam is, indeed, a promising friend to owners of worthless canals in North Carolina and Pennsylvania.

The Chesapeake & Delaware 13-mile canal was built in part with $450,000 furnished by our Government three-quarters of a century ago. The real investment is $731,250, including $259,875 in dividends that were never paid, but excluding $51,187 Government funds embezzled by an officer. Although the canal company is bankrupt, no dividends declared since 1876 and bonds worth 50 cents on the dollar, we are asked to buy it again. Bondholders living in Pennsylvania and neighboring localities have even refused to fix a price until they can unload at a good figure, but we are assured it is now needed for defense purposes.

WHICH CITY WILL BE CAPTURED FIRST?

Many vulnerable points exist all along our coast, from Portland, Me., to Portland, Oreg. All desire fortifications. If this canal is primarily for submarines to be used for the safety of the country at large, then let us first build submarines to navigate it. We need submarines more than canals. If for the movement of troops, then let us provide a respectable Army instead of a skirmish line. If the canal is primarily for the protection of the City of Brotherly Love, far up a river on which we are expending $25,000,000, then a familiar answer once given by the greatest American to Boston capitalists during the Civil War is well to remember. While contributing $25,000,000 for deepening the Delaware to Philadelphia, is it not time that Philadelphia joins in the good work by a slight contribution toward the purchase of a canal owned in part by Pennsylvanians who refuse to set the price?

When our Government Treasury is overflowing with gold, let us fly to the protection of our weakest lamb; but when heavy war-tax burdens are borne in times of peace, when military and naval plans involving a half billion dollars confront us, can we say it is wise to spend $20,000,000 for this canal? If so, is it not equally necessary to spend $40,000,000 more for another proposed canal from New York to Philadelphia? Two years ago no thought of preparedness was advanced for its purchase, but to-day we sit on the safety valve for fear the exhausted nations of Europe will get us if we don't watch out. Are we not beginning at the wrong end of preparedness in this canal scheme, and is it not wise to provide ships to ride the canal and men to man them before we adopt extravagant canal projects—held without price?

CUMBERLAND RIVER $5,000,000 PROJECT—STILL ANOTHER COUNT IN THE INDICTMENT.

Chairman SPARKMAN's announcement that a project to be urged is the $5,000,000 Cumberland River project has the merit of straightforwardness, if nothing more. This is another project that Senator Burton condemned repeatedly and helped to block, but Burton is now gone. This Cumberland River project will be found in Committee Document No. 10, Sixty-third Congress. It presents an interesting phase of present methods and Army engineers surrendering to "influence." In fact it is a striking chapter that exposes the weakness of our present pork-barrel system and political pull. I addressed the House at some length on this project and also on the Muscle Shoals on December 14, 1914, and present a brief extract from the RECORD of that date (p. 203):

In 1882 an experimental canalization scheme to cost $8,500,000 was authorized. It provides for 28 locks and dams, but after building a few locks and dams and spending about $3,000,000 without aid to traffic the rest of the project was abandoned on recommendation of the Army Board of Engineers in 1906. Persistent hammering by interested parties brought a second adverse report from Maj. Harts in 1910. Again a third refusal was filed by Maj. Burgess on October 29, 1912, in response to persistent local demands. All of these reports disapproved of further expenditures in a bad investment.

THE BOOSTER CLUB OF NASHVILLE.

Then came the "Booster Club" of Nashville, which proceeded to furnish rainbow statistics as glittering in character as the inconsiderable and rapidly decreasing river traffic would permit the booster conscience to present. Whereupon Maj. Burgess cogitated, modified his report, but while defeated in this one-sided battle, he declared $4,500,000 must not be expended by the Government unless local committees contributed one-half of the amount. * * *

TWO SENATORS AND NINE CONGRESSMEN AID.

After following this interesting reversal of action it becomes doubly instructive to watch the siege prosecuted against the Army engineers. Two United States Senators and nine Congressmen, with some lesser lights, joined in an assault to learn why this project so frequently disapproved should not be given an official O. K. and $4,500,000 surrendered unconditionally.

At that hearing Col. Black said, "On the basis of the return by the distribution of fair costs to the whole people of the United States there does not seem to be a return commensurate with an investment of $4,500,000."

That is what Col. Black said on January 28, 1914, according to the official report before the 11 able lawyers, incidentally all United States Senators and Congressmen, who argued to prevent any contribution. On February 4, just one week later, the board and Chief of Engineers saw a new light, pulled down the flag in token of surrender, and the right of the Government to contributions was waived.

Quoting further from the same record is this illuminating suggestion from my friend from Texas:

Mr. CALLAWAY. Do you understand how 9 Congressmen and 2 Senators could furnish an engineer with the technical information that would give him light on a great proposition like that? The information that 9 Congressmen or 90 Congressmen could give would not be worth anything.

Mr. FREAR. That is a question which the gentleman can probably answer as well as I can.

A MEMBER. Might they not give some political information?

That, in brief, is the direct political pressure revealed by Document No. 10, River and Harbor Committee, on a project which was three times rejected and as late at 1914 declared by Col. Black unjust to the Government. The engineers finally surrendered, and Chairman Sparkman says this project is on the program for the next bill.

Many similar instances will be found in the hearings. In fact, the practice is general.

Senator TILLMAN did not know the A, B, C of the game when he gave his comprehensive estimate of river and harbor bills over 10 years ago. Since then questionable projects have doubled in amount and are more worthless than ever in character, while our Treasury guardians, who capitulate before influential statesmen, are saddling on the Treasury in 1915 a hundred or more new projects, through the half million dollars used for new surveys. I refrain from calling attention to the small actual commerce to be served by this extravagant canalization scheme, but the loss in net actual commerce appears to reach nearly 40 per cent during the last two years.

POLITICAL PREPAREDNESS.

Not long ago the country was aroused over a charge made in Congress that the President had attempted to persuade the Interstate Commerce Commission to increase permissive railway tariffs. What would become of judicial bodies if political power used to influence the decision of judges or courts suddenly became a burning question? The charges were controverted, but there can be no dispute that the highest tribunal in the country empowered to determine the technical value of waterway improvements and resulting Treasury burdens is regularly beset by political influence.

Influence is exerted by State delegations and men high in the councils of the nation, all of whom have a voice in determining the size of Army appropriations, the status of the Engineer Corps, and other legislative and political actions that vitally concern the Board of Engineers.

In order to extend gratuities from the Public Treasury to insistent localities this influence shapes waterway legislation and cajoles or browbeats engineers whose duty it is to pass upon waterway projects, freely and untrammeled. If it is improper for the President to express his personal opinion on questions pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission or before the courts, is it not shocking for those who demand local expenditures and who may also influence Army appropriations to bring political pressure upon the board?

We have appointed Army engineers to prevent fraudulent or wasteful waterway payments from the Federal Treasury, to protect public funds, and it is vain to disguise the real purpose when parading political power before that board. The practice is openly embraced by those who indignantly deny any unjust advantage is secured thereby. Membership on committees at either end of the Capitol is likewise sought in order to secure liberal appropriations for the same projects when once they are approved.

"Pork" always goes to the other fellow, and while denouncing those who seek to prevent waste the champions of force and influence defend a practice that puts over wasteful projects without number and is demoralizing and indefensible.

However, it is pursuant to the injunction of Capt. Ellison, secretary of the river lobby, whose celebrated utterance should not be forgotten:

We send Congressmen here to legislate for the Nation, theoretically, but actually to get all they can for us, and if they do not get our share, and then some, we do our best to replace them.

BEAUFORT CANAL AND OTHER PROJECTS—A FEW MORE COUNTS IN THE INDICTMENT.

In any review of wasteful projects it is hard to select any particular waterway without doing injustice through neglect to many other projects that crowd their way into the front rank for dishonorable mention. For that reason I refer briefly to the $5,400,000 Beaufort Canal from Norfolk to Beaufort, bought by the Government to aid the needy. No words of mine can describe the indefensible waste of money now occurring on this project. I have set forth the facts repeatedly in the RECORD, and so have abler and better critics in Congress, but I will again say briefly that the millions now being wasted on this canal forever condemns the judgment of Army engineers who recommend the purchase of bankrupt canals and the extension of projects.

Connecting waterways between Norfolk and Beaufort—all the actual commerce that will ever be handled for 50 years will be inconsiderable and it will remain insignificant for half a century. It is apparently a political proposition, as scandalous as the majority of those briefly described. Two small launches—one owned by the Standard Oil Co. for its own use—are the only through craft running the canal, I am informed.

Army engineers speak of military necessity for the project, but it will never be used for military purposes or commerce because the cost of dredging to any usable depth for large vessels is prohibitive. For years the canal did a nominal business, but it is a relic of days before the war, and any man recommending its use for legitimate commercial or military purposes is a fit subject for delusion experts. If the community supposed to be benefited was compelled to contribute toward the expense, presumably not 2 per cent of the cost could be raised. Although vigorously condemned in the Senate, it received $400,000 in 1915 from our generous Chief of Engineers.

The greatest waterway expert in the country, Senator Burton, denounced this "waste" of public money last year in the following language:

Twenty years ago when channels were shallow, when tolls were imposed, the traffic on these two routes [Beaufort and Dismal Swamp Canals] was more than four times as much as it was in 1912. * * * If the traffic was shifted to the railroads, it was because that was the more convenient and economical way of carrying the freight; and no removal of tolls on canals, no enlargement from 9 or 10 feet to 12 feet in depth, no expenditure of $5,400,000, is ever going to bring back what has been lost to those channels. It is a chimera; it is a waste of public money to attempt it.

ANOTHER STATE'S CLAIM TO WATERWAY FAME.

Among recent river and harbor bills North Carolina appears to be a regular beneficiary, a humble testimonial to the influence of influence.

Starting with the familiar Scuppernong Creek, as juicy as its celebrated namesake, thence on down Deep Creek, that boasts of 2 or 3 feet depth and 2,000 tons (?) of annual commerce, rejected by division engineers, but rescued by Chief Bixby, sailing up past the notable fertilizing project on Northeast Creek until we reach a depth of 1 inch at the head of navigation, according to the Chief of Engineer's 1914 report, page 505, and thence hiking over to Lumber Creek, crooked and tortuous, rejected by division engineers, but again saved by Chief Bixby's hold on Government funds. Bennett Creek, losing 2 feet in depth, or 50 per cent of its volume, when the wind gets to it, according to official reports, and Newbegun Creek, named in honor of its first successful encounter with the Treasury, together with Smith Creek, which is owned by Old Man Smith, according to Representative GOODWIN of Arkansas, and scores of other insignificant creeks, including the Contentnia and the perambulating Peedee.

Onthejob and Getsumore Creeks reappear in every river bill with the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, United States Army. Rivers of Doubt and doubtful rivers, all discovered by our military strategists and installed in the bill with convenient pin money. Col. Roosevelt's discoveries were without price, but insignificant creeks have soaked up many millions of Uncle Sam's silver. No noticeable traffic appears on these Rivers of Doubt, but heavy naval guns and artillery from both ends of the Capitol know the exact range of the Nation's strong box. Is it not a striking lesson in preparedness for conquest of the Treasury? Equally true is the fact that strong men of the same delegation oppose the whole scandalous system that now brings discredit to waterway legislation.

KISSIMMEE AND OKLAWAHA—MORE COUNTS IN THE INDICTMENT.

If time permitted, I would willingly mention a score of additional wasteful projects, from Mattawan Creek to the James, including the abandoned Big Sandy and a dozen other inconsequential creeks of North Carolina and South Carolina and Florida, not forgetting St. Lucia Inlet, that has been condemned by members of the Rivers and Harbors Committee and yet patiently knocks at the Treasury door while holding a hundred thousand dollars in its hands. Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas are not alone possessed of worthless projects, but before concluding I feel sure that the Kissimmee and Oklawaha, of Florida, will again rise up to plague us. Stricken from the bill by the Senate committee in 1914 because of their exposure in the House, they have been defended by champions at both ends of the Capitol. The country has been informed that the official engineer's report is untrue when it says the Kissimmee is dry eight months of the year. What is the difference, provided the engineers approve Kissimmee Creek, wet or dry? The issue of wet or dry on the Kissimmee has become as famous as wet or dry Kansas, and has become a prolific source of argument; but so is the condition of the Trinity, which is dry eight or nine months of the year, according to the same authority. Yet Army engineers recommend an expenditure on the Trinity of twenty millions or thereabouts, although it is reported dry two-thirds of the time.

WHY NOT INSURE AGAINST FIRE?

Meanwhile real-estate ventures along Kissimmee Creek languish and business remains at a standstill waiting for Congress to give employment to idle dredgers and contractors whom our engineers provided for in their recommendations. Florida should take over the Kissimmee Creek bed and turn it into a highway for the use of northern tourists desiring good speedways for their heavy touring cars. Our old friend ex-Congressman Kribbs, whose pathetic letter to the Army engineers concerning Florida land speculations will not soon be forgotten, is presumably still sitting on the banks of the river bed waiting for us to act on his real-estate venture. Settlers "from the North and West" who were waiting to buy "25,339 acres" split up "into 40-acre lots," according to the engineer's report, are still up North on the waiting list, all waiting for the moistening influence of $47,000 of Government currency to aid navigation. No signs of life can be discovered along that famous creek save one lonesome "lame duck" of a speculative turn of mind that sits gazing hopefully into the invisible river filled with imperceptible water.

In harmony with the proposal of Army engineers to encourage water on the Trinity by having Government artesian wells is the advice of the bubbling Tom Moore, written on the town pump in anticipation of a dry Kissimmee:

What is the use for you and me, or both of us, to try
With a pump to pump up water, if the wells run dry?

THE OKLAWAHA $733,000 GIFT—ANOTHER COUNT IN THE INDICTMENT.

It is said of a distinguished statesman interested in this project that he is an enthusiastic sailor, and when he goes forth on the $733,000 creek to row, armed cap-a-pie with paddle and tree clippers for parting waves and foliage he reminds the natives of Father Time, because of a rusty scythe he uses for mowing down the luxuriant water hyacinth that we annually help cut at Government expense.

For all purposes, other than navigation and commerce, the Oklawaha is beautiful to behold, and all it now needs is three-quarters of a million or more to make it an eternal delight for natives and tourists. Nearly two years ago an investigating mind couched the following lines to the Oklawaha:

We have a crooked creek, that has a crooked name,
And grabs a crooked million while in a crooked game;
To make a crooked water power run up a crooked hill,
It crooks your Uncle Samuel through a crooked river bill.

This same project was also inspiration for a letter addressed to the Army engineers, found in House Document No. 514, page 25, which reads in part as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE, *March 26, 1913.*

GENTLEMEN: In connection with your notice of March 11, regarding Maj. Slattery's report on the Oklawaha to Lake Dora, I would like to ask you that you set a date for hearing and arguments in this matter after April 7. I regard this as one of the most important improvements to be considered in Florida. I believe it would be a great mistake and a little short of a calamity to hear Maj. Slattery's report disapproved and this improvement denied. I wish to be heard on it and submit the views of others, etc. * * *

Engineers do not alone build. No such word as "please" appears in this mandatory official notification to set a day for hearing and arguments after April 7. Representatives plead for favor, but influential statesmen may order. "A great mistake" was nearly made and a "great calamity" just avoided because of the alertness of a distinguished statesman who stopped an adverse report in the nick of time. A hearing was held, and after argument the engineers were visibly impressed with the political possibilities of the project, an angle not before considered, and so a statesman's views and Maj. Slattery's views were made the board's views. Funny how a little scientific help from statesmen helps matters.

This creek is without a boat line, according to the official report, but Army engineers recommended $733,000, providing a boat-line service of "twice a week" is "guaranteed." A remarkable service and onerous condition to demand in exchange for a paltry three-quarters of a million from the Federal Treasury, but it was only made after hearing the argument of a gentleman from Florida who knew what he wanted. According to the engineer's reports, it also appears that Kyle and Young are to get benefits through a water-power and land-reclamation project. Yet for some reason not hard to find, the Senate struck the entire item out of the 1914 House bill. It will come up again. Of course, the Oklawaha's commerce is nominal, but $733,000 can make commerce, because it keeps supplies going to dredgers, contractors, and other beneficiaries while it lasts, and is then reported by Army engineers as actual commerce, as I have shown. On this creek there is no need for the admonition, "Vessels large may venture more, but little boats should keep near shore," because there are no boats on the creek. All the boating is done on two railway lines that parallel the creek. Tourists and speculators demand Government money, but commerce will never need it. Is any protection afforded the Government by vacillating engineers who first repudiate such frauds, then swallow them without a grimace?

Incidentally, Florida is hotfoot after North Carolina, for the land of fruit and flowers is well represented, and St. Lucias Inlet, Biscayne Bay, Crystal, Indian Creek, Kissimmee, Choctawatchee, Apalachicola, Oklawaha, and so forth, will get proper recognition in the average annual waterway bill. True, real-estate projects occasionally bob up for recognition, but whenever the engineer's approval has been secured, that ends all worry—the Florida project by some strange necromancy gets into the bill whether big legitimate projects do or not.

A VALUED CONTRIBUTION.

At this point I insert an illuminating contribution alleged to have been thrown overboard by a shipwrecked sailor down on the Trinity River. Most likely it comes from a disgusted Army engineer who is doing experimental work drilling artesian wells for navigation—a man without an army. Possibly it may have been sent by some lonesome young Army officer down on the Coosa or Muscle Shoals who is now engaged in drilling trap rock for 150-foot dam foundations to be built by the Government in aid of the Georgia Power Co. or an $18,700,000 150-foot dam for the Alabama Power Co., as set forth in Document No. 20.

The contribution seems to infringe on the familiar "House that Jack built," and while bearing evidences of hasty, crude attempts at rhyme and meter, it may nevertheless compare favorably in sense and in value with fifty-odd engineering canalization schemes. Goose melodies on goose engineering is necessarily imperfect and impractical, but is frequently valued by childhood memories or scientific pride.

With this brief apology for its appearance, I append, properly acknowledged, a cynical contribution from which I have previously quoted in part as to different waterway projects:

IN THE KEG THE CHIEF BUILT.

Every rank, worthless project that goes in the keg
Engineers have approved, while the money we beg
'Till this waterway barrel gets all our spare chink,
For streams dry and thirsty, with nothing to drink.
The 13-mile bankrupt canal is ambitious
To get twenty millions—in war times propitious,
Which same sum, when given the Waterway Trust,
Will dam Muscle Shoals with war-tax gold dust;
And the dry Brazos—Trinity thirty millions desire
For artesian wells drilled to guard against fire,
While old Mississippi with determination
Grabs three hundred million for land reclamation.
Some small Buckeye ferries join in this cotillion
Thro' war-tax allotments for sixty-four million.
Even Ford limousines, while crossing the river,
Help make freight statistics, more cash to deliver,
While stray pools of water and Missouri sand
Bag twenty more millions for reclaiming land.
Hand in hand with contractors whose junk-laden scow
Makes half of the freight for the pork we allow,
Along with a water power for navigation
To give old St. Anthony a gold coronation.
If political pull distributes this malt,
When will Congress decide to call a sharp halt
In filling up kegs like the chief built?

WASTE IS NOT SECTIONAL.

Existing projects on which millions are annually wasted were criticized in the RECORD of April 10, 1914, and also of January 29, 1915, when the last bill passed the House before

its defeat in the Senate. While the great majority of these objectionable projects are in the South, others, past, present, and future are to be found in the North.

A $2,500,000 water power constructed between St. Paul and Minneapolis has been referred to. Others could be pointed out but I will conclude by calling attention to the Hennepin Canal bubble in Illinois, built by our Government on a promise it would save to Iowa farmers $20,000,000 in freight charges annually. The mockery of engineers' promises and pork-barrel methods is completely demonstrated on this 60-mile canal on which $7,576,496 have been spent and on which 11,856 tons of salt, sand, and miscellaneous freight was floated in 1913. Duplications in commerce statistics produced pitiful results, according to the Engineer's Report, after seven years of high finance canal traffic by Army engineers.

HENNEPIN CANAL—A SEVEN AND A HALF MILLION ILLINOIS CANAL—SALT FREIGHT COSTS $36.75 PER TON.

It costs the Government about $36.75 per ton to furnish a canal for 5,360 tons of Illinois salt, soft coal, gravel, rock, shells, sand, and 6,135 tons of grain and 78 tons of merchandise, all hauled various distances, not exceeding 60 miles in any case. If any fourth-grade pupil offered a table of statistics as useless as that found on page 2478 of the Chief Engineer's Report for 1914, he should be reduced to the primary class. Illinois passengers, launches, sand, and salt are hopelessly jumbled together; but, from out of the confusion, engineers assert that, counting all duplications of canal freight, the following tonnage passed through one or more of the 33 locks along this notorious canal.

Commercial tonnage (1913)—Hennepin Canal.

	Tons.
Merchandise	72
Grain	6,135
Rock	90
Salt	4,215
Lumber	283
Coal	630
Gravel	270
Shells	86
Sand	60
Total tonnage	11,850

Total Government expenditures on work (p. 2475)	$7,597,781.09
Total maintenance charge (1913)	132,033.00
Interest and depreciation figured at 4 per cent	303,910.00
Annual expense, about	436,000.00
1913 cost per ton for waterway	36.75

A loss of 35 per cent occurred in tonnage during the year, and is explained by the Engineer's Report, 1914, page 932, as follows:

> The tonnage was about 35 per cent less than that of the previous year, the shrinkage being due to the smaller quantities of rock and earth and gravel carried by Government boats.

After spending seven and a half millions, the "commerce" falls off 35 per cent because a Government dredge is idle forsooth. Who will defend such amazing statistics or a canal that cost the Government $36.75 per ton to furnish a 60-mile waterway for an insignificant Illinois cheap heavy tonnage? Who recommended paying $7,500,000 for this baby's rattle that is found in the pork barrel? The engineers should explain.

Congress has provided a 33-lock, 7-foot canal connecting Chicago with the Mississippi River. The Government paid for this extravagant toy $7,597,781, and it is officially reported to have carried 11,850 tons of cheap freight, including 4,215 tons of salt, at an expense to the Government of about $36.75 per ton for 1913. Does it seem credible that Gov. Dunne and a body of Illinois solons would have the nerve to ask the Government to contribute for another canal?

TABLES CHIEF KINGMAN FORGOT TO GIVE.

No man opposes an intelligent policy of waterway improvement, but wild-eyed lobbyists are constantly urging Congress to dig deeper holes in the Treasury deficit in order to exploit fantastic new projects and in support of many worthless continuing projects.

Statistical hard facts disclose that, while practically all of our river commerce has rapidly vanished from the Mississippi, the Ohio, and the Missouri, we have expended, in round numbers, on these three rivers alone—

	Per mile.
Lower Mississippi, 1,000 miles, at	$100,000
Ohio to Missouri, 200 miles, at	86,000
Upper Mississippi, 600 miles, at	30,000
Ohio River (the Muscle Shoals lobby charges the Ohio River per mile expense at $84,000), 1,000 miles, at	40,000
Lower Missouri (the present project contemplates $75,000 a mile), 400 miles, at	25,000

Without adding one ton of actual commerce to these rivers, by the time the present delirious schemes are finished, as now proposed, we will have more than doubled the above enormous waste of $200,000,000. Some authorities say many times that amount. We have spent enough on these three rivers, without result, to maintain the Government agricultural department for a decade, or enough to construct a dozen Lincoln highways across the country by a Congress that refuses to spend one dollar for local highway aid. Enough money to buy a dozen modern battleships—and we have only begun the job on these three rivers, with a hundred others on the waiting list. Hundreds of millions for dredgers—not one dollar for highways.

Is it not time to take an account of stock to find out just where we have been dragged in our idiotic waterway investments?

APPROPRIATIONS AND COMMERCE.

The field of wasteful projects recommended by Army engineers is large, and as these projects increase, annual maintenance charges grow to huge proportions.

Although criticism may properly be lodged against some harbor projects which are surrounded by privately owned terminals, the commercial value of hundreds of ocean and lake harbors is significant when compared to a deserted river traffic.

The Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio Rivers were given approximately $17,500,000 under the 1915 sundry civil bill and the 1915 $38,000,000 "economy" waterway bill reported from the Senate committee. Economy is not evidenced by the size of a bill, but by its character.

After deducting ferriage, floatable logs, timber, sand, gravel, levee-construction material, and soft coal that has floated down the Ohio and Mississippi for a half century in rapidly decreasing amounts, the following remarkable statistics appear, based on the 1914 Engineer's report:

HARDENED ARTERIES OF COMMERCE—THREE RIVERS GIVEN $17,500,000 IN 1915 BILLS.

	Tons.
Upper Mississippi (including duplications)	170,000
Lower Mississippi, no definite data, but probably under	200,000
Missouri River (as shown by Engineer's table)	24,000
Ohio River (Kingman's letter), average continuous traffic under	100,000
Total, less than 500,000 tons	494,000

ACTUAL TONNAGE OF FOUR LAKE PORTS GIVEN $499,000 IN 1915 BILLS.

	Tons.
Ashland, excluding 35,000 tons of logs	5,623,309
Milwaukee, average haul over 600 miles	8,647,230
Chicago, both harbors	13,275,000
Superior and Duluth, increase since 1890 is 1,545 per cent	46,875,000
Total	74,420,539

These four lake ports handled 74,420,539 tons. Excluding faked statistics and soft coal that has always floated in barges on a 3 or 4 foot channel, the rapidly diminishing river traffic on our three greatest rivers costs the Government from $10 to $25 per ton or more, annually, depending on basis of estimate; the lake traffic less than 1 cent per ton. The latter is for navigation, the former is for land reclamation and kindred schemes. Can any comparison give a more graphic picture of real waterways—and three deserted rivers on which approximately $200,000,000 have already been expended?

We may shift the blame onto shoulders of incompetent, foolhardy engineers, who have blindly led the blind, or we may denounce all the notorious waterway lobbies that hover around the Nation's Capitol like birds of ill omen, but it is all to little purpose unless we set our faces squarely against a system that is legislatively dishonest and shamefully wasteful.

Several aggressive members of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, it has been pointed out on the floor, are living close to one or the other of the three rivers named. Two members hail from the Great Lake region. Is there any inference to be drawn from this remarkable fact, or from the complexion of committees now found in other legislative bodies?

AN INDEPENDENT PRESS.

The press accomplished the defeat of the 1914 and 1915 pork-barrel bills. Members in both houses furnished the ammunition day after day and did what they could to expose the whole rotten system, but the press, magazines and newspapers combined, came to the rescue patriotically and stopped a $92,000,000 Treasury raid. Without that help it could not have been stopped.

Similar bills are promised at this session. All the army of disappointed dredgers, contractors, and lobbyists of every description who only shared in a measly $50,000,000 allotment, are on hand trying to get after their Senators and Representatives, so that the bill may be hurriedly pushed through just as it has always been hurriedly pushed through in the past.

The spot light of publicity placed upon that bill and the agencies behind it will help to secure its material shrinkage in size, or if unregenerated its absolute defeat, and with the help of the press a change in the whole iniquitous system may soon be brought about.

Preparedness and other great questions confront the people to-day, some of which are of vital importance and others of importance primarily to interested lobbies, but one of the greatest issues will be honest legislative action in behalf of our people.

A BRIEF RECAPITULATION.

In order to state a prima facie case I have tried briefly to present a few of many wasteful and questionable waterway projects contained in the last two river and harbor bills. Also a few vicious projects that received generous allotments from the Chief of Engineers in 1914 and 1915. Those allotments are seemingly no worse and no better than the committee bills which were defeated, but a saving of $42,000,000 could easily have been extended to $60,000,000, or more than double the appropriation made for agriculture, without seriously interfering with any legitimate commerce-carrying waterway that received aid from the allotments.

Counting the sundry civil waterway appropriations carried by a separate bill, over $60,000,000 was given by Congress last session for waterway purposes, and half of that amount, in addition to the $42,000,000 saved, I believe it has been demonstrated ought to have been saved, but was wasted. Not one dollar in ten would be contributed locally along the Ohio or Mississippi or Missouri Rivers to aid in projects recklessly undertaken by our Government. That fact I have endeavored to show as a compelling reason why the present prodigious waste should be stopped. Air-castle projects recommended by Army engineers have been financed by the Government until we have lost all sense of economy or proportion. Getting something for nothing from the Government would be unpopular if local contributions were required in a majority of cases by a discriminating, high-class waterway board.

Projects condemned by Congress in express terms have been presented, and it has been disclosed from the record that the Chief of Engineers within 30 days thereafter rode roughshod over legislative protests by allotting millions of dollars for condemned projects which any disinterested investigator must know are wasteful. Only conjecture can say what autocratic power determined the scandalous allotments.

Over a dozen other questionable projects that were given liberal allotments have been also briefly described—projects that have strong political pull but little else to recommend them. A score of other additional projects have been discussed more in detail to show the flimsy justification offered by Chiefs of Engineers for wasting hundreds of millions of dollars before these projects will be finished, and with countless others to follow. This exposition has been intended to supplement other facts regarding many projects presented last session and to put other Members on their own inquiry. With a little patience and labor any Member could have performed the service better than I have done, but heretofore I have encountered much difficulty in securing important information because not a member of the committee.

A COMMITTEE'S THANKLESS TASK.

By the action of those who may approve my humble efforts to reduce waterway waste, I have been placed on the Rivers and Harbors Committee. It is well understood that no committee has a harder or more thankless task to perform or is more beset by Members and constituencies demanding special favors. However much I may have occasion to differ from my colleagues in the committee, they are accorded the same sincerity of purpose which moves me to seek better legislative methods.

Representing in part a State ranking second in waterway commerce, I am thoroughly interested in general waterway development for the public use, but in no especial project there or elsewhere.

Present waterway legislation is inexcusably wasteful, as I have endeavored to show. The hopelessness of an utter lack of system must be recognized before we look for a change, and with that objective I have given facts upon facts, officially vouched for, to prove the country is covered with useless projects and wasteful river canalization schemes, no two of which can be shown to be of any permanent value to commerce or to the country or locality supposed to be benefited.

THE SCOPE OF WATERWAY EXPENDITURES.

Equally certain is the demonstration that Army engineers have been rainbow chasing and squandering hundreds of millions of public funds without any comprehension of the ultimate value of projects or responsibility for such expenditures.

From the standpoint of proper governmental functions and public economy, the problem becomes far more important when we discover that waterway appropriations have doubled within the past dozen years, and will be quadrupled before the conclusion of another decade unless we call a halt in the mad waste that has been disclosed.

Two-thirds of present expenditures are annually made on rivers and creeks which have lost practically all of the commerce possessed long before Uncle Sam began experimenting through engineers with his gold cure. Private reclamation, private water powers, purchases of bankrupt canals, and no end of private promotion schemes having the engineers' approval now pound on Treasury doors demanding their share of funds raised from war taxes and income taxes. Demands are increasing by leaps and bounds, according to the official records, until waste and extravagance in waterway appropriations run wild and have communicated the same atmosphere of irresponsibility to several other appropriation bills.

WASTE AND INCOMPETENCE.

Direct responsibility for much of our extravagant waterway policy has been charged to Army engineers, and particularly to Chief Kingman and his predecessors, who determine the policy of the corps.

Everyone must realize the engineer is a creature of circumstances and can no more withstand political pressure than can subordinate officials in other positions. Those who chant the praises of the engineer and engage in fulsome eulogy are usually among the favored, or hope to be favored elect in the matter of approved projects.

Responsibility for the system is primarily ours, and while it may be presumptuous to point out our own faults and to suggest a remedy, it is unwarrantable for anyone to captiously criticize. I have tried hastily, if imperfectly, to present sufficient facts that will induce investigation on the part of every Member. In the RECORD for September 3, 1914, will be found abundant confirmation of my views as to the blind slough into which we have run our waterway craft. A careful analysis of the unhealthy character of our present waterway intoxication is there presented by Senator Burton, the ablest waterway champion and best waterway expert in the country. For days he placed the facts before us, and by no subterfuge can his condemnation of conditions be avoided.

Of the $850,000,000 spent on waterways, presumably over a half billion dollars has been wasted without adding one ton of commerce or benefiting navigation. The report of the Public Buildings Commission, Document 936, Sixty-third Congress, should convince any Member that of the $163,000,000 spent for public buildings within the past 12 years, over $50,000,000 have been spent largely for local pride rather than necessity or utility. I do not assume to estimate approximately the amount of waste found in these bills or in the military and naval bills during the past two decades. Based on voluntary statements made to me by men who occupy or have filled high positions which command the confidence of the country, I do say that inexcusable waste through locality demands, political pull, and undesirable legislative methods in these four classes of appropriations now reaches over $50,000,000 annually, and possibly the demonstrated waste would be found to reach nearer double that amount.

THE CURE.

In view of the poisonous and rapid growth of waste, it is incredible that present conditions should long continue. Will the reformation come from within? It is doubtful, because the champions of local expenditures for waterways, public buildings, naval and military stations, and munition plants have grown more avaricious and threatening than ever before. The cure may not come from within, but will come from the country, which recognizes that an existing wrong is more important to deal with than anticipated local benefits, for which taxpayers must roundly pay in any event.

To the present administration comes an opportunity rarely afforded. With our people burdened by war taxes and an enormous defense program, the President has it in his hands to enforce retrenchment and economy, to be reached through high-class administrative boards removed from political influence. This is a first step toward a national budget. If he fails to grasp the opportunity, then the candidate in the next campaign who comes nearest to inviting the confidence of the country will be the man who declares war against waste and extravagance. All candidates will find a promising field for such efforts.

I do not underestimate great problems which confront the country and have an influence in determining individual selections, but the public is in a mood to demand a reduction of waste. If we can not cope with the evil ourselves, it must come through leadership by the chosen official for the highest honor within the people's gift. Of the many able men whose names

are linked with the honor surely one or more will be found ready to assume the formidable task.

A REAL CAMPAIGN ISSUE.

What an issue with which to go before the American people—paying war taxes in times of peace to keep afloat wasteful pork barrels. With a depleted Treasury and knowledge of specific charges against extravagance, not one Democratic leader, from the President down to the humblest committee chairman, has yet raised his voice in opposition. Public-spirited Representatives, irrespective of party, have opposed legislative waste, but what leader has pointed the way to an honest bill? Democratic legislative tinkering has been charged with business uncertainty and unrest. Political exigency has been alleged to be a controlling motive, but while these experiments have been followed by failure and war taxes, thus far not one word against wasteful appropriations. Will the public demand that a halt be called in this annual waste until a scheme of national defense is provided for? Waste is criminal at this particular time, and preventable waste is destructive at all times.

It is the most logical, forceful, and important issue with which to fasten public attention. Other issues may have their day, but reckless waste in public funds will be suitably punished by those who contribute the funds when they discover official mismanagement. Great expenditures may be justified by governmental conditions, but waste is demoralizing to legislative methods and Treasury balances.

A FIGHT THAT WILL ULTIMATELY WIN.

As an economic issue the fight against the "pork barrel" must ultimately be successful, and I believe river waste ought to be settled outside of political parties or partisanship. Men here are as honest as in any other legislative body in the world, and no man will seriously seek to draw distinctions between the honesty of Republican and Democratic Members; but a vicious system has been fastened upon us by the Army Engineer Corps and partially by congressional yielding to the influence of powerful lobbies and mistaken constituencies.

If we face the issue squarely, we will remove the waterway question from political pull as we have removed the railway question from congressional influence. No plan can be devised that will be perfect, but while the American people demand of Congress genuine comprehensive improvement of legitimate waterways, they also demand the abolishment of a miserable makeship that has its lowest and worst form of development in our annual "pork barrels."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

I have presented these matters in a hurried way, and now, as promised, I am ready to answer the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SWITZER] and, after him, other gentlemen who may desire to ask questions.

Mr. SWITZER. The gentleman from Wisconsin has criticized the Board of Army Engineers for allotting money to projects which he claims were criticized by some Members in the last session of Congress. I will ask him this question: The Board of Army Engineers have expert knowledge on these matters, and when they recommend certain appropriations to be made, and such confidence is reposed in them by the Members of this House that a majority of the membership vote them full authority to make the allotment, and those propositions are also indorsed by the Senate, does the gentleman believe that the Board of Army Engineers should then disregard their honest expert judgment and disregard the indorsements of a majority of the Members of both Houses, and that they should not expend this money according to their judgment and according to the way a majority of the Members of both Houses have voted, but that they should expend it according to the way a minority desire in their criticisms?

Mr. FREAR. Is that the end of the question?

Mr. SWITZER. Does the gentleman believe they should follow their honest judgment, or does he believe that they should refuse to allot money to projects which have been criticized by a mere handful of the membership of this House?

Mr. FREAR. Will the gentleman take his seat now and let me answer that question? Let me say, in response to that, the Army engineers have recommended what purports to be $100,000,000 for the Ohio River project, which is one of the most wasteful projects of all, and so declared by a Senator in the Senate last session.

Mr. SWITZER again rose.

Mr. FREAR. I must object to any more such questions. I told the gentleman I would answer his question. I will give him the statistics. If he will read an analysis of the statistics which I will present he will find that there are not 2,000,000 tons of continuous traffic on the Ohio River. You can not get away from the fact. Of course, the Army engineers desire to follow out the wishes of Congress. I wish I could tell you something that was told me in confidence by an Army engineer, but I have no right; but I know this, that under this present law the board is reported to be desirous of rejecting 25 per cent of the projects that are to-day in existence; and I believe that one of the best and most profitable investments of the Government would be to do away with the Ohio River canalization project on a river that has already had $57,000,000 out of a possible $100,000,000 investment.

Mr. SWITZER. I should like to have the gentleman answer the question I was asking about the Board of Army Engineers, not the Ohio River.

Mr. FREAR. I speak of the Board of Army Engineers and the Chief of Engineers and all of them as being only too willing to carry out what they think to be the wishes of Members of Congress. I assume that that is so. That is a weakness of the system.

Mr. BORLAND. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Wisconsin yield to the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. FREAR. I do.

Mr. BORLAND. The gentleman from Wisconsin refers to a resolution which he has introduced calling for an investigation of the so-called waterway lobby. I assume that he has included in that the National River and Harbor Congress?

Mr. FREAR. Yes.

Mr. BORLAND. And possibly all local bodies. I want to say to him that if he thinks he ought to have an investigation I am not only glad to join him in having it, but that personally I have so much confidence in his fairness after he knows some of the facts that I would be glad to see him on that committee.

Mr. FREAR. That is very generous.

Mr. BORLAND. I would be glad to have him come to Kansas City and find out how much activity there is devoted to navigation and how much is devoted to reclamation. I think perhaps if he would do that he would revise his ideas.

Mr. FREAR. Just a moment to answer that, and then I will answer another question. At this point let me say that I will adopt as a complete answer to the gentleman's statement at this time, of the purpose of the Missouri River work, the fact that the last money recommended by engineers to be used by the Government on the Missouri River for 1915 was $1,400,000 for revetment purposes, which is necessary for reclamation, but only an incident to navigation.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Will the gentleman yield at this point?

Mr. FREAR. Yes; certainly.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Everybody who has any knowledge whatever on the subject knows that it will be impossible ever to make the Missouri River navigable, and insure a 6-foot channel from Kansas City to St. Louis, without revetting the banks. That stream runs through an alluvial country. The channel is shifting from time to time, and its channel never can be made permanent unless it is fixed by revetment. The people will do the leveeing and they will reclaim the land if the channel of that stream is once fixed, which can only be done by revetment. That has been demonstrated by 40 miles of work that was done more than 25 years ago.

Mr. FREAR. In reply to the gentleman, let me say that the best authority on river navigation who has faith, Mr. Barnhart, has built experimental barges on the Mississippi River, and he says he can run on that river to-day with 8 feet, which is an abundant depth for all purposes, but he says he can not get the commerce. It will not be given to him by shippers, because the railroads take all the business in spite of his offer. You have the railroads on both sides of the Missouri River, and you do not send any commerce down the river to St. Louis. Why? The question of terminals, of convenience, of transfers, and many other causes have entered into the loss of traffic on the Missouri, the Mississippi, and practically every other river in the country.

Mr. BORLAND, Mr. POU, and Mr. TREADWAY rose.

The SPEAKER. To whom does the gentleman from Wisconsin yield?

Mr. FREAR. I yield first to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BORLAND].

Mr. BORLAND. The gentleman's argument is based on the knowledge he has on the subject?

Mr. FREAR. I may have more knowledge than appears in the record—from those familiar with river traffic, from the official records, and from the judgment of many able men.

Mr. BORLAND. If the gentleman's knowledge appears to be imperfect, then we will have to judge of his argument on that basis.

Mr. FREAR. I will reply to any question. I do not care to have an argument.

Mr. BORLAND. The gentleman referred to 19,000 tons on the Missouri River in 1914. Where did the gentleman get those figures?

Mr. FREAR. By deducting from the report of the 1914 commerce on the river the sand and gravel and floatable wood.

Mr. BORLAND. Does the gentleman know that he is at least 50 per cent out of the way?

Mr. FREAR. I know that I am absolutely accurate, because I have made the calculation from tables I have submitted.

Mr. BORLAND. Has the gentleman ever read the engineers' report that he referred to, in which it is stated that it was 37,000 tons in 1913, and not 19,000 tons?

Mr. FREAR. I took the figures of the items that I have referred to from the last 1915 report. The only engineers' report submitted to Congress.

Mr. BORLAND. The gentleman is willing to stake his argument on the accuracy of that statement, is he?

Mr. FREAR. Unquestionably so.

Mr. BORLAND. All right. I want to get that in the RECORD.

Mr. FREAR. The gentleman has had it three or four times.

Mr. BORLAND. The gentleman divides the cost per ton into the construction charges of that river, does he?

Mr. FREAR. When you get $35,800,000 into the river, and then figure on 19,000 tons floated, you will have over $80 per ton annual charge.

Mr. BORLAND. The gentleman divides the construction charges per year by the amount of tonnage handled on a river in the course of construction.

Mr. FREAR. Oh, no.

Mr. BORLAND. Is that the method the gentleman would follow in building a railroad? If he had a railroad that was 9 per cent completed, according to the engineers' report, would he estimate the tonnage carried on the basis of the 9 per cent completed and divide it into the total cost of the railroad?

Mr. FREAR. When commerce was on the river before a dollar was ever spent on the Missouri, you had 295 boats, while to-day you have two boats of the steamboat line of Kansas City that have been referred to here, and that is practically all, as I understand it. Can anything be more significant? We have spent over $20,000,000 and now have 19,000 tons of freight annually to show for it. In all we will have spent $35,800,000, and for what?

Mr. BORLAND. One more question. Col. Deakyne's report shows——

Mr. FREAR. I have not seen it. It is not published.

Mr. BORLAND. He shows on the present project on the Missouri River there has been expended $3,577,000 between Kansas City and the mouth. Of this amount $300,000 was for maintenance and $600,000 for the construction of the plant, leaving $2,600,000, instead of $15,000,000, that the gentleman has been talking about. Did you not see that in the engineer's report?

Mr. FREAR. I have taken the Missouri River as a whole. That is all we have got to go by. You have practically no commerce on the river except a little at your particular point. I can not divide up the Missouri River commerce in sections, as to what goes over this part and what over that.

Mr. BORLAND. Yes; you can.

Mr. FREAR. I have taken the information known to every member of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, and that is the basis of making a calculation which covers all funds and all commerce. The lower river recives 95 per cent of all funds.

Mr. POU. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FREAR. Yes.

Mr. POU. The gentleman stated that $853,000,000 had been appropriated, and that probably one-half of that had been wasted.

Mr. FREAR. I believe so.

Mr. POU. I would like to have the gentleman tell us how much of that enormous sum was appropriated and wasted while his party was in power and while the distinguished gentleman that he speaks of was at the head of the Rivers and Harbors Committee.

Mr. FREAR. Mr. Speaker, I have endeavored to avoid partisanship or politics in my remarks; but I will say this, that if your party—the Democratic Party—has the courage of its convictions, considering that the people of the North contribute 95 per cent of Federal taxes and are paying war taxes to-day, your party will pass in its caucus a resolution that there shall be no wasteful river and harbor bill in this Congress. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. PLATT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FREAR. Yes; certainly.

Mr. PLATT. Did not the gentleman think it possible that the railroad rates could be so raised as to make these expensive river improvements——

Mr. FREAR. The gentleman asked that once before, last session, but that is merely speculative, as I understand the question.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FREAR. Certainly.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. The gentleman says that approximately $853,000,000 has been expended on river and harbor improvements in this country. Can the gentleman tell how much France has expended?

Mr. FREAR. No; but I trust France can make a better showing than we have.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. It has expended several hundred millions. How much has Germany expended?

Mr. FREAR. I do not know exactly, but in the gentleman's own town, with less than a million dollars appropriation, there were 247,000 tons handled last year and only 19,000 on the Missouri River, after an expenditure of $21,000,000. I do not care what Russia or Africa or any other country expends, because this is an enormous accumulation of wasted money, which we condemn.

Mr. TREADWAY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FREAR. Certainly.

Mr. TREADWAY. I would like to ask if I understood the gentleman correctly that he would favor harbor improvements rather than river improvements?

Mr. FREAR. No; I favor harbor improvements where they are legitimate and river improvements where they are legitimate.

Mr. TREADWAY. Did I not understand the gentleman to say that only $135,000 had been given to Boston Harbor out of this late appropriation?

Mr. FREAR. You did.

Mr. TREADWAY. Is not the gentleman aware that the 35-foot project in Boston Harbor is practically completed and that this allotment of $135,000 is principally for maintenance?

Mr. FREAR. I understand so.

Mr. TREADWAY. Further than that, I would like to ask the gentleman if he considers Boston Harbor one which it is justifiable to spend money upon?

Mr. FREAR. Of course I do.

Mr. TREADWAY. Will the gentleman join me in a well-directed effort to dredge a 40-foot project in Boston Harbor?

Mr. FREAR. I will consider the matter carefully, but I understand a Boston paper had a communication last year that the improvement was not necessary at this time.

Mr. TREADWAY. I would like to ask the gentleman if he thinks this matter is to be tried before the press of this country or by Congress here upon its merits?

Mr. FREAR. Oh, no; we will examine it and pass upon it after we hear the proposition.

Mr. DAVIS of Texas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FREAR. Yes; certainly.

Mr. DAVIS of Texas. I am a new man, and I would like to have my mind clarified a little——

Mr. FREAR. I do not know that I could help to do that. [Laughter.] I know the fault would be mine if I failed.

Mr. DAVIS of Texas. Does not the gentleman feel that if the streams of this country are not kept as navigable streams, the great transportation monopoly of this country would absolutely absorb the country and throw it into distress?

Mr. FREAR. I say no; not for a moment. The intelligence of the American people has been such that they have passed an interstate-commerce law for the absolute control of interstate-railway rates. In the State of Texas you have one of the best State railway commissions in the country. It regulates freight rates, and if you attempt to lower the tariff below reasonable rates at waterway points, some one in the interior has to make up the difference, because railroads are entitled, under the Constitution, as every man knows, to reasonable rates.

Mr. CULLOP. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FREAR. Certainly.

Mr. CULLOP. I would like to ask the gentleman if there is not a 9-foot channel in the Mississippi River from the mouth of the Ohio?

Mr. FREAR. Yes; there is.

Mr. CULLOP. And has been for years, which large boats could use at all times of the year. Now, has the commerce on that river been increased or decreased since that stage has been maintained?

Mr. FREAR. It has decreased about 95 per cent, and we have less than 200,000 tons of actual commerce annually, deducting the coal which floats down the Ohio, which has been

previously counted on the Monongahela and on the Ohio at different locks.

Mr. CULLOP. Can the gentleman give the percentage of decrease?

Mr. FREAR. I will say that the general decrease is estimated at about 95 per cent on the upper Mississippi and the lower Mississippi is almost as much.

Mr. CULLOP. Has the number of craft using the river decreased yearly?

Mr. FREAR. In proportion to the commerce; yes. In other words, there is not a through boat from St. Louis to New Orleans to-day, or was not last year, whereas there were hundreds of them in the past.

Mr. SANFORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FREAR. Certainly.

Mr. SANFORD. Will the gentleman make clear to me what the nature of the remedy is that he proposes?

Mr. FREAR. I think a high-class commission of the character of the Interstate Commerce Commission, calling before it the best experts they could get, would take it away largely from the political influence now exerted. We are all human. I understand that. I do not discount for a moment the influences brought to bear here, or the integrity of every Member on the floor, but such a commission, like the Interstate Commerce Commission, would take away the actual pulling and hauling in the committee or on this floor, as we see it session after session.

Mr. CULLOP. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask another question in regard to the charge that the railroads are opposing the improvement of the rivers because they will have a monopoly of the freight-carrying business in the event of failure to improve the rivers. Are not their transportation charges regulated now by the Interstate Commerce Commission in order that they may not charge anything they please, so far as interstate traffic is concerned?

Mr. BORLAND rose.

Mr. FREAR. Entirely so. I anticipated that that would bring up my friend from Missouri on the same argument that he made before, which was a very good argument, in which I was interested, but the law is unquestioned and the commission's authority is being constantly exercised.

Mr. BORLAND. Does not the gentleman know that the waterways are greater regulators than the Interstate Commerce Commission?

Mr. CULLOP. And do not the States in their individual capacity pass laws regulating the traffic intrastate so as to avoid any monopoly there?

Mr. FREAR. They have done so in practically every State in the country, as I have suggested, and as I stated to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DAVIS], his State has one of the best commissions in the country.

Mr. BORLAND. The gentleman is familiar with the fact that the 951-mile rail haul from Chicago or Milwaukee to New York is made for about the same price, having water competition, as three to four hundred miles in the Southwest.

Mr. FREAR. Oh, I wish I could enter into that, for I should be glad to furnish an answer to the gentleman.

Mr. BORLAND. Has not the gentleman enough information to state that?

Mr. FREAR. The gentleman from Missouri knows, of course, that ocean freight rates are lower from our country to Europe than proportionately on railroads for the same distance. But it is an entirely different proposition. Every man who has made a study of the transportation question knows the condition that exists on the rivers is entirely different from that which exists on the Great Lakes or the ocean, where you can use large boats and where the conditions are entirely different. The best authority in the country is agreed on the subject.

Mr. BORLAND. So that the gentleman's country has water competition and gets low freight rates?

Mr. FREAR. In cases like that, which are very exceptional, certain communities may have advantages through deep-water traffic, but it can not be stimulated on rivers under present conditions, either in the judgment of experts or in the light of past experience.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

A FEW ATTACHED EXHIBITS.

Defeat of a single project like the private water power Muscle Shoals $18,700,000 expenditure will pay for printing the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD indefinitely, taking into consideration maintenance charges and interest. A defeat of several equally worthless projects now hammering at the Treasury doors will save many additional printing bills for a century to come. For this reason I am induced to present several significant exhibits and to attach a short proposed bill. I also desire to call attention to a discussion of financial problems confronting Congress which appeared in the December North American Review from the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Mr. FITZGERALD. Therein he significantly says, "Probably the simplest work of public officials is devising popular ways to deplete the Treasury." He further suggests that the example of public officials is followed by private organizations and special interests now undertaking to finance countless projects, involving enormous appropriations at Government expense. His words invite the serious consideration of every legislator, for certainly a speaking acquaintance will never be established between Government expenditures and Government revenues until a control of the former is placed in the hands of some responsible body. With a budget system in mind, controlled by one committee, I have suggested a rough draft for a national waterway commission. The bill briefly refers to the commission all waterway projects in order to secure an overhauling of present unscientific and wasteful plans and to further work intelligently toward genuine waterway development. It also provides that at the beginning of each session all proposed expenditures shall be submitted to the Appropriations Committee for examination and approval.

EXHIBIT No. 2.

A bill (H. R. 6821) creating a national waterway commission.

Be it enacted, etc., That a commission is hereby created and established, to be known as the national waterway commission, hereafter referred to as the commission, which shall be composed of five commissioners, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Not more than three of the commissioners shall be members of the same political party. The first commissioners appointed shall continue in office for terms of three, four, five, six, and seven years, respectively, from the date of the taking effect of this act, the term of each to be designated by the President, but their successors shall be appointed for terms of seven years, except that any person chosen to fill a vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the commissioner whom he shall succeed. The commission shall choose a chairman from its own membership. No commissioner shall engage in any other business, vocation, or employment. Any commissioner may be removed by the President for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office. A vacancy in the commission shall not impair the right of the remaining commissioners to exercise all the powers of the commission.

SEC. 2. That each commissioner shall receive an annual salary of $10,000, payable in the same manner as the judges of the courts of the United States. The commission shall appoint a secretary, who shall receive an annual salary of $5,000, payable in like manner. The commission shall have the authority to employ and fix the compensation of civil engineers, clerks, and other employees as it may from time to time find necessary for the proper performance of its duties and as may be from time to time appropriated by Congress, and in making appointments for continuous service the commission, so far as practicable, shall select its employees from the classified service.

All property of the United States in the hands or under the control of Army engineers or other officials or of private individuals or public contractors, including dredges, steamboats, barges, yards, and other property used in the improvement of public waterways, shall be placed under the jurisdiction and authority of the commission.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of War may, if practicable, detail such Army engineers as are requested by the commission to assist in organizing and establishing a comprehensive system of waterway improvement, providing that such details of engineers shall not be made to the detriment of their military duties.

SEC. 4. That the commission shall have the authority and it shall be its duty to make an investigation of all waterway projects now constructed in whole or in part by Federal aid. The commission shall prepare a complete and succinct statement, by years, of the amount heretofore appropriated for each project, the estimated amount required to complete such project, a report of the commerce now served and to be served, the character of such commerce given by separate items so far as can be furnished, the source of information, the interests to be served, the kind of water craft used, and such other information as may be useful in determining the public use and value of the project. The commission shall also furnish Congress, at the earliest practicable date, information concerning all harbors and waterways now improved or being improved in whole or in part by Government aid, showing the amount of commerce, character of terminals or landings, ownership thereof, and, so far as practicable, ownership of regular lines of craft used thereon; and the commission shall also report its recommendations for the finishing of the projects now being constructed or modification of existing plans or abandonment of work on any project, together with findings upon which such recommendations are based.

The commission shall further ascertain and report what projects are now being improved for purposes other than navigation, and if for power development, a full statement of interests concerned, officers and stockholders, public use to be served, if any, private or public contribution toward expense of construction, and the commission's recommendations thereon. Said commission shall further ascertain and report what projects are now being carried on in whole or in part for land-reclamation purposes, the character of such project, amount of lands to be recovered, estimated value of such lands, ownership thereof, and contributions now being made by beneficiaries toward such expenditures, together with the commission's recommendations.

The commission shall make a full investigation into all work now being performed by the Mississippi River Commission, the amount of money heretofore expended on such river, character and permanency of work performed, and reclamation interests now being served, if there be any, a full statement of contributions by public or private interests toward said work, together with a comprehensive and intelligible report of the probable cost of the present plans of levee construction or other river improvement now being undertaken, the percentage of project completed, and this commission's recommendation thereon. Such

Mississippi River report shall be separate and distinct from reports on other projects now under improvement by the Federal Government.

All of such data and all other available information of a pertinent character affecting particular projects or entire waterway improvements now being conducted by the Federal Government shall be collected in convenient form and presented to Congress in installments at the earliest practicable date.

When the commission shall have reason to believe at any time that the proposed project is not for general use of the public or will not warrant further expenditures, or if contributions shall be required to be furnished before further appropriations are made or further expenditures authorized, such commission shall immediately report to Congress, with a preliminary recommendation thereon, and shall furnish a copy thereof to the United States Treasurer. That thereupon, when so recommended, the Treasurer shall withhold all funds theretofore appropriated not specifically obligated under existing contracts and shall refuse further payments until subsequent and specific action shall be had thereon by Congress.

SEC. 5. That prior to the presentation of any new waterway project appropriations the commission shall cause a careful survey of the proposed improvement, and if it shall appear such project is to serve a public use and is feasible, the commission shall thereupon collate data showing the estimated cost thereof, commerce to be served, water craft to be used, public terminals furnished, and contributions recommended to be made by public or private interests, together with such additional data as has heretofore been specifically required to be furnished on existing projects. The commission shall thereupon transmit to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives a full report concerning such new project or projects, its recommendations thereon, and, if requested so to do, all other and further information that may be required by the Committee on Appropriations.

Whenever the commission shall determine that any waterway project is primarily for power or land-reclamation purposes or to serve special interests, the commission may recommend Government aid for such project, notwithstanding the special interests to be served, and shall prepare data showing the proportionate amount of Federal aid recommended, together with suitable restrictions as to audit and payment of funds from the Public Treasury. Such recommendation shall be presented as a proposed separate bill to the Committee on Appropriations of the House and shall not be embodied in any general waterway appropriation bill by such committee.

Whenever any new survey shall be proposed for any waterway project the commission, prior to such survey, may require data to be furnished showing the public use and prospective commerce to be served and such other information as may be desired, and a brief synopsis of such information shall be furnished to Congress by the commission to accompany any recommendations made for new surveys.

All existing waterways, new projects, and new surveys shall be classified, so far as practicable, prior to each regular session of Congress, together with estimates of appropriations required for maintenance and improvement for the ensuing two-year period, and a brief report as to each project considered shall be separately prepared and, with the commission's recommendation thereon, shall be placed in the hands of the Committee on Appropriations of the House at the beginning of each session.

Whenever the Appropriations Committee so requires, the commission shall furnish additional data concerning any project, and shall further aid the Committee on Appropriations when requested so to do in the preparation of the regular river and harbor bill, which shall be prepared and presented by the Committee on Appropriations of the House.

The commission shall further compile and cause to be published at the earliest practicable date for the use of Congress an intelligent, concise statement of past waterway expenditures by the Government and of amounts needed to complete all continuing projects, and shall further give estimates of future obligations to be incurred by new projects recommended for construction. The commission shall give preference in its recommendations to Congress of appropriations needed to complete the more important projects, and, so far as practicable, shall enter upon a program looking toward the early completion of such projects.

The commission shall make a thorough investigation of reasons for loss of river traffic and shall make recommendations for the reestablishment of such traffic. It shall ascertain and determine the most available craft for river use, and, as soon as practicable, shall prepare plans and build experimental craft for such purpose.

Whenever reason therefor shall appear the commission may fix reasonable freight rates on all interstate water-borne traffic by common carrier and upon all such traffic on navigable waters wholly within the State, subject, however, to the jurisdiction now conferred by law on the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix maximum joint rates between and over rail and water lines.

The commission shall determine the reasonableness of wharfage or water-terminal charges, whether such terminals are owned by private persons or municipalities, and all river and harbor improvements, including terminal facilities, shall be under the supervision and control of the commission.

Whenever the commission shall determine that unprofitable railway freight tariffs are maintained in any given case in order to prevent waterway competition, it shall be the duty of the commission to make a report thereon in duplicate to the Interstate Commerce Commission and to Congress, with recommendations that Congress give power, if need be, to the Interstate Commerce Commission for fixing minimum railway rates.

The commission shall at the earliest practicable date adopt an intelligent system of natural waterway improvement and shall perform such other and further duties as may present themselves from time to time.

Whenever it shall be desirable to secure sworn testimony from any witness or witnesses relating to any project or to navigation generally, or whenever the commission shall have reason to believe that private interests are secretly or improperly seeking to influence the commission or to force the passage of any private or public waterway measure through Congress, the commission may cause a hearing or summary investigation to be held, and for that purpose may issue summons, subpœnas, or other writs in the same manner and under the same procedure as is more specifically set forth in the act to regulate commerce approved February 4, 1887, and the amendments thereto, which portions of such act relating to procedure, so far as applicable, are made a part of this act, and may bring before such commission all parties believed to be informed concerning the facts or interested in the passage of such measure. A complete record shall be preserved of the testimony taken at such hearing and a certified transcript thereof shall be transmitted immediately to the Committee on Appropriations.

SEC. 6. That all unexpended balances to the credit of any project not specifically obligated under existing contracts shall, from the date of the passage of this act, be transferred by the Treasurer to the general fund, and all vouchers thereafter paid by the Treasurer shall be upon order of the national waterway commission.

SEC. 7. That the sum of $500,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury, to carry out the provisions of this act.

EXHIBIT No. 3.

A GREAT ECONOMIC PROBLEM.

Practically $150,000,000 has been spent on the entire Mississippi River by the Government. During that same period the loss to actual river commerce has reached approximately 95 per cent. Every waterway bill gives from five to ten million dollars or more for the Mississippi, and about 80 per cent of this amount goes to the lower portion of the river, due to the potent influence of the levee lobby.

The great State of Illinois with its 600-mile Mississippi River border extends along one-third of the river's navigable length, and I quote from one of the world's greatest newspapers, the Chicago Tribune, November 26, 1915, an editorial which gives wholesome advice and warning as to this waterway:

A FORCE THAT GREETS A HALF MILLION DAILY READERS—PORK AND THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

It is reported that Representatives of the States along the lower Mississippi, headed, of course, by Senator RANSDELL, of Louisiana, hitherto one of the mainstays of the rivers and harbors pork barrel system, will attempt to segregate appropriations for the Mississippi from other rivers and harbors appropriations.

The proponents of the plan feel that the claims of the Mississippi for Federal aid are discredited by association with such projects as digging out the Kissimmee or Coosa for mythical fleets to navigate.

Senator RANSDELL and his associates are tardily arrived at this conclusion, which in a broader form has been pressed upon them by enemies of the log-rolling system. Legitimate river and harbor improvement can not be injured by the attack upon the monstrous outrage which the rivers and harbors lobby and shortsighted or wrong-headed Congressmen have defended and are defending so stubbornly. That is perfectly clear, but it has been one of the sinister aspects of the fight that responsible Members of Congress as well as the organized lobby have tried to make the assault upon a vicious system and its wholesale waste appear to be an attack upon great beneficient public works. The inevitable inference from this is that the innocent were inextricably allied with the guilty, the builders with the wasters.

The sooner this folly is ended the better for those who have legitimate demands to press, and we hope the report referred to above is a sign of approaching candor and public spirit.

So far Senator RANSDELL and his associates have moved forward. But they have not gone far enough. Let us have a little more plain talking.

What the States of the lower Mississippi littoral are after is not navigation, but flood protection. So far as navigation is concerned there will be no more if the channel is dug a mile deep. There is channel enough now. What is needed for its utilization is a development of terminals and an enforced coordination of rail and water facilities, including rate arrangements. Appropriating millions for dredging and levee making will not accomplish this, though it may be profitable as congressional pork and a relief of the local pocketbook.

The reluctance of representatives of the littoral States to admit this is easily enough understood, because the case for Government aid for levee work is not as strong as it might be. The denizens of the river country have no more right to ask the Nation to preserve them from the normal incidents or processes of nature in their region than denizens of mountain country have to call upon the Nation to protect them from avalanches and landslides, or of prairie regions to save them from high winds or droughts.

That is, they would have no better claim if conditions were left as normal. But the conditions confronting the lower Mississippi States are not altogether normal. Undoubtedly there always have been floods and overflown bottom lands in that region, and to that extent, if it could be measured, the floods would be a condition for local agencies to deal with. But the Mississippi floods in our day are in some measure the result of the artificial drainage developed in the upper valley States, where lands are drained and swamps and lakes reclaimed and forests cut down, with the result that the tributary waters of the Mississippi system are not released as gradually as they were under primitive conditions, but are poured into the main channel in overwhelming quantity in the spring.

There is, therefore, an unescapable justice in the claim that the States affected by these abnormal floods should be assisted from the general funds in a fair proportion as between local and national responsibilities.

But if this reasoning supports reasonable claims for Government aid to the lower Mississippi, it also presents the controlling fact that the Mississippi problem is one which can not be solved in detail and should not be dealt with in sections as at present. Under the present wasteful system the Southern States are given money to spend on local expedients which mitigate the flood evil but do not affect it permanently. This system, or want of system, should be done away with, and if Senator RANSDELL and his associates are farseeing they will work against log rolling and the pork-barrel evil which discredit all rivers and harbors appropriation in the minds of a rapidly growing number of Americans, and they will work openly, sincerely, and vigorously for a commission of the highest character to study the total problem of the Mississippi drainage.

Until such a commission has been created, has made an exhaustive study of the many-sided problem, and reported, no more money should be spent upon the Mississippi or its confluents than is necessary for urgent needs.

The problem of the Mississippi is one of the greatest constructive physical problems of the Nation, past, present, and future. Have we not intelligence enough to free its solution from petty local selfishness and greed and approach it now in a broad and fundamental way?

EXHIBIT No. 4.

[From Collier's National Weekly, Jan. 8, 1916.]

A VOICE HEARD AROUND THE WORLD—SMASH THE RIVER BARREL.

To Senator RANSDELL, of Louisiana, and his fellow backers of the new $46,000,000 waterway bill, "pork barrel" is one of the ugliest terms ever spoken or printed. Nearly all of the 20 or more speeches delivered at Washington at this winter's meeting of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, of which Senator RANSDELL is president, were vehement denials that the annual bill is a wasteful, log-rolled measure. The Louisiana Senator, in an interview, characterized the charge that the old system is a pork barrel as "a slanderous accusation as false as Satan himself." Yet the Senator, being somewhat of a specialist in river legislation, can hardly fail to remember the Hennepin Canal project. After being told that this canal, which gives Chicago, on the Great Lakes, connection with the Mississippi, would surely save shippers from fifteen to twenty million dollars a year, the Government dug it at a cost of $7,401,100. The work was completed in 1909, and in 1914, the last year of which we have an official record, the traffic, hauled an average of 50 miles, was 26,856 tons, only 12,222 tons of which was commercial freight. Interest on the investment and maintenance amounted to $512,520, so for every ton of commerce shipped on the canal the people were out $41.93—40 times the corresponding rate charged by Middle Western railroads. Here are the facts about one waterway failure. We could tell of scores of equally wasteful projects—jobs that never could have been shoved through Congress as separate measures. There are about 250 items in the new river pork barrel, and probably less than 30 of them would have a ghost of a chance if submitted singly. The pork system is pretty near the most insidious force in our National Government. Its wastage on waterways has been nearly $500,000,000—and that is a modest beginning. Congress must abolish the barrel and place the problem of river and harbor improvements in the hands of an appointive commission, as far removed as possible from log-rolling influences.

EXHIBIT No. 5.

FIVE BILLION DOLLARS WANTED BY THOMPSON.

Inspired articles are furnished the press throughout the year by the "mutual-bribery" river lobby, but discriminating newsgatherers are rarely misled. I quote from a recent clipping that advocates a bulwark of public defense built out of pork barrels:

[By John Edwin Nevin, staff correspondent of the I. N. S.]

WASHINGTON, *November 20.*

Advocates of continued expenditures for river and harbor work do not intend to permit their projects to be sidetracked by the administration's preparedness program in Congress. They made it very plain to-day that they will fight hard to continue all projects now in progress. To do this they will endeavor to couple this improvement work with the preparedness plans. The "pork barrel," according to its friends who now are gathering here, instead of being a medium of waste of public funds in reality is a "bulwark of defense."

S. A. Thompson, secretary of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, who is here arranging for the meetings of the organization next month, issued a statement to-day designed to show that Germany's extraordinary efficiency in present world war is due as much to her ability to move troops quickly by her elaborate system of waterways as to her railways.

So important is the waterways improvement work considered, Thompson said, that the German Emperor has not permitted this work to slacken, despite the stress of the war.

The National Rivers and Harbors Congress will approve for presentation to Congress when it meets figures which it is claimed will show that should this Government provide a "pork barrel" of $5,000,000,000 to be expended on waterways improvements and the deepening of important harbors it would then hardly be abreast of Prussia in comparison to the relative size of the countries.

According to Thompson the congress plans a spirited fight to prevent the Nation-wide movement for military and naval preparedness forestalling liberal river and harbor appropriations. The slogan is to be that the improvements suggested are a part and parcel of any national preparedness program. Meanwhile, it already is certain that the diversified interests which will demand appropriations will be the chief danger to the administration defense plans.

"DAM MUSCLE SHOALS."

A large and vigorous lobby is expected to remain in Washington to put through this particular project, which was stricken from the last House bill, but reinserted before the bill was reported to the Senate for its deserved slaughter.

With $18,700,000 of public money at stake to aid the Alabama Power Co.'s private water-power scheme, it is not surprising that the lobby is here and expects to remain here. A congressional investigation of its methods and widespread influence would put to blush the insignificant record of a certain distinguished Col. Mulhall, whose efforts were amateurish in comparison. Practically four pages of news items in the Huntsville Times of May 12 last are devoted to the Rivers and Harbors Committee's visit to this water-power project. Over every page in striking black leaded headlines appears the sentiment, "Dam Muscle Shoals."

Patient taxpayers who have been contributing $4,550,000 in Government money during the past few years to stimulate "navigation" for 6,000 tons annually at Muscle Shoals, will be inclined to join in the sentiment, so imperfectly spelled, particularly upon learning that nearly $19,000,000 more, recommended by engineers, is now demanded by the lobby.

A HUMAN DICTOGRAPH WITH MOVIE ATTACHMENT.

During last summer the Alabama Water Power Co., with its associated membership, was host to thousands of visitors, including a few congressional guests.

After the latter had become reasonably inspired by their surroundings, and roast ox, all legislators, together with prominent railway officials, while yet in a grateful and joyous mood, were urged to express themselves before the multitude.

Glancing over an elegant publication recently put out by the power-company lobby, an observing wag said:

Isn't it a system? All caught in the act. First urged to speak and then photographed in the act with nine different stars all speaking on the same page and platform. Then the human dictograph, the Huntsville Times, overhears admissions of its guests and duly records the same for future use. Photographed and dictographed in one act; what a system.

The Tennessee River Improvement Association is the name under which the lobby sent out invitations and financed traveling expenses and entertainment on the occasion of the visit. I quote literally a few headlines and utterances which were considerately sent me:

EXHIBIT No. 6.

COL. PATTEN'S GREAT ADDRESS.

Preferring to confine himself to statistical facts, Col. John A. Patten, of Chattanooga, and president of the Tennessee River Improvement Association, read his address, which dealt mainly with the great transportation system to be brought about by the development of Muscle Shoals. Mr. Patten's address was a masterpiece and will prove of great value in convincing Congress of the worthiness of the Muscle Shoals proposition.

With the crowd in good swing and Warrior's water powers literally "damned," a distinguished speaker promises to put through the Muscle Shoals $18,700,000 water-power grab. It is easy after one knows how. Again quoting:

SENATOR ——— SPEAKS.

Capt. Ashcraft already had the big crowd in good swing and happy mood for the speaking hours, and presented Senator ——— for the next speech. Senator ——— spoke of his long and untiring friendship for the waterways of Alabama, and now that he had damned the Warrior he is ready to take hold of the Tennessee and put it through. Much applause followed this declaration. Concluding his speech, Senator ——— was requested to present the other speakers of the evening, which he did in the following order:

SPARKMAN SPEAKS.

The first of the visitors to be presented was Representative SPARKMAN, of Florida, chairman of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Mr. SPARKMAN declared that he was openly in favor of the project, which, he said, is worthy of the consideration of the best thought of America. He stated further that the companion project, that of the manufacture of water power, should also appeal to Congress with considerable force. He concluded by paying compliments to Senator BANKHEAD, and said that the fuller improvement and development of the Tennessee was the only task which confronted the Senator 20 years ago which is now completed.

A vigorous champion of the Kissimmee River, eight months dry during the year, according to Engineer's report, was also eloquently impressed.

FAVORS PROJECT.

Senator ———, of Florida, acting chairman of the Committee on Commerce, expressed himself as an advocate of the project. "I am in favor," he said, "of unchaining the power which lies latent in the shoals and which is capable of making additions to your wealth and power undreamed of and transforming this section into the greatest manufacturing area in America. The only obstacle is more ways and means, and we hope that this will ultimately be removed."

FAVORED UNDERWOOD.

Representative GALLAGHER, of Illinois, declared that the enthusiasm of the people of the Tennessee Valley was equal to that of his own exerted two years ago in the presidential aspirations of OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD. He spoke in favor of the project and expressed the hope that the people would convince all the members of the committees of Congress.

Railroads are not scared. A score of officials join in the barbecue and laugh at competition. Again quoting:

SOUTHERN'S PRESIDENT WITH US.

Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern Railway Co., related the fact that the Southern was started by Alabamians in a determined effort to obviate the impossibility of getting a boat beyond Muscle Shoals. He declared that it was not his policy to beat down possible competition before it got on its feet; that he welcomed the prospective competition of the Tennessee River; and that he was sportsman enough to cooperate in the completion of the plans.

The "competition" reached 5,800 tons in 1913, after an expenditure of $4,500,000 at Muscle Shoals.

OHIO CONGRESSMAN O. K.

Representative SWITZER, of Ohio, declared that, inasmuch as the Government had been liberal enough to appropriate $77,000,000 in the interest of the Ohio River, that he would of necessity favor the project of the people of the Tennessee Valley. Representative BOOHER, of Missouri, declared that his position regarding the improvement of the Tennessee was recorded in his vote.

SENATOR ——— ENTHUSIASTIC.

Senator ———, of Louisiana, declared that, while his investigation had given him new instruction, it had not converted him. "For," he naively added, "I was already converted. As a matter of fact, I have followed Senator BANKHEAD'S lead so long that I have come to consider my action in that respect as a matter of course."

President Wilson is quoted by able authority:

ADAMSON, OF GEORGIA, SPEAKS.

Representative ADAMSON, of Georgia, chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, urged that the people of all the State rise up and destroy the obstructionist. He declared that there were Members of Congress who protested against the Government doing its own work, against the Government permitting a State to do the work, and against the Government joining hands with an individual or a corporation and doing the work. He declared, however, that President Wilson, whom he declared to be the biggest man who ever sat in the President's chair, would lend his influence, and that as a result a bill would be passed permitting the conservative cooperation of the Government and an individual company.

TEXAS CONGRESSMAN TALKS.

Representative BURGESS, of Texas, declared that he was an advocate of the elimination of Muscle Shoals prior to his coming to Alabama.

"What I have seen," he said, "has only served to strengthen my convictions. Our engineers compose the ablest body of engineers in the world, and in their enthusiastic recommendation of this project and in the enthusiastic campaign of the people of Alabama I join most heartily."

Representative BURGESS, continuing his speech, declared that the one great problem before the American people was not war or tariff or finance, but transportation. He added that it was his purpose to do everything which would cause the South to blossom like the rose, and that in his dream he beheld this section the most prosperous section of a prosperous Nation, and that the solution of the problem of waterway transportation would be the cause of that dream being realized.

WE "SHOWED" THE MISSOURIAN.

Congressman BOOHER, of Savannah, Mo., said he was one of the fellows that had to be shown, but having been convinced before he got here, he was quick to see the wonderful possibilities of Muscle Shoals and would support and work for it henceforth.

SENATOR ——— SPEAKS.

The Senator from Alabama made a favorable speech and was greeted by liberal applause. The Senator, of course, reaffirmed his loyalty to Alabama and how it is possible to carry great projects like this through to success. A great friend of the Tennessee is the Senator, who concluded by saying enough cyanamid could be produced at Muscle Shoals within one year to pay for its entire development.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY PARTY.

The Southern Railway Co. operated a special train to the occasion bearing the following executive officers, all of whom have avowed their cordial and hearty cooperation and sympathy with this great project. * * *

Then follows a long list of prominent railway officials who fervently desire to increase "navigation" and "competition" on the Tennessee and so join in the celebration of proposed railway competition.

TALKS OF BOND ISSUE.

What! Vote for a bond issue to pay debts of the State brought about in a great degree by extravagance and graft? Not with us, if our heads keep level. What could it do but put us in debt and cause our taxes to increase more and more. Our plans rather should be to do away with those unnecessary offices now leaches in the public crib and stop so much leakage by way of graft and embezzlement. (Enterprise Ledger.)

This last article sounds disjointed, but it is copied from the editorial page of the same issue of the Huntsville paper. It is here inserted because apparently a ray of economic sunshine has penetrated into the sanctum of the Enterprise publication, but possibly getting money from the Government is not entitled to the same reasoning as that so graphically set forth by the Enterprise editor and quoted apparently with approval by the Huntsville paper.

MORE INFORMATION FROM THE SAME PAPER.

A few suggestions from the same issue occur on the duty of the Federal Congress toward the Alabama Power Co. No mention is made of the fact that a defective tariff producer, bearing the name of a distinguished Alabama statesman, makes larger war taxes necessary if we are to continue water-power missionary work in that State.

Again quoting:

TENNESSEE RIVER IMPROVEMENT AND A FEW FACTS.

The Federal Government assumed the work of improving the Tennessee River at Muscle Shoals in 1828, relieving the State of Alabama of the work which had been undertaken in a small way. * * *

Senator Burton estimates the Government's expenditures on Muscle Shoals at $4,555,655.

There has been expended on this project by the Federal Government nearly $3,200,000. Had it been completed in 1835, istead of 1890, some good might have been derived from this large outlay of money, but the plan was proved obsolete before the project was completed. * * *

This criticism can be lodged against scores of engineering projects.

$84,000 PER MILE FOR THE OHIO.

The Government has expended for improvements on the Ohio River and headwater tributaries $81,141,719. For the Tennessee, $110,603,337. An average per mile, for the Ohio, of $84,000, and for the Tennessee less than $15,000. * * *

ENGINEERS RECOMMEND PROPOSITION.

The chief engineers of the United States Army, the greatest and most competent in the world, have said the project is practical, feasible, and good. They are the captains, the final judges to make the decision. This has been done and this people call upon Congress to say amen to it.

The enthusiastic invitation for this visitation was accepted and in good faith all are happy. The Committee of Commerce of the United States Senate was there; the Committee on Rivers and Harbors of the National House lent their presence; prominent Representatives in Congress from Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and other States were on hand to lend their cooperation, as were members of the legislatures of these States; various other public officials and the public came and made the occasion memorable for future posterity.

The Muscle Shoals project having been recommended for congressional adoption by the United States engineers, it was very appropriate, of course, for the keynote of the occasion to be "dam Muscle Shoals and dam it now."

NINE STATES ACTIVELY INTERESTED.

The Tennessee River Improvement Association made it known to its guests that the citizens of nine States within the vast drainage area of the Tennessee River earnestly desire the early completion and permanent improvement of the river's navigation.

Pledges of support from the visitors, as far as proper, were secured to the adoption of the project recommended by the Rivers and Harbors Committee in document No. 20, Sixty-third Congress, second session, and transmitted by the Chief of Engineers under date of May 18, 1914.

The visitors made a thorough examination of the merits of possibilities to commerce on the Tennessee River when that river's navigation is permanently improved and are now as enthusiastic boosters for the success of this great proposition as are people along the whole stretch of this great river.

Visitors appreciated the fact that the Tennessee River Improvement Association was not seeking to find the cause for discrimination in congressional appropriation in favor of the Ohio as against the Tennessee River and between the Tennessee and the Warrior, but whatever the discrimination they are not due to respective capacities of these rivers. The Tennessee wins in future.

WILL ADOPT REPORT.

With many of the members of the Senate Committee on Commerce and the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors making a personal inspection of the Tennessee River, they feel confident that they will create sufficient interest to secure the adoption of the engineer's report providing for the development of the Tennessee River, which calls for the opening of this river to navigation and the opening and development of the Muscle Shoals project, which has for the past half century been the dream of the people of the Tennessee Valley section of the State.

These people believe that at last their dream is about to come true. In every way they are showing their interest in this great project.

Will their dream come true? Will the public purse give $18,700,000 to this Alabama water-power company? The people of the Tennessee Valley are not dreaming, but a few interested parties are hypnotizing the press, the public, and possibly Congress with a scandalous proposition that will become a nightmare to the party in power if once adopted.

—

EXHIBIT NO. 7.

A STRAW AS TO THE NEXT BILL.

From a press clipping widely copied throughout the country I quote with headlines appearing in the conservative Washington Star, of December 23, 1915, omitting many additional projects mentioned in the article that only serve to help make up a "staggering" aggregate:

[From the Washington Star, Dec. 23, 1915.]

DEMAND IN HOUSE FOR "PORK" BILLS—COMMITTEE HEADS PLAN BOTH WATERWAYS AND PUBLIC BUILDING MEASURES—ARMY ENGINEERS FAVOR $120,000,000 PROJECTS—TENDENCY ON PART OF MEMBERS TO INSIST ON LIBERAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Despite prospects of a fight in Congress over revenue legislation and the pleas of party leaders for economies, Chairman SPARKMAN, of the House Rivers and Harbors Committee, is planning to report a general waterways bill, and there was talk to-day of the intention of the House Public Buildings Committee, headed by Representative CLARK of Florida, to report an omnibus building bill.

It developed to-day that when the Rivers and Harbors Committee meets after the holidays to determine its course there will be up for consideration favorable reports of the Army engineers on new projects aggregating about $120,000,000.

REQUESTS FLOOD COMMITTEE.

The committee is being flooded with requests of Members that projects in their States be taken care of, and these, together with other data and favorable reports of the War Department, will be filed away for consideration. The committee may decide to restrict the bill to continuation of projects already authorized; and if so, a contest likely will develop in the House on this issue. There is already evidence of an intention on the part of many Members to insist upon more liberal waterway appropriations.

There are numerous big projects on file, favorably reported on by the War Department. Some of these larger ones are:

CALL FOR MANY MILLIONS.

New York-Delaware Bay waterway, $20,000,000; Tennessee River, at Muscle Shoals, $18,701,000; East River and Hell Gate, N. Y., $13,400,000; waterway, Beaufort-St. Johns River, Fla., $14,400,000; Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, purchase and improvement, $8,000,000; Cumberland River, above Nashville, $4,500,000; Red River, La. and Ark., $6,020,000; Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, Cal., $5,860,000; waterway, St. George Sound to the Rio Grande River, $3,632,910.

Plans as to the most of these projects are for comparatively small initial appropriations, which, however, would commit the Government, in principle, to their ultimate completion.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Speaker, I object to any unanimous consent being given at this time for that purpose. I desire to proceed with the business of the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Washington asks unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes and the gentleman from Oklahoma objects.

COAL AND OIL LEASES.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 406) to authorize exploration for and disposition of coal, phosphate, oil, gas, potassium, or sodium, and move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for its consideration.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman calls up the bill (H. R. 406), and moves that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for its consideration.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, with Mr. CULLOP in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk proceeded with the reading of the bill.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the first reading of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent to dispense with the first reading of the bill. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Washington, Mr. HUMPHREY.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I have listened to the speech of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. FREAR] and have no desire to take part in that controversy, except that there are certain statements he made in reference to the Government engineers that were not made clear, at least to me. I tried to understand the situation. I will ask the gentleman a question or two, because I think as a member of the Rivers and Harbors Committee and a Member of this House there ought not to be any misunderstanding about these charges against the engineers. I do not think the gentleman intended there should be.

Mr. FREAR. Certainly not.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. The first question I want to ask the gentleman is this: I understood him to say there was a report in regard to the Missouri River that he was unable to secure.

Mr. FREAR. That is right; I went to the Rivers and Harbors Committee and asked for it.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Who did the gentleman ask?

Mr. FREAR. I asked the secretary.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. The Chief of Engineers?

Mr. FREAR. No.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Did the gentleman ask a member of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors?

Mr. FREAR. No. I asked the secretary of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, and he said it had been mislaid, and——

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. I want to ask the gentleman——

Mr. FREAR. He said it was to be sent in later on.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. The gentleman stated something about the Chief of Engineers in relation to the Falls Power Co.

Mr. FREAR. I read his statement to the Secretary of War.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. What was the gentleman's criticism there, that he had refused to pass on the development of the power?

Mr. FREAR. That he had refused to submit an estimate when requested to do so; that it was because of the urgency of improving other projects that ought to be cared for, and I made a comparison between Muscle Shoals and Great Falls.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Submitted an estimate for what?

Mr. FREAR. Of the expense of obtaining power or for developing the project.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Who asked him to make this?

Mr. FREAR. I think the Secretary of War. A letter was sent by him to the Secretary of War—I am not sure for whom the request came, but he refused to do it.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. It was not a matter of navigation?

Mr. FREAR. No; it was a matter of power production.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. I want to get who was it that made the request.

Mr. FREAR. I think the District Commissioners. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CAMPBELL] now says the commissioners made the request.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. If it be true it was simply a power proposition, while these others were for the purpose of river and harbor improvements, I do not think any criticism would lie against the engineers for failure to go out and investigate for power purposes while these other improvements were under consideration. The question of water power is not the question with which Congress and the Government engineers have to do primarily.

Mr. FREAR. That is a matter of consideration. There is practically no navigation at Muscle Shoals, and never will be; yet $18,700,000 is demanded from the Government at that point.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. I understood the gentleman to condemn in very striking terms the improvement upon the Ohio River——

Mr. FREAR. I did not enter fully upon it, as I did not have time.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. I understood the gentleman to quote Mr. Burton upon the proposition. I would like to know whether Mr. Burton agrees with the gentleman as to the inadvisability of improving the Ohio River.

Mr. FREAR. I did not quote Senator Burton on the Ohio project. I would not want to say as to that, but I will say other Senators declared, on the floor of the Senate, it was the worst project in the bill, and I could give the gentlemen their names.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. The gentleman is not prepared to say that Senator Burton, who has condemned so many of these projects——

Mr. FREAR. I do not condemn them——

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. The gentleman does not know whether or not Senator Burton condemned the Ohio River project, although he has condemned many others?

Mr. FREAR. I could not say.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. This is all I want to ask the gentleman.

Mr. FREAR. I did not want to be misunderstood, and I thank the gentleman for the opportunity to reply.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. I want to say in regard to another criticism the gentleman made in reference to the engineers, he said that they had expended $2,000,000 upon projects which he claimed had been condemned by certain Members of the Senate.

Mr. FREAR. I beg the gentleman's pardon. I said they had allotted that money, two million five hundred thousand and some odd dollars.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. I hardly think the gentleman's statement in that respect is a fair criticism, and I will tell him why. He does not point out or show what the $2,000,000 was for. Very likely a good portion of that $2,000,000 was expended in the preservation of work that was already under way. Probably a great deal of it was expended to prevent loss to the Government upon projects that were already constructed, and the fact that they requested the expenditure of $2,000,000 upon projects that some one might criticize upon the floor of Congress it seems to me is an unjust insinuation against the engineers. Now, the gentleman made another insinuation against the engineers that seems to me is without justification. He pointed out they had expended a great deal of money upon a certain river or project where the traffic was small, and, on the other hand, they had expended very few dollars upon the harbor of New York where the traffic was very great. Now, I do not think the gentleman ought to make that kind of a statement. He said he wanted to be fair, and I hope he did want to be fair; but that insinuation was wholly unfair. Why, you take the two great ports upon the Pacific—the port of San Francisco and the port of Seattle, the two greatest ports upon the Pacific Ocean—and not a single dollar was expended upon either one of them because it was not necessary. They did not ask that any money should be expended. You take some of the greatest harbors of the country, and not a single penny was expended upon them because it was not necessary. Now, because the engineers give money to some project that carries less tonnage than the New York project or the San Francisco project or the Seattle project is not any reason for criticism. I have been surprised——

Mr. FREAR. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Yes.

Mr. FREAR. Did the gentleman hear Mr. Hurlburt, of New York City, when he said how much money was needed for New York Harbor, and they could not get it because Congress refused, and the gentleman knows New York has been urging——

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. I did not, but I am calling the attention of the gentleman directly along this line, that he points out an isolated fact and says there is one condition over

here where there is a harbor that has a great traffic and has only a few dollars, and here is another that has less traffic and has so many dollars, and from these two disconnected facts wishes the House to believe that the engineers have done something wrong. Such argument is unwarranted and hardly conforms to the gentleman's oft-repeated statement that he wanted to be fair. Now there is one other statement which the gentleman constantly referred to. As a member of the committee, I will notice it for a moment.

He seems to be greatly distressed about some lobby. Now, I think there has been more demagogy about this question of lobby before Congress than any other one question, perhaps, that we have had. As a member of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, I want to get all the information I can from everybody about these projects, and I do not know where we are going to get the information about them except from people who know about them. I do not think that any man who wants to do exact justice by these projects and by the country objects to getting all the information he can from any source; and I think any man who is so weak that he is afraid he will be coerced by some lobby to vote money out of the Treasury unjustly is unfit to be a Member of this House. [Applause.]

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Washington yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin?

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. As I understand it, the district engineers are appointed to furnish to the committees and to Congress reliable information as to the respective projects. Will the gentleman point out what is the need of any outside source of information, such as these congresses and others which he has referred to, if there are individual engineers to furnish Congress reliable information?

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Yes; I could point out strongly, I think, and satisfactorily to any reasonable mind, why it is necessary. We do not need any additional advice as far as the engineering problems are concerned. We are willing to follow the engineers, and we usually do. But when it comes to the other part of it, to the traffic, to the advantage it will be to the locality commercially and to the general conditions surrounding, I do not think that the Government engineer has any better judgment than some other intelligent citizens who live in that community and who know the conditions better than it is possible for him to know. The Government engineers go from place to place. They do not always stay in the same locality. And we want the people who live in the neighborhood of these improvements to come here and give us all the information they can as to the value from a commercial standpoint of these improvements.

Mr. Chairman, if I have any time left I will yield it back.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma is recognized for one hour.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, the bill under consideration (H. R. 406) is, with a few minor amendments, identical with the bill that passed this House September 23, 1914. It relates to coal. The first eight sections are devoted to coal, the next five sections to oil and gas, the next four sections to phosphates, and the next three sections to sodium and potassium, in the order mentioned. Fifty-three million acres of coal land have been withdrawn in the West and held under present withdrawals as the coal areas in the public ownership in the United States. Twenty-five million of the fifty-three million have been tested out, examined, and classified by the Geological Survey, and have been found to be definitely valuable for coal. A rough estimate of the amount of coal yet in public ownership in the United States, as made by the Geological Survey, is 10,000,000,000 tons of bituminous coal, 30,000,000,000 tons of semibituminous coal, 50,000,000,000 tons of lignite coal, making a total of about 450,000,000,000 tons of coal in the public-land States still owned by the Federal Government and about 150,000,000,000 tons, or one-fourth, in private ownership.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman yield there?

Mr. FERRIS. I will.

Mr. STAFFORD. Reading the gentleman's report I notice the figures he has just given, but found no reference as to the amount of anthracite coal that is now on the public domain and not appropriated.

Mr. FERRIS. I do not have that. I think there is a very little amount of it.

Mr. STAFFORD. There is, of course, some anthracite to be found in the Matanuska and Bering Sea coal fields.

Mr. FERRIS. This bill does not apply to Alaska on coal.

Mr. STAFFORD. It does not apply to Alaska, yet his report does give the total amount of coal not only in the United States but also in Alaska.

Mr. FERRIS. No. This is exclusive of Alaska. As the gentleman from Wisconsin will recall, we passed an Alaskan coal bill that became a law.

Mr. STAFFORD. I remember that.

Mr. FERRIS. So far as coal figures are concerned, this bill has no application to Alaska at all, and the tonnage I have quoted is exclusive of Alaska.

Prior to 1873 there was no coal law on the subject at all. Coal land went to patent as part of homesteads, different forms of homesteads, and went into private ownership, and have been sold and resold, and peddled about here and there, until 150,000,000,000 tons have gone into private ownership in that way. To show how some of the coal lands went, I will say that some of it went as part of railroad grants. Congress has in the past, under different grants, granted to railroads 159,125,734 acres of the public domain. Some of this has been proven valuable for coal, and some of it is being mined by the railroad companies, and in some cases the railroad owns both the mines and the transportation facilities, and it makes it extremely oppressive for those who burn coal to buy coal when the transportation lines own the production.

From March 3, 1873, to June 20, 1913, only 458 coal entries, aggregating 586,000 acres, have been made. As stated a moment ago, Alaska figures are not included at all, and the bill, so far as coal is concerned, has no application to Alaska.

Some of the objects of the bill, we think, are these: First, we believe it will open coal lands and bring some competition to the coal trusts and for the benefits of the public. Second, we attempt to, and we think we accomplish it, to divorce production from transportation, and I think that is a necessity that is recognized by all parties here in the House. Third, we think we bring about development of the millions of acres of coal land that are lying idle, at least some of them, and thereby reduce the price of coal to consumers, and thereby bring about development of the dormant mineral products of the earth, and thereby practice conservation and other uses.

We think we have a provision here that will bring about the better treatment of labor and that will improve labor conditions. Only last winter gentlemen will recall that out in Colorado and in other coal-mining sections we had a lot of labor troubles, and the militia were called out several times. We think we have placed some helpful provisions in the bill in that regard.

We believe that the bill will give an area large enough in the lease to enable a coal company to put up a plant and properly mine coal in an economical way, and we think it will be beneficial to practical development.

Mr. MADDEN. What area does the bill give for any one plant?

Mr. FERRIS. It allows a maximum of 2,560 acres. One of the great complaints against the present coal law is that under it they can not get an area large enough to justify the putting up of a plant that will produce coal economically.

We have a provision in the bill providing for the minimum royalty of 2 cents a ton. That, to one who had not thought of the subject, would seem an extremely low royalty. Of course, that is a minimum royalty, but even that will bring an enormous revenue into the Treasury, if it were applied to the General Treasury, or to the reclamation fund, to which the proceeds go in this instance. But the bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to go beyond 2 cents a ton when it is feasible and when the conditions warrant it.

The bill is not hatched up, of course, by the committee or by myself, but it was drawn and drafted by Secretary Lane, in the Department of the Interior, aided by the Geological Survey and by the Bureau of Mines, after consulting with coal people and going into the proposition in a far-reaching way; and the bill that we bring to you is the result of their labors and the result of our labors and of such investigations as we could make on it.

The bill is distinctively a leasing bill. It does not authorize the sale of the coal lands, although it does not repeal the existing law. For those who think the existing coal law is adequate, we do not repeal it, but leave it intact. But for those who believe in new and improved methods of development, we have prepared the bill to meet their view.

Members from the far West in good faith, I know, have asserted that this leasing makes Federal provinces out of the far Western States, and they speak of bureaucracy and all that sort of thing. I can not agree with them in their opposition, as to minerals. I do not agree now, and have not in the past agreed, to the leasing of agricultural lands of any sort. I believe the homestead laws ought to be extremely liberal, so that men can

acquire lands for agricultural purposes, so that they can own them in fee as their own. But I do not think that rule ought to prevail as to minerals.

Is this proposition of leasing coal lands a new thing? Not at all. Nearly every civilized country in the world except our country has the leasing system. Let me name some countries that have it. They are Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and all the Provinces of Canada. These countries are very near to us; that is, close by. We have copies of their forms of lease, and statements of the methods followed in leasing. We do not have to go outside of our country to find ample precedent for the leasing of coal lands. For instance, the State of Colorado has a leasing law. That State leases its own coal lands. We have copies of their leases here. The genial gentleman from Colorado [Mr. TAYLOR] is the ranking member of my committee. Although I think he is opposed to a leasing law for the Federal Government, yet his own State administration, in his own State, leases its coal lands. Of course he has a perfect right to hold his view, but this is only a case of the Federal Government doing precisely what his own State is doing within the limits of the State.

As to the genial gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL], whose face I do not for the moment see, but whose voice we often hear, this bill only does for the lands owned by the United States precisely what his State does for the lands owned by that State. They have a leasing law in Wyoming. I have copies of the leases which show that this law is more liberal than his State law is in that regard. But his hand is raised in protest here against the Government doing the very thing they do in his own State.

Then again, from the State of Idaho, we have on our committee the genial gentleman [Mr. SMITH] who does not agree with us on the leasing, yet in his own State, with the party, his own party, in power, there is a leasing law, and everybody stands by it and is for it.

Then again, from the State of Montana, we have a member on our committee and I believe he does agree with us, and his State has a leasing law. The State of New Mexico also has a leasing law, and the State of North Dakota has a leasing law; and the State from which the distinguished gentleman from Oregon [Mr. SINNOTT] comes has a leasing law, and that State leases its coal lands.

Mr. SINNOTT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FERRIS. Yes.

Mr. SINNOTT. But it is not a long-distance leasing law. You do not have to go 4,000 miles to confer with the officials having charge of the matter.

Mr. FERRIS. I know that is true, but nevertheless the State of Oregon is doing with respect to its own coal lands precisely what the Federal Government proposes to do with its coal lands, namely, to lease them and get a royalty from them and pay it into the reclamation fund to develop the West. We hear things said here with earnestness and apparent good faith which nevertheless, when analyzed and brought down to particular facts, do not pan out.

Mr. MADDEN. Will the gentleman allow me to interrupt him for a moment?

Mr. FERRIS. Yes, I will, in just a moment. The other day we had the water-power bill up, and the most vigorous and almost the only protest made against that bill was made by the genial gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL]. At the close of the debate, when the bill had passed almost by unanimous consent, the gentleman from Wyoming made his motion to recommit it and substitute his bill for ours. His bill contained a proposition—and I want the House to hear me on this, just to show what this condition is—the bill he offered in his motion fixes a minimum price of $1.25 an acre and a maximum price of $20 an acre, and directs the Secretary of the Interior to dispose of those lands at the best price. Now I do not believe that the gentleman from Wyoming can be sustained in Wyoming on the practice of selling water powers at a maximum of $20 an acre.

Let me quote from his bill; it is section 5 of the Mondell substitution:

That such right of way, occupation, and use as is in this act authorized is granted upon the condition that the grantee, its successors, or assigns shall pay to the United States Government the market value of all timber or wood cut or removed from any such right of way or reservoir site or adjacent lands at the time of cutting and before the removal thereof and as fixed by the Secretary of the Interior; also for all lands included within such areas or rights of way or reservoir sites, not less than $1.25 per acre nor more than $20 per acre, to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior and paid at the time the map or maps provided in section 2 hereof are filed: *Provided*, That for rights of way exclusively for purposes of irrigation there shall be no charge imposed for material, earth, stone, or timber, or lands used.

I do not think anyone can defend such a bill. If any committee should ever report such a bill, it would be shot to pieces on this floor so even the author would not know or recognize it. The House will never agree to such a proposition. I do not believe there is a man anywhere who can sustain himself in his own State, where the people understand what he is doing, who is here, who will take a position of that sort. As between an intelligent leasing law and the sale of all the power sites in the United States at a maximum price of $20 an acre, as provided by the bill of the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL], I think the people of his State will take their choice on the right side if they have a chance to do it. So much is said to blind them and so little said to enlighten them. I do not fear the results of a just leasing law for coal and oil lands if the people can ever be made to understand it. It is to help them and benefit them. Members speak here as if some great wrong was to be ushered in on them. No such thing is either intended or accomplished.

Mr. MADDEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FERRIS. I yield to the gentleman now.

Mr. MADDEN. How much will this coal land yield an acre at 2 cents an acre royalty?

Mr. FERRIS. Oh, no one knows. I gave the gentleman the figures—about 450,000,000,000 tons, all told, in public ownership. That is a rough estimate. No one knows how fast it will be mined. No one knows just what a single acre will produce.

Mr. MADDEN. You must know how many tons there are to an acre.

Mr. FERRIS. Oh, no; no one knows that. Of course, there are estimates.

Mr. MADDEN. If you know the depth of the vein——

Mr. FERRIS. It varies. A vein might have 50,000 tons under one acre and there might be 2,000 tons of lignite under another acre, and another acre might have none at all. I do not pretend to know. My figures are in the aggregate, and are the best available figures.

Mr. MADDEN. It seems to me that these geologists in the Department of the Interior ought to be able to calculate with some accuracy about what the yield to the Government per acre is going to be under this leasing law.

Mr. FERRIS. They have classified about 25,000,000 acres. There are 53,000,000 acres withdrawn, and of that 53,000,000 acres some will not yield any coal at all. The coal is down under the ground. They have made rough estimates from borings as to the total amount of coal, and their estimate is that there are about 450,000,000,000 tons in Government ownership and about 150,000,000,000 tons in private ownership.

Mr. MADDEN. So the conclusion has been reached that 2 cents a ton would be a fair royalty?

Mr. FERRIS. No; that is the minimum. It may be more, but can not be less.

Mr. MADDEN. What would be the maximum?

Mr. FERRIS. There is no maximum. They can go above that as far as the conditions in each case warrant.

Mr. MADDEN. Some time ago, when these conservation bills were before the House, it was argued by some gentlemen that a dollar a ton royalty for this coal up in Alaska would be a very small royalty, and that it would yield a very large income to the Government. I am glad to see that gentlemen have come down from the clouds to the earth and to a place where they now believe that a reasonable royalty is what ought to be received.

Mr. CULLOP. Will the gentleman permit me to answer his question, or rather make a suggestion at this point?

Mr. FERRIS. Let me answer it first. No member of the committee who has given any attention to the subject, and no other gentleman who has given attention to it at all, has advocated a royalty of $1 a ton on coal. That would be preposterous. That is as much as the coal is worth all told at the mine.

Mr. MADDEN. And more, too.

Mr. CULLOP. The rule for ascertaining the amount of coal is 1,000 tons to the acre for each foot of thickness of the vein, so that a vein 5 feet thick would produce 5,000 tons of coal as you work the mine out from the shaft.

Mr. MADDEN. That would be $100 an acre, at 2 cents a ton.

Mr. CULLOP. Yes; and as you work it back, 800 tons more, which would make 1,800 tons in all to the acre for each foot of thickness. As you work a mine from the shaft out you leave nearly one-half of the coal, and when it is worked out to the limit of the lease or holding then it is worked back, or all taken out, and in this process of cleaning up it produces, as a rule, 800 tons more to each foot of thickness per acre, so that under that rule of measurement, which is regarded as a good one, there are 1,800 tons per acre to each foot of thickness, and a vein 5 feet thick would produce 9,000 tons, which, at 2 cents a

ton royalty, would make $180 an acre; so that 2 cents a ton is a good royalty. Operators would hesitate to lease at that price per ton in producing fields. Such a royalty would be regarded high, and in developed fields if such a price could be secured it would be a splendid bargain. I should think if the Government can lease its coal lands at 2 cents a ton royalty it will be making a splendid bargain, and if it has the amount which the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. FERRIS] has just stated, it would in such event derive an enormous income from such a deal.

Mr. FERRIS. I am obliged to the gentleman for his statement. He has had more practical experience in coal than I have had, and I appreciate his answer and his helpful statement.

Mr. TILSON. Before the gentleman proceeds, will he allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. FERRIS. Yes.

Mr. TILSON. I notice that the words "qualified applicant" are frequently used in the bill. While I do not contemplate applying for any of this coal land, I should like to have the gentleman explain who are qualified to become applicants.

Mr. FERRIS. The first section states that plainly. If the gentleman will look at House bill 406, it lays down the qualifications "Any citizen of the United States or association of such persons, or any corporation organized under the laws of the United States."

Mr. TILSON. Is that all that is meant by "qualified applicant"?

Mr. FERRIS. That is all. We do not want to lease to foreigners. We do not want to leave the way open for some foreign concern to come in and lease our fuel supply, because at any time we may need our oil. For instance, our battleships use oil as a fuel, and we thought it well to require the application to be made by a home association, or by a citizen of the United States, rather than by some one outside.

Before I was interrupted I was giving some examples of countries that had a law like this and of States that had a law like this. Now I want to call attention to some leasing that is actually done by our own Government, where it is a success; and when I have shown cases where an absolute test is being made, where it has been proven to be workable by other countries and by States, and in this country by our own Government, it seems to me we have proven at least that the principle of the bill is correct.

All over my State they are leasing Indian oil lands. The Federal Government is doing it. The Federal Government is leasing Indian coal lands in my State—not all over the State, because the coal does not extend all over the State; but the Federal Government is leasing coal lands in my State and leasing oil lands in my State, and doing it successfully, and getting royalties for the Indians, and helping to make the Indian self-supporting. It is a success. It helps our State. It is not bureaucracy. It is not making a Federal province out of us. It is the thing to do. To be sure, the oil operators would like to have it without royalty. To be sure, they would like to be free from regulation. To be sure, they would like to own it free and get it without paying anything for it, but any sane man knows they can not get it, and neither can you Members from the West get all the "water powers," all the coal, all the oil, for nothing, and it is right that it is so.

It is said here that no one will develop under it, but that statement is not true. They do develop it, and the development has been so great under this law in my own State that we have a population as great as Kansas and greater than Arkansas, and we have not been a State but eight years.

Not only that, but the development has been so great that we have produced more oil than any State in the Union, and pretty nearly all of it is on leased land. I know that my good friends living in the sparsely settled States, like the gentleman from Colorado, our honored and trusted Member, Mr. TAYLOR, and others, think that they are right about it. I did feel disappointed the other day when the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL], who is the grand exalted bowwow of this whole movement out there, should offer a motion to recommit and put in $1.25 an acre as a minimum and $20 an acre as a maximum. Is that the program they offer? And why is it they think they have any reason to expect that anyone will support them? Tell me, what man in Wyoming wants a maximum price of $20 an acre? Tell me, who?

Mr. TILSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FERRIS. Yes.

Mr. TILSON. I would like to get the gentleman's notion of the advantage of the proposition of leasing over selling.

Mr. FERRIS. I will give it to the gentleman. If we sell the lands outright, as we did prior to 1873, they get into the hands of monopoly, the hands of the railroads who control the transportation, so that both production and transportation are in the hands of one corporation, and the corporation too often under this condition of affairs practices extortion on the consumer. They pay the Government nothing and they pay nothing toward irrigation or building up the State or the West. They only enrich their own pocketbooks, and so I say that the West is a greater loser under the proposition to sell than they would be to lease, and still a lot are protesting. I know that there has been some unintelligent administration of affairs in the West. Men through one cause and another have been sent out there who could not get along with the western people and the western conditions. They did not know how to handle matters out there, so that the people have decided that the Government employees are a lot of tenderfeet who do not know what they are doing.

I think the best thing that could be done, what the boys from the West ought to do, and I am a westerner myself, is to go to the heads of the departments and have them take or cull out the impracticable men in the service, in the Forestry Service, who are administering the forest and mineral lands illogically and not properly, and transfer them or put them into some work that they know something about. They should do that and then appoint some practical men who know how to handle the conditions in the West. I believe it would remove a lot of this protest by western people against the Government. The gentlemen from the West can never accomplish anything for the West or for their constituencies by teaching the people to hate their own Government. They will succeed in teaching them a lesson that they will have to reteach in later years. It is a mistake, and I hope the heads of the departments will help these Western States to that extent.

The legislation which we have prepared has the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, the head of the Interior Department; it bears the approval of Dr. George Otis Smith, the head of the Geological Survey, who has been in the department a long time; it bears the indorsement of the head of the Bureau of Mines and Mining, all of whom have sat with us and helped to write the different paragraphs, and they stand behind every line of it. We are bringing the project here with the support of the best men who have given a long, faithful, and earnest attention to it. It has been so carefully prepared and carefully considered. It is a well-considered bill and it will fill a long-felt want.

We have a provision in the bill that the railroads can only mine coal enough for their own use and none whatever for commercial purposes. We are undoubtedly right on that. It gives the railroads no control whatever over transportation. It does not give them control over the consuming public, nor allow them to control, first, the production, and second, transportation. As it is now, when they are allowed to control first the production and second transportation, it gives them both ends of the string, and the consuming public must suffer, must bare its own back, and take what comes if that condition prevails.

I have spent a little more time on the coal provisions than I intended to. I did not intend to make a speech this afternoon at all, but I have given a good deal of work to this matter this year and last year. We worked on this through the holidays. I will hurry along and present the committee's views on oil and gas.

There are approximately 5,000,000 acres of oil land in the United States that have been withdrawn by the Government which this bill will affect. No one knows how much there may be. There are 330,000,000 acres of unentered Government land out there. Of course you can not see oil on top of the ground. Nobody can see under the ground, and nobody knows how much more there may be; but the Geological Survey, which has made borings and tests and observations, say they have withdrawn 5,000,000 acres, and there are 5,000,000 acres of oil land out there. Oil and gas are now mined under the placer law where it is being mined at all. The placer law was intended to be applicable, in my opinion, to the mining of precious metals, such as the mining of gold and silver. It really has no application to the mining of oil and gas at all. It is totally out of place, totally nonworkable, and never should have been made applicable to oil. These are not my words; these are not alone my thoughts; but these are the thoughts of every department and of every man who has given earnest attention to it. Let me give you in a word how it works under the placer law. Eight men can associate themselves together and call themselves an oil company and take up 160 acres of land. That looks harmless on its face; and immediately thereafter they can take up another 160 acres, and another 160 acres, and so on indefinitely. Under that procedure we drew a system of dummy entries, we drew stool pigeons, we drew fraud, we drew every sort of procedure other than honorable, straightforward, understandable procedure, and

the oil interests of the country and the people of the country and the Interior Department and all are asking Congress to pass a law that is applicable to the oil situation and remove the placer law, which every one admits is inequitable, inadequate, and no good. We have brought in a bill that we think accomplishes that. We have brought in a bill that authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to lease these lands and retain for the Government a royalty on the part of the thing produced. There is nothing harsh about that, nothing wrong about that, nothing new about that. It is precisely what a sensible man would do if he owned the land himself, precisely what the States are doing that do own the lands, and precisely what every civilized country that has oil land is doing, save our own. Then why all this furore and commotion against a law that has precedent on every hand and is practical to do this identical thing?

The States have it for their land; other countries have it for their land. We are proceeding in my own State of Oklahoma by the Federal Government issuing oil leases and developing oil under such a proposition as this, only the royalty goes to the Indian, it being Indian land. There are people who object to it. Of course oil men want the oil lands for nothing. I do not fall out with them personally, but some one must have the sturdiness, some one must have the earnestness to stand on the side of the Federal Government and see to it that the oil men and the people who are wanting more than they are entitled to do not always get it. Many of the oil operators in my State said when they first began to lease Indian lands, "Oh, this is a joke; it will not produce anything"; but nowhere has there been so much development as in my State under it. We have passed California; we have passed West Virginia; we have passed Pennsylvania, and all this under a leasing law. I merely mention this in anticipation of what the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL], genial, earnest, logical speaker that he is, and my genial friend from Colorado [Mr. TAYLOR] will say to-morrow amidst great splendor. They will begin to talk about Federal provinces, bureaucracy, bureau control, long-range government. This is the best Government I ever lived under, and I am not going to teach my people to hate the Government. I am afraid these gentlemen, genial and lovable as they are, and our friends, are teaching a lesson to their people which they will have to unteach before they get through.

Some things we claim for this bill and which we think it will accomplish are, first, we think it will aid, by the strong arm of the Government, to prevent monopoly—not to abolish it. I wish we could abolish it, but I think we can not; but I think the strong arm of the Federal Government, through the Department of Justice and through the Interior Department and through holding on to leases, will in a measure hold up and work to control the monopoly that prevails in oil. The Supreme Court helped us a little last winter when it decided that pipe lines are common carriers.

This bill provides that no one can have a right of way over any public land until they submit to the proposition of being a common carrier. Because when the Standard Oil Co. owns both the production and the pipe lines, you and I have pretty difficult sledding to produce oil by their side. Second, we think it will insure competition. We have inducements in this bill that will cause prospecting by which we would get some competition in the oil business. We think we have provisions in here that will prevent speculation, from the fact that we issue a prospector's permit; and if they do not do their duty, or "tote fair," to use a slang expression, we can give it to another man who is acting in good faith. We have given ample protection to the prospector. We believe if we give him one-fourth of the area of the land and he discovers oil upon it, that is sufficient remuneration to him for the discovery. We do another thing. We believe that by retaining three-fourths of all the oil land and giving one-fourth to the prospector we will be able to control a sufficient supply for our Navy, which burns oil, and we may be able to take into our hands and into our own control a fuel supply that may or may not be necessary at any moment. I know of no reason why we ought to let our fuel supply get into the hands of a monopoly who can charge the Navy and our own Government an exorbitant price in buying it back from them when we have it in our own hand and can get hold of it at a reduced price or through royalties on our own property. We lease the oil lands for a term of 20 years. At the end of that time the Secretary can fix new conditions and new royalties and give a permanent right for 10 years more if it is so desired. We grant rights of way for pipe lines only in the event they become common carriers.

We think the bill is feasible; we think it is workable. We take the proceeds from these leases and put them in the reclamation fund, which is going to wither and die if something does not come to the rescue of it, because it has dwindled down so that last year we got only $3,000,000 from the sale of public lands to keep irrigation going. It had already dwindled down until the irrigators had to come in and borrow from the Federal Government $20,000,000, which the Government loaned them and which I think was right; and why the western people will come in here and fight a law that is trying to come to their rescue is more than I can understand. I know they say they want this land to go into private ownership. They say, "We want the taxes." I do not blame them for it. I live in a State where a great deal of the land is not paying taxes, because the Indians hold nontaxable trust patents for them. We are in a much worse shape in that way than these gentlemen; but the Indians were there first and they have some rights. The Government land was there first before these western people went there. Those States were admitted and an enabling act passed, and the constitution of every one of them accepted the terms of the enabling act, which reserved control and ownership of these lands, until the Federal Government decided to do something else with them.

I reserve the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma reserves the balance of his time, and the gentleman from California is recognized.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, I reserve my time so I may discuss a matter that is still before the committee before the matter is closed.

Mr. FERRIS. Debate is not closed.

Mr. RAKER. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman does not have to reserve it.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, I move the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and Mr. FLOOD having assumed the chair as Speaker pro tempore, Mr. CULLOP, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill (H. R. 406) to authorize exploration for and disposition of coal, phosphate, oil, gas, potassium, or sodium, and had directed him to report that it had come to no resolution thereon.

Mr. CULLOP. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for one minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent to address the House for one minute. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. CULLOP. Mr. Speaker, it was not my purpose to trespass on the time and patience of the House in the discussion of the foreign war, but the remarks of the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GARDNER] the other day cast a reflection on our German citizens as a class, and I therefore feel impelled to resent his imputations against them. His criticism, I take it, was unjust and unmerited. Some few, because of their zeal, may merit his attack; but as a class it was uncalled for and unjustifiable, and the country will so consider it.

In the district which I have the honor to represent in Congress we have a large citizenship of German extraction, and I know of no more loyal, law-abiding, industrious people anywhere than they. They have done much for the upbuilding and progress of the country; they are law-abiding, industrious, and progressive. In their communities, I am proud to say, the very best conditions of local self-government prevail; their domestic facilities are models and their educational and religious opportunities are unsurpassed. They deserve credit for the high attainments they have secured and the splendid conditions they have brought about. They are loyal to the Government; they are Americans first and above all else and freely respond to every requirement imposed upon them as such. They have materially contributed to the advancement of our civilization, to the uplift of humanity, and to the development of the cause of liberty, and I do not hesitate to say here in their defense, if any is needed, that they are as loyal to the institutions of this country, as obedient to its laws, as liberal to maintain its honor and dignity as any class of people who live under its flag and profess allegiance to it.

Many of these people came from over the sea; came to make their homes here, to cast their fortunes with us, and I assert that when they took upon themselves the renouncement of their allegiance to the country of their nativity they fully understood the gravity of the obligation, and have fully kept the same, both in spirit and letter. I challenge the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GARDNER], who has made the serious imputation of disloyalty, to make proof of his charge to the country. It is unfair to these people, who have done so much for the upbuilding of this country, for the promotion of the cause of liberty, of education, of religion, and its material welfare that it should go unchallenged. Doubtless with many of these people, as their minds go back to the fatherland, sweet memories of

their childhood and relatives left behind are recalled, and these reflections arouse in them a warmth of feeling and ardor for their welfare, which is most natural. How could they divest themselves as human beings of such interest and affection? It would be unnatural if they did and reflect on the warmth of their disposition and want of affection.

No class of citizens who have taken up their abode in this country, who have cast their fortunes with it, who have sworn their allegiance to it, have been more faithful, loyal, and obedient than they, for which they deserve praise instead of censure. If some have not proven so, that fact furnishes no ground for attacking them as a class, and any such attack the people of the country will resent, and rebuke all who make it with the punishment it deserves.

The world is passing through a great crisis, the like of which history fails to record. This country is passing through a crisis which strains every undertaking of human endeavor and taxes the patience of the most heroic to maintain peace and sustain our commercial supremacy, to reconcile divergent opinions and conflicting interests. Duty demands that we appease passions and allay fears in order that harmony may prevail and all classes increase their loyal devotion to the institutions of our country and promote the common cause for which they were founded. Improper motives should not be attributed to good, loyal citizens which might tend to alienate their loyalty.

The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GARDNER], if he will recur to the history of the German citizens in this country, will find that they have always responded to every demand made by this country from the time of the first settlement to the present hour, have contributed their means and manhood to its support, have defended it in time of war and assisted in its upbuilding in time of peace. Their contributions furnish a rich legacy to their people and an enduring monument to their patriotism. I commend their loyalty to the State and Nation and acknowledge their fealty for the upholding of our institutions and the upbuilding of the grandeur of the Republic. There was no foundation, in my judgment, for the attack made on this class of our citizens as a class; no proof has been furnished by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GARDNER] to sustain his charge; and in behalf of those who live in my district and in my State, I resent it as an unfair imputation on their good name and fame and their unquestioned loyalty to the institutions of our Government, of which we are all justly proud.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock) the House adjourned to meet to-morrow, Tuesday, January 11, 1916, at noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting estimates of urgent deficiency appropriations for public buildings, construction, and sites, commencement, continuation, and completion of public buildings within the limits of cost authorized by law (H. Doc. No. 517); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

2. A letter from the Comptroller of the Currency, transmitting the annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency for the 12 months ending October 31, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 24); to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed.

3. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of a communication from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of appropriation for purchase of vertical flat filing equipment (H. Doc. No. 518); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

4. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of a communication from the Assistant Secretary of Labor submitting estimates of urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the Department of Labor for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916 (H. Doc. No. 519); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

5. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of a communication from the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission submitting estimates of urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916 (H. Doc. No. 520); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

6. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Navy submitting estimates of urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916 (H. Doc. No. 521); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

7. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting estimates of deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916 (H. Doc. No. 522); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

8. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting report on the cost of production in the knit-underwear industry; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting schedule of papers and documents which are not needed in the transaction of the public business and which have no permanent value or historical interest (H. Doc. No. 523); to the Committee on Disposition of Useless Executive Papers and ordered to be printed.

10. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on reexamination of Cape Charles City Harbor, Va. (H. Doc. No. 524); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

11. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Mud Creek, Butler County, Ky. (H. Doc. No. 525); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

12. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of the mouth of Cape Neddick River, York, Me. (H. Doc. No. 526); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

13. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Port Orford Harbor, Oreg. (H. Doc. No. 527); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

14. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examition of Point Lookout, Mich., with a view to building a suitable breakwater (H. Doc. No. 258); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

15. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Estero River, Fla. (H. Doc. No. 529); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

16. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, reports on preliminary examition of White Chimney River, Ga., to a point called "the Neck" (H. Doc. No. 530); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

17. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Thames River, Conn., with a view of providing a 20-foot channel between New London Harbor and the city of Norwich (H. Doc. No. 531); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

18. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on reexamination of Clinch River, Tenn. (H. Doc. No. 532); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

19. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, reports on preliminary examination of Bayou La Batre, Ala., with a view to securing a channel connecting Bayou and Pass aux Herons of suitable depth and width (H. Doc. No. 533); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

20. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Adams Creek, N. J. (H. Doc. No. 534); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

21. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Forked River, N. J. (H. Doc. No. 535); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

22. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Monhegan Harbor, Me. (H. Doc. No. 536); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

23. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, reports on preliminary examination of channel from the town of Bolinas, Cal., to the sea (H. Doc. No. 537); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

24. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report of the annual inspection of the several branches of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (H. Doc. No. 538); to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, private bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House, as follows:

Mr. CARLIN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the resolution (H. Res. 74) calling on the Attorney General for information as to whether or not prosecutions have been instituted against dealers in gasoline for violation of the antitrust laws, reported the same adversely, accompanied by a report (No. 28), which said resolution and report were laid on the table.

Mr. TAGGART, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the resolution (H. Res. 76) requesting the President of the United States to furnish the names and former allegiance of persons involved in alleged criminal or otherwise unneutral plots, together with specific information regarding such plots, reported the same adversely, accompanied by a report (No. 29), which said resolution and report were laid on the table.

Mr. SHERWOOD, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 8493) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War, and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 30), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bills, which were referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 6232) granting an increase of pension to C. W. Brown; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4311) for the relief of heirs of Robert Wix, deceased; Committee on War Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. KONOP: A bill (H. R. 8472) to acquire a site and erect a manufacturing plant for the manufacture of arms, ordnance, armor, and other military and naval appliances at or near Green Bay, Wis.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota: A bill (H. R. 8473) to amend the act entitled "An act to amend sections 2275 and 2276 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, providing for the selection of lands for educational purposes in lieu of those appropriated," and to authorize an exchange of land between the United States and the several States; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. ROBERTS of Nevada: A bill (H. R. 8474) legalizing certain conveyances heretofore made by the Central Pacific Railroad Co. and others within the State of Nevada; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. PARK: A bill (H. R. 8475) to require manufacturers of clothing and shoes to stamp on each article the material entering the composition of the article manufactured; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STERLING: A bill (H. R. 8476) to permit the United States to be made party defendant in certain cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BAILEY: A bill (H. R. 8477) for the taxation of land values in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. LEE: A bill (H. R. 8478) authorizing the erection of a post-office building at Rossville, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GODWIN of North Carolina: A bill (H. R. 8479) to provide for the erection of a public building at Lumberton, in the State of North Carolina; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8480) to provide for a site and public building at Dunn, N. C.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CULLOP: A bill (H. R. 8481) to appropriate money for the erection of an ordnance and munition plant in the second congressional district of Indiana; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 8482) for the reduction of postage on first-class mail matter; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. TILSON: A bill (H. R. 8483) for the reduction of the rate of postage on first-class mail matter for local delivery; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. WHEELER: A bill (H. R. 8484) authorizing the establishment of a plant at or near Springfield, Ill., for the manufacture of munitions and implements of war; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NOLAN: A bill (H. R. 8485) to provide for the establishment of a Division of Civic Training in the Bureau of Education; to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. SMALL: A bill (H. R. 8486) to authorize the President to set aside, for the protection of game animals, birds, or fish, lands purchased by the United States in the State of North Carolina under authority of the act of March 1, 1911, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KELLEY: A bill (H. R. 8487) to provide for the erection of a public building at Howell, Mich.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BUTLER: A bill (H. R. 8488) to provide for a site and public building at Lansdowne, Pa.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HAMILTON of New York: A bill (H. R. 8489) to establish a fish hatchery and fish-culture station in or near the city of Dunkirk, N. Y.; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. SNYDER: A bill (H. R. 8490) to provide for a public building at Herkimer, N. Y.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. FERRIS: A bill (H. R. 8491) to amend the act entitled "An act to amend sections 2275 and 2276 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, providing for the selection of lands for educational purposes in lieu of those appropriated," and to authorize an exchange of lands between the United States and the several States; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8492) to restore homestead rights in certain cases; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. SMITH of New York: A bill (H. R. 8494) authorizing the President to appoint a commission to be known as the Peace Commission of the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BRITTEN: A bill (H. R. 8495) to amend section 4463 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8496) to amend an act entitled "An act to promote the welfare of American seamen in the merchant marine of the United States; to abolish arrest and imprisonment as a penalty for desertion and to secure the abrogation of treaty provisions in relation thereto; and to promote safety at sea," approved March 4, 1915; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. GRIEST: A bill (H. R. 8497) providing for the reduction of the minimum number of pieces of third and fourth class matter mailable under permits and for the extension to first-class mail the privilege of mailing matter without stamps affixed; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. EDMONDS: A bill (H. R. 8498) to set aside $100,000 for use at Guam for improvements of the harbor and fortifications; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8499) directing the Secretary of War to transfer to the Secretary of the Navy a dredge for use at Guam; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MORGAN of Oklahoma: A bill (H. R. 8500) to authorize the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co. to change its line of railroad through the Chilocco Indian Reservation, State of Oklahoma; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. JONES: A bill (H. R. 8501) to provide a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HELM: A bill (H. R. 8502) amending sections 1, 2, 3, 7, and 8 of an act entitled "An act to authorize the Director of the Census to collect and publish additional statistics of tobacco," approved April 30, 1912; to the Committee on the Census.

By Mr. FOSTER: Resolution (H. Res. 84) making changes in the rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, resolution (H. Res. 85) making changes in the rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. KEATING: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 91) authorizing and directing the Department of Labor to make an inquiry into the cost of living in the District of Columbia, and to report thereon to Congress as early as practicable; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SLAYDEN: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 92) to provide for holding the San Antonio Bicentennial Exposition in 1918; to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

By Mr. GARLAND: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 93) authorizing the appointment of a commission in relation to educational, vocational, and military-naval training; to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. MORRISON: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 94) granting permission to erect a monument in the Arlington National Cemetery, Virginia, in honor of certain lady members of Presbyterian Churches; to the Committee on the Library.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. SHERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 8493) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War, and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war; to the Committee of the Whole House.

By Mr. ADAIR: A bill (H. R. 8503) granting a pension to Eveline Michael; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8504) granting an increase of pension to William Dellinger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8505) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. McKee; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8506) granting an increase of pension to Lewis G. Haiston; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ALEXANDER: A bill (H. R. 8507) granting a pension to Lorens Stoser; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 8508) granting an increase of pension to Hannah Sawyer; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BARNHART: A bill (H. R. 8509) granting an increase of pension to Solomon C. Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BENNET: A bill (H. R. 8510) for the relief of William H. Manning; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BRITTEN: A bill (H. R. 8511) granting a pension to John Rommel; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BRUMBAUGH: A bill (H. R. 8512) for the relief of the Columbus, Delaware & Marion Railway Co., of Columbus, Ohio; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CANTRILL: A bill (H. R. 8513) to muster in and muster out M. T. Bradley; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8514) to muster in and muster out Ebenezer R. Parks; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8515) to muster in and muster out John Frank Goddard; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8516) to muster in and muster out Isaac Thomas Risley; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8517) granting a pension to James Baker; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CARLIN: A bill (H. R. 8518) to reinstate Philip Barbour Peyton, jr., in the United States Navy as a midshipman; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 8519) for the relief of the heirs of Asaph Wilson; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CLINE: A bill (H. R. 8520) granting an increase of pension to Enos W. Erick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COX: A bill (H. R. 8521) granting an increase of pension to William H. Audrey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8522) granting an increase of pension to George W. East; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8523) granting a pension to Benjamin F. Richardson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8524) granting a pension to Mary Hobbs; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8525) granting an increase of pension to Adam E. Robbins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8526) granting an increase of pension to Calvin D. Lewman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8527) granting a pension to William Cassidy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8528) granting a pension to Garrisson M. Wright; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8529) granting a pension to Jacob Seigler; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8530) granting a pension to James Ellis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CRAGO: A bill (H. R. 8531) granting an increase of pension to Katharine D. Treibler; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CULLOP: A bill (H. R. 8532) granting a pension to Bercie Pinkston; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. EMERSON: A bill (H. R. 8533) granting a pension to Margaret Hagan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8534) granting a pension to Bernice McLaughlin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8535) granting a pension to Alfred J. Goodman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8536) for the relief of Samuel D. McElroy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8537) for the relief of Nelson M. Maydole; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8538) granting relief to William B. Nesbitt; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8539) to present a medal of honor to John C. Palmer; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FESS: A bill (H. R. 8540) granting a pension to Clara Daughters; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8541) granting an increase of pension to Lizzie Q. Taylor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOCHT: A bill (H. R. 8542) for the relief of James A. Bell; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8543) granting an increase of pension to Abraham Bouder; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8544) granting an increase of pension to Henry S. Rider; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8545) granting a pension to Rebecca Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOSS: A bill (H. R. 8546) granting a pension to Moses Reeves, jr.; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8547) for the relief of James O'Brien; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8548) granting a pension to Robert Leigh Morris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GANDY: A bill (H. R. 8549) granting an increase of pension to Willis R. Stowe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARRETT: A bill (H. R. 8550) granting a pension to George W. Leathers; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GOULD: A bill (H. R. 8551) for the relief of Martin Norton; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 8552) granting an increase of pension to Helen M. Strong; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAMILTON of New York: A bill (H. R. 8553) for the relief of Frances A. Bliss; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8554) granting an increase of pension to David G. Bliss; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HELM: A bill (H. R. 8555) granting an increase of pension to Stephen B. Woodruff; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8556) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Melvin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOWARD: A bill (H. R. 8557) for the relief of the heirs of S. C. Masters; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8558) granting an increase of pension to Richard M. Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8559) granting a pension to Thomas N. Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 8560) granting a pension to Alfred C. Nance; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: A bill (H. R. 8561) granting an increase of pension to Caroline Lincoln; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8562) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Raybell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KONOP: A bill (H. R. 8563) for the relief of Jonas Archiquette; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LANGLEY: A bill (H. R. 8564) granting a pension to W. O. B. Tibbs; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8565) granting a pension to William Winn; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LEE: A bill (H. R. 8566) granting an increase of pension to Nancy Humphreys; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LENROOT: A bill (H. R. 8567) granting an increase of pension to Edward H. Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McFADDEN: A bill (H. R. 8568) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Deegan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McKENZIE: A bill (H. R. 8569) granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Reading; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8570) granting a pension to Henry E. Rubendall; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8571) granting a pension to Charles Wheelden; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8572) granting a pension to Sarah Withers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MANN: A bill (H. R. 8573) for the relief of the estate of John C. Phillips, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MAPES: A bill (H. R. 8574) granting a pension to Rufus Boer; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MEEKER: A bill (H. R. 8575) granting a pension to Ida H. Byrd; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MORGAN of Oklahoma: A bill (H. R. 8576) granting a pension to Westley J. Brasier, alias William J. Brasier; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8577) granting a pension to Joseph Kasiah; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8578) granting an increase of pension to William J. French; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8579) granting an increase of pension to Orange Scott Cummins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8580) granting an increase of pension to Joseph R. Guffy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NOLAN: A bill (H. R. 8581) granting an increase of pension to John McMahon; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. OAKEY: A bill (H. R. 8582) granting an increase of pension to Zilpha M. Mason; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8583) granting an increase of pension to Harrison W. Fox; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8584) granting an increase of pension to Mary Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8585) granting a pension to John F. McCarthy; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8586) granting an increase of pension to Paul Revere Hunn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. O'SHAUNESSY: A bill (H. R. 8587) granting an increase of pension to Mary Westall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8588) granting an increase of pension to Mary F. Eddy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8589) granting an increase of pension to Lydia A. Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PARKER of New York: A bill (H. R. 8590) granting an increase of pension to Robert B. Tozer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PHELAN: A bill (H. R. 8591) granting a pension to Charles M. Walker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. POU: A bill (H. R. 8592) for the relief of the heirs of C. S. Barbee; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. REAVIS: A bill (H. R. 8593) granting an increase of pension to James W. Nauslar; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RODENBERG: A bill (H. R. 8594) granting an increase of pension to John Steagall; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RUBEY: A bill (H. R. 8595) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Rowlett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8596) granting a pension to Olive M. Ross; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUCKER: A bill (H. R. 8597) granting a pension to David R. Miles; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RUSSELL of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 8598) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Shrider; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8599) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Cottrell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8600) granting an increase of pension to John W. Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8601) granting a pension to William R. Prichard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 8602) granting a pension to William F. Primmer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8603) granting an increase of pension to Elijah Pew; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8604) granting an increase of pension to Fannie Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8605) for the relief of James Oakley; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SABATH: A bill (H. R. 8606) for the relief of James Cassidy; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8607) for the relief of Charles E. Malm; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8608) for the relief of the heirs of Thomas Reed; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8609) granting a pension to Gustav J. Tichy; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8610) granting a pension to Barbara Andrlik; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8611) granting a pension to Clara E. Jordan; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8612) granting a pension to Israel Buckowsky; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8613) granting a pension to Joseph Truka; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8614) granting an increase of pension to Frank G. Cook; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8615) granting a pension to John J. Harrington; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8616) granting a pension to Michael Smetina; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8617) granting a pension to Benjamin Shoeman; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SELLS: A bill (H. R. 8618) granting an increase of pension to Walter Starnes; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SISSON: A bill (H. R. 8619) granting a pension to Sarah Ann Burliston; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SLAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 8620) for the relief of the estate of J. P. Dieter; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SMALL: A bill (H. R. 8621) granting a pension to William R. Hardison; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8622) for the relief of the estate of B. F. Havens; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8623) for the relief of the estate of George D. Pool, sr.; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8624) for the relief of Mary Bailey Pratt; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8625) to reimburse the officers and enlisted men of the Revenue-Cutter Service and Public Health Service for losses sustained in the wreck of the revenue cutter *Tahoma;* to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Nebraska: A bill (H. R. 8626) granting a pension to William Wilson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STEELE of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 8627) granting a pension to Clara McPherson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STERLING: A bill (H. R. 8628) to remove the charge of desertion against Peter Hill; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8629) to remove the charge of desertion against William Trow; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8630) for the relief of the Farmer's State Bank, of Eureka, Woodford County, Ill.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 8631) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus R. Rand; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SWITZER: A bill (H. R. 8632) granting a pension to Bertha J. Stewart; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8633) granting an increase of pension to Albert Platt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TILSON: A bill (H. R. 8634) granting a pension to Catherine Steele; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8635) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Lynn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8636) granting an increase of pension to Ann Quinn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8637) granting a pension to Mary J. Allen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8638) granting an increase of pension to Kate J. Jerolman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8639) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. McKiernan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8640) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Fuller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8641) for the relief of Alonzo Derrick; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8642) to correct the military record of L. F. Norton; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. VARE: A bill (H. R. 8643) for the relief of Rose McIlwain; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WALSH: A bill (H. R. 8644) granting an increase of pension to Albert Damon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ASHBROOK: Evidence to accompany House bill 3120, for the relief of Jennie Raley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, resolutions of six Protestant churches at Utica, Ohio, favoring an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting polygamy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRITTEN: Petition of Thomas O'Conner and James W. Breen, of Chicago, Ill., favoring amendment of the existing seaman's law, adopted March 4, 1915; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, memorial of committee of firemen of Chicago, favoring amendment of the so-called seaman's act of March 4, 1915; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DALE: Petition of Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers, and Assistants' Association, of Washington, D. C., against child labor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of Admiral Schley Naval Squadron, No. 16, in favor of granting pensions to widows and orphans of men who served in the Spanish-American War; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, memorial of Adams's Music Store in favor of the Stevens bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DYER: Memorial of citizens of Peoria, Ill., favoring a change of foreign policy for the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of the Captain M. W. Marvin Camp, of Walton, N. Y., favoring the enactment into law of the Key bill (H. R. 54); to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, memorial of commissioner of labor of Kansas, favoring passage of House bill 476; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorial of Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers, and Assistants' Association of Washington, against child labor; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorial of Woman's Christian Temperance Union of St. Louis, of 560 members, favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of C. M. Goethe, favoring House bill 476; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOOLITTLE: Petition of 92 residents of Lyon County, Kans., protesting against any tax on gasoline; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ESCH: Petition signed by J. H. Blinston and 28 other residents near Cataract, Wis., urging passage of the Burnett immigration bill; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of Frank B. Morse and 24 other residents of Ableman, Wis., urging support of the Burnett immigration bill; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. FESS: Resolution of the Boggs Post 518, Grand Army of the Republic, asking Congress to amend pension laws so as to grant every honorably discharged soldier a pension of $30 per month; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of German-American Alliance of the State of Ohio, asking for an embargo on munitions; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of German-American Alliance of Springfield, Ohio, asking Congress to provide special neutral vessels to carry mail to all foreign countries; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of conference of independent retailers for the passage of the so-called Stevens bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GARNER: Memorial of Southern Medical Association, in favor of increasing the number of medical officers in the United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GRIEST: Memorial of knitting manufacturers of the Central West, relative to the free intercourse between the United States and belligerent powers in noncontraband articles, as well as advocating antidumping restrictions; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HAMILTON of New York: Papers to accompany House bill 3200, granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Wallace; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HILL: Petition of Adams Manufacturing Co., of Shelton, Conn., favoring House bill 702; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JOHNSON: Petition from Presbyterian Ministers' Association, of Washington City and vicinity, for Smith-Hughes bill to provide a motion-picture commission to license films fit to be seen; to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. KELLEY: Petition of Leasia & Hedley, druggists, and 54 other residents of Williamston, Mich., in favor of the passage of the Stevens bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LEE: Papers to accompany H. R. 8302; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LINDBERGH: Petition of citizens of Paynesville, Minn., urging legislation which will force mail-order houses to help pay the taxes in those sections where they dispose of their goods; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORIN (by request): Memorial of National Security League, of Philadelphia, favoring preparedness for national defense; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also (by request), petition of sundry laborers of the Pittsburgh (Pa.) post office, urging passage of House bill 4771; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also (by request), petition of Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh, Pa., favoring change in the method of paying the railroads for carrying the mails; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, memorial of International Reform Bureau, favoring censorship of films; to the Committee on Education.

Also (by request), petition of brotherhood of 1,500 men in Second Presbyterian Church, of Pittsburgh, Pa., favoring establishment of a Federal motion-picture commission to censor films; to the Committee on Education.

Also (by request), memorial of International Reform Bureau of Washington, D. C., favoring Federal censorship of films; to the Committee on Education.

Also (by request), petition of F. M. Walton, of Los Angeles, favoring an irrigation system for Victor Valley; to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

Also (by request), memorial of National Council of Congregational Churches, favoring prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NOLAN: Protest of the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America, against prohibition legislation, and statement showing over 5,000 men employed in breweries were thrown out of employment on January 1, 1916, through confiscatory State legislation on the prohibition question; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of American Neutrality and Peace Convention at San Francisco, Cal., favoring change of foreign policy and investigation of certain officials; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. O'SHAUNESSY: Petition of Chanton worsted mills, in favor of legislation aiding the industries of making dyestuffs and high explosives; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RUSSELL: Papers to accompany bill for relief of William R. Prichard; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STEELE of Pennsylvania: Memorial from the Chipman Knitting Mills, of Easton, Pa., urging the passage of H. R. 702, to provide revenue for the Government and to establish and maintain the manufacture of dyestuffs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TIMBERLAKE: Petition of Henry H. Sweetland, of Morgan County, Colo., against preparedness and favoring Government ownership of munition factories; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TILSON: Petition of New Haven Socialist Party, urging passage of resolution for convention of congress of neutral nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of New Haven Socialist Party, for printing of full report of Commission on Industrial Relations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, *January 11, 1916.*

Rev. Boyd V. Switzer, of the city of Washington, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we come before Thee with a grateful sense of appreciation for Thy wondrous providence over us throughout all the years of our national life. Do Thou, we beseech Thee, guide us still in the solution of the difficult problems of the present day, fraught with such tremendous issues for all the world. Give to Thy servants whom Thou hast called to such high positions of responsibility and trust wisdom, discernment, and courage, that they may be indeed servants of the Lord God Almighty, in the highest, truest, divinest sense colaborers together with Thee in the fulfillment of Thine own eternal plans for the human race. We ask it in Jesus' name. Amen.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by J. C. South, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 2409) to authorize the Ohio-West Virginia Bridge Co. to construct a bridge across the Ohio River at the city of Steubenville, Jefferson County, Ohio, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 320. An act to authorize the county of Bonner, Idaho, to construct a bridge across Pend Oreille River; and

H. R. 775. An act granting the consent of Congress to J. P. Jones and others to construct one or more bridges across the Chattahooche River between the counties of Coweta and Carroll, in the State of Georgia.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 9) providing for the printing of 100,000 additional copies of the final report of the Commission on Industrial Relations, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. FLETCHER presented petitions of General Leonard Wood Camp, No. 8, United Spanish War Veterans, Department of Florida, of St. Petersburg, Fla., praying for the enactment of legislation to grant pensions to widows and orphans of veterans of the Spanish War and for the appointment of a board of pension examiners at St. Petersburg, Fla., which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of the Florida National Guard Association, in convention at Jacksonville, Fla., praying for an increase in armaments, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina presented memorials of sundry citizens of South Carolina, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to prohibit interstate commerce in the products of child labor, which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of the South Carolina Branch, Daughters of the American Revolution, in convention at Greenville, S. C., praying for an increase in armaments, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a petition of Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers, and Assistants' Association No. 11773, American Federation of Labor, of Washington, D. C., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit interstate commerce in the products of child labor, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of the National Council of Congregational Churches, praying for national prohibition, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WORKS presented a petition of sundry citizens of Auburn, Cal., praying for the Government ownership of water-power utilities, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. HUGHES presented petitions of sundry citizens of New Jersey, praying for an increase in armaments, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of New Jersey, praying for the enactment of legislation to provide Federal censorship of motion pictures, which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a memorial of the Society of Friends of Woodbury, N. J., remonstrating against an increase in armaments, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Ridgewood, N. J., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. NELSON presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Alexandria, Minn., praying for the creation of a world's peace commission, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented the memorial of Tailor Lee, of St. Paul, Minn., remonstrating against the embargo on dyestuffs from Germany which has been imposed by England, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. BRYAN presented memorials of sundry citizens of Lee County, Fla., remonstrating against making Tampa and Key West, Fla., free ports of entry for foreign cattle, which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of General Leonard Wood Camp, Department of Florida, United Spanish War Veterans, of St. Petersburg, Fla., praying for the enactment of legislation to grant pensions to widows and orphans of veterans of the Spanish War, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

DEVELOPMENT OF WATERWAYS.

Mr. SHIELDS. From the Committee on Commerce I report back with amendments the bill (S. 3331) to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of dams across navigable waters," approved June 21, 1906, as amended by the act approved June 23, 1910, and to provide for the improvement and development of waterways for the uses of interstate and foreign commerce.

Mr. President, I desire to give notice that on the disposition of the bill now under consideration known as the Philippine government bill I shall move that this bill be made the unfinished business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be placed on the calendar.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER BRIDGE, MINNESOTA.

Mr. SHEPPARD. From the Committee on Commerce I report back favorably, without amendment, the bill (S. 2497) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River between Anoka and Hennepin Counties, State of Minnesota, and I submit a report (No. 38) thereon. I direct the attention of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON] to the bill and report.

Mr. NELSON. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

There being no objection, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ROBERT M. M'CORMICK.

Mr. BRYAN. I move that the Committee on Claims be discharged from the further consideration of the bill (S. 2999) granting a pension claim to Robert M. McCormick, and that the bill be referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. PENROSE:

A bill (S. 3392) for reduction of postage on first-class mail matter; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

A bill (S. 3393) amending an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

A bill (S. 3394) to regulate the collection of special taxes now provided for by law against retail dealers in liquors and wholesale dealers in liquors, and the issuance of receipts and licenses to such dealers in such manner as to restrict the issuance of such receipts and licenses to persons proposing to engage in such business in localities in which, under the laws obtaining in said locality, such business is not prohibited; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 3395) requiring railroad companies to equip passenger trains with physician's emergency cases; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A bill (S. 3396) temporarily reducing salaries of persons in Federal service; to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

A bill (S. 3397) authorizing negotiations with certain countries regarding the exportation of goats to the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. BRYAN:

A bill (S. 3398) to provide for Federal aid to good roads, to permit the several States to utilize the superior credit of the United States in raising road construction funds, to aid the States in maintenance of roads, and to create a national highway commission; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. HUGHES:

A bill (S. 3399) granting a pension to Stephen P. Stites; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TOWNSEND:

A bill (S. 3400) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Thornton (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3401) granting a pension to Nirenia S. Savage (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CLAPP:

A bill (S. 3402) granting a pension to Ernest B. Brown; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DU PONT:

A bill (S. 3403) to establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Delaware at the headwaters of Delaware Bay; to the Committee on Fisheries.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Maine:

A bill (S. 3405) for the relief of the Maine Central Railroad Co.; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A bill (S. 3406) granting a pension to Harriet E. Vose;

A bill (S. 3407) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Sawtelle (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3408) granting a pension to Alonzo E. Peabody (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3409) granting an increase of pension to John S. Gilmore (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3410) granting an increase of pension to Richard Harmon (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3411) granting an increase of pension to Carrie V. Lawton (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3412) granting a pension to George C. Goodhue (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3413) granting an increase of pension to Ernest E. M. Vinton (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3414) granting an increase of pension to David Moody, jr. (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3415) granting an increase of pension to Joseph M. Elliott (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3416) granting an increase of pension to Enos M. Hatch (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3417) granting an increase of pension to Caroline Wannofsky (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3418) granting a pension to Jennie Gilman (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JAMES:

A bill (S. 3419) granting an increase of pension to Jesse Denny (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3420) granting an increase of pension to William H. Branamon (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TILLMAN:

A bill (S. 3421) to promote the efficiency of the Navy and, to such end, to secure due respect to the uniform thereof; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. OWEN:

A bill (S. 3422) for completion of Federal building at Muskogee, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 3423) to provide for the construction of a bridge across the Salt Fork of the Arkansas River, near White Eagle Agency, in the Ponca Indian Reservation, Okla. (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. CHILTON:

A bill (S. 3424) granting an increase of pension to Linden Batten;

A bill (S. 3425) granting a pension to Alice Donaldson;

A bill (S. 3426) granting a pension to Martin Greenlee; and

A bill (S. 3427) granting a pension to John M. Null (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 3428) for the relief of John R. Browning (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

GERTRUDE KELLEY GILBERT.

During the delivery of Mr. NEWLANDS's speech,

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. BORAH. Will the Senator permit me, out of order, to introduce a bill?

Mr. NEWLANDS. I yield.

Mr. BORAH. Out of order, I ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is going to make the statement that there is a rule of the Senate that no Senator while on the floor shall be interrupted for the purpose of introducing a bill or making a report. The Chair having made that statement, the bill will be received and referred.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I was going to say that I think that is a wise rule, and I withdraw the bill. I think the suggestion of the Vice President is correct.

The VICE PRESIDENT. But it is never obeyed. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 3404) for the relief of Gertrude Kelley Gilbert was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. I offer an amendment to the pending Philippine government bill, which I send to the desk. I ask that the Secretary may read it and that it be printed and lie on the table until it can be reached for consideration in regular order.

The amendment was read and ordered to be printed and to lie on the table, as follows:

Amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas to the bill (S. 381) to declare the purpose of the people of the United States as to the future political status of the people of the Philippine Islands, and to provide a more autonomous government for those islands, viz: Insert at the end of the bill the following:

"SEC. —. The President is hereby authorized and directed to withdraw and surrender all the supervision, jurisdiction, control, or sovereignty now possessed or exercised by the United States in or over the people and territory of the said Philippines, and he shall on behalf of the United States fully recognize the independence thereof as a separate and self-governing nation and the sovereignty and control over the same of the government instituted by the people thereof. This transfer of possession, sovereignty, and governmental control shall be completed and become absolute within two years from the date of the approval of this act, under the terms and in the manner hereinafter prescribed. For the purpose of a complete and prompt compliance with this direction, the President is hereby invested with full power and authority to make such orders and regulations and to enter into such negotiations with the authorities of said Philippines or others as may be necessary to finally settle and adjust all property rights and other relations as between the United States and the said Philippines, and to cause to be acknowledged, respected, and safeguarded all of the personal and property rights of citizens or corporations of the United States resident or engaged in business in said Philippines or having property interests therein. In any such settlement or adjustment so made in respect to the rights and property of the United States as against the said Philippines the President shall reserve or acquire such lands and rights and privileges appurtenant thereto as may, in his judgment, be required by the United States for naval bases and coaling stations within the territory of said Philippines.

"Immediately upon the passage of the act, the President shall invite the cooperation of the principal nations interested in the affairs of that part of the world in which the Philippines are located, in the form of a treaty or other character of binding agreement, whereby the cooperating nations shall mutually pledge themselves to recognize and respect the sovereignty and independence of the said Philippines, and likewise mutually obligating themselves, equally and not one primarily nor to any greater extent than another, to maintain as against external force the sovereignty of said Philippines for the period of five years from the taking effect of such treaty or agreement. If any of the nations so invited to join in such undertaking shall decline to do so, then the President shall include as parties to such convention or agreement such nations as may be willing to join therein and to assume such obligations; and if none are willing to so unite therein, then, the President is authorized to give such guaranty on behalf of the United States alone."

Mr. LEWIS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 381) to declare the purpose of the people of the United States as to the future political status of the people of the Philippine Islands and to provide a more autonomous government for those islands, which was read and ordered to lie on the table and to be printed, as follows:

Amend Senate bill 381 by adding as a new section at the end of the bill the following:

"SEC. —. That there shall be vested in the President and by this act he is authorized to enter into any convention or agreement with the administration in power in the government of the Philippines for payment to the United States of such sum of money, and by such method of installment as may return to the United States the sums of money heretofore paid for and for the purposes and government of the Philippine Islands or such part of said sum expended by the Government of the United States as to the President of the United States shall under all the circumstances appear equitable."

FEDERAL JUDGES.

Mr. CUMMINS submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 66), which was read and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee of the Senate be directed to make inquiry and report: First, as to the number of Federal judges now holding office who are unable to discharge substantially the duties of a judge; second, whether, under the Constitution, such judges, if any, can be removed from office; third, if they can be so removed, what is the proper procedure.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS AND COTTON PRODUCTION.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Mr. President, I submit a resolution which I ask may be read, and I will ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The resolution (S. Res. 65) was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized and directed to ascertain as nearly as possible, and to report to the Senate as soon as practicable, the following: The amount of commercial potash, nitrogen, and phosphoric acid available for fertilizer purposes, and the price of each of these articles as compared with the prices for 1913; and to furnish any suggestions as to relieving the situation in case the amount of any or all of these is insufficient or the price prohibitive.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. Mr. President, I think that my colleagues from a portion of the cotton-growing States at least will agree with me that the situation which confronts the cotton outlook for this year is perhaps the most serious that has been known since the Civil War. The extraordinary yield per acre and the amount that we have been producing have been almost entirely dependent upon the use of commercial fertilizers. That is particularly true of all the coastal plains of the South Atlantic States. Some investigation on my part has revealed a situation which shows not only in my opinion but in the opinion of those to whom I sent communications that, regardless of an increase in yield, the yield per acre next year will possibly be reduced one-half.

I have before me now telegrams in response to a telegram sent by me to bankers, merchants, farmers, and millmen, asking what, in their opinion, would be the effect upon the yield per acre if the present fertilizer situation is not relieved. In response to that telegram I have a few here that I desire to read and place in the RECORD. Here is a telegram from one of the largest cotton producers in my State:

WEDGEFIELD, S. C., *January 10, 1916.*

Senator E. D. SMITH,
Washington, D. C.:

Lack of potash will have disastrous effect on yield of cotton in this State following a year of depletion like last year. Conservative estimate of loss in productiveness will be 25 to 33⅓ per cent.

EUGENE E. AYCOCK.

I also have one from the secretary of the Commission of Agriculture of North Carolina. He estimates that without relief from this situation the yield per acre in North Carolina will be reduced to 250 pounds per acre.

From Alabama the ex-commissioner of agriculture telegraphs:

MONTGOMERY, ALA., *January 8.*

Senator E. D. SMITH,
Washington, D. C.:

Situation here gloomy on account boll weevil; fertilizers high; little credit; farmers demoralized. These conditions greater factor, in my judgment, than price of potash.

W. H. SEYMOUR.

Here is one from a banker in North Carolina:

CHADBOURNE, N. C., *January 8, 1916.*

Hon. E. D. SMITH,
Senate, Washington, D. C.:

Your wire this date. Unless potash is used in growing cotton I think yield will be reduced 20 per cent in this State. In addition to this, the high prices of phosphoric acid and ammoniates will largely reduce by use, and probably another 20 per cent reduction in yield will result.

J. A. BROWN.

I ask that the remainder of the telegrams which I have received may be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, that action will be taken.

The telegrams are as follows:

NORFOLK, VA., *January 11, 1916.*

Senator E. D. SMITH,
Washington, D. C.:

Your telegram to our Columbia, S. C., office referred to us here. Due to uncertainty in getting nitrate soda from west coast of South America, we are not quoting. We quote muriate potash containing 50 units at $475 per ton. Our price for muriate in 1913 was $42 at port. Our price on 8–2–2 goods in 1913 was $20; our present price, $32. Sixteen per cent acid phosphate in 1913, price $13.25; 1916, price $18. These prices are delivered to interior railroad stations. Advance in ammoniated goods, due to increased price of potash to extent of $9.20 and increased cost of manufacturing sulphuric acid incident to very high freight rates on pyrites. If we were to charge for potash on the basis of present market price, the 2 per cent or potash alone would be $19. We are not quoting goods containing more than 1 per cent potash, except in bright tobacco belt. Entire stock of potash in this country is not sufficient to supply even 1 per cent to all the cotton territory, and our investigations would indicate it exceedingly doubtful if planters can afford to use potash at prevailing prices. We are advocating the use for cotton of fertilizer without potash.

F. S. ROYSTER GUANO CO.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *January 10, 1916.*

E. D. SMITH,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

Telegram received. Can not quote nitrate of soda nor potash, as we have none to offer and, having no potash, can not offer complete fertilizers mentioned. Quote to-day acid phosphate, 16 per cent bulk, at $13.25 cash f. o. b. our factory. Have already sold at both higher and lower price than this during 1913. Our price averaged about $8.50.

ETIWAN FERTILIZER CO.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *January 10, 1916.*

Hon. E. D. SMITH, *Washington, D. C.:*

Telegram received. If present fertilizer situation, especially as to potash, is not improved, the yield of cotton in 1916 should be below normal.

H. H. FICKEN.

COLUMBIA, S. C., *January 10, 1916.*

Hon. ELLISON D. SMITH,
Washington, D. C.:

Your wire. Lack of potash will materially reduce yield of cotton on all lands in South Carolina except the red-clay soils. To state percentage would be a guess, but with normal season advance of potash would reduce yield probably 15 per cent, in my judgment.

RICHARD I. MANNING, *Governor.*

COLUMBIA, S. C., *January 10, 1916.*

E. D. SMITH, *Washington, D. C.:*

Replying to yours of 8th, lack of potash will not seriously affect production on red lands of Piedmont and foothill country. On lighter soils in that section will probably affect yield per acre 15 per cent. Average reduction and yield per acre without potash for rest of State might, perhaps, be 25 to 30 per cent. If potash is not secured, in my opinion, there would be a reduction of 20 per cent for whole State, or falling off of 300,000 bales from an acreage normally producing 1,600,000 bales.

E. J. WATSON, *Commissioner.*

SUMTER, S. C., *January 10, 1916.*

E. D. SMITH,
Senate, Washington, D. C.:

Wire received. My opinion is that on account of present potash-kainit situation cotton yield will be reduced 50 per cent.

W. B. BOYLE.

SUMTER, S. C., *January 8, 1916.*

Senator E. D. SMITH, *Washington, D. C.:*

Answering yours, would say yield would be cut 50 per cent.

NEILL O'DONNELL.

GREENVILLE, S. C., *January 9, 1916.*

Senator E. D. SMITH, *Washington, D. C.:*

The present fertilizer situation looks very bad for cotton. The yield will be forced 35 per cent per acre in this State.

H. B. TINDAL.

GREENVILLE, S. C., *January 8, 1916.*

Hon. E. D. SMITH, *Washington, D. C.:*

Your telegram received. The yield of cotton will be greatly reduced if the fertilizer situation is not improved.

JOHN T. WOODSIDE.

LYNCHBURG, S. C., *January 8, 1916.*

Senator E. D. SMITH, *Washington, D. C.:*

Without potash our crop will be 40 per cent short.

T. N. GRIFFIN.

BENNETTSVILLE, S. C., *January 8, 1916.*

Senator E. D. SMITH, *Washington, D. C.:*

Our opinion is impossible to make anything like average crop without potash. Possible production, two-thirds average crop.

C. E. BREEDEN.

RALEIGH, N. C., *January 8, 1916.*

Senator E. D. SMITH, *Washington, D. C.:*

Two hundred and fifty per acre.

W. A. GRAHAM.

ATLANTA, GA., *January 10, 1916.*

Senator E. D. SMITH, *Washington, D. C.:*

Scarcity of high-grade ingredients for fertilizers, in my opinion, will affect materially production of cotton in Georgia in 1916.

J. D. PRICE,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. These telegrams are all of the same tenor, Mr. President. I consider that the situation which confronts not only the South in the production of cotton but the world at large in the use of it demands that the present Congress shall take some action looking to the relief of the situation which promises to seriously cripple one of the great, if not the greatest, agricultural industries from the export standpoint and from the standpoint of our supremacy in the textile world.

I hope that the resolution will be adopted.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to.

STATISTICS RELATING TO WAGE EARNERS.

Mr. SHEPPARD submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 67), which was read and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor:

Resolved, That the Secretary of Labor be, and he is hereby, directed to investigate and report, as far as it is practicable, upon the mortality and the disability by accident or by disease incident to or resulting from the various occupations in which the wage earners of the United States are engaged.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD—BANK CLERKS' PAY.

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. President, I ask for the consideration of two resolutions heretofore submitted by me. The first resolution for which I ask consideration is resolution No. 62, which is addressed to the Federal Reserve Board.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the resolution for which consideration is asked by the Senator from Illinois. The resolution will be read.

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution (S. Res. 62) submitted by Mr. LEWIS on the 8th instant, which was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Federal Reserve Board of the United States be requested to enter upon investigation of the amounts paid as salaries to the employees and subordinate officers of all such banks of the United States as are under the jurisdiction of the board, with the object of suggesting an increase of compensation to the employees consistent with the service done and the increased cost of living expenses.

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. President, the resolution requests that the Federal Reserve Board shall examine into the question of the compensation of the bank clerks under the jurisdiction of that board and ascertain whether they are being paid in proportion to the work they are doing and consistent with the cost of their living.

I desire to inform the Senate that I have received very many complaints—and I dare say many of my colleagues in the Senate have received the same—from many bank clerks from Illinois and throughout the country employed in banks that are within the general Federal reserve system, complaining of the compensation they are obtaining, the long hours of work, the increased burdens that are put upon them by the new conditions, and further complaining that their compensation is so small and the increased cost of living is so great that they can not with dignity or comfort exist.

I merely ask by this resolution that we request the Federal Reserve Board to make an examination into the subject for themselves, with a view of ascertaining what would be just respecting such employees to make appropriate suggestions to the employers, confident as I am that these employers will do full justice to such employees. I respectfully ask that the resolution be put upon its passage.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. Mr. President, I should like to say for myself that I shall vote for a measure of the kind proposed by the Senator from Illinois with all the heart and earnestness that I have. It might, however, be extended to almost every department of our service. I feel that this is a proposition against which none will contend, that the average clerk or Government employee is paid a most miserable stipend, and, with the expenses that surround the average clerk, his situation is quite as bad as is that of the bank clerk. I would broaden the scope of such a proposition to include all the departments of our Government.

Mr. LEWIS. Of course, Mr. President, this particular resolution being addressed to the single object of the bank employees, and being directed to the Federal Reserve Board, could hardly cover the suggestion of the Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. I understand that.

Mr. LEWIS. But an amendment on his part, of course, can not be avoided, and would be supported by me. I submit the resolution, and ask unanimous consent that it be adopted.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I will ask the Senator what is the exact purport of this resolution? Is it sought by the action of the Senate to compel the banks to increase the pay of their clerks? Do I understand that to be the proposition?

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. President, there is no object whatever on the part of the resolution for the Senate to interfere with the banks. It is to request the Federal Reserve Board to have examinations made of the banks under their jurisdiction, so far as they can consistent with their official duties, respecting the salaries and compensation of bank employees, and then to make such recommendations to the different banks which are members of the Federal Reserve System as would appear to be just under the circumstances. I confide in the spirit of fairness and justice of the bank officials and proprietors to feel that they would cooperate in the suggestions.

Mr. GALLINGER. Well, Mr. President, I see no harm in that, but I can not see what earthly good the resolution will do.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, I desire to ask the Senator from Illinois if this resolution is so broad in its scope—I have not read it—as to include in the examination the employees of all banks or only those of national banks?

Mr. LEWIS. I answer the Senator that the object of the resolution is to comprehend any banks that are within the system of the Federal reserve, any bank that is either part of the system now or may under the law come within the system.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, a question only of the Senator from Illinois: What authority has the United States to determine the compensation of employees in either the Federal reserve banks or in the national banks?

Mr. LEWIS. I answer the Senator from Iowa by saying: No more than the Industrial Commission had power to investigate and ascertain the facts of wages and pay of industrial institutions and make recommendations concerning the wages and conditions of labor of these industrial employees. The public sentiment of justice would have to be relied upon, and that has invariably operated with success; for we have no power, answering the Senator from Iowa, to enforce upon any bank what wages it shall pay, and we would have no way of executing by any form of process either the figures that might be arrived at by this examination or the suggestions which might be made as a result of it. It must be left to the sense of justice on the part of the banks themselves after the suggestions have been made by the Federal Reserve Board, which has jurisdiction of the banks.

Mr. CUMMINS. Then, Mr. President, may I ask one more question? Ought not the resolution be broad enough so that the Federal Reserve Board could report the comparative compensation paid to these employees, taking into account the compensation paid to other people who work just as hard?

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. President, there is a great deal to be said in favor of the suggestion of the Senator; but this was in my mind, and I submit it to him, that it was not as wise nor just to tender a resolution that authorized publicity as to the compensation which men were obtaining, or as to private matters touching their relation with their employers, or of the private business of the banks and their aids. I felt it would be better to leave the matter in the hands of the board, to use their own judgment as to the method they would employ and the suggestions they would make to the banks; but I will consider any amendment which the Senator from Iowa desires to tender upon that subject after I see its purport.

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. President, I desire to inquire whether the Senator has made any investigation as to the authority of the Federal Reserve Board to inquire of the banks as to the compensation they pay their clerks. Have they that authority? I am not familiar with any provision of law which gives it to them. I understand that they have certain powers with reference to the banks, but whether they have power to ask them what is the compensation or salaries of their employees I am not informed.

Mr. LEWIS. I will say to the Senator from New Jersey that the suggestion made by him does raise one of the doubtful questions in connection with this resolution or any other of its nature. I invite the attention of the Senate to the fact that the Federal Reserve Board assumed the right to suggest the rates of interest for borrowers when they are too high or when they are too low. Under this power the board lately came to the rescue of the cotton people of the South and the grain farmers of the West. Upon the assumption that the board has complete jurisdiction to suggest, and in some degree direct, the rates to be paid to the bank by borrowers, or the rates to be asked by the bank—under that general supervisory clause, I assume, I answer the Senator from New Jersey, that the Federal Reserve Board has a right to investigate the compensation the employees of the institutions are receiving from that same profit obtained by the banks from their borrowers. I assume, I also may say, that they would probably report the fact if they found a legal obstruction. Assuming that that power is with them under the general law, I tender the resolution with a view of reaching the desired result without embarrassment to banks or the employers.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, I should like to inquire of the Senator from Illinois whether he would not be satisfied to have this resolution referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, in view of the fact there is some doubt as to the power of the Federal Reserve Board, and also in view of the fact that the board is already overburdened with new duties?

The Committee on Banking and Currency will meet this week, and I can promise the Senator an early report.

Mr. LEWIS. I will not object to that, if it is desired by the Banking and Currency Committee to have the resolution go there, so that any Senator might present any views connected with it. Therefore, if it is desired by the Committee on Banking and Currency that this resolution go before it, so that anyone who so desires may be heard, I move that it be sent to the Committee on Banking and Currency for a speedy hearing on its merits.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There being no objection, the resolution will be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.

The VICE PRESIDENT. What action does the Senator desire to have taken in regard to Senate resolution 61, which the Secretary will read?

The Secretary read the resolution (S. Res. 61) submitted by Mr. LEWIS on January 8, as follows:

Resolved, That the Board of Federal Trade Commission report at its earliest convenience to the Senate whether the duties of the commission imposed upon it by the law and demand of the provisions of the act creating the said commission render inconvenient or embarrassing the assuming the duties and offices of a tariff board, as provided in the terms of that certain tariff-board authorization of Congress of the period of 1909 and 1910 contained in appropriation bills of the Congress of 1910 and 1911.

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. President, upon the request of a brother Senator, I have consented to have that resolution go over for a while. I ask that it may lie over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will lie over. Morning business is closed.

OHIO RIVER BRIDGE.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2409) to authorize the Ohio-West Virginia Bridge Co. to construct a bridge across the Ohio River at the city of Steubenville, Jefferson County, Ohio, which were, on page 1, line 5, after "Virginia," to insert "its successors and assigns," and, on page 1, line 7, after "River," to insert ", at a point suitable to the interests of navigation."

Mr. CHILTON. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

REPORT OF COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following concurrent resolution (No. 9) of the House of Representatives, which was read:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the final report of the Commission on Industrial Relations be printed as a House document and that 100,000 additional copies be printed and bound in cloth, of which 70,000 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives and 30,000 copies for the use of the Senate.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, I have just observed the reading of the House concurrent resolution providing for the printing of the final report of the Commission on Industrial Relations as a House document; also 100,000 additional copies to be printed for distribution to the public, 70,000 of which shall be for the use of the House and 30,000 for the Senate. On December 7, 1915, I introduced a resolution similar to the one which has passed the House, and on the same day the Senator from Washington [Mr. POINDEXTER] introduced a resolution somewhat similar, but his resolution provided for the printing of the testimony also.

Mr. President, during the past month and a half I have received several hundred requests for copies of the final report of the Commission on Industrial Relations. A large number of these requests have come from the State of Arizona, but many have come from other States. I urge at this time upon the Committee on Printing that they give the concurrent resolution which has been passed by the House prompt, speedy, and careful consideration, with a view of reporting it back favorably, so that the public in general may have a sufficient number of these reports to satisfy the demand. I am anxious to see the report and testimony printed, so that the information contained therein may be available to the general public.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The concurrent resolution will be referred to the Committee on Printing.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Commerce:

H. R. 320. An act to authorize the county of Bonner, Idaho, to construct a bridge across Pend Oreille River; and

H. R. 775. An act granting the consent of Congress to J. P. Jones and others to construct one or more bridges across the Chattahoochee River between the counties of Coweta and Carroll, in the State of Georgia.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. NEWLANDS obtained the floor.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, if the Senator from Nevada will yield to me, I should like to move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Philippine bill; and then, under that order, the Senator from Nevada can take the floor and address the Senate on the subject he has in mind.

Mr. NEWLANDS. That will be perfectly satisfactory to me.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 381.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 381) to declare the purpose of the people of the United States as to the future political status of the people of the Philippine Islands and to provide a more autonomous government for those islands.

A DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. President, the Democratic Party, after nearly three years of power, is about to enter upon a presidential campaign, in which its acts of legislation and administration will be up for criticism or commendation. The Democratic Party is within a year of an election which will determine whether its lease of power shall continue or end. We have the time and the power before the next election to do every beneficial thing we ought to do and to undo every mistaken thing we ought not to have done. It is a time for mutual candor and counsel and for efficiency of methods in devising and carrying out a definite legislative program.

Prior to the last presidential election I wrote for The Independent an article entitled "Possibilities of a Democratic Administration," in which, after stating that the Democratic Party was opposed to radical readjustments and would feel its way gradually and prudently toward needed reforms, I expressed myself as follows:

By pursuing this policy we will avoid the hysterical outcry against needed economic changes, which has so often beaten us; we will pacify labor, the manufacturer, and law-abiding wealth, and we will steer clear of business depression and panic, than which nothing could be more prejudicial to our success either at the election or in subsequent control and administration of the Government. We must break up the habit of swinging like a pendulum from reform to reaction through the intermediate process of panic.

My purpose in this article was to do what I could to diminish the apprehension, which a political and congressional experience of many years convinced me existed among those engaged in manufacture, trade, banking, transportation, and enterprise generally, that somehow Democratic success meant such radical action regarding so-called business interests as to produce industrial paralysis and accompanying unemployment and want.

I believed that the divisions in the adversary party offered an opportunity for success and I was desirous that we should not only by our campaign utterances allay unreasonable apprehension, but also by our subsequent legislation and administration proceed to our ultimate goal by such reasonable and moderate stages as would command the confidence of the business interests generally of the country and insure a renewal of power.

The wisdom of this policy seemed all the more apparent in contemplation of the historical fact that since the commencement of the Civil War, a period of 55 years, the Democratic Party has been in power nationally only 11 years, and of that period only 4 years consecutively, in every instance losing power as the result of the fear or the resentment of the business classes with their accompanying conditions of unemployment, which made most potent with the workingman "the full-dinner-pail" argument and caused them to reluctantly yield to the persuasion and coercion of our opponents.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

We were in similar danger at the congressional election of 1914; a danger only averted by the European war, which brought into sudden contrast the President's policy of watchful waiting regarding Mexico with the mad haste of the European nations as they rushed into war, and which made that policy as popular as it had theretofore been unpopular. The realization that similar prudence would keep us out of European complications saved the Democratic Party at the last election from the defeat which would have surely come as the result of the general prostration of business, popularly attributed to our economic legislation.

It is true that the "intervening process of panic" alluded to in my article has not been experienced, but an industrial and commercial depression has been experienced and has been coterminous with Democratic control of legislation. It would not do to charge this to the European war, first, because that war though injurious to our production and trade in its inception has since become a stimulant to production and export, and, second, because the commencement of this depression antedates the European war and was contemporaneous with our legislation regarding the tariff, banking, and trade.

The recent elections indicate that we will be in similar danger at the coming presidential election, unless the European war continues, and makes the President's sagacious and firm handling of our foreign affairs the overshadowing issue. But if that war soon comes to a close, and the manufacture of munitions ends, and added to this source of unemployment our markets now protected by the war from invasion are overwhelmed by the cheap products of the nations just emerging from war and eager to get back their gold, we may have not only an aggravated industrial depression to meet, but a financial condition fruitful of paralyzing caution. Such conditions may make the election turn not upon our foreign policy, but upon domestic economic conditions, and the "Full-dinner-pail" argument may again be potential.

We are about to face a united Republican Party, chastened by adversity and eager to persuade, and the question is whether the Democratic Party, having done much under this administration in the interest of genuine reform, is again to be thrown out of power and deprived of the opportunity of continued usefulness, simply because an intervening period of depression subjects us again to the charge of "Democratic hard times," with its accompanying loss of votes.

All this is possible, although the general trend of Democratic legislation has been most commendable. We have revised the tariff downward, and have lopped off its excesses. We have given the country a better financial system, one which in time will do much to correct the spasmodic expansions and contractions which in the past have drifted us to unemployment and distress. We have taken hold of the trusts and through a Trade Commission have opened the way for the peaceful correction of abuses by investigation, publicity, and regulation, thus making the commission a friendly guide to business instead of a relentless prosecutor. And yet the course of this legislation has seriously alarmed the interests affected, and has caused them to exercise caution in enterprise restrictive of employment and productive of want and suffering. It is safe to say that the manufacturing, the banking, and the large corporate interests are hostile to the Democratic Party, and that their employees are also preparing to throw their weight against it simply because its administration has not brought good times, but on the contrary has, in their judgment, brought bad times.

ANALYSIS OF DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATION.

It seems to me that it will be profitable, therefore, to analyze our legislation and the causes of this depression before we proceed to consider what can be done to relieve it.

And here let me say that little criticism can be made of the general character of our action. It was distinctively in the line of needed reforms. Much of it probably fell somewhat short of the goal we should ultimately reach, but it may be that in the limited period we went too far and too fast and thus endangered the vehicle which carried these reforms. There was no necessity for this, for the opposing party was not willing to go a tithe of the distance we contemplated and could never reproach us with not going far enough.

A considerable experience in public life covering a period of 23 years, and commencing with the second Cleveland administration, has convinced me that no political party can hope to remain in power which adopts radical instead of evolutionary methods of reform. This is due to the fact that radical methods involve the alarm of the beneficiaries of existing abuses, and their consequent caution and timidity so arrest activity in industry as to produce unemployment and the attendant dissatisfaction of the workers. Thus their vote finally falling in line with the vote of the employing interests, overthrows all plans for needed reforms and puts reaction again in power.

This experience has impelled me, not only in Congress by the presentation of various legislative programs but in the national conventions by platform declarations, to endeavor to secure assurance from the Democratic Party that while it had in view the ultimate triumph of correct principles in production, trade, banking, and transportation, and had its goal clearly in view, it would approach that goal by a gradual process which would not prove unduly disturbing.

THE TARIFF.

Regarding the tariff, my view was that our undertaking was not to immediately adopt a theoretically correct tariff system, but simply to climb gradually down from the protective heights upon which the Republican Party had placed the manufacturing interests of the country; not to jump down at the risk of destruction, but to climb down slowly and laboriously with a view to preserving, as far as practicable, every American industry and injuring none.

In the Denver platform, after a long struggle in the committee on platform, my amendment inserting the word "gradual" before "reduction" was put in the platform on the tariff, and at Baltimore this action was put in different phrase by declaring that in making tariff reductions the Democratic Party would not injure or destroy any legitimate American industry. I felt that in these two planks we were giving peace bonds to the country which would assure the interests affected that the process of reform would be so gradual as to avoid sudden reversals.

When we came to a practical realization of what we had promised by legislation, we were inclined, I thought, to go too fast and too far. It is not necessary to allude to our action regarding sugar, the basic agricultural product of all our insular possessions as well as the arid and semiarid States. It is conceded, I believe, that the need of revenue necessitates the repeal of the further reduction determined upon. Nor will I refer to other special reductions. My general view was that the reduction on dutiable articles from an average of over 42 per cent to an average of less than 25 per cent was too great, taking away possibly the entire margin of profit and even more. I also felt that whatever might be our view as to the reductions ultimately attainable under a perfect tariff system, we should not seek to make them completely operative immediately; that as we had been a hundred years in creating tariff abuses we could safely take 10 or 20 years in correcting them, and so I proposed that the reductions called for by our bill should be apportioned over a period of years instead of putting them into immediate effect. I held out upon this issue until the very day of the final vote and only surrendered to the party judgment as the result of action in caucus, which put upon me a responsibility I was unwilling to assume, of making the party will ineffective.

The effect of the tariff legislation was what I feared it would be. The tying up of production in this country was the result not of a malicious effort of the manufacturers to teach the country a lesson, but of the caution and timidity which can in many cases be proved to be without reason, but which nevertheless always exist under like conditions.

While I accept my full share of responsibility for the tariff bill, which I with apprehension of immediate ill effect voted for, candor will not permit me to assert, as many of its supporters do, that world-wide causes were at the bottom of the general contraction of production following its agitation and passage. It is an indisputable fact that the paralysis came before the European war was inaugurated, and that its causes were mainly domestic.

THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM.

So also with banking legislation. Instead of providing some simple method for mobilizing the banking reserves of State and National banks under the control of a nonpartisan board or commission resembling the Interstate Commerce Commission, which would gradually through powers of investigation, publicity, correction, and recommendations to Congress, work out further reforms, we were intent upon legislation which alarmed the banks by the largeness of our proposals. Hence the immediate effect of the movement which had in view the loosening of credit, with a view to aiding our manufacturing institutions in an economic crisis resulting from tariff reductions, was a restriction of credit, prejudicial to the entire business of the country, both manufacturing and commercial. I believe that a more moderate course would have secured the cooperation and support of the banks instead of their hostility. The essentials required were mobilization under Federal direction of a part of the reserves of both National and State banks for use at the point of financial danger or stringency, and the creation of a Federal board for such direction. As persuasion (not force under the interstate-commerce power) was to be applied to the State banks, it was necessary to make the scheme of legislation simple and attractive.

The State and National banks being once unionized under such a scheme, it would have been easy later on to enlarge and perfect such legislation under the guidance of experience. The State banks would have been willing, in consideration of the advantages of such a protective union, to allow a part of their capital in the shape of reserves lying in their vaults to be mobilized under Federal direction, but they were unwilling to subscribe more capital and turn it over to Federal direction and control. They also hesitated to turn themselves over to the inquisitorial and correctional powers of the comptroller's office,

As it was we failed to make the Reserve Board nonpartisan, tied it to an executive department through the membership of the Secretary of the Treasury and the comptroller, subjected the member banks to the investigating and correctional powers of a single partisan comptroller instead of the composite judgment of a quasi judicial nonpartisan board, and exacted additional and unnecessary capital from member banks, thus organizing the reserve associations into profit-making institutions, a purpose entirely foreign to their nature as protective organizations. The result is that the union of banks is incomplete, the State half being outside and the National half inside the reserve organization, with the prospect that those outside will remain so unless the law is modified.

Had we simply provided for the union and membership of State and National banks in Federal reserve associations without exacting further contributions of capital than a certain percentage of their existing reserves and then federalized all these associations under the direction of an independent, nonpartisan Federal Reserve Board with power of investigation and correction similar to those of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal Trade Commission, and had we merged in this board the comptroller and all his powers, functions, and employees, as we did with the Bureau of Corporations and the Trade Commission, and provided for the gradual adaptation of the State banks to Federal requirements and practices, thus avoiding radical and immediate changes in conditions, little opposition would, I believe, have been encountered in the State banks. I think it would be wise to shape the way for legislation on the above lines during this session by making the Reserve Board nonpartisan, merging the comptroller's office with all the powers and duties in the Reserve Board, and doing away with all capital requirements beyond the percentage of reserves of member banks now required.

THE TRUSTS.

So also with the trusts. I have believed for years that we should proceed in trade as we have in transportation to correct abuses through a regulating trade commission with limited powers at first, which could be gradually extended through the experience of the commission itself and as a result of their recommendations regarding needed legislation. Had we confined our legislation to this we would not have experienced the alarm and apprehension created in commercial and productive business generally by the Clayton bill, which even if entirely defensible in its principles, was regarded as producing changes in business innocently conducted and not subject to the charge of abuse as were many of the large interests aimed at.

We have this in production, in banking, and in trade, brought about changes in legislation which have had a restrictive effect upon the production and commerce of the country, an effect clearly experienced before the European war broke out and not at all chargeable to it.

It is unnecessary to demonstrate that any of these changes were in essence of principle wrong. All I contend is that ignorance, timidity, and alarm should always be taken into consideration in framing reform legislation, and that the party that does not take them into consideration is likely to be swept out of power before the full benefits of its policies, radical perhaps at the start, but containing the seed of a proper evolution, are realized, and this I fear will be our situation at the next election unless meanwhile we apply ourselves to conciliatory measures that will abate and diminish this apprehension.

THE NATIONAL DEFENSES.

What, then, are the problems before us? First, preparedness, the problem which the President wisely presents first for our consideration. Without taking up minutely his proposals, I will say that there is no need of hysteria upon this subject. Force, both civil and military, is needed for the maintenance of public peace and order, whether domestic or international. Whether this force shall be employed for aggression or defense, for conquest or the maintenance of the public peace and order, is a mere matter of training, and I have no doubt our legislation will be in the latter direction.

We must of course provide a rational scheme of national defense. I do not see why this should involve a very large increase in the total expenditure. The difficulty with us has been not so much the extent of our preparations as the inefficiency of our administration. The national defense is a unit. The Army and Navy should be brought into coordination through some governing board or council of national defense which will bring them into teamwork instead of encouraging competition between the War and the Navy Departments as to which shall get the larger appropriations. The experience of other countries, such as Australia and Switzerland, points the way toward both efficient and economical administration. The cooperation of sovereignties should be secured, both national and State, in this work, and a system should be devised under which more officers shall be trained, for each officer in time of emergency will become the organizing force of a hundred men, whereas the single private soldier becomes only individually useful in time of war. Our military system should not involve the maintenance of a large standing army, but the training of our youth in everything that relates to military discipline and the use of arms, such training to be developed under a system of education which will instill in the mind of every boy soldier that he is being trained not for conquest but for national defense and the maintenance of order and peace under laws and tribunals, both domestic and international, created for that purpose. Thus the military instinct will develop not upon the lines of aggression and conquest but upon the lines of the maintenance of civil order.

AN AUXILIARY NAVY.

Next comes the question of an auxiliary navy. It is indisputable that if war comes our fighting ships would be derelict in the ocean without the carrying and supply ships necessary to support them. Thirty or forty million dollars should be immediately provided for this purpose, as we have no adequate merchant marine. While I supported the administration shipping bill which failed at the last session owing to Democratic defection, I felt that it would have been wiser to shape the legislation on the lines which I have been urging for years, and which would have passed almost unanimously if substituted for that measure. It provided for the construction of auxiliary ships of the Navy, to be used in time of war to support the fighting ships, and in time of peace manned in part by the Naval Reserves for opening up new routes of commerce and mail service, under lease to operating companies upon terms fixed by a commission consisting of the Secretaries of the Navy and Commerce and the Postmaster General. Such a proposal would have had the support of Democrats who were devoted to the traditional individualism of the Democratic Party and who had not yielded to the doctrine of collectivism supported by many Democrats but not yet adopted as a party tenet. I think it unwise to put such men under condemnation by the party and believe it would be wiser to shape the legislation in such a way as to make it meet directly the demands of the Navy and only incidentally the requirements of foreign commerce. Later on, the needed ships having been acquired, the scheme could be enlarged if deemed advisable, so as to cover the purpose of the administration bill.

A TARIFF BOARD.

The newspapers state that the administration is considering the danger arising from a dumping process which is likely to be used by foreign nations after the war. It is possible that our fears in this respect may be exaggerated, but it is clear that the warring countries will make an immense effort to get back some of the gold which has drifted to this country, and the best method of doing so will be to sell us their goods at low prices. Their wage level will be probably lower than ever, and this country may feel the effects of a flood of merchandise which will not only displace the products of domestic labor but also, by withdrawal of a large portion of our stock of gold, create alarm. The effect of this can be imagined, particularly when the large force now employed in munition making is released from work. It is doubtful whether such a process of cheap sales unaccompanied by proof of conspiracy to depress and control our markets can be antagonized by the exercise of the powers of the Trade Commission regarding fair competition. It possibly can be met by slowing down the entry of such goods, either by taxation or by limited exclusion. A tariff board could be organized with power to act in either way under a definite rule fixed by Congress or the Trade Commission could be authorized to exercise such power. I believe in a tariff board and have for years advocated its creation, but it will be difficult to harmonize such legislation with the traditions of the Democratic Party or the phrases which it has canonized, such as "Protection is robbery," although the Democrats of the Senate united with the Progressive-Republicans to provide a tariff board in the Payne-Aldrich bill. So far as I am concerned, I decline to yield to the tyranny of a phrase and am willing to restrict invading forces, whether of goods or men, if the interests of the country require, but much counsel within the party will have to be taken on this subject.

PUBLIC WORKS AND RIVER DEVELOPMENT.

We should not in my judgment halt in the constructive work of the country. On the contrary, having thus far devoted ourselves to correctional legislation which, however necessary, has been disturbing to business and the employment of labor, we should press vigorously constructive work employing labor. We are not doing enough constructive work. We should do more. We should not cut off our public building, but we should

see to it that the public buildings are apportioned, not under the present spoils system, which gives an individual post office as spoils to a Congressman or Senator who devotes himself to the job of securing it, but under a broad and comprehensive system, which, through a board or commission composed of experts in construction engineering and architecture, and with the aid of the National Arts Commission, will take in view the requirements of the entire country and every part of it and adapt the buildings to the special uses and requirements of every locality, uniting art with utility in such a way as to make these buildings a perpetual memorial of the intelligence and culture of the time. We are spending many million dollars in a sporadic way in this direction. We should spend more in a scientific, accurate, and comprehensive way under the new plan.

We should take hold of our rivers, not under the spoils bill called the river and harbor bill, as at present, but by separating them entirely from harbor improvements, planning for the complete development of every watershed with its main rivers and their tributaries from source to mouth, having in view the complete regulation of the rivers with all their branches in such a way as to prevent every destructive use and to promote every beneficial use. We are now engaged in dredging channels and in building levees along the lower reaches of our great rivers, to protect both the channels and the adjoining lands from the destructive floods precipitated upon them from the regions above. We should not only maintain this needed work, but we should also control these waters before they reach the period of flood by taking hold of them as soon as they fall from the heavens throughout the country, leading them over the arid lands through storage works and canals, impounding them in large reservoirs for the development of water power, and for use in intensive cultivation, increasing the natural storage capacity of the soil by the development of forests and the promotion of cultivation, which will absorb instead of shedding the waters, thus gradually slowing their progress from our mountains and valleys toward the gulfs, bays, and oceans in such a way as to mass them for beneficial use and to prevent their massing for destructive use, thus stabilizing the flow of the streams themselves, so that instead of being torrential in certain seasons and dry in others they will afford at all times a sufficient flow to maintain their use for water carriage, the cheapest in the world, a carriage which should be coordinated with rail transportation and ocean transportation in such a way as to make them all dovetail to the advantage of commerce.

We are now expending many millions annually in ineffective river regulation. We should expend $60,000,000 annually for a period of 10 years in effective river regulation, which will involve the cooperation of the Engineering Corps of the Army, the Reclamation, Forest, and Drainage Services, the Geological and Coast and Geodetic Surveys, and other scientific services in team work under common plans, and which will also unite the Nation and the States by a system of cooperation, each within their jurisdiction, in the advancement of works which will secure the full conservation of the water resources of the country for every useful purpose. There is, in my judgment, no work so all-inclusive as this, for it involves the promotion of commerce, the reclamation of waste lands suffering either from want of or too much water, the development of forests, the promotion of scientific cultivation of the soil through intensive cultivation, and the development of water power. There is no subject of legislation which presents so many beneficial aspects. And as these rivers are under the jurisdiction of two sovereignties, the national and the State, some method should be found of uniting their powers instead of encouraging them in constant conflicts as to jurisdiction. It would not be impracticable to organize a great industrial army employed in the forests, the rivers, and public works generally, into a reserve force as a part of the national defense.

THE FINANCES.

But where is the money to come from? My answer is additional taxation. This country is not bankrupt—it will readily respond to intelligent taxation which will be spent in a general way for the welfare of the country, and particularly if a large part of the additional taxation is for public works, which will secure employment during a period of depression. Regarding taxation, I am glad to observe that the administration favors the continuance of the existing sugar tax. The duty on sugar has always been a revenue duty. There has never been a period in the history of the Republic that a sugar duty has not existed, except during McKinley's administration, when a bounty was substituted for a tax. This will prevent our revenues from being depleted to the extent of $30,000,000 more, as is threatened by existing legislation.

The second method of increasing our revenue is to extend the area of our income tax. All incomes below $3,000 are now exempt. The limit should be reduced to $2,000 or $1,500, and from this source $50,000,000 or $60,000,000 more annually can be derived.

If more is required it could be obtained under an inheritance tax. It is true the States have largely taken hold of the inheritance tax. It would have been much better had the United States Government inaugurated this tax, for then it would have been uniform throughout the entire country and the individual States could not, as some do, offer asylum to the rich by exempting wealth from this tax. In view of the fact that many of the States have already levied inheritance taxes and an additional tax might be an unjust burden, I would suggest that whatever inheritance tax is imposed should provide that wherever a State has imposed such a tax it should be deducted from the national tax, to the extent, however, of only one-half of the national tax. Thus, under such a system no State now exempting inheritance from taxation would be encouraged in maintaining the present system, for its citizens would have to pay the entire tax imposed by the National Government. The adoption of such legislation by the United States would gradually result in a system under which inheritance taxes would be imposed by every State throughout the country as well as by the National Government; one-half of the total tax imposed upon inheritances, both national and State, would thus go to the respective States and one-half to the National Government. I would deem it advisable to so adjust these additional taxes upon income and inheritances as to do away with the existing war-revenue taxes, many of which are vexatious burdens upon business, leading to evasion, either conscious or unconscious, for my observation is that few people realize how unconsciously they fail to respond to the numerous requirements of the war-revenue tax regarding stamp duties, etc.

There are, of course, other matters of legislation and administration which should be taken up, such as the settlement of the conservation question in aid of the development of our national resources, but I do not refer to them in detail, lest too extended a discussion may involve a confusion of ideas. The main things to be considered in addition to the questions relating to the tariff and banking, above referred to, are the military defense, an auxiliary navy, the public constructive works, and the unlocking and development of our natural resources.

A CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAM.

Epitomizing what I have said, I urge the following as a constructive program for this session:

1. PREPAREDNESS.

(a) In addition to a moderate enlargement of the Army and Navy, an increase of efficiency by regarding the national defense as a unit through the creation of a national council of defense, consisting of the Secretaries of War and the Navy, and other experts, with authority to formulate and submit plans.

(b) An increase in the military and naval schools, with a view to training officers for the organization and discipline of troops in case of war, and the utilization for this purpose of the schools of agriculture and the mechanic arts, whose fundamental law—the Morrill Act—provides for military training for our youth as a part of the national duty.

(c) National cooperation with the States in a system of public-school education which will train our youth in the use of arms for the national defense; such education, in addition to military discipline and training, to inculcate the fundamental idea that such training and discipline are not for the purpose of aggression or conquest, but for the maintenance of peace and order and in aid of tribunals, both national and international, organized for their maintenance.

(d) Construction of auxiliary ships for our Navy, to be used in time of war in aid of the fighting ships and in time of peace in establishing new routes of commerce and mail to foreign countries, through lease to shipping companies under the control of a commission consisting of the Secretaries of the Navy and of Commerce and the Postmaster General.

2. TARIFF AND TAXATION.

(a) The grant to a tariff commission or the Federal Trade Commission of all the powers of a needed tariff board, including, in addition to the powers of investigation, publicity, and recommendation, the power to protect, under a rule fixed by Congress, American industries against the combination or action of foreign producers and traders intended to unduly displace the products of American industry in our own markets.

(b) An increase in the area of the income tax so as to cover incomes of $1,500.

(c) An inheritance tax which will permit the deduction, to the extent of one-half of the national tax, of similar taxes collected by State governments.

3. BANKING.

Amendment of the national reserve act:

(a) By providing that the Federal Reserve Board, like the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal Trade Commission, shall be be nonpartisan and independent of the executive department, eliminating the Secretary of the Treasury and the comptroller, as such, from its membership, and merging the comptroller's office with all its officials, powers, and functions in the Federal Reserve Board.

(b) By doing away with all capital requirements of member banks, except the percentage of reserves now required by law.

4. PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

(a) The creation of an expert board of public buildings, under the Interior Department, which, with the aid of the National Commission of Fine Arts, will take in view the requirements of the entire country regarding public buildings, and, under a rule fixed by Congress, proceed to the expenditure of a fixed sum per annum, not less than $30,000,000, for public buildings.

5. RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION.

Providing for the separation of river development from harbor improvements by the creation of a commission composed of the Secretaries of War, Commerce, Interior, and Agriculture, and the cooperation of the services under them, as well as the cooperation of the National Government with the States, in devising and carrying out comprehensive plans for the regulation of river flow with a view to the promotion of navigation, the mitigation of floods through the development of forests and proper methods of cultivation, the storage and control of flood waters for the reclamation of arid and swamp lands and the development of water power, and the creation of an ample fund providing for not less than $60,000,000 annually for 10 years for continuous work.

Mr. President, later on I shall introduce resolutions for a legislative program upon the lines of this speech.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I believe the welfare of the United States requires the establishment of a nonpartisan permanent tariff commission. After the war is over it may easily happen, in my judgment, that unfair practices may be resorted to by manufacturing companies abroad slipping into the United States goods even below cost, and in that way interfere with the normal, proper course of business of our own enterprises in this country.

I wish to say that the establishment of such a nonpartisan tariff commission, which was referred to by the Senator from Nevada [Mr. NEWLANDS] in his remarks just made, can be carried out upon lines which are entirely harmonious with the policies heretofore pursued by the Democracy. It is not necessary that such a commission should be constructed upon the avowed theory of the so-called "protective" tariff. There are abundant reasons why such a commission should be established regardless of whether a man believes in the protective tariff or whether he does not.

In the first place, every Member of Congress and the executive department should have the opportunity of knowing what the truth is with regard to the factors which enter into the production, the cost of production, and the cost of distribution of any one of the items on the schedules which are important to the interest of the manufacturing establishments in the United States. Every man on the floor of the Senate is perfectly aware that, with the overwhelming volume of testimony poured out before the committee when the schedules are being considered, no man has the time or the opportunity or the ability to completely master the vast mass of conflicting and unreliable testimony submitted, differentiate the truth from that which is false, and arrive at any sufficient knowledge with regard to the items on the schedules.

There are about 4,000 of these items. The evidence taken on the tariff question when I first entered the Senate in 1908, presented to the Members of the Senate, taken on the House side, consisted of 8,000 printed pages. The evidence was taken without the security or protection which would be afforded by a law punishing perjury applied to false swearing before our committees. Men were permitted to come before those committees and state that which was false for the purpose of misleading the legislators. The evidence was in direct conflict with itself, one group of men desiring to have one policy pursued, another the exact contrary, and each giving evidence accordingly. For example, in the bringing in of zinc ore from Mexico, the smelters desiring the lowest possible rate, the miners of zinc ore in Oklahoma desiring the highest possible rate, there was a flat conflict, each one giving testimony at variance with the other, and the legislator, busy as he is with his daily correspondence and with his duties upon the floor and upon his committees, finding it impossible to ascertain what the truth is, justifies a tariff commission which shall accurately ascertain the truth and let the conscientious legislator know what the facts are if he is to pass upon the fixing of these schedules.

For that reason, therefore, a tariff commission is perfectly justified, in order to ascertain the truth with regard to these items on the schedules and in order to keep Members of Congress informed of the changing factors which enter into these questions, because they are going through a constant flux. They are not the same one year with another.

Mr. LEWIS. Will the Senator from Oklahoma allow me to interrupt him with an inquiry at this point?

Mr. OWEN. Certainly.

Mr. LEWIS. The Senate debated in a most energetic and industrious manner, as was done by both sides of the Senate, in the creation of the Federal Trade Commission. Does the Senator see anything incompatible with the duties of the Federal Trade Commission as now prescribed by law from that board entering into duties such as he has defined and which he regards appropriate and necessary for something called a tariff commission?

Mr. OWEN. I do.

Mr. LEWIS. Then I should like the Senator's viewpoint, if I do not divert him from his line, as to wherein he sees that the creation of their duties is incompatible, serving as such tariff commission.

Mr. OWEN. That incompatibility arises from the fact that it is not humanly possible for the present Trade Commission to perform its present function completely, much less undertake this work, which will require the entire time of laborious and expert men to ascertain the facts and the factors governing the cost of manufacture and the cost of distribution. There is a limit to human capacity.

Mr. LEWIS. I understand the Senator feels that the present duties put upon the board by the law exhaust their capacity, and that to put this other duty upon them would leave it a burden that could not be performed.

Mr. OWEN. Take such a commission as the Interstate Commerce Commission. In my judgment that commission now is burdened beyond what flesh and blood can bear. I think there should be a method pursued which would always keep in mind what can be accomplished by the officials who are charged with a duty and not put upon them more than they can properly and efficiently accomplish.

Mr. LEWIS. I desire, with the Senator's kind consideration at this moment, to say the object of my query was this: I am desirous of avoiding the creation of any unnecessary commissions or further unnecessary officeholders and adding to the list of extra salaries in view of the condition of the Treasury of the Government and the necessity of the large expenditures that I think will be forthcoming for the preparation of national defense and other objects. It was with that purpose in my mind I took the liberty to inquire of the Senator whether he thought the duties were compatible and simply for that purpose only.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, there is another good reason why there should be established a tariff commission. The great problem which should be worked out, in my judgment, for the welfare and happiness of the United States is to keep the productive energies of this Nation constantly and profitably employed.

Our foreign commerce ought to be enlarged as much as practicable. I believe that our imports are paid for by our exports and that our exports are paid for by our imports; that each nation must keep its own gold supply; that there is no such thing in reality as a balance of trade beyond the narrow meaning of these statistics gathered from partial facts and which are likely to mislead the country by making it appear that in some years we do not receive as much as we send abroad. We always receive the equivalent of what we send abroad either in merchandise or in service or in obligations of debt, our own, perhaps, as at present. There is now pouring back a vast flood of American securities paying for the extraordinary shipment of goods which we are now sending to Europe; but as it is an axiomatic truth that the whole is equal to the sum of its parts. When a man ships a hundred bales of cotton to Europe and receives its equivalent and you multiply such transactions by a hundred thousand or a hundred million, the equation is still the same. We receive an adequate and approximately equal return for that which we ship abroad. Therefore, in order to energize our own activities we ought to enlarge our foreign commerce and our foreign shipments. In order to accomplish this end reciprocal arrangements ought to be made with the authority of the United States.

It is extremely difficult and slow to negotiate and have confirmed a reciprocal treaty. In my judgment there should be a

certain element of active mobility in the tariff schedules, with a maximum and minimum within which the Executive department, under the instruction and guidance of the legislative branch of the Government, shall be authorized to make reciprocal arrangements in order that we may ship a larger measure of our goods abroad and give privileges for shipment into our country of those products which we do not make or which may be sent into our country advantageously to our internal commerce. Therefore, in order to permit these reciprocal agreements to be made quickly, advantageously, and wisely the Executive department should have accurate knowledge with regard to the cost of production and distribution of these various products and be at liberty between a maximum and minimum rate to negotiate such agreements for the enlargement of our foreign commerce.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HARDING in the chair). Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. OWEN. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. GALLINGER. I am much interested in what the Senator from Oklahoma is saying, but there are some difficulties that occur to me in the program which the Senator is mapping out.

Mr. OWEN. I anticipate the Senator's view, but shall be glad to have him briefly express it, if he likes.

Mr. GALLINGER. I rose to ask the Senator a question merely to clear my mind, if the Senator can, of the difficulties that occur to me. The Senator said that conditions fluctuate from time to time, that the cost of production fluctuates from time to time. The Senator is proposing to have a tariff commission that will sit and, I suppose, day by day examine those questions, with a view to enlighten the country and the Congress as to the proper means to protect their own interests and enlarge our commerce. Did I understand the Senator to say that this commission, having ascertained the facts, should then submit those facts to the Executive department, and that then the Executive department should change the rates of duty?

Mr. OWEN. Precisely.

Mr. GALLINGER. That is, Congress delegates to the Executive department its functions? Is that the view of the Senator?

Mr. OWEN. The Senator from New Hampshire inserts a principle after asking a question as to a fact. The proposal I make is that the Executive department, through the President, should have the authority, between the maximum and minimum rates, to change the items of the schedules.

Mr. GALLINGER. That is to say, we delegate legislative power, then, to the commission and the Executive; that is, power that we have always heretofore held as a function of the Congress?

Mr. OWEN. The Senator draws his conclusion in his question. I deny that it is a legislative power when the legislative branch of the Government directs an executive officer, within a maximum and minimum schedule, to fix the rates for the purpose of making these reciprocal arrangements.

Mr. GALLINGER. I do not know that I arbitrarily held that view. I suggested that that had been the uniform custom.

Mr. OWEN. I know that that has been the contention, and I am only expressing the view which I entertain with regard to it. It may be, of course, erroneous. It is my opinion that when the legislative branch of the Government exercises this legislative function and declares a maximum and minimum rate, within which the tariff shall be mobile and within which the Executive shall be authorized to make these reciprocal agreements, the legislative branch has given an instruction to carry out the legislative will within certain limited lines, and that the Executive, in discharging that function, will be performing an Executve duty put upon the Executive by the legislative branch. I am willing to trust any President whom the people of the United States may at any time put into the White House to represent their wishes in regard to such matters.

Mr. GALLINGER. But if the Executive department is simply to carry out the mandate of Congress along those lines, I do not see exactly why a tariff commission should come in to instruct the Executive department. That is what is troubling me.

Mr. OWEN. The instruction of the Executive department, if the Senator would imply by that term a direction to the Executive department to do what subordinate officers might see fit to regard as the proper thing, would be putting in the subordinate a power which I would not be willing to do; but in the President of the United States I would be willing to confide, and I think it would not be an unconstitutional act for the legislative branch to fix a maximum and minimum within which these reciprocal agreements can be made; and, except the tariff be mobile in this land, I think we shall never really have any satisfactory method of reciprocal arrangements, because, as I say, the conditions are in a continual state of flux and the legislative branch is too cumbersome to handle these details. If we are going to enlarge our foreign commerce by reciprocal agreements, we ought to have the authority vested somewhere where it may be mobilized and quickly resorted to when the necessity arises, so a national need may be quickly and efficiently satisfied.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. OWEN. I do.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Let me state to the Senator from Oklahoma, in answer to the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER], that the necessity for this commission arises from the fact that the state of trade and the different conditions that are prescribed are so intricate and involve such an enormous amount of study that it would be impossible for executive officers, charged with the duties which they now have of ascertaining the proper rates that might be required, to perform that function. For that reason a commission is necessary in order to accomplish the desired result.

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. OWEN. I yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. LEWIS. I should like to invite the attention of the Senator from Oklahoma and that of the Senator from New Hampshire to the reasoning that doubtless escaped their minds in view of the multitude of things upon them. In later years, in the decision of a case wherein there was a test of the power of the Executive to enforce the reciprocity clause of the McKinley Act, I think the Supreme Court of the United States went very fully into the theory as to whether it was a delegation of power and—contrary to what I have believed, I must frankly say, to have been the preceding law and the preceding doctrine—they did hold along the lines of the suggestion of the Senator from Oklahoma. I merely called the matter to the attention of the able Senators that they might refresh their minds upon the subject at this time.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, aside from the fundamental fact that no Member of Congress can devote the time which is necessary to a thorough mastery of the facts entering into the 4,000 items of the tariff schedules, apart from the fact that we ought to have a method by which reciprocal agreements can be made, and quickly made, I think that it is further important to the country that when a question relating to the tariff shall go before the country it may be upon the narrow policy either of a high tariff or a low tariff, and thus enable the people of the country to pass with intelligence upon the question submitted. I have been upon many hustings and have heard such debates on the tariff, and they strongly remind me of a description by the Hon. Thomas Brackett Reed on one occasion of an American statesman whom he described as "an encyclopedia of undigested misinformation." It would be far better for the country if the question of a high or a low tariff might be simply submitted to the people, taking out of the hustings the discussion upon a multiplicity of details concerning which even the speakers are not informed, and from which the audience can not derive much real instruction.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. OWEN. I yield to the Senator from Utah.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. My attention was diverted during part of the Senator's speech, and I am not entirely certain that I understand his position. Do I understand the Senator to be in favor of creating a tariff commission with power to fix tariff rates?

Mr. OWEN. No.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Well, do I understand that they are to be given power to fix rates within certain minimum and maximum figures?

Mr. OWEN. No, sir.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Well, if it will not annoy the Senator, may I ask him what is the proposal?

Mr. OWEN. That the President of the United States might make reciprocal agreements fixing rates between the maximum and minimum points.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. And that he then have a commission to aid him?

Mr. OWEN. Have a commission to lay before him the facts with regard to the different items that might be affected.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Then, the real power under the Senator's proposition is to be conferred upon the President?

Mr. OWEN. Yes.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Congress would say that the lowest rate that might be fixed would be so much and the highest rate so much, and within those limits leave the rate to the President. Now, what would be the rule that would guide the President in

that sort of a case? Would it be left to his arbitrary discretion?

Mr. OWEN. I do not know why the Senator should use the word "arbitrary"; it would be left to his discretion.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Without any legislative rule being laid down to guide him?

Mr. OWEN. Except that he would be moving under the policy of the Government laid down by the legislative branch that he should make reciprocal agreements for the purpose of enlarging our foreign commerce along lines of established legislative policy.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Would not the effect of that be, then, to allow the President to fix the amount of the tax which would be imposed?

Mr. OWEN. He would fix the schedule rate, if the Senator desires to describe that as a tax, but I thought the Senator did not regard that as a tax. That, however, would be the effect of it.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. It is a tax; there is no doubt about that.

Mr. OWEN. I think it is.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. An impost duty comes within the description of a tax, without any doubt whatever.

Mr. OWEN. I think it does.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I do not know anybody who contends to the contrary. I think there is some difference among us as to who pays the tax, whether our own people pay it or the foreign importer pays it; but that it is a tax there is no doubt.

Mr. OWEN. That was my reference, I will say to the Senator.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. The final thing I was coming to is this: The Constitution, of course, vests in Congress the exclusive power to impose taxes, and it enumerates among others imposts and duties. Of course, Congress may not delegate that power. The case to which the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LEWIS] referred awhile ago, which arose under the McKinley Act, was a case where a legislative rule was laid down to guide the action of the President; but, as I understand the Senator's position, he does not undertake to lay down any legislative rule for the President's guidance at all. The only rule is that the Senator fixes a minimum amount and a maximum amount, and within those limits leaves it entirely to the President to do what he pleases about fixing the rate.

Mr. OWEN. I had not really reached the point of making a draft of this proposed statute, nor to go into the refinements of precisely determining how far the President should be limited in exercising this duty if it be put upon him, nor precisely what the terms of the legislative policy might be.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I was simply addressing myself to what the Senator had already said, as I understood it.

Mr. OWEN. I think that the legislative branch would be at perfect liberty and have the duty to lay down the policy under which this duty should be carried out, and it might be advisable to do that; but I am in favor of making that part of the tariff mobile and changeable within 24 hours, and not compelling the matter to be brought into Congress and thrashed out during 12 months or after a long campaign or under any iron-clad arrangement that, after all, does not adequately and quickly serve our commerce. I am only expressing my opinion with regard to what I think would be judicious, leaving the question of the framing of the statute and the legislative policy, if it ever reaches that point, to those skilled in tariff legislation.

Mr. POINDEXTER rose.

Mr. OWEN. I yield to the Senator from Washington, if the Senator from Utah has concluded.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I wish to make a further observation, which is that I, for myself, am not able to see how Congress can lay down a rule according to which a change of tariff can be made in the more or less automatic fashion which the Senator is in favor of. I think we would have no difficulty in providing for a tariff commission to gather facts, to present them to Congress, and to make recommendations. That sort of a tariff commission I am in favor of, and have always been in favor of.

Mr. OWEN. I will say to the Senator that I would rather have that kind of a tariff commission than none at all; but I should like to have a tariff commission that would enable the President of the United States to exercise some authority in promoting these international agreements one by one and day by day, as the occasion should occur, in order to enlarge our foreign commerce to as great an extent as possible, because I believe that would enlarge our internal activities and keep our people employed.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. There is very much force in what the Senator says, but for myself I do not see how, under the present Constitution, it is possible to devise a scheme such as the Senator advocates without making an unlawful delegation to the President of the taxing power.

Mr. OWEN. I will say to the Senator that I am altogether in favor of making this Constitution of ours sufficiently mobile to allow it to permit the people of the United States to do what is necessary for their welfare.

Mr. POINDEXTER. Mr. President——

Mr. OWEN. I yield to the Senator from Washington.

Mr. POINDEXTER. The suggestion of the Senator from Utah [Mr. SUTHERLAND] that the proposition of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. OWEN] would be a delegation of legislative powers unless there was a rule for the government of the commission, it seems to me, is indisputable. The Senator, however, said he was unable to understand how there could be any such rule. I understand this discussion is a little outside of the proposition the Senator from Oklahoma is now presenting, but it has been brought up, and it is a matter of very great interest; and, in view of the remarks of the Senator from Utah, I want to make this suggestion, so as to point a way, as it seems to me, in which a tariff commission could be constituted that would comply with the condition laid down by the Senator from Utah: You could take the measure of tariff protection declared in a party platform, for instance, or any other measure that might be established by Congress as the tariff policy of the country. You could say that it should be the difference in the cost of production in the United States and in foreign countries.

Something of that kind, almost in those words, was contained in the Republican platform of 1908. If the country in the political campaign decides in favor of a protective tariff, as it did decide in that campaign, Congress, in enacting a law to carry out the tariff plank, appoints a commission, not to ascertain what would be a reasonable tariff, not giving the commission any discretion whatever as to raising or lowering rates, but to ascertain the fact of what is the rate on any particular item that represents the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad. It would be an absolutely definite and specific rule, leaving no discretion to the commission, and at the same time it would be a rule under which the tariff would be adjustable to changing conditions, because the facts would be changing from time to time. The costs of production at home and abroad and the difference between them would be changeable factors; and as the commission found, upon complaints that might be made to them by those who were particularly interested, that conditions had changed, that the facts had changed, they would then find the new facts. Instead of exercising any discretion in establishing a tariff policy, they would be simply fixing the rate in pursuance of a rule laid down by Congress.

Mr. OWEN. The Senator is entirely right; and there are other rules of legislative limitation and direction which might also be imposed.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President——

Mr. OWEN. I yield to the Senator from California.

Mr. POINDEXTER. If the Senator will pardon me for just one more word, the Senator from Utah [Mr. SUTHERLAND] says that the Constitution of the United States authorizes Congress to levy taxes, and that no other authority can levy a tax. Of course, that is true. The Constitution of the United States also authorizes Congress to regulate interstate commerce. There is not any other authority that can regulate interstate commerce; yet there is an Interstate Commerce Commission, but it is operating under the instructions of Congress under a rule laid down by Congress.

Mr. OWEN. Exactly the same principle applies.

Mr. POINDEXTER. I heard the distinguished senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS] during the discussion of the tariff bill when this question was presented make the remark that the Interstate Commerce Commission had a rule for its guidance, but that a tariff commission could not have a rule, or that no rule was specified in the amendment that was then pending. I submit that the rule under which the Interstate Commerce Commission is acting—namely, that it shall fix a reasonable rate—is far less definite than the rule which I mentioned a moment ago in regard to fixing a tariff rate which would limit it to the fact of the difference in the cost of production. The latter rule is a definite rule and involves no discretion, while the fixing of a reasonable rate does involve a modicum of discretion.

Mr. CLAPP. Mr. President, will the Senator pardon an interruption?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. OWEN. I yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. CLAPP. Up to the time of the Panama Canal bill we had always supposed that in giving any authority to the Interstate Commerce Commission we had to prescribe a rule, which, of course, avoided any suggestion of the delegation of a power. In that case, however, after considerable discussion and, I think, a very complete consideration by the then senior Senator

from New York [Mr. Root], we went one step further, and clothed the commission with the power to prescribe a rule in the use of the Panama Canal with reference to allowing ships associated with trusts, I think, to go through, and attached no legislative rule whatever. Some of us were rather surprised at the suggestion at first; but after a very thorough consideration by so eminent an authority as the then senior Senator from New York, it was decided that we could clothe the commission with the power without even prescribing a rule.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President——

Mr. OWEN. I yield to the Senator from California.

Mr. WORKS. During the last session of Congress I introduced a bill providing for a tariff commission. In that bill it was provided that the commission should have the authority to make the necessary investigations and to report to Congress any changes that should be made in tariff legislation in part of a tariff bill—not the whole of it, but that it should have the right at any time to suggest to Congress any changes that should be made in tariff legislation. It seemed to me that that was about as far as we could go in vesting power in a commission of that kind; that the act of legislation, or the act of fixing the tariff rate, must be left to Congress. I thoroughly agree with the Senator that there ought to be some means by which we could fix our attention upon any item of tariff legislation where it is found to be in any respect wrong, and change it without having to go over the entire bill as it has been heretofore enacted.

Mr. OWEN. The difference between the Senator and myself, I take it, is that I would go somewhat further than he does.

Mr. WORKS. Yes; I think the Senator does go further, and I am very much in doubt as to whether we could do it or not.

Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, the difficulty which has prevailed so largely between the Democratic point of view and the Republican point of view has always turned upon the question of a protective tariff. Of course any revenue bill carries with it an incidental protection, as a necesary part of it. Take the chemical schedule, for instance, Schedule A: Under the old law the rate was 28.20 per cent. Under the modification it is something less. In either case, however, there is a necessary and unavoidable protection. The difficulty about it has been that under the name of "protection" the Democrats have insisted that monopoly has been encouraged, and that foreign commerce has been cut off from our country by putting up prohibitive schedules, preventing the access to our country of foreign goods, and therefore preventing their power to buy from us and preventing therefore the growth of our foreign commerce, and that we ought to arrange the schedules so as in raising revenue not to destroy the power of foreigners to buy our products by preventing their shipments to us by prohibitive schedules.

During the discussion several years ago I compiled a table of these schedules, showing the relation between the labor cost in percentages and the tariff schedules in percentages as compared to the entire cost. Taking the chemical schedule, for instance, Schedule A, the labor cost was 7.5 per cent, and the tariff schedule was 28 per cent and a fraction, being approximately four times as great as the total labor cost.

I ask permission to put this table in the RECORD, with the few comments then made upon it, because I do not want to take the time to read it. It would take probably 10 minutes to read it, and I do not care to do that, and I do not think the Senate is likely to be enlightened by it. I should like, however, to have it go in the RECORD, if there is no objection.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President——

Mr. OWEN. I yield to the Senator from Utah.

Mr. SMOOT. I simply wish to ask the Senator a question. Who prepared the figures that the Senator presents to the Senate?

Mr. OWEN. They were compiled by the Committee on Finance, and the percentages of wages were compiled by me.

Mr. SMOOT. There may be one or two instances in the chemical schedule, Mr. President, where the labor involved in the production of the items amounts to as little as 7½ per cent, but they are very few indeed; in fact, at this moment I can not recall an item in the whole schedule in the case of which more than 7½ per cent of labor is not required to produce the finished article. I simply wanted the RECORD to show who prepared the figures.

Mr. OWEN. Oh, I have had the RECORD show that. I have that in the RECORD, Mr. President. It was put in the RECORD at the time it was made, and, of course, I am reproducing that which was then inserted. The footnote, "Percentage of wages to value of product calculated and inserted by R. L. OWEN," is in the matter that I insert. I made these estimates from the figures that were available; and they applied to the entire schedule, as I now remember.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no objection, the document will be inserted in the RECORD. The Chair hears none.

The matter referred to is as follows:

RECAPITULATION.

[Taken from figures compiled by Committee on Finance, Apr. 12, 1909. The ad valorems are based on the dutiable values. Percentage of wages compiled by R. L. OWEN.]

Schedules.	Value of merchandise (dutiable and free).	Revenue under—		Equivalent ad valorems.		Volume IX, Census 1900.[b]	Census of manufactures, 1905[a] (calendar year 1904).		Percentage of labor cost to value of products by wages and value, as shown, 1904.[b]
		Present law (act of 1897).	Proposed bill (H. R. 1438).	Present.	Proposed.	Percentage of labor cost to value of product.	Wages.	Value of products, including custom work and repairing.	
				Per ct.	*Per ct.*				
A—Chemical, oils, paints	$42,067,649.85	$11,187,405.69	$11,754,112.86	27.62	28.20	8.0	[c]$44,258,256	[d]$572,848,476	7.5
B—Earths, earthenware, and glassware	31,306,008.97	15,350,019.67	15,247,487.70	49.03	48.70	37.1	154,652,719	420,944,049	36.7
C—Metals, and manufactures of	68,016,829.55	21,812,195.72	21,523,669.22	32.44	31.65	12.7	652,109,633	3,130,253,195	20.8
D—Wood, and manufactures of	24,493,810.90	3,705,024.34	2,723,058.08	15.12	11.21	.....	378,461,021	1,393,489,978	27.1
E—Sugar, molasses, and manufactures of	92,784,081.69	60,338,523.31	59,635,940.54	65.03	65.30	.....	23,536,189	413,333,428	5.6
F—Tobacco, and manufactures of	29,959,081.79	26,125,037.41	26,113,185.29	87.20	87.18	18.9	62,640,303	331,117,681	18.9
G—Agricultural products and provisions	63,925,575.39	19,181,915.96	20,594,283.57	30.16	32.28	5.7	100,839,004	2,194,833,894	4.5
H—Spirits, wines, and other beverages	23,083,420.03	16,318,120.14	20,518,168.77	70.69	88.89	8.9	43,924,676	474,487,379	9.2
I—Cotton manufactures	31,869,814.07	14,291,026.65	15,023,742.16	44.84	47.14	26.0	217,955,322	1,014,094,237	21.4
J—Flax, hemp, and jute, and manufactures of	114,172,202.94	49,900,580.31	50,353,163.25	43.67	44.07	13.3	27,223,574	185,094,092	14.6
K—Wool, and manufactures of	62,818,797.81	36,554,815.89	36,554,815.89	58.19	58.19	19.7	135,069,063	767,210,990	17.6
L—Silks and silk goods	38,816,839.20	23,313,706.39	25,581,996.60	52.33	60.76	22.6	26,767,943	133,288,072	20.0
M—Pulp papers and books	20,005,025.62	4,136,029.42	4,042,076.14	20.67	21.88	16.2	123,903,633	548,957,239	22.5
N—Sundries	135,821,484.06	29,896,513.49	31,307,603.27	22.50	23.06	19.9	[e]340,596,182	[f]1,954,228,027	18.3
Total from customs	779,140,621.87	329,110,914.39	338,973,303.34	.....	.....	.....	[g]2,331,938,518	[h]13,534,180,743	.....
Net increase	.....	.....	9,862,388.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total luxuries, articles of voluntary sue, dutiable	289,411,904.28	149,837,283.47	160,454,103.74	52.48	55.47	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total necessaries, dutiable	489,728,717.59	179,273,627.92	178,519,199.60	36.77	36.09	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total entries for consumption, dutiable and free	1,415,402,284.78	.....	338,945,001.07	.....	23.95	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total necessaries, dutiable and free	1,125,990,380.50	.....	178,519,199.60	.....	15.85	.....	.....	.....	.....

[a] Industries grouped to conform as nearly as possible with the articles enumerated in the respective schedules of the tariff law. Industries with products named in two or more schedules are credited to the schedule which includes the major product. The value of products for each group is the sum of all products of all industries in the group, and hence includes a large amount of duplication due to the product of one industry serving as material for another.

[b] Percentage of wages to value of product calculated and inserted by R. L. OWEN.

[c] Should be $56,796,143; addition erroneous.

[d] Should be $767,401,417; addition erroneous.

[e] Should be $273,959,320 (see page 67).

[f] Should be $1,495,686,437 (see page 67).

[g] Should be $2,277,838,543.

[h] Should be $13,270,192,088.

SCHEDULE A—CHEMICALS, ETC.

Mr. OWEN. This table shows that the percentage of labor to the value of the product in Schedule A, for example, by the very figures given by the Finance Committee itself, is only 7.5 per cent, while the proposed schedule is 28 per cent—four times as high as the entire labor cost involved in the product.

SCHEDULE B—GLASSWARE, ETC.

In like manner in Schedule B the total labor cost is 36 per cent. The total labor cost in Europe, if it were half as much, would leave the net difference in labor cost only 18 per cent, while the proposed tariff is 48 per cent for Schedule B.

SCHEDULE C—METALS, ETC.

In like manner Schedule C exhibits a total labor cost of 20 per cent. The difference in this labor cost and the European labor cost, accepting the statement of the chairman of the Committee on Finance that the labor cost in Europe is only half as much, would be 10 per cent, and the difference in labor cost for which the protection might be required would not exceed 10 per cent, but the proposed rate is 31 per cent—three times as high as it ought to be for protective purposes.

SCHEDULE D—WOOD, ETC.

In Schedule D the total labor cost is 27 per cent, and the difference in labor cost in this country and abroad would be 13½ per cent, not counting freight, which would be as much more in favor of this heavy material; and here the proposed rate is 11 per cent, and this schedule ought to be absolutely free in order to protect our forest and conserve our natural resources otherwise, as well as supply our people with cheap building material and our publishers with cheap paper.

SCHEDULE E—SUGAR, ETC.

In Schedule E sugar, etc., the labor cost is 5.6 per cent; the difference in labor cost would be less than 3 per cent, which would be more than offset by freight, and here the proposed duty is 65 per cent, giving a complete monopoly to the Sugar Trust, which takes nearly all the profit, leaving a small fraction of the profit to the sugar planter.

SCHEDULE F—TOBACCO, ETC.

The total percentage of labor cost in tobacco manufactures is 18.9 per cent. The difference in this country and abroad, taking the word of the chairman of the Committee on Finance, would be approximately 9½ per cent; the ad valorem rate of the Senate bill is 87 per cent.

SCHEDULE G—AGRICULTURAL, ETC.

Here the labor cost is 4.5 per cent; the difference in labor cost could not possibly equal the freight, and these products might as well be free, with some very minor exceptions, even from a standpoint of absolute protection.

But instead of corresponding with the rate required to protect, the rate is put at 32 per cent, which is perfectly silly, and should not deceive the most stupid man that ever plowed a furrow. For example, the tariff on corn is 15 cents a bushel (par. 227), and the total amount imported in 1907 was 9,000 bushels, and the amount raised was 2,595,320,000 bushels.

And the farmers of the country are flattered with 15 cents a bushel tax to keep the pauper labor of Europe from running them out of their cornfields. The American farmer who does not see the hypocrisy of this schedule and the profound contempt which it exhibits for his intelligence is assuredly incapable of reason.

SCHEDULE I—COTTON MANUFACTURES.

The labor cost in cotton manufactures, according to the figures of the chairman of the Committee on Finance, is 21.4 per cent. The difference in the labor cost in the United States and abroad would be between 10 and 11 per cent. The schedule is put at 47 per cent.

SCHEDULE J—FLAX, ETC.

In like manner the difference in the cost of labor in the production of flax, hemp, and jute goods is 7 per cent. The schedule is 44 per cent.

SCHEDULE K—WOOL, ETC.

The difference in the cost of production measured by labor in this country and abroad is about 8 per cent. The tariff is 58 per cent.

SCHEDULE L—SILK, ETC.

Silk and silk goods: The difference in labor cost of production is 10 per cent, but the proposed tariff is 60 per cent, so as to insure a monopoly.

SCHEDULE M—PAPER, ETC.

Pulp, paper, and books: In this schedule the difference in the labor cost of production at home and abroad is between 11 and 12 per cent. The tariff schedule is 21 per cent.

SCHEDULE N—SUNDRIES.

And, finally, in sundries the difference of labor cost in this country and abroad is 9 per cent, while the Committee on Finance imposed an equivalent ad valorem of 23 per cent.

I challenge the chairman of the Committee on Finance to answer this exhibit, and invite him to use all of his experts, and to put on the pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD his answer, where it may be critically examined by the scholars of the country.

I charge him before the country and before the eyes of civilized mankind with writing these schedules, under the pretense of protecting the American workingman, far above the total cost of the labor in the gross product, which would not be justified even if the percentage of labor cost in similar articles abroad was absolutely nothing. But granted that the labor cost abroad is one-half what it is in the United States, I put in this table the maximum average rate, thus measuring the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad, and call the attention of the country to it.

The defense of these monopoly-protecting schedules has been as remarkable as the schedules themselves. To my inquiry as to why the rates were not adjusted to the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad, the first defense was that of the Senator from New Hampshire, that the inquiry as to what was the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad was absurd.

Mr. President, I have demonstrated that the answer of the Senator from New Hampshire is itself absurd, if it were offered in perfect good faith, as I am sure it was.

The next answer would appear to come from the Senator from Massachusetts, who, having explained a question I did not ask, saw fit to suggest he could not give the Senator from Oklahoma the understanding with which to comprehend, and when I succeeded in enabling him to understand my question he confessed that he was not prepared to answer it.

The Senator from Rhode Island, the chairman of the Committee on Finance, whose genuine good temper at least I always admire, suggested as a proper answer to my inquiry that I was "new to the Senate," a polite way of suggesting a lack of learning and understanding which is commonly practiced by the managers of the committee on committees when they can not answer intelligently an embarrassing question.

The Senator from Montana, another one of the able defendants of this totally indefensible bill, with its monopoly-protecting schedules, thought it a sufficient answer to suggest that the Senator from Oklahoma could not expect to be furnished with intelligence.

Mr. President, I invite the defenders of this bill to put upon the face of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an answer to these tables which I have submitted, showing the relative labor cost of our manufactures and the gross disparity of the schedules they submit in comparison with the lower rates which would properly measure the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad.

The proponents of these schedules, in my opinion, can not answer my objections without putting themselves to utter confusion, if they answer in a spirit of perfect moral and intellectual integrity and frankness, because it contains a multitude of items which are practically prohibitive, which produce no revenue worth mentioning, and has resulted necessarily in the exclusion of foreign competition, followed by combinations in restraint of trade and the establishment of monopoly prices—charging the people too much for what they buy from monopoly and paying them too little for what they sell to monopoly.

Mr. OWEN. The reason I wished to have this inserted in the RECORD was that I did not want to be wrongfully put in the attitude of seeming to favor the Republican protective-tariff policy as urged from the Republican point of view. I think there is necessarily an incidental protection with any tariff schedule. What I want to accomplish is to enlarge our foreign commerce, and therefore to enlarge our internal activities and our internal productive forces and keep our own people profitably employed.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President——

Mr. OWEN. I yield to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. GALLINGER. I assume, from what the Senator has just said, that in the light of experience he has repudiated the Democratic platform of a few years ago, which said that protection was unconstitutional and a robbery. The Senator has gotten beyond that point, I judge.

Mr. OWEN. I do not repudiate the platform. The platform intended, of course, to say that Republican protection was a robbery.

Mr. GALLINGER. Yes; but it did say that protection, without suggesting that it was Republican protection, was unconstitutional. The Senator can not escape from that.

Mr. OWEN. I think the Democratic position has been that when the Congress of the United States exercises the right given it by the Constitution "to raise revenue" for the purpose of preventing the raising of revenue by prohibitive schedules, as the Republicans have done, it is unconstitutional and it is a fraud. When a schedule is raised to the point of preventing the shipment into this country of goods from which a revenue can be derived and the rate is intentionally made prohibitive under the cover of raising revenue, it is a legislative fraud, utterly unjustifiable, and an unconstitutional exercise of power. That is the Democratic position, and it is completely justified by reason, by common sense, and by a true intellectual integrity.

Mr. President, I only wished to put this matter in the RECORD and express my views on this point. I thank the Senate for its courteous attention.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, no Senator on the floor of this Chamber has forgotten that a few years ago there was created by Congress a tariff board. Congress appropriated some $250,000 for the board to collect certain information and report that information to the President and to Congress. President Taft appointed the members of the board or commission; and I take it for granted that there is not a Senator present who will not admit that the men who were appointed upon that board were men of experience and qualified to make the necessary examination required of them by law.

The board's report came to Congress, and I do not believe a single Democratic Senator paid any attention whatever to the report; and it was repudiated upon the floor of the Senate by the leaders of the Democratic Party.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. SMOOT. I yield.

Mr. GALLINGER. Did not the recommendations of the prior tariff commission—I believe as far back as 1882—meet the same fate?

Mr. SMOOT. Exactly the same.

Mr. President, I want to say that it seems to me rather strange to hear a Senator upon the other side of the Chamber rise in his seat now and announce that he is fearful of unfair

practices on the part of the foreign exporter; he is fearful that goods will be sold to the merchants of the United States for less than cost by said exporter. Why, we have been preaching that doctrine to you for the last quarter of a century or more, and it has been denied over and over again by every Democratic Senator and Congressman and every man who spoke for the Democratic Party upon every platform in this country. I have stated time and time again that foreign chemicals shipped from Germany to this country have been sold to the merchants of this country below cost. It has been universally denied upon the other side.

Mr. GALLINGER. For the purpose of putting our manufacturers out of business.

Mr. SMOOT. I have called the attention of the Senate to industries that have been completely wiped out through that practice; and the only consolation that was given me and others who believed as I did was that "the American people have a right to buy their goods in any market where they can buy them the cheapest."

Mr. President, I believe that the proper kind of a tariff commission would be a good thing for this country; but I do not believe that any President of the United States, whether he be Republican or Democrat, ought to have the right to appoint that commission. It ought to be appointed by Congress, be responsible to Congress, report to Congress, and let Congress act upon its report.

Talk about a nonpartisan commission! Those who are in favor of a nonpartisan commission always hold up Germany as an example. There is only one thought on the tariff question in Germany, and that is protection.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. SMOOT. I yield.

Mr. GALLINGER. Am I not correct in suggesting that Germany has not a permanent tariff commission?

Mr. SMOOT. I will say that that is true; but even if we had a permanent tariff commission in this country, I do not believe it ought to be appointed by a President and be responsible to a President and report to a President.

There is no class of people in Germany who believe in free trade for Germany. There is no class of people in Germany who believe in incidental protection, as referred to by the Senator. They believe in protection; and I want to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that if it had not been that Germany believed in and practiced protection, and had it in full operation at the beginning of the present European war, Germany to-day would be a whipped nation. Germany to-day would be absolutely powerless to produce the things that are required to feed her people and to furnish munitions of war for her armies if it were not for her policy of protection. If there is one example in all the history of the world that proclaims the success of protection, it is Germany to-day.

Why, Senators ask whether the Federal Trade Commission could not handle this subject; whether they could not make an investigation into the 4,000 items of the tariff bill!

Mr. STONE. Mr. President——

Mr. SMOOT. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. STONE. The Senator says if it had not been for protection to Germany, Germany would have been vanquished in this war.

Mr. SMOOT. Before this.

Mr. STONE. Before this. Per contra, why has not England been vanquished?

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, England does not believe in protection.

Mr. STONE. Of course——

Mr. SMOOT. England is a free-trade country. England has depended entirely upon her navy.

Mr. STONE. Therefore, why has not England been destroyed?

Mr. SMOOT. Because she controls the ocean.

Mr. STONE. Germany depends upon her army and her navy.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, the Senator knows that Germany has not a single vessel free that can carry a pound of food to her. The Senator knows that there is not a vessel in all the world that can carry a pound of munitions of war to her. She has to live within herself; she has herself to produce all she consumes and all she requires in carrying on the war.

Mr. STONE. I was not seeking an argument with the Senator, but I was struck with his statement that Germany is a protection country, that Germany believes in and practices the policy of protection, as he says, and except for that Germany would have been overrun with the armies of the belligerents waging war against her. I just wondered why the contrary of that would not be true, why Great Britain, which, as I think he and I will agree, is the dominant force leading the opposition to Germany, has not suffered the disaster that might have befallen Germany.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, this is the reason why. Reverse it and see what the result would be, and I think the Senator from Missouri will acknowledge it. Suppose Germany controlled the ocean, as England controls it to-day, England would be starved in three months.

Mr. STONE. Again let me ask the Senator——

Mr. SMOOT. England could not even produce munitions of war to carry on the war successfully. America has been furnishing the allies with most of their munitions of war.

Mr. STONE. Then let me say to the Senator——

Mr. SMOOT. England could not produce enough to feed her people.

Mr. STONE. Admit that.

Mr. SMOOT. England would be absolutely helpless.

Mr. STONE. Admit it.

Mr. SMOOT. Germany is not in that position. Germany produces what she consumes, and she has been able to do it owing to the fact that she believes in and practices the principle of protection and by it has built up her home industries in time of peace, and they have saved her from utter defeat in time of war.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President——

Mr. STONE. In just a moment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Utah yield, and to whom?

Mr. SMOOT. I yield to the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. STONE. If the Senator will pardon me, the Senator says that if Germany had had a navy like that owned by Great Britain, Great Britain would have been starved to death. I say let us admit that. But Germany has not that navy to control the seas, and therefore Great Britain, which is a free-trade country, is seeking to starve Germany to death.

Mr. SMOOT. And has been unable to do it.

Mr. STONE. Well, it has not been done up to date. I am not going into an argument as to what may come of it if present policies are pursued; but the protection theory of Germany did not give her control of the seas so that she could starve England.

Mr. SMOOT. That is true, and no one has claimed that it did, but I do claim that the protective policy of Germany has enabled her to develop her own resources and made the German Empire great. It has builded her factories, it has strengthened her institutions until they are the greatest perhaps in the world, and that in a time of peace, and when war came she was able to take care of herself. England can not do it to-day nor can any other free-trade country on earth. Therefore, I say the question of protection has been a godsend to Germany in this hour of her national trouble.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I should like to suggest to the Senator from Utah that there are a number of Senators who desire to proceed with the discussion of the Philippine government bill, if he will kindly yield for that purpose.

Mr. SMOOT. If the Senator will just wait for a moment I will be through. In fact, I would have been through before this time, I will say to the Senator, if I had not been interrupted.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. That unfortunately is the difficulty. One thing leads to another. As the Senator knows, the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. LIPPITT] is here, coming almost from a sick bed for the purpose of speaking to-day; and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. KENYON] is in the midst of a speech which he has not quite finished.

Mr. SMOOT. Of course I can not resist the importunity of the Senator from Nebraska. At some future time I will conclude my remarks. I did want about 10 minutes more to answer a few statements that were made here which are so glaringly inconsistent with the conditions existing, and I thought this was a proper time to answer them.

Mr. GALLINGER. Before the Senator takes his seat I will suggest to him, sympathizing with the suggestion made by the Senator from Nebraska, that we have been promised that in the near future we shall have an opportunity to discuss the question which the Senator has been so ably discussing this morning, and at that time we will do it.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If the Senator from Utah has finished, the Senator from Iowa [Mr. KENYON] is recognized. For what purpose does the Senator from Nebraska rise?

Mr. NORRIS. I wish to interrogate the Senator from Utah.

Mr. SMOOT. I will say that I have yielded the floor at the earnest solicitation of the Senator from Nebraska.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa [Mr. KENYON] is entitled to the floor upon the unfinished business, which is Senate bill 381.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from Oklahoma?

Mr. KENYON. I do.

Mr. GORE. I wish to say that at this juncture, having no opportunity to express any views on the subject of a permanent tariff commission, I desire to ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a few suggestions which I recently submitted on this subject in another place.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. SMOOT. I did not hear the request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma desires permission to have printed in the RECORD some observations on the tariff commission which he made elsewhere.

Mr. SMOOT. They were not made in the Senate?

Mr. GORE. No, sir.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair hears no objection.

The matter referred to is as follows:

ADDRESS OF SENATOR THOMAS P. GORE ON THE SUBJECT OF A PERMANENT TARIFF COMMISSION, DELIVERED BEFORE THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK DECEMBER 9, 1915.

The interchange of ideas has been as serviceable to progress and civilization as the exchange of goods, wares, and merchandise. On this occasion I expect to import more than I export; hence I can not hope for a favorable balance of trade. We are apt to forget that peace hath her victories no less brilliant and no less beneficent than the reeking triumphs of war. We may differ as to the necessity for naval and military preparedness, as to the extent of preparedness essential to our defense and security. We shall not differ in the belief that America should not arm for conquest; that she should not pursue military ambition; that she should not seek martial strength and glory for their own sake. These tempting baubles ought to be waived aside more often, if need be, than Caesar put aside the crown. That our permanent interest, that our true destiny lies in the paths of peace, no one will challenge. There are certain ideals which America has the right to cherish, aspirations which she has the right to pursue and promote. America has the right to aspire to become the industrial, commercial, and financial primate of the civilized world. This is the dazzling destiny I would set before your eyes. It is not a vain vision. It is a rational hope. It is an ideal which can be naturalized in the realm of the real.

Nature has done her share. She has lavished her bounties. We must do our share. We must discharge our duty. We must conserve and develop our resources. We must extend our industry and our commerce; must promote improvement at home and peaceful expansion abroad. We deplore the calamities which have befallen our friends across the sea. We would speed the return to them of peace, prosperity, and civilization. But we owe it to ourselves now and always to extend by the arts of peace, not by arms of war, our foreign commerce; to multiply and widen our foreign markets.

The advantages of foreign commerce are not limited to the mere profits upon exports. Foreign commerce distributes risks, diminishes shocks and losses. It stabilizes wages, profits, prices, and business conditions at home.

Of all commercial undertakings, international trade involves the fiercest competition. Competing goods from various countries meeting in a common market engenders competition that is cruel, merciless, unrelenting. Quarter is neither asked nor given. This means the survival of those who are fittest to compete, who are best prepared for this kind of pacific warfare. Such preparation depends upon knowledge of competitive conditions, the facts and factors which make competition possible or impossible. These conditions include cost of production, cost of distribution, wages, prices, freight rates, and taxation, direct and indirect, domestic and foreign. Competitive conditions are affected by taxes levied in other countries as well as in our own.

The larger business concerns may be able in a way to ascertain these competitive conditions for themselves. The smaller concerns have neither the means nor the facilities. They ought to be made a matter of common knowledge. This function requires a national agency.

This is the paramount reason why I favor an international trade and tariff commission. Those of us who favor such a commission might adopt as our motto "Fiat lux"—"Let there be light." This is the supreme, if not the sole, object of such a commission—to ascertain those facts and factors which make up competitive conditions and from which emerge the economic laws that govern trade and commerce.

I have always voted for a tariff commission. When our Republican friends were pressing such a measure, were praying for light, I could not find it in my heart to refuse to touch the button. Even Democrats, with all their fond faith in dreams, can not afford to be entirely indifferent or neutral in respect to facts.

Everyone's attitude in regard to a tariff commission must depend upon his answers to the following questions:

First. Should facts have any influence in the determination of articles to be taxed and the rate of duties to be imposed?

Second. Is a tariff commission a better agency to ascertain the facts than a congressional committee?

He who answers these two questions in the affirmative must favor a commission. He who answers either in the negative must oppose a commission.

Burke said, "Statesmanship is the science of circumstances." Few will deny the potency of circumstances, even though they do not own their sovereignty. Few will deny that facts are the best touchstone upon which to try the value of theory. Few will insist that taxable articles can be selected by intuition and duties best determined by inspiration.

There are the two opposing classes, however, who hold fast to this theory. One class is the ultraprotectionist, who would make duties arbitrarily high, who would insist upon a maximum of protection, who does not care to be vexed with the consciousness that duties exceed the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad. The other class is the ultrafreetrader, who would demand the immediate repeal of all duties and the immediate transition to free trade without calculating the consequences either upon private business or public revenues. These classes are limited in number, but they are both dogged and dogmatic, and it must be owned that the jewel of consistency blazes upon their brows.

Between these two there are two larger classes, two larger sections of opinion, two distinct schools of thought. One is made up—I speak with poetic license—of Progressives and Republicans, who believe that tariff rates should be graduated to cover the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad. Facts are of course indispensable to the application of this theory. It would be utterly visionary without an intimate knowledge of conditions prevailing in all industrial and competing countries.

Even a theory has a right to a fair trial when it is to be tried at all. The other class, the Democrats, oppose this theory. They regard it as an impossible standard. The cost of producing the same article varies in all countries. It varies in different parts of the same country. It varies in the same part of the same country. It varies in the same establishment. This is regarded as an "inconstant variable" which could not be applied to practice.

The Democrats have their own theory. It is their contention that no article should be taxed higher than the lowest rate that will yield the largest revenue. Below this rate they allow variations in accordance with the circumstances and the character of the article. This standard is easy to define, but it is difficult to apply. To be successfully applied would perhaps require the widest information of any rate-making theory. Many Democrats oppose a tariff commission because they deem the information unnecessary. It is necessary. A knowledge of tariff rates and changes, past and present, at home and abroad, alone can reveal those variations, tendencies, and relations which would make it possible to fix duties at the lowest point that would yield the largest revenue. Of course, Republicans insist that this standard is not possible, even if desirable, and not desirable even if possible. I waive those partisan controversies. Whatever theory be true, facts are essential to its application and success. This is the point.

Is a tariff commission a better agency for the ascertainment of the facts than a congressional committee? The commission would be constituted more largely of experts and trained economists. It would be less liable to change with the violent vicissitudes of party politics. It would be less affected by the bias and prejudice of partisan controversy. It would be virtually in continuous session. It could study and record changing conditions while they are changing. It could accumulate and systematize a vast mass of data. It could make continuous observations over a long period of tendencies and relations between varying rates and their effects. It could render a number of services and perform a number of functions to which a congressional committee is not adapted. It is no disparagement to say that a commission is better suited than a committee for the conduct of such investigations, the collection of details, and the collation of facts for the analysis and enlightenment of such committee. It is not necessary to say that the old system is the worst system. It is only necessary to prove that it is not the best. To whom has the old method proven satisfactory? Has it been satisfactory to the advocates of high tariff, to the advocates of low tariff? Has it been satisfactory to the country? Has it

established and maintained industrial peace and commercial progress and prosperity?

The most elaborate and colossal works of pure fiction ever produced in America have been the tariff hearings before the Finance Committee of the Senate and the Ways and Means Committee of the House. As works of fancy they are unrivaled by the Rape of the Lock. As works of the imagination they are unapproached by Paradise Lost. They have all the vices of ex parte testimony on the part of interested witnesses, animated by alternating hope and fear. Every temptation to misstatement is present. Nearly every obligation to truth is absent, save conscience alone—their consciences are under such perfect control.

The Secretary of Commerce, with the approval of the administration, has asked an appropriation of $100,000 to enable the department to make investigations abroad as to the costs of production, rates of wages, and other competitive conditions which might be serviceable in the making of tariff rates. It may be said, therefore, that the administration is at least partially committed to the proposition that a congressional committee is not the best or, at least, is not the only agency that ought to be charged with such investigations. Would not a commission be preferable to the Department of Commerce, less liable to certain political changes and to the influence of partisan dogmas and predilection?

I have already mentioned and need not discuss the ordinary powers and duties with which all friends of a commission would expect to see it charged and invested, such as the ascertainment of output, supply, cost of production, distribution of wages, freight rates, taxes, and so forth. But it may be asked if these facts were all assembled, would not much remain still unknown. Undoubtedly true; but we must not refuse to learn anything because we can not know everything. The wise men of Greece would have been unwise had they refused to pursue their investigation of nature merely because the noontide of science was some 2,000 years ahead of them. Every strip of territory transferred to the known from the unknown is a conquest. Every fact captured by certainty from uncertainty is a triumph for truth. Every problem solved is a service to civilization.

I now reach, perhaps, a point of departure. We doubtless all agree as to the powers and duties and services already enumerated. I would not stop there. Our Federal system of revenue is a dual system. It consists of duties on imports and internal-revenue taxes. These are the two halves of a whole; they are the two sides of a shield; they are the two counterparts of the arch. One must be studied, must be understood, must be changed with reference to the other. I would have the commission not only investigate tariff rates and tariff changes in this and other countries, but I would also have it investigate internal-revenue rates in this and other countries. These taxes are an ingredient of price. They effect competition. To illustrate: No one can make a comparison or draw a conclusion in respect to sugar prices in this country and Germany without taking into account the consumption duties on sugar in that country. I need not multiply these instances. As a rule Great Britain imposes an internal-revenue tax corresponding with the custom duty on a given article. This policy has not been adopted by other countries. This increases the difficulties and uncertainties of comparative statistics. The internal-revenue commission, of which Mr. David A. Wells was chairman, did much to illuminate the subject and to establish our system on a more rational basis.

For my own part I would not stop here. The operation of our fiscal system involves two activities—the receipt of revenue and the expenditure of revenue. They bear, of course, the most intimate relation to each other. They can not be separated either in theory or in fact. The commission that has a constant eye on all the sources of revenue might well be constituted a permanent board of economy and efficiency. It could do much to eliminate waste and duplication of services in the various departments. The Cleveland Board of Economy and Efficiency justified its existence. It ought not to have been abolished. I know there is a popular prejudice against the word "efficiency," but those who succeed in business must have as their key note "efficiency first." Such a commission would be a sort of clearing house where the ideas and methods of industrial efficiency would be assembled and distributed and made a part of the common intelligence—capital of the country.

Nor would I stop here. The Government has done much to regulate commerce, to restrict trade, to prohibit monopoly, to penalize unfair practices. These measures were essential to industrial and commercial liberty. In some instances the Government may have of necessity harassed industry and commerce. The Government ought to do whatever it can to promote industry, to stimulate commerce, to facilitate business, without sacrifice to the rights or interests of others. Justice should be the boundary of governmental activities.

Congress has felt obliged to enact laws to protect the people against domestic monopolies and combinations. Might it not be well, or may it not become necessary, for Congress to enact laws to protect the people and to protect domestic business against foreign cartel and monopolies? The facts upon which such regulations should be founded, if necessary, could be assembled by an international trade and tariff commission.

I do not feel so great a dread as some profess in regard to dumping as a consequence of the present war, but if real dumping be a real danger it should be promptly met and effectually restrained. If a properly equipped commission were now in existence, it could do much to ascertain whether the dread of dumping be groundless or not. If its fears be unfounded on fact, the commission could dispel them now. If they be founded on facts, the commission would be in a position to enlighten the country on the subject and to enable Congress to avert the danger and allay apprehension on the part of the business community.

Everyone must regret the disappearance of the American flag from the seven seas. Everyone must desire to see the reestablishment of the American merchant marine. We ought to ascertain the causes of its former prosperity and of its sudden decline. We ought to ascertain and agree upon the means best calculated for its restoration. That American capital is content with the profits of ocean traffic is proven by the fact that much American capital is invested in ships flying foreign flags. This suggests that there may be a self-imposed handicap and that the difficulties may not be irremediable. In any event, I would make this a sort of international trade commission. I would direct it to investigate shipping problems and recommend ways and means for the revival and relaunching of our mercantile navy. Until some other authority be charged with this duty, it might contribute much to this consummation, so devoutly to be wished.

You suggest that I would overload the commission. I answer that there is a growing prejudice against the establishment of commissions. It would be wise to federate as many just reasons as possible for the establishment of this one. But since we agree in principle and in purpose, but as we shall not quarrel as to details, the real question is not whether a tariff commission will be established or will not be established. The only question is whether the Democrats will establish it now or leave it for the Republicans to establish hereafter. Such a commission is an inevitable step in the evolution of international commerce. There are few creatures that thrive better in the darkness than in the light; man is not among them.

One word touching an important detail. The commission should consist of an even number of commissioners, say, six. Not more than three of these should be of any one political party. To make the number odd you impeach in advance either its capacity or its sincerity. It would indicate that an odd number is necessary to cast a deciding vote, to avoid a deadlock. If the commission's work is to be just and scientific, it will generally be unanimous. If its work is to be unscientific and partisan, let it divide half and half and thus unmask its incompetency and unfitness. An even number would be a mark of confidence and would be an added assurance of its fitness and efficiency.

The business men of America have a right to ask the establishment of such a commission at the hands of Congress. It is not flattery but justice to say that they have contributed their full share to the development, progress, and prosperity of the New World. It is not prophecy, it is simply coming events casting their light before, to say that they will contribute their full share to that splendid destiny which the future holds in reserve for this Republic.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 381) to declare the purpose of the people of the United States as to the future political status of the people of the Philippine Islands, and to provide a more autonomous government for those islands.

Mr. KENYON. Mr. President, I desire to complete in a very few moments what I have to say, in order that the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. LIPPITT] may have the opportunity to proceed, which, I understand, is the program for the afternoon.

I was discussing at the adjournment last night the question of the preamble. I want to go back to one thing in the bill. It has always seemed to me that the salaries provided in the bill are too high. I am not prepared to say as to the salary of the Governor General as fixed at $18,000, which is a reduc-

tion of a few years ago. The chief justice of the supreme court under this bill, and he is a Filipino, receives $10,500. It seems to me that salary is too high. The associate justices of the supreme court receive $10,000 each. That is a very high salary, especially where that court is composed of Filipinos. The director of the civil service under this bill receives $6,000. He now receives $3,200. I never have quite understood why the increase was made. I reserve the privilege of voting for a reduction of the salaries, if that question shall arise. I think the salaries are too high.

I wish to refer to a question that has been very frequently suggested as to the similarity of the Filipinos with the Mexicans and the question of revolutions. In Mexico about 10 per cent of the population is Spanish. In the Philippines not one-half of 1 per cent is Spanish. There are pure-blood Malays there, and they differ very materially from the Spaniard. It is the history of Latin American nations that where a large per cent or a substantial per cent are Spanish there you have your revolutions. But up to 1896 there had been no revolution in the Philippine Islands for 300 years.

I wish to revert also, in gathering up the thread of my argument, to the statement made by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] as to slavery in the Philippine Islands. It is and has been a very serious charge against the Filipinos that slavery exists in those islands. It is something of an indictment of our own control of those islands during the time that we had complete possession, military and otherwise, and were making and executing the laws, as we were up to 1907, if any great amount of slavery existed and we did not terminate it. That question seems to have become acute in 1913, when a resolution was introduced in the Senate on that subject. The Philippine Legislature passed, November 28, 1913, an antislavery act of the assembly and that was ratified by the commission, and I understand at that time there was but one American commissioner in the islands. So the Philippine people, through their assembly, have been reasonably swift in trying to end slavery, if it existed in the islands at all. I think the question must have been somewhat magnified as to slavery existing in the islands. There was a peonage act—an act rather, I should say, to be correct, that resulted in peonage—which was passed some time before that and before the Filipinos had such control as they now have.

The question has been raised and was under discussion in the House in the last Congress whether the Philippine Assembly, the house, practically vetoed the proposition three or four times. If that is true, and I can not take the time to enter into why it was done, I do not like it. It seems to me they should have passed the antislavery act through the lower house when it was submitted to them, but they had their own reason for that, which has been explained by Mr. QUEZON, the Resident Commissioner of the Philippines on the House side.

I ask leave to insert as a part of my remarks the antislavery law passed by the Filipino Assembly November 28, 1913.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

ANTISLAVERY LAW PASSED BY THE FILIPINIZED LEGISLATURE NOVEMBER 28, 1913.

An act confirming existing legislation prohibiting slavery, involuntary servitude, and peonage in the Philippine Islands, subject to modifications as provided in sections 268, 269, 270, and 271 of the act of the Congress of the United States approved March 4, 1909, entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," and adopting measures for preventing violations of said laws.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that—

SECTION 1. Nothing provided in the existing legislation shall be understood or construed as directly or indirectly permitting slavery, involuntary servitude, and peonage in the Philippine Islands. Subject to the modifications provided in the next following section, the provisions of law prohibiting and punishing slavery, involuntary servitude, and peonage contained in any laws, orders, ordinances, decrees, instructions, or regulations promulgated during Spanish government and applicable to the Philippine Islands are hereby confirmed and ratified.

SEC. 2. The provisions of sections 268, 269, 270, and 271 of the act of the Congress of the United States approved on March 4, 1909, entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," are hereby adopted, with the necessary modifications, as if they had been enacted by the Philippine Legislature, to be in force within the territory subject to the jurisdiction of said legislature, so that said sections, as modified, shall read as follows:

(a) Whoever kidnaps or carries away any other person, with the intent that such other person be sold into involuntary servitude or held as a slave; or who entices, persuades, or induces any other person to go on board any vessel or to any other place with the intent that he may be made or held as a slave, or sent out of the country to be so made or held; or who in any way knowingly aids in causing any other person to be held, sold, or carried away to be held or sold as a slave, shall be fined not more than ₱10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

(b) Whoever holds, arrests, returns, or causes to be held, arrested, or returned, or in any manner aids in the arrest or return of any person to a condition of peonage shall be fined not more than ₱10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

(c) Whoever obstructs, or attempts to obstruct, or in any way interferes with or prevents the enforcement of the section last preceding shall be liable to the penalties therein prescribed.

(d) Whoever shall knowingly and willfully bring into the Philippine Islands or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof any person inveigled or forcibly kidnaped in any other country, with intent to hold such person so inveigled or kidnaped in confinement or to any involuntary servitude; or whoever shall knowingly and willfully sell, or cause to be sold, into any condition of involuntary servitude, any other person for any term whatever; or whoever shall knowingly and willfully hold to involuntary servitude any person so brought or sold, shall be fined not more than ₱10,000 and imprisoned not more than five years.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the provincial governor of every Province organized under act No. 83 of the Philippine Commission to obtain information and take all measures that in his judgment may be proper to forestall and thereafter to prevent any violations of this act, and in case such violations have been committed, to order immediate prosecution. It shall also be the duty of the provincial governor to order, where necessary, the institution of habeas corpus proceedings, and he may apply to the provincial fiscal, and in his default to the proper court, for the designation of a lawyer to protect the rights of the person or persons for whose benefit the habeas corpus proceedings shall have been brought, and no fees shall be charged for such services, and the costs shall in every case be de officio.

SEC. 4. The courts of first instance shall have original jurisdiction over all cases for violations of this act.

Enacted, November 28, 1913.

PEONAGE LAW PASSED BY COMMISSION NOVEMBER 14, 1911.

An act relating to contracts of personal service and advances thereunder, and providing punishment for certain offenses connected therewith.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Legislature, that—

SECTION 1. Any person who, with intent to injure or defraud his employer, enters into a contract for the performance of any act or personal service, and thereby obtains money or other personal property from such employer as a gratuity or advance on wages to be earned under such contract of employment, and without just cause, and without refunding such money or paying for such property, refuses or fails to perform such act of service, shall on conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not more than ₱200 or imprisonment for not more than six months, or with both penalties.

SEC. 2. Any person who, with intent to injure or defraud his landlord, enters into a contract in writing for the rent of land under an agreement to cultivate such land, thereby obtains money or other personal property from such landlord, and without just cause, and without refunding such money or paying for such personal property, refuses or fails to cultivate such land or to comply with his contract relative thereto, shall on conviction be punished by a fine of not more than ₱200 or imprisonment for not more than six months, or with both penalties.

SEC. 3. Any person who, with intent to injure or defraud, shall contract with another to receive from him personal service of any kind and to compensate him therefor, and thereafter with like intent receive the benefit of such service in whole or in part and fails or refuses to pay the compensation agreed upon shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not more than ₱200 or imprisonment for not more than six months, or with both penalties.

Enacted, January 20, 1912.

Mr. KENYON. Mr. President, charges of slavery in the islands, which are rather unpleasant charges as to the Filipinos, have been made pretty generally, and the Secretary of War wrote a letter on May 6, 1915, in answer to that general charge which has been made by Mr. Worcester and others. I will not take the time to read it, but ask that it may be inserted in the RECORD as a part of my remarks. This letter, I think, thoroughly sustains the contention that, while there may have been some little slavery in the Moro Provinces, slavery had ceased to exist in the Philippine Islands.

The letter referred to is as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 6, 1915.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR: I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution of the Senate:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to send to the Senate any and all facts bearing directly or indirectly upon the truth of the charge publicly made that human slavery exists at this time in the Philippine Islands and that human beings are bought and sold in such islands as chattels."

In response thereto I beg leave to state as follows:

There is not in this department, to the knowledge of the Secretary thereof or of the head of the bureau having charge of insular affairs, a record of any facts bearing directly or indirectly upon the truth of the charge, publicly made, that human slavery exists at this time in the Philippine Islands and that human beings are bought and sold in such islands as chattels.

The only information concerning this matter of which there is any record in this department or the branch of it having to do with insular affairs is the following:

In a hearing before the Committee on Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, February 10, 1904, Mr. Taft, then Secretary of War, said:

"I have no doubt that slavery continues in part of the Moro Province, and that there is some slavery in some of the Christian Filipino Provinces that lie near to the mountain tribes. This latter we are trying hard to eliminate. I had a report from a constabulary officer from the Province of Isabela, saying that it was not the general custom, but that it was not uncommon for hill-tribe parents to bring their children into a Filipino village and to sell a child to a wealthy man in the village, who would use him as a servant. That is contrary to law, and we have directed prosecution in every case brought to our attention."

The foregoing is taken from the printed report of the hearings before the House Committee on Insular Affairs.

* * * * * * *

It would seem from such investigation as time has permitted to be made of the law existing in the Philippine Islands, that there are pro-

visions in the criminal code, both with respect to that part of said islands inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes and fully organized Christian Provinces, covering unlawful detention, whether called slavery or not, as a result of which a person unlawfully detaining another or coercing him to work against his will may be imprisoned and fined.

Very respectfully, LINDLEY M. GARRISON,
Secretary of War.

Mr. KENYON. I wish to revert just a moment, in order to put a quotation in the RECORD, to the dangers to us as a people in any scheme of colonization. It makes us forgetful of the rights of other people and makes it difficult for us to apply the same standard of liberty to them. Lord Elgin, Governor General of India and formerly Governor General of Canada, declared as a result of his experience in the East, not in Canada:

It is a terrible business, however, this living among inferior races. I have seldom, from man or woman, since I came to the East, heard a sentence which was reconcilable with the hypothesis that Christianity had ever come into the world. Detestation, contempt, ferocity, vengeance, whether Chinamen or Indians be the object. One moves among them with perfect indifference, treating them not as dogs, because in that case one would whistle to them and pat them, but as machines with which one can have no communion or sympathy. When the passions of fear and hatred are ingrafted on this indifference, the result is frightful—an absolute callousness as to the sufferings of the objects of those passions, which must be witnessed to be understood and believed.

I wish to turn again for just a moment or two to the question of this preamble, and then I will close. The preamble is not satisfactory to all; I know it is not satisfactory to me. I have felt that possibly it was the best we could do. Like all legislation, it is more or less in the nature of a compromise, and the divergent views perhaps were met in this preamble as well as they could be stated. I do not know what our conclusion may be as to the permanent interests of those people. My own idea is that when I came to vote on that proposition I would have to take into consideration that the interests of a liberty-loving people, their permanent interests, while it might not bring them as much prosperity, required some struggle, opportunity for growth, and development. So I could vote for independence under this preamble when the time came, even though I believed it might be better from a material standpoint, a commercial standpoint, for them to remain under the sovereignty of the Government.

Mr. WORKS rose.

Mr. KENYON. I yield to the Senator from California.

Mr. WORKS. Referring to the preamble, I was about to ask the Senator whether, in view of the fact that it seems to mean so little, it would not be better to omit the preamble altogether.

Mr. KENYON. It might be better to omit the preamble if—and it is a pretty big if—if the Filipinos have not been led to understand by adopting the preamble before in the House and by a favorable report to the Senate and by the words that have been used in the islands with reference to it, so that if we struck out the preamble it would be in their judgment an act showing that we did not intend ever to give them their independence.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. KENYON. I yield.

Mr. JONES. Does the Senator think the preamble means anything like what the Filipino people think it means?

Mr. KENYON. The Filipino people believe, as near as I can gather from those who represent them, that because the word "independence" is in the preamble it will be thoroughly satisfactory to the people of the Philippine Islands. Independence is a magic word that they seem to have in their minds.

Mr. JONES. Does the Senator think that the Philippine people believe that if the preamble is adopted we are likely to proceed very soon to give them their independence?

Mr. KENYON. Whether they believe it?

Mr. JONES. Yes.

Mr. KENYON. I have no question that immediately on the passage of this bill the agitation will commence and they will say they are ready, that it is for their interests now, their permanent interests, and that they will insist upon it.

Mr. JONES. It is likely to cause trouble if we do not do it, the Senator thinks?

Mr. KENYON. I think the Filipinos are in a reasonable condition of mind. The preamble as it stands now is a sort of mutual agreement as between those people and our Government. It is so understood there. It for my part harmonizes my conscience with trying to force a government upon them. They are agreed, they are willing for a few years, to go on.

Mr. JONES. Does the Senator think that the Philippine people believe that the preamble and the declaration in it is binding upon future Congresses and the people of the United States?

Mr. KENYON. Oh, they have, I think, a full comprehension that it is not binding in any legal sense or in anything except a pledge of the honor of this Nation, and they believe in the honor of the Nation.

Mr. JONES. Does the Senator think that the preamble pledges the honor of this country and future Congresses?

Mr. KENYON. I do.

Mr. JONES. I do not.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President——

Mr. KENYON. Just a minute. I will say to the Senator from Washington that I do not like to have any question about it or have it a subject that would be questioned. If we intend in the future to give them their independence I want to see it stated in a way that there is no question about it, and if we do not want to do it we ought to say so.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. KENYON. I yield to the Senator from Washington first.

Mr. JONES. I merely want to say to the Senator that I had intended to state a little later on in the discussion my views in reference to that point, and I might as well state them briefly now. I want to put them in the RECORD that so far as my position goes the Filipino people may understand it in the consideration of this bill. I do not consider any statement in the preamble as binding upon future Congresses or on my action in the future or upon the people of this country. I am satisfied the people of this country will do what they think is best for the Philippine people whenever they think it ought to be done, and not until then.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. KENYON. I yield.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I should like to say a word here. The people of the Philippine Islands I am satisfied are exceedingly anxious to have the word "independence" retained in the preamble. There was comment as to passing the bill in the last Congress without any reference to a preamble. A communication was sent to the Governor General of the Philippine Islands and he returned the statement that he regarded it more important to the peace and quiet and order and good government in the Philippine Islands that the preamble should be adopted than that the rest of the bill should be adopted.

I take it the view is the same as that of the Senator from Iowa. When we use the word "independence" in the preamble we must mean something by it, and while it may be that it can be repealed by a subsequent Congress, yet as a matter of fact we know wherever a promise has been made, as in the case of Cuba, there was absolute compliance with it on the part of the Government of the United States. Instead of being a source of discord if we struck it out, it would make it an immense source of discord, in my judgment, in the Philippine Islands. For that reason, it seems to me, that it ought to stay; and I want to say to the Senator that even if this language is kept just as it is in the preamble, I am satisfied after the people of the United States realize that the word "independence" is there there will be a great movement among all the people to give them within a short time their independence.

Mr. KENYON. There is, as the Senator suggests——

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Iowa yield to the Senator from California?

Mr. KENYON. I yield.

Mr. WORKS. It has been reported that Filipinos believe it would be unsafe for them to undertake self-government at the present time; that they are opposed to it; and that that responsibility ought not to be imposed upon them as a people. What does the Senator know about that?

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President, I will say——

Mr. KENYON. I think the question is directed to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I will state to the Senator from California that there is no sentiment in the Philippine Islands that is of any consequence whatever against independence, and independence immediately. The only way we can judge of these matters is in the resolutions that are passed at public meetings and the resolutions of the municipal councils and the legislature, and they are all in favor of independence immediately. We have here on the table presented at this session of Congress a resolution of the General Assembly of the Philippine Islands in which it is expressly stated that they are in favor of it. It has passed resolutions indorsing the Jones bill and congratulating the House of Representatives for having passed it, and appealing to this body and to the President of the United States

to ratify it. Not a single vote in the general assembly was recorded against it.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. Will the Senator permit me one word?

Mr. KENYON. There is only one thing about these interruptions. I think it is hardly fair, possibly, to the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. LIPPITT] who is to follow me, and I want to get through.

Mr. LIPPITT. I hope the Senator will not hesitate to take all the time he wants to discuss the bill.

Mr. KENYON. I can finish in a very few moments.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. Will the Senator allow me just a word in response to what the Senator from Colorado [Mr. SHAFROTH] has said? His experience and mine and the experience of all others who have been in a territorial form of government is that Congress always is informed of the aspirations and desires of the people by officials who happen to hold Federal jurisdiction in those countries. I would take something more than the mere statement of a man in the highest position in the Philippines, and I would take his statement with a grain of salt, while I would give full credence to the views of the public, as shown by people who do not hold office.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Iowa yield further to the Senator from California?

Mr. KENYON. I yield.

Mr. WORKS. I was not urging that as being a fact. It is a phase of the question upon which I desire to be assured, whether the Filipino people do believe themselves that they are capable of self-government and actually desire it, because so far as I am individually concerned, I think the sooner we can relieve ourselves of the situation over there and turn the government over to the Filipinos, the better for us.

Mr. KENYON. Ex-Gov. Martin, who I think impressed everybody as a level-headed man, said, before the committee, he thought if a vote was taken on the question in the Philippine Islands it would be practically unanimous. Of course, that is answered by the suggestion of illiteracy in the islands, amounting to possibly 50 per cent. That would be 50 per cent of the islanders could not express themselves on that question. Some are opposed to it and many are for it. But the suggestion of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. SHAFROTH] is the keynote of what enters into the Filipino mind, namely, independence. He wants some statement about independence. We had the same experience in our country in our early struggle when we were a little afraid to use the word "independence" in relation to our situation with England.

I wish to read a little incident from Blanchard's Life of Thomas Paine right along that line:

"At the close of the year 1775," says Calvin Blanchard in his Life of Paine, "when the American Revolution had progressed as far as the Battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill, John Adams, Benjamin Rush, Benjamin Franklin, and George Washington had met together to read the terrible dispatches they had received. Having done which, they pause in gloom and silence. Presently Franklin speaks: 'What,' he asks, 'is to be the end of all this? Is it to obtain justice of Great Britain, to change the ministry, to soften a tax? Or is it for'—he paused; the word independence yet choked the bravest throat that sought to utter it.

"At this critical moment Paine enters. Franklin introduces him and he takes his seat. He well knows the cause of the prevailing gloom and breaks the deep silence thus: 'These States of America must be independent of England. That is the only solution of this question!' They all rise to their feet at this political blasphemy. But, nothing daunted, he goes on; his eye lights up with patriotic fire as he paints the glorious destiny which America, considering her vast resources, ought to achieve and adjures them to lend their influence to rescue the Western Continent from the absurd, unnatural, and unprogressive predicament of being governed by a small island 3,000 miles off. Washington leaped forward, and taking both his hands, besought him to publish these views in a book.

"Paine went to his room, seized his pen, lost sight of every other object, toiled incessantly, and in December, 1775, the words, entitled 'Common Sense,' which caused the Declaration of Independence and brought both people and their leaders face to face with the work they had to accomplish, was sent forth on its mission. 'That book,' says Dr. Rush, 'burst forth from the press with an effect that has been rarely produced by types and paper in any age or country.'"

That was the first use, the first daring to use the word "independence" in those struggles. Thomas Paine's Common Sense did nearly as much for American independence probably as did Washington's sword. He thought of it as his great life work, for at his grave there is a little plain slab on which is inscribed, "Thomas Paine, author of 'Common Sense.'" The Filipinos have gathered from us and from our shrines something of this fire of patriotism and independence.

As to this preamble, as I have before stated in answer to the Senator from Washington, the troublesome thing all the way through this matter to me has been the proposition of imposing a government without the consent of the governed. If we impose it for two or three years we are violating that principle just as much as if we had imposed it for 50 years; but we can say there is a practical situation about this preamble, that it is fairly satisfactory to the people of the Philippine Islands, and therefore the government is being carried on clear up to the time of independence, if we give it to them in any reasonable time, by mutual consent.

I think Secretary Garrison has well stated this proposition before the committee. He said:

Good faith to those to whom we have pledged ourselves requires us to stay so long as we must; and good will to the islanders, in accordance with our pledges and assurance, requires us to stay no longer than is necessary to test and reach conclusions as to their capacity for managing their own affairs.

There is a document which we have learned to regard and love among our earliest teachings. That document says—and I do not know how we can get away from it in dealing with this Philippine question—

That to secure these rights—

Referring to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—

governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Is that only for the Fourth of July? As a liberty-loving people we can not flee from that proposition; we can not hide from it. If we try to forsake it, we stultify ourselves; and, if we do, and try to hold an unwilling people—and we might as well be perfectly frank about it; there are people in this country and interests in this country that never want to take our flag down from the Philippine Islands—if we do, we shall have a smoldering volcano in the Philippine Islands, and in time of trouble, if it ever comes—which God forbid—a constant menace to our country; and in times of war, if they ever come—which God forbid—a more serious menace, for we shall have revolution in those islands, and you could not blame the islanders.

Mr. President, I want to read a little from a speech delivered by Mr. QUEZON, of the other House. I do not know that the speech was made in the House, so I shall not be infracting any rule by reading it. I have often heard it stated that there is a little crowd of influential Filipinos who want independence over there in order to enslave the rest of their fellow men. A letter was read here reflecting seriously upon one of the Resident Commissioners, and I think afterwards part of it was withdrawn from the RECORD. If that charge is true, it is something that ought to be investigated; but I can not understand how men who were born in the Philippine Islands, who love their people and their country, are not just as much interested in the welfare and progress and happiness of that country and of their neighbors of the same race as are Americans who go over there. I can not understand why they are not just as honest as are Americans who go over there. They may be dishonest; there are dishonest Filipinos, of course, and there are dishonest Americans. I am going to read what this gentleman said in one of his speeches, and it seems to me to be the plea of a people for freedom. This man as a boy 17 years of age—he is a man now—took his musket and went with his people to war against the United States. He knew that a Nation of 100,000,000 people could put more soldiers into the Philippine Islands than the whole population of those islands; he knew his people could not succeed; he knew that it might cost him his life; but he did it. He fought for his country. We are continually met with the accusation that he has some sinister motive in this matter. Listen to this:

Let no man upon this floor have any doubts regarding the nature of the question upon which he is to vote. In its last analysis that question is simply this: Will you, as a Christian and powerful Nation, do to another Christian but weak nation what the Golden Rule commands you to do? Will you, as the offspring of those who pledged their lives, their property, and their sacred honor to the enforcement of the principle that all men are born free and are entitled to their freedom, and that just governments derive their powers from the consent of the governed, be true to the covenant of your fathers? Nay, the question involves more than the observance or disregard of a duty imposed by general or, as some may cynically say, outworn principles. The question is whether you are ready to redeem or would prefer to repudiate concrete and recent promises, both expressed and implied, made in the name of your faithful and honorable Nation to the people of the Philippine Islands, that the dawn of a glorious day shall come when full justice will be done them and when every opportunity shall be given for self-development and progress under the auspices of their own free and independent flag.

That does not sound as the language of a man who had not at heart the deep interest of his people.

Mr. President, the charge that probably a few people may rule in the Philippine Islands in case independence is granted may be true. A few people will be leaders. There are a good many who think in this country that only a few people are competent to govern, and it will always probably be true in any government that the thinking people will exert a mighty power as leaders. It will not be different in that country from what it is in this. The people will have to take their chances on

their government. If we turn them adrift, they are embarking on a pretty stormy sea. We had to take chances with our Government. They are willing to take those chances.

The best thing we have ever done for the Philippines was not in creating commercial prosperity, not in establishing schools and colleges, but it was that we have brought to them higher standards of life and government, that in future years, after we are gone, are to have their effect upon the development of a people who are looking for the higher and better things of life. If we have done that for them, let no one say that we have no reward for our services. We have the reward for the great altruistic work in the Philippine Islands that has been done, the reward of the consciousness of duty well performed.

No man ever did a mean thing in this world but he punished himself worse than he punished the other person; no person ever did a good thing in this world but reaped a greater benefit than the person he benefited; and no nation that has done such a work for humanity as we have done in the Philippine Islands can ever say that we have reaped no benefit from it. We have among all our citizenship the consciousness of a duty that we have well performed in the Philippine Islands.

Mr. President, I ought to apologize, I think, for taking so much of the time of the Senate, but I have not been entirely to blame for it. In conclusion, let me remind you not to blame the Filipino people for wanting freedom. There seems to be a spirit of criticism directed against them for it. They learned the lesson, in part, at least, from us. They find it hard to understand how a nation dedicated to liberty could ever seek to deprive other people of liberty. You can not, Mr. President, take that love of freedom out of their hearts; you can not drive it out by force; and far be it for the great Republic to attempt to do so or to force upon them a government that they might not want. So long as human hearts are constituted as they are, so long as men have red blood in their veins, they are going to insist upon freedom. True it is, as the poet has spoken of that divine gift—

> For He that worketh high and wise,
> Nor pauseth in his plan,
> Will take the sun out of the skies
> Ere freedom out of man.

Mr. LIPPITT. Mr. President, the occupation of the Philippines was not a part of the original plan of the American people in the War with Spain. There was, however, an American fleet in the harbor of Hongkong, and it had the alternative of staying there and being interned, of coming back to this country, or of sailing into the territory of the enemy. It chose the latter course; and the news that the American fleet had entered the harbor of Manila and captured the city of Manila was received with great satisfaction by the people of the United States. It made Admiral Dewey a great national hero. He was applauded and promoted and rewarded; but, Mr. President, that victory and the possession of power brought with them great responsibilities.

The American people had destroyed a government that had existed in the Philippines for some 300 years. To be sure, it was not an efficient government according to the most improved modern theories; nevertheless, it had served its purpose. It had kept reasonable order in those islands, and the problem came to the United States of what they were going to establish in its place. They also had an alternative. They could cast the Philippine people adrift, to take their chances of what fate might have in store for them. They could establish a colony, principally for the purpose of commercial exploitation; but what they did do was to undertake to create a people, to create a nation. I believe that history records no similar undertaking on such a scale and under such circumstances; but it appealed to the generous spirit of the American people. It was conceived and formulated by the far-sighted wisdom of Elihu Root, the most practical idealist among American statesmen; it was accepted and promulgated by William McKinley; it was approved, ratified, and enacted into law by the Congress of the United States; it was organized and systematized by William H. Taft; it was continued by President Roosevelt, and by Mr. Taft himself as President. It has thus become identified, sir, with great names in the modern history of the American Republic.

There was nothing obscure or indefinite about the policy which was thus established.

What should be emphasized—

Says Secretary of War Taft on January 23, 1908, in a report to President Roosevelt—

what should be emphasized in the statement of our national policy is that we wish to prepare the Filipinos for popular self-government. This is plain from Mr. McKinley's letter of instructions and all of his utterances. It was not at all within his purpose or that of the Congress, which made his letter part of the law of the land, that we were merely to await the organization of a Philippine oligarchy or aristocracy competent to administer government and then turn the islands over to it. On the contrary, it is plain from all of Mr. McKinley's utterances and your own, in interpretation of our national purpose, that we are the trustees and guardians of the whole Filipino people, and peculiarly of the ignorant masses, and that our trust is not discharged until those masses are given education sufficient to know their civil rights and maintain them against a more powerful class and safely to exercise the political franchise.

For some 14 years now we have managed the affairs of the Philippine people according to that plan. The question which we are discussing to-day is whether that noble project shall be carried to a triumphant and glorious conclusion or whether we shall vacillate, falter, and fail. It is the question of whether the story of the Philippine enterprise shall form a chapter in American history of high purpose consistently carried out or whether we shall grow tired and abandon our enterprise when already we are within a measurable degree of success.

This question has to do with the welfare and happiness of 8,000,000 people, a small portion of them educated, trained, and well able to look out for themselves, and a very large portion of them uneducated, untrained, and utterly ignorant of their individual rights and the methods that must be employed to protect them.

I want to consider, Mr. President, something of the progress that we have already attained in those islands and something of the duties that still remain to be performed, if we are to be true to our pledges. Fortunately, some of the things that it was necessary to do and that have been done there to advance the people upon the paths of modern progress can be measured in definite ways. We have definite reports of the progress which has been made in those islands along commercial lines. In 1900 the total imports and exports of the Philippine Islands, the total foreign business of the islands, was only $40,000,000, of which there was done with the American Republic $5,000,000. In 1909, nine years later, that $40,000,000 had grown into $58,785,000, and $14,900,000 of it was done with the United States. Five years later, in 1914, it had grown to $107,000,000, and nearly one-half of it, or $50,000,000, was carried on with this country. The internal business of the islands, which in 1906 amounted to only $200,000,000, had grown in 1913 to $333,000,000.

That is a broad statement of the enormous commercial progress that has been made under the enlightened system of government which has been maintained there under the supervision of this country. Its results upon the people have not been merely to give them that employment. It has had another result that is more important than that.

At the time we went there, the ordinary daily wages of laborers in the Philippines were from 10 to 20 cents a day. To-day, after we have been there for a little over a dozen years, those wages have been increased to an average of about 50 cents a day—a rate higher than prevails anywhere else in the Orient for common, unskilled labor.

In connection with our administration there we have built 4,400 miles of good roads, and we have built 1,300 miles of cart roads and trails, enabling the farmers to take produce to market that heretofore it had been impossible to put into the channels of trade. There are over 600 miles of railroad where there were only 122 miles before.

In these things that can be measured by figures, then, our occupation has been of great benefit to the people of those islands. There is another thing which is quite as important as doing business, and that is the health conditions under which the people of that country or any country have to live. When we went there, there were 40,000 deaths annually, on the average, in that country from smallpox. Now there are no more there than there are in any well-governed city in America. Smallpox has been practically eliminated from the Philippine Islands. Cholera, that dreadful scourge of oriental countries, had always been prevalent in those islands. From March, 1902, to April, 1904, there had been in the city of Manila 4,386 deaths from cholera, and in the Provinces over 105,000. Then the American system began to take effect. From August, 1905, to February, 1906, there were only 243 deaths in Manila, and 22,000 in the Provinces, from cholera. In 1908 the total deaths from cholera in those islands had been reduced to 18,000, in 1909 to 7,300, in 1910 to 6,900, and in 1911 there were only 203 deaths from cholera in the entire Philippine Islands, where a year or two following our occupation there had been more than 105,000.

When we went to the Philippines there were 30,000 lepers there. Leprosy, we all know, is a frightful disease. Now, there are 3,000.

These good results upon the health of the people of the islands were paralleled by what we did in the case of the cattle. The industry of the Philippine Islands is dependent upon the carabao. He takes the place there that the horse and the

mule occupy upon the farms of America. The carabao had been almost exterminated by a disease called rinderpest, which began in those islands in 1888, and had almost brought agriculture to a standstill when we took over the control of the islands. That disease has been practically eliminated. It was confined to half a dozen Provinces, and existed only among a very few animals in those. Practically we reestablished the employment of the carabao upon the farms of the islands.

We established schools. There are said to be 1,200,000 school children in the Philippine Islands. Two years ago we had built more than 700 schoolhouses, and were adding about 100 a year. There were more than 1,000 teachers that had gone there from this country. We had educated Filipinos sufficiently to give the primary instruction. Also, at that time there was an opportunity for some 400,000 children to be educated annually. We had established courts where the laws that had been passed by Congress and by the authorities of the Philippines were given a fair interpretation, and the judgments of those courts have been highly regarded and accepted.

These are some of the things that we have been doing in the Philippine Islands. I do not undertake to recite all that has been accomplished; but this is enough to show that progress has been made. The importance of that progress has been recognized and praised, not only by the men who went there with the authority and power of developing it under Republican administrations, but it has received as high praise from the present Democratic governor of the islands, Mr. Burton Harrison, as by any of those who were responsible for its establishment.

In Mr. Harrison's report for 1914 he says:

All who have resided in the Philippine Islands must appreciate the tremendous achievements of the United States in the islands since the American occupation.

And the present vice governor, Mr. Martin, who went there not without some feeling that perhaps the previous administration could be improved upon, says, in the testimony which he gave before the Philippine Committee of this body last winter, on page 130, in answer to a question as to what he thought of our work in the Philippines:

I am very sure it is one of the finest experiments of colonial government in the world. I do not believe it can be duplicated.

And again, a little further on, in discussing the same subject, he says:

I think that the government of the Philippine Islands, from the very beginning to this day, has been such that the American people may be proud of it. * * * That does not mean that the Americans have not made mistakes—they have—but American control has been a very fine thing.

Mr. President, while these things have been accomplished out there, and have been of such a character as to receive this praise from the political opponents of those who were particularly responsible for its creation, there have been others who have been free in their criticism of what has been accomplished. This policy that Democrats now praise has been the subject of as much criticism in the official utterances of the Democratic Party as any other one thing to which they have turned their attention.

I want to read the opinion of that party as expressed in its platforms. In 1900 they said:

We condemn and denounce the Philippine policy of the present administration. * * * The Filipinos can not be citizens without endangering our civilization; they can not be subjects without imperiling our form of government; and as we are not willing to surrender our civilization nor to convert the Republic into an empire, we favor an immediate declaration of the Nation's purpose to give the Filipinos, first, a stable form of government; second, independence; and, third, protection from outside interference, such as has been given for nearly a century to the Republics of Central and South America.

And they declared that—

The burning issue of imperialism growing out of the Spanish War involves the very existence of the Republic and the destruction of our free institutions. We regard it as the paramount issue of the campaign.

Mr. President, that policy that they thought was going to destroy this great Nation has been in existence now for some fifteen years since those declarations were made. The Republic has not been destroyed, but their own representatives in the Philippines now declare that the policy which was thus condemned is of such high character that it can not be paralleled anywhere else in the world.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Rhode Island yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. LIPPITT. I do.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. The Senator will of course admit that it is since the writing of that platform that the representative Republicans and public officials, Presidents, Secretaries of War, and Governors General of the Philippine Islands have announced the policy of "The Philippines for the Filipinos," and to a considerable extent have committed the United States to the doctrine of a constant extension of self-government to the Philippine Islands, with independence in view as the ultimate object. That has all occurred since the year 1900.

Mr. LIPPITT. Mr. President, I do not admit anything of the sort. I propose to consider that very question in a few minutes. I think the claim that the Senator from Nebraska has just made, and that is being used by the advocates of the preamble of this measure as their chief argument in support of it, is utterly unfounded. But for the present I want to continue with an explanation of the Democratic position as it has been recorded in the resolutions of their party conventions.

In 1904 they declared:

We insist that we ought to do for the Filipinos what we have done already for the Cubans, and it is our duty to make that promise now, and upon suitable guarantees of protection to citizens of our own and other countries resident there at the time of our withdrawal set the Filipino people upon their feet, free and independent, to work out their own destiny.

Four years later, in 1908, they were still criticizing the achievements which to-day seem to some of them at least worthy of praise. They said:

We condemn the experiment in imperialism as an inexcusable blunder, which has involved us in enormous expenses, brought us weakness instead of strength, and laid our Nation open to the charge of abandoning a fundamental doctrine of self-government. We favor an immediate declaration of the Nation's purpose to recognize the independence of the Philippine Islands as soon as a stable government can be established, such independence to be guaranteed by us as we guarantee the independence of Cuba, until the neutralization of the islands can be secured by treaty with other powers. In recognizing the independence of the Philippines our Government should retain such land as may be necessary for coaling stations and naval bases.

In 1912 their platform was essentially the same as in 1908.

There are three distinct declarations of the Democratic Party on this question. The first, after criticizing the Republican policy, declares that we should give the Filipinos, first, a stable government; second, independence; and third, protection from outside interference. The second declares that upon suitable guarantees of protection to citizens of our own and other countries resident there we should set the Filipino people upon their feet, free and independent to work out their own destiny. The two proposals are entirely distinct from each other. One is that there shall first be established a stable government there. The second is that the only condition we ought to make for giving independence to the Filipino people is that they will guarantee the security of foreign residents in their country. Four years later they have still a different view. Again they have come back to the proposition that the Philippine Islands should be given independence as soon as a stable government can be established, such independence to be guaranteed by us as we guaranteed the independence of Cuba. Before, when they advocated independence on the condition of a stable government, it was declared that we should give them protection such as the Monroe doctrine gives to the Republics of Central and South America.

The only consistent thing that there has been about the Democratic doctrine upon this subject is the criticism which they have leveled at the Republican policy. They have sometimes wanted to give independence to the islands on the condition of the establishment of a stable government—something manifestly impossible so long as we maintain control of the islands. They have sometimes wanted to give them independence outright with practically no conditions.

Mr. President, all of the various bills which have been introduced upon this subject have pursued somewhat the same vacillating course. When the Democrats first came into control of the House of Representatives, three years ago, a bill was introduced granting independence to the Philippine Islands in 1921. It was referred to a committee under control of the Democratic Party, received the approval of that committee, and was reported to the House of Representatives as their policy upon this question. It was not passed. When the next Congress convened a bill was introduced, received the approval of the committee, and was passed by the Democratic majority of that House, proposing to give to the Filipino people independence when they could establish a stable form of government. That bill came to the Senate, was referred to the Philippine Committee of this body, received its consideration, and was reported back toward the close of the last session with the proviso that the Filipino people should be given their independence when in the opinion of the United States they were fitted for it. The subject has been again taken up by this Congress, and the policy which the Democratic majority of the Committee on the Philippines have now adopted is that the

Filipino people shall be given their independence when in the opinion of the United States it will be for their permanent advantage.

Each of the steps that have been taken in regard to this question of independence, in this consideration which has been given to the subject, has been a step away from any immediate grant of that gift. First it was unconditional independence in 1921; then it was based upon the ability to form a stable government; then it was based upon when they are fitted for it; now it is based upon when it will be for their permanent advantage.

It is manifest, I think, that as this subject has come closer home to the gentlemen who now have the responsibility of deciding it they have not grown more enthusiastic about that policy which has been the base of their platform declarations. I am in sympathy with the progress of their thought upon the subject. It seems to me that they have been gradually themselves growing doubtful of the advisability of doing the thing which they were somewhat eager and enthusiastic about in the beginning and before they had responsibility.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Rhode Island yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. LIPPITT. Yes; I yield.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I think the Senator from Rhode Island is making an assumption which is not warranted. There is some difference of opinion on this side of the Chamber as to the exact step that should be taken; but I can assure the Senator from Rhode Island that there is at this moment more likelihood that this side of the Chamber will take a radical step in this very bill than there is that this side of the Chamber will recede from any position heretofore taken. The real reason why this proposition has been so modified and so moderated has been for the purpose of securing the cooperation of members of the other party. It has been desired to make this a nonpartisan measure, to take it out of politics, to have it a great public act in the direction of progress and in the direction of permanently settling the Philippine question, and to secure for it the cooperation, as far as it goes, of members of both parties.

The Senator was not here at the time, but this morning an amendment was introduced to this bill by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CLARKE], and will be one of the issues before the Senate before this bill is disposed of—an amendment which looks to the separation of the Philippine Islands within two years. I want to warn Senators on the other side that the chance of extreme action is as great now as it was at any time, and the hope of moderate action lies in the cooperation of Senators on the other side.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President——

Mr. LIPPITT. Mr. President, just a minute. I express my sympathy and approval of what the Senator from Nebraska himself admits, I think, in his remarks, that the trend of the thought upon this subject by those who have immediately considered it has not been as represented in the various forms in which this bill has taken, toward more drastic measures, but the contrary. Of course what the members of his party or what the Members of the Senate may think on this subject later on I do not know. I think that my statements were not inconsistent with the facts. I yield to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I should like to suggest to the Senator from Rhode Island that the situation, as stated by the Senator from Nebraska, was caused to some extent at least by the declaration made by Senators upon the other side of the Chamber to the effect that the preamble is not definite enough, and some of the Senators upon the Republican side——

Mr. LIPPITT. May I interrupt the Senator to ask him how that could be when the utterances he refers to have been made since the bill was reported and since the change was made? The Senator is aware that the change was made upon the express request of the Governor of the Philippine Islands.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I do not mean the action of the committee; I mean the reference the Senator has made to the introduction of the amendment by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CLARKE] giving independence within two years. It was due somewhat to the criticism that came from both sides of the Chamber that nothing definite was stated, and for that reason there ought to be something definite expressed.

Mr. LIPPITT. Mr. President, I am perfectly aware that there is a distinct difference between the view which the Democracy has entertained on this subject and the Republican view. The view of the Democracy has been all along that we should get rid of the islands, because they were going to imperil the safety of the United States. The view of the Republicans was that we should retain the islands for the benefit of the people who inhabit them in order to meet the responsibility which we assumed at the time of the Spanish War. The action which the Senator from Nebraska now refers to, as represented by the amendment proposed by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CLARKE], is in accordance with the policy of the Democracy, as indicated by its convention utterances.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I will ask the Senator if it is not also represented by the declaration made by President Roosevelt, in which he said since the Filipinos have been led to believe that they were to get their independence, good faith requires that it should be done, and be done as soon as possible, without retaining any foothold whatever in the islands?

Mr. LIPPITT. I did not know he had made such a declaration.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Oh, yes; he made that declaration.

Mr. LIPPITT. When?

Mr. SHAFROTH. In Everybody's Magazine about a year ago. It was read by one of the Senators here last Friday. It was repeated in a letter from ex-President Roosevelt to Commissioner QUEZON.

Mr. LIPPITT. Mr. President, I did not happen to have seen that declaration of Mr. Roosevelt's. I have, however, read several declarations of President Roosevelt on this subject while he was an officer of this Government and responsible to a certain extent for what he said.

Mr. President, this policy of giving the Filipinos their independence has had for its chief argument the doctrine that this country was bound to grant them independence in order that——

Mr. COLT. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Rhode Island yield to his colleague?

Mr. LIPPITT. I do.

Mr. COLT. I should like to ask my colleague with regard to President Taft's declarations on the subject of ultimate independence. Has the Senator any data upon that point which he can give us?

Mr. LIPPITT. I was just going to consider the subject of the so-called promises that have been made in regard to granting the Filipino people their independence. That is the chief argument which now seems to be put forward to enforce the doctrine that is in the preamble of the bill. It is an effort to convict the United States of having promised independence to the Filipinos so definitely that it must now redeem the promises. Such allegations were first made as long ago as when Aguinaldo was in revolt. He endeavored to establish the claim that the United States was compelled to grant independence to the Philippine Islands on account of promises that military officers of the Government had made to him. An investigation was made on that subject, and the report upon it, as referred to by President McKinley, is—

> That the claim of the rebel leader that he was promised independence by any officer of the United States in return for his assistance has no foundation in fact and is categorically denied by the very witnesses who were called upon to prove it.

That was away back at the end of the last century. From that day to this representatives of the Filipino people and others have continually made the claim that they had been promised independence.

In the hearings upon this bill, which were held by the Senate committee last winter, Mr. Ferguson, the secretary of the Governor of the Philippine Islands, who came to this country to represent the opinions of the administration in the Philippines, was asked the following question by Senator WEEKS:

> Do you think the Government of the United States has ever indicated to the Philippine people an intention to finally withdraw from the Philippine Islands? In other words, give them independence?

Mr. Ferguson replied:

> The Government of the United States, I think, has, through the several Governors General, who have been appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, said that it was the ultimate intention, when a stable government was established, to withdraw.

Mr. Ferguson was asked if he would compile those utterances and put them into the record, which he did, and I want to read the kind of statements which Mr. Ferguson, as representing the Governor General of the Philippine Islands and as representing the people who have continually been trying to obtain action in favor of independence on the ground that we have made a binding promise that must be kept, relies upon for evidence. The first is a quotation from President McKinley:

> The Philippines are ours not to exploit, but to develop, to civilize, to educate, to train in the science of self-government.

There is not a word of independence in connection with that. If it means anything, it means something entirely different from independence. But the most that can be said for it is that it does not discuss the question at all. This is on page 193. What

it implies is that for a very considerable length of time at least the American protectorate must continue in the islands.

Then, from President Roosevelt:

I trust that within a generation the time will arrive when the Philippines can decide for themselves whether it is well for them to become independent or to continue under the protection of a strong and disinterested power, able to guarantee to the islands order at home and protection from foreign invasion. But no one can prophesy the exact date when it will be wise to consider independence as a fixed and definite policy.

Nobody can claim that as a promise of independence. What Mr. Roosevelt says is that no one can prophesy even a date at which we should consider independence.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Will not the Senator recognize, however, that that is a promise of ultimate independence if the Filipino people desire it? Can any other interpretation of that language be made?

Mr. LIPPITT. Mr. President, I can not see any such interpretation possible upon that language. President Roosevelt says that some time in the future, which he hopes may be within a generation, the time may arrive when we can consider whether or not it is well for them to have independence. To hope that the time may arrive when the Philippine government and ourselves may take mutual council with each other as to whether or not it is advisable to consider the question of independence is not promising independence. It is simply a suggestion to consider the circumstances and to deal with that question some time in the future.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President, here is a little fuller statement of that same matter. President Roosevelt said in his message to Congress in 1908:

Hitherto this Philippine Legislature has acted with moderation and constraint, and has seemed, in practical fashion, to realize the eternal truth that there must always be government, and that the only way in which any body of individuals can escape the necessity of being governed by outsiders is to show that they are able to restrain themselves, to keep down wrongdoing and disorder. The Filipino people, through their officials, are therefore making real steps in the direction of self-government. I hope and believe that these steps mark the beginning of a course which will continue till the Filipinos become fit to decide for themselves whether they desire to be an independent nation.

What is that? Is not that a statement upon his part that he hopes they will become fitted so that they will determine for themselves whether they are capable of becoming an independent nation? All that can——

Mr. LIPPITT. If the Senator will allow me to interrupt him just at that point, President Roosevelt at that time says he hopes the time may arrive when the Philippine people will be able to consider this question of independence. There is no statement in the words the Senator has read that this country will accept the decision which they may arrive at. There is simply the statement that he hopes they may be so trained in self-government that they can consider the question of independence.

Those are not promises, Mr. President. Is this question of independence one that no American can open his mouth about or discuss in any form without those words being interpreted as a distinct promise?

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President——

Mr. LIPPITT. Those are not promises. Promises are definite things. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. SHAFROTH. No one is here contending that there is a binding promise on the part of the United States. The President could not do it if he wanted to do it. But it is expressive of his opinion and his hope that they would become independent and that they would pursue this policy of self-government until they of their own choice should determine to be an independent nation.

Now, I want to call the attention of the Senator to the statement I made a few moments ago. This was in a letter addressed by ex-President Roosevelt to Mr. QUEZON, the present Commissioner from the Philippine Islands in the Congress of the United States. It is dated New York City, December 4, 1914——

Mr. LIPPITT. I did not catch what it is.

Mr. SHAFROTH. It is a letter from ex-President Roosevelt to Mr. QUEZON, the present Commissioner from the Philippine Islands in the House of Representatives of the United States, and it is dated New York City, December 4, 1914:

NEW YORK CITY, *December 4, 1914.*

MANUEL QUEZON, Esq.,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. QUEZON: I thank you for your letter and appreciate it. You have put the case in a nutshell when you say that in view of the attitude of the present administration and of the American people in indorsing that administration, the proper course to follow now is "to grant the Filipinos their absolute independence without any responsibility on the part of the United States in guaranteeing such independence."

Sincerely, yours, THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Mr. LIPPITT. Does the Senator consider that a promise? Are the views of Theodore Roosevelt to-day of such a nature that they constitute a promise binding upon the Government of the United States?

Mr. SHAFROTH. What we were talking about——

Mr. LIPPITT. What we were talking about was whether definite promises have been made by responsible authorities. I do not know anything about what opinion Theodore Roosevelt may entertain to-day on this subject. His opinions are always of value and of interest, but the question which I am discussing is whether any official has made these definite promises.

Mr. SHAFROTH. At the time the controversy occurred over this matter it was upon the question as to what had produced a modifying influence in this body as to why there should be a time limit fixed in which to recognize the Filipinos as independent, and in that it was stated that the Democrats had modified their view. I had stated that the Republicans, to a large extent, by their statements here the first day of this discussion had had that influence on the Democrats, one of which was that Theodore Roosevelt had himself declared that he believed in favor of independence. That was the line of argument which was used then. Of course, the Senator is upon a different branch, as to whether an absolute promise was made. I agree with the Senator that it was not authoritatively made, but it was a statement from which they could infer and did infer that it was the intention of the United States to grant to them independence.

Mr. LIPPITT. I shall shortly put into the RECORD some statements from which they could not infer any such thing and in which there can be no question as to what they meant.

Mr. POINDEXTER. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Rhode Island yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. LIPPITT. I yield.

Mr. POINDEXTER. I listened very carefully to the extract from Mr. Roosevelt which the Senator from Colorado has just read. It seems to me that it proves just the opposite of what the Senator from Colorado is contending for.

Mr. LIPPITT. I agree with that.

Mr. POINDEXTER. If the Senator from Rhode Island will allow me just a word, I will explain why I make that statement. Mr. Roosevelt, in the letter which has been quoted, says that they are not now ready to consider the question, at least that is the inference, because he says he hopes that at some future time they may be in a condition to consider it. The very statement that they are not now ready, that it may be considered at some future time, necessarily contains the inference that he does not know what the conclusion would be at a future time when they do consider it.

Mr. LIPPITT. He does not even know whether they would be prepared for it at all.

Mr. POINDEXTER. That is a necessary inference from the statement.

Mr. SHAFROTH. The statement the Senator refers to is a statement made in a message to Congress in 1908, not the subsequent article written in Everybody's Magazine about a year ago, and a letter to Mr. QUEZON, which has no qualification whatever, but in which Mr. Roosevelt says he believes in giving them independence without retaining any foothold whatever in their islands.

Mr. LIPPITT. That has a qualification. It has this qualification, that in consideration of the recent declaration of the Democratic Governor General of the Philippine Islands he has formed that opinion. I want to consider a little later the declaration of Mr. Burton Harrison upon this question.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Rhode Island yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. LIPPITT. I yield.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Does the Senator from Rhode Island deny that Mr. Taft, Secretary Dickinson, and President McKinley made official statements of such a weighty and direct nature in public reports and to the Philippine people that they, the Philippine people, were justified in believing that they meant that it was the intention of the United States to extend a constantly increasing degree of self-government with independence as the ultimate object? Does the Senator deny that those statements were made?

Mr. LIPPITT. I will challenge the Senator from Nebraska to quote such an expression from Secretary Dickinson, or if instead of doing that he prefers a different course, I should like to read to him from the report of Secretary Dickinson upon this very subject.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I happen to have under my thumb the statement made by Secretary Taft.

Mr. LIPPITT. I am talking just for the moment about Secretary Dickinson.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I mentioned Secretary Taft also. I will find what Secretary Dickinson said later, for the Senator should not be prejudiced against Secretary Taft. Here is what Secretary Taft says:

The conditions in the islands to-day vindicate and justify that policy.

I ask the attention of the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. LIPPITT. I beg the Senator's pardon. My attention was distracted for a moment. Will he read that again?

Mr. HITCHCOCK (reading):

The conditions in the islands to-day vindicate and justify that policy.

Mr. LIPPITT. From what are you reading?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I am reading from a special report made by Secretary Taft on the Philippines.

It necessarily involves in its utlimate conclusion as the steps toward self-government become greater and greater the ultimate independence of the islands; although, of course, if both the United States and the islands were to conclude after complete self-government were possible that it would be mutually beneficial to continue a governmental relation between them like that between England and Australia, there would be nothing inconsistent with the present policy in such a result.

Mr. President, it strikes me that that is a very specific and definite statement from the man who had an official position entitling him to speak with authority and to speak to the Philippine people conclusively as far as the American Nation is concerned.

Let me read something more from Mr. Taft at the time when he opened the Philippine Assembly in October, 1907. He was then Secretary of War, and under his jurisdiction came the Philippine Islands, and here is what he said:

The avowed policy of the national administration under these two presidents—

McKinley and Roosevelt—

has been and is to govern the islands, having regard to the interest and welfare of the Filipino people, and by the spread of general primary and industrial education and by practice in partial political control to fit the people themselves to maintain a stable and well-ordered government, affording equality of right and opportunity to all citizens. The policy looks to the improvement of the people both industrially and in self-governing capacity.

Now, mark what follows:

As this policy of extending control continues, it must logically reduce and finally end the sovereignty of the United States in the islands, unless it shall seem wise to the American and the Filipino peoples, on account of mutually beneficial trade relations and possible advantage to the islands in their foreign relations, that the bond shall not be completely severed.

Can the Senator from Rhode Island question that that is a definite and specific statement of the highest American official having control of the islands, addressed to their representatives assembled in their legislative body, that they were to have a constantly increasing degree of self-government extended to them and finally complete independence as soon as they and the American Government agreed on something else?

Mr. LIPPITT. Mr. President, I had intended a few minutes later on in my discussion to consider for a minute some of the various expressions which President Taft had used in discussing the question of Philippine independence. Inasmuch as the Senator from Nebraska has brought it up at this time, I think perhaps I might refer to some of the things Mr. Taft said. I will refer the Senator to page 389 of the hearings. Mr. Taft is referring to some speeches that he made upon this subject. He said:

The policy to be pursued with respect to them—

That is, the islands—

is, therefore, ultimately for Congress to determine.

Then—

He says—

I praised the treatment of the islands, and show that the instructions of Mr. McKinley were embodied in the statute afterwards, and then I go on:

This is from his speech—

This close adherence of Congress to the views of the Executive in respect to the islands in the past gives ground for ascribing to Congress approval of the Philippine policy, as often declared by President McKinley and President Roosevelt—

I will ask the Senator from Nebraska to mark this—

Still, I have no authority to speak for Congress with respect to the ultimate disposition of the islands. I can only express an opinion as one familiar with the circumstances likely to affect Congress, in the light of its previous statutory action.

President Taft in that speech distinctly says to the Philippine people that his utterances carry no binding force. He declared that there is only one body in the United States that has authority to speak conclusively on the question, and what he says is that in his discussion of it he is simply stating what may be done, what Congress might do.

Mr. President, the representatives of the Filipino people who have been trying to establish this doctrine of definite and binding promises are intelligent people. They have read those words of ex-President Taft declaring that he had no authority or power to make promises of any kind; and yet, in the face of that, we are continually having general expressions, chance remarks of a popular nature, discussing the subject, brought here as though they were such as to bind the American Nation. The Senator from Nebraska knows just as well as Mr. Taft knew at the time he made that utterance that he could not bind this Government in the slightest degree.

Let me go a step further. I did not intend to do so—I am a little ahead of my discussion of the subject—but the Senator from Nebraska has referred to Secretary Dickinson. Secretary Dickinson was Secretary of War under President Taft. The Philippine Islands are under the War Department; under the direction of that department, they are governed by an executive who has the title of Governor General, but who is the subordinate of the Secretary of War. Mr. Taft asked Secretary Dickinson to visit those islands. It was three years after Mr. Taft uttered those expressions which I have just read, denying that he had any power to bind this Government. Mr. Dickinson went there as the representative of President Taft. The Senator from Nebraska wants to know if Mr. Dickinson did not bind this Government by promises. Let me read his report. He says:

Advantage was taken of the announcement of my coming by politicians, through the press and in other ways, to stimulate a general demand for immediate independence. The impression was made upon the minds of many of the masses that the Secretary of War—

He being the highest officer of the Government in connection with the Philippines that had ever visited those islands—

that the Secretary of War had either the power to grant immediate independence or that recommendations made by him would result in the granting of immediate independence. In Manila and throughout my journey, wherever Filipinos were established in any numbers, the result of this teaching was made manifest by the erection of numerous arches, with inscriptions, either asking or demanding independence.

* * * * * * *

The similarity in the movements everywhere and the form of expression indicated very clearly that a concerted campaign had been made to elicit such demonstrations.

And then he goes on to further describe the situation, and here is his report of what he did to deal with it, as made to President Taft:

I took prompt steps to undeceive, so far as I could, those who had formed a misapprehension either as to my power or mission, and reiterated in public speeches—

Reiterated all over the islands—

that the future relations between the Philippines and the United States would be determined by Congress, and that there had been no authoritative departure from the doctrines laid down by you in your utterances upon that subject when Secretary of War.

Is it possible that a man as high in the Government service as the Secretary of War could report in regard to his mission to the Philippine Islands that he took every step possible to have those people understand that no power but the Congress could decide these questions, and at the same time be making binding promises to them or be making speeches of any kind which he thought they had the slightest right to interpret as a promise? Why, Mr. President, the evidence only has to be stated to show the absurdity of the claim that Mr. Dickinson was promising independence to the Filipino people.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I should like to ask the Senator a question, Mr. President. I ask whether, if Gov. Gen. Taft had stated to the Filipinos, "the American Government's policy is to give you independence," the Senator thinks that that promise ought to be carried out by the American people?

Mr. LIPPITT. Well, I do not know what trap the Senator is trying to bait for me, but if he is asking a hypothetical question I will say that I should not have supposed that Mr. Taft ever would have made that statement, because the policy of the Government of the United States had been distinctly expressed. I will read a statement of it to the Senator from Colorado in a few moments.

Mr. SHAFROTH. As the Senator is reading these communications and saying that those who made them had not the power to bind the United States—and that is true; there is no dispute about that—I am asking the Senator whether there is not a moral obligation? Suppose Mr. Taft had said to them, "The policy of the Government is ultimately to give you your independence," would the Senator then think that we would have the right morally to deny independence to the Philippine people?

Mr. LIPPITT. I certainly would. When a man goes before a certain body of other men and says, "I have no power to decide this question at all," and then goes on—if Mr. Taft ever did such a thing and I do not suppose he ever did—but if he did

then make promises they surely could not be considered binding morally or technically.

At the time I was interrupted, Mr. President, I was reading the compilations which Mr. Ferguson, the secretary of the Governor General of the Philippines, relied upon to demonstrate that a definite promise, binding upon this Government, had been made to the Filipino people. I have read the statements which he quoted from President McKinley and President Roosevelt. In the order of governors he next quotes ex-Gov. Henry C. Ide, who says:

On the whole, it would seem that no other course is yet feasible for dealing with the Philippine Islands than that of tutelage, training, high and sympathetic guidance. That is the course upon which we have entered, and we ought to continue in it until the time shall arrive, which no one can now definitely fix, when the people of the islands shall have become so trained and educated and accustomed to self-restraint and to the exercise of government, and so financially equipped—

And I hope the Senator will give that statement "and financially equipped" very careful consideration, for it is one of the very important questions in considering this subject of the independence of the Philippines, and I do not know but that it is the important question—

and so financially equipped, as to be able to maintain a respectable Government, when the question of independence may become a real, practically impending one.

He says that some time away off in the future, when the Philippines have become far advanced beyond their present situation, then the question of independence may become an "impending one"; and that statement is quoted as a binding promise of an official of this Government sufficiently strong to compel the United States, whatever its judgment on the subject may be, to grant independence. I think it is fairly illustrative of the indefinite nature of these so-called promises.

Mr. KENYON. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Rhode Island yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. LIPPITT. I yield.

Mr. KENYON. Does the Senator from Rhode Island think that we have reached a point where the right of a people to have whatever form of government they desire depends upon what somebody else has said about it?

Mr. LIPPITT. Oh, Mr. President, just for a moment I should prefer not to be diverted from the phase of the subject which I was discussing.

Mr. KENYON. Very well.

Mr. LIPPITT. I was not discussing the natural rights of people, but simply the question of promises that had been made. I am discussing that because it is the one argument that the advocates of independence seem to rely upon as something that ought to have weight in the decision of this question.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Rhode Island yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. LIPPITT. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Surely the Filipino does not regard the officer who goes to the islands as either a Republican or a Democrat, and if promises were made——

Mr. LIPPITT. Mr. President, I should not like to agree offhand to that assertion of the Senator. The Filipino is a pretty good politician, and I think he knows the difference between a Democrat and a Republican.

Mr. SHAFROTH. That may be; but at the same time the Filipino would regard any official declaration made by one in authority as somewhat of a morally binding promise under any circumstances. I want to call the attention of the Senator to this declaration which was made by the Governor General of the Philippine Islands——

Mr. LIPPITT. By what Governor General?

Mr. SHAFROTH. By Francis Burton Harrison.

Mr. LIPPITT. I hope the Senator will not do that just at this moment. I think I am familiar with that declaration; I propose to discuss it a few minutes later, and I should like to have it left till then, if the Senator will allow me.

Mr. SHAFROTH. If that can not be considered a governmental promise, there is nothing that can be so considered. He said:

The President of the United States has charged me to deliver to you——

Mr. LIPPITT. I ask the Senator not to bring that question up for the moment, if he will be so kind.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Very well.

Mr. LIPPITT. I am trying to go along in a somewhat orderly way.

Now, we come to ex-Gov. James F. Smith—and the Senator from Colorado likes to hear from Democrats. This gentleman is a very honorable gentleman and very much interested in the Philippine Islands. He was and is a Democrat. He was asked to testify before the committee. He replied that he preferred not to testify—his letter is in the hearings—because, although he was a Democrat he did not believe in granting independence to the Philippines. He was excused. Ex-Gov. Smith says:

The evolution of a government by Americans assisted by Filipinos into a government of Filipinos assisted by Americans, and the education and preparation of the people for popular self-government—

I hope the Senator from Colorado will listen to what his fellow Democrat says. The policy of changing the government of Americans assisted by Filipinos into a government of Filipinos assisted by Americans certainly is not independence. He says that—

was the broad policy of President McKinley, of President Roosevelt, of Gov. Taft, of Gov. Gen. Wright, of Gov. Gen. Ide, and of all their successors. It is the policy to-day.

What is that policy? There is nothing about independence in connection with that declaration. In fact, I think it is too narrow a declaration, if anything. It says that the policy was to transfer the Philippine government from a majority of American officials to a majority of Filipino officials; and that is quoted by the representatives of Mr. Francis Burton Harrison as a promise of independence. Can anything be more absurd?

Mr. SHAFROTH. But the Senator overlooks——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Rhode Island yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. LIPPITT. I yield.

Mr. SHAFROTH. The Senator overlooks the most important part of that paragraph, because it says:

And the education and preparation of the people for popular self-government.

What is popular self-government?

Mr. LIPPITT. Well, what is it?

Mr. SHAFROTH. It is not government with a string to it.

Mr. LIPPITT. What is popular self-government?

Mr. SHAFROTH. It means absolute independence. It is not self-government unless it is independent. When you speak of preparing a people for popular self-government, it is a direct statement, it seems to me, that it is intended for the purpose of giving them independence.

Mr. LIPPITT. Why, Mr. President, the people of Belgium have governed themselves in the way in which they wanted to govern themselves; they were equipped for government as they wanted government to be established in that country; but are they enjoying it? Is the mere fact that a people may be equipped for self-government or that you may educate them to be equipped for self-government equivalent to a declaration that they are going to have independence? Has not Canada self-government in all its essentials, so broad a self-government that there is not a Canadian to-day who would think of asking for a change; a self-government so satisfactory to that liberty-loving people that more than a half million of them are to-day reddening the plains of France with their blood? Self-government and independence are not the same thing. Being equipped for something does not mean that you can necessarily have it; and that is the very fallacy of the continual statements which I am trying to expose. If any Senator can twist that statement of Gov. Smith into a promise for independence, I will admit he has a different idea of logic than I have.

I now quote ex-Gov. W. Cameron Forbes:

The political development should follow the economic one—

That is, he means that the islands should first be put upon a firm economic basis before the question of their political government should be considered—

further increase in participation being taken tentatively and gradually so that there should be no sudden jerks or jolts, and the movement should go along with an even, true sweep and sway, until ultimately, many generations hence, I fear, the matter of the future political relations between the Philippine Islands and the United States will be determined by the representatives of both people satisfactorily to both.

Is that a promise of independence? It contains no word of independence, but that is what it is quoted as meaning.

Mr. President, I have referred to the positive declarations before the Philippine people of President Taft, or, rather, of Gov. Gen. Taft, for it was in that capacity they were made, that he had no power to bind this Government. I have read the statement made to the Philippine people three years later by an officer in the Government superior to him, Secretary Dickinson, who continually reiterated for the information of the Philippine people that nobody had the power to bind the American people except the Congress.

There has been a declaration by that body which has the power to bind. The Congress of the United States spoke upon this subject on the 1st day of July, 1902, when it passed an act which is known as the organic act of the Philippine Islands, for

the purpose of establishing a government in those islands and regulating the relations between them and the United States.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for an interruption?

Mr. LIPPITT. Certainly.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Does the Senator recall the fact that in referring to that act Mr. Taft cites its title as a reason for his belief that the policy of the United States was only to provide for temporary Government there? Mr. Taft calls attention specifically to the fact that Congress in the title of that act declared that it was for the temporary government of the islands, putting the emphasis upon the word "temporary."

Mr. LIPPITT. Well, Mr. President, I do not know whether Mr. Taft ever made that implication, but it is a pretty far-fetched way of arriving at a promise of independence. It undoubtedly implies that Congress thought at some time changes might be made, but it gives no indication of what nature those changes would be.

Now, what is provided by the organic act passed by the Congress of the United States, which is the law governing the relations between this country and the Philippine Islands, which is binding upon every official of this Government in those islands or in this country from the President of the United States to the lowest official who has any connection with the subject? This act makes the instructions which President McKinley gave to the commission which he sent in the first place to establish civil government in the Philippine Islands a part of the law; it declares that the islands shall be governed in accordance with them. Those instructions closed with the words:

The articles of capitulation of the city of Manila on the 13th of August, 1898, concluded with these words:

"This city, its inhabitants, its churches and religious worship, its educational establishments, and its private property of all descriptions, are placed under the special safeguard of the faith and honor of the American Army."

This is the language of President McKinley:

I believe that this pledge has been faithfully kept. As high and sacred an obligation rests upon the Government of the United States to give protection for property and life, civil and religious freedom, and wise, firm, and unselfish guidance in the paths of peace and prosperity to all the people of the Philippine Islands. I charge this commission to labor for the full performance of this obligation, which concerns the honor and conscience of their country, in the firm hope that through their labors all the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands may come to look back with gratitude to the day when God gave victory to American arms at Manila and set their land under the sovereignty and the protection of the people of the United States.

There is nothing there about independence; there is something there about sovereignty; there is something there about the right and the responsibility which the people of this country undertook when they decided to destroy the government that had existed in the Philippine Islands for three centuries. The question that we are going to decide by this bill, as I said in the beginning, is the question of whether we are going to carry out efficiently and in good faith the declaration of McKinley as made by him and as reaffirmed by the Congress of the United States.

Mr. President, I have been speaking for nearly an hour and three-quarters. I have some other things which I should like to say upon this subject, but with the permission of the Senate I think I will discontinue and resume at another time.

Mr. POINDEXTER. Mr. President, I desire to give notice that at the conclusion of the remarks of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. LIPPITT], unless there is some conflicting notice, I shall address the Senate in opposition to the pending bill.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I ask that the bill be temporarily laid aside.

The VICE PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection, that order will be made.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After seven minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 4 o'clock and 32 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, January 12, 1916, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 11, 1916.

POSTMASTERS.

OHIO.

George N. Young to be postmaster at Tiffin, Ohio, in place of Otis T. Locke. Incumbent's commission expires January 24, 1916.

OKLAHOMA.

Charles L. Wilson to be postmaster at Cherokee, Okla., in place of Walter Ferguson. Incumbent's commission expired July 14, 1915.

OREGON.

Lewis C. Beebe to be postmaster at Drain, Oreg., in place of Charles E. Hazard. Incumbent's commission expired December 21, 1915.

Harry M. Fensler to be postmaster at Myrtle Point, Oreg., in place of H. B. Steward. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1915.

Harry C. Gist to be postmaster at Yamhill, Oreg., in place of Oscar W. Haynes. Incumbent's commission expires January 16, 1916.

F. H. Laighton to be postmaster at Seaside, Oreg., in place of Edwin S. Abbott. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1915.

W. P. Quinlan to be postmaster at Grants Pass, Oreg., in place of G. W. Donnell. Incumbent's commission expired December 21, 1915.

R. P. Wirtz to be postmaster at Forest Grove, Oreg., in place of Charles Hines. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1916.

Homer S. Wood to be postmaster at Independence, Oreg., in place of M. E. Merwin. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1915.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Menzo M. Burt to be postmaster at Roulette, Pa., in place of Menzo M. Burt. Incumbent's commission expired April 24, 1915.

C. L. Gibbs to be postmaster at Titusville, Pa., in place of Joseph M. Bloss. Incumbent's commission expires January 22, 1916.

Mertie T. Gillies to be postmaster at Devon, Pa., in place of Mertie T. Gillies. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1915.

Richard O. Heilman to be postmaster at Catasauqua, Pa., in place of S. S. Graffin. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1916.

Edward S. Laughlin to be postmaster at Oil City, Pa., in place of Jesse N. Perrine. Incumbent's commission expires March 1, 1916.

William L. Marshall to be postmaster at Dayton, Pa., in place of A. W. Schrecongost. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1915.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Benjamin H. Massey to be postmaster at Fort Mill, S. C., in place of Benjamin H. Massey. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1915.

Cecil S. Rice to be postmaster at Denmark, S. C., in place of Cecil S. Rice. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1916.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Dana N. Bonesteel to be postmaster at Artesian, S. Dak., in place of Porter E. Rugg. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1915.

W. F. McGuigan to be postmaster at McIntosh, S. Dak., in place of G. J. Hamilton. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1915.

J. W. McMahon to be postmaster at Salem, S. Dak., in place of Alonzo E. Roop. Incumbent's commission expires February 1, 1916.

TENNESSEE.

L. N. Alley to be postmaster at Oakdale, Tenn., in place of J. M. Petitt. Incumbent's commission expires January 24, 1916.

R. H. Green to be postmaster at Covington, Tenn., in place of David W. Marks. Incumbent's commission expires January 24, 1916.

TEXAS.

Herschel C. Connally to be postmaster at Roseboud, Tex., in place of H. O. Stansbury. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1915.

W. J. Smith to be postmaster at Crystal City, Tex., in place of R. T. Stagner. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 11, 1916.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

Thomas J. Spellacy to be United States attorney for district of Connecticut.

Stephen T. Lockwood to be United States attorney for western district of New York.

Stuart R. Bolin to be United States attorney for southern district of Ohio.

Miles M. Martin to be United States attorney for district of Porto Rico.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

Joseph L. Asbridge to be United States marshal for district of Montana.

Thomas J. Flynn to be United States marshal for district of Nebraska.

Clayton L. Wheeler to be United States marshal for northern district of New York.

John D. Lynn to be United States marshal for western district of New York.

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Frank M. Broome to be receiver of public moneys at Valentine, Nebr.

REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE.

Myron W. Hutchinson to be register of land office at Havre, Mont.

APPOINTMENT IN THE ARMY.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Oscar Otto Kuentz to be probational second lieutenant.

POSTMASTERS.

CALIFORNIA.

Charles W. Brown, Calipatria.
Lee Darneal, Los Gatos.
E. M. Drury, Fowler.
Charles E. Kerr, Korbel.
John J. McGrath, San Mateo.
George B. Morgridge, Sierra Madre.
Edgar J. Murphy, Redondo Beach.
Joseph H. Ramsdale, Coachella.
John W. Stemmle, Crockett.

COLORADO.

Agnes H. Alford, Castle Rock.
Thomas J. Chancellor, Brighton.
Duncan Lamont, Colorado City.
Walter E. Rogers, Berthoud.
Rhoda J. Yersin, Burlington.

FLORIDA.

William F. Albury, Cocoanut Grove.
Charles F. Hopkins, St. Augustine.
Albert E. Lounds, Crescent City.
Thomas McLeod, Newberry.
Joshua S. Register, Tarpon Springs.
David S. Simpson, Mount Dora.

GEORGIA.

George L. Bonds, Chickamauga.
J. L. Brooks, Austell.
George D. Rucker, Alpharetta.
Anna C. Williams, Lumpkin.

IOWA.

P. J. Grace, Adair.

KANSAS.

Alma Helvering, Beattie.
T. J. Masterson, Elkhart.
G. A. Pierce, St. Paul.
John W. Sheridan, Paola.
William M. Stehley, Woodston.
T. A. Stevens, Caney.
Charles E. Van Vleck, Rossville.

KENTUCKY.

Arthur L. Hall, Dixon.
Mattye L. Harris, Auburn.
Cyrus M. Preston, Ashland.

MAINE.

Bion B. Anderson, Dover.
Rena M. Bates, Strong.

MISSISSIPPI.

James H. Crawford, Tylertown.
Hugh M. Drane, McCool.
R. B. Waldrop, Houston.

MONTANA.

John F. Butler, Glendive.
John G. Eppers, Denton.
Frank K. Hollenbeck, Forsyth.
John W. Lister, Missoula.

NEBRASKA.

Melvin A. Brinegar, Alexandria.
Cora Congrove, Cairo.
Jerome W. Connelly, Lindsay.
James M. Crews, Culbertson.
Harry A. Crosby, Beemer.
Harry C. Furse, Alma.
Hazel James, Carroll.
C. P. Lundgren, Wausa.
P. J. Melia, Gretna.
John Moran, Callaway.
William S. Morgan, Atkinson.
Thomas O. Norman, Oxford.
E. C. Ratcliff, Stratton.
William C. Rosecrans, Ashland.
A. H. Shepard, Ansley.
Ambrose E. Sherwood, Haigler.
John Wilson, Franklin.

NEW JERSEY.

Willard N. Apgar, Dunellen.
Mary A. Hyde, Franklin.
Charles E. Paxton, Jamesburg.
Thomas Quinn, Chrome.
Harvey H. Van Derveer, Englishtown.
Alexander A. Yard, Farmingdale.

NEW YORK.

John J. Breen, Mineola.
Charles M. Hodges, Marion.
Samuel H. Hunt, Palmyra.
Eugene J. Smith, Lyons.
Joseph Thiel, North Collins.
William H. Weise, Valley Stream.
Ralph E. Wilder, Newark.

NORTH CAROLINA.

W. C. Gillespie, Burnsville.
L. Estelle Jones, Bethel.
John W. McCain, Waxhaw.
A. S. Ruggles, Southern Pines.

OKLAHOMA.

William M. Huntley, Rush Springs.
Marian L. Robinson, Depew.

OREGON.

Joe Mason, Ione.

PENNSYLVANIA.

P. E. Sheidy, Pine Grove.

RHODE ISLAND.

John A. Farrell, Westerly.
Frank P. Lamb, Natick.
John McPike, Warren.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Marie C. Harley, Williston.
Martha E. Nichols, York (late Yorkville).

TEXAS.

Hugh M. Bryan, Burton.
Leslie B. Duffel, Estelline.
Mary M. Ferrel, Roby.
William L. Hayley, Bronte.
Henry H. Luckett, Toyah.
Fountain M. McGee, Ochiltree.
James H. Richey, Hedley.
Wilson B. Russell, Liberty Hill.
Henry C. Williams, Newcastle.

VERMONT.

J. B. Kimball, Enosburg Falls.
John Noble, Bethel.

WASHINGTON.

A. Herbert Graves, Asotin.
E. B. Johnson, Granger.

WEST VIRGINIA.

John C. Dice, Lewisburg.
Otey T. Erskine, Smithfield.
M. J. Meadows, Beckley.
J. W. Wellman, Moundsville.
Willard Williams, Moorefield.
J. A. Wooddell, Pennsboro.
Henry Zilliken, Wellsburg.

WISCONSIN.

John S. Barry, Phillips.
A. J. Bolger, Minocqua.
Lawrence Clancey, East Troy.
Jens Davidson, Westby.
A. J. Dopp, Waukesha.
Peter P. Dugal, Cadott.
William H. Dunn, Rice Lake.
Henry H. Gleason, Glenwood City.
William Huntley, Neillsville.
Hans J. Jensen, Luck.
John B. Kerrigan, Norwalk.
Charles J. Knilans, Sharon.
Herman Lindow, Manawa.
W. C. McMahon, Cumberland.
P. T. Moore, Brodhead.
James O'Hora, Mazomanie.
Paul A. Paulsen, Withee.
Elmer A. Peterson, Walworth.
W. W. Sanders, Osceola.
John J. Scanlon, Fennimore.
Clare L. Shearer, Eagle.
William Shenkenberg, Waterford.
Charles W. Steele, Beloit.
Ray C. Stewart, Clinton.
C. M. Tallman, Delavan.
William Wagner, Thorp.
Thomas Walsh, Oregon.
Carl Whitaker, Chetek.
Henry E. Zimmermann, Burlington.
John A. Zimpelmann, Eagle River.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, *January 11, 1916.*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

We bless Thee, Infinite Spirit, for that deep and abiding faith resident in the heart of man which enables him to realize that back of all that he perceives with his natural senses is a Supreme Intelligence from whom and through whom all things proceed, an Intelligence which not only guides the stars in their courses, but somehow shapes and guides the destiny of men. Increase, we beseech Thee, that faith, that all the world may be brought into the bonds of a spiritual brotherhood which shall lift them into harmony, peace, and good will through the incomparable life and character of Him who poured out His life in love on Calvary that all men might know and worship Thee in spirit and in truth. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

J. LAWRENCE LATHAM.

Mr. SISSON. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Mississippi rise?

Mr. SISSON. I rise to ask a change of reference of a bill, H. R. 8466, which was introduced by me and which was referred to the Committee on Claims. It should have been referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

The SPEAKER. What is it about?

Mr. SISSON. It is in reference to the relief of a postmaster. There is no money to be paid out of the Treasury. It is simply for relief.

The SPEAKER. What is the nature of the bill?

Mr. SISSON. It is for the relief of a postmaster where funds were taken from the post office by burglary, but no payment has been made by the postmaster into the Treasury. The bill should be referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

The SPEAKER. Why?

Mr. SISSON. Because there is no claim against the Government here at all.

The SPEAKER. What is he trying to do?

Mr. SISSON. He is simply asking to be relieved of the payment of the funds.

The SPEAKER. Payment of the amount that was lost?

Mr. MANN. That has always been considered as a claim against the Government, and those bills have always gone to the Committee on Claims. There have been a large number of them.

Mr. SISSON. My understanding, Mr. Speaker, is that where there is any claim against the Treasury it would go to the Committee on Claims, but where it was merely for the relief of a postmaster, it would go to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. MANN. Those have always been held to be claims, and have always been referred to the Committee on Claims.

The SPEAKER. They have gone to the Committee on Claims for 22 years, to my certain knowledge, because I served on that committee when I was here first.

Mr. MANN. We had two notable cases—one at St. Louis and one at Chicago—with quite a controversy over them, and they went to the Committee on Claims.

The SPEAKER. There is no question but that it should go to the Committee on Claims. Of course, the Chair has no right to interject. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Reserving the right to object, I think the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads would have no authority to report it under the rules.

Mr. SISSON. I was acting, Mr. Speaker, on the theory that, it not being a claim against the Government and there was no money to be paid out of the Treasury, it would go to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. MANN. Thinking to release a claim by the Government.

Mr. SISSON. I presume that would be the status exactly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to sending this to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads?

Mr. MANN. I object, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. LINDBERGH. Mr. Speaker, I object.

BRIDGE ACROSS OCONA LUFTY RIVER, N. C.

Mr. BRITT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to ask unanimous consent for change of reference of the bill to which I referred yesterday, H. R. 3675, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to the Committee on Indian Affairs, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. ADAMSON] having withdrawn his objection, I understand.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, the War Department has failed to recognize that as a stream for navigation along the line that the War Department is following, and so I have no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. LINDBERGH. Reserving the right to object, is this a public bill?

Mr. BRITT. This is a bill for the appropriation of $15,000 to build a bridge across the river to connect the Indian land and the Government land, on which a school is located. It is a public bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection. [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

BRIDGE ACROSS PEND OREILLE RIVER, IDAHO.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the House passed the bill (H. R. 320) for a bridge across the Pend Oreille River, in Bonner County, Idaho, in which there is a slight grammatical error, and I ask unanimous consent to vacate the proceedings by which the bill was passed and that it may be returned to second reading.

Mr. ADAMSON. What is the trouble?

Mr. MANN. The bill, as introduced, read: "That the county commissioners of Bonner County are hereby authorized," which is correct grammar. But now it reads: "That the county of Bonner, State of Idaho, are authorized." I want to make it correct English.

Mr. ADAMSON. I suppose the word "county" is correct English, but it can not be regarded as a collective noun. I think the grammar should be right whether the law is right or not.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] asks unanimous consent that all proceedings under the bill H. R. 320, on yesterday, be vacated. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. MANN. I ask to have the bill amended, in line 4, by striking out the word "are" and inserting the word "is."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read a third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. ADAMSON, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Waldorf, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

S. 1351. An act providing for the discovery, development, and protection of streams, springs, and water holes in the desert

and arid public lands of the United States, in the State of California, for rendering the same more readily accessible and for the establishment of and maintenance of signboards and monuments locating the same;

S. 1066. An act authorizing leave of absence to homestead settlers upon unsurveyed lands;

S. 733. An act providing for patents to homesteads on the ceded portion of the Wind River Reservation, Wyo.;

S. 22. An act to promote and encourage the construction of wagon roads over the public lands of the United States;

S. 2266. An act to authorize the appointment of Duncan Grant Richart to the grade of lieutenant in the Army;

S. 1294. An act amending section 81 of the Judicial Code;

S. 1781. An act to correct the military record of Nathaniel Monroe;

S. 1378. An act to amend the military record of John P. Fitzgerald;

S. 898. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to designate certain tracts of land in the State of Nevada upon which continuous residence shall not be required under the homestead laws;

S. J. Res. 25. Joint resolution authorizing the printing of 50,000 copies of the Special Report on the Diseases of the Horse; and

S. J. Res. 19. Joint resolution authorizing the printing of 50,000 copies of the Special Report on the Diseases of Cattle.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

Under clause 2, Rule XXIV, Senate bills of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees as indicated below:

S. 1378. An act to amend the military record of John P. Fitzgerald; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 1781. An act to correct the military record of Nathaniel Monroe; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 2266. An act to authorize the appointment of Duncan Grant Richart to the grade of lieutenant in the Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 22. An act to promote and encourage the construction of wagon roads over the public lands of the United States; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

S. 733. An act providing for patents to homesteads on the ceded portion of the Wind River Reservation, Wyo.; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

S. 1066. An act authorizing leave of absence to homestead settlers upon unsurveyed lands; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

S. J. Res. 25. Joint resolution authorizing the printing of 50,000 copies of the Special Report on the Diseases of the Horse; to the Committee on Printing.

S. J. Res. 19. Joint resolution authorizing the printing of 50,000 copies of the Special Report on the Diseases of Cattle; to the Committee on Printing.

S. 898. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to designate certain tracts of land in the State of Nevada upon which continuous residence shall not be required under the homestead laws; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bill of the following title:

S. 1230. An act to authorize the construction of bridges across the Fox River at Aurora, Ill.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that after the reading of the Journal on Thursday of this week I may be permitted to address the House for 40 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON] asks unanimous consent that after the reading of the Journal and the clearing up of business on the Speaker's table on Thursday he be allowed to address the House for one hour, subject, of course, to the restrictions that have been imposed on all these requests. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker——

Mr. CARTER of Oklahoma. I reserve the right to object.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman asked for only 40 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Forty minutes.

Mr. MANN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, let us first see if we can not have some understanding on this matter. There are several gentlemen on this side who desire time. The phosphate or coal-leasing bill comes up to-day as privileged, and as privileged to-morrow, for general debate. Why can we not use that time in Committee of the Whole, where these speeches may be made, giving the bill the right of way, perhaps for the balance of the week, if necessary? I think there is nothing else that is pressing.

Mr. HARRISON. I thought there would be nothing that would come up on Thursday, unless it should be the good-roads bill.

Mr. MANN. I know that the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. FERRIS] would like to proceed with his bill on Thursday. It undoubtedly will not be finished on Wednesday, and the general debate would run over then; probably it would. These speeches could be had in general debate on that bill, and it would probably expedite somewhat the business of the House.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Speaker, that would suit me just as well, so that I can get in on Thursday or Friday or Saturday.

Mr. MANN. Will not the gentleman withdraw his request until we can see if we can arrange it that way? I think the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. FERRIS] would like to go ahead if the House will give him permission.

Mr. HARRISON. Very well. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my unanimous-consent request.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Mississippi withdraws his request.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. OLNEY rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Massachusetts rise?

Mr. OLNEY. I rise to ask unanimous consent to have my remarks extended in the RECORD on the dyestuff situation, which includes an extract from the Lewiston Journal of September 15.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. OLNEY] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the subject of dyestuffs.

Mr. LINDBERGH rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Minnesota rise?

Mr. LINDBERGH. I rise to object.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman objecting?

Mr. LINDBERGH. I am.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota objects.

Mr. OLNEY. Will the gentleman state his reason?

Mr. DILLON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by including a communication from the Hon. J. E. Kelley on the farmers and grain gamblers.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. DILLON] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by printing a communication from Hon. J. E. Kelley on the subject of farmers and grain gamblers. Is there objection?

Mr. DILLON. He was at one time a Member of this House in the Fifty-fifth Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. LINDBERGH. I object, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota objects.

REPORT OF THE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COMMISSION.

Mr. BARNHART rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Indiana rise?

Mr. BARNHART. To offer a privileged House joint resolution, which I ask to have read and ask for its present consideration.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BARNHART] submits a privileged resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House joint resolution authorizing the printing of 100,000 copies of the final report of the Commission on Industrial Relations as a House document.

Resolved, etc., That the final report of the Commission on Industrial Relations be printed as a House document and that 100,000 additional copies be printed and bound in cloth, of which 70,000 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives and 30,000 copies for the use of the Senate.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the accompanying report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. BARNHART, from the Committee on Printing, makes the following report (to accompany H. J. Res. ——):

"The Committee on Printing, having had under consideration various joint resolutions providing for the printing as a House document the testimony and final report of the Industrial Relations Commission, reports as a substitute therefor the following joint resolution (H. J. Res. ——) and recommends its adoption:

"That the final report of the Commission on Industrial Relations be printed as a House document and that 100,000 additional copies be printed and bound in cloth, of which 70,000 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives and 30,000 copies for the use of the Senate.

"The estimated cost will be $18,711.18.

"The unencumbered balance of the allotment for printing and binding for Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, is $885,678.26."

Mr. FOSTER rose.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I reserve a point of order on it.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose has the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FOSTER] risen?

Mr. FOSTER. I want to ask a question. Is it proposed that these reports be distributed through the folding room or the document room?

Mr. BARNHART. Through the folding room.

Mr. FOSTER. The resolution does not so provide.

Mr. BARNHART. It is in the usual language. They go to the folding room.

Mr. FOSTER. This resolution providing for the printing of the report has nothing to do with printing the evidence taken before the commission any more than that it has reference to it.

Mr. BARNHART. If the gentleman from Illinois will permit, I might offer a word of explanation. The Committee on Printing has before it numerous resolutions referring to the printing of the report of the Industrial Relations Commission and the hearings before that commission, to the inquiry into the Colorado strike, and some other investigations. There has been a pressing demand that some action be taken at least as to the publication of the report and the hearings.

The committee has been unable, on account of the absence of the chairman of the committee from the city, to get a definite understanding as to what the commission desires to include in the hearings, and for that reason we have been unable to get any estimate from the Government Printing Office as to what it will cost. But I might say, in this connection, that the committee has practically agreed to do this in the way of a report, and that is to ask for the adoption of this resolution now, which provides for the publication of 100,000 copies of the report, and it will be issued from the Government Printing Office. Thereby the plates will be preserved, and for the small sum of about $15.60 these plates can be put back on the press and additional copies issued from time to time as the demand requires.

I might say that the cost of these 100,000 copies will be eighteen thousand and some dollars. It has been practically decided to have printed the usual number of the hearings, which means that each Member of Congress will be provided with a copy, and that each depositary library in the United States shall be furnished with one copy, and the executive departments furnished with one, as the law provides. That will cost, as it is now estimated, about $28,000, and I might say it does not include such things as four volumes of the life of John D. Rockefeller, and other similar documents, which would make the publication so voluminous that it would be almost impossible to handle it and also impossible for anyone to read them. The committee has practically decided, I say, to print all of the evidence in the hearings if it can be arranged with the commission to that effect, preserving the plates for future use, so that the cost of printing additional volumes would be nominal.

We are unable to report on the Colorado Strike Commission because we do not know what the commission's idea of the number of copies needed may be. When we get a hearing from Mr. Walsh and Mr. Manley we will report this out, but for the time being the committee thought it best to commence the publication of these reports, which everybody seems to want, and take the matter up as to the other publications as soon as we can get into communication with those who are most familiar with the actual needs.

Mr. STEENERSON. How many volumes will there be if all these hearings are printed?

Mr. BARNHART. There will be 1 volume of this report. There will be either 7 volumes, of 1,080 pages each, or 14 volumes, of 540 pages each, of the evidence, without any of the exhibits.

Mr. STEENERSON. That will not include the exhibits?

Mr. BARNHART. That will not include the exhibits; that will include the oral evidence only.

Mr. STEENERSON. How many volumes when you include everything?

Mr. BARNHART. We do not know, because we have not been advised as to all that is included in the exhibits, and we are awaiting that information before completing the report of the Printing Committee on this subject.

Mr. STEENERSON. Will there be 30 or 35 volumes?

Mr. BARNHART. The probability is that if all the exhibits should go in there would be many volumes, and if the number of copies are printed that some are asking the cost would be at least $100,000 for this one publication.

Mr. STEENERSON. About 35 volumes?

Mr. BARNHART. I am not prepared to say. I can not make any estimate, for I do not know what all the exhibits might include.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman from Indiana yield for a question?

Mr. BARNHART. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman inform the House how many copies of the hearings will be available for Members of the House, to their credit?

Mr. BARNHART. My recollection is that it will mean 230 copies of this report for each congressional district in the United States. Senators, however, will distribute 30 per cent of those, and that will give about 160 copies to each Member of the House.

Mr. STAFFORD. Of the hearings and the report?

Mr. BARNHART. Of the report.

Mr. STAFFORD. I made an estimate as to the number of reports, but I wish to inquire how many copies of the hearings will be available?

Mr. BARNHART. We do not know that, because we do not know the number of volumes yet, and we can not get any estimate of the cost.

Mr. STAFFORD. I thought the resolution provided for at least one copy of the hearings for each Member?

Mr. BARNHART. No; it does not. I was just stating that as the intention of the committee in an explanatory way.

Mr. STAFFORD. This merely relates to the report?

Mr. BARNHART. That is all.

Mr. MANN. I withdraw the point of order against the resolution.

Mr. BARNHART. Let us have a vote, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] withdraws the point of order. He never made it, but only reserved it. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, is this a joint resolution or a concurrent resolution?

Mr. BARNHART. It is a joint resolution.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, it should be a concurrent resolution. A joint resolution has to be approved by the President.

Mr. MANN. It is a matter which relates purely to printing for the two Houses.

Mr. FITZGERALD. We want this in such form that Members can get copies of this report without delay, and a joint resolution is not the best form for that.

Mr. BARNHART. Then I will ask unanimous consent to change the form of the resolution from a joint resolution to a concurrent resolution.

Mr. DAVIS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I understood the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] to say that if this goes through as a joint resolution it will forbid the Members claiming any right to distribute copies of this report. Is that correct?

Mr. FITZGERALD. I am not talking about that at all. I am trying to get this in such form that copies of this report will be printed promptly, if they are going to be printed at all.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York said it ought to be a concurrent resolution. The difference is that a joint resolution has to be signed by the President and a concurrent resolution does not.

Mr. ADAMSON. That is the difference.

Mr. BARNHART. I ask unanimous consent to change the form of the resolution so as to make it a concurrent resolution.

Mr. DAVIS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would like to amend by making it a concurrent resolution.

Mr. BARNHART. That is what we are doing now.

The SPEAKER. We are doing it now.

Mr. DAVIS of Texas. Thank you.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent to change the form of this resolution, to make it a concurrent resolution instead of a joint resolution. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to, as follows:

House concurrent resolution 9 (H. Rept. 31).

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the final report of the Commission on Industrial Relations be printed as a House document and that 100,000 additional copies be printed and bound in cloth, of which 70,000 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives and 30,000 copies for the use of the Senate.

COMMITTEE ON THE TERRITORIES.

Mr. HOUSTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 86.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Territories be allowed to sit during the sessions of the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

OUR RIGHTS ON THE SEA.

The SPEAKER. Under a special order of the House the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FESS] is entitled to one hour. [Applause.]

Mr. FESS. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, I hold no brief for any belligerent country. I am not speaking now in the interest of any particular element of the American electorate. Neither am I espousing the cause of any particular State or section of the country. Neither am I pleading in the interest of any particular commodity of commerce; but as a citizen of the Republic I ask the attention of this House to the question of American rights upon the sea, whether they be violated by a projectile from a submarine or interfered with by a high-handed interpretation of international law, which, in my way of thinking, has come to recognize no law save that of necessity, and that of the interpretation of the country that is violating the right.

While I speak especially against aggressions upon the sea by one of the countries, Great Britain, I do not minimize the gravity of the situation of our country in our contention with the central powers. Our Nation will not stand for the submarine war against unarmed merchant vessels, whether carrying American citizens or citizens of other neutral countries, for that sort of interference is not only in violation of international rights as defined in the practice of international law, but it is in violation also of rights that are human, that no one has thought necessary to protect under the decree of law. And while I shall pay special attention to the aggressions of Great Britain, I want to be clearly understood on the question of the German and Austrian interference with our rights as well.

I can best give my position on this contention by reading my telegram of May 15, 1915, to the New York Times in answer to a request from the editor at the time of the occurrence to indicate my view on the President's note on the sinking of the *Lusitania*.

The people of the United States will stand by the President in his demand for the discontinuance of submarine warfare on merchant vessels, even to the extent of entering the whirlpool, which would blast all hope of our leading the warring nations to peace. If diplomacy fails, we must be the just man armed.

On July 10, 1915, in reply to same authority, I sent the following opinion on the German reply,

The German reply is conciliatory in tone and specific in terms, but disappointing on the main issue. The rights of a citizen in neutral vessels on the high seas are assured. This is no concession, as it was never contended against when the vessels were engaged in legitimate commerce. The requirement that such ships be so marked as to be recognizable by German submarines will not meet with approval, as our flag is our sufficient mark. The limitation of travel to vessels marked and scheduled in accordance with the requirements is not only an infringment of our rights on the sea, but would be interpreted as unneutral. The defense of the sinking of the *Lusitania* must be regarded as a justification to repeat the act if occasion permits. Nothing will satisfy the country except an assurance of the rights of neutral citizens upon the sea, whether in neutral vessels or unarmed belligerent merchant vessels engaged in legitimate commerce. In this assurance the reply is wanting—a serious disappointment.

On July 24, in response to same authority, requesting an opinion on the policy of national defense in the light of the *Lusitania* tragedy, I wired the following:

MUST KEEP THE WORLD'S RESPECT.

Peace with honor must be our goal. That is assured neither by vacillating diplomacy nor by inability to defend our Nation's rights. While the Nation will never enter upon a campaign of militarism, it will most certainly employ the necessary means to command respect of all nations. The President's statement that a repetition of the *Lusitania* incident will be regarded as a deliberate unfriendly act, read in the light of its first use in its significance as reflected in 92 years of the Monroe doctrine, can have but one meaning. War must be the last resort; but if it must come our safety will not lie in propaganda, but in our ability for national defense.

On July 24, 1915, on the same day in answer to the same authority, I wired the following on Germany's second reply:

A NOTE OF FINALITY.

The President's reply has the note of finality. It leaves the German Government to decide whether rights under international law as well as the plainest rights of humanity are to be abandoned for the principle of necessity which knows no law. To have acceded to the last note would have been an abandonment of neutral rights on the sea, for which we have always stood for all nations.

Members of the House, I read these telegrams to you that you may know that while I condemn Great Britain for her overriding all international law, it is not excusing other countries for their violations.

But, turning from incursions upon the sea by the central powers, I want to pay some attention to the statement of my friend the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GARDNER], whose scholarly attainments are certainly superior, and whose ability in this House is universally recognized. Last week, when he addressed the House, I put the question directly to him, "Would you exonerate Great Britain in her extending the blockade to neutral countries?" He replied at once without hesitation, which did him credit, "I would not for the time being." When later a question was asked from the Democratic side of the House, "Would you be willing to remove the encroachment?" his reply was not ambiguous but specific, "Not for the time being."

I would not be drawn into this controversy if it were not for that sort of an answer on the floor of the House of Representatives at this particularly critical time when the country ought to see where this policy is leading the Nation. I do not think, Members of the House, that any nation has the right to be a law unto itself, totally oblivious of all the practices of international law, and to the most concise and recent statements that have yet been made of what those practices should be.

The declaration of Paris in 1856 coming at the close of the Crimean War, in which Great Britain was one of the most interested parties, specifically defined the rights of neutrals on the high seas, and this definition was not only indorsed by Great Britain but it was held as her idea ever since when she was a neutral. Let me read the declaration of Paris touching blockade:

ARTICLE 2.

The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.

ARTICLE 3.

Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under the enemy's flag.

ARTICLE 4.

Blockades in order to be binding must be effective; that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coasts of the enemy.

This declaration of Paris stood as a law and was respected by the signatory nations, especially Great Britain, for 60 years. In 1909 upon the initiation of Great Britain a council in the city of London was held representing the greatest nations of the earth. The council adopted a series of rules and regulations of commerce on the sea, and is known as the declaration of London. The very first decree refers to the declaration of Paris, and substantially repeats the obligations laid down in that declaration in regard to blockade, and even goes beyond it in the liberality of contraband. However, if I wanted to know the present attitude of Great Britain upon the question of contraband when she was a neutral, I would look to the instructions of that country given by Sir Edward Grey, probably Europe's ablest statesman, to the delegates that were to sit in The Hague conference in 1907. Let me read those instructions:

His Majesty's Government recognize to the full the desirability of freeing neutral commerce to the utmost extent possible from interference by belligerent powers, and they are ready and willing for their part, in lieu of endeavoring to frame new and more satisfactory rules for the prevention of contraband trade in the future, to abandon the principle of contraband of war altogether, thus allowing the over-sea trade in neutral vessels between belligerents on the one hand and neutrals on the other to continue during war without any restriction, subject only to its exclusion by blockade from an enemy's port. They are convinced that not only the interest of Great Britain but the common interest of all nations will be found on an unbiased examination of the subject to be served by the adoption of the course suggested.

The recommendation here was made that the delegates to The Hague convention use their power to induce the convention to abolish contraband. It is easy to see why this great sea-power desired to make all neutral goods free. Here lies her strength.

In the event of the proposal not being favorably received, an endeavor should be made to frame a list of the articles that are to be regarded as contraband. Your efforts should then be directed to restricting that definition within the narrowest possible limits and upon lines which have the point of practical extinction as their ultimate aim.

Mr. SHERWOOD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FESS. Certainly.

Mr. SHERWOOD. Will the gentleman explain what he means by abolishing contraband?

Mr. FESS. I mean by abolishing contraband to exclude all articles of commerce from liability to seizure in time of war; in a word, to make all goods free instead of contraband.

Continuing the instructions of Grey:

If a definite list of contraband can not be secured, you should support and, if necessary, propose regulations intended to insure that nations shall publish, during peace, the list of articles they will regard as con-

traband during war, and that no change shall be made in the list on the outbreak of or during hostilities.

You can not make the position stronger against contraband. Those are the instructions, in 1907, to the delegates to The Hague conference, and ought to fairly state England's position as a neutral nation to-day, as they were given but eight years ago. In 1898 we were in war with Spain, Great Britain was in war with the Boers, and I might as well say here and now that your speaker has always been rather favorable to Great Britain in her contentions in the wars in which she has been engaged in the last 100 years, or since at least our trouble with her in 1812–1815. But the Boer war, so bitterly criticized in our country, offered opportunities for Great Britain to say in time of war, when she was a belligerent, what she regarded as contraband. When cotton was proposed as contraband, and foodstuffs were discussed as contraband, Great Britain forbade it in the following words of Lord Salisbury, the prime minister:

Foodstuffs, though having a hostile destination, can be considered as contraband of war only if they are for the enemy's forces; it is not sufficient that they are capable of being so used, it must be shown that this was in fact their destination at the time of their seizure.

In 1904 Russia and Japan were in war. Japan desired to pronounce cotton contraband. Great Britain took the position that cotton should not be contraband, because so small a portion of that which is transported would be used as a commodity of war, and therefore forbade it; and it was dropped from the list.

In 1909 the declaration of London was made and a fixed list of articles to be determined as contraband was written, which I shall put into the RECORD. Not only were those items of commerce specified in two separate articles of the declaration—articles 22 and 23—but a specific, separate article—28—defines what shall not be contraband. That is the latest declaration and the highest expression of international law that is on record to-day, the declaration of London, adopted in the city of London by a convention called by Great Britain. As quickly as this war opened our Secretary of State addressed a note to the British Government asking whether the Government would take the declaration of London as the law to control naval activities during the continuance of the war.

Mr. HUDDLESTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FESS. I do not want to be discourteous——

Mr. HUDDLESTON. I just want to ask a question as to what nations had accepted that declaration of London.

Mr. FESS. The declaration of London was signed by the representatives of all the powers represented, including Great Britain, and it is the highest and latest expression of the countries, and simply because it was not ratified—and neither was it voted down, for no chance was given to do it—does not make it any less vital or compulsory or imperative. The British Cabinet did not ratify it because its contraband features too much interfered with neutral rights. On the 6th of August, the day after war opened between Germany and England, our Secretary of State asked Great Britain if she would stand by the declaration of London during the present conflict, provided Germany should agree to do it, and he simultaneously asked Germany if she would stand by the declaration of London provided England would do so. Germany replied she would. Great Britain replied she would with modifications. These modifications were vital and of such character that the acceptance was a total negation of the declaration of London. I am not inclined to criticize our administration at this time upon this question, but I am going to read one statement in our note of December 26, 1914, that I think is seriously weak and was a fatal mistake.

Mr. TEMPLE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FESS. I am very glad to yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. TEMPLE. Before the gentleman passes from the discussion of the declaration of London, I should like to ask whether the American Government, in submitting the proposals which he speaks of to the various belligerents, assumed that the declaration of London was international law or that it was a treaty, or either of those things?

Mr. FESS. Mr. Speaker, our Government did not assume that it was a treaty, because it was not in the form of a treaty but a convention. It was not made as a treaty. It was not submitted to the Senate, as I remember. Our Government, however, did assume that it was the highest expression of rights on the sea and wanted to know whether the belligerents would take that position.

Mr. TEMPLE. I think the gentleman will find that it was submitted to the Senate and received the full two-thirds vote in the Senate.

Mr. FESS. As a treaty?

Mr. TEMPLE. Ratified; but the ratifications were not exchanged.

Mr. FESS. If Dr. TEMPLE, the Member from Pennsylvania, says that, it is true, because he knows what he is talking about and is always careful of his utterances.

Mr. TEMPLE. Then I should like to ask one other question. Does the American Government now recognize the declaration of London as international law or as a binding treaty?

Mr. FESS. It does not in this matter, because it has withdrawn its request from both Governments since Great Britain rejected it. It was withdrawn October 22, as the documents which I shall insert will show. This was necessary to hold the belligerents to the laws governing rights on the sea.

Mr. TEMPLE. May I——

Mr. FESS. Mr. Speaker, I do not want to be disrespectful to any Member, and especially not to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania, but I do want to have time to say some specific things before my time is up. Listen to the one thing that, I think, was very unfortunate, from the State Department December 26. Among other things, Secretary Bryan said:

The commerce between countries which are not belligerent should not be interfered with by those at war unless such interference is manifestly an imperative necessity to protect their national safety, and then only to the extent that it is a necessity.

Mr. Speaker, I appeal to both sides of the House, Republican and Democratic, whether that is not a surrender of our rights, as defined by international practice, to the law of necessity, which is the one thing Germany has ever claimed in justification of her submarine policy—that it was necessary for her to do this and that—a law which we can not and will not stand for. And when the Secretary of State put England in the position to plead the law of necessity, Sir Edward Grey immediately seized upon it and quoted the identical words in his reply of January 7, a part of which I read:

His Majesty's Government cordially agree in the principle enunciated by the Government of the United States, that a belligerent, in dealing with trade between neutrals, should not interfere unless such interference is necessary to protect the belligerent's national safety, and then only to the extent to which this is a necessity.

From that day until now every movement on the sea by Great Britain has been defended by that statement laid down in our correspondence on this sensitive point; and while I have not noticed weakness in our diplomacy since that time to that extent, yet here is the beginning of a policy that is a total surrender, I fear, and we are paying the penalty for it at this time.

Mr. Speaker, I would not accept the position of my friend the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHACKLEFORD], who spoke yesterday with so much interest to everyone, when he rather took the position, as I thought, that the Nation ought to lay an embargo upon munitions of war. I would not do that, save as a necessary means to prevent a greater evil. Neither would I take the position of my friend from Massachusetts [Mr. GARDNER] that we should not interfere with the exportation of munitions of war for the reason that England needs them. I doubt whether any man has the right on the floor of this House to make the statement that we ought not to limit munitions of war or their shipment because one of the belligerent countries needs them. I doubt its wisdom. I know it is not discreet; I would not say that it is unpatriotic, because of my regard for the splendid and scholarly Member who made the statement. But I oppose the embargo upon munitions for other reasons, three specific reasons. First, the right given in The Hague conference, article 7, is not limited to the right of a neutral to sell. It must be understood when we say a neutral we refer to citizens of a neutral country. To be sure, our Nation does not sell munitions.

The real significance to us is not the right of a neutral to sell, but rather the right of the belligerent to buy. If we were doing nothing more in laying an embargo than interfering with an individual American citizen selling munitions, we could afford to do it if we found it necessary, and we would not violate any international agreement but simply the right of our citizens, but when one belligerent has taken control of the sea, so that but one can get munitions, and we turn around, by act of Congress, and say to an individual citizen, "You can not ship to the one who can buy," we interfere with the right of the belligerent to purchase, and it would be unneutral, in my way of thinking. Again, I would not vote for an embargo, because this country urged the right of a belligerent to buy. We are not military. We do not believe in building up great munition plants; but we hold our right in case we get into war to go to any neutral country on the earth and buy the things we need that we are not making. It is in the interests of peace and against the military spirit that we refuse to put an embargo upon munitions of war.

And I would not vote for an embargo for another reason, and that is, if we put a law of that kind on the statute books we will be compelled to start a system of dangerous espionage in our country to see that no individual violates the law, for in case he did and we did not prevent it we multiply our troubles on the sea with the countries that are now in war. But, my friends, I would not refuse to vote for an embargo as an extreme and necessary measure to compel warring nations to respect our rights. I repeat, I would not refuse because I wanted one of the countries to get the help and the others not to get it. I do not put it on such a basis as that. [Applause.] Germany's inability to get munitions is not our refusal to sell them, but her inability to deliver what our citizens offer. What I am contending for is that the laws of contraband shall be respected by every country; that the laws of blockade shall be respected by every country.

What does Great Britain do in regard to these? I hold in my hand a list of the orders in council by Great Britain. One of these orders in council says that they adopt the declaration of London, with such and such a modification. Then the modification follows. The order in council of the 20th of August, 1914, did what? It repudiated the declaration of London by changing the list of contraband which the English instructions to the delegates to The Hague conference two years before inveighed against. After she had changed it August 20, 1914, on October 29, 1914, comes a second order in council and says:

The order in council of the 20th of August, directing the adoption and enforcement during the present hostilities of the convention known as the declaration of London, subject to the addition and modification therein specified, is hereby repealed.

You will note the orders in council of August 20, 1914, repudiated the declaration of London. The orders in council of October 29 repudiated the orders in council of August 20, and this is followed by a third repudiation of the last orders in council. Members of this House, is it possible that any nation can interfere by mere orders in council, thereby nullify all international agreement, and make herself a law unto herself to be observed by all nations, and by herself only so long as she sees fit not to change it again? My contention against Great Britain is that international law must be respected by her as well as it must be by the central powers; that is all I hold. [Applause.] I shall place in the RECORD the declaration of London that we may see how Great Britain has violated the very decrees which she has had most to do in making, for she has in the last 60 years been the neutral country of the earth and not the belligerent, and her contention has been for herself as a neutral. Now it is repudiated because she is a belligerent, and I do not think that this House is under any obligation to sit quiet and excuse all of these violations. What is the first one? From August, 1914, to August, 1915, she changed the list of contraband three times. She has done it after war began, both of which she declaimed against in 1907 and 1909. What else? She has repudiated the law of blockade, for the very first declaration of both the declarations of Paris and London is that a blockade must not extend to neutral coasts. Now her blockade extends to Denmark, to Holland, to Scandinavia, because they are in juxtaposition to the enemy's country. In other words, she claims the right in spite of all law to stop all neutral commerce to these countries She has done it in violation of, first, her own professions when she was a neutral, of her own demand upon belligerents when she was a neutral, and is doing it to-day in the face of our protests and at a time when we stand upon our rights simply of international law. It has been said that her blockade is justified on the continuous voyage as defined by our courts during the Civil War. It is not. Such would be in direct violation of our Nation's instructions to our naval authorities. I here append these instructions:

INSTRUCTIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY TO FLAG OFFICERS COMMANDING SQUADRONS AND OFFICERS COMMANDING CRUISERS RELATIVE TO THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *August 18, 1862.*

SIR: Some recent occurrences in the capture of vessels, and matters pertaining to the blockade, render it necessary that there should be a recapitulation of the instructions heretofore from time to time given, and also of the restrictions and precautions to be observed by our squadrons and cruisers.

It is essential, in the remarkable contest now waging, that we should exercise great forbearance, with great firmness, and manifest to the world that it is the intention of our Government, while asserting and maintaining our own rights, to respect and scrupulously regard the rights of others. It is in this view that the following instructions are explicitly given:

First. That you will exercise constant vigilance to prevent supplies of arms, munitions, and contraband of war from being conveyed to the insurgents, but that under no circumstances will you seize any vessel within the waters of a friendly nation.

Second. That, while diligently exercising the right of visitation on all suspected vessels, you are in no case authorized to chase and fire at a foreign vessel without showing your colors and giving her the customary preliminary notice of a desire to speak and visit her.

Third. That when that visit is made, the vessel is not then to be seized without a search carefully made, so far as to render it reasonable to believe that she is engaged in carrying contraband of war for or to the insurgents, and to their ports directly or indirectly by transshipment, or otherwise violating the blockade; and that if, after visitation and search, it shall appear to your satisfaction that she is in good faith and without contraband, actually bound and passing from one friendly or so-called neutral port to another, and not bound or proceeding to or from a port in the possession of the insurgents, then she can not be lawfully seized.

Fourth. That, to avoid difficulty and error in relation to papers which strictly belong to the captured vessel, and mails that are carried, or parcels under official seals, you will, in the words of the law, "preserve all the papers and writings found on board and transmit the whole of the originals unmutilated to the judge of the district to which such prize is ordered to proceed"; but official seals, or locks, or fastenings of foreign authorities are in no case, nor on any pretext, to be broken, or parcels covered by them read by any naval authorities, but all bags or other things covering such parcels, and duly seized and fastened by foreign authorities, will be, in the discretion of the United States officer to whom they may come delivered to the consul, commanding naval officer, or legation of the foreign government, to be opened, upon the understanding that whatever is contraband or important as evidence concerning the character of a captured vessel will be remitted to the prize court, or to the Secretary of State at Washington, or such sealed bag or parcels may be at once forwarded to this department, to the end that the proper authorities of the foreign Government may receive the same without delay.

You are specially informed that the fact that a suspicious vessel has been indicated to you as cruising in any limit which has been prescribed by this department does not in any way authorize you to depart from the practice of the rules of visitation, search and capture prescribed by the law of nations.

Very respectfully,

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Some people cite the *Springbok*, the *Peterhoff*, the *Dolphin*, the *Pearl*, the *Stephan Hart*, and the *Bermuda* cases to prove Great Britain is not doing more than we did in the Civil War. Members of this House, that, in my judgment, is a perversion of both the facts and the law, and it hurts to find a Congressman who will make the statement. Not one of those cases has taken a position other than what we now demand Great Britain to recognize, not a single one. The *Peterhoff* is in direct opposition to Britain's present claims. For the principle of the cases pronounced by Chief Justice Chase, some of them by Judge Betts, the brainy jurists of the country, was this: If the goods, contraband, of course, are shipped by way of Nassau and were intended to reach the belligerents or blockaded coasts, it was seizable whether the vessel was to stop, halt, and then go on, or even if that vessel was to be unloaded and the cargo to be transshipped in faster sailing vessels to avoid capture.

Every single decision says if the goods—and they were contraband, mark you—were to go into the mass of the commerce of the island of Nassau, then the goods are not seizable, and neither is the vessel. The basis of these decisions is not covered by a single case that we have in contention with Great Britain to-day. And when Members of the House say that Great Britain is not doing anything save what we did, in my way of thinking, they are clouding both the facts and the point of decision in all of the cases I have mentioned, and what is worse, laying the basis for serious trouble that is bound to follow. That is not the only serious indication of our present trouble.

The blockade may be used as a discrimination against not only our rights but against our immediate future, for if Great Britain can shut us out of the markets of Scandinavia and Denmark and Holland, which we emphatically deny, she can not blockade those coasts, even though we agree that it is a continuous voyage, unless she blockades the coasts against her own vessels [applause], for a blockade must extend to all vessels of all countries alike. And if Great Britain could extend her blockade to these vessels alone she could herself buy the article we otherwise would sell to neutral countries and then reship it at her own price to the same countries. In this way she fixes the price she pays to us and also the price she receives from them. Such monopoly on the sea is monstrous. These lines which are daily tightening upon the world's sea-borne commerce are ominous to any man who has watched the movement of this country the last year, especially in the light of the past.

My friends, this will not be tolerated unless you are ready to see every decree of international law violated. I presume my friend from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN] will give you figures in detail to show you the profit Great Britain can make by extending her blockade there and keeping it open to herself. Members from Montana will show the same thing in copper, and Members from Chicago and Kansas City will tell you about meats. Blockade must exclude England if it excludes neutrals.

Again, a blockade must be effectual to be valid. This is why we paid no attention to Germany's order of February 18 declaring the waters about Great Britain a war zone. You can not blockade a coast by an invisible fence of submarines. Ger-

many never called it a blockade for that reason. It would have meant nothing under international law.

Is England's blockade effective? We say no. Our country has already notified her that it is "illegal, ineffectual, and indefensible."

She admits it is not effectual when she refuses us to sell to neutrals on the ground that the goods reach Germany. If they do, it is conclusive of the ineffectual character of her blockade and can not be valid against neutrals.

CONTRABAND.

Contraband is both absolute and conditional. Absolute contraband can be seized when it is shipped to enemy countries, whether direct or indirect. That is, if we were shipping absolute contraband, like shells, powder, cannon, and so on, to Germany, and shipping it through the neutral countries, that could be seized and confiscated wherever found, because it is reaching Germany indirectly. But this must be limited to absolute contraband. It can not extend to conditional contraband. Conditional contraband covers foodstuffs, clothing, mules, drugs, automobiles, and such articles that may or may not be used by the army, and can not be seized when consigned to neutral ports, nor to even belligerent ports when for the use of the civilian population. But Great Britain has decreed that conditional contraband shipped to a neutral country is seizable, and thereby she has eliminated the difference between conditional and absolute contraband, so that there is no discrimination whatever any more. In this method of order in council she has by the extension of contraband really blockaded not only the enemy but neutral coasts before she issued blockade orders.

I will submit for the RECORD tables of vessels, specifying the goods reaching neutral coasts, that have been seized by Great Britain, and I will submit 155 cases of it, and I will also show you where Great Britain, from March 11 to June 17, required 271 vessels to stop at a certain port, a port of her own call, and that were required to do it because she said so. She does not only say what we may ship, but where we may ship and what route we must take, and at the greatest cost.

FREE SHIPS; FREE GOODS.

That is not the only thing. Enemy's goods under neutral flags, if free goods, must be protected. I do not say contraband; certainly not. I refer to enemy free goods. Here are dyes, that can neither be regarded conditional nor absolute contraband, manufactured by Germany. We need them in this country. We have heard what Mr. Metz has said upon the subject. We have received resolution after resolution from firms asking that these goods be released. Why are they not released? What has become of the long-established rule that neutral flags cover enemy goods not contraband? On March 15, 1915, by orders in council Great Birtain made this ruling, the most far-reaching of all her rulings, in which she says that any goods of the enemy found on neutral vessels—for example, dyes of Germany on American vessels—will be seized, taken into port, and, if not requisitioned, etc. This same order in council is not limited to goods going to or from Germany, but extends to every vessel on her way to any port other than a German port carrying goods either of enemy property or destined to enemy use. It also extends to all neutral vessels destined to neutral ports that carry goods of enemy origin. This order forbids this country purchasing any goods whatsoever from Germany, no matter what the suffering produced by their want, except upon her permission.

What else has she said in that orders of council of March 15, 1915. Any neutral goods, contraband or noncontraband, found under enemy flags will be seized. What has become of the law that free goods mean a free sea? If it is enemy goods, in enemy vessels, nobody has a question. If it is absolute contraband, under neutral vessels, nobody has a question unless that contraband was going to a neutral country to be applied for its own use. But that is not all.

THE WILHELMINA A TEST CASE.

Here is the vessel *Wilhelmina*, loaded with foodstuffs and consigned to a Mr. Green, an American citizen. Mr. Green accompanies the vessel to Germany. Great Britain says foodstuffs on the *Wilhelmina* are contraband, because it is conditional. In substance she says, "If you send it to Germany, we will seize it, whether it is to be given directly to the armed forces or to the German people, because under a decree of Germany all foodstuffs to reach Germany will be applied by the German Government." The German Government said to us, and we to Great Britain, that this decree does not apply to any goods that go to municipalities, for the order did not cover municipalities. Yet Great Britain seized the *Wilhelmina* because loaded with foodstuffs consigned not to the German Government nor a German citizen but to an American citizen to see that it went to the civil population. This seizure is made in spite of Britain's position in 1898, cited at the outset of my address, and in the face of our well-known position. In 1904, when Russia wanted to so treat foodstuffs, our own John Hay said, "Articles like coal, cotton, and provisions, though ordinarily innocent, are capable of warlike use, are not subject to capture and confiscation unless shown by evidence to be actually destined for the military or naval forces of a belligerent." How does this comport with the *Wilhelmina?* What has taken place since this seizure? No goods, conditional contraband or free, are admitted into any of the central countries.

Now, you say to me, "Mr. FESS, are you condemning Great Britain for her retaliation upon Germany?" You might as well ask me, "Are you condemning Germany for retaliating upon Great Britain?" Why, my fellow Members of the House, I condemn Germany for her submarine warfare. I also condemn Great Britain for attempting to starve the noncombatants of a nation of 65,000,000 people without regard to sex or age or condition. They are both at fault and both are putting it upon the basis of necessity. You say, "Do you not condemn Germany for what she did in Belgium?" Certainly I do, and likewise I condemn Great Britain for what she is doing in Saloniki, Greece, and what she did, or refused to do, when Japan interfered with the neutrality of China. You say, "Do you not condemn Austria for what she did in extending her influence over Bosnia and Herzegovina and with the prospect of extending it over Servia?" Why, certainly I condemn it; but I likewise condemn Servia for keeping within her borders the junta of assassins who murdered their own King and later assassinated an heir to a neighboring country. You say, "Do you not condemn Turkey for her outrages against the Christian Armenians?" Why, certainly. I condemn the Turk with all the force I can command, and I likewise condemn Russia for her brutal treatment of the Jew that is within her borders. These countries are not free from fault. They are in a life and death struggle, and because they are thus endangered some people say that we ought to take sides with one or the other of the belligerents. I deny it. Individual citizens will have their preferences. I have mine. But this Nation must take no sides as between the contestants, and no Congressman should embarrass the country by so doing. If you ask me "What are you going to do about it?" I answer you, "That is no question for any to hesitate about."

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has consumed 50 minutes.

Mr. FESS. It is the question that is asked by one who speaks with a power to resist the rights of the innocent. It is a question of a belligerent which believes itself strong enough to ignore all the rights of a neutral. What I fear—what every man must fear—is this tightening of the ropes which bind us. The meaning is not for to-day, it is for the future. Britain rules the waves. While our contentions with the central powers have not been adjudicated, yet we see the prospect of reparation, so far as it can be made. It is true there can be no full reparation for the cruel submarine warfare; but all our notes to these countries have brought concessions, not satisfactory, it is true, but it ought not be forgotten that England has made not a single concession. Her control is becoming stronger. I shall place in the RECORD our requests and her refusals.

This attitude of the two countries is noted in the case of adopting the declaration of London; of England's answer January 7 and February 10 to our protest of December 26; it is true of her reply February 19 to our memorial of the 10th on the misuse of our flag; it is true in the case of the *Wilhelmina*, which we made a special case; it is true in her reply March 13 to our note of February 20 proposing mutual concessions in naval warfare, to which Germany agreed if England would.

Anyone who closes his eyes to the full meaning of this attitude repudiates the lessons of the past. Her feeling toward us is not very cordial.

Many of the English newspapers are outspoken. The Globe assumed an attitude of hostility, in language approaching an insult, when commenting on our note of December 26, 1914:

> The voice of the great neutral Nation which seeks to be the final arbiter in civilization is raised for the first time, not on any question of higher morality, but to express impatience at the fact that the greatest war in the history of the world has interfered with the opportunities of American traders to make money out of the necessities of belligerents.

Many of the English public urged the Government to pursue such policy as will in its judgment best aid the allies in their struggles, regardless of the wishes of the United States. Only recently the Pall Mall Gazette, discussing American press re-

ports regarding the attitude which the United States may adopt with regard to the blockade question, says:

The British Empire, which is shedding blood and not ink for the vindication of "neutral rights," has reached a stage in the conflict where technicalities will not be allowed to restrain the legitimate use of all its weapons of warfare.

The Evening Standard says:

Germany is now clothed in a white sheet. She and America are joining hands in the noble task of bullying the nation that has respected every law of humanity and has persistently interpreted the law of nations to her own disadvantage.

Poor England! No moral crime can be laid at our doors, but we are interfering with the war profits of American manufacturers, so we must raise our blockade and thus prolong the war, and this is asked in the name of humanity.

There is one comfort for us miserable sinners. President Wilson and Count von Bernstorff will knock at our door in vain.

You ask me, "What are you going to do about it?" I will tell you what I might be willing to do. We may be driven to it here, not because it is our wish or desire, but as a measure to compel respect for our rights, and that is, if Great Britain will not respect our rights as defined in law, I am about ready to vote now to stop all the munitions of war going to her. This at least would raise the question why it is right to sell her weapons of death and wrong to sell the noncombatants of Germany bread for life. [Applause.]

I would not stop munitions to aid Germany. Farthest from it, for I fear the military spirit of that great country. And while I fear the spirit of militaristic Germany, I also fear the navalism of Great Britain, as I feel it now on the sea. I would not vote an embargo on behalf of or against any belligerent, but we may be driven to do it to compel respect for us upon the seas. I am ready now to ask this Congress to adopt a resolution——

Mr. BORLAND. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. FESS. I will.

Mr. BORLAND. I understand, then, that the gentleman's position is that he regards the controversy with Great Britain on an alleged breach of international law as entirely distinct and separate from the controversy with Germany on another alleged breach of international law, and in that respect he agrees with the administration of this country in these various controversies?

Mr. FESS. I would not say that; I will say to my friend from Missouri that at this time I am trying to set forth the situation as it is and permit all to draw their conclusions.

Mr. BORLAND. You agree to the extent that you would not make one conditional upon the other?

Mr. FESS. I agree that when the President had a controversy with Germany on the submarines he could not be expected to link up that controversy with our controversy with Great Britain. They involved different nations as well as different principles; one referred to our property rights and the other to rights of life. I shall ask the House to adopt a resolution to the effect that the American Congress instruct our Committee on Foreign Relations to investigate the violations upon the sea, both by the central powers and the allies, and report the same at once, or as soon as it is possible. This investigation should cover England's interference with our mails. If you would say "What further would you do" I do not think anything further would need to be done. I think that if we would stiffen our backbone and not take orders from any country outside of our own, we would not have any trouble.

A few months before President Washington went out of office he wrote to that great friend of his, Alexander Hamilton, from Philadelphia:

We are an independent nation, and act for ourselves. Having fulfilled and being willing to fulfill (as far as we are able) our engagements with other nations, and having decided on, and strictly observed a neutral conduct toward the belligerent powers, from an unwillingness to involve ourselves in war * * * we will not be dictated to by the politics of any nation under heaven, further than treaties require of us.

Whether the present or any circumstances should do more than soften this language may merit consideration. But if we are to be told by a foreign power (if our engagements with it are not infracted) what we shall do, and what we shall not do, we have independence yet to seek and have contended hitherto for very little. I commend these words of our first great President, who was at the head of a Nation of 4,000,000 people residing in 16 States east of the Mississippi, for careful consideration by the Nation of 100,000,000 of freemen comprehending a continent with half a hundred empire States.

I am not belligerent. I think, my friends, that all that it is necessary for this country to do, in order that our rights will be respected from every quarter, is to make it clear that we are not taking the position of my friend from Massachusetts [Mr. GARDNER], an ally of any one of the countries, but that we are here in the American Congress, the legislative body of the first great Republic of the earth, and we are here speaking not for any belligerent, taking sides with no one of the contestants, speaking not for the North, the South, the East, or the West, nor for German-Americans, or Anglo-Americans, but as American citizens we shall cease our bitter partisanship toward individual nations, and shall suppress the foolish prejudices that I hear so frequently, both in public and in private, and raise our voice not for any section or for any particular element of our electorate, but for America, for America's rights on sea and land, for her nobility of purpose as a friend and well-wisher of all the countries now in the throes of war, then we will compel the recognition of our rights in all quarters and by all nations, belligerent or neutral. "Thrice armed is he who hath his quarrel just." War will not come if we stand for our rights. War will come if we shilly-shally. [Prolonged applause.]

Mr. William Bayard Hale has made a partial compilation of vessels detained, which I will print in the RECORD.

It is impossible to obtain anything like a full list of ships detained and cargoes seized by Great Britain on their voyages between the United States and other neutral countries, but the following list of carefully verified cases may serve to illustrate the methods by which the British Government is strangling American commerce.

The first list includes the cases of 155 vessels brought into British ports or otherwise detained for examination. Of these 40 were forced to discharge their cargoes, which were held for prize-court proceedings. Thirty more were subjected to protracted detention at great loss. One American vessel carrying oil to Copenhagen was run aground by the English prize crew aboard her off the coast of Scotland.

It will be noted that this list does not include cases like that of the *Wilhelmina*, which, when seized by the British, was bound for Hamburg with an innocent cargo, and the *Dacia*, which was seized by the French Navy under British instructions.

Nor does this list include the vessels, 273 in number, recorded by the Government of the United States in an appendix to its note of October 21 as having been detained in the port of Kirkwall alone between March 11 and June 17. The Government list is appended, bringing this merely illustrative record of ships detained up to a total of 428.

From March 11, 1915, to June 16, 1915, 271 vessels carrying American cargoes were compelled to stop at Kirkwall, England.

A PARTIAL LIST OF SHIPS DETAINED.

S. S. *Kumeric* (British): Sailed from Galveston July 17, 1914 (via Newport News July 24), for Bremen. Cargo, 49,000 bushels of grain. Taken to Queenstown August 2; detained at Liverpool August 19.

S. S. *Berwindmoor* (British): Sailed from New Orleans July 21, 1914, for Rotterdam. Cargo, 196,000 bushels of grain. Diverted to Falmouth August 5; at London August 21.

S. S. *Campanello* (British): Sailed from New York July 30, 1914, for Rotterdam. Sent to Cardiff August 12; detained.

S. S. *Spenser* (British): Sailed from New York July 31, 1914, for Rotterdam. Sent to Liverpool.

S. S. *Saint Helena* (British): Sailed from Galveston July 16, 1914 (via Norfolk, Va., July 24), for Bremen and Hamburg. Cargo, phosphate rock, wheat, and cotton. Diverted to Manchester. Cargo seized August 12. Phosphate rock released, as well as part of cotton. Large quantity of cotton and the wheat not released, including 50 bales of cotton shipped by Alexander Spunt & Co., of Houston, Tex., and Bremen; claimed belonging to neutral subjects and as such not subject to seizure; also on ground that contract of sale between American citizens dated May 8, 1914. These goods, including wheat, condemned in prize court.

S. S. *Penlover* (British): Sailed from Galveston July 18, 1914, for Rotterdam. Cargo, 264,000 bushels of grain. Diverted to Falmouth and ordered to London August 15.

S. S. *Kalomo* (British): Sailed from New Orleans July 24, 1914, for Rotterdam. Cargo, 64,000 bushels of grain. Detained at Falmouth; at London August 15.

S. S. *Andijk* (Dutch): Sailed from New Orleans July 30, 1914, for Rotterdam. Cargo, 136,000 bushels grain. Sent to Falmouth for orders; arrived at Rotterdam August 16.

S. S. *Noruega* (Norwegian): Sailed from Galveston July 30, 1914, for Christiania. Cargo, 40,000 bushels grain. Diverted to Falmouth; arrived at Christiania August 26.

S. S. *Orteric* (British): Sailed from Galveston July 27, 1914 (Newport News August 4). Detained at Queenstown August 17; arrived at Liverpool August 21. Cargo for Bremen and Hamburg seized.

S. S. *Nitonian* (British): Sailed from New Orleans July 31, 1914, for Antwerp. Cargo, 142,000 bushels grain. Diverted to Falmouth; arrived at London August 22, at Antwerp September 5.

S. S. *Glenfinlas* (British): Sailed from New Orleans August 1, 1914 (via Norfolk August 7), for Rotterdam. Cargo, 108,000 bushels grain. Diverted to Falmouth August 26; at London September 1.

S. S. *St. Dunstan* (British): Sailed from Galveston August 4, 1914, for Rotterdam. Cargo, 122,400 bushels grain. Diverted to Cork for orders; at Liverpool August 27; at Manchester September 5.

S. S. *Miramichi* (British): Sailed from New York July 3, 1914 (via Galveston July 23), for Rotterdam. Cargo, 16,000 bushels of wheat (part of cargo), shipped by Muir & Co., for Rotterdam, to be delivered to George Fries & Co. in Colmar, Germany, and Gebrueder Zimmern & Co., Mannheim, Germany. Vessel not permitted to proceed to Rotterdam. Taken to Eastham and cargo consigned to Germany seized. Prize court decided that goods seized were property of the American claimants and not subject to seizure. Ordered released to claimants December, 1914.

S. S. *Klosterfos* (Norwegian): Sailed from New York August 28, 1914, for Christiania. Cargo, flour in barrels. Vessel stopped and boarded by British officers off the north coast of Scotland and ordered to Aberdeen. Held several days until neutral ownership of cargo was established. Arrived at Christiania September 17.

S. S. *Vitalia* (Norwegian): Sailed from New York August 19, 1914, to Rotterdam. Cargo, meat. Detained at Falmouth September 7.

S. S. *Lorenzo* (American, New York and Porto Rico Line): Chartered on August 2, 1914, by Gans Steamship Line. Sailed from New York August 6, 1914, for Buenos Aires. Cargo, coal. Captured by British and taken to St. Lucia September 12. October 16, cargo condemned; October 30, vessel condemned.

S. S. *Heina* (Norwegian): Sailed from Philadelphia August 7, 1914, for St. Thomas. Cargo, coal. Seized September 13 off St. Thomas by French cruiser *Conde;* detained six months; released at Fort de France March 20, 1915; reached New York April 15, 1915.

S. S. *Vestfos* (Norwegian): Sailed from New York August 28, 1914, for Christiania. Cargo, flour in barrels. Stopped and boarded by British officers. Taken to Kirkwall; left September 14; arrived Christiania September 17.

S. S. *Ryndam* (Dutch, Holland-America Line): Sailed from New York September 8, 1914, for Rotterdam. Seized by British warship and brought into Cork Harbor September 17; released September 20 at Queenstown. Again held up and ordered by British cruiser (September 21) to enter Falmouth. Arrived at Rotterdam September 24.

S. S. *Amsteldyk* (Dutch, Holland-America Line): Sailed from Philadelphia September 10, 1914, for Rotterdam. Captured by British cruiser and taken to Queenstown September 25; released; arrived at Rotterdam October 12.

S. S. *Rotterdam* (Dutch): Sailed from New York September 15, 1914, for Rotterdam. Cargo, copper. Shippers, American Smelting & Refining Co., United Metals Selling Co., American Can Metal Co., L. Vogelstein & Co., and Norfolk Smelting & Refining Co. Seized September 26, en route while copper was made conditional contraband (absolute contraband only since October 29). Copper bought by Great Britain. Arrived Rotterdam October 12.

S. S. *Slolerdijk* (Dutch): Sailed from New York September 9, 1914, for Rotterdam. Cargo, copper. Shippers, American Metal Co. (Ltd.) and L. Vogelstein & Co. Seized September 26, en route while copper was made conditional contraband (absolute contraband only since October 29). Copper bought by British Government. Arrived Rotterdam October 6, 1914.

S. S. *Potsdam* (Dutch): Sailed from New York September 22, 1914, for Rotterdam. Cargo, copper. Shippers, American Smelting & Refining Co., United Metals Selling Co., American Metal Co. (Ltd.), and L. Vogelstein & Co. Seized October 9. Copper bought by British Government. Arrived Rotterdom October 15.

S. S. *Westerdyk* (Dutch): Sailed from Baltimore September 21, 1914, for Rotterdam. Cargo, copper. Shipper, American Smelting & Refining Co. Seized October 9. Copper bought by British Government. Arrived Rotterdam October 18.

S. S. *Beta* (Swedish): Sailed from Philadelphia September 23, 1914, for Helsingborg and Oscarshamn. Detained and taken to Kirkwall for examination October 12. Arrived at Helsingborg October 21.

S. S. *Aquila* (Norwegian): Sailed from New York September 23, 1914, for Christiansand, Korsoer, and Copenhagen. Detained at Kirkwall October 12 for examination. Arrived at Copenhagen October 24.

S. S. *Nicholas Cunco* (Norwegian): Sailed from New York September 26 1914, for Christiania. Detained and taken to Kirkwall for examination October 12. Arrived at Christiania October 19.

S. S. *Noordam* (Dutch, Holland-America Line): Sailed from New York October 6, 1914, for Rotterdam. Cargo of about 13,000 tons consigned to Dutch Government. Wheat, flour, foodstuffs diverted to Falmouth October 15.

S. S. *Leander* (Norwegian): Sailed from New York September 25, 1914, for Copenhagen. Cargo, grain. Arrived at Kirkwall October 16; detained for general inspection; left October 17.

S. S. *Brindilla* (under American flag): Sailed from Bayonne, N. J., on October 13, 1914. Cargo, kerosene for Alexandria, Egypt. Steamer bought by Standard Oil Co. from Riedermann Line and transferred from German to American registry under Underwood amendment to the Panama Canal act of 1914. Seized by British cruiser *Caronia* just outside 3-mile limit off Sandy Hook October 18 and taken to Halifax, Nova Scotia. Submitted to prize court. Released. Left Halifax October 30.

S. S. *Dania* (Danish, Scandinavian-American Line): Sailed from Philadelphia September 26, 1914, for Copenhagen. Cargo, general. Detained about one week at Kirkwall.

S. S. *John D. Rockefeller* (American): Sailed from Philadelphia September 27, 1914, for Copenhagen, Denmark. Captured and taken to Orkney Islands. At Kirkwall October 17. Released upon protest by United States after considerable delay.

S. S. *Prinz der Nederlanden* (Dutch; Royal Dutch West India Mail): Sailed from New York September 4, 1914, for Havre and Amsterdam by way of West Indian and Venezuelan ports. Taken at Falmouth on October 21; arrived at Amsterdam October 26.

S. S. *San* (American oil tank; Sun Oil Co., Philadelphia: Sailed from Philadelphia October 8, 1914, for Amsterdam. Diverted to Falmouth and released on October 25 at request of American Government; arrived at Amsterdam October 29.

S. S. *Marengo* (British): Sailed October 10, 1914, for Sweden. Cargo, copper. Shippers, L. Vogelstein & Co. Held at Hull October 25.

S. S. *Ascot* (British): Sailed from New York October 10, 1914, for Genoa. Cargo, copper. Consigned to order, but intended for delivery to Brown, Borari & Co. in Baden, Switzerland.

Shippers:	Tons.
American Smelting & Refining Co	450
United Metals Selling Co	500
American Metal Co. (Ltd.)	300
L. Vogelstein & Co	50
Norfolk Smelting & Refiaing Co	40
Total	1,340

Held at Gibraltar October 26 and seized; to prize court.

S. S. *San Giovanni* (Italian): Sailed from New York October 14, 1914, for Naples. Cargo, copper. Shippers, American Smelting & Refining Co. Held at Gibraltar October 26. Cargo suspected to be intended for reexport to Germany. Arrived Naples November 5.

S. S. *Regina D'Italia* (Italian): Sailed from New York October 15, 1914, for Naples and Genoa. Cargo, copper; 200 tons consigned to order, but intended for delivery to U. Vedorelli, Milan, Italy. Seized on October 26 at Gibraltar and held for prize court. Cargo suspected to be intended for reexport to Germany. Arrived Genoa November 11.

S. S. *John D. Archbald* (American, tank steamer, Standard Oil Co.): Sailed from New York September 23, 1914, for Italy. Cargo, oil. Held up by French cruiser and convoyed to Antibes, France; detained two days pending decision as to whether cargo was contraband; finally released and allowed to proceed.

S. S. *Prosper III* (Norwegian): Sailed from New York October 3, 1914, for Copenhagen and Gothenburg. Cargo, copper; 1,343,895 pounds of copper, valued at $166,649, for Copenhagen; 246,361 pounds, valued at $30,559, for Gothenburg; also foodstuffs and crude rubber. Arrived at Leith October 27; detained at Scottish port and placed before the prize court, copper being suspected for reexport to Germany; arrived at Copenhagen November 12.

S. S. *Security* (American; Standard Oil Co., tug): On or about October 27, 1914, boarded and searched at St. John, New Brunswick, by Canadian soldiers, who detained three German members of the crew. Upon protest of captain men were released, but not allowed to leave Canada.

S. S. *Tyr* (Norwegian): Sailed from New York October 29, 1914, for Sweden. Cargo, copper. Shippers, United Metals Selling Co., L. Vogelstein & Co. Held at Glasgow November 2; arrived Gothenburg December 17.

S. S. *Francisco* (British): Sailed from New York October 17, 1914, for Sweden. Cargo, copper. Shippers, L. Vogelstein & Co. Held at Hull November 2.

S. S. *Uller* (Norwegian): Sailed from Savannah, Ga., October 26, 1914, for Gothenburg. Cargo, cotton. Detained for inspection at Kirkwall and allowed to proceed.

S. S. *Italia* (Italian): Sailed from New York October 24, 1914, for Italy. Cargo, copper. Shippers, American Smelting & Refining Co., United Metals Selling Co., Norfolk Smelting & Refining Co. Held at Gibraltar November 8.

S. S. *Verona* (Italian): Sailed from New York October 24, 1914, for Naples, Genoa, and Palermo. Cargo, copper. Shippers, American Smelting & Refining Co., United Metals Selling Co. Held at Gibraltar November 8.

S. S. *Palermo* (Italian): Sailed from Boston October 20, 1914, to Naples and Genoa. Cargo, copper. Shippers, American Metal Co. (Ltd.); 300 tons; 200 tons of copper consigned to order, but intended for Schweizer Metallwerke, Thonne, Switzerland. Held at Gibraltar November 2; to prize court; arrived November 7 at Naples.

S. S. *San Guglielmo* (Italian): Sailed from New York October 21, 1914, for Naples. Cargo, copper. Shippers, United Metals Selling Co. Held at Gibraltar November 8.

S. S. *Duca di Genoa* (Italian): Sailed from New York October 17, 1914, for Naples and Genoa. Cargo, copper. Shippers, American Smelting & Refining Co. Held at Gibraltar November 8.

S. S. *Antares* (Norwegian): Sailed October 22, 1914, for Sweden. Cargo copper. Shippers, United Metals Selling Co., L. Vogelstein & Co. Held at Liverpool; arrived at Ardrossan November 9 for Gothenburg.

S. S. *Kroonland* (American): Sailed from New York October 15, 1914, for Italy. Cargo, copper and rubber. Copper shippers, American Smelting & Refining Co., United Metals Selling Co. Held November 8 at Gibraltar; ordered before prize court; arrived Naples November 11.

S. S. *Platuria* (American; entered under American registry in October, 1914, Standard Oil Co.; belonged formerly to Deutsch Amerikanische Petroleum Gesellschaft, controlled by Standard Oil Co.): Sailed from New York October 5, 1914, for Aarhus, Denmark. Cargo, illuminating oil. Seized and taken to Stornoway, Lewis Islands, Scotland.

S. S. *Kiruna* (Swedish; Scandinavian-American Line): Sailed from New York October 25 for Swedish ports. Cargo, general. Detained four days at Kirkwall.

S. S. *Europa* (Italian; La Veloce Line): Sailed from New York October 28, 1914, for Naples and Genoa. Cargo, copper. Shippers, American Smelting & Refining Co. Detained at Gibraltar November 9; alleged contraband; arrived at Naples November 13.

S. S. *Bjornstjerne Bjornson* (Norwegian; Gans Steamship Line): Sailed from New York October 28, 1914, for Copenhagen. Cargo, general. Taken into Kirkwall November 10; left Kirkwall November 15; ordered to Leith November 16; cargo discharged and seized December 21; steamer detained till May 25, 1915.

S. S. *Fridland* (Swedish): Sailed from New York October 28, 1914, for Copenhagen. Cargo, general, including meat. Taken into Kirkwall November 10; left Kirkwall November 27; ordered to Newcastle November 29; cargo discharged January 5, 1915; steamer detained till early in May, 1915.

S. S. *Idaho* (British): Sailed from New York October 24, 1914, for Sweden. Cargo, copper. Shippers, L. Vogelstein & Co. Held at Hull November 10; left Hull November 30 for New York.

S. S. *Perugia* (British): Sailed from New York November 8, 1914, for Italy. Cargo, copper. Shippers, United Metals Selling Co. Held at Gibraltar November 13.

S. S. *Fram* (Norwegian; Gans Steamship Line): Left Charleston, S. C., October 22, 1914, for Danish ports. Cargo, cotton. Taken into Aberdeen November 13; ordered to Hull; left Newcastle December 8; arrived at Nyborg December 18.

S. S. *Jos. W. Fordney* (American; American Exporters' Line): Sailed from New York November 7, 1914, for Copenhagen. Cargo, general. Taken into Falmouth and detained two days, then allowed to proceed.

S. S. *Taurus* (Norwegian): Sailed from New York November 1, 1914, for Italy. Cargo, copper. Shippers, United Metals Selling Co. Held at Glasgow November 13.

S. S. *Tabor* (Norwegian): Sailed from New York October 26, 1914, for Italy. Cargo, copper. Shippers: United Metals Selling Co., Norfolk Smelting & Refining Co. Held at Gibraltar November 13. To prize court. Left Gibraltar November 29.

S. S. *Alfred Nobel* (Norwegian, Gans Steamship Line): Sailed from New York October 20, 1914, for Copenhagen. Cargo, general, including meat. At Lerwick November 7. Left Lerwick November 14. Ordered to Liverpool; cargo discharged and seized November 17. Prize court. Released May 13, 1915.

S. S. *Toronto* (British): Sailed from New York October 31, 1914, for Sweden. Cargo, copper. Shippers: L. Vogelstein & Co. Held at Hull November 15.

S. S. *Sif* (Norwegian): Sailed from New York October 30, 1914, for Gothenburg. Cargo, copper. Four hundred tons sold and consigned to B. Ursells' successors, Stockholm, in order to meet objections to consignments "to order." Held at Glasgow November 18 for prize court. Arrived at Gothenburg December 17.

S. S. *Norheim* (Norwegian): Sailed October 17, 1914, for Italy. Cargo, copper. Shippers: United Metals Selling Co., L. Vogelstein Co. Held at Gibraltar November 18.

S. S. *Sigrun* (Norwegian): Left New York November 9, 1914, for Gothenburg and Malmoe. Seized November 26 and taken into Newport, England, December 2. Vessel detained pending search for suspected contraband. Cargo held for prize court included, for Gothenburg 560,894 pounds of copper valued at $70,047; 222 packages crude rubber valued at $21,414; 1,596 barrels lubricating oil valued at $8,778. For Malmoe: 1,009,532 pounds of copper valued at $126,871; 600 barrels lubricating oil valued at $3,300. For balance of cargo, consisting of oilcake, paraffine, corn oil, oats, cocoa, feed, tea, furs, engines and machinery, sewing machines, and oleo, reshipment allowed. Sailed for Gothenburg January 15, 1915. Arrived Gothenburg January 25. Arrived Malmoe February 16.

S. S. *Galileo* (British): Sailed from New York November 7, 1914, for Sweden. Cargo, copper. Shippers: L. Vogelstein & Co. Held at Hull November 26. Left Hull December 13 for New York.

S. S. *Kim* (Norwegian, Gans Steamship Line): Sailed from New York November 11, 1914, for Copenhagen. Cargo, general, including meat. Taken into Falmouth November 27; left December 4. Ordered to Newcastle December 8; cargo discharged and seized January 5, 1915. March 27 prize court ordered payment for cargo. Steamer detained until May 23, 1915.

S. S. *Tancred* (Norwegian, Gans Steamship Line): Left Port Arthur, Tex., November 13, 1914, for Danish ports. Cargo, cotton. Arrived at Falmouth; detained for inspection November 28. Left November 30. Arrived at Aarhus, Denmark, December 10, where cargo discharged.

S. S. *Strinda* (Norwegian, Gans Steamship Line): Sailed from New York November 14, 1914, for Copenhagen. Cargo, general. Taken into Falmouth November 29; after inspection allowed to proceed. Left December 3.

S. S. *Ran* (Norwegian): Sailed from New York November 13, 1914, for Liverpool and Sweden. Cargo, cottonseed products, copper, and leather; part for Liverpool, balance for Gothenburg and Malmoe. Taken into custody by British authorities November 29 and held as a prize; released December 26.

S. S. *Sandefjord* (Norwegian): Sailed from New York November 27, 1914, for Copenhagen. Cargo, cotton. Prize crew put on board outside of Sandy Hook. Arrived at Halifax November 30. Cargo partly discharged; suspected contraband. Arrived at Kirkwall January 15, 1915. Sailed January 16. Arrived at Copenhagen January 19.

S. S. *George Hawley* (American, American Exporters' Line; C. H. Sprague & Sons, Boston): Sailed from New York November 15 for Copenhagen. Cargo, general. Taken into Falmouth November 30; gave up ship's papers voluntarily for examination. Reason for detention: None given to master officially. Released January 2, 1915, and proceeded with full cargo to destination. Other circumstances: Master protested in writing on December 5, 1914. Master was verbally informed by customs officers that they would have to hold the vessel on account of the flour, wheat, and oil on board. Later master was simply informed verbally that trouble was because the consignee of the 550 barrels of oil was at that time under suspicion by the British Government. On January 1, 1915, master was told to proceed with his full cargo on board and no excuse or reason given for the 33 days' detention at Falmouth. Damage for detention at charter rates, etc., amounted to $14,000.

S. S. *Canton* (Swedish): Sailed from New York November 17, 1914, for Stockholm and Gothenburg. Cargo, copper, 375 tons. Shipper: American Smelting & Refining Co. Held December 1, the Tyne.

S. S. *Edward Pierce* (American, American Exporters Line; C. H. Sprague & Son, Boston): Sailed from New York November 24, 1914, for Gothenburg and Copenhagen. Cargo, general. Taken into Falmouth December 8. On December 13 proceeded with full cargo. Master was told verbally he was detained on account of flour and peas on board, although both were consigned direct to parties in Copenhagen. No excuse or reason given for delay. Master was shown a telegram to customs officers reading, "American S. S. *Edward Pierce* with suspected cargo from New York expected Falmouth about 6th instant. If she comes in send her immediately into harbor. (Signed) F. C. December 3, 6 p. m." Detention premeditated days ahead on mere suspicion. Damage for detention at charter rates, etc., amounted to $7,000.

S. S. *Herm* (Norwegian, Gans Steamship Line): Sailed from New York November 12, 1914, for Balboa, Oporto, Lisbon, Genoa, and Barcelona. Cargo, general. Stopped outside Lisbon; ordered to Gibraltar December 8. Released and sailed December 14.

S. S. *Maracas* (American): Sailed from New York December 9, 1914, for Genoa via Gibraltar and Naples. Brought into Halifax Nova Scotia, by prize crew from British warship December 12. No reason given for detention by officer in charge. Later allowed to proceed to destination upon assurance that cargo not destined to enemy ports. Arrived Genoa January 10, 1915.

S. S. *Brindilla* (American, Standard Oil Co.): Sailed from Alexandria, Egypt, on or about November 26, 1914. Arrived at St. Michaels, Azores, to take an oil cargo from a German steamer on December 12. Reported leaving St. Michaels December 20 for Copenhagen. Intercepted off the coast of Scotland and taken to Aberdeen. (Second seizure.)

S. S. *Tellus* (Norwegian): Sailed from New York November 18, 1914, for Genoa. Cargo, 200 tons of copper; sold and consigned to U. Vedorelli, Milan. Seized and held at Gibraltar. Arrived Genoa december 28.

S. S. *A. A. Raven* (American): Sailed from Wilmington, Del., December 5, 1915, for Rotterdam. Cargo, cotton. (First steamer since war to reach Dutch port with cotton for Germany.) Arrived at Rotterdam December 24, 1914. Held up by British warship in channel; delayed 24 hours for examination of papers.

S. S. *Mirjam* (Norwegian): Sailed from New York November 24, 1914, to Copenhagen. Detained at Kirkwall December 16. Released January 15, 1915.

S. S. *Sorland* (Norwegian): Sailed from New York November 27, 1914, for Gothenburg. Cargo, 600 tons copper. Arrived at Leith December 27. Detained. Arrived at Gothenburg January 22, 1915.

S. S. *New Sweden* (Swedish): Sailed from New York December 6, 1914, for Sweden. Cargo, copper. Shippers: American Smelting & Refining Co. Arrived at Kirkwall December 21. Held at Shields December 28. Sailed January 10, 1915. Arrived Gothenburg January 13.

S. S. *Ramsdal* (Norwegian): Sailed from New York November 28, 1914, for Christiania. Taken to Kirkwall December 21. Arrived at Leith December 24 in charge of a prize crew. Arrived at Christiania February 8, 1915.

S. S. *Zamora* (Swedish): Sailed from New York December 8, 1914, for Copenhagen. Cargo, copper. Arrived at Kirkwall December 29. Arrived at Copenhagen January 11, 1915.

S. S. *Kentucky* (Danish): Sailed from Baltimore November 24, 1914, via New York for Copenhagen. Detained at Kirkwall December 16. Arrived at Leith December 29; 714 tons of meat consigned to Denmark thrown into prize court. Arrived at Copenhagen February 2, 1915.

S. S. *Virginia* (Danish): Sailed from Philadelphia December 3, 1914, for Copenhagen. At Kirkwall December 23. Arrived at Shields December 30, 1914.

S. S. *Greenbrier* (American, C. L. Dimon, New York): Sailed from New Orleans December 11, 1914 (via Norfolk December 17), for Bremen. Cargo, cotton; under certificate of British consul at New York. Stopped on December 30 by British cruiser; boarded and searched. British flag hoisted and taken to Kirkwall. Detained three days and then taken to Leith and allowed to proceed to Bremen. Arrived at Bremen January 9, 1915.

S. S. *Tula* (American; Crucible Steel Co.): Sailed from New York December 1, 1914, for Copenhagen. Cargo, grain and flour. Seized by the British and detained at Leith. Upon investigation as to ultimate destination of cargo permitted to proceed on December 31. Sailed January 7, 1915, and arrived at Copenhagen January 11.

S. S. *Helig Olav* (Danish; Scandinavian-American Line): Sailed from New York December 3, 1914, for Christiansand and Copenhagen. Boarded at Kirkwall by British marines and detained eight days pending investigation as to character of cargo. Arrived at Copenhagen December 23, 1914.

S. S. *Arkansas* (Danish; chartered by Gans Steamship Co.): Sailed from New York December 11, 1914, for Copenhagen. Cargo, meat. Arrived at Shields, in charge of a prize crew, January 2, 1915. Arrived at Copenhagen January 22.

S. S. *Augusta* (Swedish): Sailed from New York December 9, 1914, for Gothenburg and Malmoe. Taken to Kirkwall. Arrived at Newcastle January 4, 1915, in charge of a prize crew. At Hartlepool January 10. Arrived at Gothenburg February 1.

S. S. *Oneka* (British): Sailed from New York January 2, 1915, for Piraeus, Greece. Cargo, American oil (Standard Oil Co.), partly for Bulgaria and Greece. Detained at Malta, being suspected delivery to Turkey.

S. S. *Denver* (American; Mallory Steamship Co., New York): Sailed from Norfolk December 23, 1914, for Bremen. Cargo, cotton, loaded under supervision of British consul at Norfolk. Detained January 6, 1915, at Kirkwall. Released on representation.

S. S. *Governor* (American; Pacific Coast Co., New York): Detained by Canadian customs officials January 13, 1915, at Vancouver, British Columbia. Cargo, hides for San Francisco, Cal. Released after unloading hides.

S. S. *Oscar II* (Danish): Sailed from New York February 4, 1915, for Christiania and Copenhagen. Taken into Kirkwall and held for examination as to her cargo. Arrived at Copenhagen February 20.

S. S. *Vitalia* (Norwegian): Sailed from New York February 3, 1915, for Rotterdam. Cargo, packing products. Taken into Falmouth February 20. Released after cargo was consigned to Netherlands Oversea Trust.

S. S. *Antilla* (American; New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Co.): Sailed from New York February 9, 1915, for Malmoe and Copenhagen. Cargo, cattle food of various kinds. On February 24 stopped by British cruiser when in latitude 59–58 N. longitude 9–14 W. No reason given. British cruiser ordered vessel to proceed to Kirkwall with a prize crew on board, after four hours' detention while examining ship's papers. On March 9 was taken by British prize crew to Dundee. March 23 Admiralty discharged part of cargo in Dundee and reloaded the balance. On April 27 vessel was allowed to proceed with remainder of cargo. Alleged damage to vessel for detention, etc., amounted to $98,000. Certified to both by Danish and British consuls.

S. S. *Platuria* (American registry; controlled by Standard Oil Co.): Sailed from Philadelphia February 13, 1915, for Malmoe and Helsingborg. Detained at Kirkwall March 2.

S. S. *Pass of Balmha* (American): Sailed from New York January 30, 1915, for Bremen. Cargo, cotton. Detained at Kirkwall March 8. Released after inspection. Arrived at Bremen March 31.

S. S. *Vigilancia* (American; Walker, Armstrong & Co., Savannah): Sailed from Savannah, Ga., February 22, 1915, for Bremen. Cargo, cotton. Intercepted at sea by British cruiser; taken into Kirkwall. Arrived at Kirkwall March 8. Arrived at Bremen March 15.

S. S. *Grekland* (Swedish): Sailed from New York February 18, 1915, for Gothenburg. Cargo, American meat products. Held in Kirkwall from March 10 because destination of cargo suspected. Released and sailed April 1 for Gothenburg.

S. S. *A. A. Raven* (American): Sailed from New York February 13, 1915, for Rotterdam. Cargo, meat. Held at Deal March 12. Reconsigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust. Arrived at Rotterdam April 2.

S. S. *Spyros Vallianos* (Greek): Sailed from Savannah, Ga., March 10, 1915, for Rotterdam. Cargo, cotton. Detained at Falmouth.

S. S. *Livonia* (Danish): Sailed from Galveston March 20, 1915, for Aalborg and Copenhagen. Held at Falmouth April 14; Bristol, May 6, pending settlement of price of cotton cargo.

S. S. *Seguranca* (American): Sailed from New York on March 9 for Holland. Cargo, general. Consigned to consignees in Holland. Detained by the British in April. The Department of State protested against the detention of the *Seguranca*, stating that the shipper's manifest showed that the entire cargo was consigned to Dutch consignees and was accompanied by a certificate from the British consul general at New York, and that the loading of the vessel, moreover, had been supervised by the British consul general's inspector. The United States Government could not admit the right of the British Government to require that this cargo be reconsigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust.

S. S. *Ogeechee* (American): Sailed from Bremen April 4, 1915, for New York. Arrived at Sharpness April 18. Cargo confiscated as being of German origin. Sailed for New York May 1. Arrived May 18.

S. S. *Southerner* (Danish): Sailed from Charleston, S. C., March 31, 1915, for Rotterdam. Cargo, cotton. Detained at Falmouth pending negotiations by Great Britain for the purchase of cotton on board. Arrived at Rotterdam April 28.

S. S. *Giovannig* (Italian): Detained, but allowed to proceed on April 20, 1915, without discharging her cargo.

S. S. *Kelbergen* (Dutch): Sailed from New York April 26, 1915, for Rotterdam. Taken into Kirkwall. Innocence of cargo established and released.

S. S. *Marie* (Swedish): Sailed from Galveston, Tex., March 13, 1915, for Malmoe, Sweden. Arrived at Clyde in charge of prize crew. Was stopped on suspicion regarding destination of cargo.

S. S. *Athinai* (Greek): Sailed from New York May 16, 1915, for Palermo and Piraeus. Arrived and seized at Gibraltar May 29. Permitted to proceed after discharging 400 bales of cotton and 1,200 reels of barbed wire. Placed before prize court, charge being destination for Germany.

S. S. *Gargoyle* (American; Vacuum Oil Co.; changed from German to American registry): Sailed from New York May 10, 1915, for Alexandria. Cargo, bulk oil. Reported at Malta May 31. Seized by British authorities and prize-court writ issued

S. S. *F. J. Lisman* (American): Sailed from New York May 23, 1915, for Rotterdam. General cargo, consigned to Netherlands Oversea Trust. Held at London June 8 and 1,000 barrels of phosphate removed for disposition by prize court.

S. S. *Portland* (American): Sailed from San Francisco April 25, 1915, for Stockholm (via New York). Cargo, general. Detained at Kirkwall June 16. Taken to Blyth June 19, where 34 tons of dried fruit were sent to prize court. Arrived at Stockholm July 8.

S. S. *Varing* (Swedish): Sailed from Savannah, Ga., May 30, 1915, for Swedish ports. Cargo, general. Detained at Kirkwall June 19.

S. S. *Bergensfjord* (Norwegian): Sailed from New York June 12, 1915, for Bergen. Cargo, general. Taken to Kirkwall June 21. Arrived at Bergen June 24.

S. S. *Nor* (Norwegian): Sailed from New York June 5, 1915, for Rotterdam. Held in the Downs for examination of cargo June 28.

S. S. *Muskogee* (American): Sailed from New Orleans June 7, 1915 (Newport News, June 14), for Gothenburg. Taken into Kirkwall July 5 and released July 7, for Gothenburg. Arrived July 9.

S. S. *Bratland* (Norwegian): Sailed from Baltimore June 15, 1915, for Aalborg, Denmark. Taken into Kirkwall July 6. Arrived at Aalborg July 12.

S. S. *Janna* (Norwegian): Sailed from San Francisco March 4, 1915, for Bergen, Norway. Cargo, grain. Taken into Kirkwall July 8. Arrived at Bergen July 19.

S. S. *Gurre* (Danish): Sailed from Baltimore July 1, 1915, for Aalborg, Denmark. Taken into Kirkwall July 19. Released July 23 and sailed for Aalborg and Randers.

S. S. *Hulda Maersk* (Danish): Sailed from Savannah, Ga., July 10, 1915 (Norfolk, July 13), for Malmoe. Cargo, cotton seed. Detained at Kirkwall. Arrived at Malmoe August 12.

S. S. *Neches* (American): Sailed from Rotterdam to the United States. Cargo, general. Detained at the Downs and brought to London, where cargo was discharged. The United States Government, July 15, 1915, made vigorous protest against the detention of the vessel and the unloading of the cargo, which was the property of American citizens, at London.

S. S. *Buffalo* (British): Sailed from New York August 18, 1915, for Christiania. Cargo, Hacksaws. Arrived at Hull September 5. Thrown into prize court on the assertion that cargo was bound for Germany.

S. S. *Vitalia* (Norwegian): Sailed from New York August 19, 1915, for Rotterdam. Cargo, meat. Detained at Falmouth, September 7, and thrown into prize court, the British Government's contention being that there were fats and oils in the cargo not consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust.

S. S. *Corning* (American; Standard Oil Co.): Sailed from Baton Rouge, La., August 17, 1915, to Malmoe. Cargo, refined petroleum and naphtha. Detained at Kirkwall September 7. Standard Oil Co. placed the case in the hands of the American Government. Released. Arrived at Malmoe September 28.

S. S. *Oscar II* (Swedish): Sailed from New York September 9, 1915, for Christiansand. Taken to Kirkwall. Sailed September 21.

S. S. *Louisiana* (Danish): Sailed from New York September 15, 1915, for Copenhagen. Arrived at Kirkwall "prior to October 1, 1915," and sent to Aberdeen to discharge part of her cargo.

S. S. *United States* (Danish): Sailed from New York August 26, 1915, for Copenhagen. Cargo, general. Had unloaded at Copenhagen when British Government ordered her to reload and to take cargo back to England under penalty of seizure.

S. S. *Helsingborg* (Swedish): Sailed from Port Arthur, Tex., August 28, 1915, via Norfolk for Aarhus, Denmark. Cargo, cotton seed. Detained at Kirkwall September 28. Arrived at Blyth October 3.

S. S. *California* (Danish): Sailed from New York August 31, 1915, for Christiania. Cargo, general. Detained September 29 at Leith.

S. S. *Absalom* (Danish): Sailed from Philadelphia September 12, 1915, for Copenhagen. Detained at Kirkwall.

S. S. *Origin* (Norwegian): Sailed from New York September 14, 1915, for Kirkwall and Vallo. Detained at Kirkwall.

S. S. *Petrolite* (American; Standard Oil Co.): Sailed from Philadelphia September 15, 1915, for Copenhagen. Detained at Kirkwall September 29. Arrived at Copenhagen October 8. (Had been previously detained by British authorities and released August 17, 1915.)

S. S. *St. John* (Swedish): Sailed from Baltimore September 12, 1915, for Gothenburg. Detained at Kirkwall. Arrived at Gothenburg October 8.

S. S. *Ester* (Swedish): Sailed from Port Tampa, Fla., September 5, 1915, for Newport News and Malmoe. Detained at Kirkwall September 30.

S. S. *Frederick VIII* (Danish): Sailed from New York September 22, 1915, for Copenhagen. Cargo, bacon. Ordered to unload at Kirkwall September 30.

S. S. *Osman* (Swedish): Sailed from New Orleans September 11, 1915, via Norfolk, for Copenhagen. Arrived at Kirkwall October 6. Released. Arrived at Copenhagen October 12, 1915.

S. S. *Conrad Mohr* (Norwegian): Sailed from Baton Rouge, La., September 15, 1915, via Norfolk, for Bergen. Arrived at Kirkwall October 7. Released. Arrived at Bergen October 11.

S. S. *Fram* (Norwegian): Sailed from Baltimore September 18, 1915, for Vaksdal. Arrived at Kirkwall October 7. Released. Arrived at Bergen October 11, 1915. Second seizure.

S. S. *Aladdin* (Norwegian): Sailed from New York September 21, 1915, for Stockholm. Brought to Kirkwall October 7. Released.

S. S. *Orion* (Swedish): Sailed from Philadelphia September 22, 1915, for Stockholm. Cargo, coal. Brought into Kirkwall October 10. Released October 14.

S. S. *Virginia* (Danish): Sailed from New York September 25, 1915, for Christiania and Copenhagen. Cargo, general. Taken to Kirkwall October 10. Taken to Grimsby October 19. To prize court.

S. S. *Mexicano* (Norwegian): Sailed from New Orleans September 24, 1915, for Christiania and Copenhagen. Cargo, general. Detained at Kirkwall. Sailed October 12, 1915, for Christiania.

S. S. *Hocking* (American; formerly Danish, purchased and transferred by American Transatlantic Steamship Co. to American registry July 31, 1915): Objected to by British alleging that she was purchased with German capital. Sailed from New York October 29, 1915, for Norfolk. Seized by British cruiser and taken to Halifax, N. S., October 31, in charge of prize crew convoyed by British warships. In charge of Admiralty Court.

S. S. *Hamborn* (Dutch; Munson Line): Sailed from New York October 27, 1915, for Cuba. Cargo, general. Halted 85 miles from New York by British cruiser. Taken to Halifax, N. S., October 31, by prize crew, convoyed by British warships. In charge of Admiralty Court.

S. S. *Llama* (American; Standard Oil Co.; formerly German, transferred to American registry): Sailed from New York October 14, 1915, for Copenhagen. Cargo, oil. Seized by British prize crew and afterwards run aground (October 31) on Skae Skerries, Westray Firth, Scotland.

S. S. *Athamas* (Greek): Sailed from Galveston October 15, 1915 (Norfolk October 24), for Rotterdam. Seized and taken into British port November 18.

Andrew Welch (American bark; George W. McNear, San Francisco): Sailed from San Francisco August 19, 1915, for Halstad, Sweden. Cargo, beans. Boarded by British crew off the Shetland Islands and ordered into Lerwick. On account of storms carried toward Norway and towed into Christiansand by S. S. *Russland* November 17.

S. S. *Zealandia* (American): Sailed from Tampa September 15, 1915, for Sweden. Cargo, rosin, hides, rubber. Arrived at Pensacola September 27; left for Tampico October 3; arrived at Progreso October 25 bound for Malmoe, Sweden. Boarded and searched by British crew, according to captain, within 3-mile limit. Steamer still remains at Progreso on account of fear of capture.

S. S. *Kristianiafjord* (Norwegian): Sailed from New York November 6, 1915, for Bergen and Christiania. Cargo, general. Detained at Kirkwall; arrived at Bergen November 21. Compelled to return to England 6,000 cases of American pork, 1,800 bags of coffee, the ultimate destination of which having been questioned by British authorities.

S. S. *Genesee* (American; owned by American Transatlantic Co., New York): Sailed from New York October 11, 1915. Left Norfolk October 14 with cargo of coal for Montevideo. Seized and boarded by British prize crew. Ordered to St. Lucia November 20.

Statement of Secretary Lansing regarding vessels detained by British authorities:

SEPTEMBER 10, 1915.

(1) Vessels whose cargoes and papers have been of such a character as to require but brief time for examination have been held in British ports, according to this Government's information, for prolonged periods, in some instances for more than a month, and then released without the institution of prize-court proceedings.

The steamer *Chester*, which sailed from Baton Rouge for Rotterdam with a cargo of illuminating oil, was taken into Falmouth, September 21, 1914, and held until November 4 of that year.

The steamer *Ocean*, carrying the same kind of a cargo, from New York to Rotterdam, was taken into Plymouth September 23, 1914, and similarly released November 5.

The steamer *Charlois* and the steamer *New York*, carrying similar cargoes, were taken into British ports on September 30 and October 12, 1914, respectively, and similarly released on October 27.

The steamers *American* and *Rotterdam*, carrying cargoes of oil to Rotterdam, were also detained under conditions similar to those of the vessels just mentioned in the fall of 1914.

The steamer *Christian Knudsen*, carrying a cargo of oil in bulk, consigned to a Danish corporation in Copenhagen, was brought into the port of Kirkwall, detained for 11 days, and then released.

Vessels carying oil from the United States to long-established markets in Scandinavian countries have repeatedly been detained without being sent to the prize court for adjudication. Among them may be mentioned the *Brindilla*, the *Platuria*, the *Wico*, the *Polarine*, the *Pioneer*, the *Llama*, the *Muskogee*, and the *John D. Rockefeller*.

The steamer *Denver*, which carried a full cargo of cotton from Norfolk to Bremen and which had been loaded under the supervision of a British consular officer, was taken into Kirkwall in January last, as the department was informed by the British Government, just to examine her papers and to vertify her cargo.

The *George W. Hawley* was held for a month because she refused to comply with a requirement of the British authorities to discharge a single shipment, the illegal destination of which does not appear to have been disclosed by any evidence. The vessel carried a mixed cargo, including a shipment of oil. The British authorities insisted that the vessel should discharge the oil, which, the shipper represented, was consigned to one of its long-established agents in Sweden. Finally, it was announced that the vessel would be released as an act of grace.

The steamer *Wico* was held by the British authorities last March. This Government was advised that the British minister at Stockholm had informed the Swedish foreign office that the vessel had arrived in a British port with a full cargo of oil for a concern in Stockholm, and that, in view of the recent seizure by a German man-of-war of the steamship *Bryssel* and her cargo, the British Government required complete assurances from the Swedish Government before the *Wico* could be allowed to proceed to destination that she would not share the fate of the *Bryssel*.

Subsequently this Government was informed that the vessel had been allowed to proceed, but that the British Government felt that, in the event of further cargoes going to Stockholm being seized by German ships, the whole question of permitting oil cargoes to proceed to that destination would have to be seriously reconsidered.

The steamer *Llama*, carrying a cargo of oil to a Scandinavian port, was taken into Kirkwall and subsequently released on June 5 last. After departing from Kirkwall the ship was again arrested on June 6, and although the officer of the war vessel which seized the *Llama* apparently was shown the ship's release papers, he placed a prize crew on board and ordered the vessel to Aberdeen and thence to Leith, where she was finally released on June 12, although she could not proceed until June 15, owing to a shortage of coal.

(2) Vessels have been held until they have reconsigned their cargoes to a consignee in a neutral country designated by the British Government.

The steamer *Seguranca*, which carried a general cargo from New York to the Netherlands, was detained at a great loss to the owners of the vessel and to the shippers in a British port for the greater part of last April, in order that her cargo might be reconsigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust. The manifest showed that the entire cargo was consigned to named consignees in the Netherlands and was accompanied by a certificate of the British consul general in New York, stating that the loading was supervised by his inspector and that the vessel contained no cargo other than that specified in the manifest. A large

part of the cargo, consisting of fresh fruit stored in the hold of the vessel, was subject to decay with great rapidity.

A similar requirement was imposed on the steamer *F. J. Lisman*, which during last June was detained at London. It appears that, after a prolonged detention of the ship of over a month, representatives of the shippers were compelled to discharge both contraband and noncontraband articles, and that the captain and the shippers, finding their efforts to comply with the requirements of the British authorities hopeless, abandoned the voyage.

The steamers *A. A. Raven* and *Vitalia*, carrying articles listed as conditional contraband, were detained in a British port in March last until the goods shipped to specified consignees in Holland could be consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust.

The steamer *Neches* was detained last May for about two weeks in order that a shipment of cotton destined for Rotterdam might be consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust.

The steamer *Zzandjik* was detained last June, as the department was informed, while the British minister at The Hague made inquiries as to whether the Netherlands Oversea Trust had accepted the consignment of the cargo.

(3) Detentions have been made without evidence amounting to probable cause.

The steamer *Annam*, which was detained at Kirkwall last April, carried a cargo of food products from the United States to Swedish ports. She was detained owing to a "suspicion," as the British Government stated, that a part of its cargo was destined for Germany.

The steamer *Dronning Olga* was detained at Kirkwall in April last and the cargo, which consisted of cotton and food products, was placed in the prize court on the ground, as the department was informed by the British Government, that it was "believed" that it was ultimately destined for Germany.

The steamer *Hilding*, which sailed from New York for Copenhagen with a general cargo consisting largely of food products, was seized and taken into Leith last April, and this Government was informed that the cargo had been seized as contraband with the expectation of holding it under the order in council of March 11, 1915, if the charge that the goods were contraband should fail.

Numerous similar instances might be cited.

The steamers *Christian Knudsen* and *Platuria*, carrying oil from New York to Denmark, were detained by the British authorities last fall, taken into British ports, and held until the British Government, as they stated, could make an investigation as to the destination of the cargoes. Furthermore, this Government was informed that the vessels had been detained pending the receipt of guaranties from Denmark against the exportation of the cargoes and that the orders were given for the release of the vessels on the receipt of satisfactory guaranties.

The steamer *Brindilla*, which sailed from New York October 13 last, with a cargo of oil for Alexandria, was taken into port at Halifax and later released, as the department was informed, when the British authorities received information that the ship's cargo was expected at Alexandria.

The steamer *Ambra* was taken into a British port in July last, and this Government was informed that this vessel was held pending inquiries that had been instituted concerning destination of certain items of her cargo. About a week later the vessel was allowed to proceed.

In July last this Government was informed by the British Government that the prolonged detention of the oil steamers *Polarine, Platuria*, and *Pioneer* was due to the fact that His Majesty's Government's attention had latterly been drawn to the very large quantities of oil which had been shipped to Scandinavian countries during the last few months; that there had been every reason to suspect that some of the oil was destined for enemy countries; and that the arrival of the steamers in quick succession necessitated the institution of inquiries as to the ultimate destination of the oil.

The owners of these vessels and their cargoes complained to the Government of the United States against their detention, stating that the vessels carried the usual cargoes consigned in good faith to long-established subsidiaries in neutral countries, and further representing that, since supplies from Russia and Roumania had been prevented from entering Scandinavian ports, a large increase of business with them had been expected, but it had been found that during the first five months of the year 1915 total shipments of all petroleum products to these countries were less than for the same period last year, although ness in previous years had steadily increased.

(4) Vessels have been held, according to statements of the British Government, because of the manner in which shipments have been consigned.

The steamer *Eincrjarl* was brought into Kirkwall last May and its cargo of cottonseed cake, shipped from Newport News to Denmark, which the shippers represented was to be used exclusively for consumption in Denmark, was seized. This Government was informed that the cargo was discharged because it was consigned "to order."

The steamers *Alfred Nobel, Bjorstjerne Bjornsen*, and *Friedland* were seized last autumn because their cargoes were consigned "to order."

The shipments on the steamers *America* and *Artemis* have been placed in prize court under the order in council of March 11, 1915, because, the goods being consigned by the shippers to themselves, there was no guaranty of their ultimate destination.

(5) Goods have been seized by the British Government on the ground, as this Government has been informed, that the country to which they were shipped had not prohibited their export.

In the fall of the year 1914 copper shipped from the United States to Sweden on the steamers *Francisco, Antares, Idaho, Tyr*, and *Toronto* was seized by the British authorities, because, as the British Government stated, the Swedish Government had not yet prohibited the reexportation of copper from Sweden.

A consignment of rubber on the Swedish ship *Zamore* had been placed in prize court last January, because, as the British Government stated, of the absence of a comprehensive prohibition on the exportation of rubber in all its forms from Denmark.

(6) The British authorities have repeatedly seized articles classified as contraband articles classified as conditional contraband, as well as noncontraband goods, shipped to Scandinavian countries, to the Netherlands, and to Italy, then neutral, although the reexportation of such commodities from these countries had been forbidden.

In December last the steamer *Tellus* was ordered to discharge a shipment of copper shipped from New York directly to a consignee in Milan, Italy, although by an Italian decree of November 13, 1914, the exportation of goods shipped in this manner was forbidden.

The steamer *Joseph W. Fordney* was seized 4 miles off the coast of Norway and, in charge of a prize crew, brought into Kirkwall April 8 last. The ship's manifest showed that the cargo consisted entirely of cattle fodder consigned to a person in Malmo, Sweden. It appeared from information presented to this Government that an affidavit regarding the character and destination of the cargo, made by the shipper of the entire cargo, was attached to the bill of lading, and that this affidavit contained a certification by the British consul general and the Swedish consul, and also a statement by the latter to the effect that the exportation from Sweden of the goods of which the cargo consisted was prohibited. The vessel was brought into a British port and her cargo discharged. This Government was informed by the British Government that, apart from the uncertainty of the address of the consignee of the cargo of this vessel, His Majesty's Government had evidence that the cargo was not destined for bona fide Swedish consumption, but was intended for Germany.

Numerous other similar instances might be cited, including those of the detention of vessels carrying oil to Scandinavian ports which have been mentioned.

(7) Detentions have been made pending assurances that embargoed goods would be allowed to pass through a neutral country to Great Britain's allies.

The steamer *Leelanaw*, which carried a cargo of cotton from Galveston to Gothenburg for transshipment to Moscow, was detained in a British port early in June last. Relative to the detention of this vessel the British Foreign Office said:

"In view of the fact that cotton has now been placed on the Swedish prohibition of export list, His Majesty's Government have not considered it advisable to allow this large cargo to go on to Gothenburg until they are assured that there is a fair chance of it reaching its declared ultimate destination."

After nearly a month's detention the vessel was released on the understanding that she should proceed directly to Archangel.

The steamers *Jcutland* and *Syrius* appear to have been recently detained under circumstances similar to those of the steamer *Leelanaw*.

(8) From time to time this Government has been informed of the seizure of cargoes on the ground that consignees have been known to trade with the enemy or because they were suspected of doing to.

In January last this Government was advised by the British Government that the British Government had been compelled to place in prize court a consignment of rubber on board the Swedish vessel *Zamora*, the consignee of these goods being regarded with grave suspicion, and there being reason to believe that the ultimate destination of the rubber was the enemy forces.

(9) Vessels have been seized and brought into port and have been required by the British authorities to pay pilotage, harbor, unloading, warehouse, storage, or other dues, costs, and expenses in advance of a judicial determination of the validity of the seizure of vessel or cargo.

Instances of such treatment of vessels may be found in the cases of the detention of the steamer *Neches* last May, the *Ogeechee*, which was seized last April, and the *Antilla*, which was seized in February last and subjected to a prolonged detention. In the case of the last-mentioned ship it appears, however, that the cost of discharging was borne by the British Government.

(10) Detention of vessels proceeding from European ports.

The steamer *Ogeechee*, which left Bremen April 3 last for the United States, was detained at Sharpness and compelled to discharge its entire cargo, which consisted of approximately 200 shipments of goods urgently needed by American citizens. In most, if not all, cases it appears that ownership of these goods at the time of the seizure had passed to American consignees. In many instances American citizens had contracted for the sale of the goods consigned to them and were prevented from carrying out their contracts.

The release of shipments on the vessel has been allowed on the production of proofs of American ownership of the goods prior to March 11, 1915. American consignees in order to avoid loss have endeavored to comply with the requirements in the presentation of proofs.

The steamer *Neches*, which sailed from Rotterdam to the United States, was brought to London and compelled, in June last, to discharge cargo on the ground, apparently, that the goods originated partly in Belgium. The vessel was detained about a month and, after having been damaged to the extent of approximately £1,500 as a result of a collision with another vessel while under the control of the British Admiralty, and after having been involved in litigation growing out of such collision, was allowed to proceed.

The following is a list of the vessels detained prior to March 11 last, among which are some regarding the detention of which details have been briefly stated in this memorandum:

Platuria, Brindilla, John D. Rockefeller, Kroonland, Noorham, Rotterdam, Sandefjord, Thomas J. Fordney, Fram, Edward Pierce, Ellen, Tellus, Sif, Kim, Canton, Ogeechee, Friedland, Gallileo, Ulcr, Verona, Zuiderdijk, Greenbrier, Herm, Arkansas, Ascot, Carolyn, Breiford, Bergensfjord, Bjornstjerne Bjornsen, Ida Cuneo, Kentucky, General Minetonka, General Calorie, Denver.

Mr. Speaker, I shall print in the RECORD the document on the naval warfare, compiled by Prof. Shepherd, of Columbia University:

THE PROTECTION OF NEUTRAL RIGHTS AT SEA.

The declaration of London, chapter 2—Contraband of war. (At the naval conference called together by Great Britain at London the declaration was signed, Feb. 26, 1909, by all of the powers represented; seven of the present belligerents, viz, Great Britain, France, Russia, Japan, Italy, Germany, and Austria-Hungary, and three of the neutral nations, viz, the United States, Spain, and Holland. Later, chiefly because of British opposition to the articles defining contraband of war, it failed of ratification. Lawrence, Documents Illustrative of International Law, 351, note.)

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

Article 22.

The following articles may, without notice, be treated as contraband of war, under the name of absolute contraband:

(1) Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their distinctive component parts.

(2) Projectiles, charges, and cartridges of all kinds, and their distinctive component parts.

(3) Powder and explosives especially prepared for use in war.

(4) Gun mountings, limber boxes, limbers, military wagons, field forges, and their distinctive component parts.

(5) Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.

(6) All kinds of harness of a distinctively military character.

(7) Saddle, draft, and pack animals suitable for use in war.

(8) Articles of camp equipment, and their distinctive component parts.

(9) Armor plates.
(10) Warships, including boats, and their distinctive component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.
(11) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms, or war material for use on land or sea.

Article 23.

Articles exclusively used for war may be added to the list of absolute contraband by a declaration, which must be notified.
Such notification must be addressed to the Governments of other powers or to their representatives accredited to the power making the declaration. A notification made after the outbreak of hostilities is addressed only to neutral powers.

Article 24.

The following articles, susceptible of use in war as well as for purposes of peace, may, without notice, be treated as contraband of war, under the name of conditional contraband:
(1) Foodstuffs.
(2) Forage and grain, suitable for feeding animals.
(3) Clothing, fabrics for clothing, and boots and shoes, suitable for use in war.
(4) Gold and silver in coin or bullion; paper money.
(5) Vehicles of all kinds available for use in war, and their component parts.
(6) Vessels, craft, and boats of all kinds; floating docks, parts of docks and their component parts.
(7) Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock, and material for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs, and telephone.
(8) Balloons and flying machines and their distinctive component parts, together with accessories and articles recognizable as intended for use in connection with balloons and flying machines.
(9) Fuel; lubricants.
(10) Powder and explosives not specially prepared for use in war.
(11) Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting the same.
(12) Horseshoes and shoeing materials.
(13) Harness and saddlery.
(14) Field glasses, telescopes, chronometers, and all kinds of nautical instruments.

Article 25.

Articles susceptible of use in war as well as for purposes of peace, other than those enumerated in articles 22 and 24, may be added to the list of conditional contraband by a declaration, which must be notified in the manner provided for in the second paragraph of article 23.

Article 26.

If a power waives, so far as it is concerned, the right to treat as contraband of war an article comprised in any of the classes enumerated in articles 22 and 24, such intention shall be announced by a declaration, which must be notified in the manner provided for in the second paragraph of article 23.

Article 27.

Articles which are not susceptible of use in war may not be declared contraband of war.

Article 28.

The following may not be declared contraband of war:
(1) Raw cotton, wool, silk, jute, flax, hemp, and other raw materials of the textile industries, and yarns of the same.
(2) Oil seeds and nuts; copra.
(3) Rubber, resins, gums, and laces; hops.
(4) Raw hides and horns, bones, and ivory.
(5) Natural and artificial manures, including nitrates and phosphates for agricultural purposes.
(6) Metallic ores.
(7) Earths, clays, lime, chalk, stone, including marble, bricks, slates, and tiles.
(8) Chinaware and glass.
(9) Paper and paper-making materials.
(10) Soap, paint, and colors, including articles exclusively used in their manufacture, and varnish.
(11) Bleaching powder, soda ash, caustic soda, salt cake, ammonia, sulphate of ammonia, and sulphate of copper.
(12) Agricultural, mining, textile, and printing machinery.
(13) Precious and semiprecious stones, pearls, mother-of-pearl, and coral.
(14) Clocks and watches other than chronometers.
(15) Fashion and fancy goods.
(16) Feathers of all kinds, hairs, and bristles.
(17) Articles of household furniture and decoration; office furniture and requisites.

Article 29.

Likewise the following may not be treated as contraband of war:
(1) Articles serving exclusively to aid the sick and wounded. They can, however, in case of urgent military necessity and subject to the payment of compensation, be requisitioned if their destination is that specified in article 30.
(2) Articles intended for the use of the vessel in which they are found, as well as those intended for the use of her crew and passengers during the voyage.

Article 30.

Absolute contraband is liable to capture if it is shown to be destined to territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy, or to the armed forces of the enemy. It is immaterial whether the carriage of the goods is direct or entails transhipment or a subsequent transport by land.

Article 31.

Proof of the destination specified in article 30 is complete in the following cases:
(1) When the goods are documented for discharge in an enemy port, or for delivery to the armed forces of the enemy.
(2) When the vessel is to call at enemy ports only, or when she is in touch at any enemy port or meet the armed forces of the enemy before reaching the neutral port for which the goods in question are documented.

Article 32.

When a vessel is carrying absolute contraband her papers are conclusive proof as to the voyage on which she is engaged, unless she is found clearly out of the course indicated by her papers and unable to give adequate reasons to justify such deviation.

Article 33.

Conditional contraband is liable to capture if it is shown to be destined for the use of the armed forces or of a Government department of the enemy State, unless in this latter case the circumstances show that the goods can not in fact be used for the purposes of war in progress. This latter exception does not apply to a consignment coming under article 24 (4).

Article 34.

The destination referred to in article 33 is presumed to exist if the goods are consigned to enemy authorities, or to a contractor established in the enemy country, who, as a matter of common knowledge, supplies articles of this kind to the enemy. A similar presumption arises if the goods are consigned to a fortified place belonging to the enemy, or other place serving as a base for the armed forces of the enemy. No such presumption, however, arises in the case of a merchant vessel bound for one of these places if it is sought to prove that she herself is contraband.
In cases where the above presumptions do not arise the destination is presumed to be innocent.
The presumptions set up by this article may be rebutted.

Article 35.

Conditional contraband is not liable to capture, except when found on board a vessel bound for territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy, or for the armed forces of the enemy, and when it is not to be discharged in an intervening neutral port.
The ship's papers are conclusive proof both as to the voyage on which the vessel is engaged and as to the port of discharge of the goods, unless she is found clearly out of the course indicated by her papers, and unable to give adequate reasons to justify such deviation.

Article 36.

Notwithstanding the provisions of article 35, conditional contraband, if shown to have the destination referred to in article 33, is liable to capture in cases where the enemy country has no seaboard.

Article 37.

A vessel carrying goods liable to capture as absolute or conditional contraband may be captured on the high seas or in the territorial waters of the belligerents throughout the whole of her voyage, even if she is to touch at a port of call before reaching the hostile destination.

Article 38.

A vessel may not be captured on the ground that she has carried contraband on a previous occasion if such carriage is in point of fact at an end.

Article 39.

Contraband goods are liable to condemnation.

Article 40.

A vessel carrying contraband may be condemned if the contraband, reckoned either by value, weight, volume, or freight, forms more than half the cargo.

Article 41.

If a vessel carrying contraband is released, she may be condemned to pay the costs and expenses incurred by the captor in respect of the proceedings in the national prize court and the custody of the ship and cargo during the proceedings.

Article 42.

Goods which belong to the owner of the contraband and are on board the same vessel are liable to condemnation.

Article 43.

If a vessel is encountered at sea while unaware of the outbreak of hostilities or of the declaration of contraband which applies to her cargo, the contraband can not be condemned except on payment of compensation; the vessel herself and the remainder of the cargo are not liable to condemnation or to the costs and expenses referred to in article 41. The same rule applies if the master, after becoming aware of the outbreak of hostilities or of the declaration of contraband, has had no opportunity of discharging the contraband.
A vessel is deemed to be aware of the existence of a state of war, or of a declaration of contraband, if she left a neutral port subsequently to the notification to the power to which such port belongs at the outbreak of hostilities or of the declaration of contraband, respectively, provided that such notification was made in sufficient time. A vessel is also deemed to be aware of the existence of a state of war if she left an enemy port after the outbreak of hostilities.

Article 44.

A vessel which has been stopped on the ground that she is carrying contraband, and which is not liable to condemnation on account of the proportion of contraband on board, may, when the circumstances permit, be allowed to continue her voyage if the master is willing to hand over the contraband to the belligerent warship.
The delivery of the contraband must be entered by the captor on the log book of the vessel stopped, and the master must give the captor duly certified copies of all relevant papers.
The captor is at liberty to destroy the contraband that has been handed over to him under these conditions.
(Lawrence, Documents Illustrative of International Law, 336–343.)
No. 1. American note, August 6, 1914, suggesting the adoption of the declaration of London as a temporary code of naval warfare. (Same to the American embassies at Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, and Paris, and to the American legation at Brussels.)

(The Secretary of State to the American ambassador at London.)

Mr. Bryan instructs Mr. Page to inquire whether the British Government is willing to agree that the laws of naval warfare as laid down by the declaration of London of 1909 shall be applicable to naval warfare during the present conflict in Europe, provided that the Governments with whom Great Britain is or may be at war also agree to such application. Mr. Bryan further instructs Mr. Page to state that the Government of the United States believes that an acceptance of these laws by the belligerents would prevent grave misunderstandings which may arise as to the relations between neutral powers and the belligerents. Mr. Bryan adds that it is earnestly hoped that this inquiry may receive favorable consideration.
(Diplomatic correspondence with belligerent Governments relating to neutral rights and commerce, 5. Issued by the Department of State, May 27, 1915.)

No. 2. Statement, August 22, 1914, regarding the German reply to No. 1. (The dispatch of Aug. 20 herein referred to does not appear to have been published.)

(The American ambassador at Berlin to the Secretary of State.)

Mr. Gerard refers to department's August 19, 4 p. m., and says his August 20, 1 a. m., by way of Copenhagen, states that the German Government will apply the declaration of London, provided its provisions are not disregarded by other belligerents. (Dip. Corr., 5.)

No. 3. British note, August 22, 1914, replying to No. 1:

(The secretary of state for foreign affairs ad interim to the American ambassador.)

YOUR EXCELLENCY: On the 7th instant you were so good as to address to me a note inquiring, pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of State at Washington, whether His Majesty's Government were willing to agree that the laws of naval warfare, as laid down by the declaration of London, 1909, should be applicable to naval warfare during the present European conflict, provided that the Governments with whom Great Britain is at war, or with whom her relations are not normal, also agree to such application.

Your excellency added that it was the belief of your Government that the acceptance of these laws by the belligerents would prevent the possibility of grave misunderstandings as to the relations between belligerents and neutrals.

I have the honor to inform your excellency that His Majesty's Government, who attach great importance to the views expressed in your excellency's note and are animated by a keen desire to consult so far as possible the interests of neutral countries, have given this matter their most careful consideration, and have pleasure in stating that they have decided to adopt generally the rules of the declaration in question, subject to certain modifications and additions which they judge indispensable to the efficient conduct of their naval operations. A detailed explanation of these additions and modifications is contained in the inclosed memorandum.

The necessary steps to carry the above decision into effect have now been taken by the issue of an order in council, of which I have the honor to inclose copies herein for your excellency's information and for transmission to your Government.

I may add that His Majesty's Government, in deciding to adhere to the rules of the declaration of London, subject only to the aforesaid modifications and additions, have not waited to learn the intentions of the enemy Governments, but have been actuated by a desire to terminate at the earliest moment the condition of uncertainty which has been prejudicing the interests of neutral trade.

I have, etc., E. A. CROWE.

(Dip. Corr. 6.)

No. 4. American note, October 22, 1914, withdrawing the suggestion contained in No. 1 and defining the policy of the United States irrespective of the declaration of London.

(The Secretary of State ad interim to the American ambassador at London.)

Inasmuch as the British Government consider that the conditions of the present European conflict make it impossible for them to accept without modification the declaration of London, you are requested to inform His Majesty's Government that in the circumstances the Government of the United States feels obliged to withdraw its suggestion that the declaration of London be adopted as a temporary code of naval warfare to be observed by belligerents and neutrals during the present war; that, therefore, this Government will insist that the rights and duties of the United States and its citizens in the present war be defined by the existing rules of international law and the treaties of the United States irrespective of the provisions of the declaration of London; and that this Government reserves to itself the right to enter a protest or demand in each case in which those rights and duties so defined are violated or their free exercise interfered with by the authorities of His Britannic Majesty's Government.

LANSING.

(Dip. Corr. 8.)

No. 5. American note, October 24, 1914, similar to No. 4. (Same to the American embassies at Vienna, St. Petersburg, and Paris and to the American Legation at Brussels.)

(The Secretary of State ad interim to the American ambassador at Berlin.)

Referring to department's August 6, 1 p. m., and embassy's October 22, relative to the declaration of London, Mr. Lansing instructs Mr. Gerard to inform the German Government that the suggestion of the department to belligerents as to the adoption of declaration for sake of uniformity as to a temporary code of naval warfare during the present conflict has been withdrawn because some of the belligerents are unwilling to accept the declaration without modifications and that this Government will therefore insist that the rights and duties of the Government and citizens of the United States in the present war be defined by existing rules of international law and the treaties of the United States without regard to the provisions of the declaration and that the Government of the United States reserves to itself the right to enter a protest or demand in every case in which the rights and duties so defined are violated or their free exercise interfered with by the authorities of the belligerent Governments.

(Dip. Corr. 8.)

No. 6. British proclamation, October 29, 1914, revising the list of contraband of war.

Whereas on the 4th day of August, 1914, we did issue our royal proclamation specifying the articles which it was our intention to treat as contraband of war during the war between us and the German Emperor; and

Whereas on the 12th day of August, 1914, we did by our royal proclamation of that date extend our proclamation aforementioned to the war between us and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary; and

Whereas on the 21st day of September, 1914, we did by our royal proclamation of that date make certain additions to the list of articles to be treated as contraband of war; and

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate the said lists and to make certain additions thereto: Now, therefore,

We do hereby declare, by and with the advice of our privy council, that the list of contraband contained in the schedules to our royal proclamations of the 4th day of August and the 21st day of September aforementioned are hereby withdrawn and that in lieu thereof during the continuance of the war or until we do give further public notice the articles enumerated in schedule 1 hereto will be treated as absolute contraband and the articles enumerated in schedule 2 hereto will be treated conditional contraband.

SCHEDULE 1.

1. Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their distinctive component parts.
2. Projectiles, charges, and cartridges of all kinds, and their distinctive component parts.
3. Powder and explosives specially prepared for use in war.
4. Sulphuric acid.
5. Gun mountings, limber boxes, limbers, military wagons, field forges, and their distinctive component parts.
6. Range finders and their distinctive component parts.
7. Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.
8. Saddle, draft, and pack animals suitable for use in war.
9. All kinds of harness of a distinctively military character.
10. Articles of camp equipment and their distinctive component parts.
11. Armor plates.
12. Hematite iron ore and hematite pig iron.
13. Iron pyrites.
14. Nickel ore and nickel.
15. Ferrochrome and chrome ore.
16. Copper, unwrought.
17. Lead, pig, sheet, or pipe.
18. Aluminum.
19. Ferrosilica.
20. Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting the same.
21. Warships, including boats and their distinctive component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.
22. Aeroplanes, airships, balloons, and air craft of all kinds and their component parts, together with accessories and articles recognizable as intended for use in connection with balloons and air craft.
23. Motor vehicles of all kinds and their component parts.
24. Motor tires; rubber.
25. Mineral oils and motor spirit, except lubricating oils.
26. Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms, or war material for use on land and sea.

SCHEDULE II.

1. Foodstuffs.
2. Forage and feedings stuff for animals.
3. Clothing, fabrics for clothing, and boots and shoes suitable for use in war.
4. Gold and silver in coin or bullion; paper money.
5. Vehicles of all kinds, other than motor vehicles, available for use in war, and their component parts.
6. Vessels, craft, and boats of all kinds; floating docks, parts of docks, and their component parts.
7. Railway materials, both fixed and rolling stock, and materials for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs, and telephones.
8. Fuel, other than mineral oils. Lubricants.
9. Powder and explosives not specially prepared for use in war.
10. Sulphur.
11. Glycerine.
12. Horseshoes and shoeing materials.
13. Harness and saddlery.
14. Hides of all kinds, dry or wet; pigskins, raw or dressed; leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, or military boots.
15. Field glasses, telescopes, chronometers, and all kinds of nautical instruments.

(Dip. Corr., 12, 13.)

No. 7. British order in council, October 29, 1914, adopting the declaration of London, exclusive of the lists of contraband and noncontraband, and inclusive of certain other modifications:

Whereas by an order in council, dated the 20th day of August, 1914, His Majesty was pleased to declare that during the present hostilities the convention known as the Declaration of London should, subject to certain additions and modifications therein specified, be adopted and put in force by His Majesty's Government; and

Whereas the said additions and modifications were rendered necessary by the special conditions of the present war; and

Whereas it is desirable and possible now to reenact the said order in council with amendments in order to minimize, so far as possible, the interference with innocent neutral trade occasioned by the war: Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

1. During the present hostilities, the provisions of the convention known as the declaration of London shall, subject to the exclusion of the lists of contraband and noncontraband, and to the modifications hereinafter set out, be adopted and put in force by His Majesty's Government.

The modifications are as follows:

(i) A neutral vessel, with papers indicating a neutral destination, which notwithstanding the destination shown on the papers, proceeds to an enemy port shall be liable to capture and condemnation if she is encountered before the end of her next voyage.

(ii) The destination referred to in article 33 of the said declaration shall (in addition to the presumptions laid down in article 34) be presumed to exist if the goods are consigned to or for an agent of the enemy State.

(iii) Notwithstanding the provisions of article 35 of the said declaration, conditional contraband shall be liable to capture on board a vessel bound to a neutral port if the goods are consigned "to order," or if the ship's papers do not show who is the consignee of the goods, or if they show a consignee of the goods in territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy.

(iv) In the cases covered by the preceding paragraph (iii) it shall lie upon the owners of the goods to prove that their destination was innocent.

2. Where it is shown to the satisfaction of one of His Majesty's principal secretaries of state that the enemy government is drawing supplies for its armed forces from or through a neutral country, he may direct that in respect of ships bound for a port in that country, article 35 of the said declaration shall not apply. Such direction shall be notified in the London Gazette and shall operate until the same is withdrawn. So long as such direction is in force, a vessel which is carrying conditional contraband to a port in that country shall not be immune from capture.

3. The order in council of the 20th August, 1914, directing the adoption and enforcement during the present hostilities of the convention known as the declaration of London, subject to the additions and modifications therein specified, is hereby repealed.

4. This order may be cited as "the declaration of London order in council, No. 2, 1914."

And the lords commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and each of His Majesty's principal secretaries of state, the president of the probate, divorce, and Admiralty division of the high court of justice, all other judges of His Majesty's prize courts, and all governors, officers, and authorities whom it may concern, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

(Dip. Corr., 13, 14.)

No. 8. Announcement of the British Admiralty, November 2, 1914, declaring the North Sea a military area. (Not printed in Dip. Corr., etc.)

During the last week, the German have scattered mines indiscriminately in the open sea on the main trade route from America to Liverpool via the north of Ireland.

Peaceful merchant ships have already been blown up, with loss of life, by this agency.

The White Star liner *Olympic* escaped disaster by pure luck and but for warnings given by British cruisers other British and neutral merchant and passenger vessels would have been destroyed.

These mines can not have been laid by any German ship of war. They have been laid by some merchant vessel flying a neutral flag, which has come along the trade route as if for purpose of peaceful commerce, and, while profiting to the full by the immunity enjoyed by neutral merchant ships, has wantonly and recklessly endangered the lives of all who travel on the sea.

In these circumstances, having regard to the great interests intrusted to the British navy, to the safety of peaceful commerce on the high seas, and to the maintenance within the limits of international law of trade between neutral countries, the admiralty feels it necessary to adopt exceptional measures appropriate to the novel conditions under which this war is being waged.

It therefore gives notice that the whole of the North Sea must be considered a military area. Within this area merchant shipping of all kinds, traders of all countries, fishing craft and all other vessels will be exposed to the gravest dangers from mines it has been necessary to lay and from warships searching vigilantly by night and day for suspicious craft.

All merchant and fishing vessels of every description are hereby warned of the dangers they encounter by entering this area, except in strict accordance with admiralty directions. Every effort will be made to convey this warning to neutral countries and to vessels on the sea, but from November 5 onward the admiralty announces that all ships passing a line drawn from the northern point of the Hebrides through the Farne Islands to Iceland do so at their own peril.

Ships of all countries wishing to trade to and from Norway, the Baltic, Denmark, and Holland are advised to come, if inward bound, by the English Channel and the Strait of Dover. There they will be given sailing directions which will pass them safely, so far as Great Britain is concerned, up the east coast of England to the Farne Islands, whence a safe route will, if possible, be given to Lindesnas Lighthouse.

From this point they should turn north or south, according to their destination, keeping as near the coast as possible. The converse applies to vessels outward bound.

By strict adherence to these routes the commerce of all coutries will be able to reach its destination in safety so far as Great Britain is concerned, but any straying even for a few miles from the course thus indicated may be followed by fatal consequences. (The New York Tribune, Nov. 3, 1914.

No. 9. German note, November 23, 1914, regarding the British and French modifications of the declaration of London. (Sent also to other neutral powers. Text of American reply not yet published. Summary in the New York Times, November 24, 1914.)

(The German ambassador to the Secretary of State.)

According to an order in council of August 20, 1914, the British Government intends to act, during the present hostilities, in accordance with the provisions of the declaration of London relative to the law of naval warfare of February 26, 1909, subject to some additions and modifications. However, these additions and modifications are of such a nature that they obliterate the said declaration in several vital points and at the same time encroach on the accepted rules of international law. Further modifications of great consequence are contained in the proclamation of September 21, 1914.

First. The most vital modifications of the declaration of London are contained in the rule concerning conditional contraband under Nos. 3 and 5 of the above-mentioned order in council.

Article 33 of the declaration of London defines that there can be no question of conditional contraband except in the case where cargo is destined for the use of the administrative departments or the military forces of the hostile power. Moreover, according to article 35 the question whether goods are conditional contraband or not can under no circumstances arise when the vessel is sailing for a neutral port.

The above provisions which are, in the main, in accordance with the accepted rules of international law and represent the outcome of the just weighing of the interests of the belligerents on the one side and of the neutral countries on the other side, are as good as annulled by the said order in council, for, according to its No. 3, the hostile destination of the cargo is to be presumed in every case where the consignee of the cargo is under the control of the authorities of the hostile State. This, however, means nothing else but that each and every cargo shipped to the hostile country is liable to be seized because all inhabitants of that country are under the control of the authorities. This rule is supplemented by No. 5 of the said order, which sets forth that all vessels on the voyage for neutral ports are liable to be seized for having conditional contraband on board. Thus, the rule of the continuous voyage, applicable only in the case of absolute contraband, is declared applicable also with regard to conditional contraband in contravention of article 35 of the declaration of London. In this manner the more lenient regulations with regard to conditional contraband established by the declaration of London are simply set aside with the result that conditional contraband is virtually on the same footing as absolute contraband. In consequence the supply by neutrals of objects of conditional contraband, especially of foodstuffs, destined only for the consumption of the inhabitants of a belligerent country, which is universally considered legitimate in international law, is practically rendered illusory, whereby the interests of the belligerents as well as neutrals are violated in a manner contrary to the law of nations.

As events at the theaters of naval warfare prove, England proceeds in this respect in the most high-handed manner, even enforcing a control over supplies destined for the countries adjacent to Germany, and thereby endangering their victualing.

Second. The British Government considers itself at liberty to totally disregard the lists of absolute contraband and of merchandise not to be declared contraband (free list) contained in articles 22, 24, and 28 of the declaration of London. In its definition of contraband of August 5, 1914, specially upheld by No. 1 of the said order in council, it has declared airships and parts thereof absolute contraband, while according to No. 8 of article 24 of the declaration of London such objects can only be regarded as conditional contraband. Above all, by proclamation of September 21, 1914, it has declared rubber, hides, and skins, as well as various kinds of iron ore, to be conditional contraband, although these articles are not all, or only in an indirect way suitable for purposes of warfare, and were therefore placed in the free list. (Art. 28, Nos. 3, 4, and 6.) In this manner the universally accepted principle of international law that neutral trade with objects for exclusively peaceful use must not be disturbed by the belligerents is wantonly set aside.

Third. No. 2 of the said order in council contains a further aggravation of the rules concerning contraband. For article 38 of the declaration of London, in accordance with the accepted principle of international law, permits the seizure of a vessel for carrying contraband only as long as such is on board the vessel; whereas the British Government claims the right of seizing the vessel during its entire voyage if carriage of contraband has taken place under false shipping documents. In this manner neutral shipping with the belligerent territory is exposed to constant chicane, since vessels may be seized not only by reason of evident facts, viz, the existence by contraband on board, but also by reason of a frequently not provable affirmation with regard to their previous acts.

Fourth. By the rule established under No. 4 of the said order in council the right of seizure on account of blockade running is unduly extended, since according thereto knowledge of the blockade is to be assumed even in the case that, after a certain time since the notification of the blockade of an enemy port to the local authorities has elapsed, a vessel has sailed from another enemy port. By this rule the British Government attempts, beyond the limits drawn by international law, to put the authorities of the hostile country into the service of the British naval forces and to enforce this service by the capture of neutral vessels.

Fifth. According to an acknowledged prinicple of international law, confirmed by the declaration of London, only such persons traveling on board of merchant vessels are liable to be made prisoners of war as have already incorporated in the hostile military forces. This rule is clearly established by article 45, No. 2, in conjunction with article 47 of the declaration of London, and is, moreover, treated in detail in the general report of the drafting committee of the conference of London, in the first paragraphs to notes to 45. As it is set forth in the general report, for judicial reasons as well as for practical considerations, it was agreed at the conference that persons belonging to the active military forces exclusively shall be liable to be made prisoners of war when traveling on neutral ships, not, however, persons who, in order to fulfill their military services, are returning to their country, as in the case of members of the reserve. Although the said order in council has acknoweldged as binding the above-mentioned two articles, as well as the notes of the general report, the British naval forces have, nevertheless, seized on merchant vessels, sailing under the Dutch, Norwegian, or Italian flag, German subjects liable to do military service but not yet incorporated in the military forces, and made them prisoners of war. In this manner they have not only gravely violated the established principles of international law, as expressed in the declaration of London, but also infringed on an act of their own legislation, i. e., the said order in council.

According to a decree of the President of the French Republic, published in the Journal Officiel of August 6, 1914, France has taken the same stand as Great Britain in the said order in council. Moreover, in the same manner as the British naval forces, the French naval forces have captured German persons liable to do military service on neutral vessels, notably on Dutch and Spanish vessels.

It is thus evident that the regulations issued by Great Britain and France, and even more so their respective naval forces, are disregarding in the most wanton way the provisions embodied in the declaration of London relative to the law of naval warfare.

It is Great Britain's acknowledged aim to hit not only the military but also the commercial power of their adversaries by way of paralyzing netural trade, and in pursuing this purpose they encroach in an unjustifiable manner not only upon the legitimate commerce between the neturals and the enemy but also upon the commerce among the neutral countries themselves. It is true that thus far the declaration of London has not been ratified. However, in its preamble it has been specially acknowledged by the delegates of all its signatory powers, including those of Great Britain and France, that, in the main, the provisions of the declaration of London are in accordance with the generally acknowledged principles of international law, which must be considered much more serious, because in the course of former wars in which she was neutral, notably in the Russo-Japanese war, Great Britain has always protestcd most emphatically against violations of international law of the indicated order. (See the British Blue Book, Russia No. 1. 1903, correspondence respecting contraband of war, p. 8, etc.)

The imperial German Government has thus far strictly observed the declaration of London and has embodied the contents of its provisions in the German prize-court regulations of September 30, 1914 (cf. Reichsgesetzblatt, 1914, p. 275). It has not changed this attitude even in view of the flagrant violations of law committed by its adversaries.

However, the imperial German Government must now study the question whether it will be able to continue to maintain the above attitude if the enemy powers abide by the procedure observed by them, and if the neutral powers allow such violations of the principles of neutrality to go on to the detriment of German interest.

The imperial German Government considers it, therefore, of interest to learn which position the neutral powers intend to take toward the attitude adopted by Great Britain and France contrary to international law, and particularly whether it is their intention to take measures against the acts of violence committed on board their merchant vessels against German subjects and German property.—(The New York Times, Nov. 24, 1914.)

No. 10. British proclamation, December 23, 1914, again revising the list of contraband of war. (See No. 6.)

Whereas on the 4th day of August, 1914, we did issue our royal proclamation specifying the articles which it was our intention to treat as contraband of war during the war between us and the German Emperor; and

Whereas on the 12th day of August, 1914, we did by our royal proclamation of that date extend our proclamation aforementioned to the war between us and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary; and

Whereas on the 21st day of September, 1914, we did by our royal proclamation of that date make certain additions to the list of articles to be treated as contraband of war; and

Whereas on the 29th day of October, 1914, we did by our royal proclamation of that date withdraw the said lists of contraband and substitute therefor the lists contained in the schedules to the said proclamation; and

Whereas it is expedient to make certain alterations in and additions to the said lists:

Now, therefore, we do hereby declare, by and with the advice of our privy council, that the lists of contraband contained in the schedules to our royal proclamation of the 29th day of October aforementioned are hereby withdrawn, and that in lieu thereof during the continuance of the war or until we do give further public notice the articles enumerated in Schedule I hereto will be treated as absolute contraband, and the articles enumerated in Schedule II hereto will be treated as conditional contraband.

SCHEDULE I.

1. Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their distinctive component parts.
2. Projectiles, charges, and cartridges of all kinds and their distinctive component parts.
3. Powder and explosives specially prepared for use in war.
4. Ingredients of explosives, viz, nitric acid, sulphuric acid, glycerine, acetone, calcium acetate and all other metallic acetates, sulphur, potassium nitrate, the fractions of the distillation products of coal tar between benzol and cresol, inclusive, aniline, methylaniline, dimethylaniline, ammonium perchlorate, sodium perchlorate, sodium chlorate, barium chlorate, ammonium nitrate, cyanamide, potassium chlorate, calcium nitrate, mercury.
5. Resinous products, camphor, and turpentine (oil and spirit).
6. Gun mountings, limber boxes, limbers, military wagons, field forges, and their distinctive component parts.
7. Range finders and their distinctive component parts.
8. Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.
9. Saddle, draft, and pack animals suitable for use in war.
10. All kinds of harness of a distinctively military character.
11. Articles of camp equipment and their distinctive component parts.
12. Armor plates.
13. Ferro alloys, including ferrotungsten, ferromolybdenum, ferromanganese, ferrovanadium, ferrochrome.
14. The following metals: Tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium, nickel, selenium, cobalt, hematite, pig iron, manganese.
15. The following ores: Wolframite, scheelite, molybdenite, manganese ore, nickel ore, chrome ore, hematite iron ore, zinc ore, lead ore, bauxite.
16. Aluminum, alumina, and salts of aluminum.
17. Antimony, together with the sulphides and oxides of antimony.
18. Copper, unwrought and part wrought, and copper wire.
19. Lead, pig, sheet, or pipe.
20. Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting the same.
21. Warships, including boats and their distinctive component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.
22. Submarine sound-signaling apparatus.
23. Aeroplanes, airships, balloons, and air crafts of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles recognizable as intended for use in connection with balloons and air craft.
24. Motor vehicles of all kinds and their component parts.
25. Tires for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tires.
26. Rubber (including raw, waste, and reclaimed rubber) and goods made wholly of rubber.
27. Iron pyrites.
28. Mineral oils and motor spirit, except lubricating oils.
29. Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms, or war material for use on land and sea.

SCHEDULE II.

1. Foodstuffs.
2. Forage and feeding stuffs for animals.
3. Clothing, fabrics for clothing, and boots and shoes suitable for use in war.
4. Gold and silver in coin or bullion; paper money.
5. Vehicles of all kinds, other than motor vehicles, available for use in war, and their component parts.
6. Vessels, craft, and boats of all kinds; floating docks, parts of docks, and their component parts.
7. Railway materials, both fixed and rolling stock, and materials for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs, and telephones.
8. Fuel, other than mineral oils. Lubricants.
9. Powder and explosives not specially prepared for use in war.
10. Horseshoes and shoeing materials.
11. Harness and saddlery.
12. Hides of all kinds, dry or wet; pigskins, raw or dressed; leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, or military boots.
13. Field glasses, telescopes, chronometers, and all kinds of nautical instruments.

(Dip. Corr. 15, 16.)

No. 11. American note, December 26, 1914, in reference to the seizure and detention of American cargoes destined for neutral European ports. (Delivered at London Dec. 28 and published three days later. See Nos. 12 and 17.)

(The Secretary of State to the American ambassador at London.)

The present condition of American foreign trade resulting from the frequent seizures and detentions of American cargoes destined to neutral European ports has become so serious as to require a candid statement of the views of this Government in order that the British Government may be fully informed as to the attitude of the United States toward the policy which has been pursued by the British authorities during the present war.

You will, therefore, communicate the following to His Majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, but in so doing you will assure him that it is done in the most friendly spirit and in the belief that frankness will better serve the continuance of cordial relations between the two countries than silence, which may be misconstrued into acquiescence in a course of conduct which this Government can not but consider to be an infringement upon the rights of American citizens.

The Government of the United States has viewed with growing concern the large number of vessels laden with American goods destined to neutral ports in Europe, which have been seized on the high seas, taken into British ports, and detained sometimes for weeks by the British authorities. During the early days of the war this Government assumed that the policy adopted by the British Government was due to the unexpected outbreak of hostilities and the necessity of immediate action to prevent contraband from reaching the enemy. For this reason it was not disposed to judge this policy harshly or protest it vigorously, although it was manifestly very injurious to American trade with the neutral countries of Europe. This Government, relying confidently upon the high regard which Great Britain has so often exhibited in the past for the rights of other nations, confidently awaited amendment of a course of action which denied to neutral commerce the freedom to which it was entitled by the law of nations.

This expectation seemed to be rendered the more assured by the statement of the foreign office early in November that the British Government were satisfied with guaranties offered by the Norwegian, Swedish, and Danish Governments as to nonexportation of contraband goods when consigned to named persons in the territories of those Governments, and that orders had been given to the British fleet and customs authorities to restrict interference with neutral vessels carrying such cargoes so consigned to verification of ship's papers and cargoes.

It is therefore a matter of deep regret that, though nearly five months have passed since the war began, the British Government have not materially changed their policy and do not treat less rigorously ships and cargoes passing between neutral ports in the peaceful pursuit of lawful commerce, which belligerents should protect rather than interrupt. The greater freedom from detention and seizure which was confidently expected to result from consigning shipments to definite consignees, rather than "to order," is still awaited.

It is needless to point out to His Majesty's Government, usually the champion of the freedom of the seas and the rights of trade, that peace, not war, is the normal relation between nations and that the *commerce between countries which are not belligerents should not be interfered with by those at war unless such interference is manifestly an imperative necessity to protect their national safety, and then only to the extent that it is a necessity.* (Sec. 20.) It is with no lack of appreciation of the momentous nature of the present struggle in which Great Britain is engaged and with no selfish desire to gain undue commercial advantage that this Government is reluctantly forced to the conclusion that the present policy of His Majesty's Government toward neutral ships and cargoes exceeds the manifest necessity of a belligerent and constitutes restrictions upon the rights of American citizens on the high seas which are not justified by the rules of international law or required under the principle of self-preservation.

The Government of the United States does not intend at this time to discuss the propriety of including certain articles in the lists of absolute and conditional contraband which have been proclaimed by His Majesty. Open to objection as some of these seem to this Government, the chief ground of present complaint is the treatment of cargoes of both classes of articles when bound to neutral ports.

Articles listed as absolute contraband, shipped from the United States and consigned to neutral countries, have been seized and detained on the ground that the countries to which they were destined have not prohibited the exportation of such articles. Unwarranted as such detentions are in the opinion of this Government, American exporters are further perplexed by the apparent indecision of the British authorities in applying their own rules to neutral cargoes. For example, a shipment of copper from this country to a specified consignee in Sweden was detained because, as was stated by Great Britain, Sweden had placed no embargo on copper. On the other hand, Italy not only prohibited the export of copper, but, as this Government is informed, put in force a decree that shipments to Italian consignees or "to order" which arrive in ports of Italy can not be exported or transshipped. The only exception Italy makes is of copper which passes through that country in transit to another country. In spite of these decrees, however, the British foreign office has thus far declined to affirm that copper shipments consigned to Italy will not be molested on the high seas. Seizures are so numerous and delays so prolonged that exporters are afraid to send their copper to Italy, steamship lines decline to accept it, and insurers refuse to issue policies upon it. In a word, a legitimate trade is being greatly impaired through uncertainty as to the treatment which it may expect at the hands of the British authorities.

We feel that we are abundantly justified in asking for information as to the manner in which the British Government propose to carry out the policy which they have adopted in order that we may determine the steps necessary to protect our citizens engaged in foreign trade in their rights and from the serious losses to which they are liable through ignorance of the hazards to which their cargoes are exposed.

In case of conditional contraband, the policy of Great Britain appears to this Government to be equally unjustified by the established rules of international conduct. As evidence of this, attention is directed to the fact that a number of the American cargoes which have been seized consist of foodstuffs and other articles of common use in all countries which are admittedly relative contraband. In spite of the presumption of innocent use because destined to neutral territory, the British authorities made these seizures and detentions without, so far as we are informed, being in possession of facts which warranted a reasonable belief that the shipments had in reality a belligerent destination, as that term is used in international law. Mere suspicion is not evidence and doubts should be resolved in favor of neutral commerce, not against it. The effect upon trade in these articles between neutral nations resulting from interrupted voyages and detained cargoes is not entirely cured by reimbursement of the owners for the damages which they have suffered after investigation has failed to establish an enemy destination. The injury is to American commerce with neutral countries as a whole through the hazard of the enterprise and the repeated diversion of goods from established markets.

It also appears that cargoes of this character have been seized by the British authorities because of a belief that, though not originally so intended by the shippers, they will ultimately reach the territory of the enemies of Great Britain. Yet this belief is frequently reduced to a mere fear in view of the embargoes which have been decreed by the neutral countries to which they are destined on the articles composing the cargoes.

That a consignment "to order" of articles listed as conditional contraband and shipped to a neutral port raises a legal presumption of enemy destination appears to be directly contrary to the doctrines previously held by Great Britain and thus stated by Lord Salisbury during the South African war:

"Foodstuffs, though having a hostile destination, can be considered as contraband of war only if they are for the enemy's forces; it is not

sufficient that they are capable of being so used, it must be shown that this was in fact their destination at the time of their seizure."

With this statement as to conditional contraband the views of this Government are in entire accord, and upon this historic doctrine, consistently maintained by Great Britain when a belligerent as well as a neutral, American shippers were entitled to rely.

The Government of the United States readily admits the full right of a belligerent to visit and search on the high seas the vessels of American citizens or other neutral vessels carrying American goods and to detain them when there is sufficient evidence to justify a belief that contraband articles are in their cargoes; but His Majesty's Government, judging by their own experience in the past, must realize that this Government can not without protest permit American ships or American cargoes to be taken into British ports and there detained for the purpose of searching generally for evidence of contraband or upon presumptions created by special municipal enactments which are clearly at variance with international law and practice.

This Government believes, and earnestly hopes His Majesty's Government will come to the same belief, that a course of conduct more in conformity with the rules of international usage, which Great Britain has strongly sanctioned for many years, will in the end better serve the interests of belligerents as well as those of neutrals.

Not only is the situation a critical one to the commercial interests of the United States, but many of the great industries of this country are suffering because their products are denied long-established markets in European countries, which, though neutral, are contiguous to the nations at war. Producers and exporters, steamship and insurance companies are pressing, and not without reason, for relief from the menace to trans-Atlantic trade which is gradually but surely destroying their business and threatening them with financial disaster.

The Government of the United States, still relying upon the deep sense of justice of the British Nation, which has been so often manifested in the intercourse between the two countries during so many years of uninterrupted friendship, expresses confidently the hope that His Majesty's Government will realize the obstacles and difficulties which their present policy has placed in the way of commerce between the United States and the neutral countries of Europe, and will instruct its officials to refrain from all unnecessary interference with the freedom of trade between nations which are sufferers, though not participants, in the present conflict, and will in their treatment of neutral ships and cargoes conform more closely to those rules governing the maritime relations between belligerents and neutrals which have received the sanction of the civilized world, and which Great Britain has, in other wars, so strongly and successfully advocated.

In conclusion, it should be impressed upon His Majesty's Government that the present condition of American trade with the neutral European countries is such that, if it does not improve, it may arouse a feeling contrary to that which has so long existed between the American and British peoples. Already it is becoming more and more the subject of public criticism and complaint. There is an increasing belief, doubtless not entirely unjustified, that the present British policy toward American trade is responsible for the depression in certain industries which depend upon European markets. The attention of the British Government is called to this possible result of their present policy to show how widespread the effect is upon the industrial life of the United States and to emphasize the importance of removing the cause of complaint.

BRYAN.

(Dip. Corr. 39–41.)

No. 12. British note, January 7, 1915, replying tentatively to No. 11.

(The secretary of state for foreign affairs to the American ambassador.)

YOUR EXCELLENCY: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your note of the 28th of December.

It is being carefully examined and the points raised in it are receiving consideration, as the result of which a reply shall be addressed to your excellency dealing in detail with the issues raised and the points to which the United States Government have drawn attention. This consideration and the preparation of the reply will necessarily require some time, and I therefore desire to send without further delay some preliminary observations which will, I trust, help to clear the ground and remove some misconceptions that seem to exist.

Let me say at once that we entirely recognize the most friendly spirit referred to by your excellency and that we desire to reply in the same spirit and in the belief that, as your excellency states, frankness will best serve the continuance of cordial relations between the two countries.

His Majesty's Government cordially concur in the principle enunciated by the Government of the United States that a belligerent, in dealing with trade between neutrals, should not interfere unless such interference is necessary to protect the belligerent's national safety, and then only to the extent to which this is necessary. We shall endeavor to keep our action within the limits of this principle on the understanding that it admits our right to interfere when such interference is, not with "bona fide" trade between the United States and another neutral country, but with trade in contraband destined for the enemy's country; and we are ready, whenever our action may unintentionally exceed this principle, to make redress.

We think that much misconception exists as to the extent to which we have, in practice, interfered with trade. Your excellency's note seems to hold His Majesty's Government responsible for the present condition of trade with neutral countries, and it is stated that, through the action of His Majesty's Goverment, the products of the great industries of the United States have been denied long-established markets in European countries which, though neutral, are contiguous to the seat of war. Such a result is far from being the intention of His Majesty's Government, and they would exceedingly regret that it should be due to their action. I have been unable to obtain complete or conclusive figures showing what the state of trade with these neutral countries has been recently, and I can therefore only ask that some further consideration should be given to the question whether United States trade with these neutral countries has been so seriously affected. The only figures as to the total volume of trade that I have seen are those for the exports from New York for the month of November, 1914, and they are as follows, compared with the month of November, 1913:

Exports from New York for November, 1913, [and] November, 1914, respectively.

Denmark	$558,000	$7,101,000
Sweden	377,000	2,858,000
Norway	477,000	2,318,000
Italy	2,971,000	4,781,000
Holland	4,389,000	3,960,000

It is true that there may have been a falling off in cotton exports, as to which New York figures would be no guide, but His Majesty's Government have been most careful not to interfere with cotton, and its place on the free list has been scrupulously maintained.

We do not wish to lay too much stress upon incomplete statistics; the figures above are not put forward as conclusive; and we are prepared to examine any further evidence with regard to the state of trade with these neutral countries, which may point to a different conclusion or show that it is the action of His Majesty's Government in particular, and not the existence of a state of war and consequent diminution of purchasing power and shrinkage of trade, which is responsible for adverse effects upon trade with the neutral countries.

That the existence of a state of war on such a scale has had a very adverse effect upon certain great industries, such as cotton, is obvious; but it is submitted that this is due to the general cause of diminished purchasing power of such countries as France, Germany, and the United Kingdom, rather than to interference with trade with neutral countries. In the matter of cotton, it may be recalled that the British Government gave special assistance through the Liverpool Cotton Exchange to the renewal of transactions in the cotton trade of not only the United Kingdom but of many neutral countries.

Your excellency's note refers in particular to the detention of copper. The figures taken from official returns for the export of copper from the United States for Italy for the months during which the war has been in progress up to the end of the first three weeks of December are as follows:

1913, 15,202,000 pounds; 1914, 36,285,000 pounds. Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Switzerland are not shown separately for the whole period in the United States returns, but are included in the heading "Other Europe" (that is, Europe other than the United Kingdom, Russia, France, Belgium, Austria, Germany, Holland, and Italy). The corresponding figures under this heading are as follows:

1913, 7,271,000 pounds; 1914, 35,347,000 pounds.

With such figures the presumption is very strong that the bulk of copper consigned to these countries has recently been intended, not for their own use, but for that of a belligerent who can not import it direct. It is therefore an imperative necessity for the safety of this country while it is at war that His Majesty's Government should do all in their power to stop such part of this import of copper as is not genuinely destined for neutral countries.

Your excellency does not quote any particular shipment of copper to Sweden which has been detained. There are, however, four consignments to Sweden at the present time of copper and aluminum which, though definitely consigned to Sweden, are, according to positive evidence in the possession of His Majesty's Government, definitely destined for Germany.

I can not believe that with such figures before them and in such cases as those just mentioned the Government of the United States would question the propriety of the action of His Majesty's Government in taking suspected cargoes to a prize court, and we are convinced that it can not be in accord with the wish either of the Government or of the people of the United States to strain the international code in favor of private interests so as to prevent Great Britain from taking such legitimate means for this purpose as are in her power.

With regard to the seizure of foodstuffs to which your excellency refers, His Majesty's Government are prepared to admit that foodstuffs should not be detained and put into a prize court without presumption that they are intended for the armed forces of the enemy or the enemy Government. We believe that this rule has been adhered to in practice hitherto, but if the United States Government have instances to the contrary we are prepared to examine them, and it is our present intention to adhere to the rule, though we can not give an unlimited and unconditional undertaking in view of the departure by those against whom we are fighting from hitherto accepted rules of civilization and humanity and the uncertainty as to the extent to which such rules may be violated by them in future.

From the 4th of August last to the 3d of January the number of steamships proceeding from the United States for Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Italy has been 773. Of these there are 45 which have had consignments or cargoes placed in the prize court, while of the ships themselves only 8 have been placed in the prize court, and 1 of these has since been released. It is, however, essential under modern conditions that where there is real ground for suspecting the presence of contraband the vessels should be brought into port for examination; in no other way can the right of search be exercised, and but for this practice it would have to be completely abandoned. Information was received by us that special instructions had been given to ship rubber from the United States under another designation to escape notice, and such cases have occurred in several instances. Only by search in a port can such cases, when suspected, be discovered and proved. The necessity for examination in a port may also be illustrated by a hypothetical instance, connected with cotton, which has not yet occurred. Cotton is not specifically mentioned in your excellency's note, but I have seen public statements made in the United States that the attitude of His Majesty's Government with regard to cotton has been ambiguous, and thereby responsible for depression in the cotton trade. There has never been any foundation for this allegation. His Majesty's Government have never put cotton on the list of contraband; they have throughout the war kept it on the free list; and on every occasion when questioned on the point they have stated their intention of adhering to this practice. But information has reached us that precisely because we have declared our intention of not interfering with cotton, ships carrying cotton will be specially selected to carry concealed contraband; and we have been warned that copper will be concealed in bales of cotton. Whatever suspicions we have entertained, we have not so far made these a ground for detaining any ship carrying cotton, but should we have information giving us real reason to believe in the case of a particular ship that the bales of cotton concealed copper or other contraband the only way to prove our case would be to examine and weigh the bales, a process that could be carried out only by bringing the vessel into a port. In such a case, or if examination justified the action of His Majesty's Government, the case shall be brought before a prize court and dealt with in the ordinary way.

That the decisions of British prize courts hitherto have not been unfavorable to neutrals is evidenced by the decision in the *Miramichi* case. This case, which was decided against the Crown, laid down that the American shipper was to be paid even when he had sold a cargo c. i. f. and when the risk of loss after the cargo had been shipped did not apply to him at all.

It has further been represented to His Majesty's Government, though this subject is not dealt with in your excellency's note, that

our embargoes on the export of some articles, more especially rubber, have interfered with commercial interests in the United States. It is, of course, difficult for His Majesty's Government to permit the export of rubber from British Dominions to the United States at a time when rubber is essential to belligerent countries for carrying on the war, and when a new trade in exporting rubber from the United States in suspiciously large quantities to neutral countries has actually sprung up since the war. It would be impossible to permit the export of rubber from Great Britain unless the right of His Majesty's Government were admitted to submit to a prize court cargoes of rubber exported from the United States which they believe to be destined for an enemy country, and reasonable latitude of action for this purpose was conceded. But His Majesty's Government have now provisionally come to an arrangement with the rubber exporters in Great Britain which will permit of licenses being given under proper guaranties for the export of rubber to the United States.

We are confronted with the growing danger that neutral countries contiguous to the enemy will become on a scale hitherto unprecedented a base of supplies for the armed forces of our enemies and for materials for manufacturing armament. The trade figures of imports show how strong this tendency is, but we have no complaint to make of the attitude of the Governments of those countries, which, so far as we are aware, have not departed from proper rules of neutrality. We endeavor in the interest of our own national safety to prevent this danger by intercepting goods really destined for the enemy without interfering with those which are "bona fide" neutral.

Since the outbreak of the war the Government of the United States have changed their previous practice and have prohibited the publication of manifests till 30 days after the departure of vessels from the United States ports. We had no "locus standi" for complaining of this change, and did not complain. But the effect of it must be to increase the difficulty of ascertaining the presence of contraband and to render necessary in the interests of our national safety the examination and detention of more ships than would have been the case if the former practice had continued.

Pending a more detailed reply, I would conclude by saying that His Majesty's Government do not desire to contest the general principles of law on which they understand the note of the United States to be based, and desire to restrict their action solely to interferences with contraband destined for the enemy. His Majesty's Government are prepared, whenever a cargo coming from the United States is detained, to explain the case on which such detention has taken place, and would gladly enter into any arrangement by which mistakes can be avoided and reparation secured promptly when any injury to the neutral owners of a ship or cargo has been improperly caused, for they are most desirous in the interest both of the United States and of other neutral countries that British action should not interfere with the normal importation and use by the neutral countries of goods from the United States.

I have, etc.,

E. GREY.

(Dip. Corr. 41–44.)

No. 13. Summary of proclamation of the German Federal Council, January 25, 1915, in reference to foodstuffs.

Available supplies in the Empire of wheat, rye, both unmixed and mixed with other products, also unthrashed, are seized for war. Grain company limited, and wheat, rye, oats, and barley flour are seized for the municipality or district where the products are found. Flour in transportation is to be seized for the municipality in the district of destination.

Exempted from seizure are supplies belonging to the Government's naval or military departments, municipalities, war grain company, central purchasing company, or individual amounts of flour of thrashed grain not exceeding together 220 pounds.

Attached supplies may not be touched, and legal proceedings in their regard are null and void. The feeding of animals with such supplies is particularly forbidden. Owners must take the necessary steps to conserve their supplies.

Sales to the war grain company and to municipalities are allowed. Sales from one municipality to another require the consent of higher administrative authorities and must be reported to the central distributing bureau. An agriculturist may, however, give his employers 9 kilos of breadstuffs per month each, and may keep sufficient seed for sowing.

The admiralty mills are to fulfill contracts for February, 1915, and deliver flour. Dealers and private mills may sell up to half of the flour bought from January 1 to 15. Bakers may prepare three-quarters of the average daily consumption of January 1 to 15. The same applies to flour not seized.

Infringements are punishable with one year's imprisonment or 10,000 marks fine. Persons having, on February 1, supplies of materials mentioned, and oats, must report the amount and ownership. The supplies of seeds must be particularly given. The war grain company and the central purchasing company need not make a report. The Government and military supplies must also be reported. Bakers and mills must report how much is used from January 1 to January 15 and the changes in stores. Verification by officials is permitted.

Competent authorities will regulate the process of dispossession. An adequate price must be paid, but the stores not reported are not paid for when taken. The person dispossessed must look after the materials until the dispossessor is ready to take the same over. For this the person dispossessed obtains recompense. Attachment and dispossession apply also to straw of unthrashed grain.

The war grain company, on request, is bound to supply to the municipality a part of all grain allotted to the district of the latter or to transfer the title in said grain. It is also bound to take over seized flour at the request of the municipality for the latter as far as possible and to oversee the sale of the same. It is also bound, at the wish of the municipality, to keep the quantity of the grain in the district up to the amount assigned and to give it to be milled by the district mills.

The mills will grind the grain given by the war grain company and by the central purchasing company or by the municipality.

Payment for grinding is set by the Government officials. Mills may deliver the flour and their property only to the war grain company or to the municipality. The war grain company may furnish flour to the municipalities and army and navy authorities only. The price is subject to regulation by the Government officials.

Bran from such grain is to be delivered per Government orders and price fixed for same. An Imperial distribution office is established to apportion, with the help of the war grain company, the existing supplies until the next harvest.

A body composed of 16 members of the Bynfesrat (sic) [Bundesrat, i. e., Federal council] and 1 member each of the German agricultural advisory boards and the German national chamber of commerce and the municipal association. The municipalities must furnish to this body facts regarding their grain supplies.

Municipalities will regulate the amount used of supplies in their district, particularly the amounts given to bakers and retailers, but within the limit set by the central distributing bureau. Municipalities can also prescribe all rules and regulations for making and selling bread. Municipalities receive a bonus of 10 per cent of the value of the amount returned of the unused quantity allotted them for any stated period, these bonuses to be used for food for people. Municipalities will fix the prices for flour assigned by them.

The foregoing regulations do not apply to the grain and flour imported after January 31, 1915. Imported grain and flour may be given over by importers only to the war grain company, the central purchasing company, or the municipalities.

Cities and communities of more than 5,000 souls are to take measures for conservation of meat and arrange for the supply of preserved meat. To this end communities may take over the ownership of swine and fix the price therefor. (The New York Times, February 18, 1915.)

No. 14. Announcement of the Germany Admiralty, February 4, 1915, declaring the waters around Great Britain a war zone:

1. The waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, including the whole English Channel, are hereby declared to be war zone. On and after the 18th of February, 1915, every enemy merchant ship found in the said war zone will be destroyed without its being always possible to avert the dangers threatening the crews and passengers on that account.

2. Even neutral ships are exposed to danger in the war zone, as in view of the misuse of neutral flags, ordered on January 31 by the British Government, and of the accidents of naval war, it can not always be avoided to strike even neutral ships in attacks that are directed at enemy ships.

3. Northward navigation around the Shetland Islands, in the eastern waters of the North Sea, and in a strip of not less than 30 miles width along the Netherlands coast is in no danger. (Dip. Corr. 52–53.)

No. 15. Memorandum of the German Government, February 4, 1915, regarding the declaration of a war zone:

Since the commencement of the present war Great Britain's conduct of commercial warfare against Germany has been a mockery of all the principles of the law of nations. While the British Government have by several orders declared that their naval forces should be guided by the stipulations of the declaration of London, they have in reality repudiated this declaration in the most essential points, notwithstanding the fact that their own delegates at the maritime conference of London acknowledged its acts as forming part of existing international law. The British Government have placed a number of articles on the contraband list which are not at all, or only very indirectly, capable of use in warfare, and consequently can not be treated as contraband either under the declaration of London or under the generally acknowledged rules of international law. In addition they have in fact obliterated the distinction between absolute and conditional contraband by confiscating all articles of conditional contraband destined for Germany, whatever may be the port where these articles are to be unloaded, and without regard to whether they are destined for uses of war or peace. They have not even hesitated to violate the declaration of Paris, since their naval forces have captured on neutral ships German property which was not contraband of war. Furthermore, they have gone further than their own orders respecting the declaration of London and caused numerous German subjects capable of bearing arms to be taken from neutral ships and made prisoners of war. Finally, they have declared the North Sea in its whole extent to be the seat of war, thereby rendering difficult and extremely dangerous, if not impossible, all navigation on the high seas between Scotland and Norway, so that they have in a way established a blockade of neutral coasts and ports, which is contrary to the elementary principles of generally accepted international law. Clearly all these measures are part of a plan to strike not only the German military operations but also the economic system of Germany, and in the end to deliver the whole German people to reduction by famine by intercepting legitimate neutral commerce by methods contrary to international law.

The neutral powers have in the main acquiesced in the measures of the British Government; in particular they have not been successful in securing the release by the British Government of the German subjects and German merchandise illegally taken from their vessels. To a certain extent they have even contributed toward the execution of the measures adopted by England in defiance of the principle of the freedom of the seas by prohibiting the export and transit of goods destined for peaceable purposes in Germany, thus evidently yielding to pressure by England. The German Government have in vain called the attention of the neutral powers to the fact that Germany must seriously question whether it can any longer adhere to the stipulations of the declaration of London, hitherto strictly observed by it, in case England continues to adhere to its practice and the neutral powers persist in looking with indulgence upon all these violations of neutrality, to the detriment of Germany. Great Britain invokes the vital interests of the British Empire, which are at stake, in justification of its violations of the law of nations, and the neutral powers appear to be satisfied with theoretical protests, thus actually admitting the vital interests of a belligerent as a sufficient excuse for methods of waging war, of whatever description.

The time has come for Germany also to invoke such vital interests. It therefore finds itself under the necessity, to its regret, of taking military measures against England in retaliation for the practice followed by England. Just as England declared the whole North Sea between Scotland and Norway to be comprised within the seat of war, so does Germany now declare the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, including the whole English Channel, to be comprised within the seat of war, and will prevent by all the military means at its disposal all navigation by the enemy in those waters. To this end it will endeavor to destroy, after February 18 next, any merchant vessels of the enemy which present themselves at the seat of war above indicated, although it may not always be possible to avert the dangers which may menace persons and merchandise. Neutral powers are accordingly forewarned not to continue to intrust their crews, passengers, or merchandise to such vessels. Their attention is furthermore called to the fact that it is of urgency to recommend to their own vessels to steer clear of these waters. It is true that the German Navy has received instructions to abstain from all violence against neutral vessels recognizable as such; but, in view of the hazards of war and of the misuse of the neutral flag ordered by the British Government, it will not always be possible to prevent a neutral vessel from becoming the victim of an attack intended to be directed

against a vessel of the enemy. It is expressly declared that navigation in the waters north of the Shetland Islands is outside the danger zone, as well as navigation in the eastern part of the North Sea, and in a zone 30 marine miles wide along the Dutch coast.

The German Government announces this measure at a time permitting enemy and neutral ships to make the necessary arrangements to reach the ports situated at the seat of war. They hope that the neutral powers will accord consideration to the vital interests of Germany equally with those of England, and will on their part assist in keeping their subjects and their goods far from the seat of war; the more so since they likewise have a great interest in seeing the termination at an early day of the war now ravaging. (Dip. Corr. 53.)

No. 16. Statement of the British foreign office, February 7, 1915, regarding the use of neutral flags and the German declaration of a war zone:

The use of a neutral flag is, with certain limitations, well established in practice as a ruse de guerre. The only effect in the case of a merchantman wearing a flag other than her national flag is to compel the enemy to follow the ordinary obligations of naval warfare and satisfy him as to the nationality of the vessel and the character of her cargo by examination before capturing her and taking her into a prize court for adjudication.

The British Government has always considered the use of the British colors by foreign vessels legitimate for the purpose of escaping capture. Such practice not only involves no breach of international law, but it is specifically recognized by the law of this country in the merchant shipping act of 1894.

In instructions to British consuls in 1914 it is stated: "A ship is liable to capture if a British character is improperly assumed, except for the purpose of escaping capture."

As we have in practice not objected to foreign merchant vessels using the British merchant flag as a ruse for the purpose of evading capture at sea at the hands of a belligerent, so we should maintain that in the converse case a British merchant vessel committed no breach of international law in assuming neutral colors for a similar purpose if she thought fit.

By the rules of international law, the customs of war, and the dictates of humanity, it is obligatory upon a belligerent to ascertain the character of the merchant vessel and cargo before capture. Germany has no right to disregard this obligation.

To destroy a ship, noncombatant crew, and cargo, as Germany announced her intention of doing, is nothing less than an act of piracy of the high seas. (The New York Times, Feb. 7, 1915.)

No. 17. British note, February 10, 1915, replying finally to the American note of December 26, 1914 (No. 11), in regard to the seizure and detention of American cargoes: (See No. 12.)

(The secretary of state for foreign affairs to the American ambassador.)

YOUR EXCELLENCY: Your Excellency has already received the preliminary answer, which I handed to you on the 7th January, in reply to your note of the 28th December on the subject of the seizures and detentions of American cargoes destined for neutral European ports.

Since that date I have had further opportunity of examining into the trade statistics of the United States, as embodied in the customs returns, in order to see whether the belligerent action of Great Britain has been in any way the cause of the trade depression which Your Excellency describes as existing in the United States, and also whether the seizures of vessels or cargoes which have been made by the British Navy have inflicted any loss on American owners for which our existing machinery provides no means of redress. In setting out the results of my investigation, I think it well to take the opportunity of giving a general review of the methods employed by His Majesty's Government to intercept contraband trade with the enemy, of their consistency with the admitted right of a belligerent to intercept such trade, and also of the extent to which they have endeavored to meet the representations and complaints from time to time addressed to them on behalf of the United States Government.

Toward the close of your note of the 28th December, your excellency describes the situation produced by the action of Great Britain as a pitiful one to the commercial interests of the United States, and said that many of the great industries of the country were suffering because their products were denied long-established markets in neutral European countries contiguous to the nations at war.

It is unfortunately true that in these days when trade and finance are cosmopolitan any war—particularly a war of any magnitude—must result in a grievous dislocation of commerce, including that of the nations which take no part in the war. Your excellency will realize that in this tremendous struggle, for the outbreak of which Great Britain is in no way responsible, it is impossible for the trade of any country to escape all injury and loss, but for such His Majesty's Government is not to blame.

I do not understand the paragraph which I have quoted from your excellency's note as referring to these indirect consequences of the state of war, but to the more proximate and direct effect of our belligerent action in dealing with neutral ships and cargoes on the high seas. Such action has been limited to vessels on their way to enemy ports or ports in neutral countries adjacent to the theater of war, because it is only through such ports that the enemy introduces the supplies which he requires for carrying on the war.

In my earlier note I set out the number of ships which had sailed from the United States for Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Italy, and I there stated that only 8 of the 773 had been placed in the prize court, and that only 45 had been temporarily detained to enable particular consignments of cargo to be discharged for the purpose of prize-court proceedings. To measure the effect of such naval action it is necessary to take into consideration the general statistics of the export trade of the United States during the months preceding the outbreak of war and those since the outbreak.

Taking the figures in millions of dollars, the exports of merchandise from the United States for the seven months of January to July, 1914, inclusive, were 1,201, as compared with 1,327 in the corresponding months of 1913, a drop of $126,000,000.

For the months of August, September, October, and November—that is to say, for the four months of the war preceding the delivery of your excellency's note—the figures of the exports of merchandise were $667,000,000 as compared with $923,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1913, a drop of $256,000,000.

If, however, the single article of cotton be eliminated from the comparison, the figures show a very different result. Thus the exports of all articles of merchandise other than cotton from the United States during the first seven months of 1914 were $966,000,000 as against $1,127,000,000 in 1913, a drop of $161,000,000, or 14⅓ per cent. On the other hand, the exports of the same articles during the months August to November amounted to $608,000,000 as compared with $630,000,000 in 1913, a drop of only $22,000,000, or less than 4 per cent.

It is therefore clear that if cotton be excluded the effect of the war has been not to increase but practically to arrest the decline of American exports which was in progress earlier in the year. In fact, any decrease in American exports which is attributable to the war is essentially due to cotton. Cotton is an article which can not possibly have been affected by the exercise of our belligerent rights, for, as your excellency is aware, it has not been declared by His Majesty's Government to be contraband of war, and the rules under which we are at present conducting our belligerent operations give us no power in the absence of a blockade to seize or interfere with it when on its way to a belligerent country in neutral ships. Consequently no cotton has been touched.

Into the causes of the decrease in the exports of cotton I do not feel that there is any need for me to enter, because whatever may have been the cause it is not to be found in the exercise of the belligerent rights of visit, search, and capture, or in our general right when at war to intercept the contraband trade of our enemy. Imports of cotton to the United Kingdom fell as heavily as those to other countries. No place felt the outbreak of war more acutely than the cotton districts of Lancashire, where for a time an immense number of spindles were idle. Though this condition has now to a large extent passed away, the consumption of the raw material in Great Britain was temporarily much diminished. The same is no doubt true of France.

The general result is to show convincingly that the naval operations of Great Britain are not the cause of any diminution in the volume of American exports, and that if the commerce of the United States is in the unfavorable condition which your excellency describes the cause ought in fairness to be sought elsewhere than in the activities of His Majesty's naval forces.

I may add that the circular issued by the Department of Commerce at Washington on the 23d of January admits a marked improvement in the foreign trade of the United States, which we have noted with great satisfaction. The first paragraph of the circular is worth quoting verbatim:

"A marked improvement in our foreign trade is indicated by the latest reports issued by the Department of Commerce through its Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, sales of foodstuffs and certain lines of manufactures having been unusually large in November, the latest period for which detailed information is at hand. In that month exports aggregated $206,000,000, or double the total for August last, when, by reason of the outbreak of war, our foreign trade fell to the lowest level reached in many years. In December there was further improvement, the month's exports being valued at $246,000,000, compared with $233,000,000 in December, 1913, and within $4,000,000 of the high record established in December, 1912."

A better view of the situation is obtained by looking at the figures month by month. The exports of merchandise for the last five months have been (in millions of dollars):

August	110
September	156
October	194
November	205
December	246

The outbreak of war produced in the United States, as it did in all neutral countries, an acute but temporary disturbance of trade. Since that time there seems to have been a steady recovery, for to-day the exports from the United States stand at a higher figure than on the same date last year.

Before passing away from the statistics of trade, and in order to demonstrate still more clearly if necessary that the naval operations of Great Britain and her allies have had no detrimental effect on the volume of trade between the United States and neutral countries, it is worth while to analyze the figures of the exports to Europe since the outbreak of hostilities. For this purpose the European countries ought to be grouped under three heads: Great Britain and those fighting with her, neutral countries, and enemy countries. It is, however, impossible for me to group the countries in this way satisfactorily, as the figures relating to the export trade of the United States with each country have not yet been published. In the preliminary statement of the export trade of the United States with foreign countries only principal countries are shown, and various countries which are tabulated separately in the more detailed monthly summary of commerce and finance are omitted. Those omitted include not only the Scandinavian countries, the exports to which are of peculiar importance in dealing with this question, but also Austria.

So far as it is possible to distribute the figures under the headings which I have indicated above (all the figures being given in thousands of dollars), the results are as follows:

Total exports to Europe from the 1st of August to the 30th of November, 413,995, as against 597,342 in 1913. Of these, Great Britain and her allies took 288,312, as against 316,805 in 1913. Germany and Belgium took 1,881, as against 177,136 in 1913; whereas neutral countries (among which Austria-Hungary is unavoidably included) took 123,802, as against 103,401 in 1913.

The general complaint in your excellency's note was that the action of Great Britain was affecting adversely the trade of the United States with neutral countries. The naval operations of Great Britain certainly do not interfere with commerce from the United States on its way to the United Kingdom and the allied countries, and yet the exports to Great Britain and her allies during those four months diminished to the extent of over $28,000,000, whereas those to neutral countries and Austria increased by over $20,000,000.

The inference may fairly be drawn from these figures, all of which are taken from the official returns published by the United States Government, that not only has the trade of the United States with the neutral countries in Europe been maintained as compared with previous years, but also that a substantial part of this trade was, in fact, trade intended for the enemy countries going through neutral ports by routes to which it was previously unaccustomed.

One of the many inconveniences to which this great war is exposing the commerce of all neutral countries is undoubtedly the serious shortage in shipping available for ocean transport and the consequential result of excessive freights.

It can not fairly be said that this shortage is caused by Great Britain's interference with neutral ships. At the present time there are only seven neutral vessels awaiting adjudication in the prize courts in this country and three in those in the British dominions. As your excellency is aware, I have already instructed our ambassador at Washington to remind the parties who are interested in these vessels that it is open to them to apply to the court for the release

of these ships on bail, and if an application of this sort is made by them it is not likely to be opposed by the Crown. There is therefore no reason why such an application should not be favorably entertained by the court, and, if acceded to, all these vessels will again be available for the carriage of commerce. Only one neutral vessel is now detained in this country in addition to those awaiting adjudication in the prize court.

Every effort has been made in cases in which it has been found necessary to institute proceedings against portions of the cargo to secure the speedy discharge of the cargo and the release of the ship, so as to enable it to resume work. Great Britain is suffering from the shortage of shipping and the rise in freights as acutely as, if not more than, other nations, and His Majesty's Government have taken every step that they could consistently with their belligerent interests to increase the tonnage available for the transport of seaborne commerce. The enemy ships which have been condemned in the prize courts in this country are being sold as rapidly as possible in order that they may become available for use; and those which have been condemned in the prize courts oversea are being brought to this country in order that they may be disposed of here and again placed in active employment.

The difficulties have been accentuated by the unforeseen consequences of the convention which was signed at The Hague in 1907 relative to the status of enemy merchant vessels at the outbreak of war. This convention was a well-intentioned effort to diminish the losses which war must impose upon innocent persons, and provided that enemy merchant ships seized by a belligerent in whose ports they lay at the outbreak of war should not be condemned, but should merely be detained for the period of the war, unless they were liberated in the days of grace. We could come to no arrangement with the German Government for the reciprocal grant of days of grace, and the German merchant vessels lying in British ports when the war broke out have therefore been sentenced to detention in lieu of condemnation. The normal result would have been still further to reduce the volume of shipping available for the commerce of the world. To ease the situation, however, His Majesty's Government are resorting to the power of requisitioning which is given by the convention, so that these ships may again be placed in active service.

Your excellency will see, therefore, that His Majesty's Government are doing all in their power to increase the volume of shipping available. I hope it will be realized that the detention of neutral ships by His Majesty's Government with a view to the capture of contraband trade on its way to the enemy has not contributed nearly so much to the shortage of shipping as has the destruction of neutral vessels by submarine mines indiscriminately laid by the enemy on the high seas, many miles from the coast, in the track of merchant vessels. Up till now 25 neutral vessels have been reported as destroyed by mines on the high seas; quite apart from all questions of the breach of treaties and the destruction of life, there is far more reason for protest on the score of belligerent interference with innocent neutral trade through the mines scattered by the enemy than through the British exercise of the right of seizing contraband.

I trust that what I have said above will be sufficient to convince Your Excellency's Government that the complaints that the naval policy of Great Britain has interfered with the shipments of American products to long-established markets in neutral European countries is founded on a misconception.

In justice to the peoples of both countries, I feel that this opportunity should be taken to explain the lines on which His Majesty's Government has been acting hitherto, so as to show that the line they have followed is in no way inconsistent with the general fundamental principle of international law and to indicate the care with which they have endeavored to meet the representations which have been made by the United States Government from time to time during the war on these questions.

No one in these days will dispute the general proposition that a belligerent is entitled to capture contraband goods on their way to the enemy; that right has now become consecrated by long usage and general acquiescence. Though the right is ancient, the means of exercising it alter and develop with the changes in the methods and machinery of commerce. A century ago the difficulties of land transport rendered it impracticable for the belligerent to obtain supplies of sea-borne goods through a neighboring neutral country. Consequently the belligerent actions of his opponents neither required nor justified any interference with shipments on their way to a neutral port. This principle was recognized and acted on in the decisions in which Lord Stowell laid down the lines on which captures of such goods should be dealt with.

The advent of steam power has rendered it as easy for a belligerent to supply himself through the ports of a neutral contiguous country as through his own and has therefore rendered it impossible for his opponent to refrain from interfering with commerce intended for the enemy merely because it is on its way to a neutral port.

No better instance of the necessity of countering new devices for dispatching contraband goods to an enemy by new methods of applying the fundamental principle of the right to capture such contraband can be given than the steps which the Government of the United States found it necessary to take during the American Civil War. It was at that time that the doctrine of continuous voyage was first applied to the capture of contraband; that is to say, it was then for the first time that a belligerent found himself obliged to capture contraband goods on their way to the enemy, even though at the time of capture they were en route for a neutral port from which they were intended subsequently to continue their journey. The policy then followed by the United States Government was not inconsistent with the general principles already sanctioned by international law, and met with no protest from His Majesty's Government, though it was upon British cargoes and upon British ships that the losses and the inconvenience due to this new development of the application of the old rule of international law principally fell. The criticisms which have been directed against the steps then taken by the United States came, and come, from those who saw in the methods employed in Napoleonic times for the prevention of contraband a limitation upon the right itself, and failed to see that in Napoleonic times goods on their way to a neutral port were immune from capture, not because the immediate destination conferred a privilege, but because capture under such circumstances was unnecessary.

The facilities which the introduction of steamers and railways have given to a belligerent to introduce contraband goods through neutral ports have imposed upon his opponent the additional difficulty, when endeavoring to intercept such trade, of distinguishing between the goods which are really destined for the commerce of that neutral country and the goods which are on their way to the enemy. It is one of the many difficulties with which the United States Government found themselves confronted in the days of the Civil War, and I can not do better than quote the words which Mr. Seward, who was then Secretary of State, used in the course of the diplomatic discussion arising out of the capture of some goods on their way to Matamoros which were believed to be for the insurgents:

"Neutrals engaged in honest trade with Matamoros must expect to experience inconvenience from the existing blockade of Brownsville and the adjacent coast of Texas. While this Government unfeignedly regrets this inconvenience, it can not relinquish any of its belligerent rights to favor contraband trade with insurgent territory by insisting upon those rights, however, it is sure that that necessity for their exercise at all, which must be deplored by every friendly commercial power, will the more speedily be terminated."

The opportunities now enjoyed by a belligerent for obtaining supplies through neutral ports are far greater than they were 50 years ago, and the geographical conditions of the present struggle lend additional assistance to the enemy in carrying out such importation. We are faced with the problem of intercepting such supplies when arranged with all the advantages that flow from elaborate organization and unstinted expenditure. If our belligerent rights are to be maintained, it is of the first importance for us to distinguish between what is really bona fide trade intended for the neutral country concerned and the trade intended for the enemy country. Every effort is made by organizers of this trade to conceal the true destination, and if the innocent neutral trade is to be distinguished from the enemy trade it is essential that His Majesty's Government should be entitled to make, and should make, careful inquiry with regard to the destination of particular shipments of goods even at the risk of some slight delay to the parties interested. If such inquiries were not made either the exercise of our belligerent rights would have to be abandoned, tending to the prolongation of this war and the increase of the loss and suffering which it is entailing upon the whole world, or else it would be necessary to indulge in indiscriminate captures of neutral goods and their detention throughout all the period of the resulting prize court proceedings. Under the system now adopted it has been found possible to release without delay, and consequently without appreciable loss to the parties interested, all the goods of which the destination is shown as the result of the inquiries to be innocent.

It may well be that the system of making such inquiries is to a certain extent a new introduction, in that it has been practiced to a far greater extent than in previous wars; but if it is correctly described as a new departure, it is a departure which is wholly to the advantage of neutrals, and which has been made for the purpose of relieving them so far as possible from loss and inconvenience.

There was a passage in a note which the State Department addressed to the British ambassador at Washington on the 7th November to which I think it may be well to refer:

"In the opinion of this Government, the belligerent right of visit and search requires that the search should be made on the high seas at the time of the visit, and that the conclusion of the search should rest upon the evidence found on the ship under investigation, and not upon circumstances ascertained from external sources."

The principle here enunciated appears to me to be inconsistent with the practice in these matters of the United States Government, as well as of the British Government. It certainly was not the rule upon which the United States Government acted either during the Civil War or during the Spanish-American War, nor has it ever been the practice of the British Government, nor so far as I am aware, of any other Government which has had to carry on a great naval war; as a principle I think it is impossible in modern times. The necessity for giving the belligerent captor full liberty to establish by all the evidence at his disposal the enemy destination with which the goods were shipped was recognized in all the leading decisions in the prize courts of the United States during the Civil War.

No clearer instance could be given than the reporter's statement of the case of the *Bermuda* (3 Wallace, 514):

"The final destination of the cargo in this particular voyage was left so skillfully open . . . that it was not quite easy to prove, with that certainty which American courts require, the intention, which it seemed plain must have really existed. Thus to prove it required that truth should be collated from a variety of sources, darkened and disguised; from others opened as the cause advanced, and by accident only; from coincidences undesigned, and facts that were circumstantial. Collocations and comparisons, in short, brought largely their collective force in aid of evidence that was more direct."

It is not impossible that the course of the present struggle will show the necessity for belligerent action to be taken in various ways which may at first sight be regarded as a departure from old practice. In my note of the 7th January, I dealt at some length with the question of the necessity of taking vessels into port for the purposes of carrying out an effective search, where search was necessary; to that subject I feel that I need not again recur.

The growth in the size of steamships necessitates in many cases that the vessel should go into calm water, in order that even the right of visit, as apart from the right of search, should be exercised. In modern times a steamer is capable of pursuing her voyage irrespective of the conditions of the weather. Many of the neutral merchantmen which our naval officers are called upon to visit at sea are encountered by our cruisers in places and under conditions which render the launching of a boat impossible. The conditions during winter in the North Atlantic frequently render it impracticable for days together for a naval officer to board a vessel on her way to Scandinavian countries. If a belligerent is to be denied the right of taking a neutral merchantman, met with under such conditions, into calm water in order that the visiting officer may go aboard, the right of visit and of search would become a nullity.

The present conflict is not the first in which this necessity has arisen. As long ago as the Civil War the United States found it necessary to take vessels to United States ports in order to determine whether the circumstances justified their detention.

The same need arose during the Russo-Japanese War and also during the second Balkan War, when it sometimes happened that British vessels were made to deviate from their course and follow the cruisers to some spot where the right of visit and of search could be more conveniently carried out. In both cases this exercise of belligerent rights, although questioned at first by His Majesty's Government, was ultimately acquiesced in.

No power in these days can afford during a great war to forego the exercise of the right of visit and search. Vessels which are apparently harmless merchantmen can be used for carrying and laying mines and even fitted to discharge torpedoes. Supplies for submarines can without difficulty be concealed under other cargo. The

only protection against these risks is to visit and search thoroughly every vessel appearing in the zone of operations, and if the circumstances are such as to render it impossible to carry it out at the spot where the vessel was met with the only practicable course is to take the ship to some more convenient locality for the purpose. To do so is not to be looked upon as a new belligerent right, but as an adaptation of the existing right to the modern conditions of commerce. Like all belligerent rights, it must be exercised with due regard for neutral interests, and it would be unreasonable to expect a neutral vessel to make long deviations from her course for this purpose. It is for this reason that we have done all we can to encourage neutral merchantmen on their way to ports contiguous to the enemy country to visit some British port lying on their line of route in order that the necessary examination of the ship's papers, and, if required, of the cargo, can be made under conditions of convenience to the ship herself. The alternative would be to keep a vessel which the naval officers desired to board waiting, it might be for days together, until the weather conditions enabled the visit to be carried out at sea.

No war has yet been waged in which neutral individuals have not occasionally suffered from unjustified belligerent action; no neutral nation has experienced this fact more frequently in the past than Great Britain. The only method by which it is possible to harmonize belligerent action with the rights of neutrals is for the belligerent nation to provide some adequate machinery by which in any such case the facts can be investigated and appropriate redress can be obtained by the neutral individual. In this country such machinery is provided by the powers which are given to the prize court to deal not only with captures, but also with claims for compensation. Order V, rule 2, of the British prize court rules, provides that where a ship has been captured as prize, but has been subsequently released by the captors, or has by loss, destruction, or otherwise ceased to be detained by them, without proceedings for condemnation having been taken, any person interested in the ship (which by Order I, rule 2, includes goods) wishing to make a claim for costs and damages in respect thereof, shall issue a writ as provided by Order II. A writ so issued will initiate a proceeding which will follow its ordinary course in the prize court.

This rule gives the prize court ample jurisdiction to deal with any claim for compensation by a neutral arising from the interference with a ship or goods by our naval forces. The best evidence that can be given of the discrimination and the moderation with which our naval officers have carried out their duties is to be found in the fact that up to this time no proceedings for the recovery of compensation have been initiated under the rule which I have quoted.

It is the common experience of every war that neutrals whose attempts to engage in suspicious trading are frustrated by a belligerent are wont to have recourse to their Government to urge that diplomatic remonstrances should be made on their behalf, and that redress should be obtained for them in this way. When an effective mode of redress is open to them in the courts of a civilized country by which they can obtain adequate satisfaction for any invasion of their rights which is contrary to the law of nations, the only course which is consistent with sound principle is that they should be referred to that mode of redress, and that no diplomatic action should be taken until their legal remedies have been exhausted, and they are in a position to show prima facie denial of justice.

The course adopted by His Majesty's Government during the American Civil War was in strict accordance with this principle. In spite of remonstrances from many quarters, they placed full reliance on the American prize courts to grant redress to the parties interested in cases of alleged wrongful capture by American ships of war, and put forward no claims until the opportunities for redress in those courts had been exhausted. The same course was adopted in the Spanish-American War, when all British subjects who complained of captures or detentions of their ships were referred to the prize courts for relief.

Before leaving the subject may I remind your excellency of the fact that at your request you are now supplied immediately by this department with particulars of every ship under American colors which is detained, and of every shipment of cargo in which an American citizen appears to be the party interested. Not only is the fact of detention notified to your excellency, but so far as is practicable the grounds upon which the vessel or cargo has been detained are also communicated to you—a concession which enables any United States citizen to take steps at once to protect his interests.

His Majesty's Government have also done all that lies in their power to insure rapid action when ships are reported in British ports. They realize that the ship and cargo owners may reasonably expect an immediate decision to be taken as to whether the ship may be allowed to proceed, and whether her cargo or any part of it must be discharged and put into the prize court. Realizing that the ordinary methods of interdepartmental correspondence might cause delays which could be obviated by another method of procedure, they established several months ago a special committee, on which all the departments concerned are represented. This committee sits daily, and is provided with a special clerical staff. As soon as a ship reaches port full particulars are telegraphed to London, and the case is dealt with at the next meeting of the committee, immediate steps being taken to carry out the action decided upon. By the adoption of this procedure it has been found possible to reduce to a minimum the delays to which neutral shipping is exposed by the exercise of belligerent rights, and by the necessity, imposed by modern conditions, of examining with care the destination of contraband articles.

Particular attention is directed in your excellency's note to the policy we are pursuing with regard to conditional contraband, especially foodstuffs, and it is there stated that a number of American cargoes have been seized without, so far as your excellency's Government are informed, our being in possession of facts which warranted a reasonable belief that the shipments had in reality a belligerent destination, and in spite of the presumption of innocent use due to their being destined to neutral territory. The note does not specify any particular seizures as those which formed the basis of this complaint, and I am therefore not aware whether the passage refers to cargoes which were detained before or since the order in council of the 29th October was issued.

Your excellency will no doubt remember that soon after the outbreak of war an order of His Majesty in council was issued under which no distinction was drawn in the application of the doctrine of continuous voyage between absolute contraband and conditional contraband, and which also imposed upon the neutral owner of contraband somewhat drastic conditions as to the burden of proof of the guilt or innocence of the shipment.

The principle that the burden of proof should always be imposed upon the captor has usually been admitted as a theory. In practice, however, it has almost always been otherwise, and any student of the prize courts' decisions of the past or even of modern wars will find that goods seldom escape condemnation unless their owner was in a position to prove that their destination was innocent. An attempt was made some few years ago, in the unratified declaration of London, to formulate some definite rules upon this subject, but time alone can show whether the rules there laid down will stand the test of modern warfare.

The rules which His Majesty's Government published in the order in council of the 20th August, 1914, were criticised by the United States Government as contrary to the generally recognized principles of international law, and as inflicting unnecessary hardship upon neutral commerce, and your excellency will remember the prolonged discussion which took place between us through the month of October with a view to finding some new formulæ which should enable us to restrict supplies to the enemy forces, and to prevent the supply to the enemy of materials essential for the making of munitions of war, while inflicting the minimum of injury and interference with neutral commerce. It was with this object that the order in council of the 29th October was issued, under the provisions of which a far greater measure of immunity is conferred upon neutral commerce. In that order the principle of noninterference with conditional contraband on its way to a neutral port is in large measure admitted; only in three cases is the right to seize maintained, and in all those cases the opportunity is given to the claimants of the goods to establish their innocence.

Two of those cases are where the ship's papers afford no information as to the person for whom the goods are intended. It is only reasonable that a belligerent should be entitled to regard as suspicious cases where the shippers of the goods do not choose to disclose the name of the individual who is to receive them. The third case is that of goods addressed to a person in the enemy territory. In the peculiar circumstances of the present struggle, where the forces of the enemy comprise so large a proportion of the population, and where there is so little evidence of shipments on private as distinguished from Government account, it is most reasonable that the burden of proof should rest upon the claimant.

The most difficult questions in connection with conditional contraband arise with reference to the shipment of foodstuffs. No country has maintained more stoutly than Great Britain in modern times the principle that a belligerent should abstain from interference with the foodstuffs intended for the civil population. The circumstances of the present struggle are causing His Majesty's Government some anxiety as to whether the existing rules with regard to conditional contraband, framed as they were with the object of protecting so far as possible the supplies which were intended for the civil population, are effective for the purpose or suitable to the conditions present. The principle which I have indicated above is one which His Majesty's Government have constantly had to uphold against the opposition of continental powers. In the absence of some certainty that the rule would be respected by both parties to this conflict, we feel great doubt whether it should be regarded as an established principle of international law.

Your excellency will, no doubt, remember that in 1885, at the time when His Majesty's Government were discussing with the French Government this question of the right to declare foodstuffs not intended for the military forces to be contraband, and when public attention had been drawn to the matter, the Kiel Chamber of Commerce applied to the German Government for a statement of the latter's views on the subject. Prince Bismarck's answer was as follows:

"In answer to their representation of the 1st instant, I reply to the chamber of commerce that any disadvantage our commercial and carrying interests may suffer by the treatment of rice as contraband of war does not justify our opposing a measure which it has been thought fit to take in carrying on a foreign war. Every war is a calamity, which entails evil consequences not only on the combatants but also on neutrals. These evils may easily be increased by the interference of a neutral power with the way in which a third carries on the war, to the disadvantage of the subjects of the interfering power, and by this means German commerce might be weighed with far heavier losses than a transitory prohibition of the rice trade in Chinese waters. The measure in question has for its object the shortening of the war by increasing the difficulties of the enemy and is a justifiable step in war if impartially enforced against all neutral ships."

His Majesty's Government are disposed to think that the same view is still maintained by the German Government.

Another circumstance which is now coming to light is that an elaborate machinery has been organized by the enemy for the supply of foodstuffs for the use of the German Army from overseas. Under these circumstances it would be absurd to give any definite pledge that in cases where the supplies can be proved to be for the use of the enemy forces they should be given complete immunity by the simple expedient of dispatching them to an agent in a neutral port.

The reason for drawing a distinction between foodstuffs intended for the civil population and those for the armed forces or enemy Government disappears when the distinction between the civil population and the armed forces itself disappears.

In any country in which there exists such a tremendous organization for war as now obtains in Germany there is no clear division between those whom the Government is responsible for feeding and those whom it is not. Experience shows that the power to requisition will be used to the fullest extent in order to make sure that the wants of the military are supplied, and however much goods may be imported for civil use it is by the military that they will be consumed if military exigencies require it, especially now that the German Government have taken control of all the foodstuffs in the country.

I do not wish to overburden this note with statistics, but in proof of my statement as to the unprecedented extent to which supplies are reaching neutral ports I should like to instance the figures of the exports of certain meat products to Denmark during the months of September and October. Denmark is a country which in normal times imports a certain quantity of such products, but exports still more. In 1913, during the above two months, the United States exports of lard to Denmark were nil, as compared with 22,652,598 pounds in the same two months of 1914. The corresponding figures with regard to bacon were: 1913, nil; 1914, 1,022,195 pounds; canned beef, 1913, nil; 1914, 151,200 pounds; pickled and cured beef, 1913, 42,901 pounds; 1914, 156,143 pounds; pickled pork, 1913, nil; 1914, 812,872 pounds.

In the same two months the United States exported to Denmark 280,176 gallons of mineral lubricating oil in 1914, as compared with 179,252 in 1913; to Norway, 335,468 gallons in 1914, as against 151,179 gallons in 1913; to Sweden, 896,193 gallons in 1914, as against 385,476 gallons in 1913.

I have already mentioned the framing of the order in council of the 20th October, and the transmission to your excellency of particulars of ships and cargoes seized as instances of the efforts which we have made throughout the course of this war to meet all reasonable complaints made on behalf of American citizens, and in my note of the 7th January I alluded to the decision of our prize court in the case of the *Miramichi* as evidencing the liberal principles adopted toward neutral commerce.

I should also like to refer to the steps which we took at the beginning of the war to insure the speedy release of cargo claimed by neutrals on board enemy ships which were captured or detained at the outbreak of war. Under our prize court rules release of such goods can be obtained without the necessity of entering a claim in the prize court if the documents of title are produced to the officer representing His Majesty's Government and the title to the goods is established to his satisfaction. It was shortly found, however, that this procedure did not provide for the case where the available evidence was so scanty that the officer representing the Crown was not justified in consenting to a release. In order, therefore, to ameliorate the situation we established a special committee, with full powers to authorize the release of goods without insisting on full evidence of title being produced. This committee dealt with the utmost expedition with a large number of claims. In the great majority of cases the goods claimed were released at once. In addition to the cases dealt with by this committee a very large amount of cargo was released at once by the procurator general on production of documents. Claimants therefore obtained their goods without the necessity of applying to the prize court and of incurring the expense involved in retaining lawyers and without the risk, which was in some cases a considerable one, of the goods being eventually held to be enemy property and condemned. We have reason to know that our action in this matter was highly appreciated by many American citizens.

Another instance of the efforts which His Majesty's Government have made to deal as leniently as possible with neutral interests may be found in the policy which we have followed with regard to the transfer to a neutral flag of enemy ships belonging to companies which were incorporated in the enemy country, but all of whose shareholders were neutral. The rules applied by the British and by the American prize courts have always treated the flag as conclusive in favor of the captors in spite of neutral proprietary interests. (See the case of the *Pedro*, 175 U. S., 354.) In several cases, however, we have consented to waive our belligerent rights to treat as enemy vessels ships belonging to companies incorporated in Germany which were subsidiary to and owned by American corporations. The only condition which we have imposed is that these vessels should take no further part in trade with the enemy country.

I have given these indications of the policy which we have followed, because I can not help feeling that if the facts were more fully known as to the efforts which we have made to avoid inflicting any avoidable injury on neutral interests, many of the complaints which have been received by the administration in Washington, and which led to the protest which your excellency handed to me on the 29th December would never have been made. My hope is that when the facts which I have set out above are realized, and when it is seen that our naval operations have not diminished American trade with neutral countries, and that the lines on which we have acted are consistent with the fundamental principles of international law, it will be apparent to the Government and people of the United States that His Majesty's Government have hitherto endeavored to exercise their belligerent rights with every possible consideration for the interests of neutrals.

It will still be our endeavor to avoid injury and loss to neutrals, but the announcement by the German Government of their intention to sink merchant vessels and their cargoes without verification of their nationality or character, and without making any provision for the safety of noncombatant crews or giving them a chance of saving their lives, has made it necessary for His Majesty's Government to consider what measures they should adopt to protect their interests. It is impossible for one belligerent to depart from rules and precedents and for the other to remain bound by them.

I have the honor, etc.,

E. GREY.

(Dip. Corr. 44–52.)

No. 18. American note, February 10, 1915, regarding the German declaration of a war zone.

(The Secretary of State to the American ambassador at Berlin.)

Please address a note immediately to the Imperial German Government to the following effect:

The Government of the United States, having had its attention directed to the proclamation of the German Admiralty issued on the 4th of February, that the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, including the whole of the English Channel, are to be considered as comprised within the seat of war; that all enemy merchant vessels found in those waters after the 18th instant will be destroyed, although it may not always be possible to save crews and passengers; and that neutral vessels expose themselves to danger within this zone of war because, in view of the misuse of neutral flags said to have been ordered by the British Government on the 31st of January and of the contingencies of maritime warfare, it may not be possible always to exempt neutral vessels from attacks intended to strike enemy ships, feels it to be its duty to call the attention of the Imperial German Government, with sincere respect and the most friendly sentiments but very candidly and earnestly, to the very serious possibilities of the course of action apparently contemplated under that proclamation.

The Government of the United States views those possibilities with such grave concern that it feels it to be its privilege, and indeed its duty in the circumstances, to request the Imperial German Government to consider before action is taken the critical situation in respect of the relations between this country and Germany which might arise were the German naval forces, in carrying out the policy foreshadowed in the Admiralty's proclamation, to destroy any merchant vessel of the United States or cause the death of American citizens.

It is of course not necessary to remind the German Government that the sole right of a belligerent in dealing with neutral vessels on the high seas is limited to visit and search, unless a blockade is proclaimed and effectively maintained, which this Government does not understand to be proposed in this case. To declare or exercise a right to attack and destroy any vessel entering a prescribed area of the high seas without first certainly determining its belligerent nationality and the contraband character of its cargo would be an act so unprecedented in naval warfare that this Government is reluctant to believe that the Imperial Government of Germany in this case contemplates it as possible. The suspicion that enemy ships are using neutral flags improperly can create no just presumption that all ships traversing a prescribed area are subject to the same suspicion. It is to determine exactly such questions that this Government understands the right of visit and search to have been recognized.

This Government has carefully noted the explanatory statement issued by the Imperial German Government at the same time with the proclamation of the German Admiralty, and takes this occasion to remind the Imperial German Government very respectfully that the Government of the United States is open to none of the criticisms for unneutral action to which the German Government believe the governments of certain other neutral nations have laid themselves open; that the Government of the United States has not consented to or acquiesced in any measures which may have been taken by the other belligerent nations in the present war which operate to restrain neutral trade, but has, on the contrary, taken in all such matters a position which warrants it in holding those governments responsible in the proper way for any untoward effects upon American shipping which the accepted principles of international law do not justify; and that it, therefore, regards itself as free in the present instance to take with a clear conscience and upon accepted principles the position indicated in this note.

If the commanders of German vessels of war should act upon the presumption that the flag of the United States was not being used in good faith and should destroy on the high seas an American vessel or the lives of American citizens, it would be difficult for the Government of the United States to view the act in any other light than as an indefensible violation of neutral rights which it would be very hard indeed to reconcile with the friendly relations now so happily subsisting between the two Governments.

If such a deplorable situation should arise, the Imperial German Government can readily appreciate that the Government of the United States would be constrained to hold the Imperial German Government to a strict accountability for such acts of their naval authorities and to take any steps it might be necessary to take to safeguard American lives and property and to secure to American citizens the full enjoyment of their acknowledged rights on the high seas.

The Government of the United States, in view of these considerations, which it urges with the greatest respect and with the sincere purpose of making sure that no misunderstanding may arise and no circumstance occur that might even cloud the intercourse of the two Governments, expresses the confident hope and expectation that the Imperial German Government can and will give assurance that American citizens and their vessels will not be molested by the naval forces of Germany otherwise than by visit and search, though their vessels may be traversing the sea area delimited in the proclamation of the German Admiralty.

It is added for the information of the Imperial Government that representations have been made to His Britannic Majesty's Government in respect to the unwarranted use of the American flag for the protection of British ships.

BRYAN.

(Dip. Corr. 54–55.)

No. 19. American memorandum, February 10, 1915, concerning the use of the American flag by British vessels. (See No. 24.)

(The Secretary of State to the American ambassador at London.)

The department has been advised of the declaration of the German Admiralty on February 4, indicating that the British Government had on January 31 explicitly authorized the use of neutral flags on British merchant vessels presumably for the purpose of avoiding recognition by German naval forces. The department's attention has also been directed to reports in the press that the captain of the *Lusitania*, acting upon orders or information received from the British authorities, raised the American flag as his vessel approached the British coasts, in order to escape anticipated attacks by German submarines. To-day's press reports also contain an alleged official statement of the foreign office defending the use of the flag of a neutral country by a belligerent vessel in order to escape capture or attack by an enemy.

Assuming that the foregoing reports are true, the Government of the United States, reserving for future consideration the legality and propriety of the deceptive use of the flag of a neutral power in any case for the purpose of avoiding capture, desires very respectfully to point out to His Britannic Majesty's Government the serious consequences which may result to American vessels and American citizens if this practice is continued.

The occasional use of the flag of a neutral or an enemy under the stress of immediate pursuit and to deceive an approaching enemy, which appears by the press reports to be represented as the precedent and justification used to support this action, seems to this Government a very different thing from an explicit sanction by a belligerent government for its merchant ships generally to fly the flag of a neutral power within certain portions of the high seas which are presumed to be frequented with hostile warships. The formal declaration of such a policy of general misuse of a neutral's flag jeopardizes the vessels of the neutral visiting those waters in a peculiar degree by raising the presumption that they are of belligerent nationality regardless of the flag which they may carry.

In view of the announced purpose of the German Admiralty to engage in active naval operations in certain delimited sea areas adjacent to the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, the Government of the United States would view with anxious solicitude any general use of the flag of the United States by British vessels traversing those waters. A policy such as the one which His Majesty's Government is said to intend to adopt, would, if the declaration of the German Admiralty is put in force, it seems clear, afford no protection to British vessels, while it would be a serious and constant menace to the lives and vessels of American citizens.

The Government of the United States, therefore, trusts that His Majesty's Government will do all in their power to restrain vessels of British nationality from the deceptive use of the flag of the United States in the sea area defined in the German declaration, since such practice would greatly endanger the vessels of a friendly power navigating those waters and would even seem to impose upon the Government of Great Britain a measure of responsibility for the loss of American lives and vessels in case of an attack by a German naval force.

Please present a note to Sir Edward Grey in the sense of the foregoing and impress him with the grave concern which this Government feels in the circumstances in regard to the safety of American vessels and lives in the war zone declared by the German Admiralty.

You may add that this Government is making earnest representations to the German Government in regard to the danger to American vessels and citizens if the declaration of the German Admiralty is put into effect.

BRYAN.

(Dip. Corr. 55.)

No. 20. American note, February 15, 1915, regarding the *Wilhelmina*. (See also Nos. 25 and 40.)

(The Secretary of State to the American ambassador at London.)

The department notes that you have been informed by the British Government that the cargo of the American steamer *Wilhelmina* has been sent to prize court, but is not yet unloaded. The Government of the United States, of course, has no intention of interfering with the proper course of judicial procedure in the British prize courts, but it deems it proper to bring to the attention of the British Government information which has been received in relation to the character and destination of the cargo and to point out certain considerations prompting the supposition that the seizure may not be justified.

This Government is informed that the W. L. Green Commission Co., an American corporation organized in 1891, which in the past has made extensive shipments of goods to Germany, is the sole owner of the cargo which consists entirely of foodstuffs consigned to the W. L. Green Commission Co., Hamburg, and that the company's manager, now in Europe, has instructions to sell the cargo solely to the civilian population of Hamburg. A copy of the ship's manifest has been submitted to this Government, accompanied by a sworn statement from the company's manager in which he represents that he was instructed to proceed to Germany to dispose of the cargo to private purchasers in that country, and not to any belligerent government nor armed forces of such government, nor to any agent of a belligerent government or of its armed forces.

According to well-established practice among nations, admitted, as this Government understands by the Government of Great Britain, the articles of which the *Wilhelmina's* cargo is said to consist, are subject to seizure as contraband only in case they are destined for the use of a belligerent government or its armed forces. The Government of the United States understands that the British authorities consider the seizure of the cargo justified on the ground that a recent order of the Federal Council of Germany, promulgated after the vessel sailed, required the delivery of imported articles to the German Government. The owners of the cargo have represented to this Government that such a position is untenable. They point out that, by a provision of the order in question as originally announced, the regulations in relation to the seizure of food products are made inapplicable to such products imported after January 31, 1915. They further represent that the only articles shipped on the *Wilhelmina* which are embraced within the terms of these regulations are wheat and bran, which constitute about 15 per cent of the cargo as compared with 85 per cent consisting of meats, vegetables, and fruits. The owners also assert that the regulations contemplate the disposition of foodstuffs to individuals through municipalities; that municipalities are not agents of the Government, and that the purpose of the regulations is to conserve the supply of food products and to prevent speculation and inflation of prices to noncombatants.

The German Government has addressed a formal communication to the Government of the United States in relation to the effect of the decree issued by the German Federal Council, and this Government deems it pertinent to call to the attention of the British Government a material portion of this communication, which is as follows:

"1. The federal council's decision concerning the seizure of food products, which England alleges to be the cause of food products shipped to Germany being treated as contraband, bears exclusively on wheat, rye, both unmixed and mixed with other products, and also wheat, rye, oats, and barley flour.

"2. The federal council makes an express exception in section 45 of the order. Section 45 provides as follows: The stipulations of this regulation do not apply to grain or flour imported from abroad after January 31.

"3. Conjunctively with that saving clause the federal council's order contains a provision under which imported cereals and flours would be sold exclusively to the municipalities or certain specially designated organizations by the importers. Although that provision had for its object simply to throw imported grain and flours into such channels as supply the private consumption of civilians and, in consequence of that provision, the intent and purpose of the federal council's order which was to protect the civilian population from speculators and engrossers were fully met, it was nevertheless rescinded so as to leave no room for doubt.

"4. My Government is amenable to any proposition looking to control by a special American organization under the supervision of the American consular officers and, if necessary, will itself make a proposition in that direction.

"5. The German Government further calls attention to the fact that municipalities do not form part of or belong to the Government but are self-administrative bodies, which are elected by the inhabitants of the commune in accordance with fixed rules and therefore exclusively represent the private part of the population and act as it directs. Although those principles are generally known and obtain in the United States as well as in England itself, the German Government desired to point out the fact so as to avoid any further unnecessary delay.

"6. Hence it is absolutely assured that imported food products will be consumed by the civilian population in Germany exclusively."

It will be observed that it is stated in this communication, which appears to confirm the contentions of the cargo owners, that a part of the order of the German Federal Council relating to imported food products has now been rescinded.

This Government has received another communication from the German Government giving formal assurance to the Government of the United States that all goods imported into Germany from the United States, directly or indirectly, which belong to the class of relative contraband, such as foodstuffs, will not be used by the German army or navy or by Government authorities, but will be left to the free consumption of the German civilian population, excluding all Government purveyors.

If the British authorities have not in their possession evidence, other than that presented to this Government as to the character and destination of the cargo of the *Wilhelmina*, sufficient to warrant the seizure of this cargo, the Government of the United States hopes that the British Government will release the vessel together with her cargo and allow her to proceed to her port of destination.

Please communicate with the British Government in the sense of the foregoing.

BRYAN.

(Dip. Corr. 81–82.)

No. 21. German note, February 15, 1915, in reference to the proclamation of January 25 concerning foodstuffs (No. 13).

(The German ambassador to the Secretary of State.)

1. The federal council's decision concerning the seizure of food products, which England alleges to be the cause of food products shipped to Germany being treated as contraband, is exclusively on "wheat, rye, both unmixed and mixed with other products," and also "wheat, rye, oats, and barley flour."

2. The federal council makes an express exception in section 45 of the order. Section 45 provides as follows "The stipulations of this regulation do not apply to grain or flour imported from abroad after January 31."

3. Conjunctively with that saving clause, the federal council's order contains a provision under which imported cereals and flours could be sold exclusively to the municipalities of certain specially designated organizations by the importers. Although that provision had for its object simply to throw imported grain and flour into such channels as supply the private consumption of civilians, and, in consequence of that provision, the intent and purpose of the federal council's order, which was to protect the civilian population from speculators and engrossers, were fully met, it was nevertheless rescinded so as to leave no room for doubt.

4. My Government is amenable to any proposition looking to control by a special American organization under the supervision of the American consular officers, and, if necessary, will itself make a proposition in that direction.

5. The German Government further calls attention to the fact that municipalities do not form part of or belong to the Government, but are "self-administrative bodies," which are elected by the inhabitants of the commune in accordance with fixed rules, and, therefore, exclusively represent the private part of the population and act as it directs. Although these principles are generally known and obtain in the United States, as well as in England itself, the German Government desired to point out the fact so as to avoid any further unnecessary delay.

6. Hence it is absolutely assured that imported food products will be consumed by the civilian population in Germany exclusively, and there remains no doubt upon which England can prevent the exportation of food products from America to Germany for the use of civilians.

The Imperial Government expresses the firm hope that the American Government will stand on its right in this matter. (The New York Times, Feb. 18, 1915.)

No. 22. German statement, February 15, 1915, in regard to armed British merchantmen, the use of neutral flags and the mining of the war zone.

(Paraphrase of a note from the German ambassador to the Secretary of State.)

According to absolutely reliable information British merchant ships intend to oppose armed resistance to German men-of-war in the area declared as war zone by the German Admiralty.

Some of these ships were already armed with British naval guns. Now all the others are speedily being equipped in a similar way. Merchant ships have been instructed to sail in groups, and to ram German submarines, while the examination is proceeding, or should the submarines lie alongside, to throw bombs upon them, or else to attempt to overpower the examining party coming on board.

A very high premium has been offered for the destruction of the first German submarine by a British merchant vessel. Therefore, British merchant ships can not any more be considered as undefended, so that they may be attacked by German war vessels without warning or search. The British admitted that instructions had been given to misuse neutral flags. It is almost certain that British merchant vessels will by all means try to conceal their identity. Thereby, it also becomes almost impossible to ascertain the identity of neutral ships, unless they sail in daylight under convoy, as all measures suggested by neutrals, for instance painting of the ships in the national colors, may be promptly imitated by British ships. The attacks to be expected by masked British merchant vessels make a search impossible, as the examining party and the submarines themselves would thereby be exposed to destruction.

Under the circumstances, the safety of neutral shipping in the war zone around the British Isles is seriously threatened. There is also an increased danger resulting from mines, as these will be laid in the war zone to a great extent. Accordingly, neutral ships are urgently warned against entering that area, while the course around Scotland will be safe.

Germany has been compelled to resort to this kind of warfare by the murderous ways of British naval warfare, which aims at the destruction of legitimate neutral trade and at the starvation of the German people. Germany will be obliged to adhere to these announced principles till England submits to the recognized rules of warfare established by the declarations of Paris and London, or till she is compelled to do so by the neutral powers. (The New York Times, Feb. 16, 1915.)

No. 23. German note, February 16, 1915, replying to the American note of February 10 (No. 18), in regard to the declaration of a war zone.

(The minister for foreign affairs to the American ambassador.)

In reference to the note of the 12th instant, foreign office No. 2260, relative to the German measures respecting the theater of war in the waters surrounding England, the undersigned has the honor to reply to his excellency the ambassador of the United States, James W. Gerard, as follows:

The Imperial German Government have examined the communication of the Government of the United States in the same spirit of good will and friendship which seems to have prompted this communication.

The Imperial German Government are in entire accord with the Government of the United States that it is in the highest degree desirable for all parties to avoid the misunderstanding which might arise from the measures announced by the German Admiralty and to avert the intrusion of events calculated to interrupt the most friendly relations which have so happily existed between the two Governments up to this time.

On this assurance the German Government believe that they may depend on full understanding on the part of the United States, all the more because the action announced by the German Admiralty, as was dwelt upon at length in the note of the 4th instant, is in no wise

directed against the legitimate trade and navigaton of neutral States, but merely represents an act of self-defense which Germany's vital interests force her to take against England's method of conducting maritime war in defiance of international law, which no protest on the part of neutrals has availed to bring into accordance with the legal status generally recognized before the outbreak of hostilities.

In order to exclude all possible doubt on this cardinal point the German Government beg to set forth once more the actual situation.

Up to now Germany has scrupulously observed the existing provisions of international law relative to maritime war. In particular she assented without delay to the proposal made by the American Government directly after the war began to ratify the declaration of London, and embodied the contents thereof without change in her prize law, even without formally binding herself in this direction. The German Government have adhered to these provisions, even where they conflicted with military interests. Our Government at the same time have permitted the supply of food by Denmark to England until the present, although they could well have prevented this traffic by reason of their naval forces.

In direct opposition to this, England has not shrunk from grave violations of international law wherever she could thereby cripple Germany's peaceable trade with neutral countries. It will not be necessary for the German Government to go into great detail on this point, especially since the American note to the British Government dated December 28, 1914, which has been brought to their knowledge, has dealt with this point very aptly if not very exhaustively on the ground of the experiences of months.

It is conceded that the intention of all these aggressions is to cut off Germany from all supplies, and thereby to deliver up to death by famine a peaceful civilian population, a procedure contrary to law of war and every dictate of humanity.

The neutrals have not been able to prevent this interception of different kinds of trade with Germany contrary to international law. It is true that the American Government have protested against England's procedure, and Germany is glad to acknowledge this; but, in spite of this protest and the protests of the other neutral Governments, England has not allowed herself to be dissuaded from the course originally adopted. Thus, the American ship *Wilhelmina* was recently brought into port by England, although her cargo was destined solely for the civil population of Germany and was to be used only for this purpose, according to an express declaration of the German Government.

In this way the following has been created: Germany is to all intents and purposes cut off from over-sea supplies with the toleration, tacit or protesting, of the neutrals, regardless of whether it is a question of goods which are absolute contraband or only conditional contraband or not contraband at all, following the law generally recognized before the outbreak of the war. On the other hand, England, with the indulgence of neutral Governments, is not only being provided with such goods as are not contraband or merely conditional contraband, namely, foodstuffs, raw material, etc., although these are treated by England when Germany is in question as absolute contraband, but also with goods which have been regularly and unquestionably acknowledged to be absolute contraband. The German Government believe that they are obliged to point out very particularly and with the greatest emphasis that a trade in arms exists between American manufacturers and Germany's enemies which is estimated at many hundred million marks.

The German Government have given due recognition to the fact that as a matter of form the exercise of rights and the toleration of wrong on the part of neutrals is limited by their pleasure alone and involves no formal breach of neutrality. The German Government have not, in consequence, made any charge of formal breach of neutrality. The German Government can not, however, do otherwise, especially in the interest of absolute clearness in the relations between the two countries, than to emphasize that they, in common with the public opinion of Germany, feel themselves placed at a great disadvantage through the fact that the neutral powers have hitherto achieved no success or only an unmeaning success in their assertion of the right to trade with Germany, acknowledged to be legitimate by international law, whereas they make unlimited use of their right to tolerate trade in contraband with England and our other enemies. Conceded that it is the formal right of neutrals not to protect their legitimate trade with Germany, and even to allow themselves knowingly and willingly to be induced by England to restrict such trade, it is, on the other hand, not less their good right, although unformtunately not exercised, to stop trade in contraband, especially the trade in arms, with Germany's enemies.

In view of this situation the German Government see themselves compelled, after six months of patience and watchful waiting, to meet England's murderous method of conducting maritime war with drastic counter measures. If England invokes the powers of famine as an ally in its struggle against Germany with the intention of leaving a civilized people the alternative of perishing in misery or submitting to the yoke of England's political and commercial will, the German Government are to-day determined to take up the gantlet and to appeal to the same grim ally. They rely on the neutrals who have hitherto tacitly or under protest submitted to the consequences, detrimental to themselves, of England's war of famine to display not less tolerance toward Germany, even if the German measures constitute new forms of maritime war, as has hitherto been the case with the English measures.

In addition to this, the German Government are determined to suppress with all the means at their disposal the supply of war material to England and her allies and assume at the same time that it is a matter of course that the neutral Governments which have hitherto undertaken no action against the trade in arms which (sic) [with] Germany's enemies do not intend to oppose the forcible suppression of this trade by Germany.

Proceeding from these points of view, the German Admiralty has declared the zone prescribed by it the seat of war; it will obstruct this area of maritime war by mines wherever possible and also endeavor to destroy the merchant vessels of the enemy in any other way.

It is very far, indeed, from the intention of the German Government, acting in obedience to these compelling circumstances, ever to destroy neutral lives and neutral property; but, on the other hand, they can not be blind to the fact that dangers arise through the action to be carried out against England which menace without discrimination all trade within the area of maritime war. This applies, as a matter of course, to war mines, which place any ship approaching a mined area in danger, even if the limits of international law are adhered to most strictly.

The German Government believe that they are all the more justified in the hope that the neutral powers will become reconciled with this, just as they have with the serious injury caused them thus far by England's measures, because it is their will to do everything in any way compatible with the accomplishment of their purpose for the protection of neutral shipping even within the area of maritime war.

They furnish the first proof of their good will by announcing the measures intended by them at a time not less than two weeks beforehand in order to give neutral shipping an opportunity to make the necessary arrangements to avoid the threatening danger. The safest method of doing this is to stay away from the area of maritime war. Neutral ships entering the closed waters in spite of this announcement, given so far in advance, and which seriously impairs the accomplishment of the military purpose against England, bear their own responsibility for any unfortunate accidents. The German Government, on their side, expressly decline all responsibility for such accidents and their consequences.

Furthermore, the German Government announced merely the destruction of enemy merchant vessels found within the area of maritime war and not the destruction of all merchant vessels, as the American Government appear to have erroneously understood. This limitation which the German Government have imposed upon themselves impairs the military purpose, especially since the presumption will prevail, even in the case of netural ships, that they have contraband on board, in view of the interpretation of the idea of contraband in which the English Government have indulged as regards Germany and which the German Government will accordingly apply against England.

Naturally, the imperial Government are not willing to waive the right to establish the presence of contraband in the cargoes of neutral ships and, in cases requiring it, to take any action necessary on the grounds established. Finally, the German Government are prepared to accord, in conjunction with the American Government, the most earnest consideration to any measure that might be calculated to insure the safety of legitimate shipping of neutrals within the seat of war. They can not, however, overlook the fact that all efforts in this direction are considerably hampered by two circumstances: First, by the misuse of the neutral flag by English merchant vessels, which, in the meantime, has probably been established beyond a doubt by the American Government likewise; second, by the above-mentioned trade in contraband, especially war materials, by neutral merchant vessels. In regard to the latter point, the German Government ventures to hope that the American Government, upon reconsideration, will see their way clear to a measure of intervention in accordance with the spirit of true neutrality.

As regards the first point, the secret order of the British Admiralty has already been communicated to the American Government by Germany. It recommends English merchant vessels to use neutral flags and has in the meantime been confirmed by a statement of the British foreign office, which refers to the municipal law of England and characterizes such action as quite unobjectionable. The English merchant marine has followed this counsel without delay, as is probably known to the American Government from the cases of the Lusitania and Laertes. Moreover, the British Government have armed English merchant vessels and instructed them to resist by force the German submarines. In these circumstances it is very difficult for the German submarines to recognize neutral merchant vessels as such, for even a search will not be possible in the majority of cases, since the attacks to be anticipated in the case of a disguised English ship would expose the commanders conducting a search and the boat itself to the danger of destruction.

The British Government would then be in a position to render the German measures illusory if their merchant marine persists in the misuse of neutral flags and neutral vessels are not marked in some other manner admitting of no possible doubt. Germany must, in the exigency into which she has unlawfully been forced, make her measures effective at all events in order thereby to compel her adversary to conduct maritime warfare in accordance with international law, and thus to reastablish the freedom of the seas, which she has ever advocated and for which she is fighting likewise to-day.

The German Government, therefore, welcomes the fact that the American Government have made representations to the British Government relative to the use of their flag contrary to law, and give expression to the expectation that this action will cause England to respect the American flag in future.

In this expectation the commanders of the German submarines have been instructed, as was already stated in the note of the 4th instant, to abstain from violence to American merchant vessels when they are recognized as such.

In order to meet in the safest manner all the consequences of mistaking an American for a hostile merchant vessel, the German Government recommended that (although this would not apply in the case of danger from mines) the United States convoy their ships carrying peaceable cargoes and traversing the English seat of maritime war in order to make them recognizable. In this connection the German Government believe it should be made a condition that only such ships should be convoyed as carry no merchandise which would have to be considered as contraband, according to the interpretation applied by England against Germany. The German Government are prepared to enter into immediate negotiations with the American Government relative to the manner of convoy. They would, however, be particularly grateful if the American Government would urgently advise their merchant vessels to avoid the English seat of maritime war, at any rate until the flag question is settled.

The German Government resign themselves to the confident hope that the American Government will recognize the full meaning of the severe struggle which Germany is conducting for her very existence, and will gain full understanding of the reasons which prompt Germany and the aims of the measures announced by her from the above explanations and promises.

The German Government repeat that in the scrupulous consideration for neutrals hitherto practiced by them they have determined upon the measures planned only under the strongest compulsion of national self-preservation. Should the American Government at the eleventh hour succeed in removing, by virtue of the weight which they have the right and ability to throw into the scales of the fate of peoples, the reasons which have made it the imperative duty of the German Government to take the action indicated, should the American Government in particular find a way to bring about the observation of the declaration of London on the part of the powers at war with Germany and thereby to render possible for Germany the legitimate supply of foodstuffs and industrial raw materials, the German Government would recognize this as a service which could not be too highly estimated in favor of more humane conduct of war, and would gladly draw the necessary conclusions from the new situation thus created.

The undersigned requests the ambassador to bring the above to the attention of the American Government and avails himself of the opportunity to renew, etc.

VON JAGOW.

(Dip. Corr. 56–59.)

No. 24. British memorandum, February 19, 1915, concerning the use of the American flag by British vessels. (See No. 19.)

(The secretary of state for foreign affairs to the American ambassador.)

The memorandum communicated on the 11th of February calls attention in courteous and friendly terms to the action of the captain of the British S. S. *Lusitania* in raising the flag of the United States of America when approaching British waters and says that the Government of the United States feel a certain anxiety in considering the possibility of any general use of the flag of the United States by British vessels traversing those waters since the effect of such a policy might be to bring about a menace to the lives and vessels of United States citizens.

It was understood that the German Government had announced their intention of sinking British merchant vessels at sight by torpedoes without giving any opportunity of making any provision for saving the lives of noncombatant crews and passengers. It was in consequence of this threat that the *Lusitania* raised the United States flag on her inward voyage and on her subsequent outward voyage. A request was made by the United States passengers who were embarking on board her that the United States flag should be hoisted presumably to insure their safety. Meanwhile the memorandum from your excellency had been received. His Majesty's Government did not give any advice to the company as to how to meet this request, and it is understood that the *Lusitania* left Liverpool under the British flag.

It seems unnecessary to say more as regards the *Lusitania* in particular regard to the use of foreign flags by merchant vessels. The British merchant shipping act makes it clear that the use of the British flag by foreign merchant vessels is permitted in time of war for the purpose of escaping capture. It is believed that in the case of some other nations there is a similar recognition of the same practice with regard to their flags and that none have forbidden it. It would therefore be unreasonable to expect His Majesty's Government to pass legislation forbidding the use of foreign flags by British merchant vessels to avoid capture by the enemy. Now that the German Government have announced their intention to sink merchant vessels at sight with their noncombatant crews, cargoes, and papers, a proceeding hitherto regarded by the opinion of the world not as war, but as piracy, it is felt that the United States Government could not fairly ask the British Government to order British merchant vessels to forego the means—always hitherto permitted—of escaping not only capture, but the much worse fate of sinking and destruction. Great Britain has always when neutral accorded to the vessels of other States at war liberty to use the British flag as a means of protection against capture, and instances are on record when United States vessels availed themselves of this facility during the American Civil War. It would be contrary to fair expectation if now when the conditions are reversed the United States and neutral nations were to grudge to British ships liberty to take similar action. The British Government have no intention of advising their merchant shipping to use foreign flags as general practice or to resort to them otherwise than for escaping capture or destruction.

The obligation upon a belligerent warship to ascertain definitely for itself the nationality and character of a merchant vessel before capturing it and a fortiori before sinking and destroying it has been universally recognized. If that obligation is fulfilled hoisting a neutral flag on board a British vessel can not possibly endanger neutral shipping, and the British Government hold that if loss to neutrals is caused by disregard of this obligation it is upon the enemy vessel disregarding it and upon the government giving orders that it should be disregarded that the sole responsibility for injury to neutrals ought to rest. (Dip. Corr. 59.)

No. 25. British memorandum, February 19, 1915, regarding the *Wilhelmina*. (See No. 20.)

(The secretary of state for foreign affairs to the American ambassador.)

The communication made by the United States ambassador in his note to Sir Edward Grey, of the 16th instant, has been carefully considered, and the following observations are offered in reply:

2. At the time when His Majesty's Government gave directions for the seizure of the cargo of the steamship *Wilhelmina* as contraband they had before them the text of the decree made by the German Federal Council on the 25th of January, under article 45 of which all grain and flour imported into Germany after the 31 of January was declared deliverable only to certain organizations under direct government control or to municipal authorities. The vessel was bound for Hamburg, one of the free cities of the German Empire, the government of which is vested in the municipality. This was one of the reasons actuating His Majesty's Government in deciding to bring the cargo of the *Wilhelmina* before the prize court.

3. Information has only now reached them that by a subsequent decree, dated the 6th of February, the above provision in article 45 of the previous decree was repealed, it would appear for the express purpose of rendering difficult the anticipated proceedings against the *Wilhelmina*. The repeal was not known to His Majesty's Government at the time of detention of the cargo, or indeed, until now.

4. How far the ostensible exception of imported supplies from the general Government monopoly of all grain and flour set up by the German Government may affect the question of the contraband nature of the shipment seized is a matter which will most suitably be investigated by the prize court.

5. It is, however, necessary to state that the German decree is not the only ground on which the submission of the cargo of the *Wilhelmina* to a prize court is justified. The German Government have in public announcements claimed to treat practically every town or port on the English east coast as a fortified place and base of operations. On the strength of this contention they have subjected to bombardment the open towns of Yarmouth, Scarborough, and Whitby, among others. On the same ground a number of neutral vessels sailing for English ports on the east coast with cargoes of goods on the German list of conditional contraband have been seized by German cruisers and brought before the German prize court. Again, the Dutch vessel *Maria*, having sailed from California with a cargo of grain consigned to Dublin and Belfast, was sunk in September last by the German cruiser *Karlsruhe*. This could only have been justified if, among other things, the cargo could have been proved to be destined for the British Government or armed forces, and if a presumption to this effect had been established owing to Dublin or Belfast being considered a fortified place or a base for the armed forces.

6. The German Government can not have it both ways. If they consider themselves justified in destroying by bombardment the lives and property of peaceful civil inhabitants of English open towns and watering places and in seizing and sinking ships and cargoes of conditional contraband on the way thither on the ground that they were consigned to a fortified place or base, "a fortiori," His Majesty's Government must be at liberty to treat Hamburg, which is in part protected by the fortifications at the mouth of the Elbe, as a fortified town and a base of operations and supply for the purposes of article 34 of the declaration of London. If the owners of the cargo of the *Wilhelmina* desire to question the validity in international law of the action taken by order of His Majesty's Government, they will have every opportunity of establishing their case in due course before the prize court, and His Majesty's Government would in this connection recall the attention of the United States Government to the considerations put forward in Sir Edward Grey's note to Mr. Page of the 10th instant as to the propriety of awaiting the result of prize-court proceedings before diplomatic action is initiated. It will be remembered that they have from the outset given a definite assurance that the owners of the *Wilhelmina*, as well as the owners of her cargo, if found not to be contraband, would be equitably indemnified.

7. There is one further observation to which His Majesty's Government think it right and appropriate in the present connection to give expression. They have not so far declared foodstuffs to be absolute contraband. They have not interfered with any neutral vessels on account of their carrying foodstuffs, except on the basis of such foodstuffs being liable to capture if destined for the enemy forces or Governments. In so acting they have been guided by the general principle, of late universally upheld by civilized nations and observed in practice, that the civil populations of countries at war are not to be exposed to the treatment rightly reserved for combatants. This distinction has to all intents and purposes been swept away by the novel doctrines proclaimed and acted upon by the German Government.

8. It is unnecessary here to dwell upon the treatment that has been meted out to the civil population of Belgium and those parts of France which are in German occupation. When Germany, long before any mines had been laid by British authorities, proceeded to sow mines upon the high seas, and by this means sunk a considerable number not only of British but also of neutral merchantmen, with their unoffending crews, it was, so His Majesty's Government held, open to them to take retaliatory measures, even if such measures were of a kind to involve pressure of the civil population—not, indeed, of neutral States, but of their enemies. They refrained from doing so.

9. When subsequently English towns and defenseless British subjects, including women and children, were deliberately and systematically fired upon and killed by ships flying the flag of the Imperial German Navy, when quiet country towns and villages void of defenses and possessing no military or naval importance were bombarded by German airships, His Majesty's Government still abstained from drawing the logical consequences from this form of attack on defenseless citizens. Further steps in the same direction are now announced, and, in fact, have already been taken by Germany. British merchant vessels have been torpedoed at sight, without any attempt being made to give warning to the crew or any opportunity being given to save their lives; a torpedo has been fired against a British hospital ship in daylight, and similar treatment is threatened to all British merchant vessels in future, as well as to any neutral ships that may happen to be found in the neighborhood of the British Isles.

10. Faced with this situation, His Majesty's Government consider it would be altogether unreasonable that Great Britain and her allies should be expected to remain indefinitely bound, to their grave detriment, by rules and principles of which they recognize the justice if impartially observed as between belligerents, but which are at the present moment openly set at defiance by their enemy.

11. If, therefore, His Majesty's Government should hereafter feel constrained to declare foodstuffs absolute contraband or to take other measures for interfering with German trade by way of reprisals, they confidently expect that such action will not be challenged on the part of neutral States by appeals to laws and usages of war whose validity rests on their forming an integral part of that system of international doctrine which as a whole their enemy frankly boasts the liberty and intention to disregard, so long as such neutral States can not compel the German Government to abandon methods of warfare which have not in recent history been regarded as having the sanction of either law or humanity. (Dip. Corr., 82–83.)

No. 26. American note, February 20, 1915, proposing mutual concessions in the conduct of naval warfare:

(The Secretary of State to the American ambassador at London. Same to the American ambassador at Berlin. See German answer, No. 27; English, No. 32.)

You will please deliver to Sir Edward Grey the following identic note, which we are sending England and Germany:

In view of the correspondence which has passed between this Government and Great Britain and Germany, respectively, relative to the declaration of a war zone by the German Admiralty and the use of neutral flags by British merchant vessels, this Government ventures to express the hope that the two belligerent Governments may, through reciprocal concessions, find a basis for agreement which will relieve neutral ships engaged in peaceful commerce from the great dangers which they will incur in the high seas adjacent to the coasts of the belligerents.

The Government of the United States respectfully suggests that an agreement in terms like the following might be entered into. This suggestion is not to be regarded as in any sense a proposal made by this Government, for it, of course, fully recognizes that it is not its privilege to propose terms of agreement between Great Britain and Germany, even though the matter be one in which it and the people of the United States are directly and deeply interested. It is merely venturing to take the liberty which it hopes may be accorded a sincere friend desirous of embarrassing neither nation involved and of serving, if it may, the common interests of humanity. The course outlined is offered in the hope that it may draw forth the views and elicit the suggestions of the British and German Governments on a matter of capital interest to the whole world.

Germany and Great Britain to agree:

1. That neither will sow any floating mines, whether upon the high seas or in territorial waters; that neither will plant on the high seas anchored mines except within cannon range of harbors for defensive purposes only; and that all mines shall bear the stamp of the Government planting them and be so constructed as to become harmless if separated from their moorings.

2. That neither will use submarines to attack merchant vessels of any nationality except to enforce the right of visit and search.

3. That each will require their respective merchant vessels not to use neutral flags for the purpose of disguise or ruse de guerre.

Germany to agree:

That all importations of food or foodstuffs from the United States (and from such other neutral countries as may ask it) into Germany shall be consigned to agencies to be designated by the United States Government; that these American agencies shall have entire charge and control without interference on the part of the German Government, of the receipt and distribution of such importations, and shall distribute them solely to retail dealers bearing licenses from the German Government entitling them to receive and furnish such food and foodstuffs to noncombatants only; that any violation of the terms of the retailers' licenses shall work a forfeiture of their rights to receive such food and foodstuffs for this purpose; and that such food and foodstuffs will not be requisitioned by the German Government for any purpose whatsoever or be diverted to the use of the armed forces of Germany.

Great Britain to agree:

That food and foodstuffs will not be placed upon the absolute contraband list and that shipments of such commodities will not be interfered with or detained by British authorities if consigned to agencies designated by the United States Government in Germany for the receipt and distribution of such cargoes to licensed German retailers for distribution solely to the noncombatant population.

In submitting this proposed basis of agreement this Government does not wish to be understood as admitting or denying any belligerent or neutral right established by the principles of international law, but would consider the agreement, if acceptable to the interested powers, a modus vivendi based upon expediency rather than legal right and as not binding upon the United States either in its present form or in a modified form until accepted by this Government.

BRYAN.

(Dip. Corr., 59–60.)

No. 27. German note, February 28, 1915, accepting in substance the American proposal of February 20 (No. 26).

(The minister for foreign affairs to the American ambassador.)

The undersigned has the honor to inform his excellency, Mr. James W. Gerard, ambassador of the United States of America, in reply to the note of the 22d instant that the Imperial German Government have taken note with great interest of the suggestion of the American Government that certain principles for the conduct of maritime war on the part of Germany and England be agreed upon for the protection of neutral shipping. They see therein new evidence of the friendly feelings of the American Government toward the German Government which are fully reciprocated by Germany.

It is in accordance with Germany's wishes also to have maritime war conducted according to rules which without discriminately restricting one or the other of the belligerent powers in the use of their means of warfare are equally considerate of the interests of neutrals and the dictates of humanity. Consequently it was intimated in the German note of the 16th instant that observation of the declaration of London on the part of Germany's adversaries would create a new situation from which the German Government would gladly draw the proper conclusions.

Proceeding from this view, the German Government have carefully examined the suggestion of the American Government and believe that they can actually see in it a suitable basis for the practical solution of the questions which have arisen.

With regard to the various points of the American note they beg to make the following remarks:

1. With regard to the sowing of mines, the German Government would be willing to agree as suggested not to use floating mines and to have anchored mines constructed as indicated. Moreover, they agree to put the stamp of the Government on all mines to be planted. On the other hand, it does not appear to them to be feasible for the belligerents wholly to forego the use of anchored mines for offensive purposes.

2. The German Government would undertake not to use their submarines to attack mercantile of any flag except when necessary to enforce the right of visit and search. Should the enemy nationality of the vessel or the presence of contraband be ascertained submarine would proceed in accordance with the general rules of international law.

3. As provided in the American note, this restriction of the use of the submarines is contingent on the fact that enemy mercantile abstain from the use of the neutral flag and other neutral distinctive marks. It would appear to be a matter of course that such mercantile also abstain from arming themselves and from all resistance by force, since such procedure contrary to international law would render impossible any action of the submarines in accordance with international law.

4. The regulation of legitimate importations of food into Germany suggested by the American Government appears to be in general acceptable. Such regulation would, of course, be confined to importations by sea, but that would, on the other hand, include indirect importations by way of neutral ports. The German Government would therefore be willing to make the declarations of the nature provided in the American note so that the use of the imported food and foodstuffs solely by the noncombatant population would be guaranteed. The Imperial Government must, however, in addition (* * *) (apparent omission) having the importation of other raw material used by the economic system of noncombatants including forage permitted. To that end the enemy Governments would have to permit the free entry into Germany of the raw materials mentioned in the free list of the declaration of London, and to treat materials included in the list of conditional contraband according to the same principles as food and foodstuffs.

The German Government ventures to hope that the agreement for which the American Government has paved the way may be reached after due consideration of the remarks made above, and that in this way peaceable neutral shipping and trade will not have to suffer any more than is absolutely necessary from the unavoidable effects of maritime war. These effects could be still further reduced if, as was pointed out in the German note of the 16th instant, some way could be found to exclude the shipping of munitions of war from neutral countries to belligerents on ships of any nationality.

The German Government must, of course, reserve a definite statement of their position until such time as they may receive further information from the American Government enabling them to see what obligations the British Government are on their part willing to assume.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion, etc.

VON JAGOW.

(Dip. Corr., 60–61.)

No. 28. British and French declaration, March 1, 1915, in restraint of sea-borne commerce with Germany. (Statement read by the British prime minister in the House of Commons and communicated to the neutral powers.)

(The British ambassador at Washington to the Secretary of State.)

Germany has declared that the English Channel, the north and west coasts of France, and the waters around the British Isles are a war area, and has officially notified that all enemy ships found in that area will be destroyed and that neutral vessels may be exposed to danger. This is in effect a claim to torpedo at sight, without regard to the safety of the crew or passengers, any merchant vessel under any flag. As it is not in the power of the German admiralty to maintain any surface craft in these waters, this attack can only be delivered by submarine agency.

The law and custom of nations in regard to attacks on commerce have always presumed that the first duty of the captor of a merchant vessel is to bring it before a prize court where it may be tried, where the regularity of the capture may be challenged, and where neutrals may recover their cargoes. The sinking of prizes is in itself a questionable act, to be resorted to only in extraordinary circumstances and after provision has been made for the safety of all the crew or passengers, if there are passengers on board. The responsibility for discriminating between neutral and enemy vessels and between neutral and enemy cargo, obviously rests with the attacking ship, whose duty it is to verify the status and character of the vessel and cargo and to preserve all papers before sinking or even capturing it. So also is the humane duty of providing for the safety of the crews of merchant vessels, whether neutral or enemy, an obligation upon every belligerent.

It is upon this basis that all previous discussions of the law for regulating warfare at sea have proceeded. A German submarine, however, fulfills none of these obligations; she enjoys no local command of the waters in which she operates; she does not take her captures within the jurisdiction of a prize court; she carries no prize crew which she can put on board a prize; she uses no effective means of discriminating between a neutral and an enemy vessel; she does not receive on board for safety the crew and passengers of the vessel she sinks; her methods of warfare are therefore entirely outside the scope of any of the international instruments regulating operations against commerce in time of war. The German declaration substitutes indiscriminate destruction for regulated capture. Germany is adopting these methods against peaceful traders and noncombatant crews with the avowed object of preventing commodities of all kinds, including food for the civil population from reaching or leaving the British Isles or northern France.

Her opponents are therefore driven to frame retaliatory measures in order in their turn to prevent commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany. These measures will, however, be enforced by the British and French Governments without risk to neutral ships or to neutral or noncombatant life and in strict observance of the dictates of humanity. The British and French Governments will therefore hold themselves free to detain and take into port ships carrying goods of presumed enemy destination, ownership, or origin. It is not intended to confiscate such vessels or cargoes unless they would otherwise be liable to condemnation. The treatment of vessels and cargoes which have sailed before this date will not be affected.

CECIL SPRING RICE.

(Dip. Corr., 61–62.)

No. 29. Resolution of Congress, March 4, 1915, safeguarding the neutrality of American waters.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this resolution, and during the existence of a war to which the United States is not a party and in order to prevent the neutrality of the United States from being violated by the use of its territory, its ports, or its territorial waters, as the base of operations for the armed forces of a belligerent, contrary to the obligations imposed by the law of nations, the treaties to which the United States is a party, or contrary to the statutes of the United States, the President be, and he is hereby, auhorized and empowered to direct the collectors of customs under the jurisdiction of the United States to withhold clearance from any vessel of American or foregin registry, or license, which he has reasonable cause to believe to be about to carry fuel, arms, ammunition, men, or supplies to any warship, or tender, or supply ships of a belligerent nation in violation of the obligations of the United States as a neutral nation.

In case any such vessel of American register or license shall depart or attempt to depart from the jurisdiction of the United States, without clearance, for any of the purposes, the owner or master, or person or persons having charge or command of such vessel, shall severally be liable to a fine of not less than $2,000 nor more than $10,000 or to imprisonment not to exceed two years, or both; and in addition such vessels shall be forfeited to the United States.

That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States as shall be necessary to carry out the purposes of this resolution.

That the provisions of this resolution shall be deemed to extend to all lands and water, continental or insular, within the jurisdiction of the United States. (The New York Times, Mar. 4, 1915.)

No. 30. American note, March 5, 1915, inquiring how the restraint upon sea-borne commerce with Germany is to be effected. (See Nos. 28, 33, 34, and 35.)

(The Secretary of State to the American ambassador at London.)

In regard to the recent communications received from the British and French Governments concerning restraints upon commerce with Germany, please communicate with the British foreign office in the sense following:

The difficulty of determining action upon the British and French declarations of intended retaliation upon commerce with Germany lies in the nature of the proposed measures in their relation to commerce by neutrals.

While it appears that the intention is to interfere with and take into custody all ships both outgoing and incoming, trading with Germany, which is in effect a blockade of German ports, the rule of blockade, that a ship attempting to enter or leave a German port regardless of the character of its cargo may be condemned, is not asserted.

The language of the declaration is: "The British and French Governments will therefore hold themselves free to detain and take into port ships carrying goods of presumed enemy destination, ownership, or origin. It is not intended to confiscate such vessels or cargoes unless they would otherwise be liable to condemnation."

The first sentence claims a right pertaining only to a state of blockade. The last sentence proposes a treatment of ships and cargoes as if no blockade existed. The two together present a proposed course of action previously unknown to international law.

As a consequence neutrals have no standard by which to measure their rights or to avoid danger to their ships and cargoes. The paradoxical situation thus created should be changed and the declaring powers ought to assert whether they rely upon the rules governing a blockade or the rules applicable when no blockade exists.

The declaration presents other perplexities.

The last sentence quoted indicates that the rules of contraband are to be applied to cargoes detained. The rule covering noncontraband articles carried in neutral bottoms is that the cargoes shall be released and the ships allowed to proceed. This rule can not, under the first sentence quoted, be applied as to destination. What then is to be done with a cargo of noncontraband goods detained under the declaration? The same question may be asked as to conditional contraband cargoes.

The foregoing comments apply to cargoes destined for Germany. Cargoes coming out of German ports present another problem under the terms of the declaration. Under the rules governing enemy exports only goods owned by enemy subjects in enemy bottoms are subject to seizure and condemnation. Yet by the declaration it is purposed to seize and take into port all goods of enemy "ownership and origin." The word "origin" is particularly significant. The origin of goods destined to neutral territory on neutral ships is not and never has been a ground for forfeiture except in case a blockade is declared and maintained. What then would the seizure amount to in the present case except to delay the delivery of the goods? The declaration does not indicate what disposition would be made of such cargoes if owned by a neutral or if owned by an enemy subject. Would a different rule be applied according to ownership? If so, upon what principles of international law would it rest? And upon what rule if no blockade is declared and maintained could the cargo of a neutral ship sailing out of a German port be condemned? If it is not condemned, what other legal course is there but to release it?

While this Government is fully alive to the possibility that the methods of modern naval warfare, particularly in the use of the submarine for both defensive and offensive operations, may make the former means of maintaining a blockade a physical impossibility, it feels that it can be urged with great force that there should be also some limit to "the radius of activity," and especially so if this action by the belligerents can be construed to be a blockade. It would certainly create a serious state of affairs if, for example, an American vessel laden with a cargo of German origin should escape the British patrol in European waters only to be held up by a cruiser off New York and taken into Halifax.

Similar cablegram sent to Paris.

BRYAN.

(Dip. Corr. 62–63.)

No. 31. British proclamation, March 11, 1915, once more revising the list of contraband of war. (See No. 10.)

Whereas on the 23d day of December, 1914, we did issue our royal proclamation specifying the articles which it was our intention to treat as contraband during the continuance of hostilities or until we did give further public notice; and

Whereas it is expedient to make certain additions to the lists contained in the said proclamation:

Now, therefore, we do hereby declare, by and with the advice of our privy council, that during the continuance of the war or until we do give further public notice the following articles will be treated as absolute contraband in addition to those set out in our royal proclamation aforementioned:

Raw wool, wool tops, and noils, and woolen and worsted yarns.
Tin, chloride of tin, tin ore.
Castor oil.
Paraffin wax.
Copper iodide.
Lubricants.
Hides of cattle, buffaloes, and horses; skins of calves, pigs, sheep, goats, and deer; leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, military boots, or military clothing.
Ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound; ammonia liquor, urea, aniline, and their compounds.

And we do hereby declare that the following articles will be treated as conditional contraband in addition to those set out in our royal proclamation aforementioned:

Tanning substances of all kinds (including extracts for use in tanning).

And we do hereby further declare that the terms "foodstuffs" and "feeding stuffs for animals" in the list of conditional contraband contained in our royal proclamation aforementioned shall be deemed to include oleaginous seeds, nuts, and kernels; animal and vegetable oils and fats (other than linseed oil) suitable for use in the manufacture of margarine; and cakes and meals made from oleaginous seeds, nuts, and kernels. (Dip. Corr. 17–18.)

No. 32. British memorandum, March 13, 1915, rejecting the American proposal of February 20 (No. 26).

(The secretary of state for foreign affairs to the American ambassador.)

On the 22d of February last I received a communication from your excellency of the identic note addressed to His Majesty's Government and to Germany, respecting an agreement on certain points as to the conduct of the war at sea. The reply of the German Government to this note has been published, and it is not understood from the reply that the German Government are prepared to abandon the practice of sinking British merchant vessels by submarines, and it is evident from their reply that they will not abandon the use of mines for offensive purposes on the high seas as contrasted with the use of mines for defensive purposes only within cannon range of their own harbors, as suggested by the Government of the United States. This being so, it might appear unnecessary for the British Government to make any further reply than to take note of the German answer. We desire, however, to take the opportunity of making a fuller statement of the whole position and of our feeling with regard to it. We recognize with sympathy the desire of the Government of the United States to see the European war conducted in accordance with the previously recognized rules of international law and the dictates of humanity. It is thus that the British forces have conducted the war, and we are not aware that these forces, either naval or military, can have laid to their charge any improper proceedings, either in the conduct of hostilities or in the treatment of prisoners or wounded. On the German side it has been very different.

1. The treatment of civilian inhabitants in Belgium and the north of France has been made public by the Belgian and French Governments and by those who have had experience of it at first hand. Modern history affords no precedent for the sufferings that have been inflicted on the defenseless and noncombatant population in the territory that has been in German military occupation. Even the food of the population was confiscated until in Belgium an international commission, largely influenced by American generosity and conducted under American auspices, came to the relief of the population and secured from the German Government a promise to spare what food was still left in the country, though the Germans still continue to make levies in money upon the defenseless population for the support of the German army.

2. We have from time to time received most terrible accounts of the barbarous treatment to which British officers and soldiers have been exposed after they have been taken prisoner while being conveyed to German prison camps; one or two instances have already been given to the United States Government founded upon authentic and first-hand evidence which is beyond doubt. Some evidence has been received of the hardships to which British prisoners of war are subjected in the prison camps, contrasting, we believe, most unfavorably with the treatment of German prisoners in this country. We have proposed, with the consent of the United States Government, that a commission of United States officers should be permitted in each country to inspect the treatment of prisoners of war. The United States Government have been unable to obtain any reply from the German Government to this proposal, and we remain in continuing anxiety and apprehension as to the treatment of British prisoners of war in Germany.

3. At the very outset of the war a German mine layer was discovered laying a mine field on the high seas. Further mine fields have been laid from time to time without warning, and, so far as we know, are still being laid on the high seas, and many neutral as well as British vessels have been sunk by them.

4. At various times during the war German submarines have stopped and sunk British merchant vessels, thus making the sinking of merchant vessels a general practice, though it was admitted previously, if at all, only as an exception, the general rule to which the British Government have adhered being that merchant vessels, if captured, must be taken before a prize court. In one case already quoted in a note to the United States Government a neutral vessel carrying foodstuffs to a unfortified town in Great Britain has been sunk. Another case is now reported in which a German armed cruiser has sunk an American vessel, the *William P. Frye*, carrying a cargo of wheat from Seattle to Queenstown. In both cases the cargoes were presumably destined for the civil population. Even the cargoes in such circumstances should not have been condemned without the decision of a prize court, much less should the vessels have been sunk. It is to be noted that both these cases occurred before the detention by the British authorities of the *Wilhelmina* and her cargo of foodstuffs which the German Government allege is the justification for their own action. The Germans have announced their intention of sinking British merchant vessels by torpedo without notice and without any provision for the safety of the crew. They have already carried out this intention in the case of neutral as well as of British vessels, and a number of noncombatant and innocent lives on British vessels, unarmed and defenseless, have been destroyed in this way.

5. Unfortified, open, and defenseless towns, such as Scarborough, Yarmouth, and Whitby, have been deliberately and wantonly bombarded by German ships of war, causing in some cases considerable loss of civilian life, including women and children.

6. German air craft have dropped bombs on the east coast of England where there were no military or strategic points to be attacked. On the other hand, I am aware of but two criticisms that have been made on British action in all these respects: (1) It is said that the British naval authorities also have laid some anchored mines on the high seas. They have done so, but the mines were anchored and so constructed that they would be harmless if they went adrift, and no mines whatever were laid by the British naval authorities till many weeks after the Germans had made a regular practice of laying mines on the high seas. (2) It is said that the British Government have departed from the view of international law which they had previously maintained that foodstuffs destined for the civil population should never be interfered with, this charge being founded on the submission to a prize court of the cargo of the *Wilhelmina*. The special considerations affecting this cargo have already been presented in a memorandum to the United States Government, and I need not repeat them here. Inasmuch as the stoppage of all foodstuffs is an admitted consequence of blockade, it is obvious that there can be no universal rule based on considerations of morality and humanity which is contrary to this practice. The right to stop foodstuffs destined for the civil population must therefore in any case be admitted if an effective "cordon" controlling intercourse with the enemy is drawn, announced, and maintained. Moreover, independently of rights arising from belligerent action in the nature of blockade, some other nations, differing from the opinion of the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, have held that to stop the food of the civil population is a natural and legitimate method of bringing pressure to bear on an enemy country, as it is upon the defense of a besieged town. It is also upheld on the authority of both Prince Bismarck and Count Caprivi, and therefore presumably is not repugnant to German morality. The following are the quotations from Prince Bismarck and Count Caprivi on this point. Prince Bismarck, in answering, in 1885, an application from the Kiel Chamber of Commerce for a statement of the view of the German Government on the question of the right to declare as contraband foodstuffs that were not intended for military forces, said: "I reply to the chamber of commerce that any disadvantage our commercial and carrying interests may suffer by the treatment of rice as contraband of war does not justify our opposing a measure which it has been though fit to take in carrying on a foreign war. Every war is a calamity which entails evil consequences, not only on the combatants but also on neutrals. These evils may easily be increased by the interference of a neutral power with the way in which a third carries on the war to the disadvantage of the subjects of the interfering power, and by this means German commerce might be weighted with far heavier losses than a transitory prohibition of the rice trade in Chinese waters. The measure in question has for its object the shortening of the war by increasing the difficulties of the enemy, and is a justifiable step in war if impartially enforced against all neutral ships." Count Caprivi, during a discussion in the German Reichstag on the 4th of March, 1892, on the subject of the importance of international protection for private property at sea, made the following statements: "A country may be dependent for her food or for her raw products upon her trade. In fact, it may be absolutely necessary to

destroy the enemy's trade." * * * "The private introduction of provisions into Paris was prohibited during the siege, and in the same way a nation would be justified in preventing the import of food and raw produce." The Government of Great Britain have frankly declared, in concert with the Government of France, their intention to meet the German attempt to stop all supplies of every kind from leaving or entering British or French ports by themselves stopping supplies going to or Germany by sea. The difference between the two policies is, however, effectively controlling by cruiser "cordon" all passage to and from Germany by sea. Te different between the two policies is, however, that while our object is the same as that of Germany, we propose to attain it without sacrificing neutral ships or noncombatant lives or inflicting upon neutrals the damage that must be entailed when a vessel and its cargo are sunk without notice, examination, or trial. I must emphasize again that this measure is a natural and necessary consequence of the unprecedented methods, repugnant to all law and morality, which have been described above, which Germany began to adopt at the very outset of the war, and the effects of which have been constantly accumulating. (Dip. Corr. 64–65.)

No. 33. British note, March 15, 1915, replying to the American inquiry about the restraint on sea-borne commerce with Germany (No. 30).

(The secretary of state for foreign affairs to the American ambassador.)

1. His Majesty's Government have had under careful consideration the inquiries which, under instructions from your Government, your excellency addressed to me on the 8th instant regarding the scope and mode of application of the measures, foreshadowed in the British and French declarations of the 1st of March, for restricting the trade of Germany. Your excellency explained and illustrated by reference to certain contingencies the difficulty of the United States Government in adopting a definite attitude toward these measures by reason of uncertainty regarding their bearing upon the commerce of neutral countries.

2. I can at once assure your excellency that subject to the paramount necessity of restricting German trade His Majesty's Government have made it their first aim to minimize inconvenience to neutral commerce. From the accompanying copy of the order in council, which is to be published to-day, you will observe that a wide discretion is afforded to the prize court in dealing with the trade of neutrals in such manner as may in the circumstances be deemed just and that full provision is made to facilitate claims by persons interested in any goods placed in the custody of the marshal of the prize court under the order. I apprehend that the perplexities to which your excellency refers will for the most part be dissipated by the perusal of this document and that it is only necessary for me to add certain explanatory observations.

3. The effect of the order in council is to confer certain powers upon the executive officers of His Majesty's Government. The extent to which those powers will be actually exercised and the degree of severity with which the measures of blockade authorized will be put into operation are matters which will depend on the administrative orders issued by the Government and the decisions of the authorities specially charged with the duty of dealing with individual ships and cargoes, according to the merits of each case. The United States Government may rest assured that the instructions to be issued by His Majesty's Government to the fleet and to the customs officials and executive committees concerned will impress upon them the duty of acting with the utmost dispatch consistent with the object in view and of showing in every case such consideration for neutrals as may be compatible with that object which is, succinctly stated, to establish a blockade to prevent vessels from carrying goods for or coming from Germany.

4. His Majesty's Government have felt most reluctant at the moment of initiating a policy of blockade to exact from neutral ships all the penalties attaching to a breach of blockade. In their desire to alleviate the burden which the existence of a state of war at sea must inevitably impose on neutral sea-borne commerce, they declare their intention to refrain altogether from the exercise of the right to confiscate ships or cargoes which belligerents have always claimed in respect of breaches of blockade. They restrict their claim to the stopping of cargoes destined for or coming from the enemy's territory.

5. As regards cotton, full particulars of the arrangements contemplated have already been explained. It will be admitted that every possible regard has been had to the legitimate interests of the American cotton trade.

6. Finally, in reply to the penultimate paragraph of your excellency's note, I have the honor to state that it is not intended to interfere with neutral vessels carrying enemy cargo of noncontraband nature outside European waters, including the Mediterranean. (Dip. Corr. 65.)

No. 34. British order in council, March 15, 1915, in restraint of sea-borne commerce with Germany.

Whereas the German Government has issued certain orders which, in violation of the usages of war, purport to declare the waters surrounding the United Kingdom a military area, in which all British and allied merchant vessels will be destroyed, irrespective of the safety of the lives of passengers and crew, and in which neutral shipping will be exposed to similar danger in view of the uncertainties of naval warfare; and

Whereas in a memorandum accompanying the said orders neutrals are warned against entrusting crews, passengers, or goods to British or allied ships; and

Whereas such attempts on the part of the enemy give to His Majesty an unquestionable right of retaliation; and

Whereas His Majesty has therefore decided to adopt further measures in order to prevent commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany, though such measures will be enforced without risk to neutral ships or to neutral or noncombatant life and in strict observance of the dictates of humanity; and

Whereas the allies of His Majesty are associated with him in the steps now to be announced for restricting further the commerce of Germany:

His Majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. No merchant vessel (sic) which sailed from her port of departure after the 1st March, 1915, shall be allowed to proceed on her voyage to any German port.

Unless the vessel receives a pass enabling her to proceed to some neutral or allied port to be named in the pass, goods on board any such vessel must be discharged in a British port and placed in the custody of the marshal of the prize court. Goods so discharged, not being contraband of war, shall, if not requisitioned for the use of His Majesty, be restored by order of the court, upon such terms as the court may in the circumstances deem to be just, to the person entitled thereto.

2. No merchant vessel which sailed from any German port after the 1st March, 1915, shall be allowed to proceed on her voyage with any goods on board laden at such port.

All goods laden at such port must be discharged in a British or allied port. Goods so discharged in a British port shall be placed in the custody of the marshal of the prize court, and if not requisitioned for the use of His Majesty shall be detained or sold under the direction of the prize court. The proceeds of goods so sold shall be paid into court and dealt with in such manner as the court may in the circumstances deem to be just.

Provided, That no proceeds of the sale of such goods shall be paid out of court until the conclusion of peace, except on the application of the proper officer of the Crown, unless it be shown that the goods had become neutral property before the issue of this order.

Provided also, That nothing herein shall prevent the release of neutral property laden at such enemy port on the application of the proper officer of the Crown.

3. Every merchant vessel which sailed from her port of departure after the 1st of March, 1915, on her way to a port other than a German port, carrying goods with an enemy destination or which are enemy property, may be required to discharge such goods in a British or allied port. Any goods so discharged in a British port shall be placed in the custody of the marshal of the prize court, and, unless they are contraband of war, shall, if not requisitioned for the use of His Majesty, be restored by order of the court upon such terms as the court may in the circumstances deem to be just to the person entitled thereto.

Provided, That this article shall not apply in any case falling within articles 2 or 4 of this order.

4. Every merchant vessel which sailed from a port other than a German port after the 1st of March, 1915, having on board goods which are of enemy origin or are enemy property may be required to discharge such goods in a British or allied port. Goods so discharged in a British port shall be placed in the custody of the marshal of the prize court, and if not requisitioned for the use of His Majesty shall be detained or sold under the direction of the prize court. The proceeds of goods so sold shall be paid into court and dealt with in such manner as the court may in the circumstances deem to be just.

Provided that no proceeds of sale of such goods shall be paid out of court until the conclusion of peace, except on the application of the proper officer of the Crown, unless it be shown that the goods had become neutral property before the issue of this order.

Provided, also, that nothing herein shall prevent the release of neutral property of enemy origin on the application of the proper officer of the Crown.

5. Any person claiming to be interested in, or to have any claim in respect of, any goods (not being contraband of war) placed in the custody of the marshal of the prize court under this order, or in the proceeds of such goods, may forthwith issue a writ in the prize court against the proper officer of the Crown and apply for an order that the goods should be restored to him, or that their proceeds should be paid to him, or for such other order as the circumstances of the case may require.

The practice and procedure of the prize court shall, so far as applicable, be followed mutatis mutandis in any proceedings consequential upon this order.

6. A merchant vessel which has cleared for a neutral port from a British or allied port, or which has been allowed to pass, having an ostensible destination to a neutral port, and proceeds to an enemy port, shall, if captured on any subsequent voyage, be liable to condemnation.

7. Nothing in this order shall be deemed to affect the liability of any vessel or goods to capture or condemnation independently of this order.

8. Nothing in this order shall prevent the relaxation of the provisions of this order in respect of the merchant vessels of any country which declares that no commerce intended for or originating in Germany or belonging to Germany (sic) subjects shall enjoy the protection of its flag. (Dip. Corr., 66.)

No. 35. British order in council, March 23, 1915, authorizing the requisition of neutral ships. (Presented by the solicitor of the Crown in an argument in favor of requisitioning the cargo of foodstuffs on the *Wilhelmina*. See Nos. 20 and 25):

Whereas by section 3 of the prize courts act, 1894, His Majesty in council is authorized to make rules of court for regulating, subject to the provisions of the naval prize act, 1864, and the said act, the procedure and practice of prize courts within the meaning of the naval prize act, 1864, and the duties and conduct of the officers of the courts and of the practitioners therein, and for regulating the fees to be taken by the officers thereof, and the costs, charges, and expenses to be allowed to the practitioners therein; and

Whereas in pursuance of the prize courts act, 1894, certain rules were made by the order of His Majesty in Council, dated the 5th day of August, 1914, and amended by the orders of His Majesty in council of the 30th day of September, 1914, and the 28th day of November, 1914, respectively, which said rules and amended rules were by the said orders in council directed to take effect provisionally in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of the rules publication act, 1893, from the dates of the said orders in council, respectively; and

Whereas the provisions of section 1 of the rules publication act, 1893, were duly complied with in respect of the said rules and amended rules, and the same were finally made by the orders of His Majesty in council, dated, respectively, the 17th day of September, 1914, the 28th day of November, 1914, and the 3d day of February, 1915; and

Whereas it is expedient that the said rules and amended rules should be further amended; and

Whereas on account of urgency this order should come into immediate operation:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by virtue of the powers in this behalf by the said act or otherwise in him vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

1. That in order 9 (discovery, inspection, and admission of documents and facts) of the said rules:

In rule 1, the words "upon filing an affidavit" shall be omitted.

In rule 1, instead of the words "any other party" there shall be substituted the words "any party other than the proper officer of the Crown."

2. That in order 11 (sale, appraisement, safe custody, and inspection of prize) of the said rules, in rule 1, the following words shall be omitted: "On account of the condition of a ship, or on application of a claimant, and on or after condemnation."

3. That in order 15 (evidence and hearing) of the said rules the following rule shall be added:

"21. Nothwithstanding anything contained in these rules the proper officer of the Crown may apply to the judge for leave to administer interrogatories for the examination of any person whether a party to the cause or not."

4. That order 29 (requisition by Admiralty) of the said rules, as amended by His Majesty's order in council dated the 28th day of November, 1914, shall be, and the same is hereby, revoked, and in lieu thereof the following order shall have effect:

"ORDER 29.—REQUISITION.

"1. Where it is made to appear to the judge on the application of the proper officer of the Crown that it is desired to requisition on behalf of His Majesty a ship in respect of which no final decree of condemnation has been made, he shall order that the ship shall be appraised, and that upon an undertaking being given in accordance with rule 5 of this order, the ship shall be released and delivered to the Crown.

"2. Where a decree for the detention of a ship has been made in accordance with order 28, the proper officer of the Crown may file a notice (Appendix A, Form No. 55) that the Crown desires to requisition the same, and thereupon a commission (Appendix A, Form No. 56) to the marshal directing him to appraise the ship shall issue. Upon an undertaking being given in accordance with rule 5 of this order the ship shall be released and delivered to the Crown. Service of this notice shall not be required before filing, but copies thereof shall be served upon the parties by the proper officer of the Crown as soon thereafter as possible.

"3. Where in any case of requisition under this order it is made to appear to the judge on behalf of the Crown that the ship is required for the service of His Majesty forthwith, the judge may order the same to be forthwith released and delivered to the Crown without appraisement.

"4. In any case where a ship has been requisitioned under the provisions of this order, and whether or not an appraisement has been made, the court may, on the application of any party, fix the amount to be paid by the Crown in respect of the value of the ship.

"5. In every case of requisition under this order an undertaking in writing shall be filed by the proper officer of the Crown for payment into court on behalf of the Crown of the appraised value of the ship, or of the amount fixed under rule 4 of this order, as the case may be, at such time or times as the court shall declare by order that the same or any part thereof is required for the purpose of payment out of court.

"6. Where in any case of requisition under this order it is made to appear to the judge on behalf of the Crown that the Crown desires to requisition the ship temporarily, the court may, in lieu of an order of release, make an order for the temporary delivery of the ship to the Crown, and subject as aforesaid the provisions of this order shall apply to such a requisition; provided that, in the event of the return of the ship to the custody of the court, the court may make such order as it thinks fit for the release of the undertaking given on behalf of the Crown or the reduction of the amount undertaken to be paid thereby, as the case may be; and provided also that, where the ship so requisitioned is subject to the provisions of order 28, rule 1, relating to detention, the amount for which the Crown shall be considered liable in respect of such requisition shall be the amount of the damage, if any, which the ship has suffered by reason of such temporary delivery as aforesaid.

"7. The proceedings in respect of a ship requisitioned under this order shall continue notwithstanding the requisition.

"8. In any case of requisition of a ship in respect of which no cause has been instituted, any person interested in such ship may, without issuing a writ, provided he does not intend to make a claim for restitution or damages, apply by summons for an order that the amount to be paid in respect of such ship be fixed by the court, and the judge may, on the hearing of such summons, order the ship to be appraised or to be valued, or give such other directions for fixing the amount as he may think fit."

5. That in form 4 in appendix A to the said rules there shall be omitted the words "commander of our ship of war" and the words "taken and seized as prize by our said ship of war."

6. This order shall take effect provisionally in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of the rules-publication act, 1893, from the date hereof. (Dip. Corr., 72–73.)

No. 36. American note, March 30, 1915, regarding British violation of neutral rights. (See No. 54; also No. 61.)

(The Secretary of State to the American ambassador at London.)

You are instructed to deliver the following to His Majesty's Government in reply to your Nos. 1795 and 1798 of March 15:

The Government of the United States has given careful consideration to the subjects treated in the British notes of March 13 and March 15, and to the British order in council of the latter date.

These communications contain matters of grave importance to neutral nations. They appear to menace their rights of trade and intercourse not only with belligerents but also with one another. They call for frank comment in order that misunderstandings may be avoided. The Government of the United States deems it its duty, therefore, speaking in the sincerest spirit of friendship, to make its own view and position with regard to them unmistakably clear.

The order in council of the 15th of March would constitute, were its provisions to be actually carried into effect as they stand, a practical assertion of unlimited belligerent rights over neutral commerce within the whole European area, and an almost unqualified denial of the sovereign rights of the nations now at peace.

This Government takes it for granted that there can be no question what those rights are. A nation's sovereignty over its own ships and citizens under its own flag on the high seas in time of peace is, of course, unlimited; and that sovereignty suffers no diminution in time of war, except in so far as the practice and consent of civilized nations has limited it by the recognition of certain now clearly determined rights, which it is conceded may be exercised by nations which are at war.

A belligerent nation has been conceded the right of visit and search, and the right of capture and condemnation if, upon examination, a neutral vessel is found to be engaged in unneutral service or to be carrying contraband of war intended for the enemy's government or armed forces. It has been conceded the right to establish and maintain a blockade of an enemy's ports and coasts and to capture and condemn any vessel taken in trying to break the blockade. It is even conceded the right to detain and take to its own ports for judicial examination all vessels which it suspects for substantial reasons to be engaged in unneutral or contraband service, and to condemn them if the suspicion is sustained. But such rights, long clearly defined both in doctrine and practice, have hitherto been held to be the only permissible exceptions to the principle of universal equality of sovereignty on the high seas as between belligerents and nations not engaged in war.

It is confidently assumed that His Majesty's Government will not deny that it is a rule sanctioned by general practice that, even though a blockade should exist and the doctrine of contraband as to unblockaded territory be rigidly enforced, innocent shipments may be freely transported to and from the United States through neutral countries to belligerent territory without being subject to the penalties of contraband traffic or breach of blockade, much less to detention, requisition, or confiscation.

Moreover the rules of the Declaration of Paris of 1856—among them that free ships make free goods—will hardly at this day be disputed by the signatories of that solemn agreement.

His Majesty's Government, like the Government of the United States, have often and explicitly held that these rights represent the best usage of warfare in the dealings of belligerents with neutrals at sea. In this connection I desire to direct attention to the opinion of the Chief Justice of the United States in the case of the *Peterhof*, which arose out of the Civil War, and to the fact that that opinion was unanimously sustained in the award of the arbitration commission of 1871, to which the case was presented at the request of Great Britain. From that time to the declaration of London of 1909, adopted with modifications by the order in council of the 23d of October last, these rights have not been seriously questioned by the British Government. And no claim on the part of Great Britain of any justification for interfering with these clear rights of the United States and its citizens as neutrals could be admitted. To admit it would be to assume an attitude of unneutrality toward the present enemies of Great Britain which would be obviously inconsistent with the solemn obligations of this Government in the present circumstances; and for Great Britain to make such a claim would be for her to abandon and set at naught the principles for which she has consistently and earnestly contended in other times and circumstances.

The note of His Majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs which accompanies the order in council, and which bears the same date, notifies the Government of the United States of the establishment of a blockade which is, if defined by the terms of the order in council, to include all the coasts and ports of Germany and every port of possible access to enemy territory. But the novel and quite unprecedented feature of that blockade, if we are to assume it to be properly so defined, is that it embraces many neutral ports and coasts, bars access to them, and subjects all neutral ships seeking to approach them to the same suspicion that would attach to them were they bound for the ports of the enemies of Great Britain, and to unusual risks and penalties.

It is manifest that such limitations, risks, and liabilities placed upon the ships of a neutral power on the high seas, beyond the right of visit and search and the right to prevent the shipment of contraband already referred to, are a distinct invasion of the sovereign rights of the nation whose ships, trade, or commerce is interfered with.

The Government of the United States is, of course, not oblivious to the great changes which have occurred in the conditions and means of naval warfare since the rules hitherto governing legal blockade were formulated. It might be ready to admit that the old form of "close" blockade with its cordon of ships in the immediate offing of the blockaded ports is no longer practicable in face of an enemy possessing the means and opportunity to make an effective defense by the use of submarines, mines, and air craft; but it can hardly be maintained that, whatever form of effective blockade may be made use of, it is impossible to conform at least to the spirit and principles of the established rules of war. If the necessities of the case should seem to render it imperative that the cordon of blockading vessels be extended across the approaches to any neighboring neutral port or country, it would seem clear that it would still be easily practicable to comply with the well-recognized and reasonable prohibition of international law against the blockading of neutral ports by according free admission and exit to all lawful traffic with neutral ports through the blockading cordon. This traffic would of course include all outward-bound traffic from the neutral country and all inward-bound traffic to the neutral country except contraband in transit to the enemy. Such procedure need not conflict in any respect with the rights of the belligerent maintaining the blockade since the right would remain with the blockading vessels to visit and search all ships either entering or leaving the neutral territory which they were in fact but not of right investing.

The Government of the United States notes that in the order in council His Majesty's Government give as their reason for entering upon a course of action, which they are aware is without precedent in modern warfare, the necessity they conceive themselves to have been placed under to retaliate upon their enemies for measures of a similar nature which the latter have announced in their intention to adopt and which they have to some extent adopted; but the Government of the United States, recalling the principles upon which His Majesty's Government have hitherto been scrupulous to act, interprets this as merely a reason for certain extraordinary activities on the part of His Majesty's naval forces and not as an excuse for or prelude to any unlawful action. If the course pursued by the present enemies of Great Britain should prove to be in fact tainted by illegality and disregard of the principles of war sanctioned by enlightened nation, it can not be supposed, and this Government does not for a moment suppose, that His Majesty's Government would wish the same taint to attach to their own actions or would cite such illegal acts as in any sense or degree a justification for similar practices on their part in so far as they affect neutral rights.

It is thus that the Government of the United States interprets the language of the note of His Majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs which accompanies the copy of the order in council which was handed to the ambassador of the United States near the Government in London and by him transmitted to Washington.

This Government notes with gratification that "wide discretion is afforded to the prize court in dealing with the trade of neutrals in such manner as may in the circumstances be deemed just, and that full provision is made to facilitate claims by persons interested in any goods placed in the custody of the marshal of the prize court under the order"; that "the effect of the order in council is to confer certain powers upon the executive officers of His Majesty's Government"; and that "the extent to which these powers will be actually exercised and the degree of severity with which the measures of blockade authorized will be put into operation are matters which will depend on the administrative orders issued by the Government

and the decisions of the authorities especially charged with the duty of dealing with individual ships and cargoes according to the merits of each case." This Government further notes with equal satisfaction the declaration of the British Government that "the instructions to be issued by His Majesty's Government to the fleet and to the customs officials and executive committees concerned will impress upon them the duty of acting with the usual dispatch consistent with the object in view, and of showing in every case such consideration for neutrals as may be compatible with that object, which is, succinctly stated, to establish a blockade to prevent vessels from carrying goods for or coming from Germany."

In view of these assurances formally given to this Government it rs confidently expected that the extensive powers conferred by the order in council on the executive officers of the Crown will be restricted by "orders issued by the Government" directing the exercise of their discretionary powers in such a manner as to modify in practical application those provisions of the order in council which, if strictly enforced, would violate neutral rights and interrupt legitimate trade. Relying on the faithful performance of these voluntary assurances by His Majesty's Government the United States takes it for granted that the approach of American merchantmen to neutral ports situated upon the long line of coast affected by the order in council will not be interfered with when it is known that they do not carry goods which are contraband of war or goods destined to or proceeding from ports within the belligerent territory affected.

The Government of the United States assumes with the greater confidence that His Majesty's Government will thus adjust their practice to the recognized rules of international law, because it is manifest that the British Government have adopted an extraordinary method of "stopping cargoes destined for or coming from the enemy's territory," which, owing to the existence of unusual conditions in modern warfare at sea, it will be difficult to restrict to the limits which have been heretofore required by the law of nations. Though the area of operations is confined to "European waters, including the Mediterranean," so great an area of the high seas is covered and the cordon of ships is so distant from the territory affected that neutral vessels must necessarily pass through the blockading force in order to reach important neutral ports which Great Britain as a belligerent has not the legal right to blockade and which, therefore, it is presumed she has no intention of claiming to blockade. The Scandinavian and Danish ports, for example, are open to American trade. They are also free, so far as the actual enforcement of the order in council is concerned, to carry on trade with German Baltic ports, although it is an essential element of blockade that it bear with equal severity upon all neutrals.

This Government, therefore, infers that the commanders of His Majesty's ships of war engaged in maintaining the so-called blockade will be instructed to avoid an enforcement of the proposed measures of nonintercourse in such a way as to impose restrictions upon neutral trade more burdensome than those which have been regarded as inevitable when the ports of a belligerent are actually blockaded by the ships of its enemy.

The possibilities of serious interruption of American trade under the order in council are so many and the methods proposed are so unusual and seem liable to constitute so great an impediment and embarrassment to neutral commerce that the Government of the United States, if the order in council is strictly enforced, apprehends many interferences with its legitimate trade which will impose upon His Majesty's Government heavy responsibilities for acts of the British authorities clearly subversive of the rights of neutral nations on the high seas. It is therefore expected that His Majesty's Government, having considered these possibilities, will take the steps necessary to avoid them, and, in the event that they should unhappily occur, will be prepared to make full reparation for every act which under the rules of international law constitutes a violation of neutral rights.

As stated in its communication of October 22, 1914, "this Government will insist that the rights and duties of the United States and its citizens in the present war be defined by the existing rules of international law and the treaties of the United States, irrespective of the provisions of the declaration of London, and that this Government reserves to itself the right to enter a protest or demand in each case in which those rights and duties so defined are violated or their free exercise interfered with by the authorities of the British Government.

In conclusion, you will reiterate to His Majesty's Government that this statement of the views of the Government of the United States is made in the most friendly spirit, and in accordance with the uniform candor which has characterized the relations of the two Governments in the past, and which has been in large measure the foundation of the peace and amity existing between the two nations without interruption for a century.

BRYAN.

(Dip. Corr. 69–72.)

No. 37. First American note, March 31, 1915, in regard to the *William P. Frye*. (See 39, 43, 52, 55, and 62.)

(The Secretary of State to the American ambassador at Berlin.)

You are instructed to present the following note to the German Foreign Office:

Under instructions from my Government I have the honor to present a claim for $228,059,54, with interest from January 28, 1915, against the German Government on behalf of the owners and captain of the American sailing vessel *William P. Frye* for damages suffered by them on account of the destruction of that vessel on the high seas by the German armed cruiser *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, on January 28, 1915.

The facts upon which this claim arises and by reason of which the German Government is held responsible by the Government of the United States for the attendant loss and damages are briefly as follows:

The *William P. Frye*, a steel sailing vessel of 3,374 tons gross tonnage, owned by American citizens and sailing under the United States flag and register, cleared from Seattle, Wash., November 4, 1914, under charter to M. H. Houser, of Portland, Oreg., bound for Queenstown, Falmouth, or Plymouth for orders, with a cargo consisting solely of 186,950 bushels of wheat owned by the aforesaid Houser and consigned "unto order or to its assigns," all of which appears from the ship's papers which were taken from the vessel at the time of her destruction by the commander of the German cruiser.

On January 27, 1915, the *Prinz Eitel Friedrich* encountered the *Frye* on the high seas, compelled her to stop, and sent on board an armed boarding party, who took possession. After an examination of the ship's papers the commander of the cruiser directed that the cargo be thrown overboard, but subsequently decided to destroy the vessel, and on the following morning, by his order, the *Frye* was sunk.

The claim of the owners and captain consists of the following items:

Value of ship, equipment, and outfit	$150,000.00
Actual freight, as per freight list, 5,034 1,000/2,240 tons, at 32s. 6d.—£8,180 19s. 6d.; at $4.86	39,759.54
Traveling and other expenses of Capt. Kiehne and Arthur Sewall & Co., agents of ship, in connection with making affidavits, preparing and filing claim	500.00
Personal effects of Capt. H. H. Kiehne	300.00
Damages covering loss due to deprivation of use of ship	37,500.00
Total	228,059.54

By direction of my government, I have the honor to request that full reparation be made by the German Government for the destruction of the *William P. Frye* by the German cruiser *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*.

BRYAN.

(Dip. Corr. 87.)

No. 38. German memorandum, April 4, 1915, concerning the British restraint of sea-borne commerce with Germany and the American exportation of war material. (See 41.)

(The German ambassador to the Secretary of State.)

The various British orders in council have one-sidedly modified the generally recognized principles of international law in a way which arbitrarily stops the commerce of neutral nations with Germany. Even before the last British order in council, the shipment of conditional contraband, especially food supplies, to Germany was practically impossible. Prior to the protest sent by the American to the British Government on December 28 last, such a shipment did not actually take place in a single case. Even after this protest the Imperial Embassy knows of only a single case in which an American shipper has ventured to make such a shipment for the purpose of legitimate sale to Germany. Both ship and cargo were immediately seized by the English and are being held in an English port under the pretext of an order of the German federal council (Bundesrat) regarding the grain trade, although this resolution of the federal council relates exclusively to grain and flour, and not to other foodstuffs, besides making an express exception with respect to imported foodstuffs, and although the German Government gave the American Government an assurance, and proposed a special organization whereby the exclusive consumption by the civilian population is absolutely guaranteed.

Under the circumstances, the seizure of the American ship was inadmissible according to recognized principles of international law. Nevertheless the United States Government has not to date secured the release of the ship and cargo, and has not, after a duration of the war of eight months, succeeded in protecting its lawful trade with Germany.

Such a long delay, especially in matters of food supply, is equivalent to an entire denial.

The Imperial Embassy must therefore assume that the United States Government acquiesces in the violations of international law by Great Britain.

Then, there is also the attitude of the United States in the question of the exportation of arms. The Imperial Government feels sure that the United States Government will agree that in questions of neutrality it is necessary to take into consideration not only the formal aspect of the case, but also the spirit in which the neutrality is carried out.

The situation in the present war differs from that of any previous war. Therefore any reference to arms furnished by Germany in former wars is not justified, for then it was not a question whether war material should be supplied to the belligerents, but who should supply it in competition with other nations. In the present war all nations having a war-material industry worth mentioning are either involved in the war themselves or are engaged in perfecting their own armaments, and have therefore laid an embargo against the exportation of war material. The United States is, accordingly, the only neutral country in a position to furnish war materials. The conception of neutrality is thereby given a new purport, independently of the formal question of hitherto existing law. In contradiction thereto, the United States is building up a powerful arms industry in the broadest sense, the existing plants not only being worked but enlarged by all available means, and new ones built. The international conventions for the protection of the rights of neutral nations doubtless sprang from the necessity of protecting the existing industries of neutral nations as far as possible from injury in their business. But it can in no event be in accordance with the spirit of true neutrality if, under the protection of such international stipulations, an entirely new industry is created in a neutral state, such as is the development of the arms industry in the United States, the business whereof, under the present conditions, can benefit only the belligerent powers.

This industry is actually delivering goods only to the enemies of Germany. The theoretical willingness to supply Germany also if shipments thither were possible, does not alter the case. If it is the will of the American people that there shall be a true neutrality, the United States will find means of preventing this one-sided supply of arms or at least of utilizing it to protect legitimate trade with Germany, especially that in foodstuffs. This view of neutrality should all the more appeal to the United States Government, because the latter enacted a similar policy toward Mexico. On February 4, 1914, President Wilson, according to a statement of a Representative in Congress in the Committee on Foreign Affairs, of December 30, 1914, upon the lifting of the embargo on arms to Mexico, declared that "we should stand for genuine neutrality, considering the surrounding facts of the case * * *." He then held that "in that case, because Carranza had no ports, while Huerta had them and was able to import these materials, that it was our duty as a nation to treat Carranza and Huerta upon an equality if we wished to observe the true spirit of neutrality, as compared with a mere paper neutrality."

If this view were applied to the present case, it would lead to an embargo on the exportation of arms. (Dip. Corr., 73–74.)

No. 39. First German note, April 5, 1915, in regard to the *William P. Frye*. (See No. 37.)

(The minister for foreign affairs to the American ambassador.)

The undersigned has the honor to make reply to the note of his excellency Mr. James W. Gerard, ambassador, the United States of America, dated the 3d instant, foreign office No. 2892, relative to claims for damages for the sinking of the American merchant vessel *William P. Frye* by the German auxiliary cruiser *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*.

According to the reports which have reached the German Government, the commander of the *Prinz Eitel Friedrich* stopped the *William*

P. Fryc on the high seas January 27, 1915, and searched her. He found on board a cargo of wheat consigned to Queenstown, Falmouth, or Plymouth, to order. After he had first tried to remove the cargo from the *William P. Frye* he took the ship's papers and her crew on board and sank ship.

It results from these facts that the German commander acted quite in accordance with the principles of international law as laid down in the declaration of London and the German prize ordinance. The ports of Queenstown, Falmouth, and Plymouth, whither the ship visited was bound, are strongly fortified English coast places, which, moreover, serve as bases for the British naval forces. The cargo of wheat being food or foodstuffs, was conditional contraband within the meaning of article 24, No. 1, of the Declaration of London, and article 23, No. 1, of the German prize ordinance, and was therefore to be considered as destined for the armed forces of the enemy, pursuant to articles 33 and 34 of the Declaration of London and articles 32 and 33 of the German prize ordinance, and to be treated as contraband pending proof of the contrary. This proof was certainly not capable of being adduced at the time of the visiting of the vessel, since the cargo papers read "to order." This, however, furnished the conditions under which, pursuant to article 49 of the Declaration of London and article 113 of the German prize ordinance, the sinking of the ship was permissible, since it was not possible for the auxiliary cruiser to take the prize into a German port without involving danger to its own security or the success of its operations. The duties devolving upon the cruiser before destruction of the ship, pursuant to article 50 of the Declaration of London and article 116 of the German prize ordinance, were fulfilled by the cruiser in that it took on board all the persons found on the sailing vessel as well as the ship's papers.

The legality of the measures taken by the German commander is, furthermore, subject to examination by the German prize court, pursuant to article 51 of the Declaration of London and section 1, No. 2, of the German Code of Prize Procedure. These prize proceedings will be instituted before the prize court at Hamburg as soon as the ship's papers are received, and will comprise the settlement of questions whether the destruction of the cargo and the ship was necessary within the meaning of article 49 of the Declaration of London; whether the property sunk was liable to capture; and whether, or to what extent, indemnity is to be awarded the owners. In the trial the owners of ship and cargo would be at liberty, pursuant to article 34, paragraph 3, of the Declaration of London, to adduce proof that the cargo of wheat had an innocent destination and did not, therefore, have the character of contraband. If such proof is not adduced, the German Government would not be liable for any compensation whatever, according to the general principles of international law.

However, the legal situation is somewhat different in the light of the special stipulations applicable to the relations between Germany and the United States, since article 13 of the Prussian-American treaty of friendship and commerce of July 11, 1799, taken in connection with article 12 of the Prussian-American treaty of commerce and navigation of May 1, 1828, provides that contraband belonging to the subjects or citizens of either party can not be confiscated by the other in any case, but only detained or used in consideration of payment of the full value of the same. On the ground of this treaty stipulation, which is, as a matter of course, binding on the German prize court, the American owners of ship and cargo would receive compensation even if the court should declare the cargo of wheat to be contraband. Nevertheless, the approaching prize proceedings are not rendered superfluous, since the competent prize court must examine into the legality of the capture and destruction and also pronounce upon the standing of the claimants and the amount of indemnity.

The undersigned begs to suggest that the ambassador bring the above to the knowledge of his Government, and avails himself, etc.

JAGOW.

(Dip. Corr. 87–88.)

No. 40. British memorandum, April 8, 1915, in reference to the *Wilhelmina*. (See Nos. 20, 25, and 54.)

(The prime minister to the American ambassador.)

His Majesty's Government share the desire of the United States Government for an immediate settlement of the case of the *Wilhelmina*. This American ship, laden with foodstuffs, left New York for Hamburg on January 22. She called at Falmouth of her own accord on February 9, and her cargo was detained as prize on February 11. The writ instituting prize-court proceedings was issued on February 27, and claimed that the cargo should be condemned as contraband of war. No proceedings were taken or even threatened against the ship herself, and in the ordinary course the cargo would have been unloaded when seized, so that the ship would be free to leave. The owners of the cargo, however, have throughout objected to the discharge of the cargo, and it is because of this objection that the ship is still at Falmouth with the cargo on board.

His Majesty's Government have formally undertaken that, even should the condemnation of the cargo as contraband be secured in the prize court, they would none the less compensate the owners for any loss sustained in consequence of the ship having been stopped and proceedings taken against the cargo.

It was understood at the time that the proceedings in the prize court would be in the nature of a test case, the decision in which would govern the treatment of any subsequent shipments of food supplies to Germany in similar circumstances. Since then the situation has, however, materially changed by the issue of the order in council of March 11, 1915, and the measures taken thereunder which prevent further supplies being sent from America to Germany, whether contraband or not.

In these circumstances there is no longer an object in continuing the judicial proceedings in the case of the *Wilhelmina*, for it can no longer serve as a test case, and it is really agreed that the owners of the cargo, even if proved to have no claim, are to be treated as if their claim was good. Nothing therefore remains but to settle the claim on proper and just conditions, and this would, in the opinion of His Majesty's Government, be secured most expeditiously and with the least inconvenience to all parties by an agreement between the Crown and the claimants for the disposal of the whole matter. His Majesty's Government accordingly propose that such an agreement be arrived at on the following terms: "His Majesty's Government having undertaken to compensate the claimants by paying for the cargo seized on the basis of the loss of the profit the claimants would have made if the ship had proceeded in due course to Hamburg, and by indemnifying them for the delay caused to the ship so far as this delay has been due to the action of the British authorities, all proceedings in the prize court shall be stayed on the understanding that His Majesty's Government buy the cargo from the claimants on the above terms. The cargo shall be discharged and delivered to the proper officer of the Crown forthwith. The sum to be paid shall be assessed by a single America and his Majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, who shall certify the total amount after making such inquiries as he may think fit, but without formal hearing or arbitration." His Majesty's Government would be grateful if the United States ambassador would inform the claimants of the above proposal at his early convenience and obtain their acceptance.

(Dip. Corr. 83–84.)

No. 41. American note, April 21, 1915, replying to No. 38.

(The Secretary of State to the German ambassador.)

EXCELLENCY: I have given thoughtful consideration to your excellency's note of the 4th of April, 1915, inclosing a memorandum of the same date, in which your excellency discusses the action of this Government with regard to trade between the United States and Germany and the attitude of this Government with regard to the exportation of arms from the United States to the nations now at war with Germany.

I must admit that I am somewhat at a loss how to interpret your excellency's treatment of these matters. There are many circumstances connected with these important subjects to which I would have expected your excellency to advert, but of which you make no mention, and there are other circumstances to which you do refer which I would have supposed to be hardly appropriate for discussion between the Government of the United States and the Government of Germany.

I shall take the liberty, therefore, of regarding your excellency's references to the course pursued by the Government of the United States with regard to interferences with trade from this country, such as the Government of Great Britain has attempted, as intended merely to illustrate more fully the situation to which you desire to call our attention and not as an invitation to discuss that course. Your excellency's long experience in international affairs will have suggested to you that the relations of the two Governments with one another can not wisely be made a subject of discussion with a third Government, which can not be fully informed as to the facts and which can not be fully cognizant of the reasons for the course pursued. I believe, however, that I am justified in assuming that what you desire to call forth is a frank statement of the position of this Government in regard to its obligations as a neutral power. The general attitude and course of policy of this Government in the maintenance of its neutrality I am particularly anxious that your excellency should see in their true light. I had hoped that this Government's position in these respects had been made abundantly clear, but I am of course perfectly willing to state it again. This seems to me the more necessary and desirable because, I regret to say, the language which your excellency employs in your memorandum is susceptible of being construed as impugning the good faith of the United States in the performance of its duties as a neutral. I take it for granted that no such implication was intended, but it is so evident that your excellency is laboring under certain false impressions that I can not be too explicit in setting forth the facts as they are, when fully reviewed and comprehended.

In the first place, this Government has at no time and in no manner yielded any one of its rights as a neutral to any of the present belligerents. It has acknowledged, as a matter of course, the right of visit and search and the right to apply the rules of contraband of war to articles of commerce. It has, indeed, insisted upon the use of visit and search as an absolutely necessary safeguard against mistaking neutral vessels for vessels owned by an enemy and against mistaking legal cargoes for illegal. It has admitted also the right of blockade if actually exercised and effectively maintained. These are merely the well-known limitations which war places upon neutral commerce on the high seas. But nothing beyond these has it conceded. I call your excellency's attention to this, notwithstanding it is already known to all the world as a consequence of the publication of our correspondence in regard to these matters with several of the belligerent nations, because I can not assume that you have official cognizance of it.

In the second place, this Government attempted to secure from the German and British Governments mutual concessions with regard to the measures those Governments respectively adopted for the interruption of trade on the high seas. This it did, not of right, but merely as exercising the privileges of a sincere friend of both parties and as indicating its impartial good will. The attempt was unsuccessful; but I regret that your excellency did not deem it worthy of mention in modification of the impressions you expressed. We had hoped that this act on our part had shown our spirit in these times of distressing war, as our diplomatic correspondence had shown our steadfast refusal to acknowledge the right of any belligerent to alter the accepted rules of war at sea in so far as they affect the rights and interests of neutrals.

In the third place, I note with sincere regret that, in discussing the sale and exportation of arms by citizens of the United States to the enemies of Germany, your excellency seems to be under the impression that it was within the choice of the Government of the United States, notwithstanding its professed neutrality and its diligent efforts to maintain it in other particulars, to inhibit this trade, and that its failure to do so manifested an unfair attitude toward Germany. This Government holds, as I believe your excellency is aware, and as it is constrained to hold in view of the present indisputable doctrines of accepted international law, that any change in its own laws of neutrality during the progress of a war which would affect unequally the relations of the United States with the nations at war would be an unjustifiable departure from the principle of strict neutrality by which it has consistently sought to direct its actions, and I respectfully submit that none of the circumstances urged in your excellency's memorandum alters the principle involved. The placing of an embargo on the trade in arms at the present time would constitute such a change and be a direct violation of the neutrality of the United States. It will, I feel assured, be clear to your excellency that, holding this view and considering itself in honor bound by it, it is out of the question for this Government to consider such a course.

I hope that your excellency will realize the spirit in which I am drafting this reply. The friendship between the people of the United States and the people of Germany is so warm and of such long standing, the ties which bind them to one another in amity are so many and so strong, that this Government feels under a special compulsion to speak with perfect frankness when any occasion arises which seems likely to create any misunderstanding, however slight or temporary, between those who represent the Governments of the two countries. It will be a matter of gratification to me if I have removed from your excellency's mind any misapprehension you may have been under regarding either the policy or the spirit and pur-

poses of the Government of the United States. Its neutrality is founded upon the firm basis of conscience and good will.

Accept, etc.,

W. J. BRYAN.

(Dip. Corr. 74–75.)

No. 42. Announcement of the German Embassy, April 22, 1915, warning against embarkation on vessels belonging to Great Britain or its allies.

NOTICE.

Travelers intending to embark on the Atlantic voyage are reminded that a state of war exists between Germany and her allies and Great Britain and her allies; that the zone of war includes the waters adjacent the British Isles; that, in accordance with formal notice given by the Imperial German Government, vessels flying the flag of Great Britain, or of any of her allies, are liable to destruction in those waters, and that travelers sailing in the war zone on ships of Great Britain or her allies do so at their own risk.

IMPERIAL GERMAN EMBASSY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 22, 1915.*

(The New York Times, May 8, 1915.)

No. 43. Second American note, April 28, 1915, in regard to the *William P. Frye*. (See Nos. 37 and 39.)

(The Secretary of State to the American ambassador at Berlin.)

You are instructed to present the following note to the German Foreign Office:

In reply to your excellency's note of the 5th instant, which the Government of the United States understands admits the liability of the Imperial German Government for the damages resulting from the sinking of the American sailing vessel *William P. Frye* by the German auxiliary cruiser *Prinz Eitel Friedrich* on January 28 last, I have the honor to say, by direction of my Government, that while the promptness with which the Imperial German Government has admitted its liability is highly appreciated, my Government feels that it would be inappropriate in the circumstances of this case, and would involve unnecessary delay to adopt the suggestion in your note that the legality of the capture and destruction, the standing of the claimants, and the amount of indemnity should be submitted to a prize court.

Unquestionably the destruction of this vessel was a violation of the obligations imposed upon the Imperial German Government under existing treaty stipulations between the United States and Prussia, and the United States Government, by virtue of its treaty rights, has presented to the Imperial German Government a claim for indemnity on account of the resulting damages suffered by American citizens. The liability of the Imperial German Government and the standing of the claimants as American citizens and the amount of indemnity are all questions which lend themselves to diplomatic negotiation between the two Governments, and happily the question of liability has already been settled in that way. The status of the claimants and the amount of the indemnity are the only questions remaining to be settled, and it is appropriate that they should be dealt with in the same way.

The Government of the United States fully understands that, as stated in your excellency's note, the German Government is liable under the treaty provisions above mentioned for the damages arising from the destruction of the cargo as well as from the destruction of the vessel. But it will be observed that the claim under discussion does not include damages for the destruction of the cargo, and the question of the value of the cargo therefore is not involved in the present discussion.

The Government of the United States recognizes that the German Government will wish to be satisfied as to the American ownership of the vessel, and the amount of the damages sustained in consequence of her destruction.

These matters are readily ascertainable and if the German Government desires any further evidence in substantiation of the claim on these points in addition to that furnished by the ship's papers, which are already in the possession of the German Government, any additional evidence found necessary will be produced. In that case, however, inasmuch as any evidence which the German Government may wish to have produced is more accessible and can more conveniently be examined in the United States than elsewhere, on account of the presence there of the owners and captain of the *William P. Frye* and their documentary records, and other possible witnesses, the Government of the United States ventures to suggest the advisability of transferring the negotiations for the settlement of these points to the Imperial German Embassy at Washington.

In view of the admission of liability by reason of specific treaty stipulations, it has become unnecessary to enter into a discussion of the meaning and effect of the Declaration of London, which is given some prominence in Your Excellency's note of April 5, further than to say that, as the German Government has already been advised, the Government of the United States does not regard the Declaration of London as in force.

BRYAN.

(Dip. Corr. 88.)

No. 44. German note, May 10, 1915, expressing regret for the loss of American lives through the sinking of the *Lusitania*.

(The German foreign office to the German Embassy at Washington.)

Please communicate the following to the State Department: The German Government desires to express its deepest sympathy at the loss of lives on board the *Lusitania*. The responsibility rests, however, with the British Government, which, through its plan of starving the civilian population of Germany, has forced Germany to resort to retaliatory measures.

In spite of the German offer to stop the submarine war in case the starvation plan was given up, British merchant vessels are being generally armed with guns and have repeatedly tried to ram submarines, so that a previous search was impossible.

They can not, therefore, be treated as ordinary merchant vessels. A recent declaration made to the British Parliament by the Parliamentary Secretary in answer to a question by Lord Charles Beresford said that at the present practically all British merchant vessels were armed and provided with hand grenades.

Besides, it has been openly admitted by the English press that the *Lusitania* on previous voyages repeatedly carried large quantities of war material. On the present voyage the *Lusitania* carried 5,400 cases of ammunition, while the rest of her cargo also consisted chiefly of contraband.

If England, after repeated official and unofficial warnings, considered herself able to declare that that boat ran no risk and thus light-heartedly assumed responsibility for the human life on board a steamer which, owing to its armament and cargo was liable to destruction, the German Government, in spite of its heartfelt sympathy for the loss of American lives, can not but regret that Americans felt more inclined to trust to English promises rather than to pay attention to the warnings from the German side.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

(The New York Times, May 11, 1915.)

No. 45. German statement, May 11, 1915, in regard to the treatment of neutral vessels in the war zone.

(The German minister for foreign affairs to the American ambassador.)

First. The Imperial German Government has naturally no intention of causing to be attacked by submarines or aircraft such neutral ships of commerce in the zone of naval warfare, more definitely described in the notice of the German Admiralty staff of February 4 last, as have been guilty of no hostile act. On the contrary, the most definite instructions have repeatedly been issued to German war vessels to avoid attacks on such ships under all circumstances. Even when such ships have contraband of war on board they are dealt with by submarines solely according to the rules of international law applying to prize warfare.

Second. Should a neutral ship nevertheless come to harm through German submarines or aircraft on account of an unfortunate (X) [mistake?] in the above-mentioned zone of naval warfare, the German Government will unreservedly recognize its responsibility therefor. In such a case it will express its regrets and afford damages without first instituting a prize-court action.

Third. It is the custom of the German Government as soon as the sinking of a neutral ship in the above-mentioned zone of naval warfare is ascribed to German war vessels to institute an immediate investigation into the cause. If grounds appear thereby to be given for association of such a hypothesis, the German navy places itself in communication with the interested neutral Government so that the latter may also institute an investigation. If the German Government is thereby convinced that the ship has been destroyed by Germany's war vessels, it will not delay in carrying out the provisions of paragraph 2 above. In case the German Government, contrary to the viewpoint of the neutral Government, is not convinced by the result of the investigation, the German Government has already on several occasions declared itself ready to allow the question to be decided by an international investigation commission, according to chapter 3 of The Hague Convention of October 18, 1907, for the peaceful solution of international disputes. (The New York Times, May 12, 1915.)

No. 46. First American note, May 13, 1915, regarding the loss of American lives and the injury to American commerce incidental to the naval warfare. (See Nos. 50, 53, 56, and 60.)

(The Secretary of State to the American ambassador at Berlin.)

Please call on the minister of foreign affairs and after reading to him this communication leave with him a copy.

In view of recent acts of the German authorities in violation of American rights on the high seas which culminated in the torpedoing and sinking of the British steamship *Lusitania* on May 7, 1915, by which over 100 American citizens lost their lives, it is clearly wise and desirable that the Government of the United States and the Imperial German Government should come to a clear and full understanding as to the grave situation which has resulted.

The sinking of the British passenger steamer *Falaba* by a German submarine on March 28, through which Leon C. Thrasher, an American citizen, was drowned; the attack on April 28 on the American vessel *Cushing* by a German aeroplane; the torpedoing on May 1 of the American vessel *Gulflight* by a German submarine, as a result of which two or more American citizens met their death; and, finally, the torpedoing and sinking of the steamship *Lusitania*, constitute a series of events which the Government of the United States has observed with growing concern, distress, and amazement.

Recalling the humane and enlightened attitude hitherto assumed by the Imperial German Government in matters of international right, and particularly with regard to the freedom of the seas; having learned to recognize the German views and the German influence in the field of international obligation as always engaged upon the side of justice and humanity; and having understood the instructions of the Imperial German Government to its naval commanders to be upon the same plane of humane action prescribed by the naval codes of other nations, the Government of the United States was loath to believe—it can not now bring itself to believe—that these acts, so absolutely contrary to the rules, the practices, and the spirit of modern warfare, could have the countenance or sanction of that great Government. It feels it to be its duty, therefore, to address the Imperial German Government concerning them with the utmost frankness and in the earnest hope that it is not mistaken in expecting action on the part of the Imperial German Government which will correct the unfortunate impressions which have been created and vindicate once more the position of that Government with regard to the sacred freedom of the seas.

The Government of the United States has been apprised that the Imperial German Government considered themselves to be obliged by the extraordinary circumstances of the present war and the measures adopted by their adversaries in seeking to cut Germany off from all commerce, to adopt methods of retaliation which go much beyond the ordinary methods of warfare at sea, in the proclamation of a war zone from which they have warned neutral ships to keep away. This Government has already taken occasion to inform the Imperial German Government that it can not admit the adoption of such measures or such a warning of danger to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights of American shipmasters or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality; and that it must hold the Imperial German Government to a strict accountability for any infringement of those rights, intentional or incidental. It does not understand the Imperial German Government to question those rights. It assumes, on the contrary, that the Imperial Government accept, as of course, the rule that the lives of noncombatants, whether they be of neutral citizenship or citizens of one of the nations at war, can not lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unarmed merchantman, and recognize also, as all other nations do, the obligation to take the usual precaution of visit and search to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is in fact of belligerent nationality or is in fact carrying contraband of war under a neutral flag.

The Government of the United States, therefore, desires to call the attention of the Imperial German Government with the utmost earnestness to the fact that the objection to their present method of attack

against the trade of their enemies lies in the practical impossibility of employing submarines in the destruction of commerce without disregarding those rules of fairness, reason, justice, and humanity, which all modern opinion regards as imperative. It is practically impossible for the officers of a submarine to visit a merchantman at sea and examine her papers and cargo. It is practically impossible for them to make a prize of her; and, if they can not put a prize crew on board of her, they can not sink her without leaving her crew and all on board of her to the mercy of the sea in her small boats. These facts, it is understood, the Imperial German Government frankly admit. We are informed that in the instances of which we have spoken time enough for even that poor measure of safety was not given, and in at least two of the cases cited not so much as a warning was received. Manifesty, submarines can not be used against merchantmen, as the last few weeks have shown, without an inevitable violation of many sacred principles of justice and humanity.

American citizens act within their indisputable rights in taking their ships and in traveling wherever their legitimate business calls them upon the high seas, and exercise those rights in what should be the well-justified confidence that their lives will not be endangered by acts done in clear violation of universally acknowledged international obligations, and certainly in the confidence that their own Government will sustain them in the exercise of their rights.

There was recently published in the newspapers of the United States, I regret to inform the Imperial German Government, a formal warning, purporting to come from the Imperial German Embassy at Washington, addressed to the people of the United States, and stating, in effect, that any citizen of the United States who exercised his right of free travel upon the seas would do so at his peril if his journey should take him within the zone of waters within which the Imperial German Navy was using submarines against the commerce of Great Britain and France, notwithstanding the respectful but very earnest protest of his Government, the Government of the United States. I do not refer to this for the purpose of calling the attention of the Imperial German Government at this time to the surprising irregularity of a communication from the Imperial German Embassy at Washington addressed to the people of the United States through the newspapers, but only for the purpose of pointing out that no warning that an unlawful and inhumane act will be committed can possibly be accepted as an excuse or palliation for that act or as an abatement of the responsibility for its commission.

Long acquaintance as this Government has been with the character of the Imperial German Government and with the high principles of equity by which the yahev in the past been accentuated and guided, the Government of the United States can not believe that the commanders of the vessels which committed these acts of lawlessness did so except under a misapprehension of the orders issued by the Imperial German naval authorities. It takes it for granted that, at least within the practical possibilities of every such case, the commanders even of submarines were expected to do nothing that would involve the lives of noncombatants or the safety of neutral ships, even at the cost of failing of their object of capture or destruction. It confidently expects, therefore, that the Imperial German Government will disavow the acts of which the Government of the United States complains; that they will make reparation so far as reparation is possible for injuries which are without measure; and that they will take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously subversive of the principles of warfare for which the Imperial German Government have in the past so wisely and so firmly contended.

The Government and people of the United States look to the Imperial German Government for just, prompt, and enlightened action in this vital matter with the greater confidence because the United States and Germany are bound together not only by special ties of friendship but also by the explicit stipulations of the treaty of 1828 between the United States and the Kingdom of Prussia.

Expressions of regret and offers of reparation in case of the destruction of neutral ships sunk by mistake, while they may satisfy international obligations, if no loss of life results, can not justify or excuse a practice the natural and necessary effect of which is to subject neutral nations and neutral persons to new and immeasurable risks.

The Imperial German Government will not expect the Government of the United States to omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment.

BRYAN.

(Dip. Corr. 75–77.)

No. 47. British memorandum, May 20, 1915, in reference to the detention of American ships and cargoes. (The memorandum has a paragraph attached comparing the exports of the United States to belligerent and neutral countries in January and February, 1914, with those in the same months of 1915. An additional table shows an increase in the American exportation of bacon and lard to neutral countries in March, 1915.)

First. There are at the present moment three American ships detained in this country. Two of them are cotton ships, which are dealt with below. The third is the steamer *Joseph W. Fordney*. This vessel, with a cargo of foodstuffs consigned to E. Klingener at Malmo (Sweden), was brought into Kirkwall on April 8. She had been sighted by His Majesty's ships about 10 miles from the Norwegian coast, and had thereupon endeavored, with the evident desire to evade search, to escape rapidly into Norwegian territorial waters, but without success.

On the vessel's arrival in Kirkwall inquiries were at once addressed to His Majesty's minister at Stockholm with regard to the consignee of the cargo, and a reply was received to the effect that no person of that name could be identified at Malmo, though there was a person of that name who resided at Gothenburg, and was manager of the Gothenburg branch of Hugo Hartvig, and who had stated that the consignments addressed to him on board the *Joseph W. Fordney* were intended for storage in Malmo.

Second. The suspicious conduct of the vessel in endeavoring to elude His Majesty's patrols and the known connections of the consignee of her cargo have tended to confirm other evidence which has come to the knowledge of His Majesty's Government that the foodstuffs were in reality destined for Germany. It was accordingly decided that the cargo must be placed in the prize court, and the vessel is at present discharging at Portishead, England, on the completion of which operation she will be released.

His Majesty's Government feel satisfied that in the circumstances of this case undue interference with American interests can not with reason be imputed to them.

Third. The number of neutral vessels carrying American cargoes and at present held up is 36. Of these 23 carry cargoes of American cotton. The United States Government are aware that since the enforcement of the blockade measures announced in the supplement to the London Gazette of the 12th of March last His Majesty's Government have acted as regards shipments of American cotton in accordance with the provisions of an arrangement arrived at in collaboration with representatives of the American cotton interests. The terms of the arrangement are as follows:

A. All cotton for which contracts, sale, and freight engagements already have been made before March 2 is to be allowed free transit or bought at the contract price if stopped, provided the ship sails not later than the 31st of March.

B. Similar treatment is to be accorded all cotton insured before the 2d of March, provided it is put aboard not later than the 16th of March.

C. All shipments of cotton claiming the above protection are to be declared before sailing and documents produced and certificates obtained from consular officers or other authorities fixed by the Government.

Fourth. In accepting this scheme, which, it may be noted, applies to shipments of cotton for a neutral destination only, the principal representatives of the American cotton interests described it to His Majesty's ambassador at Washington as conceding all that the American interests could properly ask. It was never suggested that vessels or cargoes with an enemy destination should be allowed to proceed. His Majesty's Government were, moreover, given to understand that the provisions of the arrangement were acceptable to the United States Government.

Fifth. It is intended shortly to furnish a statement showing precisely what cargoes or portions of cargoes His Majesty's Government have dealt with under the above arrangement, and as regards those which they have decided to purchase at the contract price under the terms of paragraph A of the arrangement direct discussions have already been opened with the special representatives of the American parties interested in London.

Sixth. A considerable portion of the cotton has already been sold, and arrangements are being made for handing over the proceeds to the parties entitled to receive the total value as a first installment of the completed transaction. It is obvious that all these arrangements require some time for adjustment. Meanwhile it is not believed that the original owners can, as appears to be apprehended, be suffering acutely by the delay of full payment. It is to be presumed that in accordance with the customs of trade the owners drew bills to the value of their goods before or at the time of shipment; and, if such bills have been negotiated in the usual way, it is difficult to understand why the drawers should be put to inconvenience on this account, at least before the date when the bills fall due.

Seventh. On an impartial review of the facts it will, His Majesty's Government feel sure, be admitted that no arbitrary interference with American interests has, in regard to these cargoes, occurred, seeing that His Majesty's Government has acted throughout in conformity with the terms of an arrangement agreeable to the interests concerned and that United States citizens will suffer no pecuniary loss.

Eighth. As regards other American cargoes or portions of cargoes which have been placed in the prize court, His Majesty's Government resort to this measure in cases where either the goods concerned are contraband or there is evidence that although ostensibly consigned to a person in neutral countries they are in reality destined to the enemy in contravention of the rules of blockade. The right to submit such cases to the public investigation of a judicial tribunal is one which His Majesty's Government can not forego, and they feel convinced that the enlightened opinion in the United States can not adversely criticise their course of action in this respect.

Ninth. It is true that a number of these cases have been pending in the prize court for some time. This is notably the case in regard to certain vessels carrying large shipments of meat and lard ostensibly consigned to Scandinavian ports. The United States Government are, however, no doubt aware that much of the delay involved in these instances is due to the fact that the negotiations have been carried on for many weeks with a representative of the principal American meat packers, for an arrangement designated to limit importation into neutral countries adjacent to Germany, to quantities actually required in those countries for bona fide home consumption. The American meat packers have demanded as a part of the settlement to be agreed upon, that His Majesty's Government should buy the cargoes of several ships now held up in the prize court. Hence the delay in bringing these cases to adjudication.

The negotiations for an amicable settlement have, unfortunately, come to a standstill owing to the exorbitant terms insisted upon by the representative of the American packers. This stage having now been reached His Majesty's Government have decided to go on with the prize-court proceedings in these cases, and it is not expected that a decision will be much longer delayed.

Tenth. It may finally be pointed out that repeated complaint, as to injury suffered generally by American trade in consequence of interference due to British naval measures, derives little substance from the published American trade returns. A table of figures taken from these returns and showing the amount of recent American trade with Germany and with neutral countries supplying Germany, is annexed hereto. It certainly tends to disprove any contention that American trade with neutral countries has recently suffered. It will be seen that whereas American exports to Germany and Austria in February, 1915, fell by $21,500,000, as compared with the same month in 1914, American exports to Scandinavia, Holland, and Italy rose by the enormous figure of $61,100,000.

Eleventh. Similar figures for the month of March have not yet reached His Majesty's Government, but they have received statistics for that month of the value of exports and imports through New York, as issued by the collector of the port, and while pointing out a large increase in the value of exports in 115, compared with those of 1914, as shown in the tables annexed, they desire especially to call attention to a separate statement indicating the increase in the amount of the export to Scandinavian and Dutch ports of two commodities only—bacon and lard. These figures show that as against 1,253 boxes of bacon and 9,816 tierces of lard exported to the ports noted in the above countries in March, 1914, there were exported in March, 1915, 32,222 boxes of bacon and 95,676 tierces of lard.

Twelfth. His Majesty's Government consider that the abnormal increase in supplies imported by neutral countries, as shown in these statistics, alone justifies their assumption as to the ultimate destination of many items in cargoes consigned to one or the other of the

countries in question in the vessels which they have detained, but they would call attention to the fact that it is only when they have believed themselves to be in possession of conclusive evidence of the enemy destination of a cargo that they have seized such a cargo, and that American interests, as for instance in the case of cotton, have received especially sympathetic consideration. (The New York Times, May 21, 1915.)

No. 48. Statement of the Secretary of State, May 21, 1915, regarding an error in No. 47.

The foreign-trade advisers' attention has been called to the statement of the foreign office of Great Britain, published in this morning's papers, an extract from which follows:

"Fourth. In accepting this scheme, which, it may be noted, applies to shipments of cotton for a neutral destination only, the principal representatives of the American interests described it to His Majesty's ambassador at Washington as conceding all that the American interests could properly ask. It was never suggested that vessels or cargoes with an enemy destination should be allowed to proceed. His Majesty's Government were, moreover, given to understand that the provisions of the arrangements were acceptable to the United States Government."

The plan referred to is the one which was entered into between the cotton shippers of this country and the British embassy, a portion of which is quoted in the statement of the British foreign office.

Without discussing at this time the statement that "it was never suggested that vessels or cargoes with an enemy destination should be allowed to proceed," the foreign-trade advisers, who informally and unofficially represented the cotton shippers in the negotiations which led to the so-called cotton arrangement, state that it was distinctly understood between Sir Arthur Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, and Robert F. Rose, the foreign-trade adviser conducting this discussion on behalf of the American cotton exporters, that nothing done by the foreign-trade advisers should be regarded as official, and that everything done was to be considered as informal and unofficial, and in no way binding the United States Government to any arrangement reached, or be construed as a recognition of the order in council to be issued or the declaration of March 1 which has been issued. This statement was made to the British ambassador on March 3 when the first conference in the matter was held, was repeated at each subsequent conference, and each time the absolute assurance from the British ambassador was received that, in acting for the cotton shippers in any way, the foreign-trade advisers were to be regarded as not representing the United States Government in any manner. (The New York Times, May 22, 1915.)

No. 49. Statement of the British embassy, May 21, 1915, correcting the error in No. 47.

The terms of the arrangement quoted in the British statement as telegraphed were arrived at in London between a private representative of the American cotton interests in London and British officials in London. The reference to the British ambassador in paragraph 4 is, therefore, an error.

The arrangement in question formed the subject of conversations between the ambassador and representatives of the cotton interests in this country. There never was any question of a formal and official understanding between the United States Government and the British Embassy. (The New York Times, May 22, 1915.)

No. 50. First German note, May 28, 1915, regarding the loss of American lives and the injury to American commerce incidental to the naval warfare. (See No. 46.)

(The minister for foreign affairs to the American ambassador.)

The undersigned has the honor to make the following reply to the note of his excellency, Mr. James W. Gerard, ambassador of the United States of America, dated the 15th instant, on the subject of the impairment of many American interests by the German submarine war.

The Imperial Government has subjected the statements of the Government of the United States to a careful examination, and has the lively wish on its part also to contribute in a convincing and friendly manner to clear up any misunderstandings which may have entered into the relations of the two Governments through the events mentioned by the American Government.

With regard firstly to the cases of the American steamers *Cushing* and *Gulflight*, the American Embassy has already been informed that it is far from the German Government to have any intention of ordering attacks by submarines or flyers on neutral vessels in the zone which have not been guilty of any hostile act; on the contrary, the most explicit instructions have been repeatedly given the German armed forces to avoid attacking such vessels. If neutral vessels have come to grief through the German submarine war during the past few months by mistake, it is a question of isolated and exceptional cases, which are traceable to the misuse of flags by the British Government in connection with carelessness or suspicious actions on the part of the captains of the vessels. In all cases where a neutral vessel through no fault of its own has come to grief through the German submarine or flyers according to the facts as ascertained by the German Government, this Government has expressed its regret at the unfortunate occurrence and promised indemnification where the facts justified it. The German Government will treat the cases of the American steamers *Cushing* and *Gulflight* according to the same principles. An investigation of these cases is in progress. Its results will be communicated to the embassy shortly. The investigation might, if thought desirable, be supplemented by an international commission of inquiry, pursuant to title 3 of The Hague convention of October 18, 1907, for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

In the case of the sinking of the English steamer *Falaba*, the commander of the German submarine had the intention of allowing passengers and crew ample opportunity to save themselves.

It was not until the captain disregarded the order to lay to and took to flight, sending up rocket signals for help, that the German commander ordered the crew and passengers, by signals and megaphone, to leave the ship within 10 minutes. As a matter of fact he allowed them 23 minutes and did not fire the torpedo until suspicious steamers were hurrying to the aid of the *Falaba*.

With regard to the loss of life when the British passenger steamer *Lusitania* was sunk, the German Government has already expressed its deep regret to the neutral Governments concerned that nationals of those countries lost their lives on that occasion. The Imperial Government must state for the rest the impression that certain important facts most directly connected with the sinking of the *Lusitania* may have escaped the attention of the Government of the United States. It therefore considers it necessary in the interest of the clear and full understanding aimed at by either Government primarily to convince itself that the reports of the facts which are before the two Governments are complete and in agreement.

The Government of the United States proceeds on the assumption that the *Lusitania* is to be considered as an ordinary unarmed merchant vessel. The Imperial Government begs in this connection to point out that the *Lusitania* was one of the largest and fastest English commerce steamers, constructed with Government funds as auxiliary cruisers, and is expressly included in the navy list published by British Admiralty. It is, moreover, known to the Imperial Government, from reliable information furnished by its officials and neutral passengers, that for some time practically all the more valuable English merchant vessels have been provided with guns, ammunition, and other weapons, and reinforced with a crew specially practiced in manning guns. According to reports at hand here, the *Lusitania* when she left New York undoubtedly had guns on board which were mounted under decks and masked.

The Imperial Government furthermore has the honor to direct the particular attention of the American Government to the fact that the British Admiralty, by a secret instruction of February of this year, advised the British merchant marine not only to seek protection behind neutral flags and markings, but even when so disguised to attack German submarines by ramming them. High rewards have been offered by the British Government as a special incentive for the destruction of the submarines by merchant vessels, and such rewards have already been paid out. In view of these facts, which are satisfactorily known to it, the Imperial Government is unable to consider English merchant vessels any longer as "undefended territory" in the zone of maritime war designated by the admiralty staff of the Imperial German Navy; the German commanders are consequently no longer in a position to observe the rules of capture otherwise usual and with which they invariably complied before this. Lastly, the Imperial Government must specially point out that on her last trip the *Lusitania*, as on earlier occasions, had Canadian troops and munitions on board, including no less than 5,400 cases of ammunition destined for the destruction of brave German soldiers who are fulfilling with self-sacrifice and devotion their duty in the service of the Fatherland. The German Government believes that it acts in just self-defense when it seeks to protect the lives of its soldiers by destroying ammunition destined for the enemy with the means of war at its command. The English steamship company must have been aware of the dangers to which passengers on board the *Lusitania* were exposed under the circumstances. In taking them on board in spite of this the company quite deliberately tried to use the lives of American citizens as protection for the ammunition carried and violated the clear provisions of American laws which expressly prohibit, and provide punishment for, the carrying of passengers on ships which have explosives on board. The company thereby wantonly caused the death of so many passengers. According to the express report of the submarine commander concerned, which is further confirmed by all other reports, there can be no doubt that the rapid sinking of the *Lusitania* was primarily due to the explosion of the cargo of ammunition caused by the torpedo. Otherwise, in all human probability the passengers of the *Lusitania* would have been saved.

The Imperial Government holds the facts recited above to be of sufficient importance to recommend them to a careful examination by the American Government. The Imperial Government begs to reserve a final statement of its position with regard to the demands made in connection with the sinking of the *Lusitania* until a reply is received from the American Government, and believes that it should recall here that it took note with satisfaction of the proposals of good offices submitted by the American Government in Berlin and London with a view to paving the way for a modus vivendi for the conduct of maritime war between Germany and Great Britain. The Imperial Government furnished at that time ample evidence of its good will by its willingness to consider these proposals. The realization of these proposals failed, as is known, on account of their rejection by the Government of Great Britain.

The undersigned requests his excellency, the ambassador, to bring the above to the knowledge of the American Government and avails himself of the opportunity to renew, etc.

VON JAGOW.

(Dip. Corr.—leaflet.)

No. 51. German note, June 1, 1915, in reference to attacks on the *Gulflight* and the *Cushing*.

(The minister for foreign affairs to the American ambassador.)

Referring to the note of May 28, the undersigned has the honor to inform his excellency the American (*sic*) ambassador of the United States of America, Mr. James W. Gerard, that the examination undertaken on the part of the German Government concerning the American steamers *Gulflight* and *Cushing* has led to the following conclusions:

In regard to the attack on the steamer *Gulflight*, the commander of a German submarine saw on the afternoon of May 1, in the vicinity of the Scilly Islands, a large merchant steamer coming in his direction which was accompanied by two smaller vessels. These latter took such position in relation to the steamer that they formed a regulation safeguard against submarines; moreover, one of them had a wireless apparatus, which is not usual with small vessels. From this it evidently was a case of English convoy vessels. Since such vessels are frequently armed, the submarine could not approach the steamer on the surface of the water without running the danger of destruction. It was, on the other hand, to be assumed that the steamer was of considerable value to the British Government, since it was so guarded. The commander could see no neutral markings on it of any kind—that is, distinctive marks painted on the freeboard recognizable at a distance, such as are now usual on neutral ships in the English zone of naval warfare. In consequence he arrived at the conclusion from all the circumstances that he had to deal with an English steamer, submerged, and attacked.

The torpedo came in the immediate neighborhood of one of the convoy ships, which at once rapidly approached the point of firing; that the submarine was forced to go to a great depth to avoid being rammed. The conclusion of the commander that an English convoy ship was concerned was in this way confirmed. That the attacked steamer carried the American flag was first observed at the moment of firing the shot. The fact that the steamship was pursuing a course which led neither to nor from America was a further reason why it did not occur to the commander of the submarine that he was dealing with an American steamship.

Upon scrutiny of the time and place of the occurrence described, the German Government has become convinced that the attacked steamship was actually the American steamship *Gulflight*. There can be no doubt, according to the attendant circumstances, that the attack is to be attributed to an unfortunate accident, and not to the fault of the commander. The German Government expresses its regrets

to the Government of the United States concerning this incident, and declares itself ready to furnish full recompense for the damage thereby sustained by American citizens. It is left to the discretion of the American Government to present a statement of this damage, or, if doubt may arise over individual points, to designate an expert who would have to determine, together with a German expert, the amount of damage.

It has not yet been possible by means of an inquiry to clear up fully the case of the American ship *Cushing*. Official reports available report only one merchant ship attacked by a German flying machine in the vicinity of Nordhind Lightship. The German aviator was forced to consider the vessel as hostile because it carried no flag, and, further, because of no recognizable neutral markings. The attack of four bombs was, of course, not aimed at any American ship.

However, that the ship attacked was the American steamer *Cushing* is possible, considering the time and place of the occurrence. Nevertheless, the German Government accordingly requests of the American Government that it communicate to the German Government the material which was submitted for judgment, in order that, with this as a basis, a further position can be taken in the matter.

The undersigned leaves it to the ambassador to bring the foregoing to the immediate attention of his Government, and takes this opportunity to renew to him the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

VON JAGOW, *Minister for Foreign Affairs.*

(The New York Times, June 5, 1915.)

No. 52. Second German note, June 7, 1915, in regard to the *William P. Frye*. (See Nos. 37, 39, and 43.)

(The minister for foreign affairs to the American ambassador.)

The undersigned has the honor to make the following reply to the note of his excellency, Mr. James W. Gerard, ambassador of the United States of America, dated April 30, 1915, foreign office No. 3291, on the subject of the sinking of the American sailing vessel *William P. Frye* by the German auxiliary cruiser *Prinz Eitel Friedrich:*

The German Government can not admit that, as the American Government assumes, the destruction of the sailing vessel mentioned constitutes a violation of the treaties concluded between Prussia and the United States at an earlier date and now applicable to the relations between the German Empire and the United States, or of the American rights derived therefrom; for these treaties did not have the intention of depriving one of the contracting parties engaged in war of the right of stopping the supply of contraband to his enemy when he recognizes the supply of such as detrimental to his military interests.

On the contrary, article 13 of the Prussian-American treaty of July 11, 1799, expressly reserves to the party at war the right to stop the carrying of contraband and to detain the contraband. It follows, then, that if it can not be accomplished in any other way the stopping of the supply may in the extreme case be effected by the destruction of the contraband and of the ship carrying it. As a matter of course, the obligation of the party at war to pay compensation to the parties interested of the neutral contracting party remains in force whatever be the manner of stopping the supply.

According to general principles of international law, any exercises of the right of control over the trade in contraband is subject to the decision of the prize courts, even though such right may be restricted by special treaties.

At the beginning of the present war Germany, pursuant to these principles, established by law prize jurisdiction for cases of the kind under consideration. The case of the *William P. Frye* is likewise subject to the German prize jurisdiction, for the Prussian-American treaties mentioned contain no stipulation as to how the amount of the compensation, provided by article 13 of the treaties, cited, is to be fixed.

The German Government therefore complies with its treaty obligations to a full extent when the prize courts instituted by it in accordance with international law proceed in pursuance to the treaty stipulation and thus award the American interested an equitable indemnity. There would therefore be no foundation for a claim of the American Government unless the prize court should not grant indemnity in accordance with the treaty; in such event, however, the German Government would not hesitate to arrange for equitable indemnity notwithstanding.

For the rest, prize proceedings of the case of the *Frye* are indispensable, apart from the American claims, for the reason that other claims of the neutral and enemy interested parties are to be considered in the matter.

As was stated in the note of April 4 last, the prize court should have to decide the question whether the destruction of the ship and cargo was legal, whether and under what conditions the property sunk was liable to confiscation, and to whom and in what amount indemnity is to be paid, provided application therefor is received.

Since the decision of the prize court must first be awaited before any further position is taken by the German Government, the simplest way for the American interested parties to settle their claims would be to enter them in the competent records in accordance with the provision of the German code of prize proceedings.

The undersigned begs to suggest that the ambassador bring the above to the knowledge of his Government and avail himself, etc.

VON JAGOW.

(The New York Times, June 11, 1915.)

No. 53. Second American note, June 9, 1915, regarding the loss of American lives and the injury to American commerce incidental to the naval warfare. (See Nos. 46 and 50.)

(The Secretary of State ad interim to the American ambassador at Berlin.)

You are instructed to deliver textually the following note to the minister of foreign affairs:

In compliance with your excellency's request I did not fail to transmit to my Government immediately upon their receipt your note of May 28 in reply to my note of May 15, and your supplementary note of June 1, setting forth the conclusions so far as reached by the Imperial German Government concerning the attacks on the American steamers *Cushing* and *Gulflight*. I am now instructed by my Government to communicate the following in reply:

The Government of the United States notes with gratification the full recognition by the Imperial German Government, in discussing the cases of the *Cushing* and the *Gulflight*, of the principle of the freedom of all parts of the open sea to neutral ships and the frank willingness of the Imperial German Government to acknowledge and meet its liability where the fact of attack upon neutral ships "which have not been guilty of any hostile act" by German aircraft or vessels of war is satisfactorily established; and the Government of the United States will in due course lay before the Imperial German Government, as it requests, full information concerning the attack on the steamer *Cushing*.

With regard to the sinking of the steamer *Falaba*, by which an American citizen lost his life, the Government of the United States is surprised to find the Imperial German Government contending that an effort on the part of a merchantman to escape capture and secure assistance alters the obligation of the officer seeking to make the capture in respect of the safety of the lives of those on board the merchantman, although the vessel had ceased her attempt to escape when torpedoed. These are not new circumstances. They have been in the minds of statesmen and of international jurists throughout the development of naval warfare, and the Government of the United States does not understand that they have ever been held to alter the principles of humanity upon which it has insisted. Nothing but actual forcible resistance or continued efforts to escape by flight when ordered to stop for the purpose of visit on the part of the merchantman has ever been held to forfeit the lives of her passengers or crew. The Government of the United States, however, does not understand that the Imperial German Government is seeking in this case to relieve itself of liability, but only intends to set forth the circumstances which led the commander of the submarine to allow himself to be hurried into the course which he took.

Your excellency's note, in discussing the loss of American lives resulting from the sinking of the steamship *Lusitania*, adverts at some length to certain information which the Imperial German Government has received with regard to the character and outfit of that vessel, and your excellency expresses the fear that this information may not have been brought to the attention of the Government of the United States.

It is stated in the note that the *Lusitania* was undoubtedly equipped with masked guns, supplied with trained gunners and special ammunition, transporting troops from Canada, carrying a cargo not permitted under the laws of the United States to a vessel also carrying passengers, and serving, in virtual effect, as an auxiliary to the naval forces of Great Britain. Fortunately these are matters concerning which the Government of the United States is in a position to give the Imperial German Government official information. Of the facts alleged in your excellency's note, if true, the Government of the United States would have been bound to take official cognizance in performing its recognized duty as a neutral power and in enforcing its national laws. It was its duty to see to it that the *Lusitania* was not armed for offensive action; that she was not serving as a transport; that she did not carry a cargo prohibited by the statutes of the United States; and that if in fact she was a naval vessel of Great Britain she should not receive clearance as a merchantman; and it performed that duty and enforced its statutes with scrupulous vigilance through its regularly constituted officials. It is able, therefore, to assure the Imperial German Government that it has been misinformed. If the Imperial German Government should deem itself to be in possession of convincing evidence that the officials of the Government of the United States did not perform these duties with thoroughness, the Government of the United States sincerely hopes that it will submit that evidence for consideration.

Whatever may be the contentions of the Imperial German Government regarding the carriage of contraband of war on board the *Lusitania* or regarding the explosion of that material by the torpedo, it need only be said that in the view of this Government these contentions are irrelevant to the question of the legality of the methods used by the German naval authorities in sinking the vessel.

But the sinking of passenger ships involves principles of humanity which throw into the background any special circumstances of detail that may be thought to affect the cases, principles which lift it, as the Imperial German Government will no doubt be quick to recognize and acknowledge, out of the class of ordinary subjects of diplomatic discussion or of international controversy. Whatever be the other facts regarding the *Lusitania*, the principal fact is that a great steamer, primarily and chiefly a conveyance for passengers, and carrying more than a thousand souls who had no part or lot in the conduct of the war, was torpedoed and sunk without so much as a challenge or a warning, and that men, women, and children were sent to their death in circumstances unparalleled in modern warfare. The fact that more than 100 American citizens were among those who perished made it the duty of the Government of the United States to speak of these things and once more, with solemn emphasis, to call the attention of the Imperial German Government to the grave responsibility which the Government of the United States conceives that it has incurred in this tragic occurrence, and to the indisputable principle upon which that responsibility rests. The Government of the United States is contending for something much greater than mere rights of property or privileges of commerce. It is contending for nothing less high and sacred than the rights of humanity, which every Government honors itself in respecting and which no Government is justified in resigning on behalf of those under its care and authority. Only her actual resistance to capture or refusal to stop when ordered to do so for the purpose of visit could have afforded the commander of the submarine any justification for so much as putting the lives of those on board the ship in jeopardy. This principle the Government of the United States understands the explicit instructions issued on August 3, 1914, by the Imperial German Admiralty to its commanders at sea to have recognized and embodied, as do the naval codes of all other nations, and upon it every traveler and seaman had a right to depend. It is upon this principle of humanity as well as upon the law founded upon this principle that the United States must stand.

The Government of the United States is happy to observe that Your Excellency's note closes with the intimation that the Imperial German Government is willing, now as before, to accept the good offices of the United States in an attempt to come to an understanding with the Government of Great Britain by which the character and conditions of the war upon the sea may be changed. The Government of the United States would consider it a privilege thus to serve its friends and the world. It stands ready at any time to convey to either Government any intimation or suggestion the other may be willing to have it convey, and cordially invites the Imperial German Government to make use of its services in this way at its convenience. The whole world is concerned in anything that may bring about even a partial accommodation of interests or in any way mitigate the terrors of the present distressing conflict.

In the meantime, whatever arrangement may happily be made between the parties to the war, and whatever may in the opinion of the Imperial German Government have been the provocation or the circumstantial justification for the past acts of its commanders at sea, the Government of the United States confidently looks to see the justice

and humanity of the Government of Germany vindicated in all cases where Americans have been wronged or their rights as neutrals invaded.

The Government of the United States therefore very earnestly and very solemnly renews the representations of its note transmitted to the Imperial German Government on the 15th of May, and relies in these representations upon the principles of humanity, the universally recognized understandings of international law, and the ancient friendship of the German nation.

The Government of the United States can not admit that the proclamation of a war zone from which neutral ships have been warned to keep away may be made to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights either of American shipmasters or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality. It does not understand the Imperial German Government to question those rights. It understands also it to accept as established beyond question the principle that the lives of noncombanants can not lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unresisting merchantman, and to recognize the obligation to take sufficient precaution to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is in fact of belligerent nationality or is in fact carrying contraband of war under a neutral flag. The Government of the United States therefore deems it reasonable to expect that the Imperial German Government will adopt the measures necessary to put these principles into practice in respect of the safeguarding of American lives and American ships, and asks for assurances that this will be done.

ROBERT LANSING.

(Dip. Corr.—leaflet.)

No. 54. British memorandum, June 17, 1915, in reference to the treatment of American commerce. (According to the letter of the American ambassador transmitting the memorandum, "it is not an answer to the principles set forth in the note . . . of March 30 [No. 36], but merely an explanation of concrete cases and the regulations under which they are dealt with." See Nos. 61 and 56.)

(The secretary of state for foreign affairs ad interim to the American ambassador.)

1. His Majesty's Government have on various occasions, and notably in the communication which was addressed to the United States ambassador on March 15 last, given assurances to the United States Government that they would make it their first aim to minimize the inconvenience which must inevitably be caused to neutral commerce from the existence of a state of war at sea, and in particular from the measures taken by the allied governments for the restriction of the enemies' over-sea trade. In view of the representation and complaints made to this department by the ambassador from time to time as to the peculiar hardships alleged to have been wrongly inflicted on American trade and shipping by the operation of those measures, His Majesty's Government desire to offer the following observations respecting the manner in which they have consistently endeavored to give practical effect to those assurances.

2. It will be recalled that at the moment when His Majesty's Government announced their measures against enemy commerce, they declared their intention to refrain altogether from the exercise of the right to confiscate ships or cargoes which belligerents had always previously claimed in respect to breaches of blockade; that, under article 1 of the enactment of March 11 it was expressly provided that any person claiming to be interested in goods placed in the prize court in pursuance of the provision of that enactment, might forthwith issue a writ against the proper officers of the Crown, the object being to confer upon claimants the right to institute proceedings without waiting for the writ of the procurator general, and thus to remove all possible cause of legitimate grievance on account of delay; and that, finally, a pacific assurance was given to the United States Government that the instructions to be issued by His Majesty's Government to the fleet and to the customs officials and executive officials concerned, would impress upon them the duty of acting with the utmost dispatch consistent with the object in view and of showing in every case such consideration for neutrals as might be compatible with that object, namely, to prevent vessels carrying goods for or coming from the enemy's territory.

3. The above measures were all designed to alleviate the burdens imposed upon neutral sea-borne commerce in general. Various special concessions, over and above those enumerated, have, moreover, been made in favor of United States citizens.

4. Thus His Majesty's Government have acted as regards shipments of American cotton, in accordance with the provisions of an arrangement arrived at in direct collaboration with representatives of the American cotton interests. In accepting this scheme the principal representative of those interests described it as conceding all that American interests could properly ask. The provisions of the arrangement were, as the United States ambassador is aware, as follows:

"1. All cotton for which contracts of sale and freight engagements have already been made before the 2d of March is to be allowed free (or bought at contract price is stopped), provided the ship sails not later than the 31st of March.

"2. Similar treatment is to be accorded to all cotton insured before the 2d of March, provided it is put on board not later than the 16th of March.

"3. All shipments of cotton claiming the above protection are to be declared before sailing, and the documents produced to, and certificates obtained from consular officers or other authority fixed by the government."

5. Considerable shipments of cotton have already been dealt with under this arrangement, and in certain cases the dates specified have been extended in favor of American shippers. The board of trade have already paid a sum exceeding £450,000 to various American claimants, and all claims are being and will continue to be paid as rapidly as they are presented and the proofs of title can be checked. If in some cases progress has been delayed, this has been due to the fact which has seriously embarrassed His Majesty's Government—that a number of consignments, for which the American shippers had specifically invoked the protection of the arrangement, are now claimed by Swedish and Dutch firms, whose title of ownership, notwithstanding the action of the American shippers, appears in some cases to be valid, and in others has led to the issue of writs in the prize court.

6. It has been explicitly acknowledged by the special representatives of the American claimants who have been in constant and direct communication with the board of trade, that all the claims so far submitted under the cotton arrangement have been settled with the utmost promptitude, so soon as the production of the necessary documents by the claimants allowed of this being done. There is, at the present moment, no claim before His Majesty's Government that has not been paid, and the sums so paid over are already considerably in excess of the amounts realized by the sale of the goods.

7. As regards the more general allegation of delay in dealing with cases of detained cargoes, the following facts and figures may be quoted:

The total number of vessels which, having cleared from United States ports since the initiation of the retaliatory measures against German trade, are still detained in United Kingdom ports is 27; of this number 8 are discharging cotton which His Majesty's Government has agreed to purchase under the above arrangement. Of the remaining 19 vessels, 7 are free to depart as soon as the items of their cargo placed in the prize court have been discharged. The other 12, of which 3 only are American ships, are detained pending inquiries as to suspicious consignments, and particulars as to the dates and approximate causes of detention are furnished in the accompanying list. It will be observed that 8 have been detained for a period of less than a week, and 3 for a period of less than a fortnight, while the detention of 1 is due to the difficulties in regard to transit across Sweden and Russia.

8. His Majesty's Government remain convinced that, on an impartial review of the facts, it will be admitted that no arbitrary interference with American interests has, in regard to cotton cargoes, occurred; while if due regard be paid to the enormous volume of American and neutral shipping which is continually engaged in the trans-Atlantic trade, the figures and dates quoted in the preceding paragraph will emphasize the restricted nature of any interference which has taken place, and the close attention with which the officials concerned have adhered to their instructions to act in all cases with expedition and with every possible consideration for neutrals.

9. Since His Majesty's Government have been compelled to adopt their present measures against German commerce, they have given special consideration to the question of avoiding as far as possible unnecessary damage to the interests of neutrals in regard to the export of goods of German origin, and here, again, liberal concessions have been made to United States citizens. Under the rules enacted on the 11th of March provision is made for the investigation of all neutral claims respecting such goods in the prize court, and it is obvious that these claims can receive due and equitable consideration most properly before a judicial tribunal. Nevertheless, in deference to the express desire of the United States Government, arrangements were made toward the end of March whereby United States citizens, who might desire to import goods of German origin via a neutral port, were enabled to produce proof of payment to His Majesty's Embassy at Washington. If such proof were deemed satisfactory, His Majesty's Government gave an undertaking that the goods concerned should not be interfered with in transit, and the American importer was freed from the necessity of submitting his claim to the prize court in London for adjudication. A few days later His Majesty's Government further agreed to recognize the neutral ownership of goods of enemy origin even if not paid for before the 1st March, provided they were the subject of a f. o. b. contract of earlier date, and had arrived at a neutral port before the 15th March.

10. Special treatment has also been accorded to cargoes of particular produce destined for the United States and stated to be indispensable for the industries of the country, and, in notes addressed to the United States Ambassador in April and May, undertakings were given not to interfere during transit with certain cargoes of dyestuffs, potash, and German beet seed.

11. When it became apparent that large quantities of enemy goods were still passing out through neutral countries His Majesty's Government felt it necessary to fix a definite date after which such shipments must cease to enjoy the special immunity, theretofore granted, from liability to being placed in the prize court. It had been observed that a large increase had taken place in the number of vessels sailing from neutral countries to America, and one of the principal lines of steamships advertised a daily in place of a weekly service. In such circumstances it appeared scarcely possible that goods of enemy origin bought and paid for prior to the 1st March should not have already been shipped to their destination. First June was accordingly fixed as the date after which the privilege allowed in the case of such shipments should cease; but once more a special favor was granted by extending the date in exceptional cases to the 15th June.

12. Importers in the United States having now had three months in which to clear off their purchases in enemy territory, His Majesty's Government trust that, in presence of the circumstances enumerated, the United States Government will acknowledge the great consideration which has been shown to American interests.

13. Nevertheless a fresh appeal has now been made to His Majesty's Government that shipments of American-owned goods of enemy origin, if paid for before the beginning of March, should be allowed to be shipped without molestation after the 15th June. The appeal is based principally upon the contentions, (a) that insufficient time has already elapsed; (b) that no mention of a time limit is made in the enactment of the 11th March; (c) that the proofs of ownership required by His Majesty's Government are of an exacting nature and involve much time for preparation.

14. The first contention (a) has already been dealt with. As regards (b) and (c) it is true that the enactment of the 11th March contains no mention of a time limit. But it seems to be overlooked that the time limit had been fixed only for the special immunity granted as an exception from that enactment. It was as a friendly concession to American interests that His Majesty's Government agreed to an investigation of claims outside the prize court. As for the exacting nature of the proofs required by His Majesty's Government, experience has shown that such proofs were necessary.

15. In deference, however, to the renewed representations of the United States Ambassador, His Majesty's Government have given further directions that in all such cases, as may have been specially submitted through the British Embassy at Washington or to His Majesty's Government direct on or before June 15 and passed, the goods shall be allowed to proceed without interference, if shipped from a neutral port on the conditions already laid down, notwithstanding the fact that shipment may not have been made before June 15.

16. His Majesty's Government will also be prepared hereafter to give special consideration to cases presented to them and involving particular hardships, if the goods concerned are required for neutral Governments or municipalities, or in respect of works or public utility, and where payment can be shown to have been made before March 1, 1915.

17. With the above exceptions, His Majesty's Government regret they can not continue to deal through the diplomatic channel with individual cases, but they would again point out that special provision is made for the consideration of such cases in the prize court.

18. Complaints have not infrequently been made that undue delay occurs in dealing with American cargoes in the prize court. An in-

teresting comment on this subject was made by the president of the prize court in the case of the cargo ex-steamship *Ogeechee* on the 14th instant. His lordship, according to the transcript from the official shorthand writer's notes, made the following observations:

"It is a very extraordinary thing that, when the Crown are ready to go on the claimants come here and say, 'We can not proceed for six weeks.' Some day toward the end of last term I had a row of eminent counsel in front pressing me to fix a case at once. I fixed it very nearly at once—that is to say, the second day of the following term. They all came and said, 'We want an adjournment for six weeks.'"

19. The solicitor general hereupon remarked: "If I might say so on that, one of the reasons I applied to-day on behalf of the Crown that the matter should be dealt with as soon as possible is for that very reason. There has been such a strong desire on the part of America and American citizens that there should be no delay, but one finds, in fact, the delay comes from there."

20. The President then stated: "I know that. I do not know what the explanation is, but I am anxious that there should be no delay."

21. It is true that a number of cases, principally relating to cargoes which, though ostensibly consigned to a person in a neutral country, are in reality believed to be destined for the enemy, have been pending in the prize court for some time. The United States Government are aware that most of these cargoes consist of meat and lard, and that much of the delay in bringing these cargoes to adjudication was due to the fact that negotiations were being carried on for many weeks with a representative of the principal American meat packers, for an amicable settlement out of court. When at length, owing to the failure of the negotiations, His Majesty's Government decided that they would continue the prize-court proceedings and had at the request of the claimants fixed the earliest possible date for the hearing, counsel for the latter asked for an adjournment in their interests, despite the fact that the Crown was, by his own admission, ready to proceed.

22. His Majesty's Government are earnestly desirous of removing all causes of avoidable delay in dealing with American cargoes and vessels which may be detained, and any specific inquiries or representations which may be made by the United States Government in regard to particular cases will always receive the most careful consideration, and all information which can be afforded without prejudice to prize-court proceedings will be readily communicated, but they can scarcely admit that on the basis of actual facts any substantial grievance on the part of American citizens is justified or can be sustained, and they therefore confidently appeal to the opinion of the United States Government as enlightened by this memorandum. (The New York Times, June 25, 1915.)

No. 55. Third American note, June 24, 1915, in regard to the *William P. Frye*. (See Nos. 37, 39, 43, and 52.)

(The Secretary of State to the American ambassador at Berlin.)

You are instructed to present the following note to the German Minister of Foreign Affairs:

I have the honor to inform your excellency that I duly communicated to my Government your note of the 7th instant on the subject of the claim presented in my note of April 3 last on behalf of the owners and captain of the American sailing vessel *William P. Frye* in consequence of her destruction by the German auxiliary cruiser *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*.

In reply I am instructed by my Government to say that it has carefully considered the reasons given by the Imperial German Government for urging that this claim should be passed upon by the German prize court instead of being settled by direct diplomatic discussion between the two Governments, as proposed by the Government of the United States, and that it regrets to find that it can not concur in the conclusions reached by the Imperial German Government.

As pointed out in my last note to you on this subject, dated April 30, the Government of the United States has considered that the only question under discussion was the method which should be adopted for ascertaining the amount of the indemnity to be paid under an admitted liability, and it notes with surprise that in addition to this question the Imperial German Government now desires to raise some questions as to the meaning and effect of the treaty stipulations under which it has admitted its liability.

If the Government of the United States correctly understands the position of the Imperial German Government as now presented, it is that the provisions of article 13 of the treaty of 1799 between the United States and Prussia, which is continued in force by the treaty of 1828, justified the commander of the *Prinz Eitel Friedrich* in sinking the *William P. Frye*, although making the Imperial German Government liable for the damages suffered in consequence, and that inasmuch as the treaty provides no specific method for ascertaining the amount of indemnity to be paid, that question must be submitted to the German prize court for determination.

The Government of the United States, on the other hand, does not find in the treaty stipulation mentioned any justification for the sinking of the *Frye*, and does not consider that the German prize court has any jurisdiction over the question of the amount of indemnity to be paid by the Imperial German Government on account of its admitted liability for the destruction of an American vessel on the high seas.

You state in your note of the 7th instant that article 13 of the above-mentioned treaty of 1799 "expressly reserves to the party at war the right to stop the carrying of contraband and to detain the contraband; it follows, then, that if it can not be accomplished in any other way the stopping of the supply may be in the extreme case effected by the destruction of the contraband and of the ship carrying it."

The Government of the United States can not concur in this conclusion. On the contrary, it holds that these treaty provisions do not authorize the destruction of a neutral vessel in the circumstances. By its express terms the treaty prohibits even the detention of a neutral vessel carrying contraband if the master of the vessel is willing to surrender the contraband. Article 13 provides: "In the case supposed of a vessel stopped for articles of contraband, if the master of the vessel stopped will deliver out the goods supposed to be of contraband nature, he shall be permitted to do it, and the vessel shall not in that case be carried into any port nor further detained, but shall be allowed to proceed on her voyage."

In this case the admitted facts show that, pursuant to orders from the commander of the German cruiser, the master of the *Frye* undertook to throw overboard the cargo of that vessel, but that before the work of delivering out the cargo was finished the vessel with the cargo was sunk by order of the German commander.

For these reasons, even if it be assumed, as your excellency has done, that the cargo was contraband, your contention that the destruction of the vessel was justified by the provisions of article 13 does not seem to be well founded. The Government of the United States has not thought it necessary in the discussion of this case to go into the question of the contraband or noncontraband character of the cargo. The Imperial German Government has admitted that this question makes no difference so far as its liability for damages is concerned, and the result is the same so far as the justification for the sinking of the vessel is concerned. As shown above, if we assume that the cargo was contraband, the master of the *Frye* should have been allowed to deliver it out, and the vessel should have been allowed to proceed on her voyage.

On the other hand, if we assume that the cargo was noncontraband, the destruction either of the cargo or the vessel could not be justified in the circumstances of this case under any accepted rule of international law.

Attention is also called to the provisions of article 12 of the treaty of 1785 between the United States and Prussia, which, like article 13 of the treaty of 1799, was continued in force by article 12 of the treaty of 1828. So far as the provisions of article 12 of the treaty of 1785 apply to the question under consideration, they are as follows:

"If one of the contracting parties should be engaged in war with any other power, the free intercourse and commerce of the subjects or citizens of the party remaining neutral with the belligerent powers shall not be interrupted. On the contrary, in that case, as in full peace, the vessels of the neutral party may navigate freely to and from the ports and on the coasts of the belligerent parties, free vessels making free goods, in so much that all things shall be adjudged free which shall be on board any vessel belonging to the neutral party, although such things belong to an enemy of the other."

It seems clear to the Government of the United States, therefore, that whether the cargo of the *Frye* is regarded as contraband or as noncontraband, the destruction of the vessel was, as stated in my previous communication on this subject, "a violation of the obligations imposed upon the Imperial German Government under existing treaty stipulations between the United States and Prussia."

For these reasons the Government of the United States must disagree with the contention which it understands is now made by the Imperial German Government, that an American vessel carrying contraband may be destroyed without liability or accountability beyond the payment of such compensation for damages as may be fixed by a German prize court. The issue thus presented arises on a disputed interpretation of treaty provisions, the settlement of which requires direct diplomatic discussion between the two Governments and can not properly be based upon the decision of the German prize court, which is in no way conclusive or binding upon the Government of the United States.

Moreover, even if no disputed question of treaty interpretation was involved, the admission by the Imperial German Government of its liability for damages for sinking the vessel would seem to make it unnecessary, so far as this claim is concerned, to ask the prize court to decide "whether the destruction of the ship and cargo was legal, and whether and under what conditions the property sunk was liable to confiscation," which, you state in your note dated June 7, are questions which should be decided by the prize court. In so far as these questions relate to the cargo, they are outside of the present discussion, because, as pointed out in my previous note to you on the subject dated April 30, "the claim under discussion does not include damages for the destruction of the cargo."

The real question between the two Governments is what reparation must be made for a breach of treaty obligations, and that is not a question which falls within the jurisdiction of a prize court.

In my note on the subject, the Government of the United States requested that "full reparation be made by the Imperial German Government for the destruction of the *William P. Frye*." Reparation necessarily includes an indemnity for the actual pecuniary loss sustained, and the Government of the United States takes this opportunity to assure the Imperial German Government that such an indemnity, if promptly paid, will be accepted as satisfactory reparation, but it does not rest with a prize court to determine what reparation should be made, or what reparation would be satisfactory to the Government of the United States.

Your excellency states in your note of June 7 that in the event the prize court should not grant indemnity in accordance with treaty requirements, the German Government would not hesitate to arrange for equitable indemnity, but it is also necessary that the Government of the United States should be satisfied with the amount of the indemnity, and it would seem to be more appropriate and convenient that an arrangement for equitable indemnity should be agreed upon now, rather than later. The decision of the prize court, even on the question of the amount of indemnity to be paid, would not be binding or conclusive on the Government of the United States.

The Government of the United States also dissents from the view expressed in your note that "there would be no foundation for a claim of the American Government unless the prize courts should not grant indemnity in accordance with the treaty." The claim presented by the American Government is for an indemnity for a violation of a treaty, in distinction from an indemnity in accordance with the treaty, and therefore is a matter for adjustment by direct diplomatic discussion between the two Governments, and is in no way dependent upon the action of a German prize court.

For the reasons above stated the Government of the United States can not recognize the propriety of submitting the claim presented by it on behalf of the owners and captain of the *Frye* to the German prize court for settlement.

The Government of the United States is not concerned with any proceedings which the Imperial German Government may wish to take on "other claims of neutral and enemy interested parties" which have not been presented by the Government of the United States, but which you state in your note of June 7 make prize court proceedings in this case indispensable, and it does not perceive the necessity for postponing the settlement of the present claim pending the consideration of those other claims by the prize court.

The Government of the United States, therefore, suggests that the Imperial German Government reconsider the subject in the light of these considerations, and, because of the objections against resorting to the prize court, the Government of the United States renews its former suggestion that an effort be made to settle this claim by direct diplomatic negotiations.

LANSING.

(The New York Times, June 29, 1915.)

No. 56. Second German note, July 8, 1915, regarding the loss of American lives and the injury to American commerce incidental to the naval warfare. (See Nos. 46, 50, 51, and 53.)

(The minister for foreign affairs to the American ambassador.)

The undersigned has the honor to make the following reply to his excellency Ambassador Gerard to the note of the 10th ultimo re the impairment of American interests by the German submarine war:

The Imperial Government learned with satisfaction from the note how earnestly the Government of the United States is concerned in seeing the principles of humanity realized in the present war. Also this appeal finds ready echo in Germany, and the Imperial Government is quite willing to permit its statements and decisions in the present case to be governed by the principles of humanity just as it has done always.

The Imperial Government welcomed with gratitude when the American Government, in the note of May 15, itself recalled that Germany had always permitted itself to be governed by the principles of progress and humanity in dealing with the law of maritime war.

Since the time when Frederick the Great negotiated with John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and Thomas Jefferson the treaty of friendship and commerce of September 9, 1785, between Prussia and the Republic of the West, German and American statesmen have, in fact, always stood together in the struggle for the freedom of the seas and for the protection of peaceable trade.

In the international proceedings which since have been conducted for the regulation of the laws of maritime war, Germany and America have jointly advocated progressive principles, especially the abolishment of the right of capture at sea and the protection of the interests of neutrals.

Even at the beginning of the present war the German Government immediately declared its willingness, in response to proposals of the American Government, to ratify the declaration of London and thereby subject itself in the use of its naval forces to all the restrictions provided therein in favor of neutrals.

Germany likewise has been always tenacious of the principle that war should be conducted against the armed and organized forces of an enemy country, but that the enemy civilian population must be spared as far as possible from the measures of war. The Imperial Government cherishes the definite hope that some way will be found when peace is concluded, or perhaps earlier, to regulate the law of maritime war in a manner guaranteeing the freedom of the seas, and will welcome it with gratitude and satisfaction if it can work hand in hand with the American Government on that occasion.

If in the present war the principles which should be the ideal of the future have been traversed more and more, the longer its duration, the German Government has no guilt therein. It is known to the American Government how Germany's adversaries, by completely paralyzing peaceable traffic between Germany and neutral countries, have aimed from the very beginning and with increasing lack of consideration at the destruction not so much of the armed forces as the life of the German nation, repudiating in doing so all the rules of international law and desregarding all rights of neutrals.

On November 3, 1914, England declared the North Sea a war area, and by planting poorly anchored mines and by the stoppage and capture of vessels, made passage extremely dangerous and difficult for neutral shipping, thereby actually blockading neutral coasts and ports, contrary to all international law. Long before the beginning of submarine war England practically completely intercepted legitimate neutral navigation to Germany also. Thus Germany was driven to a submarine war on trade.

On November 14, 1914, the English premier declared in the House of Commons that it was one of England's principal tasks to prevent food for the German population from reaching Germany via neutral ports. Since March 1 England has been taking from neutral ships without further formality all merchandise proceeding to Germany as well as all merchandise coming from Germany, even when neutral property. Just as it was also with the Boers, the German people is now to be given the choice of perishing from starvation with its women and children or of relinquishing its independence.

While our enemies thus loudly and openly proclaimed war without mercy until our utter destruction, we were conducting a war in self-defense for our national existence and for the sake of peace of an assured permanency. We have been obliged to adopt a submarine warfare to meet the declared intentions of our enemies and the method of warfare adopted by them in contravention of international law.

With all its efforts in principle to protect neutral life and property from damage as much as possible, the German Government recognizes unreservedly in its memorandum of February 4 that the interests of neutrals might suffer from the submarine warfare. However, the American Government will also understand and appreciate that in the fight for existence, which has been forced upon Germany by its adversaries and announced by them, it is the sacred duty of the Imperial Government to do all within its power to protect and save the lives of German subjects. If the Imperial Government were derelict in these its duties, it would be guilty before God and history of the violation of those principles of highest humanity which are the foundation of every national existence.

The case of the *Lusitania* shows with horrible clearness to what jeopardizing of human lives the manner of conducting war employed by our adversaries leads. In the most direct contradiction of international law all distinctions between merchantmen and war vessels have been obliterated by the order to British merchantmen to arm themselves and to ram submarines, and the promise of rewards therefor, and neutrals who use merchantmen as travelers thereby have been exposed in an increasing degree to all the dangers of war.

If the commander of the German submarine which destroyed the *Lusitania* had caused the crew and passengers to take to the boats before firing a torpedo, this would have meant the sure destruction of his own vessel. After the experiences in sinking much smaller and less seaworthy vessels it was to be expected that a mighty ship like the *Lusitania* would remain above water long enough, even after the torpedoing, to permit passengers to enter the ship's boats. Circumstances of a very peculiar kind, especially the presence on board of large quantities of highly explosive materials defeated this expectation.

In addition, it may be pointed out that if the *Lusitania* had been spared, thousands of cases of munitions would have been sent to Germany's enemies and thereby thousands of German mothers and children robbed of breadwinners.

In the spirit of friendship wherewith the German nation has been imbued toward the Union (United States) and its inhabitants since the earliest days of its existence the Imperial Government will always be ready to do all it can during the present war also to prevent the jeopardizing of lives of American citizens.

The Imperial Government, therefore, repeats the assurances that American ships will not be hindered in the prosecution of legitimate shipping and the lives of American citizens in neutral vessels shall not be placed in jeopardy.

In order to exclude any unforeseen dangers to American passenger steamers, made possible in view of the conduct of maritime war by Germany's adversaries, German submarines will be instructed to permit the free and safe passage of such passenger steamers when made recognizable by special markings and notified a reasonable time in advance. The Imperial Government, however, confidently hopes that the American Government will assume to guarantee that these vessels have no contraband on board, details of arrangements for the unhampered passage of these vessels to be agreed upon by the naval authorities of both sides.

In order to furnish adequate facilities for travel across the Atlantic for American citizens, the German Government submits for consideration a proposal to increase the number of available steamers by installing in passenger service a reasonable number of neutral steamers under the American flag, the exact number to be agreed upon under the same condition as the above-mentioned American steamers.

The Imperial Government, believes it can assume that in this manner adequte facilities for travel across the Atlantic Ocean can be afforded American citizens. There would, therefore, appear to be no compelling necessity for American citizens to travel to Europe in time of war on ships carrying an enemy flag. In particular the Imperial Government is unable to admit that American citizens can protect an enemy ship through the mere fact of their presence on board.

Germany merely followed England's example when she declared part of the high seas an area of war. Consequently, accidents suffered by neutrals on enemy ships in this area of war can not well be judged differently from accidents to which neutrals are at all times exposed at the seat of war on land, when they betake themselves into dangerous localities in spite of previous warnings. If, however, it should not be possible for the American Government to acquire an adequate number of neutral passenger steamers, the Imperial Government is prepared to interpose no objections to the placing under the American flag by the American Government of four enemy passenger steamers for passenger traffic between North America and England. Assurances of "free and safe" passage for American passenger steamers would then extend to apply under the identical proconditions to these formerly hostile passenger steamers.

The President of the United States has declared his readiness, in a way deserving of thanks, to communicate and suggest proposals to the Government of Great Britain with particular reference to the alteration of maritime war. The Imperial Government will always be glad to make use of the good offices of the President, and hopes that his efforts in the present case, as well as in the direction of the lofty ideal of the freedom of the seas, will lead to an understanding.

The undersigned requests the ambassador to bring the above to the knowledge of the American Government, and avails himself of the opportunity to renew to his excellency the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

VON JAGOW.

(The New York Times, July 10, 1915.)

No. 57. Summary of American "caveat," July 14, 1915, against British prize-court procedure. (See No. 63.)

(The Secretary of State to the American ambassador at London.)

In view of differences which are understood to exist between the two Governments as to the principles of law applicable in prize-court proceedings in cases involving American interests, and in order to avoid any misunderstanding as to the attitude of the United States in regard to such proceedings, you are instructed to inform the British Government that, in so far as the interests of American citizens are concerned, the Government of the United States will insist upon their rights under the principles and rules of international law, as hitherto established, governing neutral trade in time of war, without limitation or impairment by orders in council or other municipal legislation by the British Government, and will not recognize the validity of prize-court proceedings taken under restraints imposed by British municipal law in derogation of the rights of American citizens under international law. (The New York Times, Aug. 4, 1915.)

No. 58. Paraphrase of American note, July 15, 1915, protesting against the seizure of the cargo of the *Neches*.

(The Secretary of State to the American ambassador at London.)

Ambassador Page is informed that it has been brought to the attention of the department that the steamship *Neches*, of American register, sailing from Rotterdam for the United States, carrying a general cargo, after being detained at the Downs, was brought to London, where it was required by the British authorities to discharge cargo, the property of American citizens.

It appears that the ground advanced to sustain this action is that the goods originated, in part at least, in Belgium, and fall, therefore, within the provisions of paragraph 4 of the order in council of March 11, which stipulates that every merchant vessel sailing from a port other than a German port, carrying goods of enemy origin, may be required to discharge such goods in a British or allied port.

Ambassador Page is instructed in this case to reiterate the position of the Government of the United States as set forth in the department's instruction of March 30, 1915, with respect to the order in council mentioned, the international invalidity of which the Government of the United States regards as plainly illustrated by the present instance of the seizure of American-owned goods passing from the neutral port of Rotterdam to a neutral port of the United States, merely because the goods came originally from territory in the possession of an enemy of Great Britain.

Mr. Page is also instructed to inform the foreign office that the legality of this seizure can not be admitted and that, in the view of the Government of the United States, it violates the right of the citizens of one neutral to trade with those of another, as well as with those of belligerents, except in contraband or in violation of a legal blockade of an enemy seaport; and that the right of American owners of goods to bring them out of Holland, in due course, in neutral ships must be insisted upon by the United States, even though such goods may have come originally from the territories of enemies of Great Britain. He is directed further to insist upon the desire of this Government that goods taken from the *Neches*, which are the property of American citizens, should be expeditously released to be forwarded to their destination, and to request that he be advised of the British Government's intended course in this matter at the earliest moment convenient to that Government. (The New York Times, Aug. 4, 1915.)

No. 59. German memorandum, July 15, 1915, in regard to the *Nebraskan*.

(The minister for foreign affairs to the American ambassador.)

The German Government received from newspaper reports the intelligence that the American steamer *Nebraskan* had been damaged by a mine or torpedo on the southwest coast of Ireland. It therefore started a thorough investigation of the case without delay, and from the result of the investigation it has become convinced that the damage to the *Nebraskan* was caused by an attack by a submarine.

On the evening of May 25 last the submarine met a steamer bound westward without a flag and no neutral markings on her freeboard, about 65 nautical miles west of Fastnet Rock. No appliance of any kind for the illumination of the flag or markings was to be seen. In the twilight, which had already set in, the name of the steamer was not visible from the submarine. Since the commander of the submarine was obliged to assume from his wide experience in the area of maritime war that only English steamers, and no neutral steamers, traversed the war area without flag and markings, he attacked the vessel with a torpedo, in the conviction that he had an enemy vessel before him. Some time after the shot the commander saw that the vessel had in the meantime hoisted the American flag. As a consequence he, of course, refrained from any further attack. Since the vessel remained afloat, he had no occasion to concern himself further with the boats which had been launched.

It results from this that, without a doubt, that attack on the steamer *Nebraskan* was not meant for the American flag, nor is it traceable to any fault on the part of the commander of the German submarine, but is to be considered an unfortunate accident. The German Government expresses its regret at the occurrence to the Government of the United States of America and declares its readiness to make compensation for the damage thereby sustained by American citizens. (The New York Times, July 16, 1915.)

No. 60. Third American note, July 21, 1915, regarding the loss of American lives and the injury to American commerce incidental to the naval warfare. (See Nos. 46, 50, 51, 53, 56.)

(The Secretary of State to the American ambassador at Berlin.)

You are instructed to deliver textually the following note to the minister for foreign affairs:

The note of the Imperial German Government, dated the 8th of July, 1915, has received the careful consideration of the Government of the United States, and it regrets to be obliged to say that it has found it very unsatisfactory, because it fails to meet the real differences between the two Governments, and indicates no way in which the accepted principles of law and humanity may be applied in the grave matter in controversy, but proposes, on the contrary, arrangements for a partial suspension of those principles which virtually set them aside.

The Government of the United States notes with satisfaction that the Imperial German Government recognizes without reservation the validity of the principles insisted on in the several communications which this Government has addressed to the Imperial German Government with regard to its announcement of a war zone and the use of submarines against merchantmen on the high sea—the principle that the high seas are free; that the character and cargo of a merchantman must first be ascertained before she can lawfully be seized or destroyed; and that the lives of noncombatants may in no case be put in jeopardy unless the vessel resists or seeks to escape after being summoned to submit to examination, for a belligerent act of retaliation is per se an act beyond the law, and the defense of an act as retaliatory is an admission that it is illegal.

The Government of the United States is, however, keenly disappointed to find that the Imperial German Government regards itself as in large degree exempt from the obligation to observe these principles, even where neutral vessels are concerned, by what it believes the policy and practice of the Government of Great Britain to be in the present war with regard to neutral commerce. The Imperial German Government will readily understand that the Government of the United States can not discuss the policy of the Government of Great Britain with regard to neutral trade except with that Government itself, and that it must regard the conduct of other belligerent Governments as irrelevant to any discussion with the Imperial German Government of what this Government regards as grave and unjustifiable violations of the rights of American citizens by German naval commanders.

Illegal and inhuman acts, however justifiable they may be thought to be, against an enemy who is believed to have acted in contravention of law and humanity, are manifestly indefensible when they deprive neutrals of their acknowledged rights, particularly when they violate the right to life itself. If a belligerent can not retaliate against an enemy without injuring the lives of neutrals, as well as their property, humanity, as well as justice and a due regard for the dignity of neutral powers, should dictate that the practice be discontinued. If persisted in it would in such circumstances constitute an unpardonable offense against the sovereignty of the neutral nation affected.

The Government of the United States is not unmindful of the extraordinary conditions created by this war or of the radical alterations of circumstance and method of attack produced by the use of instrumentalities of naval warfare which the nations of the world can not have had in view when the existing rules of international law were formulated, and it is ready to make every reasonable allowance for these novel and unexpected aspects of war at sea; but it can not consent to abate any essential or fundamental right of its people because of a mere alteration of circumstances. The rights of neutrals in time of war are based upon principle, not upon expediency, and the principles are immutable. It is the duty and obligation of belligerents to find a way to adapt the new circumstances to them.

The events of the past two months have clearly indicated that it is possible and practicable to conduct such submarine operations as have characterized the activity of the Imperial German Navy within the so-called war zone in substantial accord with the accepted practices of regulated warfare. The whole world has looked with interest and increasing satisfaction at the demonstration of that possibility by German naval commanders. It is manifestly possible, therefore, to lift the whole practice of submarine attack above the criticism which it has aroused and remove the chief causes of offense.

In view of the admission of illegality made by the Imperial Government when it pleaded the right of retaliation in defense of its acts, and in view of the manifest possibility of conforming to the established rules of naval warfare, the Government of the United States can not believe that the Imperial Government will longer refrain from disavowing the wanton act of its naval commander in sinking the *Lusitania* or from offering reparation for the American lives lost, so far as reparation can be made for a needless destruction of human life by an illegal act.

The Government of the United States, while not indifferent to the friendly spirit in which it is made, can not accept the suggestion of the Imeperial German Government that certain vessels be designated and agreed upon which shall be free on the seas now illegally proscribed. The very agreement would, by implication, subject other vessels to illegal attack, and would be a curtailment and therefore an abandonment of the principles for which the Government contends, and which in times of calmer counsels every nation would concede as of course.

The Government of the United States and the Imperial German Government are contending for the same great object; have long stood together in urging the very principles upon which the Government of the United States now so solemnly insists. They are both contending for the freedom of the seas. The Government of the United States will continue to contend for that freedom, from whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost. It invites the practical cooperation of the Imperial German Government at this time, when cooperation may accomplish most and this great common object be most strikingly and effectively achieved.

The Imperial German Government expresses the hope that this object may be in some measure accomplished even before the present war ends. It can be. The Government of the United States not only feels obliged to insist upon it, by whomsoever violated or ignored, in the protection of its own citizens, but is also deeply interested in seeing it made practicable between the belligerents themselves, and holds itself ready at any time to act as the common friend who may be privileged to suggest a way.

In the meantime, the very value which this Government sets upon the long and unbroken friendship between the people and Government of the United States and the people and Government of the German Nation impels it to press very solemnly upon the Imperial German Government the necessity for a scrupulous observance of neutral rights in this critical matter. Friendship itself prompts it to say to the Imperial Government that repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the Government of the United States, when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly.

LANSING.

(The New York Times, July 24, 1915.)

No. 61. British note, July 23, 1915, replying to the American note of March 30, in regard to British violation of neutral rights (No. 36). (See Nos. 54 and 36.)

(The secretary of state for foreign affairs to the American ambassador.)

1. On the 2d of April your excellency handed to me a copy of a communication containing the criticisms of the United States Government on the measures we have been constrained to take on account of the menace to peaceful commerce resulting from the German submarine policy. This communication has received the most careful consideration of His Majesty's Government.

2. I fully appreciate the friendly spirit and the candor which are shown in the communication, and, replying in the same spirit, I trust that I may be able to convince your excellency, and also the administration at Washington, that the measures we have announced are not only reasonable and necessary in themselves, but constitute no more than an adaptation of the old principles of blockade to the peculiar circumstances with which we are confronted.

3. I need scarcely dwell on the obligation incumbent upon the allies to take every step in their power to overcome their common enemy, in view of the shocking violation of the recognized rules and principles of civilized warfare of which he has been guilty during the present struggle. Your excellency's attention has already been drawn to some of these proceedings in the memorandum which I handed to you on the 19th February. Since that time Lord Bryce's report, based on evidence carefully sifted by legal experts, describing the atrocities committed in Belgium; the poisoning of wells in German Southwest Africa; the use of poisonous gases against the troops in Flanders; and, finally, the sinking of the *Lusitania* without any opportunity to passengers and noncombatants to save their lives, have shown how indispensable it is that we should leave unused no justifiable method of defending ourselves.

4. Your excellency will remember that in my notes of the 13th and 15th March I explained that the allied Governments intended to meet the German attempt to stop all supplies of every kind from leaving or entering British or French ports by themselves intercepting goods going to or from Germany. I read the communication from your excellency's Government, not as questioning the necessity for our taking all the steps open to us to cripple the enemy's trade, but as directed solely to the question of the legitimacy of the particular measures adopted.

5. In the various notes which I have received from your excellency the right of a belligerent to establish a blockade of the enemy ports is admitted, a right which has obviously no value save in so far as it gives power to a belligerent to cut off the sea-borne exports and imports of his enemy. The contention which I understand the United States Government now puts forward is that if a belligerent is so circumstanced that his commerce can pass through adjacent neutral ports as easily as through ports in his own territory, his opponent has no right to interfere, and must restrict his measures of blockade in such a manner as to leave such avenues of commerce still open to his adversary.

This is a contention which His Majesty's Government feel unable to accept and which seems to them unsustainable, either in point of law or upon principles of international equity. They are unable to admit that a belligerent violates any fundamental principle of international law by applying a blockade in such a way as to cut off the enemy's commerce with foreign countries through neutral ports if the circumstances render such an application of the principles of blockade the only means of making it effective. The Government of the United States, indeed, intimates its readiness to take into account "the great changes which have occurred in the conditions and means of naval warfare since the rules hitherto governing legal blockade were formulated," and recognizes that "the form of close blockade, with its cordon of ships in the immediate offing of the blockaded ports, is no longer practicable in the face of an enemy possessing the means and opportunity to make an effective defense by the use of submarines, mines, and aircraft."

6. The only question, then, which can arise in regard to the measures resorted to for the purpose of carrying out a blockade upon these extended lines is whether, to use your excellency's words, they "conform to the spirit and principles of the essence of the rules of war"; and we shall be content to apply this test to the action which we have

taken, in so far as it has necessitated interference with neutral commerce.

7. It may be noted in this connection that at the time of the Civil War the United States found themselves under the necessity of declaring a blockade of some 3,000 miles of coast line, a military operation for which the number of vessels available was at first very small. It was vital to the cause of the United States in that great struggle that they should be able to cut off the trade of the Southern States. The Confederate armies were dependent on supplies from overseas, and those supplies could not be obtained without exporting the cotton wherewith to pay for them.

To cut off this trade the United States could only rely upon a blockade. The difficulties confronting the Federal Government were in part due to the fact that neighboring neutral territory afforded convenient centers from which contraband could be introduced into the territory of their enemies and from which blockade running could be facilitated. Your excellency will no doubt remember how, in order to meet this new difficulty, the old principles relating to contraband and blockade were developed, and the doctrine of continuous voyage was applied and enforced, under which goods destined for the enemy territory were intercepted before they reached the neutral ports from which they were to be reexported.

8. The difficulties which imposed upon the United States the necessity of reshaping some of the old rules are somewhat akin to those with which the allies are now faced in dealing with the trade of their enemy. Adjacent to Germany are various neutral countries which afford her convenient opportunities for carrying on her trade with foreign countries. Her own territories are covered with a network of railways and waterways, which enable her commerce to pass as conveniently through ports in such neutral countries as through her own. A blockade limited to enemy ports would leave open routes by which every kind of German commerce could pass almost as easily as through the ports in her own territory. Rotterdam is, indeed, the nearest outlet for some of the industrial districts of Germany.

9. As a counterpoise to the freedom with which one belligerent may send his commerce across a neutral country without compromising its neutrality, the other belligerent may fairly claim to intercept such commerce before it has reached, or after it has left, the neutral State, provided, of course, that he can establish that the commerce with which he interferes is the commerce of his enemy and not commerce which is bona fide destined for or proceeding from the neutral State. It seems, accordingly, that if it be recognized that a blockade is in certain cases the appropriate method of intercepting the trade of an enemy country, and if the blockade can only become effective by extending it to enemy commerce passing through neutral ports, such an extension is defensible and in accordance with principles which have met with general acceptance.

10. To the contention that such action is not directly supported by written authority, it may be replied that it is the business of writers on international law to formulate existing rules rather than to offer suggestions for their adaptation to altered circumstances, and your excellency will remember the unmeasured terms in which a group of prominent international lawyers of all nations condemned the doctrine which had been laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the *Springbok*, a doctrine upheld by the Claims Commission at Washington in 1873. But the United States and the British Government took a broader view and looked below the surface at the underlying purpose, and the Government of this country, whose nationals were the sufferers by the extension and development of the old methods of blockade made by the United States during the Civil War, abstained from all protest against the decisions by which the ships and their cargoes were condemned.

11. What is really important in the general interest is that adaptations of the old rules should not be made unless they are consistent with the general principles upon which an admitted belligerent right is based. It is also essential that all unnecessary injury to neutrals should be avoided. With these conditions, it may be safely affirmed that the steps we are taking to intercept commodities on their way to and from Germany fully comply. We are interfering with no goods with which we should not be entitled to interfere by blockade if the geographical position and the conditions of Germany at present were such that her commerce passed through her own ports. We are taking the utmost possible care not to interfere with commerce genuinely destined for or proceeding from neutral countries. Furthermore, we have tempered the severity with which our measures might press upon neutrals by not applying the rule, which was invariable in the old form of blockade, that ships and goods on their way to or from the blockaded area are liable to condemnation.

12. The communication made by the United States embassy on April 2 describes as a novel and quite unprecedented feature of the blockade that it embraces many neutral ports and coasts and has the effect of barring access to them. It does not appear that our measures can be properly so described. If we are successful in the efforts we are making to distinguish between the commerce of neutral and enemy countries, there will be no substantial interference with the trade of neutral ports, except in so far as they constitute ports of access to and exit from the enemy territory. There are at this moment many neutral ports which it would be mere affectation to regard as offering facilities only for the commerce of the neutral country in which they are situated, and the only commerce with which we propose to interfere is that of the enemy who seeks to make use of such ports for the purposes of transit to or from his own country.

13. One of the earlier passages in your excellency's memorandum was to the effect that the sovereignty of neutral nations in time of war suffers no diminution, except in so far as the practice and consent of civilized nations have limited it "by the recognition of certain now clearly determined rights" which it is considered may be exercised by nations at war, and these it defines as the right of capture and condemnation for unneutral service, for the carriage of contraband, and for breach of blockade. I may, however, be permitted to point out that the practice of nations on each of the three subjects mentioned has not at any time been uniform or clearly determined, nor has the practice of any maritime nation always been consistent.

14. There are various particulars in which the exact method of carrying a blockade into effect has from time to time varied. The need of a public notification, the requisite standard of effectiveness, the locality of the blockading squadrons, the right of the individual ship to a preliminary warning that the blockade is in force, and the penalty to be inflicted on a captured blockade runner, are all subjects on which different views have prevailed in different countries and in which the practice of particular countries has been altered from time to time. The one principle which is fundamental and has obtained universal recognition is that by means of blockade a belligerent is entitled to cut off, by effective means, the sea-borne commerce of his enemy.

15. It is the same with contraband. The underlying principle is well established, but as to the details there has been a wide variety of views. As for unneutral service—the very term is of such recent introduction that many writers of repute on international law do not mention it—it is possible, in the view of His Majesty's Government in these circumstances, to maintain that the right of a belligerent to intercept the commerce of his enemy is limited in the way suggested in your excellency's communication.

16. There are certain subsidiary matters dealt with in your excellency's communication to which I think it well to refer. Among these may be mentioned your citation of the declaration of Paris, due, no doubt, to the words which occur in the memorandum sent by me to your excellency on the 1st of March, wherein it was stated that the allied Governments would hold themselves free to detain and take into port ship carrying goods of presumed enemy destination, ownership, or origin, and to our announcement that vessels might be required to discharge goods of enemy ownership as well as those of enemy origin or destination.

17. It is not necessary to discuss the extent to which the second rule of the declaration of Paris is affected by these measures or whether it could be held to apply at all as between Great Britain and the United States. In actual practice, however, we are not detaining goods on the sole ground that they are the property of an enemy. The purpose of the measures we are taking is to intercept commerce on its way from and to the enemy country. There are many cases in which proof that the goods were enemy property would afford strong evidence that they were of enemy origin or enemy destination, and it is only in such cases that we are detaining them. Where proof of enemy ownership would afford no evidence of such origin or destination we are not in practice detaining the goods.

18. His Majesty's Government have been gratified to observe that the measures which they are enforcing have had no detrimental effect on the commerce of the United States. Figures of recent months show that the increased opportunities afforded by the war for American commerce have more than compensated for the loss of the German and Austrian markets.

19. I trust that in the light of the above explanations it will be realized that the measures to which we have resorted have been not only justified by the exigencies of the case, but can be defended as in accordance with general principles which have commended themselves to the Governments of both countries. I am glad to be able to assure your excellency that we shall continue to apply these measures with every desire to occasion the least possible amount of inconvenience to persons engaged in legitimate commerce.

I have, etc.,

E. GREY.

(The New York Times, Aug. 4, 1915.)

No. 62. Third German note, July 30, 1915, in regard to the *William P. Frye*. (See Nos. 37, 39, 43, 52, 55.)

(The minister for foreign affairs to the American ambassador.)

The undersigned has the honor to inform his excellency, Mr. James W. Gerard, ambassador of the United States of America, in reply to the note of the 26th ultimo, foreign office No. 3990, on the subject of the sinking of the American merchant vessel *William P. Frye* by the German auxiliary cruiser *Prince Eitel Friedrich*, that the points of view brought out in the note have been carefully examined by the Imperial German Government. This examination has led to the following conclusions:

The Government of the United States believes that it is incumbent upon it to take the position that the treaty rights to which America is entitled, as contained in article 12 of the Prussian-American treaty of amity and commerce of September 10, 1785, and in article 13 of the Prussian-American treaty of amity and commerce of July 11, 1799, were violated by the sinking of the *William P. Frye*. It interprets these articles as meaning that a merchantman of the neutral contracting party carrying contraband can not in any circumstances be destroyed by a warship of the belligerent contracting party, and that the sinking of the *William P. Frye* was, therefore, in violation of the treaty, even if her cargo should have consisted of contraband, which it leaves outside of the discussion.

The German Government can not accept this view. It insists as heretofore that the commander of the German auxiliary cruiser acted in the legal exercise of the right of control of trade in contraband enjoyed by warships of belligerent nations, and that the treaty stipulations mentioned merely oblige the German Government to make compensation for the damage sustained by the American citizens concerned.

It is not disputed by the American Government that according to general principles of international law a belligerent is authorized in sinking neutral vessels under almost any conditions for carrying contraband. As is well known, these principles were laid down in articles 49 and 50 of the declaration of London and were recognized at that time by the duly empowered delegates of all the nations which participated in the conference, including the American delegates, to the declarative of existing international law (see preliminary clause of the declaration of London); moreover, at the beginning of the present war the American Government proposed to the belligerent nations to ratify the declaration of London and give its provisions formal validity also.

The German Government has already explained in its note of April 4 last for what reason it considers that the conditions justifying the sinking under international law were present in the case of the *William P. Frye*. The cargo consisted of conditional contraband, the destination of which for the hostile armed forces was to be presumed under the circumstances; no proof to overcome this presumption has been furnished. More than half the cargo of the vessel was contraband, so that the vessel was liable to confiscation. The attempt to bring the American vessel into a German port would have greatly imperiled the German vessel in the given situation of the war, and at any rate practically defeated the success of her further operations. Thus the authority for sinking the vessel was given according to general principles of international law.

There only remains, then, to be examined the question how far the Prussian-American treaty stipulations modify these principles of international law.

In this connection, article 12 of the treaty of 1785 provides that in the event of a war between one of the contracting parties with another power the free commerce and intercourse of the nationals of the party remaining neutral with the belligerent powers shall not be interrupted, but that on the contrary the vessel of the neutral party may navigate freely to and from the ports of the belligerent power even neutralizing enemy goods on board thereof. However, this article merely formulates general rules for the freedom of maritime intercourse and leaves the question of contraband untouched; the specific stipulations on this

point are contained in the following article, which is materially identical with article 13 of the treaty of 1799 now in force.

The plain intention of article 13 is to establish a reasonable compromise between the military interests of the belligerent contracting party and the commercial interests of the neutral party. On the one hand the belligerent party is to have the right to prevent the transportation of war supplies to his adversaries even when carried on vessels of the neutral party; on the other hand, the commerce and navigation of the neutral party is to be interfered with as little as possible by the measure necessary for such prevention, and reasonable compensation is to be paid for any inconvenience or damage which may nevertheless ensue from the proceedings of the belligerent party.

Article 13 recites the following means whereby the belligerent party can prevent the vessels of the neutral party from carrying war supplies to his adversary. The detention of the ship and cargo for such length of time as the belligerent may think necessary; furthermore, the taking over of the war stores for his own use, paying the full value of the same as ascertained at the place of destination. The right of sinking is not mentioned in the treaty, and is, therefore, neither expressly permitted nor expressly prohibited, so that on this point the party stipulations must be supplemented by the general rules of international law. From the meaning and spirit of the treaty it really appears out of the question that it was intended to expect of the belligerent that he should permit a vessel loaded with contraband—for example, a shipment of arms and ammunition of decisive importance for the outcome of the war—to proceed unhindered to his enemy when circumstances forbid the carrying of the [omissions] into port, if the general rules of international law allow sinking of the vessel.

The remaining stipulations of article 13 must likewise be considered in this light; they provide that the captain of a vessel stopped shall be allowed to proceed on his voyage if he delivers out the contraband to the warship which stopped his vessel. For such delivering out can not, of course, be considered when the ensuing loss of time imperils either the warship herself or the success of her other operations. In the case of the *William P. Frye* the German commander at first tried to have matters settled by the delivery of contraband, but convinced himself of the impracticability of this attempt in that it would expose his ship to attack by whatever superior force of enemy war vessels pursuing him, and was accordingly obliged to determine upon the sinking of the *Frye*. Thus he did not exceed on this point the limits to which he was bound by article 13.

However, article 13 asserts itself here to the extent that it founds the obligation to compensate the American citizens affected, whereas according to the general rules of international law the belligerent party does not need to grant compensation for a vessel lawfully sunk. For if by article 13 the mere exercise of right of highways makes the belligerent liable for compensation, this must apply a fortiori to the exercise of the right of sinking.

The question whether the German commander acted legally was primarily a subject for the consideration of the German prize courts, according to general principles of international law as laid down, also in article 1 of The Hague Convention for the establishment of an international prize court and in article 51 of the Declaration of London. The German Government consequently laid the case of the *William P. Frye* before the competent prize court at Hamburg, as was stated in its note of the 7th ultimo. This court found by its judgment of the 10th instant that the cargo of the American vessel *William P. Frye* was contraband; that the vessel could not be carried into port, and that the sinking was therefore justified; at the same time the court expressly recognized the validity of the Prussian-American treaty stipulations severally [omissions] model for the relations between the German Empire and America, so that the sinking of the ship and cargo, so far as American property, makes the German Empire liable for indemnity. The prize court was unable to fix the indemnity itself, since it had no data before it, failing the receipt of the necessary details from the parties interested.

It will now be necessary to settle these points in a different way. The German Government suggests as the simplest way that each of the two Governments designate an expert and that the two experts jointly fix the amount of indemnity for the vessel and any American property which may have been sunk with her. The German Government will promptly pay the amount of indemnity thus ascertained; it expressly declares, however, reverting to what has been stated above, that this payment does not constitute satisfaction for the violation of American treaty rights, but a duty or policy of this Government founded on the existing treaty stipulations.

Should the American Government not agree to this manner of settling the matter, the German Government is prepared to submit the difference of opinion as being a question of the interpretation of the existing treaties between Germany and the United States to the tribunal at The Hague, pursuant to article 38 of The Hague Convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

The undersigned begs to suggest that the ambassador bring the above to the attention of his Government, and avails himself, etc.

VON JAGOW.

(The New York Times, Aug. 5, 1915.)

No. 63. British note, July 31, 1915, replying to No. 57. (See No. 57.)

(The secretary of state for foreign affairs to the American ambassador.)

YOUR EXCELLENCY: (1) I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note dated 16th inst., in which you were good enough to communicate to me for the information of His Majesty's Government the opinion held by the Government of the United States, that, in view of differences which they understand to exist between the two countries as to the principles of law applicable in cases before the prize court, they could not recognize the validity of proceedings taken in His Majesty's prize court in derogation of the rights of citizens of the United States.

(2) I do not understand to what divergence of views as to the principles of law applicable in cases before the prize court the Government of the United States refers, for I am not aware of any differences existing between the two countries as to the principles of law applicable in cases before such courts.

(3) British prize courts, according to the ancient form of commission under which they sit, are to determine cases which come before them according to the course of admiralty and the law of nations and the statutes of rules and regulations for the time being in force in that behalf.

As to the principles applied by the American prize courts, I note that in the case of the *Amy Warwick* (2 Sprague, 123) it was held that prize courts are subject to the instructions of their own sovereign. In the absence of such instructions, their jurisdiction and rules of decision are to be ascertained by reference to the known powers of such tribunals and the principles by which they are governed under the public law and the practice of nations. It would appear, therefore, that the principles applied by the prize courts of the two countries are identical.

(4) As illustrating further the attitude adopted by the judges of British prize courts toward these two sources of law, the municipal legislation of its sovereign on the one hand and the principles of international law on the other, I should like to refer your excellency to a classical passage in the judgment of Lord Stowell, in the case of the *Fox*, in which that famous judge observed in the course of the discussion:

"A question has been stated: What would be the duty of the court under orders in council that were repugnant to the law of nations? It has been contended on one side that the court would, at all events, be bound to enforce the orders in council, on the other that the court would be bound to apply the rule of the law of nations adapted to the particular case, in disregard of the orders in council.

"This court is bound to administer the law of nations to the subjects of other countries in the different relations in which they may be placed toward this country and its Government. That is what others have a right to demand for their subjects, and to complain if they receive it not. This is its unwritten law, evidenced in the course of its decisions and collected from the common usage of civilized States. At the same time it is strictly true that by the constitution of this country the King in council possesses legislative rights over this court and has power to issue orders and instructions which it is bound to obey and enforce; and these constitute the written law of this court.

"These two propositions, that the court is bound to administer the law of nations and that it is bound to enforce the King's orders in council, are not at all inconsistent with each other, because these orders and instructions are presumed to conform themselves, under the given circumstances, to the principles of its unwritten law. They are either directory applications of those principles to the cases indicated in them—cases which, with all the facts and circumstances belonging to them and which constitute their legal character, could be but imperfectly known to the court itself; or they are positive regulations, consistent with these principles, applying to matters which require more exact and definite rules than those general principles are capable of furnishing.

"The constitution of this court, relatively to the legislative power of the King in council, is analogous to that of the courts of common law relatively to that of the Parliament of this Kingdom. These courts have their unwritten law, the approved reasons, principles of natural reason and justice; they have likewise the written or statute law in acts of Parliament, which are directory applications of the same principles to particular subjects or positive regulations consistent with them upon matters which would remain too much at large if they were left to the imperfect information which the courts could extract from mere general speculations.

"What would be the duty of the individuals who preside in these courts if required to enforce an act of Parliament which contradicted those principles is a question which, I presume, they would not entertain a priori because they will not entertain a priori the supposition that any such will arise. In like manner this court will not let itself loose into speculations as to what would be its duty under such an emergency; because it can not, without extreme indecency, presume that any such emergency will happen. And it is the less disposed to entertain them because its own observation and experience attest the general conformity of such orders and instructions to its principles of unwritten law."

(5) The above passage has recently been quoted and adopted by the President of the prize court in the case of the *Zamora*, in which Sir S. Evans said: "I make bold to express the hope and belief that the nations of the world need not be apprehensive that orders in council will emanate from the Government of this country in such violation of the acknowledged laws of nations that it is conceivable that our prize tribunals, holding the law of nations in reverence, would be called upon to disregard and refuse obedience to the provisions of such orders."

(6) In the note which I handed to your excellency on the 23d of July, I endeavored to convince the Government of the United States, and I trust with success, that the measures that we have felt ourselves compelled to adopt, in consequence of the numerous acts committed by our enemies in violation of the laws of war and the dictates of humanity, are consistent with the principles of international law. The legality of these measures has not yet formed the subject of a decision of the prize court; but I wish to take this opportunity of reminding your excellency that it is open to any United States citizen whose claim is before the prize court to contend that any order in council which may affect his claim is inconsistent with the principles of international law, and is, therefore, not binding upon the court. If the prize court declines to accept his contentions, and if, after such a decision has been upheld on appeal by the judicial committee of His Majesty's privy council, the Government of the United States of America consider that there is serious ground for holding that the decision is incorrect and infringes the rights of their citizens, it is open to them to claim that it should be subjected to review by an international tribunal.

(7) This principle, that the decisions of the national prize courts may properly be subjected to international review, was conceded by Great Britain in article 7 of the Jay treaty of 1793 and by the United States of America under the treaty of Washington of 1871. Your excellency will no doubt remember that certain cases (collectively known as the "Matamoros cases") were submitted to the commission established under articles 12–17 of the treaty of Washington. In each of these cases proceedings in prize had been instituted in the prize courts of the United States, and in each case the judgment of the Supreme Court, the court of last resort in cases of prizes, had been obtained. The United States filed a demurrer in these cases, alleging that, as they had been heard by the prize courts of the United States of original and appellate jurisdiction, the decision of the appellate court was final, and no claim based upon it could be made before the commission. The demurrer was unanimously overruled and the cases heard, and the agent of the United States, in his reports of the proceedings of the commission, stated that he, personally, maintained no doubt of the jurisdiction of the commission as an international tribunal to review the decisions of the prize courts of the United States where the parties alleging themselves aggrieved had prosecuted their claims by appeals to the court of last resort; as this jurisdiction, however, had been sometimes questioned, he deemed it desirable that a formal adjudication by the commission should be held upon this question.

(8) The same principle was accepted both by the United States Government and His Majesty's Government in 1907 in connection with the proposed establishment of an international prize court, although certain constitutional difficulties have led the United States Government to

propose that the right of recourse to the international prize court in connection with a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States should take the form of a direct claim for compensation.

(9) It is clear, therefore, that both the United States Government and His Majesty's Government have adopted the principle that the decisions of a national prize court may be open to review if it is held in the prize court and in the judicial committee of the privy council, on appeal, that the orders and instructions issued by His Majesty's Government in matters relating to prize are in harmony with the principles of international law; and, should the Government of the United States unfortunately feel compelled to maintain a contrary view, His Majesty's Government will be prepared to concert with the United States Government in order to decide upon the best way of applying the above principle to the situation which would then have arisen. I trust, however, that the defense of our action, which I have already communicated to your excellency, and the willingness of His Majesty's Government (which has been shown in so many instances) to make reasonable concessions to American interests, will prevent the necessity for such action arising.

(10) In any case I trust that the explanations given above will remove the misapprehension under which I can not but feel the Government of the United States are laboring as to the principles applied by British prize courts in dealing with the cases which come before them.

I have, etc.,

E. GREY.

(The New York Times, Aug. 4, 1915.)

No. 64. British note, July 31, 1915, replying to No. 58.

(The secretary of state for foreign affairs to the American ambassador.)

The note which your excellency addressed to me on the 17th instant respecting the detention of the cargo of the steamship *Neches* has, I need hardly say, received the careful attention of His Majesty's Government.

The note which I had the honor to send to your excellency on the 23d instant has already explained the view of His Majesty's Government on the legal aspect of the question, though it was prepared before your excellency's communication of the 17th had been received, and, pending consideration by the Government of the United States of the views and arguments set forth in the British note of the 23d, it is unnecessary for me to say more on the question of right or of law.

There is, however, one general observation that seems relevant to the note from your excellency's respecting the cargo of the *Neches*.

It is the practice of the German Government, in the waters through which the *Neches* was passing, to sink neutral as well as British merchant vessels, irrespective of the destination of the vessel or origin of the cargo, and without proper regard or provision for the safety of passengers or crews, many of whom have lost their lives in consequence. There can be no question that this action is contrary to the recognized and settled rules of international law, as well as to the principles of humanity.

His Majesty's Government, on the other hand, have adhered to the rule of visit and search, and have observed the obligation to bring into port and submit to a prize court any ships or cargoes with regard to which they think they have a good case for detention or for condemnation as contraband.

His Majesty's Government are not aware, except from the published correspondence between the United States and Germany, to what extent reparation has been claimed from Germany by neutrals for loss of ships, lives, and cargoes, nor how far these acts have been the subject even of protest by the neutral Governments concerned.

While those acts of the German Government continue, it seems neither reasonable nor just that His Majesty's Government should be pressed to abandon the rights claimed in the British note of the 23d and to allow goods from Germany to pass freely through waters effectively patroled by British ships of war.

If, however, it be alleged that, in particular cases and special circumstances, hardships may be inflicted on citizens of neutral countries, His Majesty's Government are ready in such cases to examine the facts in a spirit of consideration for the interest of neutrals, and in this spirit they are prepared to deal with the cargo of the *Neches*, to which your excellency has called attention, if it is held that the particular circumstances of this case fall within this category.

[I have, etc.,

E. GREY.]

(The New York Times, Aug. 4, 1915.)

No. 65. Fourth American note, August 16, 1915, in regard to the *William P. Frye*. (See Nos. 37, 39, 43, 52, 55, 62.)

(The Secretary of State to the American ambassador at Berlin.)

You are instructed to present the following note to the German minister for foreign affairs:

Under instructions from my Government, I have the honor to inform your excellency, in reply to your note of July 30 in regard to the claim for reparation for the sinking of the *William P. Frye*, that the Government of the United States learns with regret that the objections urged by it against the submission of this case to the prize court for decision have not commended themselves to the Imperial German Government, and it equally regrets that the reasons presented by the Imperial German Government for submitting this case to the prize court have failed to remove the objections of the Government of the United States to the adoption of that course. As this disagreement has been reached after the full presentation of the views of both Governments in our previous correspondence, a further exchange of views on the questions in dispute would doubtless be unprofitable, and the Government of the United States therefore welcomes your excellency's suggestion that some other way should be found for settling this case.

The two methods of settlement proposed as alternative suggestions in your excellency's note have been given careful consideration, and it is believed that if they can be combined so that they may both be adopted they will furnish a satisfactory basis for the solution of the questions at issue.

The Government of the United States has already expressed its desire that the question of the amount of indemnity to be paid by the Imperial German Government under its admitted liability for the losses of the owners and captain on account of the destruction of the *Frye* should be settled by diplomatic negotiation, and it entirely concurs with the suggestion of the Imperial German Government that the simplest way would be to agree, as proposed in your note, "that each of the two Governments designate an expert and that the two experts jointly fix the amount of indemnity for the vessel and any American property which may have been sunk with her," to be paid by the Imperial German Government when ascertained as stated in your note. It is assumed that the arrangement will include some provision for calling in an umpire in case the experts fail to agree.

The Government of the United States notes that your suggestion is made with the express reservation that a payment under this arrangement would not constitute an admission that American treaty rights had been violated, but would be regarded by the Imperial German Government merely as fulfilling a duty or policy founded on existing treaty stipulations. A payment made on this understanding would be entirely acceptable to the Government of the United States, provided that the acceptance of such payment should likewise be understood to be without prejudice to the contention of the Government of the United States that the sinking of the *Frye* was without legal justification, and provided also that an arrangement can be agreed upon for the immediate submission to arbitration of the question of legal justification in so far as it involves the interpretation of existing treaty stipulations.

There can be no difference of opinion between the two Governments as to the desirability of having this question of the true intent and meaning of their treaty stipulations determined without delay, and to that end the Government of the United States proposes that the alternative suggestion of the Imperial German Government also be adopted, so that this question of treaty interpretation can be submitted forthwith to arbitration, pursuant to Article XXXVIII of The Hague convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

In this way both the question of indemnity and the question of treaty interpretation can promptly be settled, and it will be observed that the only change made in the plan proposed by the Imperial German Government is that instead of eliminating either one of its alternative suggestions they are both given effect, in order that both of the questions under discussion may be dealt with at the same time.

If this proposal proves acceptable to the Imperial German Government, it will be necessary also to determine whether, pending the arbitral award, the Imperial German Government shall govern its naval operations in accordance with its own interpretation or in accordance with the interpretation maintained by the United States as to the obligations imposed by their treaty stipulations, and the Government of the United States would be glad to have an expression of the views of the Imperial German Government on this point.

LANSING.

(The New York Times, Aug. 18, 1915.)

No. 66. British proclamation, August 21, 1915, declaring cotton contraband of war (see Nos. 6, 10, 31):

Now, therefore, we do hereby declare, by and with the advice of our privy council, that during the continuance of the war, or until we do give further public notice, the folowing articles will be treated as absolutely contraband, in addition to those set out in our royal proclamation aforementioned: Raw cotton, cotton linters, cotton waste, and cotton yarn.

And we do hereby further declare that this our royal proclamation shall take effect from the date of its publication in the London Gazette.

(The New York Times, Aug. 22, 1915.)

IMPEACHMENT OF H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL.

Mr. HEFLIN and Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Illinois rise?

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. I rise to a question of privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. I rise to offer a resolution amending my impeachment charges against H. Snowden Marshall, and I desire to send the following resolution to the Clerk's desk, to be read.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report it.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. Speaker, may I ask my friend if he will withhold that until I address the House for one hour? I have permission of the House to address it.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. I desire to have this acted on now.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois offers it as a privileged matter. Whether it is privileged or not remains to be seen. But all of you gentleman who have secured special orders to speak get them under the condition that privileged matters, and so forth, shall not be interfered with. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Whereas on the 14th day of December, 1915, certain charges of impeachment were presented in this House by me against the United States district attorney for the southern district of New York, H. Snowden Marshall; and

Whereas said charges were not accompanied by a resolution empowering the Judiciary Committee sufficiently:

Therefore I present the following amended impeachment charges contained in the resolution which I am now offering:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire and report whether the action of this House is requisite concerning the alleged official misconduct of H. Snowden Marshall, United States attorney for the southern district of New York; whether any person, firm, corporation, or their agents have through a conspiracy with said United States attorney obtained the privilege of violating in the southern district of New York provisions of any of the various criminal, neutrality, interstate-commerce, or customs-revenue laws of the United States; whether great financial profits have accrued to any person or corporation in consequence thereof; whether said United States attorney has corruptly and collusively participated in any such conspiracy; whether he has corruptly neglected or refused to prosecute gross and notorious violations of the various criminal, neutrality, customs-revenue, or antitrust laws of the United States within said judicial district; whether said United States attorney has induced and procured a grand jury to return into the District Court for the Southern District of New York indictments charging crimes, without there being evidence before said grand jury which would in any degree justify the finding of such indictments; whether said United States attorney has procured an indictment as aforesaid in order to falsely accuse and besmirch the character of a Representative in Congress who had preferred articles of impeachment against said United States attorney;

whether said United States attorney has been guilty of oppression in corruptly procuring indictments by a grand jury in said district charging reputable citizens with crime, although there was no evidence before the grand jury which would in the least warrant a charge of crime; whether said United States attorney has corruptly entered into a conspiracy with other persons to spread broadcast throughout the United States maliciously false newspaper publications and reports emanating as official statements and purporting to describe results of investigations conducted by said United States attorney and his assistants, with the object of destroying friendly relations between the United States and one or more foreign Governments; whether said United States attorney has unlawfully and feloniously misused processes of the grand jury of said district, the secret service, and the Bureau of Investigation and Inquiry of the Department of Justice in furtherance of any such conspiracy as aforesaid; whether there exists evidence that large sums of money have been expended by or on behalf of the agents of any foreign Government or of various purveyors and manufacturers of war munitions for the purpose of influencing actions of said United States attorney in furtherance of such a conspiracy; whether said United States attorney has corruptly neglected or refused to prosecute men who made the port of New York, within said judicial district, a military or naval base for foreign belligerent powers; whether he has corruptly neglected or refused to prosecute violations of Federal statutes prohibiting the loading and shipment of explosives on ships carrying passengers within said judicial district; whether said United States attorney has corruptly neglected or refused to prosecute violations of the foreign-enlistment act of the United States within said district; whether said United States attorney has used the powers of his office for the purpose of defaming, slandering, and libeling the names of peaceable and lawabiding people, to their great injury; whether said United States attorney has abetted, approved, or permitted unlawful and oppressive misuse of the subpœna of a grand jury in said southern district of New York, and whether citizens have been thereby deprived of their legal rights, privileges, and immunities; whether said United States attorney has aided, abetted, or approved of unlawful expenditures of public money in violation of statutes of the United States; whether said United States attorney has been guilty of attempts at private solicitation of any judge for the purpose of influencing the action and opinion of such judge; whether said United States attorney has attempted, directly or indirectly, to privately solicit and influence the action of resident judges for and within said district; whether said United States attorney has used the power of his office to cause and procure a discrimination in assignments of judges to conduct trials in said district, so as to discriminate against one or more resident judges; whether any such acts have been so committed by said United States attorney because of failure on his part to control actions and decisions of one or more of said resident judges; whether said United States attorney has used the power of his office to procure or assist in the procurement of judges to be imported into the southern district of New York from other districts for the trial of causes in said district by falsely representing the condition of judicial business within said district; whether said United States attorney has been guilty of private solicitation, with intent to influence the acts and decisions of any judge imported as aforesaid; whether said United States attorney has attempted to corruptly control decisions and actions of one or more of such imported judges; whether said United States attorney has procured the assignment of one or more imported judges for the conduct of trials in said district for the purpose of preventing defendants from receiving fair and impartial trials at the hands of resident judges; whether there exists or has existed a conspiracy between said United States attorney or any of his assistants and officials connected with the administration of justice in said southern district of New York to unlawfully manipulate and control the selection of grand and petit jurors participating in the conduct of trials in the courts of said district; whether the interests either of the United States or individual persons have been thereby unlawfully prejudiced and the orderly and fair administration of justice defeated or obstructed in one or more instances; whether the said United States attorney has employed the powers of said office for the purpose of shielding and from exposing the improper conduct of James W. Osborne in relation to the facts involved in a civil litigation which was pending in the State court of the State of New York, and in protecting the said Osborne and others from prosecution for the violation of the United States laws; whether the said United States attorney has willfully and corruptly refused and neglected to prosecute gross and notorious violations of the United States committed by James W. Osborne and others, of the city and State of New York; whether said United States attorney has prostituted the office of the United States district attorney; whether the said United States attorney, for the purpose of protecting the private individual interests of Mr. James W. Osborne, used the powers of his said office as United States district attorney to defame, slander, and injure the good name and professional standing of law-abiding citizens of the United States to their great injury; whether the said United States attorney corruptly failed, neglected, and refused to prosecute persons who, while acting as witnesses for the United States Government, committed the crimes of perjury, subornation of perjury, and conspiracy in connection with the cases of United States against Rae Tanzer, United States against Frank D. Safford, and United States against Albert J. McCullough et al.; whether the said United States attorney used the United States grand jury, not in the investigation of violations of the United States laws but for the purpose of attempting to establish a public record which might be used in defense of James W. Osborne, H. Snowden Marshall, Roger B. Wood, and Samuel H. Hershenstein—the last two being assistant United States district attorneys under said H. Snowden Marshall; whether the said United States attorney corruptly failed to remove certain of his assistant district attorneys, who destroyed documentary evidence, material in the trial of a pending case in the United States district court for the southern district of New York; whether the said United States attorney corruptly and willfully caused to be instituted criminal proceedings against Rae Tanzer and others for the purpose of protecting James W. Osborne, a special United States district attorney and a personal intimate friend of the said H. Snowden Marshall; whether the said United States attorney failed and refused to present to the court in trial of causes material and important evidence, and has deliberately concealed, and either assisted or acquiesced in the concealment or destruction of material and important evidence in pending cases in the United States district court for the southern district of New York; whether the said United States attorney is corrupt, negligent, and unfit to retain the office of United States district attorney for the southern district of New York; whether the said United States attorney has willfully and persistently violated the laws of the United States in connection with the performance by him of the duties as such United States district attorney for the said southern district of New York; whether the said United States attorney corruptly and willfully withheld and failed to present before the grand jury material and important evidence in connection with alleged investigations instituted before said grand jury by said H. Snowden Marshall in relation to the cases of United States against Rae Tanzer and United States against Albert J. McCullough et al.; whether said United States attorney corruptly and willfully refused and neglected to take cognizance of highly improper and unlawful conduct of some of his assistant district attorneys, in connection with the attempted performance by them of official duties as such assistant United States district attorneys; whether the said United States attorney corruptly and willfully participated or acquiesced in the presentation to the court in the trial of cases alleged evidence which he knew to be untrue and manufactured, or assisted in the manufacture of and attempted to manufacture such alleged evidence; whether the administration by said United States attorney of his office has resulted in the injury and wrong to litigants in said district or to the people of that district and the United States; whether the said United States attorney has been guilty of any misbehavior for which he should be impeached.

And in making this investigation, the said committee is hereby authorized to send for persons and papers, administer oaths, take testimony, employ a clerk and stenographer, and is also authorized to appoint a subcommittee to act for and on behalf of the whole committee whenever and wherever it may be deemed advisable to take testimony for the use of said committee. The said subcommittee, while so employed, shall have the same powers in respect to obtaining testimony as are herein given to said Committee on the Judiciary, with a sergeant at arms, by himself or deputy, who shall serve the process of said committee or subcommittee and shall attend the sitting of the same as ordered and directed thereby. The Speaker shall have authority to sign, and the Clerk to attest, subpœnas for any witness or witnesses.

The expense of such investigation shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Mr. MOSS of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker——

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the resolution is not privileged.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will hear the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MANN. Well, to begin with, it provides for the payment of the expenses out of the contingent fund of the House, and under the rules no resolution providing for that is privileged unless it is reported from the Committee on Accounts.

That is far enough; but my colleague from Illinois has impeached this official and the House had referred that matter to the Committee on the Judiciary. Now he presents a resolution, not of impeachment, but a resolution authorizing a committee to make an investigation, which of itself is not a privileged matter.

The privileged matter is the impeachment. That is not concerned in this case. The Speaker could very readily see that if to-day I can impeach a judge or other official of the United States and have it referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and immediately thereafter present a resolution providing for an investigation, and that is privileged, then I am entitled to have an hour in the House in the discussion of that, and if that be voted down I can present another resolution, if it be privileged, in a little different form, and take another hour in the House, and if that be laid upon the table or something else be done with it, then I present another resolution along the same lines, and so on ad infinitum.

Now, the privilege is the presenting of the impeachment. A Member on his responsibility in the House impeaches an official of the Federal Government. That is a matter of high privilege. But when the House has disposed of that it is not a privileged matter to present another resolution referring to an investigation of that subject.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUCHANAN] will be heard.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I submit that the point made by my colleague [Mr. MANN] is not well taken. The fact is that a Member of this House is privileged to indict a Federal official every day, if he sees fit, so far as anything in the rules is concerned; and certainly if impeachment charges are read against an official, and there happens to be new information, or the necessity to amend, in order to make the charges cover a certain question, and satisfy those who will perhaps act on them, and if perhaps on account of precedents and technicalities that often obstruct justice it becomes not only the privilege but the duty of a Member who feels that high crimes have been committed by a public officer, to amend those charges, so that they may cover the whole question involved, it seems to me that a Member ought to be allowed that privilege.

Now, I am not and of course do not pretend to be a lawyer, while I read some law while I was at the head of the trade-union movement, and tried to steer clear of the law in trying to secure the rights of the unions that I represented; but the law is supposed to be based upon reason and justice. The rules of this House are based upon such principles as will expedite the business before the House, if those rules are properly framed, and they are based upon precedents, of course, as we know.

If the Speaker has not had his attention called to the precedent made at the time of the impeachment of President Johnson, I should like to refer the Speaker to Hinds' Precedents, volume 3, section 24, page 824, where a resolution similar to the one I have presented was offered and a point of order raised, and the Speaker at that time decided that it was privileged.

The SPEAKER. The Chair wishes the gentleman would speak so that the Chair can hear him.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. I say a point of order was raised at that time against the impeachment resolution, the resolution being similar to this one, and the Speaker decided that it was a privileged question and therefore in order.

I read from page 824 of Hinds' Precedents:

A question of order being raised, the Speaker held that the resolution presented a question of privilege.

A motion by Mr. Rufus P. Spalding, of Ohio, that the resolution be laid on the table was disagreed to.

Now, Mr. Speaker, in the more recent Swayne case a resolution similar to this was offered, not as an amended resolution but as an original resolution. I claim, Mr. Speaker, that there is not a scintilla of precedent or anything in our rules that denies to a Member the right to amend or to reimpeach if he sees fit. I have not been able to find anything which says I would not have a right to rise now and offer that as a resolution of impeachment, although I read impeachment charges on the 14th of December. Although I do not pretend to be fully familiar with those questions, I want to say that in the Swayne impeachment case, where a like resolution was acted on, while a decision was not rendered on the question of order, it was referred to as being in doubt, and all the statement that was made in that case was that it was a question of high privilege and was in order.

Therefore I submit that the position taken by my colleague from Illinois [Mr. MANN] is not well founded and that this resolution is in order.

I might read a few paragraphs from this Swayne case, but do not feel it necessary to take up much time of the House. Mr. Lamar, of Florida, the Member who had presented the impeachment charges, said:

I understand the objection made by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Grosvenor] is that I do not charge Judge Swayne with any specific crime. I do charge him generally with high crimes and misdemeanors. Why should I be forced to state, when the proof is to be submitted to the Committee on the Judiciary, the specific matter upon which that general allegation is made? Every single crime that this judge is capable of committing is charged when I charge him on this floor with the commission of high crimes and misdemeanors.

Now, Mr. Speaker, as I stated, parliamentary law and all other law, especially where there is no precedent in conflict with the action that we are undertaking, should be founded on common sense and justice and on the sort of rules that will tend to expedite the matter before the House. According to the precedents of the Judiciary Committee, for instance, in the Dayton case, the impeachment charges were read on the 12th of June, and on the 9th of February following, or about eight months afterwards, authority was asked to subpœna witnesses and for the payment of expenses. The judge was not impeached, and no report was made on the subject to this House.

This is a question of great importance to the Members of this House, and of great importance to the people whom they represent, and certainly there ought not to be any question, there ought not to be any disposition on the part of any Member here to delay action that is brought for the purpose of sterilizing and purifying what seems to me the most corrupt administration of law that has ever been practiced.

So far as I am concerned, Mr. Speaker, in regard to this, I care very little about it. I have always been able to take care of myself. I have not bothered this House very much about my affairs, but there is a question that perhaps concerns every Member of this House, whether or not a Member of this House can be interfered with in his efforts to represent the people who have sent him here, and whether charges without any foundation of truth, and without a scintilla of evidence to sustain them, can be brought to hamper him in his efforts to represent the people whom he has been sent here to represent.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will inquire of the gentleman from Illinois what he thinks about the specific point of order that his colleague [Mr. MANN] has made, that the privileged character of the resolution is destroyed by the provision that the expenses of the investigation shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House?

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. I am not familiar with the precedents in regard to that. I shall have to leave that to the broad wisdom of the Speaker.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I do not know what the purpose of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUCHANAN] is regarding this resolution. The matters referred to are sufficiently grave to demand the careful consideration of the House. If the purpose of the gentleman from Illinois be to have the resolution referred to the Judiciary Committee, I suggest to his colleague that the point of order be withdrawn.

Mr. MANN. If that be the purpose of the gentleman I shall make no point of order.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. What is that?

Mr. FITZGERALD. If the purpose of the gentleman is to have the resolution referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, I suggest that his colleague, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN], withdraw the point of order.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. No; that is not the purpose. I want immediate action, and my reason for that is, if the gentleman will permit me, that I find that unless the committee is empowered to subpœna witnesses it is going to be very difficult to get facts in regard to this matter. The impeaching Member is required to furnish a certain amount of prima facie evidence, and that makes it a great burden, especially on a man with my limited resources. I have little money and no great amount of time, and I want this put in a position where the committee at its own discretion can investigate it. It is not my intention to cast any discredit on the Judiciary Committee, but I am not in a position to bring witnesses or secure affidavits which the rules and practice of the Judiciary Committee would require me to do. Unless the resolution is passed giving this committee authority to act as authorized by the resolution there is likely to be a failure of justice. I do not see how there can be any objection raised against the resolution. Certainly the Committee on the Judiciary ought not to raise any question, because it is giving them authority to act within their own discretion.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, when charges of the grave character which have been submitted against the United States district attorney for the southern district of New York are preferred in the House it is incumbent upon the House to proceed in an orderly and careful manner. In December the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUCHANAN] impeached the United States district attorney for the southern district of New York. Upon his own motion, the impeachment matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee. I do not know what has transpired before the Judiciary Committee of the House, but I am confident that if there were any necessity for that committee to ask the House for any powers whatever, or any authority not now vested in the committee but necessary to enable it to reach a proper conclusion, the committee would come to the House and its request would be granted.

It is not fair to ask a committee, however, simply because some one asserts charges against a public official, to commence an indiscriminate investigation unless something substantial be brought before the committee to justify its action in the matter. This matter is of such importance that I desire that the Judiciary Committee be given the fullest opportunity to do whatever may be necessary. I have no opinion to express about the truth of the charges or the probability that they shall be sustained. Whatever opinion I may have of the integrity and capacity of the United States district attorney for the southern district of New York I shall refrain from stating, and I shall express no opinion that might in any way prejudice the matter one way or the other. But, Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUCHANAN] is not willing that the resolution shall go to the Committee on the Judiciary, then I shall press the point of order made by the gentleman from Illinois.

I call the attention of the Speaker to a precedent in volume 3 of Hinds' Precedents, section 2051, page 375, where it was held that a resolution directly proposing impeachment is privileged, but the same is not true of one proposing an investigation with a view to impeachment:

On December 2, 1867, Mr. William E. Robinson, of New York, claiming the floor for a question of privilege, offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be instructed to inquire into the conduct of William B. West, American consul at Dublin, in Ireland, regarding American prisoners in that city, and to report thereon forthwith, to the end that if he has been guilty of conduct which would be liable to impeachment this House may take measures to have articles of impeachment presented to the Senate."

The Speaker held that the resolution did not involve a question of privilege.

An examination of the resolution pending, offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUCHANAN], discloses that it is identical in character with the one to which I have referred, although much more voluminous.

As to the other point made by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN], it has been repeatedly held that a resolution proposing an expenditure from the contingent fund of the House must be referred to the Committee on Accounts. That has been

waived in many resolutions because of the importance of the object sought. When this resolution does come for action before the House, I serve notice that I shall move to refer it to the Judiciary Committee, in order that that committee may have an opportunity to present its views as to the probable action which should be taken before the House acts in a matter of such grave importance.

Mr. MOSS of West Virginia rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from West Virginia rise?

Mr. MOSS of West Virginia. I rise, as a member of the committee, to state what has occurred before that committee.

The SPEAKER. The Chair declines to hear the statement of the gentleman. The matter before the House is the point of order.

Mr. MOSS of West Virginia. I desire to speak upon the point of order.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will hear the gentleman.

Mr. MOSS of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, in the first place, I think it is very clear that the resolution is not privileged, for the reason stated. In the second place, the Speaker will not ignore the fact that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUCHANAN] has preferred impeachment charges directly. Those charges say that certain things have occurred. They do not say that the Judiciary Committee or any other committee is to find out whether they have occurred. The fact is that there has not been one shred of evidence offered before the Judiciary Committee, although the gentleman from Illinois has had an opportunity on two occasions to offer it, but was distinctly told——

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. The gentleman from West Virginia is not speaking to the point of order on this resolution.

The SPEAKER. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. TOWNER rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. TOWNER. I rise to discuss the point of order before the House.

Mr. MOSS of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I have not yet finished my discussion.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will proceed, and the Chair will later recognize the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. TOWNER].

Mr. MOSS of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, the resolution now offered is a mere blanket resolution asking this House to investigate some 40 or 50 alleged charges against an officer of this Government, without a single allegation on the part of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUCHANAN] that a single one of those charges is true. It seems to me that to entertain a motion of this kind is to throw the bars down for any Member of this House in the future, without assuming any responsibility and without any probable cause to believe that the charges are true, to subject any officer in the country to the trouble, expense, and notoriety of defending them and to subject the committees of this House to the unnecessary labor of fruitless investigations.

Mr. TOWNER. Mr. Speaker, it is well for us to remember that the question that the Chair is called upon to determine is the question of whether or not this resolution is privileged. What shall be done with it is another question. It is possible that it may be sent to a committee, but the question now before the House is whether or not it is privileged for the purpose of consideration by the House. I suggest to the Speaker that if the original resolution were privileged, as that seems to be conceded, I can see no reason why the consideration of this resolution is not also privileged. It only asks for more power than was given in the original resolution for the committee to which that resolution was submitted. Upon what ground, then, can it be reasoned that this is not a privileged resolution?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will ask the gentleman what he thinks about the specific point of order that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] made?

Mr. TOWNER. Mr. Speaker, if it shall be necessary for the House to refer this to the Committee on Accounts, that does not take away from this resolution its character of privilege. What the House will do with this resolution after it has been determined that it will consider it is something that may arise after this proposition has been submitted. Let us see what these propositions are. It is determined unequivocably and by an unbroken line of precedents in this House that this character of resolution is a question of the highest privilege. It has never been held, as the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUCHANAN] suggests, that a resolution may not be amended for any good reason. It has never been held that if its power is not sufficiently, is not accurately, is not determinately made in the original resolution, that the House may not amend that resolution and give the committee on investigation additional power.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will suggest to the gentleman from Iowa that there was not any original resolution. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUCHANAN] rose in his place and impeached this district attorney. That is a matter of the highest privilege. The substance of this resolution is right at the end of it—that the Judiciary Committee shall be instructed to conduct this investigation. The only question that the Chair cares to hear about is as to the last sentence in the resolution, and that is with respect to the expense money.

Mr. TOWNER. I can only suggest to the Chair, if that is the only question in his mind, that that does not raise the question of the privileged character of the resolution.

The SPEAKER. Why does it not?

Mr. TOWNER. Any investigation of impeachment, no matter how it shall arise, must necessarily involve expense to the House. There never has been an impeachment that has not involved large expense to the House, and now, merely because this resolution says the expense shall be paid by the House, when perhaps it might not have been suggested in the original statement of impeachment, does not change the character of it.

The SPEAKER. That is true, but the House has its own machinery for getting at paying bills here. It has been practiced a long time. Is that last sentence on this paper that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUCHANAN] hands up in contravention of the rules and practices of the House?

Mr. TOWNER. Again let me suggest to the Speaker that if impeachments have been carried on when no statement was made regarding the expenses, which everyone knows are incurred, that the mere fact that the statement is made in the resolution now presented which is merely amendatory will not determine that the statement and its amendment are not entitled to consideration under the rule of privilege.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will suggest to the gentleman that it is the invariable rule held by every Speaker who has ever sat in the chair, that if any part of the resolution is not privileged, that destroys the privilege of the whole resolution. Query, Is that last sentence against the rules and practices of the House?

Mr. TOWNER. I again suggest to the Speaker that that certainly can not be. There may be some things in the resolution, it is true, that may not be privileged, but that does not make very much difference when the question is a question of impeachment, and that is the only question to be determined. The form of a resolution referring to or amending the original statement can not take away its privileged character. The statement of impeachment, being but an expression of the act of impeachment, is a question of the highest privilege. Merely because the Committee on the Judiciary is asked to do or not to do certain things at the instance of the man who makes the impeachment in the House will not determine their action nor should it deprive the impeachment proceeding of its character of high privilege. I judge the House in such case would be at least as liberal as the courts and look at the substance and not the form.

The SPEAKER. The Chair believes and holds that this whole resolution or paper is privileged except the last sentence. Away back in the days of Mr. Speaker Colfax—and he is universally conceded to have been a parliamentarian of high degree——

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit this statement——

The SPEAKER. If it is on the point of order the Chair will hear the gentleman.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. If a resolution to authorize a committee to investigate and subpœna witnesses is in order, how can it be reasoned that providing means to do that thing is out of order?

The SPEAKER. The House has its machinery for providing means to make an appropriation out of the contingent fund. There is no trouble about getting the money if you ever get the resolution.

Everybody knows, who has ever paid any attention to it, that an impeachment is of the highest privilege. The Chair believes that every motion that is necessary as an ancillary motion to carry out the will of the House in that regard or to ascertain its will is privileged. Mr. Speaker Colfax, in the case——

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, may I have the privilege of withdrawing the objectionable part of it?

The SPEAKER. Of course the gentleman can amend this like anything else.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. I ask unanimous consent that that last paragraph be withdrawn.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman can withdraw the resolution and cut that out and offer it over again.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. I know that, but I thought this would be the quickest way, if it could be done; and I ask unanimous consent to withdraw——

Mr. MANN. I think we ought to have a ruling, if we can. But if the Chair does not care to rule——

The SPEAKER. The Chair will render his opinion.

On January 7, Mr. James M. Ashley, of Ohio, rising in his place, declared: "On my responsibility as a Representative, and in the presence of this House and before the American people, I charge Andrew Johnson, Vice President and Acting President of the United States"—

Then there is a statement of the charges. The last part of his statement was a resolution:

Be it resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be, and they are hereby, authorized to inquire into the official conduct of Andrew Johnson, Vice President of the United States, discharging the powers and the duties of the office of President of the United States, and to report to this House whether, in their opinion, the said Andrew Johnson, while in said office, has been guilty of acts which were designed or calculated to overthrow, subvert, or corrupt the Government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof; and whether the said Andrew Johnson has been guilty of any act, or has conspired with others to do acts, which in the contemplation of the Constitution, are high crimes or misdemeanors, requiring the interposition of the constitutional power of this House; and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers and to administer the customary oath to witnesses.

Now, that is almost the phrase in the resolution that is offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUCHANAN]:

A question of order being raised, the Speaker held that the resolution presented a question of privilege.

That is the resolution.

Then the motion to lay on the table, and so forth, is not pertinent. The case cited by the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD], the Chair thinks, is not on all fours with this, because that was not an impeachment. It was a resolution to authorize somebody to find out whether there ought to be an impeachment. The Chair holds, as has also been held times out of mind, that if any part of a resolution is not privileged, then it destroys the privilege of the entire resolution. The Chair holds that the last sentence is not privileged, which destroys the privileged quality of the entire resolution.

The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUCHANAN] asks to withdraw his motion temporarily.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I offer the same resolution, with the last paragraph stricken out.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks to strike out the last sentence without reading it again.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman does not ask to strike it out, but strikes it out.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. I ask to strike it out.

Mr. MANN. Or ask the Clerk, possibly, to do it.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is simply trying to save the trouble of reading it over again.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. That is what I am trying to avoid.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will strike it out. [Laughter.]

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I move to refer the resolution to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the resolution is not privileged, if the Speaker will bear with me for a moment.

The SPEAKER. Certainly.

Mr. MANN. It is perfectly plain to my mind, if the resolution is to be considered by itself, it is not privileged. There is nothing in the resolution about impeachment. It is on all fours with various cases, one of which has been referred to, unless——

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MANN. In just a second—unless the Speaker connects this resolution with the impeachment which the gentleman made to the House some time ago. There is no reference to that matter in the resolution itself.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. Will my colleague yield?

The SPEAKER. The Chair would like to ask the gentleman from Illinois a question. Has not the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUCHANAN] a perfect right to go back and start all over again and impeach this district attorney anew?

Mr. MANN. I think it has been held that he has.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. I think my colleague did not understand the reading of the resolution.

Mr. MANN. Well, I did not understand the reading of the resolution, but subsequently I went to the desk and read it and then I understood.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. The first part of the resolution itself connected it with my impeachment charges on December 14——

Mr. MANN. No part of the resolution is connected with impeachment charges made by the gentleman at all. There is a preliminary statement of the gentleman. That is not part of the resolution; that is debate, and the House does not pass upon debate on a question of privilege.

The SPEAKER. Of course it does not.

Mr. MANN. That is not the resolution and it is no part of the resolution.

There is no reference in the resolution to the question of impeachment, except at the end of the resolution, or toward the end, it provides whether this is cause for impeachment proceedings, or some language like that; but that is on all fours with the resolution, which the Speakers have heretofore held were not in order, because they were merely resolutions of investigation and were not impeachment resolutions. If the gentleman presents an impeachment resolution, that is in order. Now, I am perfectly willing for the Chair to rule that this sort of resolution is in order, because it will come in very handy sometime when we want to take up the time of the House by having resolutions several yards long concerning an investigation, winding up to see whether a man ought to be impeached or not. But it will be a process, not of reaching impeachment charges, but a process of delaying the proceedings of the House.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will inquire of the gentleman if he read the preamble.

Mr. FITZGERALD. There is no preamble.

Mr. MANN. There was no preamble read, and there is no preamble in the copy furnished to the reporters that I saw.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. Who do you mean? The House Reporter?

The SPEAKER. It is rather inartistically drawn. [Laughter.] But, nevertheless——

Mr. MANN. It is a statement of debate. The gentleman reduces his remarks to writing and refers to what I have done. It is not a preamble. It is a debate. The gentleman reduced it to writing and had the Clerk read it. It is debate, pure and simple.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will read the "Whereas," as follows:

Whereas on the 14th day of December, 1915, certain charges of impeachment were presented in this House by me against the United States district attorney for the southern district of New York, H. Snowdon Marshall; and

Whereas said charges were not accompanied by a resolution empowering the Judiciary Committee sufficiently:

Therefore I present the following amended impeachment charges contained in the resolution which I am now offering.

Mr. MANN. Now, that is pure debate. That is not a "whereas." Now, there are no impeachment charges in the resolution. While he says he presents them, they are not there.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois and Mr. GARRETT rose.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUCHANAN] is recognized.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. I want to submit that that "resolve" was put in there not as a part of the argument for the very reason the gentleman gives for raising the point of order. Now, if I have not worded it exactly right, then, perhaps, after this I will have to go to my friend and colleague [Mr. MANN] in order to get things just in the proper form so that they will be understandable and acceptable here without a point of order being raised against them. But if I had not wanted that as a part of the resolution I would not have put the "resolve" there to start with. If I had just simply been going to make a statement in regard to the matter as a part of the argument, I would not have had those "resolves" there, which are plain on the face of them. That was intended as a part of the resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GARRETT] is recognized.

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I have no sort of interest in this matter except that public interest which everyone who is liable to have some responsibility placed upon him in connection with it should entertain. I rise not so much to discuss the question of order as to appeal to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUCHANAN], who presented the resolution, that he withdraw it for the present and resubmit it in unquestionable form. I have to say in candor, Mr. Speaker, that I am of the opinion that the point of order made by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] is well taken. This resolution as presented does not set forth any specific charges. An impeachment is privileged. If the impeaching charges be connected with the resolution referring them to a committee, then that resolution would be privileged, but where the resolution is presented without being connected with any charge it is, to say the least of it, a matter of doubt whether under the precedents and practices it is privileged. I am inclined to think that it is not. I think we all agree that these charges, having been made upon the responsibility of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUCHANAN], ought to

be investigated and investigated thoroughly. But upon these large matters affecting an officer of the United States, wherein the House is called upon to discharge a responsibility of the very highest order and of the gravest consequences, it is well that we should be particular to proceed in order. I hope that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUCHANAN] will be willing to temporarily withdraw his resolution and re-form it. I think it certainly can be assured that the matters that he desires investigated will be investigated, but, by all means, upon matters so serious we should proceed in an orderly way.

The SPEAKER. The attention of the Chair had not been called to that "Whereas," and he is inclined to think that the point of order made by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] is well taken, and, if the Chair be permitted to express an opinion, the best thing to be done would be for the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUCHANAN] to withdraw his resolution temporarily and re-form it so that it would bring it undoubtedly within the line of privilege.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I desire, then, to withdraw the resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman withdraws the resolution. Under the special order of the House, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN] is permitted to address the House for one hour. [Applause.]

COTTON.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. Speaker, the South has a natural monopoly in the production of cotton. Nowhere in all the world can the particular staple that we produce be grown except in the cotton belt of the United States. That cotton belt is 1,400 miles long from east to west and 500 miles wide and has in it 448,000,000 acres, 820 counties, and produces two-thirds of the world's cotton crop. This billion-dollar product produced in the South every year is entitled to fair treatment in all the marts of trade.

True, the people of the South do not receive that amount of money for the cotton crop, but that amount would be received if cotton brought its fair value.

A year ago, when conditions produced by the European war depressed the price of cotton, we appealed to Congress to grant us aid. The producers of the South were in distress. They had produced 16,000,000 bales of cotton, at a cost of 10 cents a pound, and sold much of it for 6 cents and 6½ cents a pound. Congress did not grant the relief that we desired, but the President, through Secretary McAdoo, was instrumental in extending aid by raising a fund, through certain bankers in the West, North, East, and South, and $135,000,000 was raised. That money was to be loaned to the farmer on cotton at 6 cents a pound.

Only $35,000 of that amount was borrowed by the farmers, but its presence had the effect of putting up the price, and the average price of that crop was about 8 cents. When cotton factors found that money could be borrowed by the cotton producer at 6 cents a pound, and cotton was then selling at that price, the price went up. Why? Because the speculators and spinners knew that if the farmers got that crop tied up in loans they would hold it until cotton went back to 12 and 13 cents, and 13 cents was the figure at which it had sold for five years prior to the European war. In the fall of 1913, after Mr. Wilson became President, cotton sold for 13 cents.

Now, in the early fall of that year there was a premeditated effort on the part of certain gentlemen in New York to produce a panic in the South. They had two objects in view. One was they wished to be able to say that cotton had brought a low price during the first year of a Democratic administration, because that administration proposed to regulate the New York Cotton Exchange, and the other was to obtain the cotton crop at a low price, and mighty factors who operate upon that exchange, and those interested in it, proceeded to try to bring about a panic. And how did they do it? The eastern bankers had been loaning money to the banks in the cotton belt. They made these loans to the local banks, the local banks aided the local merchant, and the local merchant was aiding the farmer. So the eastern banks held papers against the local southern banks due in October and November, and these eastern bankers sent word to the local southern banks that they would expect settlement of their accounts promptly when due. This right in the heart of the cotton-gathering season.

They knew what effect it would have. They had given the southern banker an extension of time on former occasions, but now they must press him for full settlement. They knew what would happen. The local bank would call on the merchant and the merchant would call on the farmer and the farmer would be compelled to sell his cotton whether he wanted to or not.

These New York fellows, interested in the banking business, were also bear speculators on the New York Cotton Exchange. They were loaning money to the southern banker, making his papers due in October and November; and they were playing on the exchange at this end of the line to break the price of cotton, by bearing the market, and at the other end of the line forcing the producer to sell at the figure fixed on the exchange, and then they would hold the cotton until the price went up 2 or 3 cents a pound. [Applause.] The New York speculator and banker, often one and the same person, loaning money to the local southern banker and operating on the bear side of the exchange, was holding up the southern banker with one hand and robbing the southern cotton producer with the other. [Applause.]

But, Mr. Speaker, their panic plans were interrupted in 1913. Just as the local southern banker was making ready to press the merchant and the merchant to press the farmer for prompt, immediate payment, Mr. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, stated that the Government would deposit crop-moving funds in the South. What do you suppose happened then? Why these eastern bankers said to the local southern bankers, "You need not inconvenience yourselves; if you desire to keep this money longer, we shall be glad for you to do so. [Applause.] So when they found that the Government would not permit such an outrage to be perpetrated against this great producing class of our people these eastern bankers immediately decided that they were not obliged to collect at once money due by southern banks and an extention of time was granted.

In 1914 the farmer produced too much cotton and he lost $375,000,000 on that crop. But on the principle that the intelligent man will not commit the same big blunder twice the southern farmer reduced his cotton acreage in 1915 about 5,000,000 acres, and he planted corn, wheat, oats, peas, and potatoes where he had produced cotton before. Not only that, but he cut down his fertilizer supply to nearly half of the amount used in the year 1914, and he produced a crop in 1915 5,000,000 bales short of the 1914 crop.

I told you a year ago in this House that the acreage would be reduced and that a small cotton crop would be made, but there were those here who said, "No; you can not get the farmers to reduce the acreage," but they did reduce it.

Mr. Speaker, in the spring of 1915 cotton prices were greatly hampered by interference with cotton shipments. Great Britain consumes more of our cotton than any other country; she has more spindles in operation than any other country, and makes the finest cotton goods in the world. The cotton-spinning industry is the greatest money-making industry in all the United Kingdom, and Great Britain is careful to see to it that her spindles are supplied with cotton.

In the late summer and early fall the spinning interests of Great Britain joined certain spinners in New England in the claim that there existed a large supply of old cotton there and here. I knew that the claim was untrue and that it was made for the purpose of injuriously affecting the market and depressing the price. I stated in August that the supply of old cotton here and abroad was smaller than was claimed by the spinners. I have said all along that Great Britain had a small supply of cotton. Here is a statement from the New York Commercial of December 24, 1915:

If the South continues to hold, it is predicted England will be forced to pay very high prices for the staple during January and February.

Here there is enough cotton for all requirements, but owners are not satisfied with prices offered and are holding, creating what may be described as an artificial shortage. Abroad the situation is entirely different. There, owing to the acute scarcity in ocean freight room and high transportation rates, the mills are threatened with a cotton famine and an era of extremely high prices.

Now, Mr. Speaker, here is a special from New York, dated January 7. It is to the Washington Post and reads as follows:

NEW YORK, *January 7.*

Following an exchange of cablegrams between this country and London, it became known to-day in Wall Street that Great Britain is threatened with a cotton famine.

Now, suddenly, they are confronted with the prospect of the most serious situation in their textile industry since the Civil War.

Mr. WILSON of Florida. Will the gentleman yield right there?

Mr. HEFLIN. I will yield for a question.

Mr. WILSON of Florida. Does England depend upon Egypt for cotton?

Mr. HEFLIN. Oh, no; Egypt produces a long-staple cotton, something like our sea-island cotton, and England uses vast quantities of short-staple cotton, such as only the United States can produce. The cotton situation commenced to be acute in Great Britain in the spring of 1915, because a great deal of cotton that had been going to feed her spindles had been used in making gunpowder and high-explosive shells. So she began to seize American cotton shipped to Holland, Sweden, and Den-

mark. These were neutral nations, and of course Great Britain had no right to seize this cotton.

Mr. Speaker, Austria, Germany, and Great Britain have all ignored our rights and violated our neutrality; and Great Britain has injured our commerce and violated the principles of international law, and I take the position that none of these countries shall be permitted to insult our national sovereignty and destroy our commerce upon the high seas. [Applause.]

Great Britain seized this cotton which we had shipped to Holland, Sweden, and Denmark. She gave as her reason for doing that that she was afraid that that cotton would go through the neutral countries to Germany. That principle can not hold. It was the business of Great Britain to keep it from going from the neutral nation to Germany if she so desired, but not to interfere with the commerce between two neutral nations. The position that Great Britain has taken in this matter is not sound, and this country will never stand for that doctrine. [Applause.]

But Great Britain took that cotton and used it to make gunpowder and to supply her spindles. Some in this country said, "Well, it is all right. Let her have it. She proposes to pay the contract price." Oh, yes; they thought that very fair and generous to offer to pay the contract price.

When Great Britain commenced to seize our cotton going to neutral nations I took the whole matter up with the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of State made a protest to the Government of Great Britain.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman permit a question?

Mr. HEFLIN. Yes.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. What Secretary of State was it who said that was all right?

Mr. HEFLIN. I did not say that the Secretary of State said that. I said some gentlemen in the East, certain cotton factors, said it, and I raised that question with the Secretary of State that it was not all right. It was not all right for Great Britain to seize cotton going from our country to a neutral nation, and then undertake to excuse the offense and outrage by simply saying that she would pay the contract price. Great Britain needed cotton and her wish to supply her own spindles was as keen as her desire to keep it out of Germany. [Applause.] But Great Britain was willing to pay the contract price. Sure, Mr. Speaker. The contract price was about 3 cents lower than the price that Great Britain would at that time be compelled to pay for cotton in the markets of the world.

So, by seizing 600,000 bales and paying only the contract price, she saved in money $9,000,000 and she injured our cotton customers in neutral nations to the extent of $9,000,000.

Whatever the motive, Great Britain did four things when she interfered with our commerce with neutral nations: She obtained cotton at 3 cents a pound cheaper than she could then buy it, kept other spinning industries from obtaining a supply of cotton, furnished a much-needed supply to her own spindles, and depressed the price of cotton in the United States. And I confess as the friend of the cotton producers of our country that I could not enthuse over this outrageous conduct of a foreign country. [Applause.]

I do not want the cotton producers of the United States to be forced to bear any of the expense of a foreign war. They have suffered enough from the general evil effects of that war. [Applause.]

Later, Mr. Speaker, Great Britain, in response to this Government's protest on the subject of seizing our cotton going to neutral ports, said we have reconsidered our former order and we will let Sweden, Holland, Denmark, Spain, and other neutral countries receive some cotton from the United States, provided they do not receive more than they did in 1912 and 1913 in normal years. That was about the statement. Now, Mr. Speaker, how ridiculous, absurd, and unjust was that position. There was no war in 1912–13, and then Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia were supplying in the main the cotton-goods trade of the Old World. And at this time Germany is walled in, Austria is shut out from the world, England is at war, so is France, Russia, and Italy. The little neutral nations over there said: "We will take advantage of the opportunities thus afforded and go out after cotton-goods trade that we never had before." They did so, and, of course, they needed more cotton to supply their spindles then than they did in the normal years of 1912 and 1913.

The more cotton they used the greater market they made for the American producer, and if the countries involved in war had caused the consumption of cotton by spindles to be curtailed, here was an opportunity to increase it; but Great Britain has issued an edict that they must receive cotton in amounts corresponding with those received in 1912–13. If we submit to that policy, we grant to Great Britain the right to tell us with what foreign countries we shall trade and in what quantities we shall be permitted to sell to them American products; and when we concede to them that right we do so to the shame and humiliation of the American people. [Applause.]

But, Mr. Speaker, those who would rob the cotton producers of the United States do not all live in Great Britain. There are those in our own country who pillage and plunder him in every cotton-selling season, and I desire to discuss just now the cotton situation here. I am of the opinion that there is a conspiracy between certain speculators and spinners operating on the New York Cotton Exchange to bear the cotton market and prevent prices from reaching the point justified by the law of supply and demand. I am not alone in this opinion. There are many people in New York and in the South who believe that this conspiracy exists. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. CANDLER] and the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. JACOWAY], two as good friends as the cotton producer ever had on this floor, joined me in calling this matter to the attention of the Attorney General, and he is now having an investigation made. These men operating on the New York Cotton Exchange know the cotton situation, and they know that cotton is going to be scarce and high, and they are trying to hold the price down until they can get the cotton away from the farmer into their own hands, and then they expect to make a profit of 3 or 4 cents a pound.

Why do we think that there is a conspiracy?

Why, Mr. Speaker, we made the smallest crop last year that we have made in many years. There were 16,000,000 bales produced in 1914 and not more than 11,000,000 bales, if that much, in 1915—5,000,000 bales short of the 1914 crop. More cotton has been consumed in the last 15 months than in any like period in the world's history. Heretofore when the ginners' report was announced indicating a big crop prices have broken a few points on the exchange, and when the Government's estimate as to the size of the crop was published indicating a big crop the price has always broken a few points on the exchange. Then it follows that when the Government ginners' report shows a little crop and the crop estimate is small the price would go up at least a few points, and heretofore the price has gone up. But this time the bears on the New York Exchange have organized, and when the ginners' report is ready to be published, knowing conditions in the South, and looking for a bullish report, they start to sell the market the day before and on the day the report is announced. They give the command, "Get ready; the Government report is coming out to-morrow. We must sell and bear the market." This is done regardless of whether the report is large or small. They have done that, and they have broken the market in 24 hours when consumption, supply, and demand all warranted a rise in the price. Cotton ought now to be selling for 15 cents, and would be but for this conspiracy on the New York Exchange. Knowing the cotton situation as I do, I am confident that cotton will sell for 15 cents in a short time and, I believe, 20 cents next June. It would have reached 15 cents already if it had not been for this band of conspirators operating on the New York Cotton Exchange. How do they operate? One gentleman tells me it is as fair for the bulls as it is for the bears. The bulls buy and boost the market, while the bears sell and depress the market. I said the situation with the bull is different. The bull is not organized; he never goes upon the market unless he believes that conditions in the cotton trade warrant high prices. Mark the expression: Unless conditions in the cotton trade warrant high prices.

When he knows the situation in the cotton belt where it is produced, and knows about the supply and about the demand, he backs his judgment and goes upon the exchange to buy. The bear speculators will sell. They are organized. They are there to depress the price. Who do they represent? They represent certain New England and European spinners. How do they perform on the exchange? The bull says, "I am going to buy; the crop is the smallest in years; the ginners' report is small, and the Government estimate of the crop is small; the cotton supply small; demand great." So he goes in. It may be that he has a few thousand dollars, but it only takes a little while to dispose of him. One of these bear conspirators will say, "I will sell you 1,000 bales at 12 cents." The bull says, "I will take it." Then this fellow says, "I will sell you 5,000 more at 12 cents." The buyer says, "I will take that." Now he is about ready to retire from the scene. His pocketbook is getting thin, but the bear says, "I will sell you 5,000 more." Then the bull says, "I don't want any more." "All right, then," says the bear. Then if the bull quits bidding, in a little while cotton goes down to 11½, and then under a bear raid the price breaks to 11 cents.

Now, then, suppose these bears break the price to 11½ cents and then to 11 cents. How much have they made? They have made $2.50 a bale if they break it a half cent, and then 1 cent, they have made $5 a bale; and they win on the exchange. Then what? The combination of spinners in this country and abroad win, because they buy it from the producer at 11 cents the next day, for that price is wired to the spot markets. There is where they rob the farmer coming and going, and the bears represent certain spinning interests, while the bull is not organized and represents nobody but himself.

A few years ago a prosecution was commenced against certain gentlemen operating on the New York Cotton Exchange. Then it was for a conspiracy to bull the market, and, strange to say, one of the men accused then is now thought to be in the bear conspiracy.

And I hold to the doctrine, Mr. Speaker, that if we can prosecute bulls for putting up the price we can prosecute bears for putting down the price. [Applause.] What is the situation with regard to the charge that the conspiracy exists? Here are some letters from New York received by me since I made the charge. One of them says:

I noticed in the New York American an article wherein you are trying to get at the facts in regard to cotton gamblers and speculators who have been and who are now in a combine and clique to depress the price of cotton in order to take it away from the southern farmer at a low figure before running it higher.

That is in line with what I said before. They want to hold the price down until it leaves the farmer's hands and gets into theirs.

Again, this New York man says:

I am in the Wall Street district more or less every day, and on the day the Government report was issued giving the size of the crop, which was small, indeed, there was a big combine, so it appeared, of cotton gamblers and cotton-mill men ready and eager to sell the market lower by thousands and thousands of bales, regardless of whether the Government report was favorable or unfavorable.

Let me read another line or two from the same letter:

I saw an article published by one cotton firm the day after the report came out stating that they had been in the cotton business for many years and never had they seen such a determined effort to depress the price of cotton as there was that day before the crop yield was announced, it mattering not whether it was large or small.

Now, let me read a portion of another letter received from a man who lives in the South:

Hon. J. THOS. HEFLIN,
Member of Congress, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. HEFLIN: I have noticed in the press that you have taken a good deal of interest in the present cotton situation, which is very commendable, as it means so much to the southern farmer.

I have never seen a statistical position of cotton stronger than it is to-day, with more reasons why it should advance and fewer reasons why it should decline. I was in New Orleans a few days ago and to my surprise I found the big operators on the bear side, yet believing ultimately cotton would go to 15 cents per pound for the present crop. I was further informed that Mr. ——— was a bear. This convinced me beyond doubt that there was a combination between the New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges and the spinners to decrease the price of cotton until it was out of the hands of the farmer and then permit it to take its natural course, which every one with whom I have talked admitted meant very much higher prices.

I must confess that I was surprised to find that some of our southern cotton men, such as members of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, would lend themselves to a scheme of this kind, but I was so thoroughly convinced that it was a prearranged agreement against the interests of the southern farmer that I thought I would write to you, believing that in your position you might be able to make investigations and possibly bring about exposures that would aid the southern farmer in getting a larger price for his crop.

So here is a conspiracy to prevent the operation of the law of supply and demand to depress the price of cotton, and admitting all the while that cotton will go to 15 cents. God speed the Attorney General in his prosecution of these criminals. [Applause.] Let me give you the situation in the cotton world. The American cotton crop of 1914 was about sixteen and one-half million bales. Our farmers reduced the cotton area 5,000,000 acres, and the size of the crop will be five and one-half million bales short of the crop of 1914. What is the situation abroad? In 1915 Great Britain said to India, "Reduce your cotton acreage. We want you to produce indigo, which is a gold crop, and we want you to produce food supplies for the army," and India cut her cotton area more than 6,000,000 acres, and India is making the smallest cotton crop that she has made in years. Then Great Britain said to Egypt, "You must reduce your cotton acreage and produce food supplies for the army." Mark you, Egyptian cotton is not in competition with our cotton, except some sea-island cotton grown in South Carolina, Florida, and Georgia.

Russia produces cotton; and what happened in Russia? Russia said to her people, "Reduce your cotton acreage and produce food supplies for the army." Then the people of Great Britain and Russia said, "What about cotton next year?" and the answer was, "The United States will make all we want, because for the last three years she has produced upon the average 15,000,000 bales a year." And then they reasoned that Austria and Germany would not be permitted to get their usual supply, which was about 3,000,000 bales.

So with an average crop of 15,000,000 bales in the United States and 3,000,000 bales kept out of Austria and Germany to be added to the world's supply, Great Britain and Russia thought that there would be cotton in abundance for all their needs. But, Mr. Speaker, all these calculations have been upset. Great Britain and Russia reduced their cotton acreage, and the cotton producers of the United States reduced theirs and cut the supply of fertilizers to half the amount used in 1914. So, instead of making an average of 15,000,000 bales, we are making not more than 11,000,000 bales, 4,000,000 bales short of what they expected us to make. Now, then, take the reduction of cotton acreage in India, Egypt, and Russia and the reduction here, and then think of the vast amount of cotton consumed in making gun powder and high-explosive shells, surgical lint, and medicated cotton used by the armies in Europe—and they have used more in this way in the last 15 months than the world has ever used in any 25 years before. Now, we must not overlook the fact that Germany and Austria received early in the season through neutral countries 2,000,000 bales of the 1914 crop. That is just 1,000,000 bales short of their usual supply. Our cotton crop is short 5,000,000 bales, 2,000,000 bales gone to Germany and Austria, so there are 7,000,000 bales missing that they did not calculate on, and to-day the cotton supply in Russia and France is short and England faces a cotton famine.

Misrepresentations have been made and false statements published broadcast about the supply of old cotton abroad. I said to my friends down in Alabama early in the fall, "Gentlemen, if they have a big supply of old cotton in foreign countries, why is it that 10,000,000 bales of the United States cotton crop of 1914 have gone to the Old World?" I said that they were claiming that for the purpose of depressing the price in the United States and to keep from us the true condition with regard to the scarcity of cotton over there. What about the supply in the United States? Some tell us that there are 3,000,000 bales of old cotton here. I deny it. There is not more than 1,000,000, if that. Those who claim that do not take into account 3,000,000 bales consumed in making smokeless powder and explosive shells. I have investigated this matter. I talked with a retired United States naval officer, and he said to me, "Our factories and the armies in Europe have consumed over 3,000,000 bales in 12 months for smokeless powder and high-explosive shells"; but I did not stop there. I went to a gun-cotton expert who works at a powder factory and I said, "A United States naval officer told me that 3,000,000 bales of cotton were being consumed for munition purposes in 12 months," and the guncotton expert replied, "That is a very conservative estimate." But I was not satisfied with that, and I asked an expert statistician in the Bureau of the Census, and he said that fully 3,000,000 bales had been consumed in that way.

Because this cotton was not consumed by spindles speculators are trying to make the public believe that it is still in existence. With the world supply so small and the increasing demand so great, nothing but interference with cotton shipments and a conspiracy on the cotton exchanges keeps cotton below 15 cents. [Applause.]

Mr. GARNER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HEFLIN. I will.

Mr. GARNER. Before the gentleman's time is up will the gentleman kindly suggest to the House a remedy for the question of interference with cotton on the high seas?

Mr. HEFLIN. Yes, sir. One thing I would do, I would not permit any Egyptian cotton to come into our country until Great Britain permits our cotton to go freely to neutral nations. And I would not permit any country that interferes with our commerce with neutral nations to enjoy the fruits of friendly commerce with us. [Applause.] That is my position.

Now, Mr. Speaker, cotton has sold for 15 cents in times of peace. It sold for 15 cents five years prior to the war in Europe, and the cotton situation is more acute now than ever, for the consumption of cotton is so great compared with the supply. From the sewing thread to the sail rope and the sails upon the sailboat, from the cord on the lightning express to the wings of the aeroplane, from the powder behind the bullet to the deadly power behind the torpedo of the submarine, cotton has performed a tremendous work. Its uses in the domestic world are on the increase. We have mercerized cotton that resembles silk so much that it takes an expert to tell the difference. The cement industry is great and cotton sacks are used for shipping cement. Automobiles are being manufactured by the thousands and hundreds of thousands and cotton is used to make automobile tops and tires. Why,

it is used for nearly everything; there is an increasing demand for it all the time, and yet the price has not followed the law of supply and demand this season.

The law of supply and demand is hampered. It is tampered with by these conspirators on the exchange, and they will not let that law have full and free operation; and I submit to this House that the conspiracy to prevent this or any other product of the soil from bringing a fair price and a living profit to the farmer ought to be investigated and prosecuted to the limit of the law. [Applause.] Let me say to all those interested in the New York Cotton Exchange: "You had better put your house in order, for the cotton exchange that does not reflect the prices that should follow the law of supply and demand is not helpful but hurtful to the producer and it has no legitimate place in the cotton trade. Aye, a cotton exchange that can be manipulated to the detriment and great injury of thirty millions of people dependent upon the cotton industry of the South ought to be abolished. [Applause.]

Mr. Speaker, I think that an exchange properly regulated and honestly and fairly conducted is a help to the cotton trade. Why should there be a cotton exchange in New York? We have no grain exchanges in the South. Your great grain exchange is in the heart of the West, in the great city of Chicago, and our cotton exchanges, if we are going to have any, ought to be in the South, at Galveston, Tex.; Memphis, Tenn.; New Orleans; and Savannah, and not away up in the East at New York. [Applause.]

Now, in conclusion I want to say that the world's cotton crop of 1914 was 24,000,000 bales, and the world's spindles consumed 20,000,000 bales; felts, bats, medicated cotton, and so forth, lost at sea, destroyed by fire, 1,448,000 bales; smokeless powder and high-explosive shells, 3,000,000 bales, making 24,445,000 bales. We dipped into the old supply of 1913, and it is gone. Now, then, if the world consumes this year 20,000,000 bales, where are they going to get the cotton? The world's crop is less than the American crop in 1914, 16,000,000 bales. Our crop 11,000,000 bales, the world's crop outside 5,000,000 bales. You have 16,000,000 bales, with less than 2,000,000 of old cotton in existence, 18,000,000, and the spindles will consume 20,000,000 bales. Now, where is the other cotton to come from? [Applause.]

The cotton spindles of the United States will consume 7,000,000 bales of the present crop, and that would leave only 4,000,000 bales with which to supply the powder factories of the United States and to go abroad, where 10,000,000 bales of the 1914 crop were required.

I repeat, Mr. Speaker, where is the cotton to come from? The cotton-using world is face to face with an inadequate supply of raw cotton. The fact is, next summer we are going to be dangerously near to a cotton famine. I am anxious that the cotton producer receive the price justified by the law of supply and demand.

Is not the farmer entitled to a profit of $300 on 20 bales of cotton? It costs about 10 cents a pound to produce cotton, and 15 cents a pound for 20 bales will give the farmer only $300 profit.

We will make a small crop of cotton this year. We made more corn last year than in any previous year. We are producing velvet beans in abundance in the cotton belt. The peanut industry in the district of my friend from Alabama [Mr. DENT] is flourishing, as well as in other sections of the South, and peanut oil is selling for 75 cents a gallon. It is splendid dye material, used to dye silk. We are going to plant peanuts and we are going to plant velvet beans in abundance. We are going to diversify even more than we did last year. [Applause.]

Mr. Speaker, the Federal reserve act introduced into this House by that great statesman from Virginia, Mr. GLASS, is now in full operation, and what a blessing it is to the whole country. When the cotton crop of 1914 was on the market the financial situation was demoralized; but how different now since we are operating under the Federal reserve act. Money is plentiful, and we are enabled to hold our cotton. We ought to hold, and I believe that we will hold, 5,000,000 bales of this crop. We are going to get 15 cents or more, in spite of this conspiracy on the exchange, and if we can do that our farmers will be better off than they have been for many years. [Applause.]

One gentleman said in his letter to me:

> The cry every day around the exchange is that the South is still holding. We must bear the market, break the price, and make them sell, and then hold it until it goes to 15 or 20 cents.

I want the producer to get the benefit of some of that high price that is to come. The good price that the farmer has received for cotton seed has helped him in his efforts to hold his cotton—cottonseed oil is 60 cents a gallon. The linters on the cotton seed, that used to sell for 2 cents a pound or a cent and a half a pound, now sells for 8 and 9 cents. The money that he obtained from this source has helped the cotton producer to keep his cotton off the market. Cottonseed meal is selling for $36 and $38 a ton.

Mr. LOBECK. May I ask the gentleman a question, Mr. Speaker?

Mr. HEFLIN. Yes.

Mr. LOBECK. If you had a free selling market into Scandinavia and the Dutch Empire, the Netherlands, and into Denmark, do you not think that if we had competition from them to purchase, and had that as an increasing market, the price of cotton would go up?

Mr. HEFLIN. Certainly.

Mr. LOBECK. Have you not a remedy to offer as to how to get at that?

Mr. HEFLIN. Yes. I have already referred to that. But we ought to have access to these markets. We ought to be permitted even to send cotton to Germany. Why? Because the expert testimony is now that they are using cellulose from wood with which to make their powder, and they want cotton to spin in making clothes for the people there.

Now, let me go back to the subject of this year's crop. Gentlemen, the boll weevil is in south Georgia and south Alabama. He is in my district; and I represent the largest cotton-producing district in the State. One county in my district made 44,000 bales of cotton in 1914 and about 16,000 bales last year. The boll weevil is in that county. One county in Mississippi—Montgomery, I believe—made 18,000 bales before the boll weevil entered it, and made but 3,000 bales under boll-weevil conditions. We are not going to try to raise cotton in some of the boll-weevil sections, but will try something else. Another and big reason why we are not going to produce a large cotton crop this year is the high price of fertilizers. We have to pay $40 a ton for potash. We used to buy it for $8 and $10. We can not afford to use it at that price, and we can not make cotton on a great deal of the land without it. Can we use cottonseed meal? That is a fine fertilizer. We can not use it at $36 or $38 a ton. It is too high. A man in my district had forty-odd tons of acid left over in the spring of 1914. He said, "I do not know what I will do with it." But in less than four months he sold it for $90 a ton and shipped it to Europe. They are taking all our potash and acid to use over there in explosive materials and in fumes and gases. We are not going to have the supply of fertilizers to make this cotton crop, and therefore we are going to plant other crops.

We are working toward what I have advocated ever since I have been in Congress, a spot-cotton exchange in the South and borrowing money on warehouse receipts—and storing cotton and holding it as is now being done is the greatest step ever taken in that direction.

There is a man in the State of Georgia to whom I desire to pay tribute, a wealthy southern gentleman, Mr. Asa G. Candler, who has organized a warehouse system by which the farmer can store his cotton and get a receipt that is negotiable at the banks. The day will come when we will have this situation all over the South. With diversified farming, with an exchange that reflects the law of supply and demand, we will some day obtain the price that this great staple should bring. We will restore it to its rightful place in the markets of the world.

Mr. Speaker, our export cotton-goods trade was better last year than it has ever been. The demand for American cotton goods is better now than last year, and our mills are consuming more cotton than they did a year ago. More cotton was consumed in the last 12 months than ever before in the history of the cotton industry. The cotton mills of the United States have a very small supply. France, Russia, and Italy are in great need of cotton, and Great Britain faces a cotton famine.

The people of the South are cooperating better now in the matter of holding cotton than ever before. Let the law be enforced and the conspiracy on the exchange broken up or the exchange abolished. Let cotton have fair treatment in the markets of the world, and a good and stable price will be received by those who toil to produce it.

Let the South stand firm and fear not. Every fact about the cotton supply and demand is in her favor. If she will hold on, fair prices and living profits are bound to come. [Prolonged applause.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RAKER). The time of the gentleman from Alabama has expired.

Mr. HEFLIN. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, that will be allowed.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the special order already passed in the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FOSTER] is recognized for 30 minutes. [Applause.]

AMERICAN NEUTRALITY.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, on last Friday there was delivered in this House a most remarkable speech by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GARDNER], which contained an indictment against all German-Americans of the United States. It is not my intention at this time to enter into a discussion of international law, for I am not a lawyer, or of our right to ship munitions of war to the allies or to any other country at war, but only in defense of the charges made against this class of people who have come to our country to make it their home. Nor do I intend to enter into any defense of either side of this conflict which now rages across the sea; but you could as easily stop the waves of the ocean as to prevent the sympathy of the native-born of other countries for their relatives over there. He seems to take for his text that the citizens of the United States of German birth have been disloyal to the country of their adoption. One remarkable and, it seems to me, an unjust statement was made about the German-Americans, when he charges they endeavor to prevent the shipment of arms and ammunition to the allies. He says:

His reasoning is simple, and from his point of view it is sound. "Ammunition," says he, "helps the allies; so, by hook or by crook, by laws or by strikes, by gold or by dynamite, by torpedo or by mine, let us do what we can to keep ammunition from reaching our enemies."

There is scattered throughout this land from one end to the other a large class of these people who have come from Germany to this country to find homes and better conditions for themselves and their families. Many of them did not come with property but they did come with clean hearts, pure minds, and willing hands to honestly work for what they received in the country of their adoption. Are there any who have lived among this class of people that can not testify to their industry, economy, and high character? Coming here, poor as they were, they have been willing and anxious to work that they might secure for themselves and their families more in life and live where the opportunities might be better. I care not in what community you may go where there are this class of citizens you will find them loyal, law-abiding, and standing for the upbuilding of the country, making conditions of the community better in every way. It is true, that when they first came to this country most of them were poor and had not had the advantages of a high-school or college education. These people coming from Germany could not afford to send their children to the best schools and colleges, but they secured what education was possible in the public schools in their home communities. As their families grew and they became more prosperous they did not miss the opportunity to better educate their children, so to-day in every walk of life in this country you will find people of German descent who take a prominent part in all the trades and professions of the country. I can remember distinctly, as a boy, when living on a farm in Illinois, of seeing these German immigrants coming to that country with no other property except what few belongings they could carry in a bundle, some of them coming to my father's farm and unable to talk the English language and that my mother was the only one on the farm who could communicate with them in the German language, some of them being employed to work on my father's farm at that time. Farm wages then were small, but being economical they saved a part of what they earned, and as years passed on I have seen these same men acquire farms and other property and become very useful and influential men in the community. Their children grew to manhood and womanhood, being educated in our schools and colleges and taking a prominent part in the affairs of life, and to-day are among the best people of that community.

My grandfather, a man of German descent, who was a minister of the old Moravian Church, often speaking in that early time to the members of his congregation in German, because they could understand no other language, then living at his old home in Salem, N. C., afterwards moving to the wilds of Indiana, and established the town of Hope, which is now a thriving little city. Having a family of eight girls, they were all educated at the old seminary in Salem, N. C. At that early time, before the railroads had been built, he took by wagon two of them back to the old school and leaving them for two years, and then going back with two others to this school and bringing back the two who were there until he had educated his eight daughters. Afterwards he moved to Illinois, where in that community there was scarcely a house. He there established the town of West Salem. This was done by one of these German descendants, as I believe, a true American, full of patriotism and love of his country. To tell me that men who have such instincts of liberty and love for home and country that his ancestors belonged to that class who are disloyal or dynamiters is saying a thing which is unwarranted and a slander upon that great body of tried and true patriotic Germans who have come to our land. [Applause.]

I remember well at the breaking out of the Spanish-American War the one who marched at the head of the company going from my home town was a German, born and raised in that country across the sea. [Applause.] His patriotism and his love for country induced him to volunteer to fight for his adopted country, and, if necessary, forfeit his life in the interest of patriotism for this country. [Applause.] We can look back over the pages of history and find among the early settlers of our country there were those who were born in Germany who took a prominent part in the fight for our independence and liberty. In the Mexican War there were also those who were born in that European country, shouldered their muskets, went out to battle for their country to which they had emigrated. In the great Civil War which existed in this country from 1861 to 1865 there were many who were not even naturalized, not having resided a sufficient length of time in this country, but who volunteered to fight for the preservation of the Union. No braver and better soldiers served in that war than these Germans, who had come to this country to seek homes for themselves and their families. If the South asks that cotton be permitted to go to neutral countries, if the West should demand that the products of its farmers should have the right to be exported more freely to foreign countries, they are told that it is "love for mammon."

This remarkable passage appears in the speech of the gentleman from Massachusetts:

If our beef barons and our cotton kings and our metal syndicates find that they can not get the exalted price for their goods which they seek to garner out of a devious trade with Germany, at all events we have the satisfaction of knowing that they will be forced to sell their product in the home market at more reasonable figures.

Also, in another place, appears this statement as made by the gentleman:

Has anyone heard Mr. Bryan tell the distinguished advocates of an embargo that their threat to enact legislation which our Government itself has recently declared to be unneutral is certain to endanger our relations with Great Britain, and France, and Russia, and Italy, and Japan? Has anyone heard Mr. Bryan chide King Cotton or his courtiers for their lack of patriotism? Has anyone seen our recent Secretary of State stretch out a single finger to check this scheme for garroting sore-beset Democracy? Perhaps Mr. Bryan's heart throbs for poor King Cotton. Mine, I confess, remains calm. There is, at least, a silver lining to my cloud. In case these cotton gentlemen are obliged to dispose of their product without securing the extravagant prices which a devious traffic with Germany would assuredly bring them, we can comfort ourselves with the reflection that the useful cotton handkerchief can still be purchased at the moderate figure of three for a quarter.

A great amount of cotton is shipped from the South to be manufactured in the mills of New England. Large quantities of grain and food products are shipped from the West to feed the operatives of the mills of Massachusetts and other parts of the New England States. I would not charge it against the gentleman from Massachusetts, but I suggest that if a limit could be placed upon the amount of cotton and food products to be exported both would be cheaper in price, and, as the gentleman says upon this question, his heart remains calm. The gentleman's heart can remain calm, and there is a silver lining to his cloud in the satisfaction of cheaper material for the mills of his own State and cheaper food for his people at the expense of the farmers of the South and West. [Applause.] If, as he says, "Cotton handkerchiefs may still be purchased at three for a quarter," and yet the profits would be greater in three for a quarter with cheaper cotton and cheaper food than there would be if there was free export of both cotton and food products. It does not seem that it should be considered a crime for the people of this country who produce these products to ask that there should be less restriction upon their exportation that prices may be increased thereby. If the market is restricted, their profits must be reduced and the profits of the manufacturers be increased as a result.

War is an awful thing, and we should do everything honorably in our power to keep our country from ever engaging in another conflict with any foreign power. We do not know what may come in the future or how soon our Government may be compelled to call upon the young men to volunteer to defend the flag and battle for our rights. Let us instead talk for peace and not for war; let us work and pray for universal peace and not big ships, guns, or more men to enlist for battle; let us hope and pray that the mothers of our country shall not be called upon to send their boys to war.

It should be the duty of every individual of this country to avoid complications wherever it is possible to do so. I shall not

argue the question of the rights of our citizens to travel upon belligerent ships, but I do believe it is a part of wisdom for American citizens who have the love of their country at heart and their desire to avoid complications, when necessary to travel upon the sea, that they should take a neutral ship. We many times talk loud and long of our rights and give too little attention to our duty. It seems to me, though we may have the right to take passage upon these belligerent vessels, yet for the sake of our country and to avoid complications that may result we ought not to take chances of drawing our country into any difficulty with any foreign power. When war comes sometimes things are done which men would not tolerate during a time of peace; such has always been the case, and always will. Nations are only an aggregation of individuals, bound together in the organization of government. When men become angry at each other many times unlawful acts are committed. In our own Civil War complaints were made upon both sides and acts of violence were committed which were not countenanced by either Government at that time. I do not believe that with all fairness to the large element of our citizens of foreign birth or German descent that the indictment which has been made against them can be sustained by the gentleman who made it or will be accepted by the people of our country. Whatever difficulty may come to our country from any foreign foe, and even though it is Germany itself, this class of citizens who are so severely criticized will be loyal to our flag, and they and their sons will be among the first to shoulder arms and battle for the rights of our people. It is unfortunate, indeed, that in the American Congress any Representative should charge this large body of our citizens, without exception, with such acts of disloyalty to their adopted country, whose Constitution and laws they have sworn to support. Such statements can only breed an ill feeling and bring on strife among our citizens.

I have taken this opportunity that I might express my resentment against such statements being made by anyone. I have faith in the patriotism and loyalty of this large body of our citizens, though of foreign birth, and their descendants, who came here for better opportunity, for greater liberty and independence for themselves and for their descendants. Many of them may not have the culture and education of the citizens of Massachusetts, because their opportunities have been limited, yet within their hearts there is just as much patriotism and love of home and country. [Applause.] I can not believe that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GARDNER] represents the true sentiment of the people of Massachusetts in his charge against the people of this country who are of German birth.

Let us hope in the American Congress such an attack will never again be made and that the country will not believe that the American Congress does countenance or indorse such statements. We have reason to believe from past experience when our country was in peril and it became necessary to engage in war that these men of foreign birth or their descendants have been among the first of those to enlist and offer their services and their lives, if necessary, to sustain the flag. [Prolonged applause.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the previous order of the House the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE] is recognized for 30 minutes. [Applause.]

THE BALTIMORE PLATFORM OF 1912.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, another plank in that remarkable compendium of Democratic thought, the Baltimore platform of 1912, has been shattered into splinters. The President of the United States, who ran upon that platform and who has already rendered many of its dulcet paragraphs into sawdust, is not in sympathy with the persistent idea of his late Secretary of State that a single term of six years should satisfy a President. Credit is to be given Mr. Wilson for having made his declaration confidentially to Mr. Palmer, of Pennsylvania, away back in February, 1913, before he had actually assumed the reins of the presidential office. It was written at a time when the gentleman from Nebraska, who was to have been "knocked into a cocked hat," but who was forgiven sufficiently to be appointed premier of the Cabinet, was holding fast to the notion often expressed in the Commoner, and as often vociferated from the public platform, that in all fairness to the people four years would be enough unless by a constitutional amendment the presidential term should be lengthened to a period of six years. It will be recalled that Mr. Bryan spoke before numerous public assemblies and certain State legislatures before the one-term plank was inserted in the Baltimore platform. He believed in it, and indicated the sort of punishment that should be meted out to any "traitor" who would violate the principles enunciated and the pledges made in the party platform.

Without explaining why Mr. Bryan left the Cabinet, whether for peace or for war, it is now clear after the lapse of approximately two years that Mr. Wilson did not agree with Mr. Bryan and that he ran upon the Democratic platform into which Mr. Bryan had injected his favorite plank with a mental reservation. Indeed, it is interesting to note from the President's recently published message to Mr. Palmer that he had very positive views as to the machinations that might be employed by ambitious and clever men to thwart the will of the people, if that will expressed with regard to a second term should be in favor of the reelection of a President. In his letter to Mr. Palmer, although he may have had no reference to the ambitions of his late premier, we find him saying:

> If you wish to learn the result of constitutional ineligibility to reelection, ask any former governor of New Jersey, for example, what the effect is in actual experience. He will tell you how cynically and with what complacence the politicians banded against him waited for the inevitable end of his term, to take their chances with his successor.

As it is not our purpose to embroil two distinguished statesmen in what may appear to be a controversy leading up to a presidential rivalry, we shall pass from the possible ambitions of the late premier, who parted from his President with a hearty "God bless you," to what now appears to be the fixed determination of the President to permit the people to exercise their free will with respect to his own renomination. There have been numerous signs recently that the President did not intend to seek the retirement of private life. The state of the Republic as it has been conducted by his administration during the past two years is of itself sufficient to warrant his best and most patriotic endeavor, if only for the vindication of those policies which he has espoused, some of them in sympathy with some of the planks of the platform upon which he was elected and some of them wholly at variance therewith.

In the platform adopted at Baltimore, it will be recalled, trusts and combinations of capital, generally attributed to the successful administration of the Republican Party for a period of 16 consecutive years, were severely denounced.

> A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable—
>
> Said the patchworkers of Baltimore—
>
> We therefore favor the vigorous enforcement of the criminal as well as the civil law against trusts and trust officials, and demand the enactment of such additional legislation as may be necessary to make it impossible for a private monopoly to exist in the United States. * * * We condemn the action of the Republican administration in compromising with the Standard Oil Co. and the Tobacco Trust and its failure to invoke the criminal provisions of the antitrust law against the officers of those corporations after the courts had declared that from the undisputed facts in the record they had violated the criminal provisions of the law.

It was a heavy task the Democratic Party laid upon its President, but he started out bravely to put the so-called monopolies out of business. His first address to Congress, it will be remembered, was in line with the Democratic speeches in the House in favor of "the wretched and the downtrodden" everywhere, and against the "grasping hand of private monopoly." In that first address the President boldly struck out for the overthrow of all kinds of "artificial advantage," and for the survival of "the law of nature."

> We must abolish—
>
> Said President Wilson—
>
> everything that bears even the semblance of privilege, or of any kind of artificial advantage, and put our business men and producers under the stimulation of constant necessity to be efficient, economical, and enterprising masters of competitive supremacy, better workers and merchants than any in the world. Aside from the duties laid upon articles which we do not and probably can not produce, therefore, and the duties laid upon luxuries and merely for the sake of the revenues they yield, the object of the tariff duties henceforth laid must be effective competition, the whetting of American wits by contact with the wits of the rest of the world.

Since, in the estimation of the President and the Baltimore patchworkers, the sum of all our monopolistic and trust evils was to be found in the Republican protective tariff, we must not lose sight of this first and important declaration of presidential intent, nor should we forget that along about this time came our distinguished Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Redfield, to advise all men in business that their methods were antiquated and that if they expected to survive they must follow the President's instructions not only to "whet their wits" against both the wages and the wits of the world, but to become more efficient in bookkeeping.

There was no European war at the time these declarations were made, and during the ensuing months the American public had a fair chance to observe the effects of this new and destructive economic policy.

Mr. SLOAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield there?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania yield to the gentleman from Nebraska?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Yes; I yield.

Mr. SLOAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is criticizing the observance or nonobservance of certain Baltimore planks. Does he do that from the Republican standpoint that says it understands a platform should be binding, or from the standpoint of the highest authority in the Democracy, the chairman of the national committee, who says it is "suggestive, but not binding"? [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I am referring to that kind of platform that is put out only to fool the people, and which did it very successfully in 1912. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mills closed and workmen were thrown out of employment. Great uncertainty prevailed, and the United States suffered a loss of trade which threatened to grow steadily less as the witwhetting policy was enforced. Conditions became so bad that shortly after the outbreak of the European war the President relented in the general crusade against the so-called "large interests" from which trusts are supposed to be bred, that he received the railroad presidents of the country, who had been brought to great distress, and reassured them with soothing words.

When the opportunity came to these same large interests to profit by the war in Europe through the insurance of American shipping that was being risked in or about the war zones, the President again yielded to conferences with the representatives of the mighty financial powers of New York and gave them words of comfort and good cheer.

Let us consider these things in connection with that statement in the Baltimore platform which insisted upon "criminal" prosecutions along with such proceedings as might be brought under the civil law. And in this connection let us not forget the violent speeches that were made upon the Democratic side of the House in line with the "criminal" clause of the Baltimore platform when the Clayton antitrust bill was under consideration. Profits and trusts were to be destroyed by the Underwood tariff. Wealth was to be distributed under the Federal reserve law, but under the new Democratic antitrust laws the so-called "velvet touch" of the Sherman antitrust law was to be eliminated and "teeth" were to be put into the instrument.

Yes; somebody was to be prosecuted and sent to jail when these new laws became operative. First, profits were to be taken away; second, accumulated wealth was to be distributed; third, the large interests were not to be allowed to escape under civil proceedings, but they were to be brought to the bar of the court under "a law which had teeth in it" and which, in effect, was to purify our body politic. I pause to observe, however, that so far as known no trust malefactor has yet been placed in limbo for violating the Democratic antitrust laws.

We have spoken of the President's reassurance to those who were in trouble. It was his comforting announcement that the troubles brought on by the Underwood tariff law were "psychological" and that "big business" should no longer worry simply because it was big, although big business, along with all other kinds of business, had reached rock bottom and could only hope for that turn in the tide which could not be worse. As a matter of fact, the turn for the better came only through the accident or the incident of demands resulting from the war in Europe.

The publication of the President's letter with respect to Mr. Bryan's consistent advocacy of a single term may have had no connection with the careful statement issued on the previous day by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, with the sanction of Attorney General Gregory, after a conference with that new and highly industrious if not ornamental body, the Federal Trade Commission, but it is significant in view of the Baltimore platform declarations in favor of "criminal" prosecutions and the failure of the administration to put "criminal teeth" in the Clayton antitrust law, that the Attorney General should endeavor to make the public understand that the Sherman Act is a pretty good act after all and to give assurance at this praticular time that it "is enforced by the Department of Justice in the same manner and according to the same rules of policy as other statutes—with the same care and with neither more nor less vigor."

But why the Attorney General should go so far in his explanation as to almost apologize to the "large interests" that were so severely condemned at Baltimore, and which the President and his party set out to destroy, is difficult to understand, except upon the assumption that with respect to these so-called "large interests" and those other industries of the country which were to be made to "whet their wits against the wits of the world," the time had come to atone for mistakes as to policy and for the injury actually done to business by the Democratic Party.

For in this roundabout statement of the Attorney General, after discussing the Shipping Pool case, the Anthracite Coal cases, the Harvester case, the Steel case, and the United Shoe Machinery case, the Attorney General, as in conference with the Federal Trade Commission and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States is made to say:

> This led to the question as to the policy of the department as regards the method of enforcing the law in those cases which are admittedly doubtful. On that point the Attorney General stated that where men have entered into a transaction believing in good faith that the transaction is a lawful one, and subsequently upon complaint made the department reaches the conclusion that the transaction was not in accordance with the statute, but is yet satisfied of the good faith and innocent purpose of the parties, and can see that there was ground for the view of the law upon which they acted, it has not been and would not be the policy of the department to invoke extreme penalties against them.
>
> In such a case the department would consider that the just and appropriate and quickest way of enforcing the law would be by a civil proceeding in which the question involved could be contested or a consent decree entered, according as the defendants desired, or by a notice to the parties of the department's conclusion, with opportunity to abandon or modify the transaction.

So instead of holding the Republican Party up to scorn any longer the Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission, at the very moment when the administration is sizing up that all-powerful public opinion to which the President defers in his two-term letter, all business, including "big business," is gently informed that "the good faith and innocent purpose of the parties" engaged even in questionable legal transactions are to be considered before extreme penalties are to be invoked. Apparently there are no teeth in the antitrust laws of the Democratic Party of which anyone in particular need now be afraid, and it begins at last to appear as if the Democratic trust-busting platform enunciated at Baltimore was all moonshine.

In the language of Gov. Colquitt, of Texas, as expressed in a statement issued by him December 2, 1914:

> The administration's antitrust laws are barefaced fakes, so far as protecting the people from trust oppression is concerned. These laws please nobody else so well as they do the Standard Oil, the Steel, and other great trusts.

Mr. Speaker, in the 30 minutes allotted to me I have said about all I can get in on this readjustment of the trust question by the Democratic Party. The antitrust plank and the one-term plank pledged to the people at Baltimore have gone glimmering. They warrant us in asking our fellow countrymen why in 1912 they were led into the delusion that the Democratic Party would be able to keep any of the promises it made during the preceding 16 years. The people had a taste of what that party would do in its failure to keep its pledge for free tolls through the Panama Canal.

Mr. TAGGART. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. How much time have I remaining, Mr. Speaker?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman used 17 minutes.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. TAGGART. Has the gentleman any explanation of how discriminating some of the people that he has mentioned have been when it comes to the matter of dining?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. In the matter of dining?

Mr. TAGGART. Yes.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I suspect that the two-term announcement, with the suggestion that one term is not sufficient for a President, follows very rapidly after the dinner given in New York by a gentleman named Gary, which has had more or less influence on the Democratic Party.

Mr. TAGGART. Do you not think the object of that dinner was to capture the wagon train and interrupt the communications of another party?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. There may have been some ulterior purpose in that dinner. I was not a participant in it, but I was convinced the moment I read about it that there would be renewed activity in the Democratic Party, and I was not mistaken. The trusts are not to be prosecuted during the remainder of the present Democratic administration.

Mr. TAGGART. In the matter of hospitality, does not the gentleman think that a rare discrimination was used in the selection of the guests?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Oh, I have known members of the Democratic Party refuse to appear at a $2.50 banquet for fear they would be committed to something—perhaps to make contributions to the Navy League. [Laughter.]

Mr. TAGGART. That was something that was never witnessed before.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Oh, yes; Republicans have gone frequently to $5 dinners and not been committed to anything. They have expressed themselves freely and without reserve.

Mr. TAGGART. I will ask the gentleman if they have ever been committed to anything?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Yes; they have been committed to many things. Although the President, in his Indianapolis speech delivered last February, said that the Republican Party had not originated a single idea in the last 30 years, I will say to the gentleman from Kansas that the Republican Party has too many ideas to allow the people to get into such a condition that stamp tax and war taxes have to be imposed upon the people in times of peace.

Now, I am ready for any other questions that may be propounded from the Democratic side. [Applause and laughter on the Republican side.] I am trying to argue that the Democratic Party has been an utter and complete failure in the Nation; and if I was given time I would like to read some expressions from a Democratic governor in the State of Texas, who elucidates this subject delightfully. I am going to ask unanimous consent to put his remarks in the RECORD along with my speech.

Mr. TAGGART. Will the gentleman pardon me for just another question?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Certainly.

Mr. TAGGART. Does the gentleman think that it is impossible for the big business of this country to obey the law?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I certainly do not. I am in favor of big business and little business in this country, and I am against the demagogue who has interfered with big business through such fool agitation as we have had on the Democratic side of the House for the last four years. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. TAGGART. Are you criticizing the Attorney General for not proceeding, or are you commending the big interests for obeying the law?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I am recalling that certain gentlemen on the other side of the House, when they brought in the Clayton antitrust bill, said "The Republicans have failed to prosecute the trusts. We propose to pass a law that will have teeth in it. We are going after the rich. We are going after the malefactors." I am criticizing them for not making good. Why, your distinguished colleague who has just come up from Texas [Mr. DAVIS] made a beautiful speech on this floor the other day about 8,000,000 farmers in this country, 5,000,000 of whom seemed to be living under chattel mortgages under a Democratic administration. I was astounded, because more automobiles have gone into the farming territory of this country during the last two years than have ever been known in the history of the world. We people from the industrial districts are envious. But, answering the gentleman: I am in favor of the enforcement of the law as it is written on the statute books, and I think that when Democrats, who professed to know more about it than the Republicans, got into power, they ought, at least, to have lived up to their promises and performed some time, somewhere.

Mr. TAGGART. If it is a fact that more automobiles have gone into the agricultural regions than ever before, is that an illustration of hard times?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Borrowing the illustration of the President of the United States, and of his Secretary of the Treasury, who is wrestling with the financial statements that are being sent to us every day now, I suppose that that condition is due to the war in Europe. [Laughter on the Republican side.] Almost everything is due to the war in Europe now, except that deficiency which gentlemen on the Democratic side are not quite able clearly to explain.

Mr. TAGGART. Do you refuse to apply the principle of law——

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Understand, I am not a lawyer; I am dealing with lawyers, but I am trying to explain to the dear public, for whom the Democratic Party has been speaking so plaintively for four years, why it is that when you said you were going to give the poor man a chance in the courts, and take the criminal malefactors up to the bar of justice, you now back away from the enforcement of your law, so that the poor man, if he ever was at a disadvantage, is left exactly where he was before, and the larger interests, with attorneys and ability to meet the expenses of litigation, are still in a favored position. If gentlemen who come from the Democratic States, and who raised this issue in behalf of the poorer litigant, are satisfied with that, why, they are welcome to it.

Mr. TAGGART. Would the gentleman object to adding a list of criminal malefactors in addition to those he has mentioned, and also explain why they are so choice in seeking their companions?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I noticed that when the war-risk insurance bill was up for consideration, 62 of them who did not want to invest their own money in providing an insurance company to take care of exports, and possibly war munitions they were sending to Europe, walked down to the White House and spent a very happy hour or two with the President, and got his approval of their scheme to take $5,000,000 out of the Treasury of the United States, money belonging to your constituents and mine, to organize an insurance company for their own benefit. [Applause and laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. TAGGART. How much did the United States lose thereby?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. The United States lost very severely on the first two ships that went down. All the losses have not yet been ascertained. Some of the cases are in dispute. I welcome the inquiries of the gentleman from Kansas. He is a very intelligent Member of this House, and I am pleased to have him go on with his questions. Now I pause to find out what the administration has done to make good the promises set forth in the Baltimore platform.

Mr. TAGGART. If you will permit me, I will just go on with my questions.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. That is all right. That is what I want the gentleman to do.

Mr. TAGGART. Since you and I were small boys we have heard men on the stump talking about malefactors of great wealth who have been oppressing the poor and downtrodden.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. That is true; but that came from your side of the House, never from ours. We knew it to be buncombe then, just as it is buncombe now, which is proven by the fact that you have not done anything to relieve the situation complained of.

Mr. TAGGART. If you will go through the whole history of the jurisprudence of the United States, you can not find the name of one of them that was ever put in jail under any Republican administration. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I do not know about that. I think we settled the Northern Securities case. We did not go out with any flourish of trumpets as to what we were going to do. We usually went ahead and did it. For 16 years you promised the people you were going to do certain things. Finally by fooling them you got into power as a minority party. You are a minority party now, and you are assuming to run the affairs of this Government for a majority of the people who believe in a protective tariff, which you pretend not to believe in—a tariff that never imposed a tax on the people which any of them could feel or appreciate. Instead of that your only performance up to date has been to put an income tax upon business men and a war tax upon all the people. Now you propose to put the income tax upon the workingman and a war tax upon necessities.

Mr. DAVIS of Texas. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Texas rise?

Mr. DAVIS of Texas. I rise to ask if the gentleman from Pennsylvania will yield for a question?

Mr. TAGGART. I think I have the floor.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. If it is for one of those tart Texas stories, I may not yield. The gentleman has a great reputation down there, and I must be a little careful——

Mr. DAVIS of Texas. Since the gentleman quoted me a while ago, I just want to ask if he will yield for a question.

The SPEAKER. If the gentleman does not want to yield, he does not have to.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I yield to the gentleman for a question, certainly.

Mr. DAVIS of Texas. I want to know, since the gentleman has quoted me, if he really thinks that the Democratic Party could be expected in three years to undo all the monopolies that the Republican Party has created in the last 10 years? [Applause.]

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Not after hearing the gentleman's speech, do I think I could convince the gentleman. But the gentleman from Texas did convince me as to this: The gentleman quoted liberally from the Bible, and the Democrats do not often do that. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

But, gentlemen, I was observing that the Democratic Party had got mixed up on its platform. Many of the pledges made in 1912 had utterly disappeared, because the judgment of the President was superior to those of Mr. Bryan and others who framed the platform. The first break was the failure to give free tolls through the Panama Canal.

The high cost of living was to have been reduced under a solemn pledge of the Democratic Party, but that pledge has not been lived up to; the cost of living has gone higher and higher and higher, and the people have had no relief. The Baltimore platform promised to relieve the people of burdens which it pretended the Republican Party had imposed through a pro-

tective tariff. The administration afforded no relief, but added to the burdens of the people by taking away their employment and imposing direct taxes in time of peace. It denounced the Republican Party for extravagance and pledged economy in Government expenditures. It has been more extravagant and more wasteful than any preceding administration in the history of the Nation.

In view of its vacillating policy and its proved incompetency to be useful, except as a party of obstruction, we may readily commit the second-term proposition to the arbitrament of the people, leaving them to decide whether in the future they will prefer to sustain a Republican protective tariff system, which encourages industry and stimulates business throughout the land, or whether they will again submit to the specious, platform-breaking, tax-creating, business-destroying methods of the party in power. The President's challenge is clear and explicit. It ought to be accepted instantly and with a cheerful Republican countenance. [Applause.]

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting a statement made by the governor of Texas, in which he charges that the Democratic administration at Washington has been a complete failure.

Mr. HENRY. What is the request?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. To publish a statement by your Gov. Colquitt, made a year ago.

Mr. HENRY. It is Gov. Ferguson now.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Gov. Colquitt, while governor of the State, made a declaration which ought to be of interest to all Texans as it will be to the people of the United States. It relates to the utter incompetency of the Democratic administration at Washington and its failure to live up to any of its platform pledges.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The statement referred to above is as follows:

GOV. COLQUITT DECLARES PRESIDENT A FAILURE—EXECUTIVE OF LONE STAR STATE DENOUNCES MEN WHO ARE AT HEAD OF THE GOVERNMENT—MEXICAN POLICY ASSAILED.

[By O. B. Colquitt, governor of Texas.]

HOUSTON, TEX., *December 26, 1914.*

The Wilson administration has been the greatest failure in the history of the Presidency. The South is a land literally flowing with milk and honey; it has made one of the biggest and best crops in its history, and yet, because of the utter incompetence of the men in charge of the Government, its business is prostrated, its credit is impaired, and thousands of its people are starving.

The administration's tariff law was pledged to lower the cost of living, and it has had the contrary effect. By putting raw materials on the free list and keeping the protective tariff on manufactured goods, it has condemned American farmers by hundreds of thousands to peonage and has enabled the manufacturers, getting their raw materials cheaper, to charge higher prices for their goods, which they have done. Hides were free-listed and shoes have gone higher. This is true of virtually every single item similarly treated in the administration tariff law. The American workingman pays more for the finished product, and both are robbed to further enrich the protected manufacturing trusts and combines.

The administration's foreign policy has been imbecile. It has allowed England to dictate conditions as to cotton shipments to European countries that enabled the English spinners to rob the American cotton growers of half the value of their crop.

England stopped American shipments until the English spinners had bought their supply at 6¼ cents a pound and stored it in Texas and other southern warehouses. Then England consented to declare cotton not contraband, and France followed suit a day or two later. Our Government weakly submitted to England's dictation, playing into the hands of the English spinners and betraying the American cotton growers as completely as if this country were an English vassal State.

If I had been President, I would have served notice on England's premier that our foreign trade in cotton and other noncontraband commodities was going forward with or without England's consent, and, if necessary, I would have sent American ironclads to England's door to enforce that notice.

The administration's repeal of the Panama Canal tolls exemption in violation of the party's national platform was another weak surrender to England. If free tolls for American ships had not been repealed, hundreds of American-owned ships flying a foreign flag would have come under the American flag to get the benefit of exemption and we would to-day have an American merchant marine competent to carry our goods to foreign markets. We have no such merchant marine, and to supply it the Wilson administration is proposing to spend the taxpayers' money buying a subsidized national shipping service.

"EGREGIOUS FAILURE" IN MEXICO.

The Wilson-Bryan management of the Mexican affair has been an egregious failure. They landed an American army in Vera Cruz to force Huerta to salute the flag and have brought it back without getting the salute. They now ask Congress to appropriate more than $500,000 to pay the expenses of that ridiculous expedition. For what? What did it accomplish? It set all Mexico aflame against the Americans, not only in Mexico, but in Texas, where all along the north bank of the Rio Grande there are 10 Mexicans for 1 American.

It brought on a reign of terror all along the Texas border, so that when the Federal Government refused to afford protection for our people in their own State I was forced to send 1,200 Texas troops down there to give it. Mexican bandit gangs were crossing the border into Texas, raiding and terrorizing our scattered people. Women and children were huddled together in brick houses, menaced with murder and worse. My desk was flooded with telegrams from chambers of commerce, bankers, stockmen, and other responsible citizens, praying for protection at points all along our 1,200-mile frontier.

The Federal Government had only 60 troopers at Brownsville to cover more than two-thirds of that long border. When I rushed the Texas State troops down there, stationing a company at each of the principal border towns, I instructed them not to cross the river nor in any way to violate the neutrality law, but at all costs to protect the lives and property of Texas people.

Secretary of War Garrison telegraphed me that he thought it unwise to have two military forces occupying the same territory under separate commanders, and suggested that I withdraw the State troops. I wired him that I would withdraw the Texas troops when he sent an equal number of United States Regulars to take their place. And I kept our men there until he did send an equal number of Regulars to replace them at every place where our men were stationed.

I understand they had everything prepared at Washington to have me indicted by a Federal grand jury and put in a Federal prison, on the assumption that I meant to invade Mexico—a palpable absurdity, which only men utterly ignorant of the situation could have entertained. It is a fact, which the country does not know, that when our Texas troops arrived in Brownsville the Mexican commander at Matamoros, across the river, offered to surrender that city to the commander of the troops of United States cavalrymen. The commander at Matamoros evidently believed the Texas troops meant to take his city and thought the United States troops were more friendly than the Texans. The Washington conception of our business on the border was as ridiculous as that of the Mexican commander.

CALLS IT ENCOURAGING BANDITS.

Wilson and Bryan have stood by encouraging one gang of bandits after another while people were being butchered all over Mexico, while the vast American interests in that country were being confiscated and shot to pieces, and to-day the Mexican chaos is worse than at any time since Madero was assassinated. Villa is the dictator of the country, and I understand that all he wants is to be chief of police of the City of Mexico, with control of the gambling concessions in the City of Mexico and Juarez.

Our Government has kept England and Germany from restoring order in Mexico, and has itself done nothing but contribute to the disorder and lawlessness by its vacillating "watching and waiting" policy—if it can be called a policy. The property interests of Mexico and the big American exploiters of Mexican resources have got control of the situation absolutely, and these same interests have got the ear of our Government at Washington.

ANTITRUST LAWS "FAKE."

The administration's antitrust laws are barefaced fakes, so far as protecting the people from trust oppression is concerned. These laws please nobody else so well as they do the Standard Oil, the Steel, and other great trusts.

I believed at first that the Federal reserve banking act was the administration's one meritorious achievement, but national bankers tell me it is going to prove a failure. The control of the system, in practice, appears to rest in New York City instead of in Washington.

I am fully convinced the national election of 1916 will end the Democratic régime. The policies of the Democratic national administration have wholly failed either to curb monopolies or to lower the cost of living for the people, and they have materially contributed to deprive millions of wage earners of employment. The administration valorized $20,000,000,000 worth of corporate securities owned in the North and East by a Treasury Department order to national banks to loan money on listed securities at not less than the closing quotations of July 30, 1914.

But the same administration, when asked to allow the people to use a quarter of a billion dollars of their collective credit for two or three years to save them from losing $500,000,000 on their cotton crop, regarded valorization as violative of sound government.

The President stood in the road and condemned the South, which made him, to heavier loss and more widespread misery than it has known in three generations. He vindicated an obsolete theory of political economy, but he mighty near ruined the country doing it.

I raised among my personal friends in Texas more than $10,000 for the Wilson campaign fund, and the only favor I asked of him was that he appoint men who would aid the Texas State government to enforce law and order along the Mexican border. It was my earnest desire to assist in making the Democratic national administration a success, but I would not sacrifice the honor of my State nor the welfare of her people to win the favor of any administration.

At no time have I failed to get courteous treatment from the leaders of the Mexican revolution. I sympathize with the Mexican people, but I also sympathize with Americans who have property rights in Mexico that ought to have been protected.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT IN IOWA.

Mr. WEBB. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill H. R. 73, and of the Senate bill which is practically of the same tenor, and I ask that it be considered immediately.

Mr. FERRIS. Reserving the right to object, what bill is it?

Mr. WEBB. It is a bill to change the time for holding court in some of the districts in Iowa.

Mr. MANN. Reserving the right to object, I notice that the Senate bill makes a very marked change from the House bill, and I think the gentleman ought to let it go to the committee and be reported back.

Mr. WEBB. I will state that I consulted two gentlemen from Iowa mainly interested in it, Mr. GOOD and Mr. TOWNER, and they had no objection to the present consideration of the Senate bill in connection with the House bill.

Mr. MANN. I understand that, but still I think we ought to have the opinion of the committee on a matter involved in the bill where the Senate and the House differ.

Mr. WEBB. The Senate bill takes Johnson County out of the northern district and puts it in the southern. Those matters are generally left to the delegation of the State, and I called it up at the suggestion of the gentlemen from Iowa, Mr. TOWNER and Mr. GOOD.

Mr. MANN. The question involved in it is whether Congress can transfer a county from one district to another for the sole pleasure of a man who has just been lucky enough to be appointed judge of that court.

Mr. WEBB. That is true, but I want to say that that particular county for many years was in the southern district where it is now sought to be placed again.

The SPEAKER. Upon what does the gentleman from Illinois claim that the bill ought to go to the committee? Are the House and Senate bills different?

Mr. MANN. The House and the Senate bill are very different.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois objects, and the bill is referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WEBB. That is entirely satisfactory to me.

COAL AND OIL LEASES.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 406) to authorize exploration for and disposition of coal, phosphate, oil, gas, potassium, or sodium.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, with Mr. CULLOP in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is now in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill of which the Clerk will read the title.

The Clerk read the bill by title.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. Chairman, I do not intend to speak upon the terms of the pending measure. The bill speaks for itself. I have, however, thought it important to discuss the general principles upon which this legislation is based, because it has been charged that this bill is in violation of the moral, legal, equitable, and constitutional rights of the Western States.

Does the United States own the public lands in the Western States and has Congress the same power to sell, to lease, or to reserve these lands as any other private proprietor who may own lands within these States? A majority of your Committee on the Public Lands has answered this question in the affirmative, for without reaching such a conclusion it would have been impossible to have reported this bill in its present form. When we agree that the United States holds the public lands as owner, then there is a logical reason for every provision in this measure.

A minority of the committee believe that the United States holds these lands not as owner but as trustee. The minority report says:

> It is true that the legal title to the public domain rests in the United States, but that title is simply held in trust with the ultimate object that it shall be transferred to the people who will develop it, and thereby make possible the creation of or the maintenance of independent States of the Union. It was said in Shively *v.* Bowlby (152 U. S., 1, 49):
>
> *"The territory is held by the United States for the benefit of the whole people and in trust for the several States to be ultimately created out of that territory."*

To prove this contention the minority report refers to the terms of the cession to the United States of the western lands belonging to Virginia and the others of the original thirteen States. Prior to the adoption of the Articles of Confederation certain of the States, including Maryland and New Jersey, six in all, insisted that the western lands claimed by the remaining seven States of the Confederation ought to be handled for the general good of the entire Confederation and not retained and disposed of by the individual States alleging ownership thereof. The matter was formally laid before Congress by the State of Delaware February 23, 1779; by the State of Maryland May 21, 1779. New York, claiming 202,187 acres, was the first to respond, her delegates on March 7, 1780, presenting an act proposing to relinquish the lands claimed by her in the West—

> with respect to the jurisdiction as well as the right or preemption of sale, or the right or preemption of sale only, shall be and inure for the use and benefit of such of the United States as shall become members of the Federal alliance of the said States and for no other use or purpose whatever.

On receipt of this document the Congress of the Confederation adopted a resolution providing—

> that the unappropriated lands which may be ceded or relinquished to the United States by any particular State * * * shall be disposed of for the common benefit of the United States * * * that the lands shall be granted or settled at such times and under such regulations as shall hereafter be agreed on by the United States in Congress assembled or any nine or more of them.

Thereafter, and in compliance with the resolution, the following States made cessions of their territory in the West to the United States: New York, March 1, 1781; Virginia, March 1, 1784; Massachusetts, April 19, 1785; Connecticut, September 13, 1786, and May 30, 1800; South Carolina, August 9, 1787; North Carolina, February 25, 1790; Georgia, April 24, 1802.

The lands so ceded involved a total of 259,171,780 acres of land, extending as far south as the Gulf of Mexico, as far west as the Mississippi River, and as far north as the Great Lakes.

A decision of the Supreme Court, rendered in 1845, is quoted to show that the transaction between the United States and the original States constituted a contract and created a trust under which the United States secured control of the public lands, and that the United States holds the public lands for temporary purposes only and in trust for the States wherein they lie.

Allow me to read from the minority report:

> In the case of Pollard's Lessee *v.* Hagan (3 How., 212) the Supreme Court of the United States with great learning discusses these contracts between the several States and the United States and the meaning and force of the constitutional provisions thereafter passed. It is there declared as to the Government lands within such States that the United States never held any municipal sovereignty, jurisdiction, or right of soil in and to their territory, or in and to the territory of any of the new States, excepting the right over them of executing the trust, which trust was to provide for their disposition by cessions or sale. It is further held that every new State comes into the Union upon terms of equality with all other States, and such an equality can not exist if in any one State it exercises sovereign powers over the lands, while in another it has disposed of such lands, or in the execution of its trust must dispose of them. In Coyle *v.* Smith (221 U. S., 559) these doctrines are reasserted and affirmed, and the power of the United States to pass any law which will create inequality between the States has repeatedly by the Supreme Court of the United States itself been declared to be void and of no effect. (New Orleans *v.* De Armas, 9 Pet., 224; Groves *v.* Slaughter, 15 Pet., 449; Illinois Central R. R. *v.* Illinois, 146 U. S., 387; United States *v.* McBratney, 104 U. S., 621; Hardin *v.* Shedd, 190 U. S., 508; United States *v.* Winans, 198 U. S., 371.)

The conclusion reached in most of these cases is based upon the fact that the deeds from Virginia and all but two of the States that ceded their lands to the United States provided that these lands should be erected into new States that should be equal in every respect to the original States. It is, therefore, argued that until the public lands are disposed of, the new States are not on a footing of equality with the original States. This is the basis for the demand made by certain western governors that the public lands must be transferred to the States wherein they are located.

Unfortunately for the minority there is another line of decisions by the Supreme Court which hold that the United States owns the public lands.

By the act of Congress of March 3, 1807, Congress authorized the President to lease lead mines in Indiana Territory for terms not exceeding five years. In the case of the United States *v.* Gratiot et al. (14 Pet., 526) it was contended that Congress had no power to authorize leases of public lands and obtain profits from working mines; that Congress can not delegate the power to lease public lands. The Supreme Court, in substance, held that the power over the public lands is vested in Congress by the Constitution, without limitation; that the words "dispose of" the public lands, used in the Constitution, can not, under the decisions of the Supreme Court, receive any other construction than that Congress has power to authorize the leasing of lead mines in the public lands in the Territories of the United States. The court further states that the State of Illinois subsequently created out of a part of the Territory involved, "can not claim a right to the public lands within her limits. It has been the policy of the Government at all times, in disposing of the public lands, to reserve the mines for the use of the United States, and their real value can not be ascertained without causing them to be explored and worked under proper regulations."

In the case of Light *v.* United States (220 U. S. Rep., 536), the Supreme Court said:

> * * * The Nation is an owner, and has made Congress the principal agent to dispose of its property. * * * Congress is the body to which is given the power to determine the conditions upon which the public lands shall be disposed of. (Butte City Water Co. *v.* Baker, 196 U. S., 126.) The Government has with respect to its own land the rights of an ordinary proprietor to maintain its possession and prosecute trespassers. It may deal with such lands precisely as an ordinary individual may deal with his farming property. It may sell or withhold them from sale. (Camfield *v.* United States, 167 U. S., 524.) And if it may withhold from sale and settlement, it may also as an owner object to its property being used for grazing purposes, for "the Government is charged with the duty and clothed with the power to protect the public domain from trespass and unlawful appropriations." (United States *v.* Beebe, 127 U. S., 342.)
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> The United States can prohibit absolutely or fix the terms on which its property may be used. As it can withhold or reserve the land, it can do so indefinitely. (Stearns *v.* Minnesota, 179 U. S., 243.) It is true that the "United States do not and can not hold property as a monarch may for private or personal purposes." (Van Brocklin *v.* Tennessee, 117 U. S., 158.) But that does not lead to the conclusions that it is without the rights incident to ownership, for the Constitution declares, section 3, Article IV, that "Congress shall have the power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or the property belonging to the United States." The full scope of this paragraph has never been definitely settled. Primarily, at least, it is a grant of power to the United States of control over its property. (Kansas *v.* Colorado, 206 U. S., 89.)

All the public lands of the Nation are held in trust for the people of the whole country. (United States *v.* Trinidad Coal Co., 137 U. S., 160.) And it is not for the courts to say how that trust shall be administered. That is for Congress to determine. The courts can not compel it to set aside the lands for settlement, or to suffer them to be used for agricultural or grazing purposes, nor interfere when, in the exercise of its discretion, Congress establishes a forest reserve for what it decides to be national and public purposes. In the same way and in the exercise of the same trust it may establish a reserve and devote the property to some other national and public purpose. These are rights incident to proprietorship, to say nothing of the power of the United States as a sovereign over the property belonging to it.

Mr. SLOAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. Certainly.

Mr. SLOAN. I desire to ask a question purely for information. The gentleman says that the Congress has not the full power of control or ownership that a monarch would have under other forms of government. Does the United States have any less dominion or power or right of ownership over the public lands than a monarch would have in another country?

Mr. HAYDEN. I was quoting from a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, where that statement is made. In another case the court said that the statement that the United States do not and can not hold property as a monarch may, for private or personal purposes, does not lead to the conclusion that it is not without the rights incident to ownership, for the Constitution declares that Congress shall have the power to dispose of the public lands.

Mr. SLOAN. Is there any power over land owned by the Government that the Government can not exercise, either to alienate it in any way or to use it or cultivate it under the direction of its servants?

Mr. HAYDEN. According to one line of decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, the question asked by the gentleman is answered in the affirmative. On the other hand, there is another line of decisions inconsistent with the cases that I have just mentioned in which the court holds that the United States can not use its lands for purposes which would create inequality among the States.

Both the majority and the minority of the Public Lands Committee are therefore at liberty to quote our highest tribunal in support of their views and with equal vehemence to urge that the Supreme Court is with them.

As a Representative from Arizona, however, I do not have to read the contradictory decisions of the Supreme Court to find out whether or not the United States owns the public lands that are within the boundaries of my State. Congress and the people of Arizona have entered into an agreement which settles that question forever. The enabling act, under which Arizona was admitted into the Union "on an equal footing with the original States," provides that the people of the State shall agree to forever disclaim all right and title to the public lands. Congress passed this act, and the people of Arizona adopted an irrevocable ordinance as a part of their constitution which is as follows:

The people inhabiting this State do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated and ungranted public lands lying within the boundaries thereof and to all lands lying within said boundaries owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribes, the right or title to which shall have been acquired through or from the United States or any prior sovereignty, and that, until the title of such Indian or Indian tribes shall have been extinguished, the same shall be and remain subject to the disposition and under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the Congress of the United States.

The proclamation of the President declaring the admission of Arizona as a State was dated February 14, 1912. I am advised by the Director of the United States Geological Survey that prior to that date the following power-site reserves were created for the purpose of retaining lands valuable for water power in public ownership:

	Acres.
Approved Dec. 9, 1909, Gila River station	15,220
Approved Dec. 30, 1909, Bill Williams River station	67,270
Approved Jan. 6, 1910, Hassayampa River station	1,800
Approved Jan. 7, 1910, Little Colorado River station	27,810
Approved Apr. 15, 1911, Salt River station	96,000
Approved June 16, 1911, Hassayampa River, No. 2, station	10,000

Portions of these withdrawals have since been eliminated as not being necessary to the development of water power, and other withdrawals have been made from time to time, so that the total area now outstanding is 355,791 acres.

With respect to water-power sites, the enabling act provided that—

There is hereby reserved to the United States and excepted from the operation of any and all grants made or confirmed by this act to said proposed State all land actually or prospectively valuable for the development of water powers or power for hydroelectric use or transmission and which shall be ascertained and designated by the Secretary of the Interior within five years after the proclamation of the President declaring the admission of the State; and no lands so reserved and excepted shall be subject to any disposition whatsoever by said State, and any conveyance or transfer of such land by said State or any officer thereof shall be absolutely null and void within the period above named.

On February 14, 1912, the following areas in Arizona were included in outstanding withdrawals for the purpose of retaining mineral deposits in the ownership of the United States:

	Acres.
Coal	118,718
Oil	230,400

On the date of the admission of Arizona "into the Union on an equal footing with the original States" national forest reserves had been created covering an area of 13,339,390 acres of land within my State. The dates of the presidential proclamations creating these forests are as follows:

DATES OF CREATION OF FORESTS.

Grand Canyon, February 20, 1893.
Prescott, May 10, 1898.
San Francisco Mountains, August 17, 1898.
Santa Rita, April 11, 1902.
Santa Catalina, July 2, 1902.
Mount Graham, July 22, 1902.
Chiricahua, July 30, 1902.
Tonto, October 3, 1905.
Babaquivari, November 5, 1906.
Huachuca, November 6, 1906.
Tumacacori, November 7, 1906.
Dragoon, May 25, 1907.
Dixie, May 22, 1908.
Zuni, March 2, 1909.

The Apache and Sitgreaves National Forests were created July 1, 1908, from parts of the San Francisco Mountains Forest.

The Coconino National Forest was created July 2, 1908, from parts of the San Francisco Mountains National Forest.

The Coronado National Forest was created July 2, 1908, by a consolidation of the Santa Rita, Santa Catalina, Babaquivari, Huachua, Tumacacori, and Dragoon National Forests.

The Crook National Forest was created July 1, 1908, from portions of the Tonto and Mount Graham Forests.

The Kaibab National Forest was created July 2, 1908, from a portion of the Grand Canyon National Forest, with some additional areas.

The Tusayan National Forest was created July 28, 1910, from portions of the San Francisco Mountains Forest and the Grand Canyon Forest.

Indian reservations had also been established covering over one-quarter of the areas of Arizona at the time of statehood, as shown by the following table:

Indian reservation.	Area in acres.	Date of treaty, law, or Executive order establishing reserve.
Camp McDowell	24,971	Executive order, Sept. 15, 1903.
Colorado River	235,570	Act of Mar. 3, 1865.
Fort Apache	1,681,920	Executive order, Nov. 9, 1871.
Fort Mojave	31,328	Executive order, Dec. 1, 1910.
Gila Bend	10,231	Executive order, Dec. 12, 1882.
Gila River	366,309	Act of Feb. 28, 1859.
Havasupai	518	Executive order, June 8, 1880.
Hopi	2,472,320	Executive order, Dec. 16, 1882.
Kaibab	138,240	Secretary's withdrawal, Oct. 15, 1907.
Navajo	11,887,793	Treaty of June 1, 1868.
Papago	114,348	Executive order, July 1, 1874.
Salt River	22,317	Executive order, June 14, 1879.
San Carlos	1,834,240	Executive order, Nov. 9, 1871.
Walapai	730,940	Executive order, Jan. 4, 1883.
Total	19,551,045	

National monuments had been created, which included over 800,000 acres, as follows:

Name.	Date created.	Area.
		Acres.
Grand Canyon	Jan. 11, 1908	806,400
Montezuma Castle	Dec. 8, 1906	160
Navajo	Mar. 20, 1909	360
Tonto	Dec. 19, 1907	640
Tumacacori	Sept. 15, 1908	10
Petrified Forest	July 31, 1911	25,625
Total		833,195

The unappropriated and unreserved public lands of the United States aggregated 40,595,723 acres on June 30, 1912.

I have set forth these figures to show the status of the lands under the ownership and control of the Federal Government at the time when Arizona became a State in order that it might be perfectly clear that practically all of the withdrawals, re-

serves, and reservations that now exist in Arizona were made while we were yet under a Territorial form of government. I trust that no one will dispute that Congress can do as it sees fit with the public lands in the Territories, because the Supreme Court, in the case of the United States against Gratiot, above cited, has said:

> The law of 1807, authorizing the leasing of lead mines, was passed before Illinois was organized as a State, and she can not now complain of any disposition or regulation of the lead mines previously made by Congress.

The existence of all these reserves and their nature was well known to the people of Arizona when they asked for admission into the Union. I have read the hearings before the Committee on the Territories, and no mention was made by anyone from Arizona that the people of the proposed State denied, or would deny, that the United States owned these lands and had a right to reserve or withdraw them from entry and sale. The then Delegate in Congress from Arizona made no protest against the inclusion in the enabling act of the article relating to the public lands which I read a few moments ago.

It may be true that Colorado and California, having been admitted to the Union before the establishment of the present policy of forest reserves and withdrawals for water power, coal, oil, gas, and so forth, have a right to complain against these methods of conserving the natural resources of the Nation. I do not criticize the legislatures of these States for passing resolutions such as have been incorporated in the minority report, because I know that they were adopted in the honest belief that this bill violates the legal and constitutional rights of the Western States. The Legislatures of Arizona, however, have never given expression to any such claim.

Just what is meant by the words in the enabling act admitting new States "into the Union on an equal footing with the original States"? A State is not land. Rhode Island can never be on an equal footing with Arizona in this respect. A State is the people who live on a certain area of land. The proof of this is that there never would have been a State of Arizona if the American people had not settled there. The land in Arizona lay as it is for ages. It was the same land; the same sun shone on it; the same winds blew over it; but there were no American people living on it, so that there could not be an American State. It made no difference to the land who owned it then or who owns it now, but it did make a difference to the people of Arizona when they accepted the enabling act and became a State in this Union. By the act of admission, as a people, they were given every political right, advantage, and immunity enjoyed by the people of any other State under the Constitution of the United States, and it is therefore true that as a State they are on an "equal footing" with the original States.

The enabling act contains, in theory, another limitation on the sovereignty of the State of Arizona. Do you know that the people of my State were actually required to acquiesce in the right and power of the United States to carry out the provisions of the reclamation act "to the same extent as if said State had remained a Territory"? We can never be on an "equal footing" with Illinois or Texas, because these States were not required to do anything so humiliating as that in order to be admitted into the Union. But, strange as it may seem, my people do not feel degraded by reason of their acceptance of this requirement of admission. Upon the contrary, they rejoice that under the reclamation act the desert no longer encroaches upon two of the fairest and richest irrigated valleys that are to be found on this continent.

In my opinion, the United States had the right to retain title permanently to all the lands in the West. As a matter of law, States could have been admitted into the Union where the citizens did not have a fee simple title to a square foot of land and where every man was a tenant of the United States. We all know that a tenant citizenry is most undesirable, and it is for this reason that Congress passed the homestead laws. Our homestead system has been demonstrated to be the best policy, but as a matter of legal right no such policy need ever have been adopted; and the proof of this lies in the fact that the first homestead law was not passed until over a half a century after the adoption of the Constitution.

It is an accepted truth that agricultural tenants make poor citizens. We advocate the homestead policy, not that we deny the right of the United States to refuse to sell its agricultural lands, but because we know that a nation of home owners, with a stake in the country, is more desirable than a tenantry, no matter how benevolent the landlord may be.

It is my solemn judgment that the homestead laws have done more than any other single cause to induce stability and order in our Government. If we had been cursed with a system of land laws such as have been upon the statute books of Mexico, revolutions would have been as frequent north of the Rio Grande as they are south of that historic stream. It is in the mind of the landless man with no home to lose that thoughts of revolution find lodgment. As long as there is an acre of public land suitable for home building it should be given without money and without price to any citizen who will live upon and use it beneficially.

While it is true that by becoming the owner of his own home a man becomes a better citizen, a supporter of law and order, and a believer in the protection of the rights of property, yet it is equally true that when any man becomes the owner of a natural monopoly, like water power, or coal, or oil, or gas, his ability to oppress his fellow men by enriching himself at their expense makes him an undesirable citizen. The farmer who breaks the raw land adds something to the wealth of the world and practices extortion on nobody. The owner of an unregulated natural monopoly likewise adds something to the wealth of the world, but unlike the farmer he has it in his power to take unto himself more than his fair share of the wealth that his industry and foresight has created.

I deny that this bill and the water-power bill are the first steps in the direction of leasing the public lands suitable for agricultural purposes. I know that it is not the intention of your committee nor of this Congress to in any way interfere with the orderly disposal of the public lands suitable for entry under the homestead laws. Upon the contrary, the Committee on the Public Lands has favorably reported a 640-acre grazing homestead bill that is more liberal in its provisions than any similar measure ever enacted into law. This bill is now on the calendar of the House, and I am confident that it will receive the support of the great majority of the membership of this body whenever it is placed upon its passage.

We have, however, recognized the essential difference between lands suitable for agriculture and lands valuable for water power, coal, oil, gas, sodium, potassium, or phosphates. We are agreed that the title to all agricultural lands should pass into private ownership as soon as possible under the homestead laws, but we believe that in order to prevent monopoly title should remain in the United States for lands containing water-power sites or nonmetalliferous minerals. This bill and the water-power bill that has just passed the House have therefore provided for a leasing system covering lands of the character that I have just mentioned.

In the hearings on the water-power bill the following table is printed showing the approximate amount of water power available in the power-site reserves in Arizona.

Stream.	Minimum horse-power.	Horse-power with storage.
Little Colorado River	1,000	2,600
Bill Williams River	1,000	12,000
Gila River	1,500	4,500
San Francisco River	200	1,200
Salt River	18,000	60,000
Hassayampa River	550	2,600
Colorado River	44,000	100,000
Approximate total	66,000	183,000

The chairman of the Committee on the Public Lands, Mr. FERRIS, in his remarks the other day printed a table showing the potential water-power resources of the several States, in which it appears that in Arizona it may be possible to in time develop 1,698,000 horsepower.

Under existing law this great store of energy has not and can not be developed. I want to see something done with this and the other great natural resources of Arizona during the lifetime of the present generation. Let us therefore be practical. Why stop to argue whether one State is on an "equal footing" with another, when we have solemnly agreed, with respect to the public lands within the borders of Arizona, that we have waived our rights and claim no interest in them? It is high time that we recognize this fact, and then proceed to formulate a policy that will make the public lands available for the highest use. I know that the people of Arizona have not the slightest intention of attempting to repudiate the solemn and irrevocable agreement into which they have entered. They admit that the public lands in Arizona are owned by the United States. That is all past, settled, and done, and now there is other work to do. We know that the water power, the coal, the oil, the gas, and the other mineral resources on the public domain have been

locked up. Yes, for over eight long years Congress has locked them up and thrown away the key. We want the door of development opened, and this bill does that very thing. It makes available for use a storehouse of wealth that is essential to the prosperity of every one of the public-land States. It encourages the investments of capital in these enterprises and at the same time prevents monopoly. It is this kind of a law that will in reality place Arizona and the other Western States on an "equal footing" with the original States by promoting the prosperity of her citizens. Who wants to trade a living reality for a dead theory? [Applause.]

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. ELSTON].

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Chairman, I believe that the people of California are overwhelmingly in favor of the principles embodied in the leasing bill under consideration and in the Ferris power-site bill which passed the House the other day.

The Legislature of California passed in 1913 a water conservation act similar in principle to the Ferris bills. It has applied conservation to the human resources of the State by enacting laws to promote human welfare and to relieve the people from economic injustice. We have recently enacted child-labor laws, a workmen's compensation act, an eight-hour law for women, and similar enlightened measures. We have on our statute books the best public-utilities act in the country, whose operation is saving the people $6,000,000 a year. Our "blue-sky" law, which regulates the issue of stocks and securities by private corporations, has the support and approval of the most conservative financial interests in the State. I am speaking advisedly when I say that there is now practically no opposition to these various laws, and that no one can point to any public detriment arising from their operation. There is universal agreement as to their good effect.

All of these acts are in harmony with the spirit of the Ferris bills. In expressing my approval of the Ferris bills I feel, therefore, that I am voicing the sentiments of the people of California, as disclosed in the spirit of their recent legislation.

The present measures were designed by Secretary Lane and by able sponsors in the House to conserve and develop our national resources as prudent men would conserve and develop their private properties. In these matters the Government is at last applying ordinary business judgment. Water-power sites, coal, gas, oil, and the like are too valuable, too concentrated and limited in distribution, to pass to the first comer at a nominal price as we have passed our agricultural and grazing lands.

If California had earlier acted with the foresight displayed in the Ferris bills, she would now be receiving a revenue from the exploitation of her natural resources that would go far toward supporting the expenses of the State government.

For instance, with the exception of the greater part of the San Francisco Harbor front and small portions of the water fronts of other California cities where partial municipal control or ownership has been acquired after years of litigation, all of the land in the State capable of development for navigation purposes is now in the hands of private persons. It was alienated in lots as high as 320 acres, at a nominal price per acre, through patent from the State under our tide-land act. The State permitted its sale upon the theory that it was capable of agricultural reclamation. A great part of it is never uncovered at the lowest tide. Very little of it has ever been put to agricultural or any other use. The greater part of it had, at the time of its alienation, and now has, only a use and value for purposes of navigation. When the city of Berkeley put its municipal wharf a mile into San Francisco Bay, it was compelled to buy the whole right of way at a price of about $1,500 per acre from the grantee of persons who had acquired it from the State at $1.25 per acre as land capable of agricultural reclamation.

Some of the objections to the Ferris bills have a very familiar ring. The same argument has been invoked in our State legislatures when the interests of the State have clashed with the self-interest of a county or city. Our richest and most populous center has more than once claimed that it was unfair for it to contribute in taxes a third of the State revenues and to receive in State expenditures far less than this fractional amount. It contended that the revenues or property taken from it constituted a trust fund for its benefit. What would the opposing gentlemen here say to the State of New York if she invoked such reasoning at this time in respect of the Federal income tax collected within her borders? What would they say if the argument were made that the Federal Government should spend in each Western State only such Federal moneys as were collected from that State?

We have learned a great deal in the last few years. Never again will our State sell for a song rights or properties of great potential value capable of being used for all time as a monopoly. No modern municipality now disposes of its franchises in the old haphazard, spendthrift way. It is high time that the Federal Government should abandon such wasteful practices. [Applause.]

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. CULLOP, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill (H. R. 406) to authorize exploration for and disposition of coal, phosphate, oil, gas, potassium, or sodium, and had come to no resolution thereon.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill H. R. 406, which we have just been considering, the oil and gas leasing bill, be made privileged for the balance of this week, retaining all rights with reference to Calendar Wednesday, and that general debate on the bill be limited to six hours, one half to be controlled by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT] and the other half by myself.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent that the bill H. R. 406 shall have a privileged status during the rest of the week, not affecting the rights on Calendar Wednesday, and that general debate shall be limited to six hours, to be controlled one-half by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT] and one-half by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. FERRIS]. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

GRAIN GAMBLERS AND THE FARMERS.

Mr. DILLON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing an article by Hon. J. E. Kelley, of Pierre, S. Dak., on grain gamblers and the farmers.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Waldorf, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had agreed to the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2409) to authorize the Ohio-West Virginia Bridge Co. to construct a bridge across the Ohio River at the city of Steubenville, Jefferson County, Ohio.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 44 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, January 12, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report of the Chief of Engineers on condition of the Aqueduct Bridge, Washington, D. C. (H. Doc. No. 539), was taken from the Speaker's table, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. BARNHART, from the Committee on Printing, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 8664) to amend, revise, and codify the laws relating to the public printing and binding and the distribution of Government publications, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 32), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 407) to provide for stock-raising homesteads, and for other purposes, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 35), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SIMS, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 7611) authorizing the Seaboard Air Line Railway Co., a corporation, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge or bridges and approaches thereto across what is known as Back River, a part of the

Savannah River, at a point between Jasper County, S. C., and Chatham County, Ga., reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 33), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SLAYDEN, from the Committee on the Library, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 4678) incorporating the American Academy of Arts and Letters, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 34), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bills, which were referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 1797) granting an increase of pension to Addison M. Zoll; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 1924) granting an increase of pension to John F. Thomas; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 5918) granting a pension to Emma R. Walters; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 7818) granting a pension to Jacob Kuhn; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 2780) granting a pension to Martin Laughlin; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4345) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth H. Brayton; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3014) granting a pension to Alexander Frazier; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CARTER of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 8645) for the erection of a Federal building for the United States post office at Framingham, Mass.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BACHARACH: A bill (H. R. 8646) to increase the limit of cost of post-office site and building at Millville, N. J.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WHALEY: A bill (H. R. 8647) to authorize one-half of the water of the Santee River to be diverted and flowed into the Cooper River for the purpose of maintaining a canal connecting these two rivers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8648) providing for a survey of Ashley River, S. C.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. SISSON: A bill (H. R. 8649) to simplify procedure in the equity courts of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 8650) to amend section 3 of the act of Congress approved February 28, 1898, entitled "An act in relation to taxes and tax sales in the District of Columbia"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8651) to simplify procedure in the law courts of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WEBB: A bill (H. R. 8652) granting to certain employees of the United States the right to receive from it compensation for injuries sustained in the course of their employment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRITT: A bill (H. R. 8653) to reduce the rate of postage on first-class mail matter mailed for local delivery; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. TIMBERLAKE: A bill (H. R. 8654) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for an enlarged homestead"; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8655) giving a new right of homestead entry to former homesteaders; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. WOOD of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 8656) for the reduction of the rate of postage chargeable on first-class mail matter for local delivery; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. LAFEAN: A bill (H. R. 8657) to grant Saturday afternoon as a holiday to all Government employees; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. SHERLEY: A bill (H. R. 8658) to amend section 953 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8659) to amend an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLARK of Florida (by request): A bill (H. R. 8660) to provide for the creation of a police and firemen's relief fund of the District of Columbia, to provide for the relief and retirement of members of the police and fire departments of said District, to establish a method of procedure for such relief and retirement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. KENT: A bill (H. R. 8661) to establish a National Park Service; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. MATTHEWS: A bill (H. R. 8662) for the erection of a public building at Napoleon, in the State of Ohio; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SAUNDERS: A bill (H. R. 8663) to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction and maintenance of rural post roads; to the Committee on Roads.

By Mr. BARNHART: A bill (H. R. 8664) to amend, revise, and codify the laws relating to the public printing and binding and the distribution of Government publications; to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

By Mr. TAVENNER: A bill (H. R. 8665) to regulate the method of directing the work of Government employees; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. FAIRCHILD: A bill (H. R. 8666) to acquire a site for a public building at Walton, N. Y.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CANDLER of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 8667) making an appropriation for the improvement of the Tombigbee River in the State of Mississippi and the State of Alabama; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. KENT: A bill (H. R. 8668) to establish a National Park Service; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota: A bill (H. R. 8669) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to continue lease of land in Stanley County, S. Dak., for a buffalo pasture; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. SNELL: A bill (H. R. 8670) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Port Henry, N. Y.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8671) for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Potsdam, N. Y.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HOWELL: A bill (H. R. 8672) to provide for an extension and enlargement of the Federal building at Logan, Utah; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8673) to establish a mining experiment station at Salt Lake City, Utah; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8674) making an appropriation for the destruction of predatory animals; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LIEB: A bill (H. R. 8675) for the erection of a complete plant for the manufacture of armor plate in the city of Evansville, Ind.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. DILL: A bill (H. R. 8676) for an appropriation of $105,000 to purchase water rights within the West Okanogan Valley irrigation district, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. VAN DYKE: A bill (H. R. 8677) to prevent the use of a stop-watch or time-measuring device or system in the Postal Service; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. ADAIR (by request): A bill (H. R. 8678) to create an executive Department of Peace; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CLARK of Florida: A bill (H. R. 8679) to fix an import duty on Egyptian, Peruvian, and other long-staple cotton imported into the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SHACKLEFORD: A bill (H. R. 8680) for the extension, remodeling, and improvement of the public building at Columbia, Mo.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. DOREMUS: A bill (H. R. 8681) forbidding the importation, exportation, or the carriage in interstate commerce of watchcases made, in whole or in part, of an inferior metal having deposited or plated thereon, or brazed or otherwise affixed thereto, platings, coverings, or sheets composed of gold or of an alloy thereof bearing words or marks importing a guaranty of wear for a specified time, and of watchcases of less than 9 carat

bearing the word "gold," and of watch movements not properly marked in respect to the number of their jewels and their adjustment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CANDLER of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 8682) to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors in any ship, naval station, or building used, controlled, or owned by the United States Government; to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

By Mr. TALBOTT: A bill (H. R. 8683) to authorize a preliminary examination and survey of the harbor of Havre de Grace, Md.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota: A bill (H. R. 8684) to amend section 3224 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, prohibiting any Federal court from enjoining the collection of any tax; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WHALEY: A bill (H. R. 8685) to acquire by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise additional land for fortification purposes at Fort Moultrie, on Sullivans Island, S. C.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8686) for the improvement of the harbor of Charleston, S. C.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. POU: A bill (H. R. 8687) to authorize the payment of an indemnity to the Norwegian Government for the detention of three subjects of Norway in Hudson County, N. J.; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LIEBEL: Resolution (H. Res. 87) to print 1,000 additional copies of the reconnoissance survey of northwestern Pennsylvania for use in the House document room; to the Committee on Printing.

Also, resolution (H. Res. 88) to print 1,000 additional copies of the soil survey of Erie County, Pa., for use in the House document room; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. PADGETT: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 95) authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to receive for instruction at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis Mr. Carlos Hevia y Reyes Gavilan, a citizen of Cuba; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ABERCROMBIE: A bill (H. R. 8688) for the relief of the estate of Joseph P. Doyle; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ANTHONY: A bill (H. R. 8689) granting an increase of pension to Eliza S. Bowen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8690) granting a pension to Francis M. Brown; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 8691) granting a pension to Margaret C. Hupp; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. AYRES: A bill (H. R. 8692) granting an increase of pension to Elihu G. Grinstead; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8693) granting an increase of pension to Eli C. Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BACHARACH: A bill (H. R. 8694) granting an increase of pension to Ida C. Wilcox; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8695) granting an increase of pension to George B. Coe; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BROWNING: A bill (H. R. 8696) for the relief of William E. Culin; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BUCHANAN of Texas: A bill (H. R. 8697) for the relief of Internal Revenue Collector A. S. Walker; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 8698) for the relief of William W. Danenhower; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CANDLER of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 8699) granting an increase of pension to Thomas B. McClane; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CARTER of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 8700) for the relief of Carl G. Lindstrom; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8701) for the relief of Gustaf A. Oakland; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CLARK of Florida: A bill (H. R. 8702) for the relief of the estate of L. M. Scarborough; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. COOPER of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 8703) for the relief of Pleasant Williams; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CURRY: A bill (H. R. 8704) granting a pension to Edward Coffee; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DICKINSON: A bill (H. R. 8705) granting an increase of pension to John L. Welch; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8706) granting a pension to Melissa A. Crites; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DRISCOLL: A bill (H. R. 8707) granting an increase of pension to Martha A. Thompson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8708) granting an increase of pension to Theodore B. Norris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8709) granting an increase of pension to George Summers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FAIRCHILD: A bill (H. R. 8710) granting an increase of pension to Harriet E. Hallenbeck; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8711) granting an increase of pension to Elie Jones Quinby; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8712) granting an increase of pension to Mary Y. Tarbox; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8713) granting an increase of pension to Julia M. Potter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FERRIS: A bill (H. R. 8714) granting an increase of pension to Peter F. Weasel; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FLOOD: A bill (H. R. 8715) granting a pension to Samuel Armistead; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FOCHT: A bill (H. R. 8716) for the relief of John W. Yocum; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FOSTER: A bill (H. R. 8717) granting a pension to James T. Garrison; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8718) granting a pension to David N. Denind; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8719) for the relief of George W. Ransdell; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FREEMAN: A bill (H. R. 8720) granting an increase of pension to Robert V. Horton; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HAMILTON of New York: A bill (H. R. 8721) granting a pension to William E. Warren; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8722) granting a pension to Louise (Jones) Nesmith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8723) granting an increase of pension to John A. Peterson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8724) granting an increase of pension to Joseph McNeight; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8725) granting an increase of pension to Levi E. Morey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8726) granting an increase of pension to Lewis A. Clemons; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8727) granting an increase of pension to Leroy Litchfield; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8728) granting an increase of pension to Jonothan H. Slocum; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HASTINGS: A bill (H. R. 8729) making an appropriation to Clarence W. Turner and William B. Hord in payment of services rendered by them to the Creek Nation; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. HUTCHINSON: A bill (H. R. 8730) granting a pension to Louis Coutier; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8731) granting a pension to Ellen Johnston; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 8732) for the relief of the estate of David B. Dowdell; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. KELLEY: A bill (H. R. 8733) granting a pension to Sarah F. Clark; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8734) granting a pension to George H. Burton; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LESHER: A bill (H. R. 8735) granting a pension to John U. Shroyer, alias John W. Schroyer; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LIEBEL: A bill (H. R. 8736) granting a pension to Sylvester P. Martin; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8737) granting a pension to Emma Coffey; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8738) granting a pension to Minnie F. Zimmerman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8739) granting an increase of pension to Anna M. Schlaudecker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8740) for the relief of Martin P. Craven; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LITTLEPAGE: A bill (H. R. 8741) granting an increase of pension to Edmund P. Matheny; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8742) granting an increase of pension to David Gilchrist; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8743) for the relief of Hugh Chambers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McCULLOCH: A bill (H. R. 8744) granting an increase of pension to John H. Blessing; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8745) granting a pension to Antoni Oltmann; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MADDEN: A bill (H. R. 8746) for the relief of James H. Rhodes & Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MATTHEWS: A bill (H. R. 8747) granting a pension to Clarence E. Gleason; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8748) granting a pension to Albert L. Funk; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8749) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Houts; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8750) granting an increase of pension to Esther A. Karschner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8751) granting an increase of pension to John Love; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8752) granting an increase of pension to Daniel McManawa; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8753) granting an increase of pension to Fred Porter; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MORRISON: A bill (H. R. 8754) granting a pension to Grace P. McCarty; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8755) granting an increase of pension to Henry Walton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NICHOLS of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 8756) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Bourke; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NORTH: A bill (H. R. 8757) granting an increase of pension to Philip Smathers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OAKEY: A bill (H. R. 8758) granting an increase of pension to Abby J. Caldwell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OLDFIELD: A bill (H. R. 8759) granting a pension to Charles C. Abernathy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. O'SHAUNESSY: A bill (H. R. 8760) granting an increase of pension to Sarah M. Haskins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8761) granting an increase of pension to Anna Lewis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8762) granting an increase of pension to Hannah B. Allen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OVERMYER: A bill (H. R. 8763) granting a pension to James Bellamy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RAMSEYER: A bill (H. R. 8764) granting an increase of pension to Torbet C. Canfield; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHACKLEFORD: A bill (H. R. 8765) for the relief of the heirs of Henry Tumy, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8766) for the relief of the heirs of Thomas S. Sneed, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8767) for the relief of Mount Zion Methodist Church, of Boone County, Mo.; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8768) for the relief of the estate of Gordon M. Shearer; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8769) to perfect the title of the heirs of James S. Rollins, deceased, to bounty land warrant No. 58479, issued to George Hickum; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. SHERLEY: A bill (H. R. 8770) granting an increase of pension to Annie Sweet; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8771) granting an increase of pension to Eva M. Van Pelt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8772) granting an increase of pension to Kate A. Bowers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8773) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Floden; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8774) granting an increase of pension to Zachariah Cravens; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8775) granting a pension to John J. Tully; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8776) granting a pension to William Miles; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8777) granting a pension to Martha E. Brabson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8778) granting an increase of pension to Orlando Ducker; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8779) for the relief of the Nashville & Decatur Railroad Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8780) for the relief of John R. Gleason and George W. Gosnell, partners under the firm name of Gleason & Gosnell; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8781) for the relief of William E. Horton; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 8782) granting a pension to Harmon G. Verner; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHOUSE: A bill (H. R. 8783) granting an increase of pension to David Winsor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8784) granting an increase of pension to Elmer P. Shepherd; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SINNOTT: A bill (H. R. 8785) for the relief of George R. Campbell, Milton B. Germond, and Walter D. Long; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SNYDER: A bill (H. R. 8786) granting an increase of pension to Adelaide I. Feeter; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 8787) for the relief of the heirs of Hundley V. Fowler, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SUMNERS: A bill (H. R. 8788) for the relief of Lyman D. Drake, jr.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SWITZER: A bill (H. R. 8789) granting an increase of pension to George W. Dow; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS: A bill (H. R. 8791) granting an increase of pension to Stephen F. Cassaday; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8792) granting a pension to Elonzo B. Johnson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8793) granting an increase of pension to C. M. Hildebrand; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8794) granting a pension to George T. Talley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8795) granting a pension to Sarah T. Hendrick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8796) granting a pension to Martha C. P. Westray; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8797) granting a pension to Sandford R. Bryant; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8798) granting an increase of pension to Joseph A. Whalin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8799) granting a pension to Roy W. Noe; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8800) granting a pension to Helen Dannat; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TOWNER: A bill (H. R. 8801) granting an increase of pension to John R. Gartrell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TREADWAY: A bill (H. R. 8802) granting an increase of pension to Martha J. Field; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WATSON of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 8803) granting a pension to Henrietta Morris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS S. WILLIAMS: A bill (H. R. 8804) granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Matthews; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TALBOTT: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 96) for the relief of the heirs of George B. Simpson; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ALLEN: Memorial of American Federation of Labor, favoring an investigation of the Steamboat-Inspection Service; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ANTHONY: Petition of citizens of Effingham, Kans., favoring a tax on mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: Evidence to accompany House bill 3757, for the relief of Alonzo Spurgeon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of People's Banking Co., of Coshocton, Ohio, against a stamp tax on bank checks, etc.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, evidence to accompany House bill 3120, for relief of Jennie Raley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. AYRES: Petition of J. C. Beitel and other citizens of Kansas, against increase of armament in United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BACHARACH: Petition of the American Neutrality and Peace Convention, asking investigation of control of certain United States officials by E. M. House and agents of England, and impeachment, etc., of guilty officials; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of Upper Evesham Monthly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends, against increase of armament; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BARNHART: Petition of merchants of Goshen, Elkhart, and other northern Indiana cities, in favor of the Stevens bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BRUCKNER: Petition of William H. Hubbell Camp, No. 4, Department of New York, United Spanish War Veterans, favoring pensions for widows; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, memorial of Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, favoring retention of duty on sugar; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of New York Post Office Laborers' Benevolent Association, favoring passage of House bill 4771, relative to classification for the post-office laborers; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. CHARLES: Memorial of Board of Trade of Schenectady, N. Y., favoring submission of railway pay for carrying the mails to the Interstate Commerce Commission with power to adjust the same; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: Petition of citizens of Kenosha, Wis., favoring passage of the Burnett immigration bill; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. COPLEY: Papers to accompany House bill 8269, granting an increase of pension to Emily C. Sperry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CURRY: Memorial of Fraternal Brotherhood of Richmond, Cal., favoring passage of the Hamill bill; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. DALE of New York: Memorial of memorial and executive committee of United States War Veterans of Brooklyn, favoring pension for widows; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petition of War Veterans and Sons' Association, United States of America, favoring House bill 15402, Sixty-third Congress, to pension survivors of certain Indian wars; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DARROW: Memorial of Religious Society of Friends of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, against increase of armament; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ELSTON: Petition of American Neutrality and Peace Convention of San Francisco, Cal., favoring an investigation of certain United States officials; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of Chamber of Commerce of Oakland, Cal., relative to railway mail pay; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. FOCHT: Petition of Melville Woolen Co., relative to protection for manufacturers of dyestuffs in America; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FULLER: Petition of American Oil Development Co., against Federal tax on gasoline, etc.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of National Council of Congregational Churches, favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GALLIVAN: Petition of the American Neutrality and Peace Convention, relative to violation of neutrality by United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GORDON: Petition of the Wilson Fastener Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, relative to tariff on snap fasteners; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GRIEST: Petition of Hygrade Hosiery Mill, of Manheim, Pa., favoring protection for manufacturers of dyestuffs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of American Federation of Labor, against the repeal of the seamen's law; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. HAMILTON of New York: Papers to accompany House bill 8554, granting an increase of pension to David G. Bliss; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 8553, for the relief of Francis A. Bliss; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HAYES: Memorial of Merchants' Association of Watsonville, Cal., favoring passage of the Stevens standard price bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH: Petition of American Neutrality and Peace Convention, relative to unneutral way of conducting foreign policies; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KAHN: Petition of the American Neutrality and Peace Convention, relative to violation of neutrality; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island: Memorial of Troop C, detachment of Cavalry, Rhode Island National Guard, of Providence, R. I., favoring federalization of National Guard; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LAFEAN: Petition of Colonel Edwin B. Watts Camp, No. 68, Department of Pennsylvania, United Spanish War Veterans, favoring pensions for widows; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, memorial of Cleveland (Ohio) Chamber of Commerce, relative to railway mail pay; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of Pennsylvania Association of Union Volunteer Officers of the Civil War, relative to pay of Civil War volunteer officers on retired list; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of the American Neutrality and Peace Convention, relative to violation of neutrality; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LIEBEL: Papers to accompany House bill 6261, for pension for Frank L. Weiss; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 6266, for the relief of John W. Heald; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers to accompany bill granting a pension to Anna M. Schlandecker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill granting a pension to Minnie F. Zimmerman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MANN: Petitions of Cigar Makers' Union of Chicago, Ill.; Chicago (Ill.) Federation of Labor; and United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Cook County, Ill., favoring the creation of nonpartisan and permanent tariff commission; to the Committe on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MORIN (by request): Petition of the American Neutrality and Peace Convention, relative to violation of neutrality by United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. OAKEY: Petition of the American Neutrality and Peace Convention, relative to violation of neutrality; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Warehouse Point Silk Co., of Warehouse Point, Conn., relative to protection for manufacturers of dyestuffs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. OVERMYER: Petition of Seneca County Liquor League, Tiffin, Ohio, protesting against increase of tax on beer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of John A. Himmelein, of Sandusky, Ohio, protesting against emergency tax on theaters, and proposed increase of same; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. O'SHAUNESSY: Petition of the Mirklejohn Co., of Pawtucket, R. I., favoring passage of Stevens standard-price bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Narragansett Finishing Co., Cranston, R. I., relative to protection for manufacturers of dyestuffs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants Association, favoring child-labor bill; to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of Wolcott Manufacturing Co., of Providence, R. I., favoring national defense; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ROWE: Petition of International Union of the United Brewery Workmen, protesting against national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of knitting manufacturers of Central West, favoring protection of manufacturers of dyestuffs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of William H. Hubbell Camp No. 4, Department of New York, United Spanish War Veterans, favoring pensions for widows; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, memorial of Council of Congregational Churches of America, favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STEENERSON: Petition of 260 citizens of ninth congressional district of Minnesota, favoring taxing mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STINESS: Memorial of Troop C, detachment of Cavalry, Rhode Island National Guard, in favor of federalizing the National Guard; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of International Braid Co., of Providence, R. I., relative to protection for manufacturers of dyestuffs in United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SNYDER: Petition of Utica (N. Y.) Knitting Co. and Williams Manufacturing Co., of Rome, N. Y., favoring passage

of House bill 702, to protect manufacture of dyestuffs in the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WEBB: Petitions of employees of Cherryville Manufacturing Co., Trenton; cotton mills, of Gastonia; and Mays mills, of Maysworth; and of the Albion and Mount Holly Cotton Mills Cos., Mount Holly, N. C., against the Keating-Owen child-labor bill; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota: Petition of George O. Goulet, of Odeska, N. Dak., and others, urging that the Panama Commission Corporation be thoroughly investigated and prosecuted for violations of Sherman antitrust law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, *January 12, 1916.*

Rev. Boyd V. Switzer, of the city of Washington, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, in the attainment of the high ideals that characterize us as a Nation as well as in the unique position that we occupy among the nations of the earth, we recognize Thee to be the invisible yet mighty power in our life. Surely the hand that made us is divine. Beyond all measure Thou hast blessed and honored us in choosing us to exemplify both in our national life and in our relations to all the nations of the world those larger and finer truths revealed by Thy eternal Son. Do Thou continue to inspire us with that spirit divine that we may be true and faithful to the trust of our high calling. In Jesus' name. Amen.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

GEORGETOWN BARGE, DOCK, ELEVATOR & RAILWAY CO. (H. DOC. NO. 546).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Georgetown Barge, Dock, Elevator & Railway Co. for the year 1915, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. GRONNA. I present a great number of memorials in the form of communications to myself from citizens of North Dakota, in opposition to great appropriations for preparedness for national defense. I ask that one be read and that all be referred to the appropriate committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

FARGO, N. DAK., *December 28, 1915.*

Senator ASLE GRONNA, *Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR: As a citizen of North Dakota I urge you to use whatever influence you may deem advisable in opposition to the program for the increase of our Army and Navy. The large standing armies, in my opinion, have contributed largely to the present European conflict. The policy of preparedness has no limitation as to its extent. Furthermore, the taxes used in sustaining a large Army and Navy may be better turned into channels of constructive legislation and education.

Hoping that this request and these reasons may commit themselves to your consideration, I am,

Very truly, yours, EDWIN F. MOORE.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The memorials will be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. I present 12 memorials in the form of personal communications to me, touching the question of preparedness, which I request be referred to the appropriate committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The memorials will be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota presented memorials of sundry citizens of Leola, Mitchell, Waubay, Wessington Springs, Lake Andes, and Rapid City, all in the State of South Dakota, remonstrating against an increase in armaments, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. GALLINGER presented the memorial of Edith P. Flanders, State superintendent, department of peace, Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Grasmere, N. H., remonstrating against an increase in armaments, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BRYAN presented a petition of the Manatee County Medical Association, of Florida, praying for an increase in the Medical Corps of the Army, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SAN ANTONIO BICENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. From the Committee on Industrial Expositions I report back favorably, without amendment, the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 72) to provide for holding the San Antonio Bicentennial Exposition in 1918, and I submit a report (No. 39) thereon. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. SMOOT. I ask that the joint resolution go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be placed on the calendar.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. CHILTON:

A bill (S. 3429) granting a pension to William L. Childers;

A bill (S. 3430) granting a pension to Caspar Hartman; and

A bill (S. 3431) granting a pension to Margaret Jane Berry (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Maine:

A bill (S. 3432) granting an increase of pension to Alphonso W. Longfellow (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3433) granting an increase of pension to Clara P. Boulter (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TOWNSEND (for Mr. SMITH of Michigan):

A bill (S. 3434) to provide for the purchase of the building now being used as the post office at Kalkaska, Mich.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 3435) for the relief of Charles F. Ball (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 3436) for the relief of John Alexander Besonen (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 3437) granting a pension to Mary H. Babcock (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3438) granting an increase of pension to Christian C. Forney;

A bill (S. 3439) granting a pension to Mary N. Seely (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3440) granting an increase of pension to John Johnston (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3441) granting an increase of pension to George R. Rosenbrook; and

A bill (S. 3442) granting a pension to Amanda Kelley (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN (by request):

A bill (S. 3443) for the relief of certain persons, their heirs or assigns, who heretofore conveyed lands inside national forests to the United States; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey:

A bill (S. 3445) granting a pension to Navarra Kantz Simpson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GRONNA:

A bill (S. 3446) for the relief of Bonnar Borzie and his minor children, Helen, Joseph, Rosalie, and Mary; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

A bill (S. 3447) for the erection of a Federal building at Childress, Tex.;

A bill (S. 3448) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Canadian, Tex.;

A bill (S. 3449) to provide for the erection of a public building at Memphis, State of Texas;

A bill (S. 3450) to provide for a public building at Big Springs, Tex.;

A bill (S. 3451) for the erection of a new Federal building at Brownsville, Tex.; and

A bill (S. 3452) for the erection of a Federal building at Huntsville, Tex.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HOLLIS:

A bill (S. 3453) for the relief of the legal representatives of George W. Soule; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KENYON:

A bill (S. 3454) granting an increase of pension to Donald C. Glasgow; and

A bill (S. 3455) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Joseph B. Copper (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CLAPP:

A bill (S. 3456) granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Pepper; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MARTIN of Virginia:

A bill (S. 3457) to provide for recognizing the value of the services of such citizens of the United States, not officers of the Army, Navy, or Public Health Service, who were employed by the Isthmian Canal Commission or the Panama Railroad Co.,

and who served as such officials or employees of the Isthmian Canal Commission or the Panama Railroad Co. for a period of three years or more during the construction of said canal, and making an appropriation therefor; to the Committee on Interoceanic Canals.

A bill (S. 3458) providing for the promotion of Chief Boatswain Patrick Deery, United States Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. JAMES:

A bill (S. 3459) for the relief of the legal representatives of the estate of John R. Martin, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 3460) granting an increase of pension to William E. Hayden (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3461) granting an increase of pension to John W. Vick (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3462) granting a pension to Aleck Camlin (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHIVELY:

A bill (S. 3463) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Moreland (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHIELDS:

A bill (S. 3464) to establish an additional fish-cultural station in the State of Tennessee; to the Committee on Fisheries.

A bill (S. 3465) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca J. Short (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SMOOT:

A bill (S. 3466) for the relief of the estate of Moses M. Bane; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FLETCHER:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 75) respecting the establishment of organizations for facilitating and developing the marketing and distribution of farm products; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 76) authorizing the Secretary of War to loan 1,000 tents and 1,000 cots for the use of the encampment of the United Confederate Veterans to be held at Birmingham, Ala., in May, 1916; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

EXHIBIT OF STATE RESOURCES.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. I introduce a bill and ask that it, with the accompanying papers, be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Industrial Expositions.

The bill (S. 3444) to provide for a permanent exhibit of the resources of the States of the Union in or near Washington, D. C., was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Industrial Expositions and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to investigate and report to Congress the expediency of having the Government of the United States set apart a tract of its lands in or near the city of Washington, D. C., sufficient in area to permit each State and Territory of the Union to construct, at the expense of such State and Territory, a building suitable for the purpose of installing and maintaining therein a permanent exhibit illustrative of its natural, agricultural, industrial, and educational resources.

SEC. 2. That said Secretary of Agriculture shall make his report to Congress not later than January 1, 1917.

SEC. 3. That the sum of $500, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the carrying out of the purposes of this act. Said appropriation shall be immediately available.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 11, 1916.*

Hon. JAMES E. MARTINE,
Chairman Committee on Industrial Expositions,
United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I have the honor to present, on behalf of the States Permanent Exposition Society, the attached bill, which you are respectfully requested to present to the Senate. You will note that the measure as amended received the approval of the Senate Committee on Industrial Expositions and was favorably reported to the Senate in the Sixty-third Congress, but owing to the great pressure of legislation pending in that session this bill, together with many other meritorious measures, was not reached on the calendar before adjournment on March 4 last.

This bill is submitted entirely on its merits and comes to the Senate with an almost unprecedented indorsement of the governors of the States of the Union, hundreds of commercial associations, trades bodies, and civic organizations throughout the country. In fact, so strongly has the purpose of the bill commended itself that a number of the governors of the States have already selected State committees to cooperate in the establishment of permanent exhibits of the Nation's resources at the National Capital.

Aside from the great commercial advantages to be gained by such permanent exhibits at Washington, such an exposition will tend to inspire a wholesome and friendly competition among the States of the Union, and will prove the means of the saving of millions of dollars which have heretofore been expended by the various States through participation in great expositions of a temporary character. This great economy can more readily be appreciated when we consider the vast sums of money which have in the past been expended in the construction and maintenance of handsome and imposing State buildings on the sites of our great expositions and which, after having served their purpose for but a few months, are dismantled and demolished.

A vast amount of labor has been involved in presenting the merits of this bill to the country, and practically all of the exploitation work, correspondence, etc., has been accomplished through the earnest, patriotic, and gratuitous services of Mr. Mark A. Woodell, who has had a long experience in both national and international expositions, and whose ability has enabled him to intelligently present to the country the great industrial and commercial advantages which will result through the establishment of such permanent exhibits of the Nation's resources at the seat of our Government.

We beg to submit the report of the Senate Committee on Industrial Expositions, together with statement attached, to the committee of the House of Representatives, and would thank you to request that they be incorporated in the RECORD.

Assuring you of our high esteem and of our hearty cooperation in your efforts, we have the honor to remain,

Faithfully, yours,

STATES PERMANENT EXPOSITION SOCIETY,
By R. G. FINNEY, *Chairman.*

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PERMANENT EXHIBIT OF RESOURCES OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE UNION.

Mr. MYERS, from the Committee on Industrial Expositions, submitted the following report:

The Committee on Industrial Expositions, to whom was referred S. 3971, providing for a permanent exhibit of the resources of the States of the Union in or near Washington, D. C., having had the same under consideration, report thereon with the recommendation that it do pass with the following amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to investigate and report to Congress the expediency of having the Government of the United States set apart a tract of its lands in or near the city of Washington, D. C., sufficient in area to permit each State and Territory of the Union to construct, at the expense of such State and Territory, a building suitable for the purpose of installing and maintaining therein a permanent exhibit illustrative of its natural, agricultural, industrial, and education resources.

"SEC. 2. That said Secretary of Agriculture shall make his report to Congress not later than January 1, 1915.

"SEC. 3. That the sum of $500, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the carrying out of the purposes of this act. Said appropriation shall be immediately available."

[From report of House committee.]

For many years past the various States of the Union have been expending large sums of money for the purpose of advertising to the outside world the advantages possessed by each State over other sections of the country, and these expenditures and these efforts have been largely supplemented by appropriations made by railroads, commercial organizations, and individuals. This advertising takes many shapes, but in probably no other form of advertising does a State—through appropriations made from the treasury—expend such large sums as in exhibits made of its resources at the various State, national, and international expositions which are constantly being held in this country and abroad.

There are two great objections to exhibits of this character, however, so serious that it can well be doubted whether a State receives from such sources an adequate return for the moneys invested. The first of these objections is that an exposition is temporary in character, and the displays made there must be viewed, if at all, within three, four, or six months. The second objection is that visitors to expositions are there in a holiday mood and are not disposed to make a study of exhibits illustrating the resources of any particular community. But the practice has so grown that it is doubtful whether a State can refuse to make an exhibit at any national or international exposition, because to refuse to do so would be to make that State conspicuous by its absence.

The erection at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, of State buildings within which to house a complete display of the national wealth and resources of the several States and Territories in education, manufacturing, agriculture, and in the arts is worthy of consideration. The erection of these buildings upon an appropriate site would add much to the beauty of the National Capital; it would stimulate a greater feeling of patriotism in the Federal Government, and would have a tendency to cement in closer bonds the people of the various States. It would furnish a most complete advertisement of the resources of a State, located at a strategic point where it could be viewed by thousands of visitors every year. What more appropriate exposition idea than to display here, in permanent manner, exhibits illustrative of the wealth of the States in agriculture, forestry, mining, manufacturing, and the arts? Such an exhibit would be of great educational value to the people of our country, and it would prove an important factor in increasing trade, not alone with the several States of the Union but with foreign nations.

The establishing of the various State exhibits would furnish to foreign nations a most convincing argument for peace, in that the representatives of such foreign Governments could see at a glance the tremendous resources and wonderful possibilities of the United States. All that would be required of the National Government would be to furnish to the different States a proper and convenient site, on lands now owned by the Government, upon which to erect these buildings. Further than this the committee thinks the National Government should not go. The cost of the erection of the buildings, the expense of the installation of the various exhibits and the maintenance thereof, and all or any expenses incident thereto should be borne solely, wholly, and alone by the respective States which may establish their exhibits.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to offer an amendment to Senate bill 381, the Philippine government bill. It is introduced at this time for the purpose of correcting certain verbal inaccuracies in the amendment covering the same general subject introduced by me yesterday. I ask that it may be printed and lie on the table.

There being no objection, the amendment was ordered to be printed, to lie on the table, and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas to the bill (S. 381) to declare the purpose of the people of the United States as to the future political status of the people of the Philippine Island, and to provide a more autonomous government for those islands, viz, insert at the end of the bill the following:

"SEC. —. The President is hereby authorized and directed to withdraw and surrender all right of possession, supervision, jurisdiction, control, or sovereignty now existing and exercised by the United States in and over the territory and people of the Philippines, and he shall on behalf of the United States fully recognize the independence of the said Philippines as a separate and self-governing nation and acknowledge the authority and control over the same of the government instituted by the people thereof. This transfer of possession, sovereignty, and governmental control shall be completed and become absolute within two years from the date of the approval of this act, under the terms and in the manner hereinafter prescribed. For the purpose of a complete and prompt compliance with this direction, the President is hereby invested with full power and authority to make such orders and regulations and to enter into such negotiations with the authorities of said Philippines or others as may be necessary to finally settle and adjust all property rights and other relations as between the United States and the said Philippines, and to cause to be acknowledged, respected, and safeguarded all of the personal and property rights of citizens or corporations of the United States resident or engaged in business in said Philippines or having property interests therein. In any such settlement or adjustment so made in respect to the rights and property of the United States as against the said Philippines the President shall reserve or acquire such lands and rights and privileges appurtenant thereto as may, in his judgment, be required by the United States for naval bases and coaling stations within the territory of said Philippines.

"Immediately after the passage of this act the President shall invite the cooperation of the principal nations interested in the affairs of that part of the world in which the Philippines are located, for the purpose and to the end that the cooperating nations shall mutually pledge themselves, in the form of a treaty or other binding agreement, to recognize and respect the sovereignty and independence of the said Philippines, and also to mutually obligate themselves, equally and not one primarily nor to any greater extent than another, to maintain as against external force the sovereignty of said Philippines for the period of five years from the taking effect of such treaty or agreement. If any of the nations so invited to join the United States in such undertaking shall decline to do so, then the President shall include as parties to such convention or agreement such nations as may be willing to join therein and to assume such obligations; and if none are willing to so unite therein, then the President is authorized to give such guaranty on behalf of the United States alone."

Mr. McCUMBER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 381) to declare the purpose of the people of the United States as to the future political status of the people of the Philippine Islands and to provide a more autonomous government for those islands, which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed, and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

At the end of the bill add the following:

"The President of the United States is hereby authorized and requested to indicate to the great powers of the world the desire of this Government to extend to the Philippine Islands and the Philippine people full and complete independence whenever it shall be warranted in the belief that such independence will be permanent and be respected by the other powers of the world. The President is further authorized and requested to secure from such other powers such agreements as will insure the independence of said islands in perpetuity; and when such agreements have been made he shall forthwith direct a convention to be held in such islands for the purpose of adopting a constitution providing for a republican form of government, and as soon as such constitution has been adopted and officers have been elected and a government inaugurated thereunder he shall, by proclamation, declare such islands and the people thereof to be a free and independent state with all the powers of complete sovereignty."

SALARIES OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.

Mr. SHEPPARD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 3396) temporarily reducing salaries of persons in the Federal service, which was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment and ordered to be printed.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE JAPANESE NAVY.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I have a letter from a gentleman in Singapore, Straits Settlements. It is very brief. He incloses a newspaper article relating to the great development of the Japanese Navy. It is a very interesting communication, and I ask that the letter and the newspaper article be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

There being no objection, the letter and article indicated were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

GENERAL RUBBER CO.,
Singapore, Straits Settlements, November 25, 1915.

Hon. JACOB H. GALLINGER,
United States Capitol, Washington, D. C.,
United States of America.

DEAR SIR: As a citizen of the State of Massachusetts (Brockton), I desire to call your attention to the newspaper clipping inclosed with respect to the development of the Japanese Navy, taken from the Straits Times (Singapore, Straits Settlements) of September 1, 1915. I wish it were possible for you personally to come to the East to secure first-hand information on this very important subject.

Our flag has practically been removed from the commerce on the Pacific by the sale of the boats of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. to the Atlantic Transport Co. Already our shipping facilities are badly congested.

We have a wonderful opportunity to increase our trade in the East, but such laws as the La Follette amendment make progress exceedingly difficult.

We need a Navy second to none in power and efficiency.

Yours, truly,

EDGAR B. DAVIS, *Vice President.*

OUR EASTERN ALLY—GREAT DEVELOPMENT OF THE JAPANESE NAVY.

The following has been communicated to a Ceylon contemporary:

"The battle of Tsushima remains the most important event in the naval history of the East connected with modern times. Japan immediately took rank among the sea powers of the world; and, although considerable difficulty has often been experienced over her naval votes, the fleet to-day is one which commands the respect of all European nations. As an ally of Great Britain she has taken her share in the great war, her part in the capture of Kiauchau and in patrolling the eastern seas, being acts which the mother country has gratefully acknowledged. But the development of the navy is proceeding apace, the latest item of interest being an announcement in a Straits exchange that the superdreadnaught *Yamashio*, 30,600 tons, which is under construction at Yokosuka at present, will be launched on November 3 with brilliant ceremony.

"Our eastern ally may well be proud of her growing fleet, composed, as it will be in a short time, of vessels which can give battle to any of the best vessels afloat of foreign powers. The *Yamashio* is a sister ship of the *Fuso*, 31,000 tons, which is now being rigged at Kure. But there is this exception, that the former is expected to carry ten 15-inch guns and sixteen 6-inch guns against the *Fuso's* twelve 14-inch guns and sixteen 6-inch. While these two vessels, ranking as superdreadnaughts, displace over 30,000 tons, it is an interesting fact that the preceding class of battleships, composed of the *Kawachi* and *Settsu*, displace only 20,800 tons. The latter vessels had as their predecessors the *Satsuma* and *Aki*, which are also reckoned as dreadnaughts, although they carry four 12-inch and twelve 10-inch guns as their main armament. The *Satsuma* has a displacement of 19,350 tons, with a speed of 18.5 knots, and the *Aki* a displacement of 19,800 tons, with a speed of 20.5 knots.

"The reduced program 1913–1917 aimed at giving the nation in the latter year 12 vessels of the dreadnaught type, four being battleships of the *Kawachi* and *Satsuma* classes, with the *Fuso*—which was floated at Kure on March 18 last, with, it is stated, engines in place and guns mounted—and three additional vessels and four battle cruisers. Of the last-named type of vessel the *Kongo* is the only one built in England. While she has the same displacement as the other vessels built in Japan, her speed is only 25 knots against 27 and 28 knots. This vessel is also provided with four high-angle 12-pounder guns for repelling air craft. The side armor of the *Hiyei*, *Haruna*, and *Kirishima* is carried to the height of the boat deck, and is continued on the same level as the forecastle, constituting a citadel, in which are the casemates of the 6-inch guns. An armored deck runs from end to end and there are two armored decks. Arrangements are made for burning both coal and oil; the capacity for the former is 4,000 tons and for the latter 1,000 tons. There are three funnels and two masts.

"The following table shows at a glance the battleships and battle cruisers of recent and current construction, but to which is added the *Satsuma* and *Aki*:

	Displacement.	Built.	Guns.	Speed.
Battleships:				
Fuso	31,000	.....	12 14-inch	22.5
Yamashio	30,600	.....	10 15-inch	22.5
Kawachi	20,800	1912	12 12-inch	20.5
Settsu	20,800	1912	.....do.....	20.5
Satsuma	19,350	1910	4 12-inch and 12 10-inch.	18.5
Aki	19,800	1911	.....do.....	20.5
Battle cruisers:				
Haruna	27,500	1915	8 14-inch	27
Hiyei	27,500	1914	.....do.....	27
Kirishima	27,500	1915	.....do.....	28
Kongo	27,500	1915	.....do.....	25

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. President, I offer a concurrent resolution and ask that it be read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 8) was read, as follows:

Whereas Mexico is now and has for several years been rent with civil strife, which, in the absence of any government able adequately to protect life and property, has degenerated into a condition of murder, rapine, and pillage, resulting in the loss of the lives of American citizens as well as Europeans there and the destruction of their property; and

Whereas many such outrages have been committed by the armed forces of some one or more of the alleged revolutionary leaders, whose warfare and followers are a method of brigandage perpetrated by bandits; and

Whereas conditions since the recognition of Carranza, one of the alleged revolutionary leaders, show no improvement, nor does his government manifest any tendency or sufficient strength to restore order or maintain civil government adequate to the protection of life and property; and

Whereas this Government has promulgated and still adheres to, so far as known, what is commonly called the Monroe doctrine, under which the Governments of the Old World are prevented from the protection of their own citizens or subjects by armed force, and such foreign Governments being so barred from the protection of their citizens or subjects because of the attitude of the United States on the Monroe doctrine, thereby render, it is alleged, the United States responsible for the loss of life or property resulting from the conditions in Mexico, and such claim, whether well founded or not, is of an arbitrable character, which may subject us to arbitration before some proper tribunal on the question of damages; and

Whereas such civil strife in northern Mexico has endangered the life, limb, and property of the people of the border States of this country, and conditions have now reached that stage no longer tolerable either to the peace and good order of the border States of this Union or the life and security of American citizens or other aliens in Mexico: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Senate, the House concurring, that the Government demand of Carranza, who has been recently recognized as the head of an established Government in Mexico, that he protect and save harmless the lives and property of American and other aliens in that country; and

That the other Governments in the Western Hemisphere that lately joined in such recognition be invited to unite in that demand, and that in the event of failure of Carranza promptly to furnish such protection that the President be, and is hereby, requested to invite the cooperation of such Governments heretofore joining with us in intervening for the restoration of peace and good order and the protection of the lives and property not only of American citizens, but other aliens and of peaceable Mexican citizens, and that when such order is restored and a government adequate to continue and sustain such protection is established that the United States withdraw from that country; and

It is further declared to be the sole and only purpose of this Government so to enter the territory of Mexico for the purpose indicated.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, in connection with the resolution regarding Mexico submitted by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. SHERMAN], and which went properly to the Committee on Foreign Relations, I want to read a telegram this moment received from Hon. L. W. Holmes, of Keene, N. H., a judge in my State. The telegram is as follows:

Where is my son, Thomas F. Holmes, sole survivor of recent Mexican outrage? Please do everything possible to locate him.

L. W. HOLMES.

I read this message, Mr. President, to show that the horrible outrage recently committed in Mexico is worthy of the immediate attention not only of the Congress of the United States but of the executive department as well. I ask that the telegram be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The concurrent resolution and the telegram will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

LANDS IN NEVADA.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The morning business is closed, and the calendar under Rule VIII is in order.

The bill (S. 2520) granting to the State of Nevada 7,000,000 acres of land in said State for the use and benefit of the public schools of Nevada and the State University of the State of Nevada was announced as first in order on the calendar.

Mr. SMOOT. Let that go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill goes over.

Mr. PITTMAN. I heard no objection to the bill.

Mr. SMOOT. I wish to say to the Senator that it would take too long this morning to discuss the bill and have it passed in the morning hour. A number of Senators spoke to me in relation to it, and they desire to discuss the question if the bill is going to be considered. For that reason I object.

Mr. PITTMAN. I hope the Senator will withdraw his objection to this bill. I do not think it is going to take long to consider the matter, and certainly we have more time now to consider a matter of this kind than we shall have later on in the session when important bills come before us that are now being considered in committees. It seems to me that we should clear the calendar as much as possible during this period of the session. This bill has been upon the calendar for weeks and it stands at the head of the calendar. I sincerely hope the Senator will allow the Senate to proceed with its consideration.

Mr. SMOOT. I will say to the Senator that I can not allow it to be considered, if my objection will take it over, this morning, because of the fact that I know Senators are away who wish to discuss the bill.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I join in the request that the bill shall go over for to-day. I want to look into it a little more carefully before it is considered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill goes over.

The bill (S. 2521) legalizing certain conveyances heretofore made by the Central Pacific Railroad Co. and others within the State of Nevada was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, when the calendar was under consideration day before yesterday I objected to the consideration of this bill. Since that time I have received the information I desired, and for which I wrote, and I have no objection to its consideration now.

Mr. PITTMAN. Then let the bill be proceeded with.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill has been read, and it is before the Senate as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I should like to ask the Senator from Nevada whether this bill differs in any respect from a similar bill which was under consideration by the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. PITTMAN. I will state, Mr. President, that a similar bill was reported out favorably by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and it passed this body. In the other body it was limited in its scope and effect. The Senate applied it to all the lands on the right of way in the State of Nevada. The House of Representatives limited it to five certain towns upon the right of way. It left out the town of Lovelocks on the theory that the conditions at Lovelocks were not the same as in the other towns. The evidence has since disclosed that the identical conditions exist with regard to the town of Lovelocks as in the other towns for which the law was passed. This is simply identical with the law that has been passed with regard to the other towns and the situation is exactly the same with regard to the town to which this bill applies.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. If the bill is satisfactory to the Senator from Nevada, I do not intend to object to it, but I think it is appropriate for me to say in connection with the consideration of this bill that it is peculiarly a measure that should have gone to the Committee on the Judiciary. It seems to me that we are falling into a new practice here in the Senate of sending bills to inappropriate committees, and that it is a practice which ought to cease.

This is a subject matter which has been before the Judiciary Committee repeatedly in connection with validating conveyances of land in Nebraska and Wyoming. A bill similar to this, affecting lands in Nevada, has been before the Judiciary Committee. I am not going to object to the consideration of this bill; but I shall hereafter object, if I have the opportunity, to similar bills going to the Public Lands Committee. They ought to be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

STOCK-RAISING HOMESTEADS.

The bill (S. 1053) to provide for stock-raising homesteads, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMOOT. Let that bill go over, Mr. President.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, I earnestly hope that the Senator from Utah will not insist upon his objection. This is a bill identical with one which passed the House of Representatives at the last session, which was reported favorably by the Committee on Public Lands, and of all the bills relative to the West is the one which will be of some value to the man who has to work and is trying to build up the West. I deeply regret that this bill can not now be passed. I hope the Senator from Utah will withdraw his objection to its consideration.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I can not this morning withdraw my objection to the consideration of this bill. I will say to the Senator from Arizona that there are certain amendments, and one particular amendment, which I desire to offer to the bill. I know the bill will lead to considerable discussion, and at this time it would not be fair to discuss it as it ought to be discussed.

Mr. STERLING. Mr. President, just a word in reference to this bill. When the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT], a few days ago, requested that the bill be allowed to go over, I readily consented, and stated that I should not ask for the consideration of the bill at that time; but the bill has once been called up since then, and has a second time gone over. I therefore trust that we may have the consideration of the bill proceeded with the next time it is called upon the calendar. I merely wished to make that statement.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Mr. President, I coincide with the views of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. STERLING] and the Senator from Arizona [Mr. ASHURST]. I hope that the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT], whenever the opportunity shall again offer, will be prepared to submit whatever amendments he desires to offer to the bill, in order that it may then be discussed. We have in these mornings early in the session probably more time than we shall again have for such discussion. I have no doubt that in an hour and a half's discussion great light could be thrown upon the bill; and I sincerely join in the hope expressed by the Senator from South Dakota, that some consideration may be given to the bill, and that it shall not be passed over as a pro forma matter every morning when the calendar is called.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

NEWSPAPER PUBLICATION OF LAND-OFFICE NOTICES.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1062) relating to the duties of registers of United States land offices and the publication in newspapers of official land-office notices.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I do not think that bill should pass without amendment. I could not foresee that is was coming up this morning; but I shall object to the consideration of the measure unless it can be so amended as that in its practical

application such publications will appear in newspapers near to or in the vicinity of the land affected. That is the purpose of the existing statute upon this subject, and, of course, it ought to be observed in all other statutes upon the subject.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, that is the intention of the bill, and I should be glad to have the Senator from Colorado offer such an amendment right now. I should be glad to have it incorporated in the bill. Let us have the bill now disposed of.

Mr. THOMAS. I shall be glad to prepare my amendment, if I can have the opportunity to do so.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, while the Senator from Colorado is preparing his amendment, I will say a few words in connection with the bill. Twice this bill has been favorably reported unanimously by the Senate Committee on Public Lands. It once passed the Senate, in this exact shape, unanimously, I think; I do not think there was a dissenting vote.

The object of the bill is this: In a number of places in Montana and in other parts of the West, there are towns which publish only daily newspapers, having no weekly editions. When those newspapers are the nearest ones to land affected by land-office notices, the notices must be published in those daily newspapers. Therefore, such notices are published seven times a week, instead of once a week. The department officials hold that where the notice is published in a daily newspaper it must be published every day in the week. Hence, when a homestead or a mining claim is located nearest to a town where only a daily newspaper, having no weekly edition, is published, and where there is no weekly paper, the land-office officials require the notice to be published in that daily newspaper seven times a week for 4 or 6 or 10 weeks, dependent on the nature of the publication. A poor man who has to pay for publishing such a notice is required to pay about seven times what he would be required to pay if the same notice appeared but once a week in a weekly newspaper. This practice works a very great hardship on some people. The object of the bill is such that where the nearest newspaper is a daily newspaper, without any weekly edition, the notice may be published once a week only in each Saturday's issue of the daily for 4 or 6 or 10 weeks, as the case may be. That would only cost the man who pays for publishing it the same price as it would if the notice were published in a weekly paper—about one-seventh of the cost he is now required to pay.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I am in entire sympathy with the purpose of the Senator, as he is in sympathy with my suggestion. So I move to amend the bill by inserting after the word "circulation," on page 1, line 7, the words "and published nearest to the land affected."

Mr. MYERS. I am willing to accept that amendment, and I hope it will be agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. Ought not the amendment read "published in the newspaper published in a town or a city or a place nearest to the land affected," instead of providing that such notices shall be in the newspaper itself which is published nearest such land?

Mr. THOMAS. Let it read "in the town nearest to the land affected."

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. That is right. Otherwise if the notice had to be published in a newspaper nearest to the land affected, confining it to one paper, the charge might be four times what it ought to be.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I suggest to the Senator from Colorado that the amendment offered by him should follow the language of the present statute, lest difficulty in construction might arise.

Mr. THOMAS. I agree with the Senator. I prepared the amendment, however, on the spur of the moment, because the bill was up for consideration and I did not want to be guilty of discourtesy to the Senator in charge of the bill by objecting to its present consideration if it could be passed with the suggested amendment.

Mr. WALSH. I perceive from the language suggested by the Senator from Colorado that that is his purpose; but the language ought to conform to that of the existing statute.

Mr. THOMAS. Has the Senator at hand the language of the existing statute? If so, I will very cheerfully accept it as a substitute for the proposed amendment, if there is any difference.

Mr. WALSH. I simply thought that I should make the suggestion for the purpose of perfecting the amendment.

Mr. THOMAS. I thank the Senator for doing so, and I quite agree with him that the identical language of the existing statute is the language that should be inserted here.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, if my colleague will permit, I have here the language of the existing law. It reads:

In a newspaper to be by him designated—

That is, by the register—

as published nearest such claim.

That is the language of the statute.

Mr. WALSH. That will serve the purpose, I think.

Mr. MYERS. If the Senator from Colorado will withdraw his amendment, I will offer that amendment to make the bill conform to the language of the present statute.

Mr. THOMAS. I withdraw my amendment.

Mr. MYERS. Then, Mr. President, I move that the bill be amended by inserting, after the word "him," in line 5, the words "as published nearest to the land affected." I ask the Secretary to state the amendment which I have offered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the amendment.

The SECRETARY. On page 1, line 5, after the word "him," it is proposed to insert "as published nearest to the land affected."

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Montana a question, in order that I may understand the matter.

Mr. MYERS. I shall be glad to answer any question.

Mr. HUGHES. Will not the effect of the amendment as now proposed be to cause the register to measure up the distance, thereby putting him to a great deal of inconvenience?

Mr. MYERS. The proposed amendment is the language of the present law.

Mr. HUGHES. Would there be any objection to leaving this matter to the discretion of the register, by permitting him to have such notices published in a paper as near as possible, rather than in a paper published "nearest the land affected"?

Mr. MYERS. All he can do now is to exercise his judgment as to which is the nearest. He does not have to go out and measure the distance.

Mr. HUGHES. It does not say that. This provision commands him in direct language to publish the notice in a newspaper nearest to the land affected.

Mr. MYERS. That is the law now, and it is merely proposed to incorporate in the pending bill the language of the law. It will not make it any worse than it is now, and I do not want to change the law in that respect. That was not my intention at all.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Montana [Mr. MYERS].

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. President, I ask that the amendment be again stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will again state the amendment.

The Secretary again stated the amendment.

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. President, I suggest to the Senator from Montana that the amendment be inserted in line 8, after the word "time."

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, I think the amendment is inserted at the proper place and that it governs everything that follows thereafter. I thank the Senator for his suggestion, but I think the amendment which had been adopted attains the end sought.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I suggest that after the word "circulation," in line 1, page 2, the words "so situated" be inserted.

Mr. MYERS. I accept that amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 2, line 1, after the words "general circulation," it is proposed to insert the words "so situated."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FALL. Mr. President, after the word "him," in line 5, and preceding the amendment just adopted, offered by the Senator from Montana [Mr. MYERS], I offer the following amendment, namely, to insert the words "or in case of a public-land entry by the entryman." The purpose, of course, is to allow the party entering public lands himself to make a contract with the newspaper and designate the paper published nearest to the entry.

This has been, Mr. President, the policy in some instances, I think, in times past, but the present policy is to compel the publication in a paper designated by the register himself and to compel the entryman to pay the charge as fixed by the paper without giving him an opportunity to have a contract for his publication.

Mr. President, if I sought to inject a little trouble into this discussion, by requesting a little time to go to my office—and I know the Senator would yield to me for that purpose—I might produce some exceedingly interesting correspondence between officials of this Government upon this subject. As I have not that official correspondence in my desk, but I have it in my office, I will not ask the indulgence of the Senate nor trespass upon the patience of the Senator from Montana by a request for time. I do think, however, that the entryman should be allowed to designate and contract with the paper published nearest to the land as to the terms upon which such publication shall be made. The entryman pays for it—not the register, not the United States Government. When he enters a piece of land, and notice of publication is made, it is made by the register; it is made in a paper designated by the register, and it is very often made on onerous conditions to the entryman himself, who must pay the cost. Now, aside from the reward for some partisan paper, what earthly objection can there be to allowing the entryman who must pay the cost to designate the paper in which the publication shall be made?

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, I hope that amendment will not be adopted. I do not think it is fair or wise. I can see the object and the working of it, of course, instantly. As I understand, from March, 1893, until March, 1897, during the second administration of President Cleveland, that was the practice—to allow an entryman to designate which one of two papers equally near to the land should publish his final-proof notice. It is my understanding, however, that for 16 years, from March, 1897, to March, 1913, such was not the practice; that during all those 16 years the register was authorized to designate the newspaper, and where two newspapers of general circulation were equally near to the land the Republican newspaper was invariably designated by the registers, who were then, of course, all Republicans. Now that the Democrats have come into power I think the same rule should prevail.

The Senator from New Mexico asks what reasonable objection there could be to this amendment. I offer this objection: "Turn about is fair play." The Republican newspapers under Republican registers for 16 years, from March, 1897, to March, 1913, had these publications, where Republican and Democratic newspapers were equally near to the land. Now, I say, let those who are in power have the advantage of the same practice. The Republicans made the rule; now let them take their own medicine without complaining.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. MYERS. With great pleasure.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. As I understand the Senator, he concedes that the purpose of this bill, or one of the purposes of this bill, is, to the extent that business of this character will do it, to build up Democratic newspapers.

Mr. MYERS. Did the Senator ask if that is the object of my bill? Oh, no; not all. I explained the object of the bill a few moments ago. It will not have any such effect. The object of the bill is this: Where the newspaper published nearest to the land, homestead, or mining claim is a daily newspaper, issued seven times a week, and has no weekly edition, and there is no weekly newspaper published nearer to the land, and where under those circumstances the notice must be published in a daily newspaper, the present law and the practice are such that it must be published seven times a week for 4 or 8 or 10 weeks, as the case may be, at about seven times the cost to the poor claimant, as compared to what it would cost him if it were published in a weekly newspaper. The object of this bill is to cut down the cost to the claimant of a land or a mining claim; to cut down the cost of publishing his notice to about one-seventh of what it is now in those cases.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. President, at any rate, the opposition of the Senator from Montana to the amendment proposed by the Senator from New Mexico is based upon his desire to build up the business of Democratic newspapers. Am I correct about that?

Mr. MYERS. It is based upon the motto that "Turn about is fair play."

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I am correct about that; am I not?

Mr. MYERS. It is based upon equity and justice—upon the principle that when Republican newspapers had these publications 16 years, the Democrats, if they publish papers equally near to the land, ought to have them four years.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. That may be another way of stating what I have suggested; but it is not quite a categorical reply to what I have asked.

Mr. MYERS. Will the Senator please ask the question again? Then I will try to give a categorical answer.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. My question is whether or not the opposition of the Senator from Montana to the amendment proposed by the Senator from New Mexico is not based upon the desire of the Senator from Montana to build up the business of the Democratic newspapers in the West?

Mr. MYERS. Unhesitatingly, yes, sir. When the Democrats are in power I believe in letting the Democrats have the offices, the benefits, and the newspaper publications. If I did not believe that I would not be much of a Democrat.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. That is precisely what I thought; and I admire the Senator's candor, at least.

Mr. MYERS. I try to be candid in everything, especially in politics.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Yes.

Mr. FALL. And in public business.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. But does the Senator think that it is in accord with the highest ethics to insist upon building up a Democratic newspaper at the expense of a land entryman? Let me say further, before the Senator answers that question, that if the entryman is permitted to select the newspaper in which his notice will be published he undoubtedly will be able to make better terms than if it is left to the register to select arbitrarily a Democratic newspaper and to select that particular Democratic newspaper which may give most support to the party. Why should not the entryman be permitted to save that amount of money? Why should the Senator from Montana insist upon building up these Democratic newspapers in the West at the expense of these entrymen, very many of them poor men, who are compelled to undergo considerable struggle and hardship in order to make a living?

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, I should like to know why the Senator from Utah, out of his excessive love for the poor entryman, did not make that suggestion during the 16 years of Republican rule? Why his sudden conversion to such extraordinary love for the poor entryman, now that the Democrats have come into power in the country? What had become of that love during all the 16 years the Republican Party was in power?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. The Senator from Utah would have made that suggestion if it had occurred to him.

Mr. MYERS. Why does it occur now? Why at this opportune time, when for 16 years he had time to think it over under Republican rule? Does all love of his fellow men, all love of fairness, all love of honesty, all desire to see the laws of the country honestly administered for the benefit of the people have to be suggested to him by a Democrat?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. But certainly a suggestion of that kind, which is so manifestly just, is better to be made late than never; and I make it now.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, I appreciate the little joke which Republican Senators on the other side are enjoying over this bill. Now that they have enjoyed it, I think it is time to dispose of the bill.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. President, the Senator misunderstands the temper in which these suggestions are made upon this side. They are not made in a jocular way. They are made earnestly. The truth about it is that a great deal of money can be saved to these entrymen if they are permitted to select the newspapers in which these notices shall be published, and they ought to be permitted to do it. There is no reason in justice or common sense why they should not be permitted to do it. It is a general practice, as I understand, with reference to court notices, to permit the litigant who brings about the publication of a notice of a summons, for example, to select the newspaper in which it shall be printed. We do not ordinarily give the clerk of a court the control over such publications as that which is now possessed by the register of a land office, and there is every reason why the entryman should be permitted to select the newspaper. So far as I am concerned, I am not jocular about it; I am very much in earnest about it, and I shall support the amendment which the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. FALL] has offered.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, this is simply another illustration of the old story of "locking the barn after the horse is stolen," and another case of "whose ox is gored." After Republican newspapers had for 16 years enjoyed this privilege at the expense of the entrymen, our friends on the other side, the Republican Senators, suddenly display great zeal for the purpose of saving the entrymen a few dollars. These notices are printed at legal rates, and the newspapers which publish them under the order of the register of the land office are not allowed to charge any more than the legal rate or a fair and just rate, fixed by the Department of the Interior. I believe that the laborer is worthy of his hire; and when a notice is published in a newspaper I believe a fair rate of compensa-

tion ought to be paid for it, and that is all that is permitted under the present practice.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, I have just come into the Chamber and did not hear the amendment read, but I had decided yesterday that when this bill was reached on the calendar I should offer an amendment having the effect that I judge from the remarks of Senators this amendment has. I therefore support the amendment offered by the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. FALL].

I should like to say, in reply to the Senator from Montana, that it is no excuse now to defend a practice that I think is admittedly wrong on the ground that some other political party, when it had the right to change it, did not make the change. If we go on that theory, there never will be a reform in government brought about. In fact, the Democratic Party is in control of the Government of the United States first because the people were dissatisfied with the Republican Party, and second because they believed the promises that were made to them by the Democratic Party. It is no excuse now for a Democrat to say: "We will keep on doing wrong because the Republicans, when they were in power, did wrong." It seems to me that if you want to get the good will of the people you ought to improve upon the conditions that you charge to be wrong and that you have promised from every stump in the country that you would remedy.

Here is an opportunity to remedy one wrong—a small one, it is true—and it is to the discredit of the Republican Party that through 16 years they did not make this change. It is equally to the discredit of the Democratic Party that they refuse to make it now when it is called to their attention, and they have an opportunity to redeem one of the promises of economy that they have heralded all over this country, and that helped to give them the political victory.

Why, Mr. President, I have never since I have been here seen anything offered as an improvement or a reform in any practice or proceeding, but we have had somebody get up and say, "Why the other party did just as badly when they were in power." I submit that that never is an excuse, and it is not justified at any time unless Democrats are going to say, "We are going to follow the sins and the wrongs of the Republican Party, and the only defense that we make to the country is that we are no worse than you were." You promised to be better. Here is an opportunity to improve on one of the things that was wrong and always has been wrong under any party and every party that has ever had control.

Mr. President, it has not been only the Republican Party that has been wrong. The Democratic Party has been wrong when it was in power. I want to tell you of a little incident that came to my personal attention. Quite a number of years ago I was down through the State of Kansas on some business and I happened to come into Ness City. Ness City is the county seat of Ness County, in southwestern Kansas, and this was at a time when the homesteaders were proving up on their land. It is in a beautiful country, and it is a beautiful little city. It was very prosperous. I met on the street an old schoolmate that I had not seen since I had left school. I knew him well there. He was one of the finest fellows I ever knew, and I asked him what he was doing in Ness City. "Well," he said, "I came here some time ago and saw a great opening for a Democratic newspaper. There was really no Democratic Party in this county. There is not very much to it now, but I have organized the Democratic Party and started a newspaper. The reason I say there is a great opening here for a Democratic newspaper is because nearly everybody in this county is proving up now on his land, so I started a newspaper." Grover Cleveland was then President and the Democrats had all the offices, including the land offices.

I went into his office and saw the little newspaper that he had started, and he sent me several copies of it afterwards. He had to have extra sheets in the newspaper to print all the final-proof notices, and he said to me: "There is not a man who makes final proof in this county but that must pay me the full legal fee." He had, as I remember, in the issue that I saw something over 100 such notices. He said that was about an average of the way in which it was running. He charged the full legal fee. There were several other newspapers in the county, but none of them could get any of the business, because he was the only Democratic editor there was and edited the only Democratic newspaper, and hence every man in the county had to pay him the legal fee, and pay it in advance, before he could make final proof on his homestead. If the entryman had been allowed to select the paper of publication he undoubtedly would have gotten his share—perhaps more than his share—but the price would have been cut. There was not any other excuse for the existence of that newspaper except the final-proof notices, and he was making a big thing out of it, because he could get them all, and all because it was a Democratic paper.

That was a good thing for him. It might have been a good thing for the Democratic Party; it built it up there; and if it is the duty of the final-proof men, the homesteaders, to pay to build up whichever party is in power, then that practice ought to be continued. If, however, we want to be fair to the men and the women who go out on the frontier and locate on the desert and tame it and subdue it, then we ought to give them an opportunity to select the newspaper in which these final-proof notices shall be published, and permit them to get the benefit of any competition that that kind of a law will bring about.

I do not believe there is a State in the Union that does not provide, for instance, in the publication of summons against a nonresident defendant, that the plaintiff who has to publish the summons may select the newspaper in which it shall be published. He may have to select a legal newspaper; he will have to comply with the law in that respect; but if the legal rate for the publication, for instance, of a final-proof notice is $10, and I can get a legal newspaper to publish it for $5, why should I not get the benefit of that kind of a condition? And that, as I understand, is the object of this amendment.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. NORRIS. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. WALSH. The Senator from Nebraska has been an able judge in his State, and he will be able to advise us concerning the statutes of the State, I presume, on the matter to which he adverted. Are we to understand the Senator from Nebraska now to state that under the laws of that State one seeking to procure publication of summons, getting service by publication, may himself select the paper which is to publish it?

Mr. NORRIS. That is just what I mean to say.

Mr. WALSH. Then, I undertake to say, the laws of Nebraska are peculiar in that respect, because I should consider that as a very vicious provision. The laws of my State, and the laws of every other State to which my attention has been called—it has not been directed specifically to that of the State of Nebraska—provide that the clerk or judge shall designate the paper most likely to give notice. If that were not the law in divorce cases, as a matter of course the applicant would invariably select the paper least likely to give notice. I call the attention of the Senator from Utah [Mr. SUTHERLAND] to this circumstance. So, in case of the publication of the notice of an execution sale, I know of no State which permits the execution creditor to designate the paper in which the notice of execution sale may be printed, because obviously he would select the one that would be least likely to give notice provided he desired to purchase the property without opposition at all.

I think upon reflection the Senator will not care to stand sponsor for the proposition that it is the universal practice in the publication of legal notices to permit the party who desires the notice published to select the paper in which it is to be printed. The very purpose of requiring the publication is that it shall be effective to give notice, and ordinarily the party who wants the action taken is not particularly desirous that notice shall be given.

Mr. President, there is publication——

Mr. NORRIS. I should like to call the Senator's attention to the fact that I did not intend to yield the floor. I was yielding for a question.

Mr. WALSH. I have gotten through with the question. I will send for the statutes of Nebraska.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Will the Senator from Nebraska permit me?

Mr. NORRIS. Not at the present time. I want to answer the Senator from Montana first as to the question he asked me.

I believe it is universal, or nearly so, that the laws of the States providing for publication of summons against a nonresident defendant permit the plaintiff to select the paper. He could not select any paper in the State, I suppose. Some States have laws which define a legal newspaper. He must select a paper that is a legal newspaper. He must select one usually, the law provides, that is published in the community where the action is pending, and if real estate is involved, where the real estate is located.

Now, that is not confined to Nebraska. That is true of Kansas. Here is the Senator from Kansas just going out. If I am not stating the law right, he will correct me. It is true of other States. I have never had any business in court in summoning a nonresident defendant by publication in any State where I found that that was not true. There are other cases, it is true, in my State and in others, such as the case of a

guardian's sale, for instance, or a sheriff's sale, where the particular officer of the court selects the newspapers.

The Senator referred to a judge in Nebraska. There are cases where the judge selects the newspaper, as, for instance, the sale of an insane person's estate or a guardian's estate or a sale of real estate by an administrator or something of that kind he selects the newspaper, and I have never yet known in my experience of a judge who did not permit the person asking for the order to select the newspaper in which it should be published, provided, only, he selected a legal newspaper.

The Senator says the object is to give notice, but bear in mind that it is admitted here that the object in this case is not to give notice, but to give a publication fee to a Democratic newspaper. This is not to get notice; it is to permit a Democratic newspaper to get a fee out of a homesteader. That is the object of the law now. When the Republicans were in power it was to permit a Republican newspaper to get into the pocket of a homesteader.

Mr. MYERS. I should like to make a suggestion to the Senator.

Mr. NORRIS. I yield to the Senator from Montana.

Mr. MYERS. The law now provides, and if the bill is enacted it will continue to provide, that the notice must be published in the bona fide newspaper of general circulation which is the nearest to the land.

Mr. NORRIS. Oh, yes.

Mr. MYERS. Under that provision if a Republican newspaper is nearest to the land the Republican newspaper gets it, and if a Democratic newspaper of general circulation is nearest to the land the Democratic newspaper would get it. One would conclude from the discussion on the other side that if this bill passes there would be a sweeping revolution, so that all notices would be published in Democratic newspapers always.

Mr. NORRIS. That will nearly always be the fact, I will say to the Senator. I will state what is usually the case. I have lived for 25 years in a country where the publications were being made, and I think I know something about it. There are some exceptions to it, but as a rule there are two newspapers published in a town. One is a Democratic paper and the other is a Republican paper. The land office will determine——

Mr. MYERS. Right there, Mr. President——

Mr. NORRIS. Let me finish and then I will yield to the Senator again. The land office will not determine as between those two newspapers located in the same town as to which is nearest to the land. They are located in the same town although one may be a few rods nearer to the land than the other, but they are considered to be at the same distance, and that is proper. I am not complaining of that. Any newspaper published in that town nearest the land, if it is otherwise a legal newspaper, is a proper and a legal publication and fulfills the requirements of the law. That means that there is a choice between a Democratic paper and a Republican paper, or perhaps between two Democratic papers and two Republican papers, but even if there were two Democratic papers, the land office man, under the laws that exist now, would give it to the Democratic paper that was the favorite with whichever faction happened to control the land office. If he were a Republican, he would do the same in Republican times, of course. So there is no competition. The man charges the full legal rate. The law of the State provides what the legal rate shall be, but that does not prohibit a man from publishing a notice at one-half the legal rate, and as a rule, if there is competition between the newspapers, a man wants to select a newspaper in which he can get publication for less than the legal rate.

There might be cases, as the Senator from Montana said, where there would be only one newspaper that would be nearest the land. It would be the duty then of the land office official to permit this publication in that particular newspaper, even though it would be of a different political stripe.

Mr. MYERS. On that point, if the Senator will allow me, there are more than a hundred newspapers in the State of Montana. Some of them are Republican papers, and they get their share of the publication.

Mr. NORRIS. If that be true now, and if the receivers and registers in the land offices of Montana are that fair and that honest and are that much interested in the homesteader, then, for God's sake, why not put in the law a provision which will require everybody to be that good, and let us have that spread all over the country instead of confining it to Montana?

I yield now to the Senator from Utah [Mr. SUTHERLAND], who rose a moment ago.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I simply wanted to reply to what the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH] suggested, and I will do that later.

Mr. NORRIS. All right. I have finished what I desired to say.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, in connection with the telegram I read a few moments ago from Hon. L. W. Holmes, of Keene, N. H., inquiring as to the whereabouts of his son, whom he described as the sole survivor of the recent Mexican outrage, I have communicated with the State Department over the telephone, and desire to read a telegram from the department, so that it may go into the RECORD in connection with the original telegram. The State Department says:

Mr. Holmes is in Chihuahua. A special train has gone from El Paso to bring in the bodies, and he will probably return on that train to El Paso to-night.

Mr. President, I want to add a single word, to the effect that it seems to me, in view of this horrible outrage, that the time for "watchful waiting" in Mexican affairs should cease and that our Government should take summary means to protect the lives of American citizens in that ill-fated country.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I am, of course, in sympathy with the Senator, and every Senator here with red blood is in sympathy with the Senator from New Hampshire in his statement that everything possible and within reason should be done to prevent outrages like that reported in the newspapers this morning; and every man will agree that condign punishment should be meted out to the assassins who committed the crime. There can be no differences between us as to that.

The Senator from New Hampshire says he thinks the time has come when what he terms and is generally termed the policy of "watchful waiting" should end and that some affirmative step should be taken to protect the lives of American citizens in Mexico. Would the Senator object to informing the Senate and the country just what he thinks our Government should do in that behalf?

The Senator from New Hampshire is an able and experienced man in our legislative life. No man in the Senate has had more to do with molding and directing the course of our public affairs, and he knows—I am not saying this in any hypercritical way—he knows as well as I that we can say easily that a thing ought to stop; we can denounce it; we can insist that adequate punishment should be administered to murderous ruffians. But the thing that now especially concerns me, as one Senator—and I think it concerns a great many other people in and outside of Congress—is as to just what we ought to do. There is where we come to face a difficulty; and it is upon that very important and urgent question that I would be glad to have the opinion of the wise and experienced Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, the records of the Senate will show that I have carefully refrained during all this controversy from criticizing our Government in the Mexican matter, yet I have strongly felt that the lives of American citizens and their property interests in the adjoining Republic of Mexico should be safeguarded and protected. I have realized the difficulties that confronted the administration, and I have had no disposition to embarrass the administration simply because it was not of my own party. But here is a very serious matter that confronts us. We are told that 17 American citizens had their clothing removed and they were stood up and shot by citizens of Mexico.

A little time ago, Mr. President, the country was thrown almost into convulsions over the fact that a single American citizen had lost his life through the torpedoing of a foreign ship, and there was strong feeling that our Government ought to seek reparation for the life of that citizen. That number has been multiplied by 17 in Mexico, added to the hundreds of other Americans who had previously been slaughtered in that unfortunate country.

Now, the distinguished Senator from Missouri, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, dealing with this important subject asks me what I would recommend or what I would do. First, I will say that I am not a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and have not given attention to our relations with foreign Governments, as has the Senator from Missouri. Next, I am not a constitutional lawyer, and can not discuss the matter from an international standpoint, as can the Senator from Missouri. But I will say that inasmuch as the President of the United States has recognized Mr. Carranza as the constitutional head of the Mexican Government, if I were in his place I would demand of Carranza that reparation such as our country might see fit to demand should be made, in view of this inhuman slaughter of American citizens; and if Carranza admitted his inability to protect our citizens in Mexico, if I were the President of the United States I would ask Congress to seriously consider the question as to what was the further duty of the Executive in a matter of this

kind. That is what I would do. It might be unwise; I am not going to argue that phase of this question; but I do say that, as an American citizen, very serious notice should be taken of this outrage, and we ought to settle once for all whether the lives of American citizens are safe when they cross the Rio Grande into the territory of the Republic of Mexico. That is what I would do.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President, the Senator from New Hampshire, as the recognized leader upon this side of the Chamber, speaks in a measure for his party. I do not assume to speak for my party nor to express views other than those which I entertain myself. I do not know that they would meet with the approval of any other individual in this Chamber or throughout the country. But it seems to me there is no longer reason, after these long weary months in dealing with the Mexican question, why American citizens should not give voice to their real sentiments and their real feelings concerning these matters. I have long entertained the views I now hold, and have refrained from giving voice to them until I feel that neither patience nor patriotism requires me longer to keep silence. Whatever of hazard there may be in giving them or whatever criticism they may invoke are to be considered as personal to the one who utters them.

Five years ago next March, Mr. President, 7 American citizens were murdered just on this side of the border line near Douglas, Ariz., and 11 others were wounded. I have never talked with anyone who has traveled in Mexico since who did not say that the Mexican people expected at that time to see the American Government, in harmony with its ancient traditions, enter upon a decisive and positive policy for the protection of American citizens. The Mexican people expected it upon every hand. They anticipated that that power, which had been used by the American people even at the time when we were a small and struggling Nation, to protect American citizenship, upon whatever part of the earth it might be found, would be exercised against them, and they braced themselves for that attitude upon our part and fully expected it. We did not go. We gave them to believe from our conduct that we were afraid. They did not interpret our great desire for peace as anything other than fear. We have gathered the harvest of indecision many times since.

Mr. President, with that incident five years ago last March began that compromising side-stepping, procrastinating, apologizing, un-American policy of leaving the American citizen to struggle for himself against bandits and outlaws, against assassins and murderers. It was a policy not heretofore popular with the manly men who had built up and thus far maintained the prestige of our country. We have had five years of it, and the culmination, in my judgment, is not yet, although this morning we have brought to us the fact that 17 American citizens, carrying a passport, as I understand, from the State Department, or from its representative—no doubt a great consolation to them as they stood stripped and naked to be shot—were lined up against the wall of an adobe and coldly, defiantly murdered. That is only a part of the story of these very nauseating details.

Other things have been smothered; fortunately, this transpired in a way that it could not be smothered; but these things have been smothered for the last five years. Sir, if you took the lid off the State Department and should send to the Senate Chamber the notes of the Brazilian minister as to the treatment of American citizens and the insults to the American flag in Mexico, it would not take the American people long to determine what they should do. I maintain that indifference to the rights of our fellow citizens when challenged is not a characteristic of the American people. I maintain in these matters they have not known the facts.

For five years American women have suffered outrages, worse a thousand times than death to them; for five years American citizens have suffered death in ways that human language is inadequate to describe. I shall not go into details now. We know enough this morning. Shall we wait longer to know whether or not a side-stepping, compromising policy is either going to insure protection to our citizens or dignity and honor to the American flag?

I do not know what others would do nor have I authority to speak for anyone except myself, but I would demand of Carranza immediate protection for American citizenship in Mexico, and if he was not able to give assurance in such a way that no man could doubt that it could and would be carried out, I would intervene in Mexico for the purpose of protecting American rights and American citizens. I would protect the American passport when issued at whatever cost. I would make even the fiends of Mexico know its worth. I do not believe anything is to be gained in the long run by this policy of waiting for a nation like Mexico to settle its difficulties when those difficulties involve the rights of our own people. Retribution, in my judgment, moves swiftly for the nation which forgets or abandons its own.

We do not want Mexican territory; we do not want to impeach Mexican sovereignty; we want the Mexican people to settle their own troubles; but we do want, and we are entitled to have, protection to American citizens, and yet even in the face of our treaties we have refused to protect them. We have been greatly disturbed through the last year and a half because the Belgian treaty was ignored, because neutral rights here and there have been trampled under foot. We have felt deeply and profoundly on these questions. We have a treaty with Mexico by which the protection of the rights of our citizens are guaranteed in that territory. Are the treaties of the United States to be made "a scrap of paper" also because we have not the courage to say to that nation that those rights there guaranteed shall be protected? Before we would teach the nations of the earth to respect their treaties let us teach those who violate them to respect ours.

Mr. President, I, like the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER], have sympathized with the President in this difficult situation. Only upon one former occasion have I undertaken to express myself in regard to it, and that expression was precisely in accordance with the views which I now hold, that this is a mistaken policy—mistaken upon the part of the predecessor of the President, mistaken upon the part of the President, if you please—that a decisive, determined, explicit, unquestioned American policy which has at its heart and core the protection of American citizens at whatever cost is the only policy which should characterize men in whose veins flows the red blood of Americans. This is not a party question; it rises higher. It is a question of whether we are prepared to defend and protect the lives of those who rely on our passports and trust in the integrity of our institutions. There can be but one side to that question to all who feel an interest in the honor and dignity and mission of this Republic.

Mr. STONE, Mr. LEWIS, and Mr. POINDEXTER addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I asked the question I did of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] in perfect good faith, and especially without any thought other than that he is too large a man to view a question of this gravity and nature from a partisan standpoint. It seems to me that what we call politics has no place in the consideration of questions of this character, and I have felt that the Senator from New Hampshire might be relied upon to discuss such questions as this from a nonpartisan standpoint.

The horror of the crime as reported in the newspapers this morning appals everyone. That the men who committed it should be punished according to their deserts—and that means death—there can be no doubt. Mr. President, all I know of this sad affair is what I have read in the newspapers. As I understand it, a number of bandits stopped a train, took off 17 unarmed men, subjected them to the indignity of stripping them naked, and then murdered them. Who did it? We are told it was done by a band of unknown and irresponsible bandits. The motive moving them, I think, was different from that which in our recent history moved American bandits to stop trains, to rob express cars, to go through passenger cars with masks on their faces and pistols in their hands, compelling unarmed passengers to surrender their valuables, and at the least sign of resistance to kill them. We know that many have been killed in this country by this class of wild and reckless criminals. Of course wherever such crimes are committed the criminals should be hunted down and punished. A crime of that kind committed in any State of this Union is more apt to be followed with a vigorous and ceaseless search for the criminals than if committed in Mexico under present conditions there. For five years or more Mexico has been in tumult; Mexico has been one wide field of disorder and anarchy, and it is only until within the last two or three months that anything really approaching a settled government has been established, or the establishment of such a government seriously attempted.

Mr. President, I am as much concerned as any man—but no more than any other Senator, I hope—in the protection of American lives and American property in Mexico and everywhere. We all desire that. I very well recall the incident referred to by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] occurring at Douglas, and I remember also what occurred at El Paso a short time later. At that time I offered a resolution in the Senate authorizing the President of the United States to employ the military forces of this country, in certain contingencies, left

largely to his discretion, to prevent a recurrence of such outrages. That resolution was debated here in the presence of nearly every Senator occupying a seat here at this time. On the Republican side the distinguished senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] and the then Senator from New York who recently had left the office of Secretary of State—I speak of former Senator Root—and my lamented friend from Georgia, Senator Bacon, upon this side, and other Senators on both sides spoke in very critical terms—quite caustic, indeed, and somewhat harsh in some of their observations—in opposition to that resolution. I recall the language, or the substance of the language, used by the great Senator from New York, Mr. Root, when he said that any movement along that line was to take a step backward in the march of human civilization.

There was not a Senator, Mr. President, on the other side or on this side of the Chamber who expressed himself on the floor as being favorable to that resolution or to any resolution of like kind, either in the substance or the spirit of it. Everyone who spoke at all expressed himself in unequivocal terms of opposition to any policy like that outlined in my resolution.

The then President, Mr. Taft, desired to confer with me about the resolution while it was pending. I went to see him and talked the matter over with him. We know what his policy was. He then thought that resolutions of that kind and the discussions of such resolutions were unfortunate; that the effect in Mexico would be bad and tend to obstruct the policy he was pursuing and which he felt confident would ultimate in composing conditions in that Republic. And, Mr. President, from the time he appealed to me, but without any change of opinion, I acquiesced in the policy of the President; I have been acquiescing in it ever since; I am acquiescing in it to-day.

There is not a Senator here, there is not a right-thinking man in America, who does not hope and pray that these serious and difficult questions may be solved without a resort to force on our part. President Wilson believes that we are now approaching a point where these difficult and delicate problems will be solved; and I not only hope that this is true, as I am sure you do, but I have felt that we ought all of us as American Senators, not as Republicans or as Democrats, give him our support at this time in order to see whether this experiment which he is supporting will be disappointing or whether it will succeed.

Now, suddenly this frightful thing has happened, and it is calculated to arouse the hot, resentful blood of our people. It is not unlike the sinking of the *Maine* in the harbor of Habana, or of other things of that kind. In 1898 there were only two alternatives for us. We had either to wait with great patience to settle our troubles with Spain by peaceful means or go to war. We chose the latter, and chose it against the judgment and wish of President McKinley, who was a high-minded, noble gentleman, and a lover of peace, who believed the questions at issue could be settled without a resort to arms. But the people overrode the President and had war, and we won, at considerable cost of life and treasure. Whether we benefited by our victory remains a question about which different people have different opinions.

Mr. President, what are we going to do now? That is the question confronting us, and that is why I asked the question I did of my friend from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER]. What are we going to do? What would you have us do? The Senator from New Hampshire says, first, that he would demand of Gen. Carranza that he prevent things of this kind, or, when they do happen, that he hunt down the criminals and punish them. If that demand should be made, I assume Gen. Carranza will promptly promise to use all the power at his command—and promise with the utmost sincerity, too—to run down these criminals and bring them to justice.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. STONE. I do.

Mr. CURTIS. Does not the Senator think that if the State Department would refuse to permit Mexican troops to cross the territory of the United States in going from one part of Mexico to another, and if the State Department would prevent Mexican generals representing the Carranza Government from having headquarters in the United States, perhaps some of this trouble would be stopped?

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, that may be or may not be true; I do not know. The Senator's question implies a criticism of the act allowing Carranza troops to pass through our territory. I do not wish to be diverted into that kind of a discussion. It would be too far removed from the grave question we are discussing apart from partisan politics. The Senator from Kansas has his opinion concerning the matters he inquires about. So have I. But at this time, and while we are considering a grave international question, I do not wish to cross the line which separates such a question from local political controversy.

The Senator from New Hampshire said he would make this demand of Carranza. Let us presume it to be made, and then presume that Gen. Carranza should respond in a way we could not object to. Let us presume that he should acknowledge the justice of our demand and promise to do everything possible to punish the criminals, to pay damages, and strive to prevent like outrages in the future. What then? The Senator would not then instantly and on the spot demand war. In effect he says not; but he says if Carranza failed to demonstrate his ability to control the situation and preserve order he would have the President lay the whole question before Congress as to our duty and our policy. The Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] is a little more explicit and definite than the Senator from New Hampshire. He says he would have us intervene. The Senator from New Hampshire says that he would advise the President to lay the matter before the Congress and take the opinion of the Congress. But take our opinion about what? I presume as to what we should do. Does the Senator mean that we should declare war, or direct an act that would amount to war?

Mr. GALLINGER. I meant precisely that.

Mr. STONE. Now I see better where the Senator stands. There is not much difference between his attitude and that of the Senator from Idaho. I am not going to ask—I would not do that—what the attitude of any Senator would be if that subject were before the Senate, because that ought to be a subject to be taken up for discussion at that time. This is neither the time nor the occasion for that.

I do not know whether Senators on that side or this have changed their opinions in the last year or two. I do know that two or three years ago, when this subject was up, there was not a Senator on either side who was not against war. I recall a resolution I offered after the bloody affairs at Douglas and El Paso authorizing the President to employ the military forces of the United States to prevent a repetition of such outrages. I got no support from either side for the resolution. It seemed to be under a universal condemnation.

Mr. BORAH. When the Senator says there was no Senator on this side who did not condemn the resolution, the Senator does not mean that all Senators upon this side expressed their condemnation?

Mr. STONE. No; I do not. I only mean to say that those who spoke on that side and on this spoke in opposition to the resolution, and no one spoke in favor of it. I stood alone.

Mr. BORAH. There has always been a certain amount of reticence upon the part of some of us, especially who were less familiar with these things; but in so far as we expressed ourselves in private, there was no doubt about the view of the Senator from Idaho at that time being the same as now.

Mr. STONE. Of course I do not know what the private opinions of Senators were. I only say that when we had that discussion here all of one afternoon there was not a Senator on either side who spoke at all who did not speak in condemnation of the resolution and of any policy such as was outlined in the resolution I had offered and which was pending. I stood alone. I am not criticizing Senators for that. I am not adverting to it for the purpose of saying anything in the nature of criticism. I simply refer to the fact to say that it has been for five years the consistent policy of the Government, at both ends of the avenue—executive and legislative—so far as we have had any expression, to try to compose these Mexican troubles without a resort to force. Now, if we are going to change our attitude we should all agree to go about it in a very thoughtful, considerate, and deliberate way, and not be quick merely to bring up some unhappy circumstance or incident here and there, no matter what it is, with no apparent definite purpose except to excite ourselves and other people. Let us get far away from narrow considerations and deal with such questions as we now have before us in a broad, patriotic way, looking solely to the honor and welfare of our people and country, and this without forgetting our duty to our neighbors.

The Senator from New Hampshire suggests two alternatives to be followed in their order. First, he would demand of the de facto government in Mexico—the Carranza government—that it shall prohibit future outrages of the kind in question, and punish those who may commit them. If it should be demonstrated that this de facto government can not do this, then comes the second alternative. The incapacity of the Carranza government, even in the present emergency, has not yet been demonstrated. The crime we complain of was committed only yesterday; the criminals, I suppose, have fled to the mountains. If

such a crime had been committed in the mountains of Pennsylvania or Colorado you would hardly have the criminals behind iron bars in 12 hours——

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, of course the Senator did not understand me even to intimate that this matter could be settled in a day as between the Government of the United States and the authorities of Mexico.

Mr. STONE. No; the Senator intends to be fair. There is no controversy between us. I am merely saying that we could not expect a matter of this kind to be brought to a conclusion in Mexico or here within a day. Such crimes may be committed or like things done in future, and they may be done in the United States as well as elsewhere. We can recall the murder of Italians in New Orleans. We can recall frightful things done by mobs on the Pacific coast. I will not elaborate on this line. I would be ashamed to do so. In a sense these Mexican murderers were not a mob. They were a band of bandits; and yet, strange to say, they were not seeking to rob, but to murder. They were political bandits no doubt moved by the supreme idea of embroiling the United States with the Carranza government. It is impossible that robbery should have been the motive. Then, why was the murder committed, unless it was to drive the United States into some hostile action? It would seem inevitable that the crime was committed by people unfriendly to the Carranza government, and therefore with a view to making trouble between that embryo government and this.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. STONE. I do.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. If the Senator will permit me, he has compared this atrocious act, an account of which is given in the papers this morning, with some things that have happened in our own country, for example, the killing of the Italians at New Orleans. He has compared it with the ordinary holding up of a train, the robbery and murder of passengers. I call the Senator's attention, however, to this one significant difference between what has occurred in Mexico and any of the cases that have occurred in the United States——

Mr. STONE. I do not pretend that they are parallel.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. No; but I understood the Senator was using them as illustrations. If we are to believe the statements made by the newspapers this morning, these men undertook to go to the mines upon the assurance of Carranza that they would be protected. That assurance was transmitted through the State Department, as the newspapers inform us; and the newspapers further tell us that before the men departed they requested that the Carranza Government should furnish them protection in the form of a guard, showing that they were apprehensive of the situation, and that the request was refused. Now, I can not imagine, and I think the Senator from Missouri can not imagine, a situation of that kind existing in the United States, where if the attention of our Government was called to the fact that there was danger of a murderous assault being made upon the citizens of a foreign country our Government would not take steps to protect them, whereas in this affair in Mexico protection was refused, although, as now appears, the danger was extreme and imminent.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I do not care to discuss details of that kind. I do not know the facts, nor does the Senator from Utah. Before we discuss the facts—the details of this occurrence—let us wait until we get them.

Mr. President, I wish to conclude by saying that I fully agree that our Government should do everything it can do to protect our people in Mexico, or, as for that matter, to protect our people anywhere else in the world. That should go even without saying. I undertake to affirm that the President of the United States will do whatever he can do within his authority to protect our people in Mexico and elsewhere, throughout the world, and do everything he can to insure the punishment of those who commit crimes against Americans. All of us ought to agree to that. Every right thinking American does agree to that.

Mr. President, if the Carranza government, which we have recognized and in a way helped to establish, should unhappily prove itself to be absolutely inefficient, then, indeed, must we face the question whether we must go to Mexico, as the Senator from Idaho now says we must, with arms in our hands. But certainly we have not yet reached that point. Our duty now is to give countenance, encouragement, and aid to the government we have recognized to the end that we shall not embarrass that government in the difficult task it has undertaken of establishing peace, order, stability, and liberty in Mexico. For the present I want to leave this matter with the President of the United States to deal with, feeling sure that he will deal with it to the best of his great abilities and his high patriotism, and with every desire to protect our people in all their rights. Can we doubt that he will, at least, do everything that any of us could do if we were in his place? I deprecate anything here calculated to increase or aggravate excitement in the country. The public indignation over this outrage is already sufficient. Here we are bound by duty to act calmly and deliberately, and especially should we treat all international questions without a tinge of partisanship.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, the news conveyed to the public by the telegrams of this morning, and which forms the basis of the present discussion, agitated me profoundly. I will not say that it was entirely unexpected, because from time to time there have been repetitions of similar tragic occurrences in Mexico, not as extensive or as horrible as that which we are told was committed yesterday, but too tragic to escape the conclusion that their repetition must sooner or later provoke some active interference by the Government of the United States.

Reference has just been made by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. BORAH] to the fact that five years ago disturbed conditions in Mexico began to manifest themselves which led to rebellion and revolution, and which have distracted the people of that unhappy country ever since. I take it the Senator's view is that interference heretofore would have been better not only as regards Mexico but as regards the United States than the policy which has been followed by the two administrations in power since this unfortunate situation arose.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 381) to declare the purpose of the people of the United States as to the future political status of the people of the Philippine Islands, and to provide a more autonomous government for those islands.

Mr. LIPPITT. Mr. President, I do not know whether the Senator from Colorado wants to continue. I was going on to say a few things about the Philippine government bill.

Mr. THOMAS. If the Senator will permit me, I will promise not to detain the Senate longer than half or three-quarters of an hour in what I may have to say.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Rhode Island, having yielded the floor for the purpose of an executive session yesterday, he is at the hour of 2 o'clock entitled to the floor if he desires it.

Mr. LIPPITT. I did not hear what the Chair said.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair rules that the Senator from Rhode Island, having yielded the floor last night for the purpose of an executive session, he is now entitled to the floor if he desires it. If not, the Chair will recognize the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. LIPPITT. I think, under the circumstances, Mr. President, I would like to continue. Of course, if the Senator from Colorado wishes to speak for only 5 or 10 minutes that would be rather a different matter.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, let me understand who has the floor.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. LIPPITT] had the floor, discussing the Philippine government bill, when the Senate went into executive session, and he yielded only for that purpose. At 2 o'clock the unfinished business, the Philippine government bill, comes up automatically, and the Senator from Rhode Island is entitled to the floor.

Mr. THOMAS. I do not so understand the situation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is the ruling of the Chair, anyway.

Mr. THOMAS. Of course, I understand the ruling of the Chair perfectly, but I recall no other instance since I have been here in which that rule has prevailed.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Connecticut will state it.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. While the unfinished business, of course, is the order of business, it can be laid aside by unanimous consent at the present time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Undoubtedly.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. The Senator from Colorado, of course, can ask that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside to allow him to conclude his remarks. That can be done by unanimous consent.

Mr. THOMAS. I make that request, if it is necessary.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection?

Mr. GALLINGER. Do I understand that it is only for the purpose of having the Senator from Colorado conclude his remarks?

Mr. THOMAS. That is my only purpose.

Mr. GALLINGER. Some of the rest of us may want to say something if this matter is to be opened, and therefore I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There seems to be objection to laying aside the unfinished business. The Chair does not want to be wrong about a ruling of this kind, but the Chair is undoubtedly of opinion that when the unfinished business is laid before the Senate the Senator who was discussing it at the conclusion of the session of the Senate the day before and has not concluded his remarks is entitled to the floor.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President——

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, with much reluctance I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. LIPPITT. At the suggestion of the Senator having the Philippine government bill in charge and at his request, feeling that I can make the remarks which I want to make at some subsequent time, and as there appears to be considerable interest in the discussion of this Mexican question, I yield the floor.

Mr. THOMAS. I regret very much that the exigencies of the situation have interfered with the plans of the Senator from Rhode Island. I assume, however, that the importance of the subject matter under discussion at the time the morning hour expired——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Colorado now care about appealing from the decision of the Chair?

Mr. THOMAS. No, sir; not now.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Then the Senator from Colorado is recognized and will proceed.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Mr. President, the unfinished business is still before the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The unfinished business is still before the Senate.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. It is still before the Senate?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is not temporarily laid aside.

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Illinois will state it.

Mr. LEWIS. In view of the question of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BRANDEGEE], may I ask is it understood that the Philippines bill is now before the Senate and remarks are really ostensibly addressed to that order of business—the Philippines bill?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill before the Senate is the Philippine government bill. In accordance with the practice of a hundred years in the history of the American Senate, however, any Senator may address the Senate upon any subject he sees fit.

Mr. LEWIS. My query, if I may be pardoned, was solely to ascertain whether the bill before us is the bill respecting some lands.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That bill has gone to the calendar.

Mr. LEWIS. I desire to address myself to the Mexican question upon one or the other.

Mr. POINDEXTER. Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Colorado yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield for an inquiry.

Mr. POINDEXTER. I should like to make a parliamentary inquiry as to the effect of a notice. I do not know that there is any rule governing notices. I only followed the practice of the Senate in giving notice that I would address the Senate on the Philippine government bill at the conclusion of the remarks of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. LIPPITT], who expected to proceed this morning. He has just yielded the floor, and if the notice I gave has any effect, the Philippine government bill being still before the Senate, I would be entitled to the floor. I do not desire, however, to interfere with the remarks of the Senator from Colorado; I would much prefer that he would proceed; but I do not like to lose whatever effect the notice I gave might have to entitle me to speak upon the Philippine government bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will state to the Senator from Washington that there is no rule of the Senate which entitles a Senator who has given notice to speak at a certain time upon a certain question. It is merely a custom to give notice, and it is generally acquiesced in by the Senate and the Senator is permitted to talk at that time, but if there be other business that has precedence of the Senator's speech, the business must be attended to and the speech must wait. In other words, a Senator can not farm out the floor or protect himself by simply giving notice that he proposes to speak at a certain time.

Mr. POINDEXTER. I have never understood that there was any rule under which notices had any effect.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There is no rule.

Mr. POINDEXTER. But I have not observed any instance in which such notices were not given effect in practice.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There have been instances in which they were not. The Chair will state to the Senator from Washington that other things being equal the Chair will recognize the Senator from Washington at the conclusion of the remarks of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. LIPPITT]. He will make a note of it and recognize the Senator, other things being equal.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, it is of course self-evident that the subject under discussion has suddenly intruded itself upon our attention. At the time of our adjournment yesterday no one could have anticipated that an event so serious in its character and so absorbing in its importance would so soon have intruded itself upon our consideration. Indeed, Mr. President, when I entered the Chamber this morning I indulged the hope that until further information had been received it would not be brought up for discussion or consideration even indirectly. But since it has arisen I have felt it my duty, both to myself and to the country, to again direct attention for a moment, in view of the fact that some action will probably be taken—indeed I think should be taken—by the administration with regard to Mexican affairs, to some of the events which accompanied, if indeed they did not create, the awful conditions which have cursed the Mexican Republic for the last five years, and which in my opinion, Mr. President, justify both President Taft and President Wilson, independently of other considerations, in taking the course and assuming the attitude they took and assumed toward this very serious and important problem.

Mr. President, the Republic of Mexico was at peace with all the world in the summer of 1910. Under the administration of the then President, to outward appearance at least, these happy conditions promised to continue indefinitely. They were rudely disturbed, however, largely, perhaps, because of the Mexican temperament, and as well by serious problems of national concern, but primarily by a commercial condition, a trade rivalry. The conflict for supremacy between two great established competitors for supremacy in the oil business of that country, the one having at the time the support and sympathy of the existing Government and the other a formidable but defensive competitor. I refer, of course, to the two great oil interests, one known as the Pearson Syndicate and the other as the Standard Oil Co., the one identified with the administration, the other confronted with the formidable fact that such identification was actual as well as political. I was in Mexico in the months of January and February, 1910, at which time it was common knowledge that a rival concern to the Standard had not only entered the field for the commercial conquest of Mexico by displacing the Standard but had identified with itself the ruling power and influences of the Republic.

Now, Mr. President, nearly all the wars of modern times, at least, have had their inception in commercial rivalry, the outgrowth of that competition which, finding itself distanced, resorts to arts and methods which provoke retaliation and which in turn necessarily breeds conflict. During the period when these two great forces were opposed to each other for the commercial domination of Mexico these conditions naturally developed, and competition had become conflict when Madero challenged the supremacy of the existing government. That became the opportunity, Mr. President, of the Standard Oil Co., that great combination which dominated and still dominates many commercial affairs in America and reaches out with its tentacles all over the world. Madero challenged the legitimacy of the Diaz government with the support of the Standard Co. The Diaz government retaliated with the support of the Pearson corporation, and the conflict was on.

Mr. President, this is not a matter of surmise—the partisan action and the aid given to one side and the other by these huge commercial organizations—a fact crystallized in a Senate report through testimony taken by a subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and bearing directly upon the subject, submitted, I think, to this body before I became a Member of it.

Mr. President, you will recall on the 21st day of April, 1914, the Senate was engaged in the consideration of what was known as the Vera Cruz resolution, empowering the President to act as his judgment might dictate with regard to an insult which had been offered to the American flag by the Huerta forces. The discussion took a wide range, as it should have done. During the debate the senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. SMITH], theretofore the chairman of the subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations, called the attention of the Senate to the testimony to which I have just referred, and established the fact to my satisfaction that the unhappy conditions prevailing in Mexico were the direct outgrowth of the commercial rivalry

of two great private organizations, so extensive, so formidable, so powerful that their respective support of its warring factions was itself a guaranty that their warfare would not only continue till one side or the other should prevail, but be amply and financially supported.

In the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of the Sixty-third Congress, pages 6980 and 6981, will be found quotations read from the record by the Senator from Michigan with regard to the subject to which I am now addressing myself. It is not my intention, Mr. President, to do more than briefly refer to the disclosures there made. It, however appears when the Mexican revolution, headed by Francisco I. Madero against President Diaz, broke out the Eagle Oil Co., which includes the Aguila Oil Co., dealing in the refined products of oil, and the Pearson oil concessions belonging to Lord Cowdray, of England, producing crude oil, were doing their business in sharp rivalry with the Waters-Pierce Oil Co., a Missouri corporation operating in Mexico. Mr. Hopkins says they were active competitors. At that time the controlling interest and the stock of the Waters-Pierce Oil Co. was owned by the Standard Oil Co. According to the witness, Mr. Henry Clay Pierce, president of the Waters-Pierce Co., "conceived it to be 'imminently' proper that the public should understand how Lord Cowdray got these concessions and how he exercised the control which he had over the Mexican Government," and witness says that he was employed by Mr. Pierce for that purpose.

This record goes on, Mr. President, to give the details and activities of these two concerns from that time, the one in behalf of the revolution, the other in support of the existing Government. At one time $600,000 were withdrawn by Madero from the treasury and utilized for his own side of the contest. Some of the transactions were transferred to the city of New York, the great financial headquarters of America, when Mr. Limantour, previously to that time the secretary of the Mexican treasury, a member of the cabinet of President Diaz, appeared.

Mr. Hopkins—

A lawyer, I think, of the Washington bar, the general counsel for Carranza in this country, as I am informed—

says that he was at the Hotel Astor when Mr. Limantour was there, but denied that Limantour had reported to President Diaz upon his arrival in New York from France that large financial interests in New York had agreed to advance the necessary money to make the Madero revolution successful, whereupon President Diaz resolved to make no further resistance, although he admitted that Francisco Madero, the father of the late President, and Dr. Francisco Vasquez Gomez conferred with Limantour in the Hotel Astor, and "I understand he had a conference with Speyer & Co." When asked whether he had any conference with Mr. Stillman or Mr. Vanderlip, Hopkins replied, "It would not surprise me at all."

Senator SMITH then proceeded with the record and directed the attention of the Senate to an incident immediately preceding the battle or surrender of Juarez:

Hopkins says that he was very familiar with the whole affair; that he was in Washington when the Battle of Juarez occurred, and that just prior to the Battle of Juarez he was in conference in New York with the father of the late President Madero, Mr. Limantour, the minister of finance of Mexico, also a director in the Mexican national railways, and Dr. Francisco Vasquez Gomez at the Hotel Astor. That the attack upon Juarez was delayed pending this conference, "where there were negotiations looking to a compromise."

That is to say, Mr. President, the forces holding and the Mexican forces attacking the city of Juarez were upon the eve of battle and suspended their operations because of the negotiations of the representatives of two oil companies in the city of New York, which were looking to a compromise. Of what? Doubtless, Mr. President, of their own commercial affairs, but upon its success or its defeat depended the fighting or the issue of the battle, the lives of the soldiers which were at stake, a conflict which might be followed by murder, rape, and destruction.

The Senator in commenting upon this remarkable incident said:

Why, Mr. President, is it conceivable that three men meeting in the Hotel Astor in New York should hold in the hollow of their hands the fate of 17,000,000 people at the south of us? Is it conceivable that all of this dire calamity, the loss of life, the murder, the outrages committed upon women and girls, the destruction of millions of dollars' worth of property, could all have been avoided if these three arch-conspirators had been able to agree upon a division of the railroad and the oil interests of Mexico? Yet that is what this man says under oath (p. 787). Hopkins admits that the Mexican Petroleum Co. finally arrived at an understanding with the Standard Oil Co., and that through this connection it is doing a very large business in Mexico, and says that the Mexican Petroleum Co. is practically owned by the Standard Oil Co., and "on one occasion Doheney & Canfield, who manage the Mexican Petroleum Co., were a little hard up for money and went to the Standard Oil office, 26 Broadway, N. Y., where they secured $400,000 in a few moments," as I was told by a man in the office of the Standard Oil Co., although I would not care to give his name; that the Waters-Pierce Oil Co. did everything they could to keep the Standard out of Mexico "and has been and is its greatest enemy in that country" (p. 791).

Hopkins says that he has "had a good deal to do with revolutions, also in maintaining constituted government." He says he knew that President Zelaya was going to be put out of the Presidency of Nicaragua some time before it happened (p. 788). That he imparted his information to certain people in Europe, notably the French banker, whom he had approached for a loan in behalf of the Mexican revolution. He said he knew exactly what was going to happen. When asked if that information came directly from our Government he said: "I should not say directly from our Government; I knew what was going to happen before our Government did, and stopped Zelaya's loan from going through."

You can not dismiss with a wave of the hand this man who can stop a loan from a European banking house to a government in Central America. You can not dismiss with a wave of the hand a man whose labors were sufficient to call for a personal appropriation out of the treasury of Mexico amounting to $50,000 in gold. This man is an acknowledged and professional revolutionary authority; has been close to the department of state, and wields a powerful influence over the affairs of Central America.

Now, Mr. President, it is fair to assume, indeed I think it is the inevitable conclusion, that two enormous private combinations in daily struggle for commercial supremacy with a nation for its pawn have continued to occupy these rival positions throughout the changing phases of this unhappy contest, each contributing as required to the success of its respective side. And this means, Mr. President, if my premises are correct, that every life offered in sacrifice upon the altars of the Mexican revolution, every outrage committed upon the women and children, the assassination of American citizens and of foreigners, the destruction of every dollar's worth of property, the awful havoc and carnage, the spread of epidemics, the sinister outgrowth of revolution and militarism, all these things, Mr. President, rest their awful responsibilities upon the shoulders of the men who supported, if they did not organize, this revolution through the financial assistance which they were able to give the rival contestants through their respective organizations.

It is not the people of Mexico exclusively, however, Mr. President, who have suffered. Doubtless they would have been exhausted long ago but for the new financial blood constantly pumped into the veins of revolution to promote commercial supremacy without regard to sanctity of human life or human freedom. We have suffered from this terrible war. The world has felt its pernicious consequences, and intervention, if it comes, will have been the unavoidable consequence of this unprecedented battle for trade supremacy. Mr. President, one of these great organizations has developed some of the most enormous fortunes in America. One of them has given freely for feeding starved and unhappy Belgians. Its use in that beneficent way stands in contrast to a long caravan of ghostly skeletons south of the Rio Grande, lining the passage of five weary years, once tenanted by living souls and clothed with flesh and blood, sacrificed to the Moloch of trade through an organization whose influence, whose strength, and whose power have been marshaled in support of war as a means to the extension of its commerce.

Mr. President, I have been conscious, as I still am, that interference in Mexico by the Government of the United States is doubtless one of the objects, if not the principle object, which one of these concerns has steadily had in view from the commencement of the revolution down to the present hour. I do not mean to say, I do not wish to be understood as saying, that it has deliberately planned a single murder; that it is directly responsible for the horrible affair which occurred yesterday, if our information is correct, or of the many which have preceded it; but there is an old legal maxim, Mr. President, that a man is presumed to have intended the consequences of his own act; and no combination in America is so great and so powerful that it can escape the application of that principle of human conduct.

I charge, therefore, Mr. President, from this floor that the Mexican revolution, with all of its horrors, are the direct and inevitable outgrowth of commercial rivalry between two great monopolies, of a design upon the part of the Standard Oil Co. on the one side and the Pierce Oil Co. on the other to dominate the oil resources and industry of that unhappy country; that to secure it they have stood behind and sustained the warring factions of Mexico. That the bloodshed, the suffering, and the desolation of that land have been the necessary consequence of their active aid. Perhaps their managers did not foresee all the results of their action; perhaps they long ago would fain have brought the struggle to an end or withdrawn from it; but it is easy, Mr. President, to begin a war; once begun, no man may bring it to a conclusion.

I want the American people, aroused and indignant as they must be all over the continent to-day, to pause a moment and consider the origin of Mexican difficulties and to place the blame for their occurrence where it belongs. Such is my purpose, and my only purpose at this time, in taking part in this discussion. Like the Senator from Missouri [Mr. STONE], I be-

lieve, indeed I am morally certain, that this administration, face to face with this tremendous exigency, will meet it in a spirit and in a manner commensurate with its importance and in such a way as will command the approval of the American people.

Mr. President, I am painfully conscious of the fact that unless the de facto President of Mexico can maintain order in that unhappy country, unless he has the physical power behind him to enforce the laws, to protect life and property, horrors such as that which has provoked this discussion must provoke interference. We can not go on forever in our present situation. We have been more than patient. We have recognized the fact that that unhappy country has been struggling to secure its independence in its own way. We have been more than patient. We have recognized the fact that rival factions, each pretending to be animated by the same purpose, have striven against each other for supremacy. We have recognized also the fact that intrigue, doubtless proceeding from outside sources, has been busy in Mexico, and particularly along the border, to the end that provocation after provocation might force the hand of the American Government, which up to this time has not been successful. We have been extremely patient.

We have invited the cooperation of the great Republics of South America, and with their cooperation we have reached a definite conclusion with regard to the existence of a government in Mexico. By that act, Mr. President, we have done more to remove from the South and Central American people upon this hemisphere that suspicion and distrust of the United States, and particularly their fear of the Monroe doctrine, as sometimes exemplified, than by all the other acts of our past history. We have paved the way for a pan-American alliance.

I say again we have been extremely patient. The blood of our people and of our rulers has risen as outrage after outrage has been perpetrated across the border; yet I think the verdict of history will be that the patience exemplified up to this time, unprecedented in the history of politics anywhere, has been justified by these results, as it will be by those which are to come.

Mr. President, no man in the United States can be more averse to war than am I. As I boy I went through the experiences of one great war. I have seen the horrible, the seamy, the awful side of human conflict. My recollections of those terrible days are now as vivid as they were on the day of Lee's surrender. I know from bitter experience what war means. I have seen the crêpe hanging from the door of every dwelling. I have seen want, misery, and suffering abroad in the land. I have seen injustice rampant, as it always is during times of conflict. I, therefore, am always for peace. Of course, there comes, or may come, a time when peace is inconsistent with safety, with the national integrity, with the national honor. If so be it has now come, if we are about to confront it and can not longer avoid it, then, of course, the Nation, without regard to consequences, can take but one course.

I have felt, however, and I still feel, that intervention in Mexico means permanent occupation. We may declaim against the future acquisition of territory, we may with the utmost sincerity repudiate any purpose upon our part to extend our dominion, but he who understands the character of a revolutionary people like those of Mexico—and they have been in revolution, with the exception of the Diaz régime, ever since 1810—and who also considers the enormous expanse of Mexican territory, it seems to me can come to no other but the conclusion that once the American flag crosses the border, borne by an Army marching southward to the air of "America," that moment American sovereignty, ex necessitate rei, marches southward to stay, and ultimately will find its lower border in Central America. To some, Mr. President, that is not an unpleasing prospect, but to me, when I consider the resulting necessity of assimilating 17,000,000 alien people, an alien race, speaking an alien tongue, added to the tremendous social tasks and complications now resting upon us, when we further consider that conquest is inconsistent with American institutions, I shrink from any step, not absolutely necessary, which may require us to interfere in Mexico.

Mr. President, when we talk of war we always think of it in terms of the third person. It is not you or I who are to march to the front and occupy the trenches, but it is somebody else. When the time comes—which God forbid—that we must intervene, it is not the sons and the sycophants of the owners of great combinations like those which have contributed to this awful tragedy in American history who will be found baring their breasts to Mexican bayonets, but it will be your son and mine, Mr. President, the sons of the good people everywhere who pay the taxes and fight the battles of the Nation.

Mr. President, I wish to God this Government had the power to take those men who are so largely responsible for Mexican anarchy and march them in front of an American Army, if we go in there, and compel them to receive the first shock and bear the first brunt of armed conflict. But no, we have not the power. Safe in their sheltered nooks in the great city by the sea, secure in their luxurious country places, their great money machine in full operation, they will read of battles and of victories won by other men; and when the end shall come, it is they, and not the boys in blue, who will enjoy the material rewards of successful war.

Mr. President, things in this world seem to be awry sometimes and terribly unequal. Let us consider, before we take final thought, with regard to the situation confronting us, whether it be necessary to go so far as to commit ourselves to a policy of physical force. That, I am sure, the administration will do; that, I am sure, the administration is doing, and I trust in God that this, like other questions of a foreign nature affecting not only our policy but our destiny, will be considered as far as possible, as I am sure the administration will consider it, from that broad American standpoint which sinks partisanship into insignificance and makes nothing but the good, the welfare, and the interest of our country the governing influence to shape our future action. The moment of passion is not the time for action; to-morrow reason rethroned will inquire, deliberate, and determine.

Mr. LIPPITT and Mr. POINDEXTER addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ASHURST in the chair). The Senator from Rhode Island. Does the Senator from Rhode Island yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. POINDEXTER. I do not desire to interrupt the Senator from Rhode Island. I was not aware that the Senator from Rhode Island intended to continue his remarks at this time.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. LIPPITT. Mr. President, yesterday when I closed I had been discussing the question of the promises that were supposed to have been made by various representatives of the American Government in the Philippines to the Filipino people in regard to independence. I had quoted the statements and position of Mr. Taft while he was Governor General of the islands, and the statements which had been made by Mr. Dickinson, who, as Secretary of War, had visited the islands. I want now to refer to a statement which I think reasonably and from a commonsense point of view sums up the situation as it appeared to the mind of a man who was prominent in the government of the islands, who was very long a resident of the islands, and is now a resident there, who, I think, had been a Member of the House of Representatives of the American Congress, who was a vice governor of the islands, and who, above all, was very fond of the Filipino people. I refer to former Vice Gov. Gilbert. When he was a witness before the Committee on the Philippines of the Senate he said, in reference to the various statements which have been made in regard to Filipino independence:

> A lot of these statements that they say public officials have made with reference to the future of the Filipinos have not gone to the extent of talking about independence at all. They have talked about self-government, perhaps not using that word, but using some other word. I know for myself that I never understood that the time was going to come necessarily when the Filipinos would be given independence, but I felt the time would come when they would be given self-government entirely, and that very likely when that time came they would not want independence; that they would want the protection that some close alliance which might be made with the United States could give. So I think it is unfair to construe most of these statements as statements by the Governor General or others that they should have independence. I think when you come to look at that you will see that a lot of them do not mean independence.

Mr. President, I think that fairly sums up a proper judgment of the statements that have been made in regard to giving the Filipinos independence by the various officials who have discussed it.

It represents the situation down to the time when the present Governor General of the Philippine Islands landed upon Philippine territory. When Mr. Francis Burton Harrison landed at Manila he made a statement to the Filipino people which, I think, is one of the most remarkable statements that has ever been made by any official of the American Government. I do not know how it will appeal to other people, but for myself I scarcely know how to find language strong enough to condemn it. Mr. Harrison landed there to represent and enforce the sovereignty of the United States in the Philippine Islands. Whatever opinion he or anybody else may have had as to the propriety of the United States being in the Philippines or as to the propriety of their remaining there, he himself was the one man who should, it seems to me, have acted in a way to best uphold the power of the United States and maintain respect for that power. I want to read from his inaugural address as it is printed in the appendix of the hearings before the Philippine Committee and which was delivered on the Luneta on his

arrival in the Philippine Islands, as soon as he set foot in the Philippines. That address began as follows:

Citizens of the Philippine Islands:

The President of the United States has charged me to deliver to you the following message on behalf of the Government of our country:

"We regard ourselves as trustees acting not for the advantage of the United States but for the benefit of the people of the Philippine Islands.

"Every step we take will be taken with a view to the ultimate independence of the islands and as a preparation for that independence.

I am aware, Mr. President, that the Governor General, in making this statement, says that he was charged to deliver it by the President of the United States; but he says that it was delivered on behalf of the Government of the United States. Mr. Francis Burton Harrison has been a member of the Government of the United States in the capacity of a Representative in Congress, and he well knows that neither he nor the President has authority to deliver a message to the Philippine people on behalf of the Government of the United States that changes the policy of that Government unless it has been authorized by the Congress of the United States. It seems to me that the making of such a statement to those people, in the state of mind in which they were and are in regard to independence, was unwise and most improper. It is entirely different from any statement on this subject that has ever been made before by any official representative of the United States, so far as I know, and is in itself undeniably a direct promise to the people of those islands that independence for them would be the ultimate result of the American occupation. It is prefaced with a statement that implies it was authoritatively approved by a competent part of the United States Government. Inasmuch as Congress had given no such authority, I think the implication is incorrect and the statement, to say the least, most unfortunate.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CHILTON in the chair). Does the Senator from Rhode Island yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. LIPPITT. Yes; I yield, Mr. President.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I should like to ask the Senator if there is any difference between that statement, except as to the extent of it, and the statement which Gov. Gen. Taft made when he announced the doctrine of "the Philippines for the Filipinos" as the policy of the American administration? The Senator might as well say that Mr. Taft had no right to do that; he might as well say the same thing concerning the statement made by Gov. Gen. Smith when he said that it had always been the policy of President McKinley, of President Roosevelt, of Gov. Gen. Taft, and of Gov. Gen. Wright to administer the Philippines for the Filipinos and to extend to them the doctrine of popular self-government. It may be that in degree it is different; but, so far as announcing a policy of government is concerned, was it not a natural thing for him to do, and has it not been done by every Governor General, although perhaps in a more limited form than as stated by Mr. Francis Burton Harrison?

Mr. LIPPITT. Mr. President, the announcement that those gentlemen made was the announcement that was authorized by Congress. Congress itself has said in the organic law that the purpose of our going there was for the benefit of the Filipino people. It has never said anything about independence. Nobody denies that the plan of the American Government in the Philippines has been for the elevation of the Filipino people. That was announced by President McKinley when the islands were under a military government, and when, as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, he had the responsibility of making a statement as to what the policy of this Government should be. That policy could have been changed by the Congress of the United States when they took the matter up and passed what is known as the organic law for the government of those islands. The Congress of the United States, however, ratified, approved, and enacted into law the policy and the declarations in regard to the Philippines enunciated by Mr. McKinley, and when the other Governors General announced that policy they were simply maintaining a policy that was authorized by Congress.

A new Governor General, however, goes to the islands, undertakes to change the policy, and announces that it is done on behalf of the Government of the United States. Mr. President, I think there is a material difference in those two positions, and I think that under all the circumstances the last action was most unwise. It certainly could not have had any other effect than to reduce the respect that the Philippine people entertained for the authority of the Government which Mr. Harrison was there to represent.

Mr. President, there is another phase of this subject to which I should now like to call attention, and that is in regard to the extent of the desire for independence among the Philippine people. It is represented that that desire is almost unanimous; that requests for it have been made by unanimous votes of the Philippine Legislature; and that all the official public utterances and those that are semiofficial seem to indicate a practically unanimous desire for independence; but the testimony given by various witnesses before the committee is of such a character that I think some attention should be called to it. Mr. Dean Worcester, who is perhaps as well informed as any American on the feeling of the Filipinos, discusses that subject on page 300 of the testimony before the Committee on the Philippines. In the course of the discussion I asked him:

What, exactly, do you mean by those statements you have been making? You have used some rather roundabout expressions—that these people would not express themselves if they were opposed to independence, that they would fear something. Exactly what would they fear?

Mr. WORCESTER. They fear that if independence were to come about vengeance would be taken on them.

Senator LIPPITT. When you say "vengeance" what do you mean? Would they be deprived of office or murdered or what?

Mr. WORCESTER. In the old days the adherents of such views were frequently murdered. They fear that the same thing might happen in the future.

Senator LIPPITT. Do you mean to say that that sort of feeling is so general in the Philippines that people who are really opposed to independence are afraid to express themselves openly?

Mr. WORCESTER. It is generally true that people opposed to independence are afraid to express themselves openly. If you speak Spanish and can talk directly with them, they will tell you what they think if you have their confidence.

Senator LIPPITT. What will it be that they say?

Mr. WORCESTER. They will say they think the country is not ready for independence and that it would be a calamity under existing conditions. At the same time they will ask you not to quote them.

Later on I asked him this question:

I am told that it is a very common thing in the Philippines at banquets, etc., for men to get up and speak in favor of independence and then to come privately to Americans and say they are not in favor of it, but they felt they had to speak that way in order to appear in that light in case independence should be granted. Have you yourself had any such instances as that?

Mr. WORCESTER. I have, sir. Would you like a specific case?

Senator LIPPITT. I would be very glad to have a specific case, or several of them.

Mr. WORCESTER. At the time Secretary Dickinson was in the Philippines a political banquet was held in his honor, just before his departure, at which there were a number of speeches. I sat by Dr. Tavera, who at that time expressed himself quite radically when on his feet as in favor of early independence. When he took his seat, I said to him, "Doctor, what would you do if you got it?" He said "Calle te," which means "be still"; and comes pretty near meaning "shut up." I knew him pretty well. "I would take the first boat for Hongkong."

At another point in his testimony, Mr. Worcester said:

You have been assured, I note, by reading the testimony, of a practical unanimity in the demand for independence in the Philippine Islands. I wish to assure you that there is no such unanimity; that what many of the people have in mind when they say they wish for independence is not independence at all. The truth is that from the outset the thing that the politicians have desired is the privilege of working their will on the common people, with the Navy of the United States lying in the offing to prevent interference from the outside, and that they call independence. Such a condition is, to me, unthinkable.

Mr. Worcester is only one of many witnesses who have testified along this same line. Mr. Gilbert, whose testimony I have already quoted on other points, gives very much the same testimony.

Mr. Gilbert says:

I want to take the opportunity to say, if I may, that the desire for independence is far from universal among the Filipino people—very far. I think I know something about that. I have been intimately associated with the Filipino people; I talk Spanish, not so well, but well enough to understand them, and recently there has a very curious thing arisen. Formerly all the Filipinos of property—well, not all, but a large number of them—were against independence. Recently there has been added to them another faction—a new party organized out there. They have organized a Democratic Party there in the last two or three months. They are not so sure they want this bill—

And so on.

Another citizen of the Philippines who has testified along this same line is Mr. Egan. He was asked if he knew of people who were opposed to independence, and it was stated to him that witnesses had testified before the committee to the effect that many Filipinos were afraid to say that they were opposed to independence for the islands. He was asked:

Have you met any instances of that kind?

He says:

I have; yes, sir.

He was then asked if there were many such cases. He said:

Oh, I could not say very many. You must understand that there could be no very definite expression on the negative of that proposition from any Filipino, with the United States absolutely refraining from saying what it was going to do. And so, in public, one would hear little or nothing about it.

Senator LIPPITT. Nothing about what?

Mr. EGAN. The negative of the independence question. No Filipino would take it.

Senator LIPPITT. Why would no Filipino take it?

Mr. EGAN. Well, the popular thing has been the other way. As it has always been a remote possibility, I imagine those gentlemen thought it would be a very unfortunate position to occupy.

Mr. Putnam, who has been for a long time a resident of the Philippine Islands, who went there in 1899, and who has been connected with the newspapers of the islands for a large portion of the time since, was asked whether he knew of men who were opposed to independence for the Philippines, and it was stated to him that Mr. Martin, now Vice Gov. Martin, had testified that he had never met business men in the Philippines who were opposed to independence, although I will say that Mr. Martin subsequently changed that testimony. Mr. Putnam says:

He said he had never met any business men who were opposed to Philippine independence? I have not had the same experience; that is all I can say.

Senator LIPPITT. You say nearly all the business men and a large number of the Filipinos are opposed to it?

Mr. PUTNAM. Yes; I know that to be the case; I am quite sure of it.

Mr. Taft has given testimony along this same line. He was asked why the Filipino people were afraid to say that they were opposed to independence. He replied:

Why, because at various intervals in the 14 years since we have been there they believed they were to have independence right away. Well, if so, they knew as well as I do that if they appeared to be active in resisting the coming independence not only would their property certainly be in danger, but their lives also would be in danger. That is the reason.

Mr. Dickinson, at the time of his visit to the islands, in the report which he made in regard to this question, says:

While, as stated, these are the only views publicly expressed—

That is, in favor of independence—

I became convinced from reliable evidence that many of the most substantial men, while not openly opposing the demands publicly voiced, would regard such a consummation with consternation. They realize that the government would fall into the hands of a few, who would dominate the masses; that the administration, even without outside interference, could not be successfully carried on; that there would be internal dissensions and probably civil war, and that if the United States did not interfere they would fall an easy prey to some foreign power.

Mr. Dickinson's testimony is that many of the people would regard such a consummation as independence with consternation.

Mr. President, I have gathered together in this way a few of the expressions of witnesses before the committee, not entirely because they say that there are Filipinos opposed to independence, but for the reasons they give for those expressions of opposition to independence not being made public; the fact of the fear that there is in the minds of these people that in case independence is granted they would be made to suffer for their expressions of opinion; that their property would be in danger, and even their lives. That condition reflects somewhat upon this whole question of whether or not the Filipino people have now arrived at a point of development where it would be safe to grant independence to them.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PHELAN in the chair). Does the Senator from Rhode Island yield to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. LIPPITT. I yield to the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. VARDAMAN. The Senator has evidently given a good deal of thought and study to this very important question, and I want to ask him if he can tell me what amount of American capital is now invested in the Philippine Islands?

Mr. LIPPITT. The amount of it?

Mr. VARDAMAN. Yes.

Mr. LIPPITT. I have not it in my mind, Mr. President, but the amount of American capital is not nearly as large as it ought to be.

Mr. VARDAMAN. I understand; that is a mere matter of opinion; but is the Senator informed as to the character of the investments there held by Americans?

Mr. LIPPITT. There are Americans who are in general commercial business there. The largest individual undertaking is a sugar plantation which came about as a result of the purchase of some of the friar lands from the American Government.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Are there considerable railroad investments?

Mr. LIPPITT. There are railroad investments in the city of Manila, and railroad investments in other parts of the islands, more or less in the hands of Americans.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Have not the Americans acquired a considerable property in timberlands?

Mr. LIPPITT. I think not, though it is possible.

Mr. VARDAMAN. There is something like $100,000,000, I think, invested by Americans there, is there not?

Mr. LIPPITT. I have not the figures in mind, but it is quite possible. I should like to say to the Senator from Mississippi that the representative of the largest American investment, so far as I know, that there is in the islands is in favor of this bill.

Mr. VARDAMAN. That convinces me, Mr. President, that—

While the lamp holds out to burn
The vilest sinner may—

Get right.

Mr. LIPPITT. I do not know exactly what the Senator has in mind by calling an American who invests his money in the Philippine Islands one of the "vilest sinners." I had rather supposed that an American who went there to help build up those islands might be regarded by his fellow countrymen in some entirely different light.

Now, Mr. President, by way of going on to present to the Senate some information from the testimony at the hearings that may be useful in considering the bill that is before it, I desire to put into the RECORD a few statements that have been made in regard to the participation of the people of the islands in the government. Testimony on that point has been given by quite a large number of witnesses. I will select only a few of them.

In the first place, I will quote what ex-President Taft has to say upon that subject. He says:

I need not dwell upon the actual condition—

Mr. SHAFROTH. Will the Senator give the page from which he is reading, please?

Mr. LIPPITT. Page 402 (reading):

I need not dwell upon the actual condition of the people. I need not say in a company that knows the fact to be as well as I do that nine-tenths of the people of the Philippine Islands are to-day utterly incapable of exercising intelligently self-government and that any government which would be established to-day by the Filipinos themselves must be a government of the few, a government of the wealthy, and a government of the local caciques with which the country is infested from one end to the other.

Mr. Dickinson, on page 7 of his report, says again, in 1910:

The masses of them have no knowledge or conception of self-government, take no real interest in and have no knowledge of general administration, and are under the control of leaders whose will is practically their law. Caciquism, i. e., local "bossism," is just as potential now as ever.

That was the condition as he found it in 1910.

Vice Gov. Martin, who certainly is an impartial witness from the Democratic standpoint, in his testimony on page 126, says:

I wanted to add this to my answer to you, Senator, that you must never forget that the great body of the people in the Philippines, and the whole Orient, are peasants, who practically take no part, and whose fathers took no part, in the government, and who do not want to take an active part in public affairs. When you come to consider the number of people who are educated and who are not educated, if you have in mind America, where the organization of society is entirely different, there is a danger, I think, that you would be misled, that you would reach a wrong conclusion. That is true in China and throughout the Orient.

Senator LIPPITT. There is a large proportion of the people who do not have any interest, that want to be ruled? They want somebody else to decide government questions for them?

Mr. MARTIN. Yes.

Secretary Ferguson, on page 197 of his testimony in regard to this same question of the participation of the people in the government, says:

There is a great number of ignorant people who are not well informed as to the bill.

Senator WALSH. You mean they do not think about the matter one way or the other?

Mr. FERGUSON. That is my impression.

Mr. Dean Worcester, on a page of the record that I have not before me at this time, says of the Filipino people that a very small proportion of them are interested in public matters at all; that the great bulk of them are peasants; that a large number of them, of course, live in the mountains, both in Luzon and in Mindanao, and that the interest which they take in public matters is very little indeed. There is a very large amount of evidence to that effect in various parts of the testimony; and I simply want to draw it to the attention of the Senate so that they can realize that knowledge of public matters, that knowledge of government methods, that an ability to decide what is good for themselves on questions of this kind is not common among those people.

The total number of voters in the islands is only between 3 and 4 per cent. Only some 250,000, I think, out of the 8,000,000 of people have ever participated actively in public matters at all. They have inherited no knowledge of self-government; and under those circumstances it is quite evident that for us to consider this bill simply from the standpoint of the views and expressions of those who are intelligent and educated and able to express themselves on this subject would not be giving all the conditions due consideration.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Rhode Island yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. LIPPITT. I do.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I should like to ask the Senator if that is not due to the fact that there is a qualification prescribed under the law as it is now that nobody can vote unless he owns a certain quantity of property, or unless he can read and write the Spanish or the English language? Is not that the requirement of the present law?

Mr. LIPPITT. That is part of the requirement; yes.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Then is not that a good reason why there would be a limited number of voters there?

Mr. LIPPITT. Oh, I am not criticizing the fact that there is a limited number of voters. I was only stating as a fact that there was a limited number of voters. I am quite in sympathy with the purpose in this bill of extending the franchise to a larger number. What I was bringing up this point for was so that in deciding upon this bill we should not allow the expressions that are given by the educated people of the islands to mislead us into believing that they represent the entire body of the people there.

Mr. SHAFROTH. But, Mr. President, if we were to have in this country a qualification that the voters should be literate upon a language foreign to us, how many voters would we have here? The requirement is not that they shall speak and write their native language, but it is that they shall speak and write the English or the Spanish language; and of necessity the number of persons who are able to do that must be very limited. I want to call the attention of the Senator to the fact that the number who were registered to vote was 248,154, and of that number 235,786 voted; and I want to call the attention of the Senator to the fact that there is not a State in the Union where the percentage of those who vote is so large as compared to the percentage of those who, under the law, are qualified to vote. In my State 83 per cent of the men and 80 per cent of the women vote; but such a thing as 95 per cent of the men who were registered voting, as they did in the Philippine Islands, has no parallel in the history of any State in the Union.

Mr. LIPPITT. Yes; but I do not in any way differ from the Senator on that question. I think that the interest which the Filipino people who are qualified under the law to vote have taken in the affairs of their own country is very commendable. I think it gives us great encouragement for the future. It gives us a very firm foundation for a belief that if the American policy of the last 15 years is continued for a reasonable time in those islands, we may have there a people who will be qualified to manage their affairs in accordance with what we call popular government.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Rhode Island yield to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. LIPPITT. I do.

Mr. VARDAMAN. Can the Senator give us his opinion as to what would be a reasonable time?

Mr. LIPPITT. I do not know that I can answer that question better than by reading what the President of the United States has to say on that subject in his Constitutional Government. Of course how long it is going to take the Filipino people to become a nation as competent for self-government as the American people are is so far in the future that I do not think myself, nor do I think it has been the opinion of those who have been associated with the administration of affairs in the Philippines, that we should expect to wait until they have arrived at such a point of perfection as that before considering what is to be the final nature of their relations with this country. All that has been contemplated, as I understand, is that they should arrive at such a point of education, of knowledge of governmental institutions, of experience by participation in governmental matters, as will give us a reasonable assurance that their own country will go on under their charge to a constantly improving future.

We took charge of these people at a time when they were absolutely ignorant, as a people, of the meaning of self-government. We have gone on through a period of years, and have accomplished, it seems to me, very remarkable results in training them up; but the fact that we have made progress does not mean that we have arrived at a successful conclusion. I think there is no man living who can say at this moment how many years it will take to make the Filipino people competent to administer their own affairs. But the foundation of self-government has never been better expressed than it is by President Wilson, and his expression of it is very pertinent to the condition of the Filipinos at the present time. He says:

> Self-government is not a mere form of institutions, to be had when desired, if only proper pains be taken. It is a form of character. It follows upon the long discipline which gives a people self-possession, self-mastery, * * * and these things can not be had without long discipline. * * * We can give the Filipinos constitutional government, a government which they may count upon to be just, a government based upon some clear and equitable understanding, intended for their good and not for our aggrandizement, but we must ourselves, for the present, supply that government. * * * But we can not give them self-government. Self-government is not a thing that can be "given" to any people, because it is a form of character and not a form of constitution. No people can be "given" the self-control of maturity. Only a long apprenticeship of obedience can secure them the precious possession, a thing no more to be bought than given. * * * We, of all people in the world, should know these fundamental things, and should act upon them. * * * To ignore them would be not only to fail, and fail miserably, but to fail ridiculously. Having ourselves gained self-government by a definite process which can have no substitute, let us put the people dependent upon us in the right way to gain it also.

Mr. President, I do not believe that there are any words that can be combined in the English language that would more eloquently and adequately express the belief of the American Government than it has been expressed in the acts of this body in regard to those people, nor in regard to the course which we must pursue toward them.

In taking up this question of the present condition of these people in regard to their qualifications for self-government we have always in our dealings with them referred to education as the foundation of a knowledge of the method of self-government. We have made great progress in giving the Filipino people the implements of education. I have already spoken of the fact that we have built, or that they have built under our instruction, a very large number of schools; that a large number of American teachers have been sent to the islands to show them the methods of instruction and to prepare Filipinos themselves to be capable of instructing their people. But while we have made progress in this direction, the Filipino people are to-day a long, long ways from being in a position to be what in the common acceptation of the term would be called an educated people.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President——

Mr. LIPPITT. I yield, Mr. President.

Mr. CUMMINS. I have wanted for some time to ask some one who is familiar with this subject this question: Are the words "self-government" and "independent government" synonymous terms? What does the Senator from Rhode Island mean when he says self-government?

Mr. LIPPITT. I do not think that the words "self-government" and "independence" are synonymous, but when in relation to the Filipino people we talk about self-government we are meaning a capacity for self-government.

Mr. CUMMINS. What is self-government?

Mr. LIPPITT. The Senator is asking me rather an abstruse question, which, as a matter of fact, he is probably better qualified to answer than I am. What I understand by self-government in one form is the government that exists in the United States. In another form I should think the government which exists in Canada would probably be called self-government.

Mr. CUMMINS. Is the government which exists in Japan self-government?

Mr. LIPPITT. I am not so thoroughly familiar with the government in Japan, but I should hardly suppose that is was self-government in the largest meaning of that term.

Mr. CUMMINS. Is the government which exists in Germany self-government?

Mr. LIPPITT. Mr. President, I do not think I will go through all the governments of the world.

Mr. CUMMINS. I am really seeking for information, because I have heard the word "self-government" used a hundred times during this debate. Sometimes it has seemed to me it was used as the equivalent of independence, but at other times it has seemed to me it was used in the sense of a Government like our own, and I wondered whether there has not been a good deal of confusion in the use of the word.

Mr. LIPPITT. I think there has not only been confusion but I think there has been in many cases a determined attempt to confuse. I think there has been almost an organized attempt to make the word "self-government" as it has been used in connection with the Filipino people mean independence.

Mr. COLT. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Rhode Island yield to his colleague?

Mr. LIPPITT. I yield.

Mr. COLT. With regard to the meaning of the word "self-government" as applied to the Philippines, if we consider the organic act as well as the pending bill, I should like to ask my colleague if the word "self-government" does not mean the Anglo-Saxon system of self-government, or, more specifically, the American system of self-government as contained in the Federal Constitution of the United States, and if it is not that

form of self-government which it is the settled policy of the United States to carry into effect?

Mr. LIPPITT. I think, Mr. President, that the language of my colleague very well expresses what is the aim of our Philippine policy. Whether we are ever going to be able to arrive at that point or not is, of course, another question. There is no doubt in my own mind that the purpose of Mr. Root, Mr. McKinley, Mr. Taft, and Mr. Roosevelt and the other men who have been intimately associated with the project was to bring these people up to a level of education and experience where their affairs might be safely left in their own hands.

Mr. CUMMINS. Mr. President, I rise to make a suggestion rather than to ask a question. For my own information and guidance I hope that before long a Senator who favors the present preamble, the Senator from Colorado [Mr. SHAFROTH] or the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK], will indicate to the Senate in what sense they used the word "self-government."

Mr. LIPPITT. I have no doubt that in due time, or perhaps at this minute, the Senator from Colorado will be very willing to give his understanding of the word.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President, I have always felt that the expression is self-explanatory. Government by self means self-government, it seems to me. It may not necessarily be a republic. If the people of a country want a monarchy, that is self-government so far as their desires are concerned. It is an expression, it seems to me, as to what government the people desire. We know what local self-government means very easily, which is often referred to, and sometimes with a modification. Canada, for instance, is a self-governing colony, but the word "colony" modifies the very thing that you refer to. A popular self-government unquestionably would mean a government by the people.

Mr. CUMMINS. Then, may I ask, when the Senator from Colorado uses the term he means any government established by the people of those islands——

Mr. SHAFROTH. Yes; I think so.

Mr. CUMMINS. And not imposed upon them by some exterior or superior force. I simply want to get my mind clear on the matter.

Mr. CLAPP. If the Senator from Rhode Island will pardon an interruption, he has just stated his understanding of the attitude of the ex-Presidents and ex-Secretaries of War, that we should lead these people along until their affairs could be left with themselves.

Mr. LIPPITT. Safely left.

Mr. CLAPP. I will put in the word "safely." What I am interested in is the word "affairs." Does the Senator mean that only such affairs as in the final end he would think it was wise to leave to them, or what affairs did those men have in mind that could be safely left to the Filipino people?

Mr. LIPPITT. Mr. President, that is a question which those gentlemen never determined. It was a long ways in the future or a considerable way in the future at the best. The intermediate steps that must lead up to any result that was going to be finally arrived at were so many and so perfectly definite in their nature that their attention was given for the time being to those intermediate steps. This Government has never, as I understand the situation, either expressed or implied what their final relations with the Philippine Islands are going to be. They have expressed what their present relations were to be, and that was that they were going to use every effort within reason to conduct the Philippine affairs in such a way as would be for the benefit of the Philippine people. I think that is perfectly plain.

Now, Mr. President——

Mr. CLAPP. Well, Mr. President——

Mr. LIPPITT. Just a minute. When a nation starts on that program, when they set their feet in that path, it is not necessary for them to decide what the ultimate goal is going to be. They started on that path for perfectly well-understood reasons. It was the necessity that they should do something or take some definite steps. As I have before said, they might have established a commercial colony; they might have turned the people adrift to take what chances would come to them. What they did do, and what they are doing, is, I think, a very creditable thing to the American Government, a thing unparalleled in the history of the relations between great powers and smaller ones. They are doing their best to raise up these people.

Mr. CLAPP. Oh, yes; but, Mr. President, without intending to be captious, and certainly not intending any criticism of the Senator's argument, it seems to me the statement the Senator made a moment ago is in line with those statements which have been made in the past, and which the distinguished senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS] has referred to as leading to confusion in this discussion. The Senator from Rhode Island a moment ago said——

Mr. LIPPITT. If the Senator will allow me, I quite agree with him that they lead to confusion. They have led to confusion in this discussion, and one of the chief points of my own remarks has been to try to clear up that confusion.

Mr. CLAPP. I am showing that it is adding to the confusion, I think. A few moments ago the Senator from Rhode Island stated as his view that the attitude of ex-Secretary Root, ex-Secretary Taft, and ex-President Roosevelt had been to lead these people along until they might finally reach a state where we could turn their affairs over to them.

I submit that the suggestion of turning the affairs of the people over to them without any qualifying clause would mean all their affairs, and that has been the trouble in all this discussion in the past. It is the trouble to-day in the discussion. I think we have about reached a point where we ought to deal plainly with this question. To say that it was the intention of these men to so leave the Filipinos that some day it would be safe—I do not care how much you emphasize the word safe—to turn their affairs over to them without any qualification as to the extent of the affairs to be turned over, would mean all their affairs of course, just as a declaration that when a boy reaches twenty-one his property shall be turned over to him, means all his property.

I am not saying this in criticism of the Senator but as showing the confusion which has come in this matter, and I submit any one reading the Senator's speech without this interruption would reach the conclusion that if he correctly reflected the views of those men it was their intention at some time, when it might be safe, they being the judges always, of course, to turn over their affairs, which would mean, of course, all their affairs.

Mr. LIPPITT. Mr. President, I can scarcely think that any one would arrive at that conclusion from reading my speech; at least, I hope not.

Mr. CLAPP. I mean that expression, of course.

Mr. LIPPITT. Naturally any one must get his views from a consideration of all that I have said, and I have already quoted the opinion and statements of these men saying that when that time arrives—I am not quoting their exact language—then this Government and the Filipino people would take up together this question of their future relations and decide it according to their mutual agreement.

Mr. CLAPP. That is quite a different suggestion from saying when the time arrives we shall turn over their affairs to them.

Mr. LIPPITT. I think what confusion there is in the Senator's mind is this: What has been said was that we are going to try to qualify these people to take charge of their affairs. It does not necessarily follow that if the people are qualified to take charge of their affairs they will have the opportunity. I myself believe that in a reasonable time, if the Filipino people still want it, and I do not believe they will, but if they should want it at a time when they are qualified to take charge of their own affairs, the probabilities are that this Government would be very glad to turn the government of the islands over to them entirely and absolutely and withdraw from the islands. So far as I am personally concerned, if I felt that we could withdraw from those islands honorably and with safety to the Philippine people to-day, I should not at all be opposed to the American Government withdrawing. I can see no great benefit to the American Nation from maintaining their interest in those islands, but I do see that they have undertaken a definite task, and until that task is reasonably completed it would be a national disgrace for them to abandon it.

Mr. COLT. Will my colleague allow me?

Mr. LIPPITT. Certainly.

Mr. COLT. The question asked by the Senator from Iowa [Mr. CUMMINS] seems to me a very pertinent one, because I have been in a good deal of doubt as to what was the meaning of the term self-government so frequently used in this discussion. But upon reflection, however, I have reached a conclusion on the subject, and I should like to ask the Senator from Colorado [Mr. SHAFROTH] and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK], whether I am correct. It seems to me from the two documents which I hold in my hand, the organic act and the present bill, that it was the policy of the United States to establish in the Philippines the American system of government, and that the term self-government is used in this sense. The American system of government is the government which has prevailed in the Philippines from the passage of the organic act. That government consists in dividing the government into its three parts—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial—and in a bill of rights securing to the individual the right to life, liberty, and property, and the great body of what are

known as personal rights. That, I understand, is the American scheme of government. That, I understand, is the government we are teaching the Filipinos, and the government which now prevails in those islands.

The pending bill is a complete framework of self-government. At the present time the people of those islands take a certain part in that government. This bill proposes to give them a larger share, and as time goes on it is our purpose to give them a still larger share, until we give them the whole government. When that time arrives they will have an executive, a legislative, and a judicial branch of government, together with a full bill of rights, which is the soul of Anglo-Saxon liberty. Hence it follows that they will have in the end the American system of government. It has been the policy of the United States from the beginning to teach the people of those islands that system of government, and when we find them capable of administering that system, and not till then, will they be fit for self-government.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President, I do not see that I have much to disagree from the opinion of the junior Senator from Rhode Island. I feel that the government which we are trying to establish in the Philippine Islands is a government fashioned after our own. It would be a great disappointment to us if they should adopt a monarchy. There is no doubt that it was not the intention that they should frame a monarchy, but the question which the Senator from Iowa asked me was, What is self-government? Back of all of it is the will of the people. That is the thing to determine it and not the exact form of government. We hope that they will establish a government like unto ours, as near as possible. But it seems to me if "self-government" is to be the word applied, you must recognize that they will be entitled to adopt any form of government which the people of that country ratify and approve.

Mr. SHERMAN. Will the Senator from Rhode Island permit me to make an inquiry of the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. LIPPITT. Certainly.

Mr. SHERMAN. Did I understand correctly that the qualified number of voters under the pending bill would be in the neighborhood of 250,000?

Mr. SHAFROTH. No, sir.

Mr. SHERMAN. How many?

Mr. SHAFROTH. The number of qualified voters under the law as it is now, as indicated by the registration there, is 248,000. Of that number 235,000 voted. This bill proposes to extend the franchise to those who can read and write any language, their own language, and it is estimated that between 700,000 and 950,000 will be the number who will vote under the new qualification.

Mr. SHERMAN. May I inquire further what is the total population of the islands?

Mr. SHAFROTH. Between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000—nearly 8,000,000.

Mr. SHERMAN. Then may the conclusion properly be drawn that self-government under the pending bill, applied to the islands, would be a government of, say, 8,000,000 by approximately 800,000 or 900,000?

Mr. SHAFROTH. Of course 800,000 or 900,000 would be those qualified under our own requirement. We are making the requirement, not they. That 700,000 to 900,000 will determine what the form of government shall be.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President——

Mr. LIPPITT. I will yield to the Senator from Minnesota, and then if the Senators will allow me I will go ahead for a few minutes and put in some of the facts I should like to submit. I yield with pleasure to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. NELSON. I think the question is not so much what we understand by self-government but what is the understanding of the Filipinos—that is, the political agitators who are agitating in favor of self-government. It means that they want the United States divested of all power and authority in that country. They want the government wholly their own, with the single exception that they want us still to protect them against foreign invasion. That is what they mean by self-government.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President——

Mr. LIPPITT. I think that is what some of them mean by independence.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I should like to say just a word to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. LIPPITT. I yield for a single word.

Mr. SHAFROTH. There is a statement here, made by Commissioner QUEZON. I can not find it right now. I will call attention to it later.

Mr. LIPPITT. Mr. President, a few minutes ago I started to refer briefly to the question of education in the Philippine Islands. Of course the fundamental instrument, or the instrument which we have relied upon chiefly for the development of the Filipino, has been education. As I have said, we have made considerable progress there, but progress in its very nature implies that we have not yet arrived at the terminus of our journey, and we are certainly a long ways from having arrived at it in connection with Filipino education. I came across a sentence in the report of the Governor General for 1914, in which he says:

> The secretary of public instruction calls attention to the fact that there are approximately 1,200,000 children of school age in the Philippines, while the total enrollment for the present year will approximate 630,000. As explained by him, however, this should not be taken to indicate that half the children in the islands are being neglected.

I therefore turned to the report of the secretary of education to see just what were the facts in regard to that matter. I find it on page 281 of the report of the Philippine Commission. I will not read it, but its purport is that there are 1,200,000 children of school age in the islands; that the annual enrollment was 621,000 in the year 1914; that they hope it will be 630,000 this year. And he says:

> At first thought it would appear that fully one-half of the children of the Philippine Islands are being totally neglected. This, however, is not the case, for under present conditions a considerable proportion of boys and girls do not pursue their studies beyond the age of 10 or 11 years.

In other words, that on the subject of education the point at which we have now arrived in the Philippine Islands is that there is accommodation for something under one-half of the children who ought to be educated, and that rather more than those are being given some education, because a large part of the children of the islands leave school by the time they are 10 or 11 years old.

I simply want to put that fact in the RECORD as an indication of how much more there is yet to be accomplished in those islands. Until we went there there was practically no education for the masses. I have seen somewhere a statement that the total number of children who received any education under the old Spanish régime did not exceed 150,000. There are 8,000,000 people in the islands, and it is manifest that if 15 years ago and for years prior to that time this very small number of children were being educated and that since the American occupation, though we have gone on until 50 per cent of them are being educated, that the condition must be that the great bulk of those Filipino people are illiterate; that they must be in a condition in which they are not able to obtain from books and from magazines and newspapers the information that is necessary for the conduct of a government.

We have had some very interesting testimony in regard to one part of the people of the islands, from which I want to read just a small amount to show what the Filipino people at their worst are on the question of civilization. At the best the Filipino people are civilized—well civilized. I mean the people of the higher ranks—the merchants of Manila, the people who represent the government of the Philippines here and in other places. This small portion of them are intelligent, well-educated, experienced people, and from those there is a gradual going down from the best quality until we get to the people who are known as the wild people, the Moros, the inhabitants of the mountains in Luzon, the inhabitants of a large part of Mindanao and the southern islands of the Philippines, amounting in all to about one-eighth of the entire population. About 1,000,000, as it has been estimated, of the Philippine population are these so-called wild people and Moros, most of whom are Mohammedans.

Col. Young, an officer of the Government, who has been in the Philippines for several years, testified before the committee. He came with no political views to advance, with no theories in regard to the future of the Filipino people, with nothing to conceal, but at the request of the committee, and as a result of a great many questions, some very interesting information was put into the record as to what actually went on in certain parts of the Philippine Islands. The colonel himself, as an officer of the United States Army, had direct control of a large section of those people. I will read first from his testimony in regard to the way justice has been administered among the Moros. Col. Young was being questioned about head-hunting, and I asked him:

> Senator LIPPITT. I thought the head-hunting was confined to the hill tribes in Luzon.
>
> Col. YOUNG. If you had a bad man and you were looking for him, you would get a head-hunter and let him go and get him for you.
>
> Senator CRAWFORD. He will get his head for you?
>
> Col. YOUNG. Well, I had a bad man to get. I had to have him. I had been chasing him a long time. They sent me a couple of men whom they said could get him, but it would take a little time. After a time they came back and said that they had him. The leader came in and said he would bring him in. When he brought him in I told him to put the body in a shed that I had off my office, so as not to attract any more attention than necessary. When I came to look at it I could not find the body. The hunter said he had him in a sack. I went and got the sack and turned it upside down, and two heads rolled

out. I asked him why he did that. He said it was too heavy to carry, and that was the easiest way to get him.

Senator LIPPITT. What year was this?

Col. YOUNG. Two years and a half ago.

* * * * * * *

The CHAIRMAN. You said they brought in two heads. Were they a little in doubt as to who was the right man?

Col. YOUNG. Well, this man had a partner with him. They were not sure which was the right man, so they took them both. They brought in one more for good measure.

That is an example of the way justice was administered two and a half years ago among 400,000 of the Filipino people.

The way in which divorce was administered is quite interesting.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Rhode Island yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. LIPPITT. I do.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Does the Senator from Rhode Island think that what he has read shows much against the Moros, when they were acting under directions of an officer? Is the mere fact that the man was killed and his head severed from his body any indication of very much barbarity on the part of the actual perpetrators, except as to the cutting off of the head, when he was acting under instructions?

Mr. LIPPITT. I should like to ask the Senator what he thinks of a community in which it is possible to ask for a couple of men to go out and kill another man, and they go, as a matter of course, and, for good measure, bring in two heads——

Mr. SHAFROTH. It is——

Mr. LIPPITT. Wait a moment—and no particular notice is taken of that by any other members of the community, but it is taken as a matter of course? Col. Young was in military authority; he could not have sent his own soldiers out, though he did on other occasions, as described in his own testimony, send his own soldiers out. But what I am reading this testimony for is not as a reflection on the kind of military administration Col. Young was giving there so much as an indication of the point of political education, if you will, at which that community had arrived.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, I am sure the Senator from Rhode Island does not desire to convey to the Senate any false or inaccurate impression, and he will readily admit that this bill does not propose to give self-government to the Moros or the non-Christian tribes, and that he is now only referring to non-Christian tribes. This bill provides that those tribes shall be represented in the Philippine Legislature by two senators and nine representatives appointed by the Governor General. They have no share at present, and they will have no share in the immediate future, in that government; they are recognized as savages, and they are to be kept under guardianship, just as the Indians were in this country. Certainly the Senator from Rhode Island does not intend to convey the impression that what he is reading is a sample of the people in the Philippine Islands to whom self-government is to be given by this bill.

Mr. LIPPITT. Not at all, Mr. President; but what I am really discussing is the question of giving independence to the Philippine Islands, as proposed in the preamble of the bill.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. The head hunters are not involved in that.

Mr. LIPPITT. If the Senator will allow me, I desire to say that if independence is given to the Filipino people the Moro people will be very much involved in it. They are to-day under the protection of the American Government.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. The Senator from Rhode Island is aware that the military forces have been withdrawn from that country?

Mr. LIPPITT. I am aware that the military forces have been withdrawn, but I am also aware that the Philippine Scouts are there to maintain order.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Yes; they are there now. At the present time the laws are being absolutely administered by the Filipinos in that Moro country.

Mr. LIPPITT. Oh, Mr. President, the law is being administered by Mr. Carpenter. I do not know what his exact position is, but he is the governor of a Province and is an American. It is under his supervision. He may employ, and doubtless does employ, some Filipino assistants.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. But order is being maintained by Philippine Scouts, and, according to the latest testimony from the islands, there is good order there. The testimony also is from that part of the islands that, although the military had been withdrawn and had been withdrawn for a long time, the order that is maintained there now is perfect.

Mr. LIPPITT. Certainly, the Philippine Scouts maintain order.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Yes.

Mr. LIPPITT. The Philippine Scouts are a great organization and have been carefully trained by the United States troops.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Mr. President, the point I desire to make clear now is that the instance the Senator was reading, which had occurred two and a half years ago, for which an American officer was responsible, was an incident that could not now occur. It occurred among a people to whom it is not intended by this bill to give any degree of self-government.

Mr. LIPPITT. Mr. President, I understand that by this bill it is not intended to give those people any particular degree of self-government; but what I am talking about is the question of granting independence to the Philippine people. I do not object to many of the provisions of the bill; but what I was trying to do was to give some of the Senators here an idea of the different strata of society in the Philippine Islands and where the Senator says the conditions of those people is not of particular interest to us. I will read to him again——

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I did not wish it to be understood that that was the present condition.

Mr. LIPPITT. I will read from Mr. McKinley's utterances in regard to our own policies. He says that we are the trustees and guardians of the whole Filipino people and peculiarly of the ignorant masses, and that our trust is not discharged until those masses are given education sufficient to know their civil rights and maintain them.

I submit that the society that is illustrated by this instance has not yet arrived at the point where they know their civil rights and are able to maintain them.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Certainly not; but the point I desire to make is that it would be just as unfair to judge the Filipino people by the instance to which the Senator refers in the Moro country as it would be to judge the people of the United States by referring to the condition of society prevailing among the Apaches—just exactly.

Mr. LIPPITT. Mr. President, I distinctly stated before I read the testimony of Gen. Young that I was simply putting into the RECORD a picture of the Philippine Islands at their worst. A nation, of course, consists of all its parts. There are a very small number of Apaches as compared with the population of the United States, but there are about 1,000,000 or one-eighth of the Filipino people of this character, or more or less of this character, in the islands.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Well, I will change the illustration. I will say that it would be just as fair to judge the condition of American society in the United States by the condition of society in some of the benighted regions of the South, where——

Mr. LIPPITT. To which State does the Senator refer?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. Where the negro population is still suffering from the conditions which prevailed in the days of slavery——

Mr. LIPPITT. What State?

Mr. HITCHCOCK. The Senator will permit me to finish. I say it would be just as fair to judge the condition of society in the United States by the condition of society among the negroes of the South after the Civil War, as it would be to judge conditions in the Philippine Islands by the condition of society among the Moro tribes. I think the Senator does not desire to convey any such inaccurate impression as that, and yet that is the direct conclusion from what he says.

Mr. LIPPITT. Oh, no, Mr. President; I did not intend to imply that inference at all. I have already stated that what I was trying to do was to give an idea of certain grades among the Filipino people, and I think that what I have said about it must make my intention perfectly clear.

It is also interesting to read Col. Young's statement in regard to another important function of civilization, and that is marriage. He has told us how justice was administered in the Philippines in certain cases. I read from the testimony:

Senator LIPPITT. You spoke a while ago of the fights between the Moros and Filipinos; that the Moros would carry off the women and children occasionally.

Col. YOUNG. I did not mean to say that they carried off the Filipino women and children, but a Moro, for instance, will, as they say, fall in love with a Moro girl, some dato's daughter, a beautiful girl. He has not got the necessary recommendations and qualifications for marriage. He must show what he has got. He must own some carabao or he must have killed somebody. He must do something to show that he can get this girl. If he does not do that he thinks he must get the girl anyhow, and he will run off to somebody else's barrio. There we have to go to get him. I have to bring them into my office and divorce them, send the girl back and send the man back to his place. I used to do that almost every day.

Senator CAMDEN. What is their marriage ceremony? Do they have a real ceremony?

Col. YOUNG. Not exactly; nothing special. It is an arrangement between the parents. For instance, they may be children 12 years old, a boy and a girl of parents who are well to do. The parents will decide that these two children must marry, and they will just keep them under what we would term in this country a governess, or something of that

kind, until they grow up to be 15 or 16 years old. I have seen plenty of them married at 15 years.

The CHAIRMAN. Reno, Nev., as a divorce colony was not in it as compared to your office?

Col. YOUNG. Not much. There was not much formality about it.

Senator LIPPITT. You say these were people you were in the habit of divorcing every day. Were people in the habit of getting promiscuously married every day and you had to divorce them every day?

Col. YOUNG. Provided the parents objected. They did not always object. If a man came to me and said that another man had come into his place and taken his daughter and ran away with her, and that he wanted him punished for it and wanted his daughter sent home, I would send out and bring them in. Oftentimes they would not want to come.

Senator LIPPITT. Then, the grounds for divorce in the Philippine Islands is that the parents do not like it?

Col. YOUNG. That is about it. It is just purely a matter of consent.

There are several instances of that kind in Col. Young's testimony. He describes a case in which he had to go for some outlaws with a troop of American soldiers and the fight that took place. All this testimony that I have put into the RECORD I have put in merely to show the character of the lower grades of the Filipino people.

Mr. President, I have in the remarks which I made yesterday and to-day tried to show, in the first place, that Congress in dealing with this subject was not bound by any promise to give the Filipino people their independence, although that claim had been made and was being made by representatives of the Filipino people and by Americans connected with the government. I then endeavored to show something of the condition which exists among the Filipino people in regard to their opinion about independence, in regard to their participation in the government, in regard to the point at which their education has arrived, and in regard to their social condition in some parts of the islands. Owing to the fact that my remarks have been prolonged by many interruptions and that it is now nearly half past 4 o'clock, I do not wish to proceed further at this time. I intend perhaps at some future time to express some opinions, and give the reasons for them, in regard to the preamble of this bill and in regard to a few of its features, but I will now yield the floor.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

Mr. POINDEXTER. Mr. President, the hour is so late that I will not undertake to discuss the Philippine bill this afternoon, and I would not have addressed the Chair at this time but for the discussion which was interpolated under the head of this bill on another matter earlier in the day.

Of course, it is quite difficult to speak of the episode that was described in the morning papers referring to American citizens in Mexico in terms of proper restraint. I listened to the very calm statement of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. STONE], the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and must compliment him upon his calmness. The feature of the statement of the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee which particularly attracted my attention, however, and which, it seems to me, is deserving of some comment, was the question which he asked of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] as to what he would propose to do under the circumstances referred to. Five years ago the Senator from Missouri introduced a resolution in regard to the Mexican situation. I have enough confidence in the care and judgment of the Senator from Missouri to presume that the circumstances stated in the preamble of that resolution were true, or that the Senator from Missouri had sufficient information to believe them to be true, exercising good judgment. He stated in the preamble to that resolution, which was introduced on April 17, 1911, as follows:

Whereas a condition of turbulence and disorder prevails throughout the Republic of Mexico; and

Whereas as a result of such turbulence and disorder, it is reported that the lives of a large number of American citizens resident in Mexico are imperiled, and that their property is in danger of lawless appropriation by bands of irresponsible men; and

Whereas in conflicts between the military forces of the Mexican Government and revolutionists near the border line between the United States and Mexico several American citizens on the American side of the boundary line have been slain as the result of Mexicans firing across the line, and other American citizens while peaceably pursuing their avocations or while in their homes have been wounded; and

Whereas a great and important public work on the Colorado River in Lower California is being constructed by Americans, and for which work Congress has made a large appropriation, and which work is being constructed on the Mexican side by American engineers and contractors under an agreement made with the Mexican Government, is being obstructed and endangered by repeated interferences of lawless bands of Mexican revolutionists who have at different times appropriated property of the contractors engaged in the work and have so seriously delayed the work as to greatly endanger it by threatening the lives of workmen and thus disorganizing the working force; and

Whereas numerous leading newspapers in Europe, especially in London, report that certain European Governments, many of whose subjects and citizens reside in Mexico and have large property interests there are contemplating some intervention by force in the affairs of the Mexican Republic, ostensibly for the protection of the lives and interests of their people; and

Whereas one European power has already landed on Mexican territory an armed force of marines from one of its warships under the pretense of preventing an attack upon a Mexican town by revolutionary forces—

It struck me with a good deal of surprise to hear the same Senator who recited those circumstances as existing on April 17, 1911, and who for a considerable time past has occupied the important position in relation to our foreign affairs of chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in this body, to imply by his question to the Senator from New Hampshire that during all of this period, with all of this responsibility, he has no idea as to what our course of conduct should be. I assume that he is in frequent conference with the President of the United States; and it seems to me if the people of the United States have their attention directed to the debate which took place here this morning, familiar, as they are, with all the occurrences which have transpired in Mexico effecting the interests of citizens of the United States and the dignity and respect due the Government of the United States since this resolution was introduced—if they have their attention directed to the fact that the Government at this time has no policy and no plan and does not know what to do, it will be a matter of considerable interest to them, and it was for the purpose of putting something in the RECORD that may aid in directing the attention of the people to this situation that I arose at this late hour.

The objection has always been made to any discussion of these questions that it might embarrass the administration. The appeal is constantly made—it was made here to-day—not to criticize the President, but to give him a free hand; do not embarrass him. Mr. President, we may restrain ourselves here, and we have restrained ourselves. I think one of the most remarkable features of the proceedings of this body during the last three years has been the absence of discussion of the Mexican situation, although I am satisfied that practically every Member of the body has deep convictions upon the great issues which are involved in those relations. We have not discussed them; we have given the President practically a free hand; we have not made a partisan issue of it; but it will be discussed by a more important body than this; it will be discussed by the people of the United States; it will be an issue in the forthcoming presidential campaign; and it seems to me that, to a small extent at least, it ought to be discussed here now.

It is altogether aside from the question, it seems to me, that those who are in positions of power and responsibility, great officers of this Government, in this crisis turn to other Senators who may raise the question and ask them what they would do. It may be difficult for a Senator who ventures to express the feelings which the impulses of the moment give rise to, to map out offhand a program for the conduct of our foreign affairs; but those who have been given charge of those foreign affairs and vested with responsibility for their conduct ought to be prepared with a program of action.

I listened with a great deal of interest, as I always do, to the remarks of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. THOMAS], and, as has been the attitude of Senators so often in these matters, he confined himself very largely to painting a picture of the horrors of war. If we do anything, we will become involved in war; war means death and loss and destruction; nobody wants war. Does the Senator from Colorado mean to say that nothing can be done to maintain the value of American citizenship? That is what is involved; and I am very much afraid that it has been considerably depreciated not only by the conduct of this feature of our foreign relations, but by our entire foreign policy. I am inclined to think that in many quarters American citizenship is being made a byword and a reproach, rather than a protection and an honor, as it ought to be. Does the Senator from Colorado mean to say when this process is gradually going on, when further depreciation of whatever American citizenship means is brought about by the murder which is reported in this morning's papers, that we can not do anything, that there is no redress, that there is no policy which may restore us to the position which we once occupied? I do not think that is the case. I think that there are things that might be done. There have been administrations which met crises of this kind with effect, which maintained the rights of American citizens not only in Mexico but all around the world, which brought our Government out of them with increased honor and distinction, and yet left it at peace with the world.

Why, if in the past difficult crises which we have gone through the Government had taken the position that we must pursue the easy way, the "do-nothing" policy—it may be called a policy of "watchful waiting," but it is a policy of doing nothing—if that policy had been pursued in all of the difficult crises through which we have passed, the United States of

America would not be what it is to-day. There would not be the value and the distinction in being a citizen of this country, which the Government now ought to be called upon to maintain and protect.

Why, Mr. President, it has not been many years ago since in the far-off country of Morocco an American citizen became involved in trouble. Some bandit, Raisuli, carried him away into captivity, into the depths of Morocco. Everybody remembers the message that was sent by the Secretary of State, under the direction of Theodore Roosevelt, the President, to the consul of the United States to deliver to Raisuli the ultimatum, "Perdicaris alive or Raisuli dead."

What was the result? I have here a prepared statement of what the result was:

In June, 1904, an American citizen, Ion H. Perdicaris, was seized by Raisuli, a Moroccan bandit, and held for ransom. After much shilly-shallying and threats by Raisuli that he would kill his prisoner unless the money were speedily paid, Hay cabled to Gummeré, American consul at Tangier, on June 22:

"We want Perdicaris alive or Raisuli dead"—

Adding that Gummeré was "not to commit us about landing marines or seizing customhouse."

In his diary Hay made the following entries:

June 23. "My telegram to Gummeré had an uncalled-for success. It is curious how a concise impropriety hits the public."

June 24. "Gummeré telegraphs that he expects Perdicaris to-night."

June 27. "Perdicaris wires his thanks."

"So speedily," comments William Roscoe Thayer in his Life of John Hay, "did even a brigand, apparently safe in the depths of Morocco, recognize the note of command in the voice from overseas."

Now, Mr. President, murder and indignity visited upon American citizens in Mexico is not such an incident as the Senator from Missouri [Mr. STONE] describes. If it were, it would present an entirely different issue. It is an indication of a condition that exists, and a condition that has existed ever since the time when this resolution described similar conditions in 1911, which the Senator himself recited in the preamble.

Of course, Mr. President, the note of command which saved the life of Perdicaris and restored him to his American citizenship could not have had the effect which it did have if it had been preceded by three years of neglect of the rights of American citizens; and I do not expect, after the course which has been pursued by this Government for three years, that we can restore it to the influence it would have had if it had been conducted in a firm and competent manner from the beginning. We can begin a different course, however; and while we can not expect, through what I am impelled to say seem to be, so far as our foreign relations are concerned, weak and incompetent hands, to accomplish, even though the policy should be reversed, what a great man in the Presidency was able to accomplish for the protection of American citizens and for peace, and peace with honor, yet we can start upon the right road, which sooner or later may restore us to the position which we ought to occupy.

Why, Mr. President, a policy of surrender is bound to be a failure. No nation, no set of men, ever arrived at success through a policy of backing out and surrendering and giving away. The President of the United States was entirely mistaken when he assumed, in a message which he delivered to Congress on the 5th of March, 1914, as he appears to have assumed from the language of that message, that by giving away and surrendering and backing down, so far as our rights in the Panama Canal were concerned, he would accomplish the object which he sought, of securing the good will and the friendship of the world. It had the opposite effect. The way to maintain the respect of the nations of the world is to maintain our self-respect. The people of those nations are people of honor and refined sensibility, and they appreciate honor and sensibility and self-respect and ability and competence in the management of the foreign affairs of a great government.

In that message the President said—this is very familiar, but I read it in order to comment briefly upon it:

We ought to reverse our action without raising the question whether we were right or wrong—

A most astonishing proposition—

and so once more deserve our reputation for generosity.

Generosity in what? Not in the President's property; not in his own, in the disposition of his own interests or estate. Generosity in the great trust of the American people; generosity in dealing with the people's rights and the people's property, in foreign relations, which are about as far removed from principles of generosity as any human affairs are. And he adds in his message:

I ask this of you in support of the foreign policy of the administration.

What does that mean? It never has been explained. It can mean but one thing—that in order to carry out successfully the foreign policy which the President had mapped out for his administration, and maintain the safety of our relations with foreign countries, we must give up this great right.

In some countries, when travelers are pursued by wolves, it is said, the one who happens to stumble is abandoned to his fate, and left to be devoured, in order that the rest may escape. So it seems that one after another of the interests, rights, and privileges of American citizenship in recent years have been thrown overboard in order that we may maintain peace and safety and the respect of foreign nations, upon the assumption that peace and respect could be maintained by ignoble and unjust surrender.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PHELAN in the chair). Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from New Jersey?

Mr. POINDEXTER. I do.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. I know the Senator wants to be fair; but it does seem to me that the trend of his remarks would be to impress the world with the idea that our Government is utterly supine so far as action is concerned. Now, with reference to this horrible affair of which we were first apprised only this morning, in the morning newspapers, it is hardly just to permit the impression to go out, as it would from the Senator's remarks, that no steps are being taken toward the punishment or bringing to justice of these vandals or murderers.

Mr. POINDEXTER. What! Has the administration sent another note?

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. I have in my hand a copy of the Washington Times of to-night, and it says here plainly:

STATE DEPARTMENT TOLD AMERICANS OF MEXICAN PERIL.

The United States Government to-day served official notice on Gen. Carranza that it holds him responsible for the Chihuahua massacre, which resulted in the death of 17 persons, mostly Americans.

So it shows that it must come from some authority. Then, again, in the Evening Star it says:

Secretary Lansing to-day telegraphed Gen. Carranza, calling for the prompt punishment of the bandits who executed 15 Americans near Chihuahua Monday. Through Eliseo Arredondo, the newly appointed Mexican ambassador here, it was arranged to bring the bodies from Chihuahua to Juarez to-day on a special train.

I am sure the whole Senate and our whole country lament as much as can the Senator the unfortunate and horrible conditions that have prevailed in Mexico; but it is hardly just—it is not just; it is not fair—to endeavor to spread the imputation that the Government of the United States and those who are in power in the administration are lying supinely on their backs and allowing this thing to run on. Fifteen men, God knows, is sad enough; but 1,500 or 15,000 men would be sadder.

Mr. POINDEXTER. I decline to yield further, Mr. President.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. I do not desire to trespass upon the Senator's time further; but it does seem to me that, with all his fairness, he is not just in this accusation.

Mr. POINDEXTER. There is no Senator whose good will and opinion I respect more than those of the Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. Oh, I know; I think we understand each other.

Mr. POINDEXTER. And I would not have the Senator think I was so unjust as to criticize the future conduct of the President. I have no idea what he is going to do. Furthermore, I am ready to concede that he will write a note about this matter, which the Senator has described in the article which he has quoted from the newspaper. One basis of the objection which I have, and which I venture to express as an individual, to the foreign policy of the Government has been not lack of expression, not a lack of strong words, but that there has been too much strong note writing and big talk without any action whatever.

Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey. Well, yes; but this country, thank God, has been saved a war.

Mr. POINDEXTER. It seems to me, Mr. President, as long as we are on the subject of notes, that if the Government has arrived at the point where it is going to write strong notes on these various international episodes it ought at least to have some definite idea at the time it writes the notes what it is going to do to live up to the language which the notes contain, and not come here in the Senate of the United States after a period of "watchful waiting" and note writing for four or five years and practically admit that it did not know what it was going to do, that it had no policy, and ask the Senator from Idaho and the Senator from New Hampshire what is to be done about the situation.

A part of the administration's perfectly supine conduct was the episode at Vera Cruz, which I have never yet heard explained by

the Government or any of its advocates; and I am not discussing this matter as a party question. I do not think there is any Member of this body who is less controlled by a sense of partisanship than I am; but I am opposed to the idea that criticism of the foreign relations of the Government ought to be suppressed on the cry that "you must not make it a party matter." I think the President of the United States ought to be criticized when he is wrong, and particularly that in the Senate of the United States Senators ought to be free to express their opinion of his official conduct without being charged with making a party question of it. It is not the Democratic Party that I am talking about, because I am satisfied that the great majority of the Democratic Party agree with me on this proposition. They would not say so; they are not as free to say so as I am. I am referring to the President, the administration. If any one of its advocates can explain to me what was accomplished by the withdrawal from Vera Cruz after the killing of a large number of young Mexican midshipmen in the naval academy and the sacrifice of the lives of 17 American sailors, whose pitiful funeral was pictured in the newspapers of this country, I shall be very much obliged and very much gratified. If the wisdom of the foreign policy of this country is to be determined by that episode, it is no wonder that the common report that we are held in contempt by most of the intelligent people of the world is true.

It is proposed, among other instances of this general policy, to secure the good will and friendship of Colombia by paying her $25,000,000. That is a part of this general course of conduct. Twenty-five million dollars for building a canal which is of more benefit to Colombia, perhaps, than to us, and is of as much benefit to her as any other people in the world, and of greater benefit than anything else that ever occurred in the history of her Republic. Twenty-five million dollars for completing the construction of the canal which we bought from the French company, to whom we paid $40,000,000 for it, and in addition to that we acquired a right of way from the Republic of Panama and paid $10,000,000 for it. But it is not based upon the proposition that they have a legitimate claim against the United States for this money so much as it is based upon the plea that they will be dissatisfied and offended unless we pay it to them, and in order to maintain their good will we must take $25,000,000 coming from the taxes which are levied upon the people of this country and turn it over to Colombia.

Now, I want to cite another instance, Mr. President, as long as the question has been asked as to what could be done. This also occurred during the administration of Mr. Roosevelt. I do not mean to say that instances of this kind have not occurred in the administration of other Presidents. I remember one under the administration of Grover Cleveland, when he carried the United States through a difficult situation with Great Britain in regard to Venezuela and maintained the dignity of the country and established his own reputation for all time, without bringing us to war. But the instance to which I now refer may be of some aid to the Senator from Missouri and other Senators upon that side who are inquiring as to whether it is possible to do anything without involving the United States in war.

In 1902 one of the periodic outbreaks to which Venezuela was addicted—

And I am reading now a prepared statement, which I did not prepare, but which recites these historic facts—

gave him—

That is, Mr. Hay—

an excuse for putting to the test whether or not the United States would defend the Monroe doctrine by force of arms.

The Venezuelans owed the Germans, the English, and the Italians large amounts, which they had put off paying until their creditors began to suspect that they never intended to pay at all. The Kaiser apparently counted on the resistance of the Venezuelans to furnish him a pretext for occupying one or more of their seaboard towns.

In order to disguise the fact that this was a German undertaking, he looked about for accomplices who would give to it an international semblance. It happened just at that time that Germany found herself isolated, as France and Russia had renewed their bond of friendship. England, too, always suspicious of Russia, and recently irritated by France, seemed to be looking for a friend.

By offers which can not yet be made public, Germany persuaded the Tory Government to draw closer to her. The immediate result of this adventure in international coquetry was the joint demand of Germany and England on Venezuela to pay them their due. Venezuela procrastinated.

The allies then sent warships and established what they called a "pacific blockade" on the Venezuelan ports (Dec. 8, 1901). During the following year Secretary Hay tried to persuade the blockaders of the unwisdom of their action. He persistently called their attention to the fact that a "pacific blockade" was a contradiction in terms and that its enforcement against the rights of neutral nations could not be tolerated. He also urged arbitration.

Germany deemed that her opportunity had now come, and on December 8, 1902, she and Great Britain severed diplomatic relations with Venezuela, making it plain that the next steps would be the bombardment of Venezuelan towns and the occupation of Venezuelan territory.

Here came the test of the Monroe doctrine. If the United States permitted foreign nations, under the pretense of supporting their creditors' claims, to invade a weak debtor State by naval or military expedition, and to take possession of its territory, what would become of the doctrine?

ROOSEVELT IN PERSONAL CHARGE.

At this point the direction of the American policy passed from Secretary Hay to President Roosevelt.

England and Italy were willing to come to an understanding. Germany refused. She stated that if she took possession of territory such possession would only be "temporary"; but such possessions easily become permanent; and, besides, it is difficult to trust the guaranties which may be treated as "scraps of paper."

President Roosevelt did not shirk the test. Although his action has never been officially described, there is no reason now for not describing it.

One day, when the crisis was at its height, he summoned to the White House Dr. Holleben, the German ambassador, and told him that unless Germany consented to arbitrate—

Now, I should like the Senators who are inquiring what can be done to note particularly this part, and the fact that there was not any war growing out of it; but note the result and the manner of doing it—

the American squadron under Admiral Dewey would be given orders by noon 10 days later to proceed to the Venezuelan coast and prevent any taking possession of Venezuelan territory.

Dr. Holleben began to protest that his imperial master, having once refused to arbitrate, could not change his mind. The President said that he was not arguing the question, because arguments had already been gone over until no useful purpose would be served by repeating them; he was simply giving information which the ambassador might think it important to transmit to Berlin.

GERMANY NOT ALLOWED TO DODGE.

A week passed in silence. Then Dr. Holleben again called on the President, but said nothing of the Venezuelan matter. When he rose to go, the President asked him about it, and when he stated that he had received nothing from his Government, the President informed him in substance that in view of this fact Admiral Dewey would be instructed to sail a day earlier than the day he, the President, had originally mentioned.

Much perturbed, the ambassador protested; the President informed him that not a stroke of a pen had been put on paper; that if the Emperor would agree to arbitrate, he, the President, would heartily praise him for such action and would treat it as taken on German initiative; but that within 48 hours there must be an offer to arbitrate or Dewey would sail with orders indicated.

Within 36 hours Dr. Holleben returned to the White House and announced to President Roosevelt that a dispatch had just come from Berlin, saying that the Kaiser would arbitrate.

Neither Admiral Dewey (who with an American fleet was then maneuvering in the West Indies) nor anyone else knew of the step that was to be taken; the naval authorities were merely required to be in readiness, but were not told what for.

On the announcement that Germany had consented to arbitrate the President publicly complimented the Kaiser on being so staunch an advocate of arbitration.

The humor of this was probably relished more in the White House than in the palace at Berlin.

In this wise the German Kaiser learned that the Monroe doctrine was a fact.

This incident which is reported in the morning papers is nothing new, so far as its character or kind is concerned. Before I left my home to return here to attend this session of Congress I was reading in the newspapers about Mexican bandits or Mexicans of some kind not only committing outrages upon American citizens in Mexico, but coming over into the United States and taking American soldiers off of trains and shooting them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The hour has nearly arrived for adjournment and the Chair wishes to lay before the Senate a message from the President of the United States.

Mr. POINDEXTER. I will conclude in just one moment, in view of that fact.

I wish to call attention to a statement made by the Secretary of War a short time ago, that Mr. Roosevelt is a new convert to the idea of preparedness. Of course, he has been denounced all over the country because he believes in a larger Army and Navy as wanting to plunge the country into war, although during the seven years of his administration the country was at peace and he carried her through the trying episode with Japan, sending the fleet through the Suez Canal. He brought us out with dignity and with peace, and he was awarded the Nobel peace prize for his services in negotiating peace between Russia and Japan. In view of the statement which has been made by the Secretary of War, who seems to have developed into quite an agressive debater on these various questions, particularly in regard to the Philippine question which is now before the Senate, I want to insert in the RECORD as a part of my remarks the record of former President Roosevelt on preparedness. I ask unanimous consent that that may be done.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

COL. ROOSEVELT'S RECORD ON PREPAREDNESS—THE TRUTH OF HISTORY FOR THE INFORMATION OF SECRETARY GARRISON—AN INCESSANT AND EARNEST ADVOCATE OF PREPAREDNESS FOR MORE THAN 30 YEARS—PRESIDENT WILSON'S POLICY OUTLINED AND CONDEMNED 18 YEARS IN ADVANCE—PREPAREDNESS URGED IN EVERY MESSAGE TO CONGRESS WHILE PRESIDENT—A BIG, EFFICIENT NAVY AND AN EFFICIENT ARMY DEMANDED AS THE SUREST GUARANTY OF PEACE—THE SWISS SYSTEM OF MILITARY SERVICE HELD UP AS A MODEL TO CONGRESS IN 1906—HYPHENATED AMERICANS CONDEMNED AS UNDESIRABLE CITIZENS IN 1894—ARBITRATION TREATIES DECLARED USELESS WHEN UNBACKED BY FORCE.

In a carefully prepared statement issued recently at Washington (Dec. 21, 1915) the Secretary of War, Mr. Garrison, representing President Wilson, and speaking in the unruffled serenity of that state of bliss in which 'tis said 'tis folly to be wise, made the following engaging observations:

"Mr. Roosevelt is welcomed as a convert on the issue of preparedness, but the front pew is already filled before the conversion, and he must now rely on the strength of his voice for recognition.

"'Preparedness' was with him an acquired taste. Others brought it forward and urged it upon the attention of the people, and it was only after he found that it suited their taste that he became vocal in its behalf."

THE PLAIN TALE OF HISTORY.

"Mark now, how plain a tale shall put you down," Mr. Secretary.

Theodore Roosevelt began to advocate preparedness 33 years ago, and has advocated it unceasingly and unwaveringly from that time to the present moment. He has been during all those years at every opportunity not merely "vocal" on the subject but vociferously vocal.

While he was still a student at Harvard in 1882 he wrote in the preface to his history of the War of 1812 these passages:

CRIMINAL FOLLY OF JEFFERSON AND MADISON.

"The operations of this war on land teach nothing new; it is the old, old lesson that miserly economy in preparation may in the end involve a lavish outlay of men and money which, after all, comes too late to more than partially offset the evils produced by the original shortsighted parsimony. It was criminal folly for Jefferson and his follower, Madison, to neglect to give us a force either of Regulars or of well-trained Volunteers during the 12 years they had in which to prepare for the struggle that anyone might see was inevitable.

"The necessity for an efficient Navy is so evident that only our almost incredible shortsightedness prevents our at once preparing one."

Fifteen years later, writing a condensed history of the same war for an English publication, Col. Roosevelt reiterated his earlier views:

TWENTY SHIPS OF THE LINE WOULD HAVE PREVENTED THE WAR.

(From The War with the United States, 1812–15, written for the English History of the Royal Navy in 1897.)

"Had America possessed (in 1812) a fleet of 20 ships of the line her sailors could have plied their trade unmolested, and the three years of war with its loss in blood and money would have been avoided. From the merely monetary standpoint such a navy would have been the cheapest kind of insurance, and morally its advantages would have been incalculable, for every American worth the name would have lifted his head higher because of its existence.

JEFFERSON'S PASSION OF PEACE.

"But unfortunately the Nation lacked the wisdom to see this, and it chose and rechose for the Presidency Thomas Jefferson, who avowed that his 'passion was peace,' and whose timidity surpassed even his philanthropy."

EVIL CAUSED BY JEFFERSON AND MADISON.

"There never was a better example of the ultimate evil caused by a timid effort to secure peace and the refusal to make preparations for war than that afforded by the American people under the Presidencies of Jefferson and Madison."

These citations disclose the original inventor of President Wilson's "too-proud-to-fight" policy. Jefferson's "passion was peace." In his recent address to Congress, President Wilson said of the American people that "their passion is for peace."

Instead of being a "convert" to any phase of President Wilson's policy, 18 years before that policy was put into operation Theodore Roosevelt was outlining it with singular accuracy and denouncing it as leading to national humiliation and dishonor, as the following citations abundantly testify:

PRESIDENT WILSON'S FOREIGN POLICY DENOUNCED 18 YEARS IN ADVANCE—NO PEACE AT THE PRICE OF NATIONAL HONOR.

(Address, as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, before the Naval War College, June, 1897.)

A really great people, proud and high spirited, would face all the disasters of war rather than purchase that base prosperity which is bought at the price of national honor.

WORDS WITHOUT DEEDS CAUSE OF HUMILIATION.

Unreadiness for war is merely rendered more disastrous by readiness to bluster; to talk defiance and advocate a vigorous policy in words, while refusing to back up these words by deeds, is cause for humiliation.

No material loss can begin to compensate for the loss of national self-respect.

No nation should ever wage war wantonly, but no nation should ever avoid it at the cost of national honor.

DIPLOMACY WITHOUT FORCE USELESS.

Diplomacy is utterly useless unless there is force behind it; the diplomat is the servant, not the master, of the soldier.

SAY WHAT IS NECESSARY AND STAND BY IT.

(Speech at Chicago Apr. 2, 1903.)

This is in substance what my theory of what our foreign policy should be: Let us not boast, not insult anyone, but make up our minds coolly what is necessary to say, and then stand by it whatever the consequences may be.

A COWARD'S PEACE CONTEMPTIBLE.

(Speech at Clark University, Worcester, Mass., June 21, 1905.)

Peace of a valuable type comes not to the man who craves it because he is afraid, but to the man who demands it because it is right.

The peace granted contemptuously to the weakling and the coward is but a poor boon after it has been granted.

A GREAT NATION SHOULD NOT BLUFF.

(Address at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., June 22, 1905.)

I demand that the Nation do its duty and accept the responsibility that must go with greatness.

I ask that the Nation dare to be great, and t hat in daring to be great it show that it knows how to do justice to the weak no less than to exact justice from the strong.

In order to take such a position of being a great nation the one thing that we must not do is to bluff.

The unpardonable thing is to say that we will act as a big nation and then decline to take the necessary steps to make the words good.

Keep on building and maintaining at the highest point of efficiency the United States Navy or quit trying to be a big nation. Do one or the other.

RIGHTEOUSNESS BEFORE PEACE.

(Address at Harvard University, June 28, 1905.)

Of course I am for peace. Of course every President who is fit to be President must be for peace. But I am for one thing before peace; I am for righteousness first and then peace.

(Address at Richmond, Va., Oct. 18, 1905.)

Our mission in the world should be one of peace, but not the peace of cravens, the peace granted contemptuously to those who purchase it by surrendering the right.

No! Our voice must be effective for peace because it is raised for righteousness first and for peace only as the handmaiden of righteousness.

(Annual message to Congress, Dec. 3, 1906.)

It must ever be kept in mind that war is not merely justifiable, but imperative upon honorable men, upon an honorable nation, where peace can only be obtained by the sacrifice of conscientious conviction or of national welfare.

Peace is normally a great good, and normally it coincides with righteousness; but it is righteousness and not peace which should bind the conscience of a nation, as it should bind the conscience of an individual; and neither a nation nor an individual can surrender conscience to another's keeping.

A just war is in the long run far better for a nation's soul than the most prosperous peace obtained by acquiescence in wrong or injustice.

CRIMINAL NOT TO PREPARE FOR WAR.

Moreover, though it is criminal for a nation not to prepare for war, so that it may escape the dreadful consequences of being defeated in war, yet it must always be remembered that even to be defeated in war may be far better than not to have foresight at all.

As has been well and finely said, a beaten nation is not necessarily a disgraced nation; but the nation or man is disgraced if the obligation to defend the right is shirked.

A NATION NOT AFRAID.

(Address to the graduating class of the Naval Academy, Annapolis, June 23, 1905.)

What we desire is to have it evident that this Nation seeks peace, not because it is afraid, but because it believes in the eternal laws of justice and right living.

CONSCIENCELESS WAR A CRIME AGAINST ALL HUMANITY.

(Annual message to Congress, Dec. 5, 1905.)

A wanton or useless war, or a war of mere aggression—in short, any war begun or carried on in a conscienceless spirit—is to be condemned as a peculiarly atrocious crime against all humanity.

Our aim is righteousness. Peace is normally the handmaiden of righteousness; but when peace and righteousness conflict, then a great and upright people can never for a moment hesitate to follow the path which leads toward righteousness, even though that path also leads to war.

NO CHOICE LEFT TO ROOSEVELT.

When President Wilson put into operation the precise policy thus condemned in advance, what choice had Col. Roosevelt but to denounce him? Could he, on the plea that all must "stand by the President," abandon the convictions and utterances of a lifetime and defend a policy of national dishonor?

"I would have thrown up my hat for Wilson," the colonel said recently, "if only he had given me the chance by acting in the Presidency as a sound American of rugged strength and patriotism. When he trailed the honor of the United States in the dust, I, as a good American, had no alternative but to oppose him."

So long ago as 1905, as the first quotation cited above shows, the colonel specified the kind of war that Germany is waging as a "particularly atrocious crime against all humanity," and defined the course which, in his opinion, this Nation should not for a moment hesitate to follow in regard to it.

SAMPLES OF ROOSEVELT'S METHOD.

Not in words alone but in acts does Col. Roosevelt's record show flat disagreement with the Wilson policy in international controversies. What stronger contrast could there be to President Wilson's methods in dealing with Germany than is afforded in the following incident, which is described in a recently published Life of John Hay?

GERMANY BROUGHT TO BOOK IN 1902.

(From the Life of John Hay, by William Roscoe Thayer, Vol. II, pp. 284, 285, 286.)

In 1902 one of the periodic outbreaks to which Venezuela was addicted gave him (Hay) an excuse for putting to the test whether or not the United States would defend the Monroe doctrine by force of arms. The Venezuelans owed the Germans, the English, and the Italians large amounts, which they had put off paying until their creditors began to suspect that they never intended to pay at all. The Kaiser apparently counted on the resistance of the Venezuelans to furnish him a pretext for occupying one or more of their seaboard towns.

In order to disguise the fact that this was a German undertaking, he looked about for accomplices who would give to it an international semblance. It happened just at that time that Germany found herself isolated, as France and Russia had renewed their bond of friendship. England, too, always suspicious of Russia, and recently irritated by France, seemed to be looking for a friend.

By offers which can not yet be made public, Germany persuaded the Tory government to draw closer to her. The immediate result of this adventure in international coquetry was the joint demand of Germany and England on Venezuela to pay them their due. Venezuela procrastinated.

The allies then sent warships and established what they called a "pacific blockade" on the Venezuelan ports (Dec. 8, 1901). During the following year Secretary Hay tried to persuade the blockaders of the unwisdom of their action. He persistently called their attention to the fact that a "pacific blockade" was a contradiction in terms and that its enforcement against the rights of neutral nations could not be tolerated. He also urged arbitration.

Germany deemed that her opportunity had now come, and on December 8, 1902, she and Great Britain severed diplomatic relations with Venezuela, making it plain that the next steps would be the bombardment of Venezuelan towns and the occupation of Venezuelan territory.

Here came the test of the Monroe doctrine. If the United States permitted foreign nations, under the pretense of supporting their creditors' claims, to invade a weak debtor State by naval or military expedition, and to take possession of its territory, what would become of the doctrine?

ROOSEVELT IN PERSONAL CHARGE.

At this point the direction of the American policy passed from Secretary Hay to President Roosevelt.

England and Italy were willing to come to an understanding. Germany refused. She stated that if she took possession of territory such possession would only be "temporary"; but such possessions easily become permanent; and, besides, it is difficult to trust the guaranties which may be treated as "scraps of paper."

President Roosevelt did not shirk the test. Although his action has never been officially described, there is no reason now for not describing it.

One day, when the crisis was at its height, he summoned to the White House Dr. Holleben, the German ambassador, and told him that unless Germany consented to arbitrate the American squadron under Admiral Dewey would be given orders by noon 10 days later to proceed to the Venezuelan coast and prevent any taking possession of Venezuelan territory.

Dr. Holleben began to protest that his imperial master, having once refused to arbitrate, could not change his mind. The President said that he was not arguing the question, because arguments had already been gone over until no useful purpose would be served by repeating them; he was simply giving information which the ambassador might think it important to transmit to Berlin.

GERMANY NOT ALLOWED TO DODGE.

A week passed in silence. Then Dr. Holleben again called on the President, but said nothing of the Venezuelan matter. When he rose to go, the President asked him about it, and when he stated that he had received nothing from his Government, the President informed him in substance that in view of this fact Admiral Dewey would be instructed to sail a day earlier than the day he, the President, had originally mentioned.

Much perturbed, the ambassador protested; the President informed him that not a stroke of a pen had been put on paper; that if the Emperor would agree to arbitrate, he, the President, would heartily praise him for such action and would treat it as taken on German initiative; but that within 48 hours there must be an offer to arbitrate or Dewey would sail with orders indicated.

Within 36 hours Dr. Holleben returned to the White House and announced to President Roosevelt that a dispatch had just come from Berlin, saying that the Kaiser would arbitrate.

Neither Admiral Dewey (who with an American fleet was then maneuvering in the West Indies) nor anyone else knew of the step that was to be taken; the naval authorities were merely required to be in readiness, but were not told what for.

On the announcement that Germany had consented to arbitrate the President publicly complimented the Kaiser on being so staunch an advocate of arbitration.

The humor of this was probably relished more in the White House than in the palace at Berlin.

In this wise the German Kaiser learned that the Monroe doctrine was a fact.

There was no note, sharp or otherwise, no bluff or bluster. Simply verbal information to Germany that the step contemplated by her would not be tolerated—that if she did not abandon it the American fleet would sail for the scene of action.

AMERICAN LIFE PROTECTED IN MOROCCO.

Two years later, on a much smaller scale, another international controversy arose. This raised the simple question of whether or not the United States Government could be depended upon to protect its citizens abroad as well as at home. This case is recorded also by Mr. Thayer.

"PERDICARIS ALIVE OR RAIZULI DEAD."

In June, 1904, an American citizen, Ion H. Perdicaris, was seized by Raizuli, a Moroccan bandit, and held for ransom. After much shilly-shallying, and threats by Raizuli that he would kill his prisoner unless the money were speedily paid, Hay cabled to Gummeré, American consul at Tangier, on June 22:

"We want Perdicaris alive or Raizuli dead," adding that Gummeré was "not to commit us about landing marines or seizing customhouse."

In his diary Hay made the following entries:

"June 23. My telegram to Gummeré had an uncalled for success. It is curious how a concise impropriety hits the public."

"June 4. Gummeré telegraphs that he expects Perdicaris to-night."

"June 27. Perdicaris wires his thanks."

"So speedily," comments William Roscoe Thayer, in his Life of John Hay, "did even a brigand, apparently safe in the depths of Morocco, recognize the note of command in the voice from overseas."

AMERICAN OPINIONS AT THE TIME.

The news of the cable message was published on June 22. The Republican national convention, which on the following day nominated Roosevelt for President, was in session at the time in Chicago. The correspondent of the New York Tribune wrote about it as follows:

"'Perdicaris alive or Raizuli dead' went through the convention like an electric thrill, and it was more talked about at night than any feature of the day's work. The prevailing impression was that if Secretary Hay had sent the telegram it was after consultation with the President, and that there must have been ample justification. Delegates from all sections of the country discussed it in all its potential plans, and in almost every instance warmly commended it.

"'It is pithy, pungent, and peremptory. I like it, and so do the people,' said Senator McComas, of Maryland.

"'It is the kind of a telegram,' said Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, 'that would provoke rapturous applause in any political convention. It touches a popular chord. This Government is bound to protect its citizens abroad as well as at home.'

"'The American people will not back down on a message of that kind,' said Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio. 'The people admire a declaration of that kind when the justification is sufficient. It may not be couched exactly in diplomatic words, but its meaning is unmistakable. The people are quick to respond when their patriotism is appealed to. The Morocco bandit will find that there is a vigorous and united sentiment supporting the President and Secretary Hay in the stand they have taken.'

"'It was good, hot stuff, and echoed my sentiments,' said Congressman Dwight, of New York. 'The people want an administration that will stand by its citizens, even if it takes a fleet to do it.'

"It was magnificent—magnificent!" said Senator Depew. "Every right-minded American will heartily indorse Mr. Hay's strong stand."

"Do I like it?" exclaimed W. A. Elstun, of Kansas, one of the delegates. "Bet your bottom dollar I like it. Roosevelt is behind that cable message to that fine old body snatcher, Raisuli. Out in Kansas we believe in keeping the peace but in fighting against the wrong. Roosevelt and Hay know what they are doing. Our people like courage. We'll stand for anything those two men do."

Commenting on the message a few days later, after Perdicaris had been released, the Tribune said:

"It is easy to sneer at it. A dog may bay at the moon. But every rational man knows that a nation that does not protect its own citizens is unworthy of the name of Government, and that, moreover, the only way to make citizenship respected and secure is to make outrage upon it perilous."

THE TRUE AMERICAN POLICY.

The quoted comments by American statesmen reflect accurately the old-time American view of what the duty of a national administration is in cases affecting the lives of American citizens abroad. It accords with the view of that duty which Theodore Roosevelt holds and expounds to-day, as he has always held and expounded it. It is diametrically opposed to the policy pursued by the Wilson administration. In both instances the outcome was not war, but peace with honor.

TWENTY YEARS' ADVOCACY OF PREPAREDNESS.

From the moment he became Assistant Secretary of the Navy in 1897, down to the time when he retired from the Presidency in 1909, in all his public addresses, in all his annual messages to Congress, Col. Roosevelt advocated with tireless energy preparedness for war as the surest guaranty for peace. For the information of Secretary Garrison a partial collection of these utterances, beginning with those of his annual messages, is appended:

PREPAREDNESS URGED IN MESSAGES TO CONGRESS.

(First annual message to Congress Dec. 7, 1901.)

The work of upbuilding the Navy must be steadily continued. No one point of our policy, foreign or domestic, is more important than this to the honor and material welfare, and above all, to the peace of our Nation in the future.

PREPARATION LED TO VICTORY IN 1898.

It was forethought and preparation which secured us the overwhelming triumph in 1898. If we fail to show forethought and preparation now there may come a time when disaster will befall us instead of triumph.

(Second annual message to Congress, Dec. 2, 1902.)

There should be no halt in the work of building up the Navy, providing every year additional fighting craft.

A GOOD NAVY THE SUREST GUARANTY OF PEACE.

A good Navy is not a provocation of war. It is the surest guaranty of peace.

The refusal to maintain such a Navy would invite trouble, and if trouble came would insure disaster.

Fatuous self-complacency or vanity, or shortsightedness in refusing to prepare for danger, is both foolish and wicked in such a Nation as ours, and past experience has shown that such fatuity in refusing to recognize or prepare for any crisis in advance is usually succeeded by a mad panic of hysterical fear once the crisis has actually arrived.

HIGHEST POINT OF EFFICIENCY NECESSARY.

The Army has been reduced to the minimum allowed by law. It is very small for the size of the Nation, and most certainly should be kept at the highest point of efficiency.

GENERAL STAFF FOR THE ARMY URGED.

I urgently call your attention to the need of passing a bill providing for a general staff and for the reorganization of the supply department on the lines of the bill proposed by the Secretary of War last year.

TO STAND STILL MEANS TO GO BACK.

(Third annual message to Congress, Dec. 7, 1903.)

I heartily congratulate the Congress upon the steady progress in building up the American Navy. We can not afford a let-up in this great work. To stand still means to go back.

GENERAL STAFF SECURED.

The effect of the law providing a general staff for the Army and for the more effective use of the National Guard has been excellent. Great improvement has been made in the efficiency of our Army in recent years.

We should not rest satisfied with what has been done.

(Fourth annual message to Congress, Dec. 4, 1904.)

I most earnestly recommend that there be no halt in the work of upbuilding the American Navy.

POTENT FOR PEACE BECAUSE NOT AFRAID OF WAR.

Our voice is now potent for peace, and is so potent because we are not afraid of war. But our protestations upon behalf of peace would neither receive nor deserve the slightest attention if we were impotent to make them good.

It is very important that the officers of the Army should be accustomed to handle their men in masses, as it is also important that the National Guard of the several States should be accustomed to actual field maneuvering, especially in connection with the regulars.

EFFICIENCY ALWAYS EFFICIENCY.

(Fifth annual message to Congress, Dec. 5, 1905.)

We have most wisely continued for a number of years to build up our Navy, and it has now reached a fairly high standard of efficiency. This standard of efficiency must not only be maintained, but increased.

We now have a very small Army—indeed, one well-nigh infinitesimal when compared with the army of any other large nation.

I do not believe that any army in the world has a better average of enlisted men or a better type of junior officer, but the Army should be trained to act effectively in mass.

(Sixth annual message to Congress, Dec. 3, 1906.)

The United States Navy is the surest guarantee of peace which this country possesses.

I do not ask that we increase our Navy. I ask merely that it be maintained at its present strength, and this can be done only if we replace the obsolete outworn ships by new and good ones, the equals of any afloat in any navy.

SWISS SYSTEM A MODEL.

In both the Army and Navy there is urgent need that everything possible should be done to maintain the highest standard for the personnel, alike as regards the officers and the enlisted men.

The little Republic of Switzerland offers us an excellent example in all matters connected with building up an efficient citizen soldiery.

FOUR BATTLESHIPS A YEAR URGED.

(Seventh annual message to Congress, Dec. 3, 1907.)

To build one battleship of the best and most advanced type a year would hardly keep our fleet up to its present force. This is not enough. In my judgment we should this year provide for four battleships.

Again and again in the past our little Regular Army has rendered service literally vital to the country and it may at any time have to do so in the future.

Its standard of efficiency and instruction is higher now than ever in the past. But it is too small. There are not enough officers, and it is impossible to secure enough enlisted men.

EXTRA OFFICERS FOR THE ARMY NEEDED.

We should maintain in peace a fairly complete skeleton of a large army.

In particular it is essential that we should possess a number of extra officers trained in peace to perform efficiently the duties urgently required upon the breaking out of war.

From public utterances made by Col. Roosevelt at various points throughout the country during the same period, the following instructive citations are taken, the desire being to have Secretary Garrison's information thorough and complete:

TOO LATE TO PREPARE AFTER WAR BEGINS.

(Address as Assistant Secretary of the Navy before the Naval War College, June, 1897.)

We must make up our minds once for all to the fact that it is too late to make ready for war when the fight is once begun.

There must be adequate preparation for conflict, if conflict is not to mean disaster. Furthermore, this preparation must take the shape of an efficient fighting navy.

A BOLD FRONT MAKES FOR PEACE.

In public as in private life, a bold front tends to insure peace and not strife.

If we possess a formidable navy, small is the chance, indeed, that we shall ever be dragged into a war to uphold the Monroe doctrine. If we do not possess such a navy, war may be forced on us at any time.

NOT IN THE INTEREST OF WAR BUT OF PEACE.

We ask that the work of upbuilding the Navy and of putting the United States where it should be put among the maritime powers go forward without a break. We ask this not in the interest of war, but in the interest of peace.

PREPAREDNESS NEVER A MENACE TO PEACE.

In all our history there has never been a time when preparedness for war was any menace to peace.

On the contrary, again and again we have owed peace to the fact that we were prepared for war.

IF THE NAVY FAIL, DEFEAT FOLLOWS.

(Address to the graduating class, Naval Academy, Annapolis, May 2, 1902.)

We all of us earnestly hope that the occasion for war may never arise, but if it has to come, then this Nation must win; and in winning the prime factor must of necessity be the United States Navy. If the Navy fails us, then we are doomed to defeat.

ONLY THE SHOTS THAT HIT COUNT.

In battle the only shots that count are those that hit, and marksmanship is a matter of long practice and intelligent reasoning.

EFFICIENCY DEPENDS UPON PREPARATION.

A navy's efficiency in a war depends mainly upon its preparedness at the outset of that war. We are not to be excused as a nation if there is not such preparedness of our Navy.

PREPAREDNESS ALONE COMMANDS RESPECT.

(Speech at chamber of commerce banquet, New York, Nov. 11, 1902.)

We need to keep in a condition of preparedness, especially as regards our Navy, not because we want war, but because we desire to stand with those whose plea for peace is listened to with respectful attention.

PREPARATION WON AT MANILA.

(Speech at San Francisco, May 14, 1903.)

Remember that after the war has begun it is too late to improvise a navy. A naval war is two-third settled in advance, at least two-thirds, because it is mainly settled by the preparation which has gone on for years preceding its outbreak. We won at Manila because the shipbuilders of the country, under the wise provisions of Congress, had for 15 years before been preparing the Navy.

(Speech in Brooklyn, May 30, 1905.)

If our Navy is good enough, we have a long career of peace before us. The only likelihood of trouble ever coming to us as a Nation will arise if we let our Navy become too small or inefficient.

AN INEFFICIENT WARSHIP A MENACE TO THE NATIONAL HONOR.

Every warship which is not first class in efficiency becomes in battle not a help to the Nation, but a menace to the national honor.

NAVY'S PRIME USE TO AVERT WAR.

(Speech at the banquet of the National Convention for the Extension of the Foreign Commerce of the United States, Washington, Jan. 16, 1907.)

Remember, gentlemen, that the prime use of the United States Navy is to avert war. The United States Navy is the cheapest insurance Uncle Sam has. It is the surest guaranty against our ever being drawn into war; and the guaranty is effective in proportion as the Navy is efficient.

A MAKESHIFT NAVY IMPOSSIBLE.

(Speech at Cairo, Ill., Oct. 3, 1907.)

It is utterly impossible to improvise a makeshift navy under conditions of modern warfare.

NAVY MUST BE BUILT IN TIME OF PEACE.

The Navy must be built and all its training given in time of peace. When once war has broken out it is too late to do anything.

NO FINER MATERIAL FOR VOLUNTEER SOLDIERY ANYWHERE.

(Speech at Fargo, N. Dak., Apr. 7, 1903.)

I believe that no other great country has such fine natural material for volunteer soldiers as we have, and it is the obvious duty of the Nation and of the States to make such provision as will enable the volunteer soldiery to be organized with all possible rapidity and efficiency in time of war; and, furthermore, to help in every way the National Guard in time of peace.

—

It is quite plain from these various utterances in messages and addresses that Col. Roosevelt has been advocating for nearly 20 years the same kind of efficient army and navy as he is advocating to-day.

"What I ask for," he said recently, "is a big efficient navy, and a small efficient army of a quarter of a million men, and back of the Army a nation of freemen trained to the use of arms."

So also with the danger of militarism and other arguments of the peace-at-any-price advocates. His opinions of these to-day are the same that he has always held, as a few citations will show:

NO NATION MORE FREE OF IT THAN OURS.

(Annual message to Congress, Dec. 3, 1907.)

Not only there is not now, but there never has been, any other nation in the world so wholly free from the evils of militarism as is ours.

FOOLISH DENOUNCERS OF IT RARE.

There are, of course, foolish people who denounce any care of the Army or Navy as militarism, but I do not think that these people are numerous.

Declamation against militarism has no more serious place in an earnest and intelligent movement for righteousness in this country than declamation against the worship of Baal or Ashtaroth.

LESSONS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

(Speech before the Hamilton Club, Apr. 10, 1899.)

If in 1861 the men who loved the Union had believed that peace was the end of all things, and war and strife the worst of all things, and had acted up to their belief, we would have saved hundreds of thousands of lives; we would have saved hundreds of millions of dollars.

Moreover, besides saving all the blood and treasure we then lavished, we would have prevented the heartbreak of many women, the dissolution of many homes, and we would have spared the country those months of gloom and shame when it seemed as if our Armies marched only to defeat.

We could have avoided all this suffering simply by shrinking from strife. And if we had thus avoided it, we would have shown that we were weaklings and that we were unfit to stand among the great nations of the earth.

Thank God for the iron in the blood of our fathers, the men who upheld the wisdom of Lincoln and bore sword or rifle in the Armies of Grant! Let us, the children of the men who proved themselves equal to the mighty days—let us, the children of the men who carried the great Civil War to a triumphant conclusion, praise the God of our fathers that the ignoble counsels of peace were rejected; that the suffering and loss, the blackness of sorrow and despair, were unflinchingly faced and the years of strife endured; for in the end the slave was freed, the Union restored, and the mighty American Republic placed once more as a helmeted queen among nations.

PROFESSIONAL NONCOMBATANTS HARMFUL.

(From Life of Thomas H. Benton, written in 1887.)

A class of professional noncombatants is as hurtful to real healthy growth of a nation as a class of fire eaters; for a weakness of folly is nationally as bad as a vice or worse. No man who is not willing to bear arms and to fight for his rights can give a good reason why he should be entitled to the privilege of living in a free community.

PEACE-AT-ANY-PRICE MEN COST BLOOD AND WEALTH.

(From the "War with the United States, 1812–1815," written for the English History of the Royal Navy in 1897.)

Both Britain and America have produced men of the "peace-at-any-price" pattern, and in America, in one great crisis at least, these men cost the Nation more in blood and wealth than the political leaders most recklessly indifferent to war have ever cost it.

PEACE SECURED BY AN UPHOLDER OF JUST WAR.

(Letter to Carl Schurz, Sept. 8, 1905, published in Autobiography.)

I thank you for your congratulations [upon the conclusion of peace between Japan and Russia]. If I had been known as one of the conventional type of peace advocates, I could have done nothing whatever in bringing about peace now, I would be powerless in the future to accomplish anything, and I would not have been able to help confer the boons upon Cuba, the Philippines, Porto Rico, and Panama, brought about by our action therein.

If this country had not fought the Spanish War, if we had failed to take the action we did about Panama, all mankind would have been the loser.

FRIGHTFUL CONSEQUENCES OF AN UNJUST PEACE.

While the Turks were butchering the Armenians the European powers kept the peace, and thereby added a burden of infamy to the nineteenth century, for in keeping the peace a greater number of lives were lost than in any European war since Napoleon, and these lives were those of women and children as well as of men; while the moral degradation,

the brutality inflicted and endured, the aggregate hideous wrong done surpassed that of any war of which we have record in modern times.

PARTIAL DISARMAMENT CALAMITOUS.

Unjust war is dreadful; a just war may be the highest duty. To have the best nations, the free and civilized nations, disarm and leave the despotisms and barbarisms with great military force would be a calamity compared to which the calamities caused by all the wars of the nineteenth century would be trivial.

HIGH PURPOSE WITHOUT POWER USELESS.

(In the Outlook, Sept. 9, 1911.)

Our chief usefulness to humanity rests on our combining power with high purpose; and high purpose by itself is utterly useless if the power to put it into effect is lacking.

TRUE LOVERS OF PEACE.

In the history of our country the peace advocates who treat peace as more than righteousness will never be, and never have been, of service, either to it or to mankind.

The true lovers of peace, the men who have really helped onward the movement for peace, have been those who followed, even though afar off, in the footsteps of Washington and Lincoln and stood for righteousness as the supreme end of national life.

WHAT PACIFICISM HAS DONE FOR CHINA.

(In the Outlook, Nov. 14, 1911.)

A complete absence of militarism in China and China's effort to rely purely on pacific measures in dealing with all foreign powers have not only caused it to lose various Provinces to various foreign powers within the last few decades, but have had not the smallest effect in saving it from tyranny, misgovernment, and the most far-reaching economic misery at home; and, moreover, have had the effect of depriving it of means of keeping order within its own boundaries.

Col. Roosevelt's poor opinion of the usefulness of arbitration treaties when unbacked by force is not the outgrowth of developments of the present war, but, like his opinions on the other vital questions of national policy, is a matter of long-standing conviction:

ARBITRATION TREATIES USELESS UNLESS BACKED BY FORCE.

(Address to the graduating class of the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Jan. 30, 1905.)

The adoption of those (arbitration) treaties by themselves would not bring peace. We are a good many years short of the millenium yet; and for the present and immediate future we can rest assured that the word of the man who is suspected of desiring peace because he is afraid of war will count for little.

RELIANCE ON A FIRST-CLASS FLEET SAFER.

(Address, as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, before the Naval War College, June, 1897.)

Arbitration is an excellent thing, but ultimately those who wish to see this country at peace with foreign nations will be wise if they place reliance upon a first-class fleet of first-class battleships rather than on any arbitration treaty which the wit of men can devise.

(Address at dinner of the Sons of the American Revolution, New York, Mar. 17, 1905.)

I know one excellent gentleman in Congress who said he preferred arbitration to battleships. So do I. But suppose the other man does not? I want to have the battleships as a provocative for arbitration so far as the other man is concerned.

We have now got our Navy up to a good point. We have built and are building 40 armored ships. For a year or two, or two or three years, to come what we need to do is to provide for the personnel of those ships and to secure the very highest standard of efficiency in handling them, singly and in squadrons; above all, for handling the great guns.

ARMORED STRENGTH ALONE MAKES ARBITRATION SUCCESSFUL.

(Annual message to Congress, Dec. 3, 1906.)

The chance for the settlement of disputes peacefully, by arbitration, now depends mainly upon the possession by the nations that mean to do right of sufficient armed strength to make their purpose effective.

LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS IMPOSSIBLE.

(Annual message to Congress, Dec. 3, 1907.)

It is evident (from the failure of The Hague conference to take action on the limitation of armaments) that it is folly for this Nation to have any hope of securing peace on any international agreement as to the limitation of armaments. Such being the fact, it would be most unwise for use to stop the upbuilding of our Navy.

NO SAFEGUARD AGAINST VIOLATION.

(Address before the Nobel Prize Committee, Christiania, Norway, accepting the Nobel Peace Prize, May 5, 1910.)

All really civilized communities should have effective arbitration treaties among themselves. I believe that these treaties can cover almost all questions liable to arise between such nations, if they are drawn with the explicit agreement that each contracting party will respect the other's territory and its absolute sovereignty within that territory, and the equally explicit agreement that (aside from the very rare cases where the nation's honor is vitally concerned) all other possible subjects of controversy will be submitted to arbitration. Such a treaty would insure peace unless one party deliberately violated it. Of course, as yet there is no adequate safeguard against such deliberate violation, but the establishment of a sufficient number of these treaties would go a long way toward creating a world opinion which would finally find expression in the provision of methods to forbid or punish such violation.

NO SINGLE POWER CAN LIMIT ARMAMENTS.

Something should be done as soon as possible to check the growth of armaments, especially naval armaments, by international agreement. No one power could or should act by itself; for it is eminently undesirable, from the standpoint of the peace of righteousness, that a power which really does believe in peace should place itself at the mercy of some rival which may at bottom have no such belief and no intention of acting on it.

Finally, it would be a master stroke if these great powers honestly bent on peace would form a league of peace, not only to keep the peace among themselves but to prevent, by force if necessary, its being broken by others.

NEED OF AN INTERNATIONAL POLICE POWER.

The supreme difficulty in connection with developing the peace work of The Hague arises from the lack of any executive power, of any police power, to enforce the decrees of the court.

Each nation must keep well prepared to defend itself until the establishment of some form of international police power, competent and willing to prevent violence as between nations.

As things are now, such power to command peace throughout the world could but be assured by some combination between those great nations which sincerely desire peace and have no thought themselves of committing aggressions.

WILSON'S LOST OPPORTUNITY.

The combination might at first be only to secure peace within certain definite limits and certain definite conditions, but the ruler or statesman who should bring about such a combination would have earned his place in history for all time and his title to the gratitude of all mankind.

PAPER TREATIES USELESS IF NOT BACKED BY FORCE.

(In the Outlook, Nov. 4, 1911.)

This war (between Italy and Turkey) proves the utter inefficiency of paper treaties when they are unbacked by force; the utter folly of those who believe that these paper treaties accomplish any useful purpose in the present stage of the world's development when there is no force behind them; and, finally, not merely the folly but the iniquity of making treaties which there is no real intention of putting into effect.

WICKED TO MAKE TREATIES SURE TO BE BROKEN.

It would be not merely foolish but wicked for us as a Nation to agree to arbitrate any dispute that affects our vital interest or our independence or honor, because such an agreement would amount on our part to a covenant to abandon our duty, to an agreement to surrender the rights of the American people about unknown matters at unknown times in the future.

Such an agreement would be wicked if kept, and yet to break it—as it undoubtedly would be broken if the occasion arose—would be only less shameful than keeping it.

Even on the subject of hyphenated Americans, the views which Col. Roosevelt has been expressing since the outbreak of the European war are not new. He uttered the same sentiments more than 20 years ago and has reiterated them frequently since.

HYPHENATED AMERICANS NOT DESIRABLE.

(From True Americanism, published April, 1894.)

We welcome the German or the Irishman who becomes an American. We have no use for the German or Irishman who remains such. We do not wish German-Americans and Irish-Americans who figure as such in our social and political life; we want only Americans, and, provided they are such, we do not care whether they are of native or of Irish or of German ancestry. We have no room in any healthy American community for a German-American vote or an Irish-American vote, and it is a contemptible demagogy to put planks into any party platform with the purpose of catching such a vote. We have no room for any people who do not act and vote simply as Americans and as nothing else.

ALL AMERICANS IN ROUGH RIDERS.

(Speech at New Mexico, May 5, 1903.)

There were men in my regiment (in the Spanish War) who themselves were born in England, Ireland, Germany, or Scandinavia, but there was not a man, no matter what his creed, what his birthplace, what his ancestry, who was not an American and nothing else.

GOOD CITIZENSHIP THE TEST.

(Speech at Butte, Mont., May 27, 1903.)

If we are to preserve this Republic as it was founded, as it was handed down to us by the men of sixty-one to sixty-five, and as it is and will be, we must draw the line never between section and section, never between creed and creed, thrice never between class and class; but along the line of conduct, the line that separates the good citizen wherever he may be found from the bad citizen wherever he may be found.

GOOD AMERICANISM NOT A MATTER OF BIRTH.

(Message to Congress, Dec. 6, 1904.)

Good Americanism is a matter of heart, of conscience, of lofty aspiration, of sound common sense, but not of birthplace or of creed. The medal of honor, the highest prize to be won by those who serve in the Army and the Navy of the United States, decorates men born here, and it also decorates men born in Great Britain and Ireland, in Germany, in Scandinavia, in France, and doubtless in other countries also.

ALL AMERICANS.

(Speech at dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, Mar. 17, 1905.)

My fellow countrymen, I have spoken to-night especially of what has been done for this Nation of ours by men of Irish blood. But, after all, in speaking to you or to any body of my fellow citizens, no matter from what Old World country they themselves or their forefathers may have come, the great thing is to remember that we are all of us Americans. Let us keep our pride in the stocks from which we have sprung, but let us show that pride, not by holding aloof from one another, least of all by preserving the Old World jealousies and bitternesses, but by joining in a spirit of generous rivalry to see which can do most for our great common country.

Finally, in regard to the Monroe doctrine and the necessity of upholding it by force in case of need, Col. Roosevelt has for years held and advocated no uncertain views.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE ONLY EFFECTIVE IF UPHELD BY FORCE.

(At Augusta, Me., Aug. 26, 1902.)

The Monroe doctrine is simply a statement of our very firm belief that on this continent the nations now existing here must be left to work out their own destinies among themselves and that the continent is not longer to be regarded as colonizing ground for any European nation.

The only power on the continent that can make that doctrine effective is, of course, ourselves, for in the world as it is, gentlemen, the nation which advances a given doctrine likely to interfere in any way with other nations must possess power to back it up if she wishes the doctrine to be respected.

BLUSTER WITHOUT FORCE WORSE THAN ABANDONMENT.

(Speech at Chicago, Apr. 2, 1903.)

I believe in the Monroe doctrine with all my heart and soul. I am convinced that the immense majority of our fellow countrymen so believe in it; but I would infinitely prefer to see us abandon it than to see us put it forward and bluster about it, and yet fail to build up the efficient fighting strength which in the last resort can alone make it respected by any strong foreign power whose interest it may ever happen to be to violate it.

"SPEAK SOFTLY AND CARRY A BIG STICK."

There is a homely old adage which runs: "Speak softly and carry a big stick; you will go far." If the American Nation will speak softly, and yet build, and keep at a pitch of the highest training, a thoroughly efficient Navy, the Monroe doctrine will go far.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES (S. DOC. NO. 242).

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which will be read.

The Secretary read the message, as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith the report of Brig. Gen. Frank McIntyre, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, upon his recent trip to the Philippine Islands.

Inasmuch as the bill extending a greater measure of self-government to the Filipinos is now pending in Congress, it is recommended that this report be printed as a congressional document.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 12, 1916.*

Mr. SHAFROTH. I ask that the report be printed.

Mr. GALLINGER. It ought to be rushed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The message and accompanying report will be printed and referred to the Committee on the Philippines.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I ask that it be rushed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The hour of 5 o'clock having arrived the Senate stands adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

The Senate thereupon (at 5 o'clock p. m.) adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, January 13, 1916, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, *January 12, 1916.*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father in heaven, make us wise in our conceptions, strong in our convictions, pure in our motives, with a mind open to the light of truth and a forward look; a spirit of toleration according to others what we desire for ourselves; a hatred of sin, mercy for the sinner, sympathy for the unfortunate in a helping hand; love for purity in the home and in the Nation, that we may move forward without fear and with perfect faith and confidence that right, justice, and love will adjust all wrongs and make pure all hearts in the final dispensation of Thy providence. Amen.

The journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. FESS. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks yesterday I omitted to place in the RECORD Mr. Lansing's last note to Great Britain on the blockade. I ask unanimous consent to print that.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks by printing in the RECORD the last note of Secretary Lansing on the matters in controversy. Is there objection?

Mr. LINDBERGH. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman if that is in connection with his speech of yesterday?

Mr. FESS. Yes; it was omitted.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

GEORGE A. KOGLE.

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Indiana rise?

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, I rise for the purpose of asking unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House joint resolution 89. I will say this resolution is simply to correct the number of the regiment in a private pension bill which was passed at the last session of Congress, in which the number was put at the One hundred and sixtieth, whereas it should have been the One hundred and sixteenth.

The SPEAKER. Is it a joint resolution?

Mr. ADAIR. It is a House joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 89) to amend an act entitled "An act granting pensions to certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war," approved February 25, 1915.

Whereas by a clerical error in the bill H. R. 19545 and in the act entitled "An act granting pensions to certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war," approved February 25, 1915, the name and service of George A. Kogle, late of Company I, One hundred and sixteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, was made to read "George A. Kogle, Company I, One hundred and sixtieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry": Therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That the paragraph in the act entitled "An act granting pensions to certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war," approved February 25, 1915, private act No. 193, Sixty-third Congress, granting an increase of pension to George A. Kogle, late of Company I, One hundred and sixtieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving, be corrected and amended to read as follows:

"The name of George A. Kogle, late of Company I, One hundred and sixteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection——

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of the highest privilege——

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman wait until the disposition of this little matter?

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. How much time is it going to take?

The SPEAKER. About a minute and a half.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. Well, I have no objection to that.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read the third time, was read the third time, and passed.

IMPEACHMENT OF H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUCHANAN] is recognized.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of the highest privilege. By virtue of my office as a Member of the House of Representatives I impeach H. Snowden Marshall, United States district attorney for the southern district of New York, of high crimes and misdemeanors.

I charge him with having conspired with persons, firms, and corporations, their agents and servants, to grant such persons, firms, and corporations the privilege of violating various criminal, neutrality, interstate commerce, or custom laws of the United States in the southern district of New York.

I charge him with securing for persons or corporations great financial profit in consequence of the violation of the United States laws.

I charge him with corruptly and collusively participating in such conspiracies.

I charge him with corruptly neglecting and refusing to prosecute gross and notorious violations of various criminal, neutrality, custom revenue, and antitrust laws of the United States within said judicial district.

I charge him with corruptly inducing and procuring grand juries to return into the district court for the southern district of New York of indictments charging crimes without there being evidence before said grand jury which would in any degree justify the finding and filing of such indictments.

I charge him with being guilty of oppression in corruptly procuring indictments from the grand jury in said district charging reputable citizens with crime, although there was no evidence before the grand jury which would in the least warrant such charges.

I charge him with corruptly conspiring with other persons to spread broadcast throughout the United States maliciously false newspaper publications and reports, emanating as official statements and purporting to describe results of investigations conducted by said United States attorney and his assistants, with the object of destroying friendly relations between the United States and one or more foreign Governments.

I charge him with unlawfully and feloniously abusing the legal process before the grand jury in said district of New York, the Secret Service, and the Bureau of Investigation and Inquiry of the Department of Justice in furtherance of such conspiracy aforesaid.

I charge him with having knowledge of the existence of circumstances from which knowledge is imputed to him that large sums of money have been expended for or on behalf of foreign Governments and of various purveyors and manufacturers of

war munitions for the purpose of influencing the actions of said United States attorney in furtherance of a conspiracy.

I charge him with having corruptly neglected or refused to prosecute men who have made the port of New York, within said judicial district, a military or naval base for foreign belligerent powers.

I charge him with corruptly neglecting and refusing to prosecute violations of Federal statutes prohibiting the loading and shipment of explosives on ships carrying passengers within said judicial district.

I charge him with corruptly neglecting and refusing to prosecute violations of the foreign-enlistment act and laws of the United States within said district.

I charge him with having corruptly used the powers of his office for the purpose of slandering and libeling peaceable and law-abiding people to their great injury.

I charge him with having abetted, approved, acquiesced, and permitted unlawful and oppressive misuse of subpœnas and other process before grand juries in said southern district of New York.

I charge him with having deprived law-abiding citizens of their legal rights, privileges, and immunities.

I charge him with aiding, abetting, and approving unlawful expenditures of public moneys in violation of the laws of the United States.

I charge him with being guilty of attempts by private solicitation of influencing the official actions and opinions of judges in the southern district of New York while in the performance of their judicial duties.

I charge him with having used the powers of his office to cause and procure a discrimination in the assignment of judges to conduct trials in said district, so as to discriminate against one or more resident judges.

I charge him with having used the powers of his office to procure or assist in the procurement of judges to be imported into the southern district of New York from other districts for the trial of cases in said district by falsely representing the condition of judicial business within said district.

I charge him with being guilty of private solicitation with intent to influence the official acts and decisions of judges imported as aforesaid.

I charge him with having attempted to corruptly control decisions and official actions of one or more of such imported judges.

I charge him with having procured the assignment of one or more imported judges for the conduct of trials in the said district for the purpose of preventing defendants in such cases from receiving a fair and impartial trial at the hands of resident judges.

I charge him with being a party to a conspiracy participated in by his assistant district attorneys and other officials connected with the administration of justice in the said southern district of New York, for the purpose of unlawfully manipulating and controlling the selection of grand and petit jurors in connection with cases in the courts of said district.

I charge him with having been guilty of acts by which the rights of the United States and that of individuals have been unlawfully prejudiced and the orderly and fair administration of justice defeated or obstructed in one or more instances.

I charge him with having employed the powers of his office for the purpose of shielding and to prevent the exposure of unlawful and improper conduct of one James W. Osborne in relation to facts involved in civil litigation which was pending in the State court in the State of New York.

I charge him with unlawfully protecting the said Osborne and others from prosecution for the violation of United States laws.

I charge him with willfully and corruptly refusing and neglecting to prosecute gross and notorious violations of the United States statutes committed by said James W. Osborne and others in the city and State of New York within said district.

I charge him with having prostituted the office of United States district attorney for the southern district of New York.

I charge him with having used the powers of his said office as United States district attorney to corruptly and willfully defame, slander, and injure the good name and professional standing of law-abiding citizens of the United States, to their great injury, for the purpose of protecting the private individual interests of James W. Osborne.

I charge him with having corruptly failed, neglected, and refused to prosecute persons who, while acting as witnesses for the United States in the trial of causes, committed the crime of perjury, subornation of perjury, and conspiracy in connection with the cases of United States against Rae Tanzer, United States against Frank D. Safford, and United States against Albert J. McCullough et al.

I charge him with having used and employed the United States grand jury in the southern district of New York for the purpose of attempting to establish records which might be used in defense of James W. Osborne, H. Snowden Marshall, Roger B. Wood, and Samuel H. Hershenstein (the last two being assistant United States district attorneys under said H. Snowden Marshall), and not for the purpose of investigation of violations of the United States laws.

I charge him with corruptly and willfully failing to remove certain of his assistant district attorneys who destroyed documentary evidence material in the trial of a pending case in the United States district court for the southern district of New York.

I charge him with corruptly and maliciously causing to be instituted criminal proceedings against Rae Tanzer and others for the purpose of protecting James W. Osborne, a special United States district attorney and a personal intimate friend of said H. Snowden Marshall.

I charge him with corruptly and willfully failing and refusing to present to the court the trial of cases material and important evidence and in concealing or assisting and acquiescing in the concealment or destruction of material and important evidence relating to pending cases in the United States district court for the southern district of New York.

I charge him with being corrupt, grossly negligent, and unfit to retain the office as United States district attorney for the southern district of New York.

I charge him with having willfully and persistenly violated the laws of the United States in connection with the performance by him of the duties of such United States district attorney for said southern district of New York.

I charge him with having corruptly and willfully withheld and failed to present before the grand jury material and important evidence in connection with alleged investigations instituted before said grand jury by said H. Snowden Marshall in relation to the cases of United States against Rae Tanzer and United States against Albert J. McCullough et al., and others.

I charge him with having corruptly and willfully refused and neglected to take cognizance of unlawful conduct of his assistant district attorneys in connection with the performance by them of official duties as such assistant district attorneys.

I charge him with corruptly participating in or acquiescing to the presentation to the court in trial of cases in the southern district of New York of alleged evidence which he knew to be untrue and manufactured, or in the manufacture of and attempt to manufacture such alleged evidence.

I charge him with producing willful injury and wrong to litigants in said district court and to citizens of the United States by his unlawful and improper conduct.

Mr. Speaker, I send up the following resolution to the desk to be read by the Clerk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 90.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire and report whether the action of this House is necessary concerning the alleged official misconduct of H. Snowden Marshall; whether he has conspired with persons, firms, and corporations, their agents and servants, to grant such persons, firms, and corporations the privilege of violating various criminal, neutrality, interstate-commerce, or custom laws of the United States in the southern district of New York; whether he has secured for persons or corporations great financial profit in consequence of the violation of the United States laws; whether he has corruptly and collusively participated in such conspiracies; whether he has corruptly neglected and refused to prosecute gross and notorious violations of various criminal, neutrality, custom-revenue, and antitrust laws of the United States within said judicial district; whether he has corruptly induced and procured grand juries to return into the district court for the southern district of New York indictments charging crimes without there being evidence before said grand jury which would in any degree justify the finding and filing of such indictments; whether he has been guilty of oppression in corruptly procuring indictments from the grand jury in said district, charging reputable citizens with crime although there was no evidence before the grand jury which would in the least warrant such charges; whether he has corruptly conspired with other persons to spread broadcast throughout the United States maliciously false newspaper publications and reports emanating as official statements and purporting to describe results of investigations conducted by said United States attorney and his assistants with the object of destroying friendly relations between the United States and one or more foreign governments; whether he has unlawfully and feloniously abused the legal process before the grand jury in said district of New York, the Secret Service, and the Bureau of Investigation and Inquiry of the Department of Justice in furtherance of such conspiracy aforesaid; whether he has knowledge or whether there are in existence circumstances from which knowledge is imputed to him, that large sums of money have been expended for or on behalf of foreign governments and of various purveyors and manufacturers of war munitions for the purpose of influencing the actions of said United States attorney in furtherance of a conspiracy; whether he has corruptly neglected and refused to prosecute men who have made the port of New York within said judicial district a military and naval base for foreign belligerent powers; whether he has corruptly neglected and refused to prosecute

violations of the Federal statutes prohibiting the loading and shipment of explosives on ships carrying passengers within said judicial district; whether he has corruptly neglected and refused to prosecute violations of the foreign enlistment act and laws of the United States; whether he has corruptly used the powers of his office for the purpose of slandering and libelling peaceable and law-abiding people to their great injury; whether he has abetted, approved, acquiesced in, and permitted unlawful and oppressive misuse of subpœnas and other process before the grand juries in said southern district of New York; whether he has deprived law-abiding citizens of their legal rights, privileges, and immunities; whether he has aided, abetted, and approved unlawful expenditures of public moneys in violation of the laws of the United States; whether he has been guilty of attempts by private solicitation to influence the official actions and opinions of judges in the southern district of New York while in the performance of their judicial duties; whether he has used the powers of his office to cause and procure a discrimination in the assignment of judges to conduct trials in said district so as to discriminate against one or more resident judges; whether he has used the powers of his office to procure or assist in the procurement of judges to be imported into the southern district of New York from other districts for the trial of cases in said district by falsely representing the condition of judicial business within said district; whether he has been guilty of private solicitation with intent to influence the official acts and decisions of judges imported as aforesaid; whether he has corruptly attempted to control decisions and official actions of one or more of such imported judges; whether he has procured the assignment of one or more imported judges for the conduct of trials in the said district for the purpose of preventing defendants in such cases from receiving a fair and impartial trial at the hands of resident judges; whether he has been a party to a conspiracy participated in by his assistant district attorneys and other officials connected with the administration of justice in the said southern district of New York, for the purpose of unlawfully manipulating and controlling the selection of grand and petit jurors in connection with cases in the courts of said district; whether he has been guilty of acts by which the rights of the United States and that of individuals have been unlawfully prejudiced and the orderly and fair administration of justice defeated or obstructed in one or more instances; whether he has employed the powers of his office for the purpose of shielding and to prevent the exposure of unlawful and improper conduct of one James W. Osborne in relation to facts involved in civil litigation which was pending in the State court in the State of New York; whether he unlawfully protected the said Osborne and others from prosecution for the violation of United States laws; whether he has willfully and corruptly refused and neglected to prosecute gross and notorious violations of the United States Statutes committed by said James W. Osborne and others in the city and State of New York within said district; whether he has prostituted the office of the United States district attorney for the southern district of New York; whether he has used the powers of his said office as United States district attorney to corruptly and willfully defame, slander, and injure the good name and professional standing of law-abiding citizens of the United States to their great injury for the purpose of protecting the private individual interests of James W. Osborne; whether he has corruptly failed, neglected, and refused to prosecute persons who, while acting as witnesses for the United States in the trial of causes, committed the crime of perjury, subornation of perjury, and conspiracy in connection with the cases of United States *v.* Rae Tanzer, United States *v.* Frank D. Safford, and United States *v.* Albert J. McCullough et al.; whether he used and employed the United States grand jury in the southern district of New York for the purpose of attempting to establish records which might be used in defense of James W. Osborne, H. Snowdon Marshall, Roger B. Wood, and Samuel H. Hershenstein (the last two being assistant United States district attorneys under said H. Snowdon Marshall), and not for the purpose of investigation of violations of the United States laws; whether he has corruptly and willfully failed to remove certain of his assistant district attorneys who destroyed documentary evidence material in the trial of a pending case in the United States district court for the southern district of New York; whether he corruptly and maliciously caused to be instituted criminal proceedings against Rae Tanzer and others for the purpose of protecting James W. Osborne, a special United States district attorney and a personal intimate friend of said H. Snowdon Marshall; whether he has corruptly and willfully failed and refused to present to the court the trial of cases material and important evidence and in concealing or assisting and acquiescing in the concealment or destruction of material and important evidence relating to pending cases in the United States district court for the southern district of New York; whether he is corrupt, grossly negligent, and unfit to retain the office as United States district attorney for the southern district of New York; whether he has willfully and persistently violated the laws of the United States in connection with the performance by him of the duties of such United States district attorney for said southern district of New York; whether he has corruptly and willfully withheld and failed to present before the grand jury material and important evidence in connection with alleged investigations instituted before said grand jury by said H. Snowdon Marshall in relation to the cases of United States *v.* Rae Tanzer and United States *v.* Albert J. McCullough et al. and others; whether he has corruptly and willfully refused and neglected to take cognizance of unlawful conduct of his assistant district attorneys in connection with the performance by them of official duties as such assistant district attorneys; whether he has corruptly participated in or acquiesced to the presentation to the court in trial of cases in the southern district of New York of alleged evidence which he knew to be untrue and manufactured, or in the manufacture of and attempt to manufacture such alleged evidence; whether he has produced willful injury and wrong to litigants in said district court and to citizens of the United States by his unlawful and improper conduct; whether he has been guilty of any misbehavior for which he should be impeached.

And in making this investigation the said committee is hereby authorized to send for persons and papers, administer oaths, take testimony, employ a clerk and stenographer, and is also authorized to appoint a subcommittee to act for and on behalf of the whole committee whenever and wherever it may be deemed advisable to take testimony for the use of said committee. The said subcommittee while so employed shall have the same powers in respect to obtaining testimony as are herein given to said Committee on the Judiciary, with a sergeant at arms, by himself or deputy, who shall serve the process of said committee or subcommittee and shall attend the sitting of the same as ordered and directed thereby. The Speaker shall have authority to sign and the Clerk to attest subpœnas for any witness or witnesses.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move the passage of the resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois moves the passage of the resolution.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I move to refer the resolution to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, have I not the floor?

Mr. FITZGERALD. No.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, as I understood it, I had the floor, and no other Member——

The SPEAKER. A motion to refer is in order.

Mr. FITZGERALD. The Speaker recognized me and I made the motion when I stated "Mr. Speaker."

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois is entitled to the floor.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, before the Speaker determines that question——

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on my motion.

The SPEAKER. What was the gentleman from New York saying?

Mr. FITZGERALD. The Speaker recognized me——

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. I had——

Mr. FITZGERALD. The gentleman——

The SPEAKER. One at a time.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I would like to be heard on my motion.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Illinois rise?

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. I take the position that I have the floor, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] interrupted me and prevented me from continuing to make any statement, and therefore I claim he is out of order, and I raise the point of order against the gentleman from New York. I had the floor and was interrupted by the gentleman from New York arising.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman, the Chair thinks, is laboring under a misapprehension as to the situation. There is no way of cutting the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD], at the proper time, out of making a motion to refer.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. Is this the proper time? That is what I wanted to find out.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, if I may be permitted to state my position, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUCHANAN] asked for the adoption of the resolution. The Speaker stated the question. I rose and addressed the Chair. I was recognized, and moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on the Judiciary. Now, I wish, under the rules of the House, to speak upon the motion which I have made. I could not have made the motion if the gentleman had held the floor. He can not stand mute and have the Speaker perform his duty, and have some one recognized, and still insist that he has the floor. And I wish, as soon as the Speaker states the motion to refer, to discuss it, as I have a right to do. Now, the motion to refer would not have been in order if the gentleman had moved the previous question. The previous question cuts the motion to refer out; but I have been recognized. I have made the motion and I am waiting to be heard upon the motion to refer.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker——

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN].

Mr. MANN. I think the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] is slightly in error. The Speaker did not state the question. The gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] unnecessarily moved the passage of the resolution.

Mr. FITZGERALD. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUCHANAN].

Mr. MANN. Still retaining the floor, as the Speaker stated, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUCHANAN] moved the passage of the resolution. Under our practice, that motion is not required to be made.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] rose and the Speaker said, "The gentleman from New York," which would ordinarily be the case, although the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUCHANAN] had not yielded the floor. The gentleman from Illinois, having the floor, was entitled to retain it for an hour, or within that time to move the previous question, and if he moves the previous question, and it is ordered, the motion to refer is cut out. If it is not ordered, then the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] is entitled to recognition to move the reference.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will ask the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUCHANAN] if he intended to obtain the floor for the purpose of debate, or was he yielding; or what was he doing?

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, my intention was to retain the floor. I did not know whether the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] was arising to ask me a question, or what he might be arising for. If he had, I could not have prevented him from addressing the Chair and the Speaker recognizing him. It was not my intention at all to yield the floor. I intended to make some remarks on this, and, if I had the privilege, to yield some time to others.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, so far as I am concerned, I have no desire to interfere with the gentleman from Illinois making any statement he desires to make in connection with the resolution.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. I am not attempting by unfair practice to take the floor away from him.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will discuss his motion.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I am not attempting by unfair practices to deprive the gentleman of any rights. I do not intend to do it.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUCHANAN] desire to discuss his resolution?

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. Yes, sir. I want to make a brief statement.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks that the gentleman from Illinois had not yielded the floor. If he has anything to say on his resolution, the Chair will hear it. Before the gentleman from Illinois begins, the Chair will state that the gentleman from New York has a perfect right to make a motion to commit—not right now, but when the time comes.

Mr. MANN. If he is not cut off by the previous question.

Mr. FITZGERALD. The Speaker must determine whether a motion to refer has been made. There is no trouble about it. I have no desire to cut anybody off. But I do want a vote of the House on the question of whether this resolution should be considered by the Committee on the Judiciary; that is all. I have no desire to interfere with the gentleman in making his statement or indulge in any sharp practice. I do not intend to do it. I supposed the gentleman had finished.

The SPEAKER. Did the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] suggest that a motion to recommit, or to commit, which is the same thing, could not be debated after the previous question was made on the resolution?

Mr. MANN. That it could be made.

The SPEAKER. Could be?

Mr. FITZGERALD. It could not. The motion to commit is not in order after the previous question is ordered. I arose and was recognized to submit the motion at the only time it could have been offered, and I insist I am entitled to recognition. Having been recognized and made a motion, I am now asking to be permitted to speak to my motion. I am going to yield back to the gentleman from Illinois after I have said two or three words.

Mr. GARDNER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to be heard on the point of order.

The SPEAKER. When the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] gets through the Chair will hear the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. I intended to keep the floor. That is what I wanted. I want my privilege under the rules. If the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] is correct, I yield to him.

Mr. GARDNER. Mr. Speaker, this question of when those preferential motions can be made, whether they can be made before debate is begun or afterwards, is not very clearly settled. I have in mind two cases bearing on the case in hand. A number of years ago Mr. John Wesley Gaines, of Tennessee, offered a resolution to declare vacant the seat of Mr. Lilley, of Connecticut, on account of the latter being sworn in as governor of his State. Before Mr. Gaines could begin to debate, the gentleman from New York, Mr. Payne, moved to commit the resolution, and took the floor away from Mr. Gaines. Mr. Speaker CANNON ruled that Mr. Payne was entitled to the floor for one hour.

On another occasion, when Mr. Hobson, of Alabama, fell into some altercation with Mr. HAY, of Virginia, and moved certain resolutions of investigation, I myself, before debate began, interposed a motion to commit, and I secured control of the floor for one hour. As far as I know, except in the matter of conference reports, the practice in this House has been that until debate has actually begun the floor can be transferred on any preferential motions that are debatable. When the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUCHANAN] offers a resolution, properly it ought to be read at the desk. Then he must again seek another recognition before debate begins. Up to that time any of the preferential motions are in order.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I do not agree with the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GARDNER], although he is arguing in my behalf. [Laughter.] The only preferential motion that will take a gentleman off the floor before debate is begun is a motion to lay on the table. If the gentleman from Illinois had addressed the Chair and proceeded to debate the resolution, no preferential motion to refer or to postpone would have taken him off the floor. Before he commences debate the motion to lay on the table would take him off the floor. But I was recognized by the Speaker when no attempt was being made by the gentleman to occupy the floor. I have made my motion, which is in order. I was recognized to do it, and I now insist that I am entitled to speak on that motion. I wish to say only a few words, and then I shall yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUCHANAN].

The SPEAKER. So far as the Chair recollects, what happened was this: The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUCHANAN] moved that this resolution be agreed to. Of course the making of the motion was preferential under our practice. He did not start to debate it, or anything of that sort. The gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] rose, and the Chair recognized him. The Chair supposed that the gentleman from Illinois had nothing further to say, and under the circumstances of the case the Chair thinks that the motion of the gentleman from New York is in order. You can not keep the gentleman from Illinois or anybody else from stating it until the Chair gets tired of the debate, because the motion to refer is debatable only within certain limits, necessarily.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, who has got the privileges of the floor, then? It has been my intention to retain it. I did not know but that some gentleman would want to say something about it, and when I yielded I did not know the purpose of the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] in rising and addressing the Chair, and did not have any opportunity to start and make any statement in regard to it.

The SPEAKER. If the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUCHANAN] will state that he was on the floor and claiming it for purposes of debate——

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. I do claim that, Mr. Speaker, that I wanted to make a statement in regard to why this resolution should be passed here.

Mr. FITZGERALD. The gentleman will have that opportunity.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks the gentleman from Illinois is entitled to the floor.

Mr. NORTON rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from North Dakota rise?

Mr. NORTON. To make a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. NORTON. Has not the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUCHANAN] moved the previous question?

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. I do not know but that I did. If I did, I made that motion when I believed an unfair advantage was being taken of me to get me off the floor. I want to make a brief statement in regard to why this resolution should be passed here.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman withdraw the motion for the previous question?

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. Yes; for the present.

The reason, Mr. Speaker, why I desire the House to pass this resolution at this time is that I find that the past precedents of the Judiciary Committee are such that a great burden is placed upon a Member instituting impeachment proceedings. I wish to say here that it is not my purpose by any means to cast any reflection on the Committee on the Judiciary or any of its members; but the precedents are such that it makes it a great burden on the impeaching Member to undertake to get what may seem to the committee is necessary in the way of prima facie evidence and for them to ask for the power to subpœna witnesses and to secure evidence.

I have looked into the charges in New York, or rather had my attention called to them, for some time before. I have, since reading the impeachment charges against H. Snowden Marshall, looked into them further, and I am satisfied that much of this evidence that the committee should have is susceptible of proof; and no matter whether the Members of this House agree with me or not in regard to my charges, they have to admit that the charges have been made. If they are erroneous charges, then, if Members are the friends of Mr. H. Snowden Marshall, district attorney for the southern district of New York, they ought to want an early and as thorough an investigation as possibly can be done. If they agree with me

that I have got justifiable information to bring the charges that I have had read here, then certainly there ought not to be any delay, or the committee ought not to be without power to subpœna witnesses or investigate this matter in the proper manner.

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. Yes.

Mr. GARRETT. I want to say to the gentleman before making the inquiry that I shall vote for the passage of this resolution if he presses it to a vote at this time. I want to ask the gentleman a question—but let me first make this further statement before asking it: As I caught from the reading of the resolution at the desk, some of the charges made are undoubtedly impeachable charges.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. I should think they all are.

Mr. GARRETT. That is the question, whether or not some of the charges made by the gentleman and some of the matters which the Committee on the Judiciary may be called upon to investigate are, in fact, impeachable charges. I am sincerely desirous of having an investigation of every impeachable charge made by the gentleman from Illinois, but I am doubtful, in so far as I heard it read from the desk—and that is all we have, there being no printed copy before us—I am doubtful if all of them are impeachable charges. And yet, if the resolution be passed, it will impose on the Committee on the Judiciary the burden of investigating those matters which may not under the Constitution and under all the decisions and practices be impeachable charges.

I just merely wanted to ask the gentleman if, in that view of the case, he would not be willing——

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. My view of that matter is that a sufficient inquiry into them to get enough evidence to impeach would, it seems to me, be going far enough, and then if the House approved of the report——

Mr. DAVIS of Texas. Will the gentleman from Illinois yield?

Mr. GARRETT. I have not concluded. The gentleman from Illinois has the floor.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. GARRETT. Of course, I do not know just what view the gentleman may entertain of the attitude of the committee toward the resolution. I am not a member of that committee. It had occurred to me that it might be well to have the matter referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, in order that they might determine those things in the charges that are impeachable and those things that are not, and eradicate any of those propositions with which the House would have nothing to do. I will say that I am with the gentleman on the passage of the resolution, if it be necessary. I merely suggest this for the gentleman's consideration.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker——

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. I yield to my colleague from Illinois.

Mr. SABATH. Would not the Judiciary Committee have the discretion and the power to designate what witnesses they desire to subpœna or what witnesses would be proper to subpœna, if this resolution is passed? That would not deprive them of discretion to say whom they should subpœna and whom they should not. I think this resolution would not deprive the Judiciary Committee of any right that they have of deciding whom they should subpœna.

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further——

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GARRETT. I do not want to quarrel with my friends about the matter at all. I do not think the committee would have that discretion. The resolution expressly requires the Judiciary Committee to investigate every proposition set forth in it, whether the charge contained be an impeachable matter or not.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. My recollection is——

Mr. DAVIS of Texas. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Texas rise?

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. I yield to my friend from Texas.

Mr. DAVIS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I feel a good deal like my friend from Tennessee [Mr. GARRETT] in this matter. If I remember the Constitution, it recites high crimes and misdemeanors as being impeachable offenses. I think the machinery used is a prosecuting committee. I do not know just what your rules are, but that is the custom. This House is a sovereign body, and these charges would simply be counts in the indictment, and whatever machine you select to execute them will consider them as counts in the indictment. Those that are not proven will be vitiated, and those that are proven will be absolute. I do not think there is any mystery about it at all, so far as an ordinary cornfield lawyer like myself considers such matters. [Laughter and applause.]

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman desire to continue?

Mr. DAVIS of Texas. No, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, in regard to the question that has been raised, it is my opinion, based on my recollection of my reading of these impeachment cases, that the Judiciary Committee has not always examined into every specific charge for the purpose of impeaching a public officer.

As I remember, even when the committee have asked authority to inquire into a number of specific charges, they have not in every case inquired into all of them. Therefore, in my opinion, it is within the discretion of the Judiciary Committee whether or not they shall inquire into all the specific charges made in an impeachment resolution.

Not only that, but if these impeachment charges are referred to the committee for consideration and examination, perhaps the committee will in time recommend a resolution of impeachment, perhaps amending the charges; and, if the committee felt that they were under any obligations to inquire into all of the specific charges in this resolution, they could easily come back and ask for the elimination of such charges as they did not feel they were called upon to investigate, and they could come in with a resolution asking authority to look into and investigate those specific charges that they thought were proper to investigate.

I started to say that I am not pressing the passage of this resolution as a reflection on the committee. In fact, it seems to me an indication that I am not afraid of the committee. I want the committee to have power and authority, and certainly it should have no objection to being given power and authority to do the things that are referred to it. Aside from that——

Mr. CULLOP. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Illinois yield to the gentleman from Indiana?

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. I do.

Mr. CULLOP. I should like to suggest to the gentleman that in moving his resolution he is only following the common practice of the House.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. I understand that.

Mr. CULLOP. There have been two methods indulged in. One was to refer to the Judiciary Committee or some special committee and another has been the method that the gentleman is now pursuing.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. And in furtherance of the position I have taken I wish to say that I have been libeled and lied about by the newspapers which, as is well known by informed people, are the mouthpieces of the most vicious and harmful business system that was ever in existence; a part, you may say—the large daily papers of the country—of the ammunition trust and the armor-plate ring and their allies. Those lying, scurrilous sheets have made such statements against me that it is not difficult at all for me to prove that they are libelous, and when the proper time comes I perhaps will take that matter up for consideration. But at this time some of them have said that I have introduced, or have read, impeachment charges here on the floor of the House, but do not desire that the investigation be made; and while I do not pay much attention to unreliable press statements I have heard, others besides the newspapers have made such statements. Certainly, now, if this resolution is passed, it does not obligate the committee to do anything that in its judgment is not the proper thing to do in regard to this investigation; and, in my opinion, there is no room for objection to immediate action on the resolution. Now, I am willing to yield if gentlemen want to address the House; and if not, I will move the previous question.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I would like some time.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, have I the right to yield five minutes to the gentleman from New York?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has the right.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from New York and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I wish to disabuse the mind of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUCHANAN], or anyone else, of the idea that there is any desire on my part to deprive him of any right which he has in this matter. I believe this resolution should be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, so that that committee can examine it carefully and ask the House to take such action upon it as may be deemed advisable after it has made the examination. It is not for the purpose of protecting or aiding in any way the district attorney for the southern district of New York. Indeed, Mr. Speaker, I be-

lieve that there is a greater duty incumbent on the Judiciary Committee in this matter than ordinarily would be the case.

Last December, within a month, the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. BUCHANAN, upon his responsibility as a Member of this House, impeached the United States district attorney for the southern district of New York. Shortly thereafter, in a district where that official has considerable power and influence, the grand jury returned an indictment against the gentleman from Illinois. Whatever may be the respective merits of the impeachment, or of the action of the grand jury, no one can deny the fact that a most extraordinary condition is created by the return of a true bill in that district after the gentleman from Illinois had impeached the United States district attorney in the district.

I do not believe that the Committee on the Judiciary should hold him to the same rigid rules in furnishing information or proof that ordinarily is demanded of a Member of this House when he impeaches an official for high crimes and misdemeanors, because if this action of the United States grand jury be unfounded, if there be any justification for the belief that it was instituted in retaliation, or for the purpose of deterring a Member of this House from the discharge of his public duty in one of the most important aspects that can fall upon him, then there is all the more reason why the House should be particularly careful to investigate the matter. Whatever may be the truth of these charges, I do not believe that the House can permit charges of the broad, comprehensive, grave, and serious character that have been read here against this official to slumber without investigation.

Not only the position of the gentleman from Illinois, but the proper administration of justice in the southern district of New York demands that these matters be fully probed. This official should either be impeached on the charges, or else properly exonerated, and this House is now the only place where he can now be exonerated. My purpose is not to embarrass the gentleman from Illinois. I believe that the resolution, as framed, directs the Committee on the Judiciary to investigate every single one of these charges. The committee should have the resolution, examine it carefully, and report its recommendations to the House defining the particular things which should be investigated, in the interest of justice. I hope the gentleman from Illinois will agree that that action be taken. I have no desire to stand in the way of an investigation. It has reached the point where, I believe, it is absolutely essential that it should be made. My only purpose in proposing to refer the resolution is to see that it is done in an orderly, proper, and decent manner.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HENRY].

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, I do not wish to discuss the merits of the resolution offered by the gentleman from Illinois. He is my colleague on the floor of this House. He holds the commission of his constituency. He rises in his place and makes solemn and serious charges of an impeachable character against an officer of the judicial branch of the Government. He has a right to do that, and, for one, I shall respect his rights. It makes no difference to me what the merits of the case may be against him in New York. That is a matter we ought not to stop and consider now. We should not now undertake to try that case. We are not reflecting on the Judiciary Committee when we say by our votes that this resolution should be adopted to-day.

What is the situation? Here is a Representative on the floor of this House assailed by the proceedings of a secret grand-jury session in a State of this Union. The gentleman from Illinois, in his representative capacity and on his own responsibility, strictly within his rights under the Constitution and the laws of this country, makes open and direct charges and calls for an investigation. I would feel better when consulting my conscience to say to-day that this resolution should be adopted and that these charges should be investigated by the great Judiciary Committee of this House rather than to say that the district attorney may lug into the secret session of the grand-jury room of some district in some State of this Union the case and try it there by star-chamber proceedings against a Representative on this floor. The district attorney by this method does impeach this Representative, and the Representative has the right to thus impeach the district attorney. Hence I shall vote to refer this matter to the Judiciary Committee for further investigation, and, standing upon my rights as a Representative, and respecting the rights of this Representative, who is our colleague, when he says on his responsibility as a Representative that impeachable offenses have been committed by this official, I shall vote to pass his resolution to-day, in order that this investigation may be had under the Constitution and laws of the country.

Mr. WILSON of Florida. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENRY. Yes.

Mr. WILSON of Florida. Does the gentleman think it would be any reflection on the gentleman from Illinois if the House voted to refer the matter to the Judiciary Committee?

Mr. HENRY. I do not say that it would be a reflection, but prefer to pursue the other course, as I would in the case of any other Representative with respect to his rights, and say that these charges should be investigated when he makes them in this solemn way.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENRY. I yield.

Mr. NELSON. Ordinarily, would the gentleman have this thing passed upon by the House without reference, or does he make an exception on account of the peculiar circumstances in this case, the gentleman from Illinois having been indicted in New York.

Mr. HENRY. Under the peculiar circumstances of the case I prefer to pursue this course to-day.

Mr. WEBB rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from North Carolina rise?

Mr. WEBB. I want to make a statement to the House.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. How much time does the gentleman require?

Mr. WEBB. Five minutes.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. WEBB. Mr. Speaker, when the original resolution impeaching H. Snowden Marshall was introduced, it was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary on the 14th day of December. As chairman of that committee I notified Mr. BUCHANAN that the doors of the committee were open to him at any time to pursue the ordinary course which had been pursued in such cases for the last 13 years, and that is that the one making the impeachment charges should be asked to make his charges specific and simply make out a prima facie case by furnishing the names of witnesses that we could ask the House to be subpœnaed and telling the committee something of what each witness would swear, before we should ask the House for the high authority to make a thorough investigation.

The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUCHANAN] came before the committee on Monday last, and after remaining with the committee an hour or more, asked that the matter be continued until another day of this week, which request was granted. Yesterday he introduced his amended resolution and to-day the one which we are now considering.

I want to say to the House that it matters very little to the Committee on the Judiciary which course is pursued. By adopting this resolution "straight off the bat" it will relieve the Committee on the Judiciary of a burden in one way, for then you certainly will assume entire responsibility in ordering the investigation. I can only tell you what has been the custom for the last 13 years. I well remember in the Fifty-eighth Congress, when Mr. Lamar, of Florida, presented formal impeachment articles adopted by the State of Florida against Judge Swayne. Even then there was some discussion as to whether or not that resolution ought not to be referred first to the Committee on the Judiciary to report back to the House; but as the Legislature of Florida had impeached or preferred charges against Judge Swayne, the House at once authorized an investigation by the Judiciary Committee. A little later, when Judge Wilfley was impeached on the floor of the House by Representative Waldo, from New York, he asked that the matter be investigated immediately, and Mr. Sereno E. Payne, then Republican floor leader, suggested and asked that the whole matter be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary in order that that committee might inquire whether a prima facie case were made out and if the charges amounted to impeachment charges, and for the committee to report back to the House a suitable resolution. That course was adopted by the House. A little later Judge Hanford was formally impeached by Mr. Berger, from Wisconsin, and distinctly impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, and he accompanied his impeachment articles with a resolution like the one we are considering now; but after discussing it for a little while Mr. Berger himself agreed that the whole matter should go before the Committee on the Judiciary, and it went there, and after some preliminary investigation the committee reported to the House a resolution asking that it be given power to investigate, to subpœna witnesses and take testimony, and so forth. A little later, when Mr. Neeley, of Kansas, impeached Judge Dayton, of West Virginia, the whole matter was sent to the Committee on the Judiciary with a request that it investigate and report to the House.

The committee sat patiently for some months trying to get some prima facie reason why we should ask the House to give us power to subpœna witnesses and make thorough investiga-

tion. That was done, and the House was later asked by the committee for power to make the investigation, and his conduct was investigated and final report made to the House. Some short time before that the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PARK] rose in the House, in his responsible position, and impeached Judge Wright, of the district court in this city, and the whole matter was sent to the Committee on the Judiciary to make report as to what should be done. Judge PARK presented affidavits and statements before the committee, and upon them the committee felt that they were warranted in asking the House to authorize it to make a thorough investigation. That request was made of the House and granted and Judge Wright's conduct was thoroughly investigated.

Mr. Speaker, I know of no precedent since the time of the impeachment of Judge Swayne, 13 years ago, when, as a preliminary precaution on the part of the House, a resolution of this sort has not been sent first to the Judiciary Committee to make some preliminary investigation, and let the House know at least that there is some grounds for asking such a serious matter as a thorough and expensive investigation, with power to subpœna witnesses, and involve an expenditure of probably many thousands of dollars. As I said, it makes little difference to the committee whether the House wants to instruct us now to investigate or whether you will leave it to that committee to see first whether it will recommend to the House that an investigation should be made.

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WEBB. Yes.

Mr. HARDY. Is there any trouble in the way of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUCHANAN], by reason of expense that it would involve, to make it difficult to pursue the course suggested of referring this first to a committee? In other words, can he discharge his duty to his country, to himself, and to the House without expense, just the same whether this resolution be referred to your committee now as he could if it were adopted now?

Mr. WEBB. I think he can. I will say to my friend from Texas that I do not know of any Member of Congress having been put to any expense in any investigation before the committee in stating the specific charge against an impeached official and also suggesting to us some source where we can find some evidence tending to sustain it.

Mr. HARDY. If, under the status it now has, this resolution is referred to the gentleman's committee, if the gentleman from Illinois should come before the committee and ask that committee to subpœna witnesses, will the committee subpœna the witnesses requested by him?

Mr. WEBB. The committee can not subpœna witnesses now. The committee can make a preliminary investigation and then report whether or not upon his statement and the suggested sources from which we can probably get proof a prima facie case may follow, and we would ask the House for authority to investigate by subpœnaing witnesses, and so forth.

Mr. HARDY. Is it necessary for him to bring witnesses before you?

Mr. WEBB. Not unless he wants to do so.

Mr. HARDY. If he does not, can you make a preliminary investigation?

Mr. WEBB. Yes; if the charges are serious enough.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. WEBB. Will the gentleman yield me five minutes additional?

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. How much time have I?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois has 30 minutes.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. I yield five minutes additional to the gentleman.

Mr. HENRY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WEBB. Yes.

Mr. HENRY. The gentleman will recall in the Swayne case Representative Lamar, of Florida, arose and impeached Judge Swayne.

Mr. WEBB. I have just so stated.

Mr. HENRY. And the resolution gave the Judiciary Committee power to summon witnesses, and so forth, and a subcommittee was appointed by the Judiciary Committee, which went to Florida and other States of the Union to make investigation. Now, Judge Lamar's character was not involved in that impeachment case, but here we have a Representative whose character is involved, a sitting Representative. Does not the gentleman think that this case is much more persuasive than was the Swayne case, where a resolution was adopted without reference to the Committee on the Judiciary?

Mr. WEBB. I stated that the Swayne case was acted on immediately by the House in ordering an investigation, and I think that the thing that swayed the House was the fact that the Legislature of Florida, both houses, had formally charged Judge Swayne. I say again, gentlemen, you can now direct the Committee on the Judiciary to investigate all of these charges against Mr. Marshall and we will do it, but I hope you gentlemen who are lawyers will understand that there are matters in these impeachment charges—one, the very first one, is the charge that the district attorney of New York has refused to prosecute big corporations, trusts, and monopolies. Now, where shall we begin to find out that fact with nothing before us but the charge? I submit a man who impeaches another ought to submit affidavits or state his evidence specifically from which we can find out something about the charges. Most of these charges are general. I believe the most specific one is in connection with the securing of an indictment against Ray Tanzer before the grand jury. My friend from Illinois need not worry if this resolution goes to the Committee on the Judiciary. He need not worry about its being reported back if there is anything shown to make a prima facie case to justify it. The committee never has suppressed a resolution of impeachment and never will if there is anything to support it. The question is whether or not we shall take this resolution out of the ordinary course that has been pursued for 13 years or whether or not we shall follow the method of procedure which has not been adopted since the Florida impeachment trial. It makes no difference to the committee which you do. You realize, however, that as it involves about 30 charges, and it will take I do not know how long, because we would not know at present where to start. We feel that even before starting we would have to ask our friend Mr. BUCHANAN to give us affidavits or names from which we could get a start, and that is as little as the Judiciary Committee should be asked to do. It is for the House to say whether it will take the regular course pursued in similar cases during the last 13 years.

Mr. NELSON rose.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Illinois yield?

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I would like to make a statement in regard to the argument of the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, and then I will yield to the gentleman from Minnesota. The statement made by the chairman of the Judiciary Committee is that it makes no difference whether this resolution be passed by the House or be referred to the committee. I am surprised at the chairman of the Judiciary Committee making such a statement, because there is the greatest difference. In the first place, I went before this committee. I was not thoroughly familiar with what was required to be done. I thought the two things were—first, to see whether the charges were impeachable; and the other thing was to point out sources of information, different witnesses, and so forth; and I supposed that the committee would call in those witnesses to find out if exhibits might be secured, and affidavits secured, and witnesses brought before them. Now, what is the difference? I think, in the first place, it is unreasonable to say that there is no difference, because if you get voluntary witnesses they naturally come at their own convenience, but if you get the power to subpœna witnesses, you can get them at any time that you can find them. On the other hand, in this case, as in many others, it is necessary to secure documentary evidence—that is, matters of public record. Now, what chance have I got with the powers that lie behind this man in his criminal acts in office in New York to be able to get that evidence that is necessary to prove these charges? Why, gentlemen, it is ridiculous to take such a position, that there is no difference in what course it takes.

Mr. WEBB. Will the gentleman yield for an interruption?

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. I will.

Mr. WEBB. I meant to say, "personally," that so far as the committee having any personal feeling is concerned it made no difference which course the House pursues.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. I thought the gentleman's answer was that there was not any difference that it made to me.

Mr. WEBB. No; that it made no difference to the committee which course the House pursued.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. I did not understand it that way.

Mr. WEBB. I wanted to let the House know that whichever course it pursues will not be objectionable to the committee.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. I will.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. I understood the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, the gentleman from North Carolina, to say that the only name mentioned in these impeachment charges was Rae Tanzer. I never read it until this morning, but if I recollect there was a man by the name of McCullough,

one by the name of Safford, and one by the name of Osborne. Is that true?

Mr. WEBB. They were all in connection with the indictment in the Tanzer case, I think; mentioned in the indictment of Rae Tanzer.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. I thought the gentleman said there were only three cases of a personal character mentioned in the impeachment charges. I understood there were four or five.

Mr. GARRETT. Will the gentleman from Illinois yield?

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. Yes; I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. GARRETT. I want to ask the gentleman from Illinois if he will not be willing to ask unanimous consent, while he has charge of the floor, and under circumstances by which he will not lose control of the floor, to insert an amendment in his resolution providing that after the word "testimony," on the fourth line from the bottom of page 4, the following shall be added: "On all of the charges which in the opinion of the committee constitute impeachable charges." That will make the resolution of the gentleman to read so that the committee shall take testimony upon all of those.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. I will be glad to add that, and ask unanimous consent. If there is no objection, I ask unanimous consent now.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to insert in the resolution certain words which the Clerk will report.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. I ask unanimous consent to amend my resolution by inserting the following.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend by adding, after the word "testimony," in the fourth line from the bottom of page 4, the following language:

"On all of the charges which in the opinion of the committee constitute impeachable charges."

So that the resolution as amended will read:

"And in making this investigation the said committee is hereby authorized to send for persons and papers, administer oaths, take testimony on all of the charges which in the opinion of the committee constitute impeachable charges, employ a clerk and stenographer"—

And so forth.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. Without objection, they are inserted in the resolution.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I want to speak further in regard to my position. I have not the resources to secure information that I honestly and sincerely believe can be obtained if this authority is given. A great deal of this information will take the power of this House to secure.

How much time does the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. NELSON] want?

Mr. NELSON. About three minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. NELSON] is recognized for three minutes.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of an impeachment of this kind is to promote the ends of justice. Having served on a special committee to look into the charges against Judge Wright, I have been impressed with the thought that we ought to be very careful, indeed, before we start the machinery of impeachment in motion. First, we ought to find out whether or not these charges are impeachable. They can be easily stated in language such as we have heard to-day, but when presented to the committee it carefully inquires of the Member what the charges are, to see whether, for instance, an officer has simply used his discretion adversely to some one's interest. If it is merely a matter of discretion, of course it would not be impeachable. We also ask gentlemen who make charges to give us some facts. They stand upon this floor and solemnly impeach a Federal official. They should be in possession of some facts, at least, that they can give to the committee, and all that the committee requires is a prima facie showing. We say to them, "You have impeached this man. What is the important charge that you bring against him?" And we say, "What facts have you now that you want us to investigate?" If we find that he has no facts and can not give us any, and simply refers to Tom, Dick, and Harry, shall we set the great machinery of impeachment going against a Federal official who may be perfectly innocent? I do not refer to this case. Surely a Member, I say, who impeaches a Federal official on the floor of this House should have some facts, prima facie facts, within his knowledge that the committee can consider. I do not know whether we should take it out of the general precedent because of the gentleman being involved in this matter. So far as the members of the committee are personally concerned, we do not care what action you take. If you wish to take the responsibility off our hands, very well and good. We will do the best we can; but we warn you that you are making a precedent that is dangerous. Any gentleman can get up here and make general charges and enlarge upon them and ask that we at once proceed to investigate. But bear in mind that the investigation involves expense; it takes up the time of the committee, it takes up the time of Congress, and it may do irreparable injury to Federal officials. The best practice is to let the committee ascertain whether the charges are impeachable or not and look into some of the facts before you set this machinery going.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the work of investigation is bound to be delayed unless the House gives authority, because, as I have stated before, they can only secure these facts of their own free will.

Now, I want to point to one of the cases, and it is not my purpose to reflect upon the Judiciary Committee. But take the Dayton case, for instance, in which impeachment charges were preferred on June 12, 1914, and on February 9, 1915, a resolution giving power to subpœna witnesses, and so forth, was passed at their request.

Now, it has not been my purpose nor it is not now my desire to in any way hamper the committee or to interfere with their discretion. I have consented at the suggestion of my friend from Tennessee [Mr. GARRETT] to the amendment that has been read there, and to leave it with the committee as to the charges that are impeachable. I am willing that this committee will have the discretion that it seems some would desire to infer that I want to take away from them, and which it is stated by my friend from Wisconsin [Mr. NELSON] would be a dangerous precedent. This is the usual way in which to consider resolutions of this sort. It was not until recent years that it was referred to the committee. And in about every case you will find there was delay, and no matter how you feel about this, whether you think my position is correct or not, no matter which side of the question you feel in sympathy with, you certainly are not justified in wanting unnecessary delay or the committee hampered by not having the power to bring witnesses whether they see fit to come or not.

In this case, Mr. Speaker, I have reasons to believe, on the information that I have, that many of the witnesses who would come here, if subpœnaed to come, will not come voluntarily, because they fear the powers that be in New York if they are put in the position of being volunteers to come here, or come voluntarily.

Mr. MOSS of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, how much time have I left?

The SPEAKER. Seventeen minutes.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. I yield three minutes of my time to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. HENSLEY].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. HENSLEY] is recognized for three minutes.

Mr. HENSLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise simply to ask a few questions of the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, if he will be so kind as to permit me. As I understand the gentleman, who is chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, that committee has no authority to subpœna witnesses to come before it unless this resolution is passed. Am I correct?

Mr. WEBB. That is correct.

Mr. HENSLEY. Now, then, if this resolution is passed, does that in any sense curtail your discretion?

Mr. WEBB. Yes.

Mr. HENSLEY. Can you subpœna just as many witnesses and just as few witnesses as the committee sees fit to summon to inquire into these charges?

Mr. WEBB. We will have to investigate every charge set out unless, in our opinion, the charge is not impeachable.

Mr. HENSLEY. Unless it is impeachable in your opinion?

Mr. WEBB. Yes.

Mr. HENSLEY. Then you will have that discretion?

Mr. WEBB. If this amendment of Mr. GARRETT's is adopted, we will have.

Mr. HENSLEY. The amendment has already been adopted, as I understand.

Mr. WEBB. Yes.

Mr. HENSLEY. Then, if this resolution is passed it in no sense curtails the discretionary power vested in your committee? Is that true?

Mr. WEBB. Only in the sense of not investigating those charges that are not impeachable.

Mr. HENSLEY. I understood the gentleman to say a few moments ago that if you considered that some of the charges are not impeachable you need not pursue them further. Is that correct?

Mr. WEBB. Yes; under Mr. GARRETT'S amendment.

Mr. HENSLEY. Then the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUCHANAN] is absolutely helpless unless he brings these witnesses here at his own expense. Is not that true?

Mr. WEBB. No. I will express my opinion on that in this way, that if this resolution goes to the committee on the day after to-morrow, the committee would be able to report back a resolution to investigate the impeachable charges if a prima facie case is made; but as to those charges that are not impeachable, there is nothing in connection with them that the committee could consider.

Mr. HENSLEY. The gentleman now says that if these charges are impeachable as they stand, and they are referred to the committee, and that committee summons the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUCHANAN] before it, and he states that he believes those charge to be true, a report will be made by the committee of this or another resolution on day after to-morrow. Why not act upon them now?

Mr. WEBB. You can act upon it now if you want to. I said if the House wants to take the responsibility for that course of action, the House can do so. If the whole matter is referred to the Judiciary Committee and Mr. BUCHANAN will come before us and give some basis for his charges and suggest witnesses from whom information may be obtained, the committee will, no doubt, act promptly and ask the House for authority to investigate such charges as prima facie seem to be true.

Mr. MOSS of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me five minutes?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Illinois yield to the gentleman from West Virginia?

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. I do not care to yield further time, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield me five minutes?

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. I will yield to my colleague from Illinois five minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, one of the very highest powers which this House has is the power of impeachment, to take away an office from a man and to destroy his reputation; a power which ought not to be exercised lightly, but which ought to be exercised when proper occasion arises.

Now, on the 14th of December my colleague [Mr. BUCHANAN] preferred impeachment charges against this man, whose name, after hearing it read many times, I do not now recall. We had a two or three weeks' holiday. There have been but few days since the original impeachment charges were preferred when there was opportunity for the committee to give consideration to the proposition. While my colleague [Mr. BUCHANAN] says honestly that he does not intend to reflect upon the committee; while the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. WEBB], the chairman of the committee, says he would not take it as a reflection on the committee, still, if the House now, while this matter is pending before the Committee on the Judiciary, takes it out of the hands of the committee, all history and time will say that the House has seriously reflected upon the honesty of the Committee on the Judiciary.

I am not in favor of casting that reflection upon a great committee of this House. In these high proceedings we ought to be most careful to preserve order. We insist upon these officials performing their functions orderly, and we ought to perform our functions orderly.

It has been suggested that because of proceedings in this district against my colleague the situation is taken out of the ordinary. Perhaps that is true. But it seems to me that if an indictment has been returned in this district against our colleague because he preferred impeachment charges here, that is the most serious proposition involved—a proposition which is not covered by the resolution under consideration. If there be any reason to suppose that because a Member of this House has preferred impeachment charges against any district attorney in the United States, that district attorney has prostituted his office for the purpose of revenge in the form of an indictment against that Member of Congress, that ought to be investigated; and if that be the case, I hope, if the Committee on the Judiciary ever makes a report upon what is now pending before it, or makes a report upon this resolution, if it be referred to the committee, that the committee will ask power to investigate that particular matter. If there be anything that we ought to preserve, it is our rights, under the Constitution, to exercise our jurisdiction on the floor of this House without being tainted by legal proceedings in criminal courts through the aid, fraudulently, of Federal officials. I hope the whole matter may be referred to the committee, as it will be if the House has confidence in its Judiciary Committee. [Applause.]

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the argument just made by my colleague from Illinois [Mr. MANN] is unworthy of him. It is a deceptive argument, and has ever been used in every body that I have ever had any connection with, that a body that creates a committee or an office, if it sees fit for any reason to take other action than what it did when it first referred a matter to the committee, there is no reflection on that committee. Committees are created for the purpose of carrying out the work of the body that creates them, and certainly the creator can ask the creature, or, if necessary, instruct, or otherwise, to do the thing now, or at any other time, without any unnecessary reflection on it. It certainly would handicap any body of men or any assembly that would take any other position in regard to the matter. The chairman of the Judiciary Committee stated before ever I offered this that the committee would have no objection—I will withdraw that remark, and will say that I got information which led me to believe that the committee would feel in no way offended if I revised or amended my charges on impeachment.

Now, if this House want the committee that they have created to do the things that the House want done, and done without delay and without being hampered in doing that work, then the House will pass favorably upon my motion. If they want delay, and to have the committee hampered by not having authority to act, why, then refer it to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

Mr. TILSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. Yes. How much time have I, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has seven minutes.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. How much time does the gentleman from Connecticut want?

Mr. TILSON. Two minutes.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. TILSON] is recognized for two minutes.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I do not always agree with the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUCHANAN]. Perhaps I should not be able to agree with all he has said to-day; but I agree with him and I think the House agrees with him in his main contention that the very serious charges which he has preferred here should be thoroughly investigated. I believe there is no question in regard to the feeling of this House about that. If a very small part of the charges made by the gentleman are well founded, there should be the most thorough and complete investigation. In my opinion, nothing short of such an investigation will satisfy the membership of this House.

But I should like to ask the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUCHANAN] wherein he will lose—and, in fact, whether he will not gain much for his investigation—if he allows this resolution to go to the Judiciary Committee, with the understanding clearly indicated here to-day that the committee, as in all such cases, would require only a prima facie case to be made; and that being done, it will report the resolution back here and ask for the full power which the gentleman asks? Would not the gentleman gain rather than lose by such a procedure? I am as much interested as anybody in seeing the charges thoroughly investigated. Charges like these he has brought, if made against any judicial officer, should without question be investigated, and I do not believe there is the slightest doubt that if this resolution is referred to the Judiciary Committee, after satisfying themselves, as I feel upon the information submitted the members of that committee will soon be satisfied, they will without delay ask this House for the necessary power to make the investigation. While I am with the gentleman in his main purpose, it seems to me he will lose nothing and that he will, in fact, gain strength by asking that the resolution be referred to the Judiciary Committee in the usual way. If there should appear any disposition on the part of that committee to strangle the resolution, then there will be time and the inclination, if I mistake not, for this House to exercise its undoubted powers.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I feel that I have given good and sufficient reasons for the passage of this resolution at this time. I have tried to make it clear that I do not take this action for the purpose of reflecting in any way upon the Judiciary Committee, and I am certain that there is no reflection on that committee. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois moves the previous question.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I move to refer the resolution to the Judiciary Committee.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York moves to refer the resolution to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. I raise the point of order that that is not in order.

The SPEAKER. As there was some squabble about that some time ago, the Chair will clear it all up at once.

There are two rules about the previous question and the motion to commit, which at first blush seem to be in conflict, but the Chair thinks there is no conflict. Rule XVII, section 1, provides:

PREVIOUS QUESTION.

1. There shall be a motion for the previous question, which, being ordered by a majority of Members voting, if a quorum be present, shall have the effect to cut off all debate and bring the House to a direct vote upon the immediate question or questions on which it has been asked and ordered. The previous question may be asked and ordered upon a single motion, a series of motions allowable under the rules, or an amendment or amendments, or may be made to embrace all authorized motions or amendments and include the bill to its passage or rejection. It shall be in order, pending the motion for, or after the previous question shall have been ordered on its passage, for the Speaker to entertain and submit a motion to commit, with or without instructions, to a standing or select committee.

It has been decided that that applies to House resolutions as well as to the others.

Clause 4 of Rule XVI, which relates to joint resolutions, was the thing that misled some of us in the beginning. That is as follows:

4. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay on the table, for the previous question (which motions shall be decided without debate), to postpone to a day certain, to refer, or to amend, or postpone indefinitely, which several motions shall have precedence in the foregoing order; and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to refer, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day at the same stage of the question. After the previous question shall have been ordered on the passage of a bill or joint resolution, one motion to recommit shall be in order, and the Speaker shall give preference in recognition for such purpose to a Member who is opposed to the bill or joint resolution.

Now, that subdivision of Rule XVI applies to bills and joint resolutions, and if it applied here it would cut out this House resolution, but Rule XVII lets this motion in. The question is on the motion to refer this resolution to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. I ask for a division.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 133, noes 71.

Accordingly the resolution was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Waldorf, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

S. 2497. An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River between Anoka and Hennepin Counties, in the State of Minnesota.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A message, in writing, from the President of the United States was communicated to the House of Representatives, by Mr. Sharkey, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House of Representatives that the President had, on January 12, 1916, approved and signed bill of the following title:

H. R. 3681. An act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas River at or near Tulsa, Okla.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bill of the following title:

S. 2409. An act to authorize the Ohio-West Virginia Bridge Co. to construct a bridge across the Ohio River at the city of Steubenville, Jefferson County, Ohio.

THE PHILIPPINES (S. DOC. NO. 242).

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which, with accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs and ordered printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith the report of Brig. Gen. Frank McIntyre, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, upon his recent trip to the Philippine Islands.

Inasmuch as the bill extending a greater measure of self-government to the Filipinos is now pending in Congress, it is recommended that this report be printed as a congressional document.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 12, 1916.*

COAL AND OIL LEASES.

The SPEAKER. This is Calendar Wednesday, and the Clerk will call the committees.

The Clerk called the committees, and when the Committee on Public Lands was reached,

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill H. R. 406.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Oklahoma calls up the bill H. R. 406, and the House automatically resolves itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and the gentleman from Georgia, Mr. CRISP, will take the chair.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, with Mr. CRISP in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 406, of which the Clerk will read the title.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. R. 406, to authorize the exploration for and disposition of coal, phosphate, oil, gas, potassium, or sodium.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HENRY].

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Chairman, on yesterday the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE] made an attack on the Democratic administration. In his remarks he charged that the Democratic Party had failed in everything and had not kept its promises to the people. Of course, this was the gentleman's usual campaign speech. The country knows that the Democratic administration has not failed, and the future will determine that question in its favor.

The gentleman assails the President, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of the Treasury. He undertakes to prove his charges by quoting extracts from an interview given out by a former governor of the State of Texas. Let me say to him that the witness whom he has called has not the power to discredit a Democratic administration in the State of Texas, and that when the votes are counted next December, after Mr. Wilson has been renominated, Texas will give the Democratic nominee the usual majority of something over 200,000. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

The gentleman has seized this opportunity of quoting from an alleged Democratic governor of Texas for the purpose of discrediting a national administration, and has inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an interview given out by that gentleman in order that he and the managers of the Republican Party may distribute under his frank millions of copies of this wholesale indictment of a Democratic President, Democratic Senators, and Democratic Representatives; and also the good and salutary laws we have passed. How many Democrats in this House to-day would vote to repeal the great constructive measures placed in the statutes by the Democratic Party? Not one!

Let me quote a line or two from the speech of the gentleman from Pennsylvania. He says:

I am trying to argue that the Democratic Party has been an utter and complete failure in the Nation; and if I was given time I would like to read some expressions from a Democratic governor in the State of Texas, who elucidates this subject delightfully. I am going to ask unanimous consent to put his remarks in the RECORD along with my speech.

Here he summons his witness to bring discredit upon the Democratic national administration.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENRY. For a question.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Gov. Colquitt was governor of the State at the time he issued his statement that the Democratic administration was a complete failure?

Mr. HENRY. He was.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. And in high favor with the people of Texas?

Mr. HENRY. I would not want to reply to that.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. He had stood with the Texas Rangers and worked with them all along the border line when the administration was not doing much to put down the outrages on the Mexican frontier?

Mr. HENRY. The governor stood for that and a great deal more, but the Wilson administration was doing everything that could be done and should be done by any administration.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. In view of the massacre of American citizens in Mexico yesterday, was not Gov. Colquitt right in his denunciation of the Democratic administration?

Mr. HENRY. No; the administration will attend to that. Would the gentleman from Pennsylvania vote to invade Mexico to-day and intervene and plunge us into war with Mexico?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Seventeen American citizens laid down their lives in Mexico yesterday, and it would seem that Gov. Colquitt was right and that the administration was wrong in not properly protecting lives in Mexico?

Mr. HENRY. That is the report; but suppose it was true, that does not justify an invasion of Mexico. Would the gentleman from Pennsylvania vote to intervene in Mexico and bring the two countries face to face in war?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Up to the time of the close of the Republican administration we did not have to do that, and we maintained friendly relations with that country. We did not invade Mexican soil, as was done by the Wilson administration at Vera Cruz, much to the discredit of the administration.

Mr. HENRY. Would you vote to invade Mexico to-day?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. On the presentation of the facts I would consider the matter very seriously. [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. HENRY. I thank the gentleman for his candor. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman concluded his remarkable speech in this way:

Gov. Colquitt, while governor of the State, made a declaration which ought to be of interest to all Texans as it will be to the people of the United States. It relates to the utter incompetency of the Democratic administration at Washington and its failure to live up to any of its platform pledges.

And then the gentleman proceeds to insert the interview given out by Gov. Colquitt, then governor of Texas. This interview was given out a little more than a year ago, and it is headed in this way:

GOV. COLQUITT DECLARES PRESIDENT A FAILURE—EXECUTIVE OF LONE STAR STATE DENOUNCES MEN WHO ARE AT HEAD OF THE GOVERNMENT—MEXICAN POLICY ASSAILED.

The gentleman's speech had only one effect on this side. Democrats are ashamed that a Democratic governor of any State would engage in such a wholesale indictment against his own administration in power.

Mr. Chairman, the fidelity with which Wilson has kept faith with the American people entitles him to their confidence. He has been assailed from some quarters, it is true, without just cause. But notwithstanding these assaults from standpat Republicans and standpat Democrats, he retains the confidence of the voters.

The former governor of my State, Mr. Colquitt, with a burst of standpat Republican doctrine in his holiday interview, just revived by the astute Representative, Mr. MOORE, from Pennsylvania, brought the blush of shame to all true Democrats in thus attacking the great measures enacted by a Democratic Congress and approved by President Wilson. This holiday interview so glibly read into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD by the able standpat Republican from Pennsylvania, Mr. J. HAMPTON MOORE, is for the purpose of having it franked out to the country and to discredit a great Democratic President by the assaults of an alleged Democratic governor of Texas. Amongst other things in that deplorable interview, Mr. Colquitt said:

The Wilson administration has been the greatest failure in the history of the Presidency.

In my judgment, it is far better than those of Taft, Roosevelt, and other Republican Presidents, and should be sustained by the country.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENRY. Yes.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I know how zealous the gentleman from Texas is in the cause of his constituency. His name and fame are known throughout the State of Texas, and rightly so, but he ought to permit me to say that I entirely agree with Gov. Colquitt, if he made the statement that the administrations of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft were superior to that of Mr. Wilson.

Mr. HENRY. I understand that, and that is the reason I am trying to apologize for a governor making such reckless statements. It is regrettable that he is found in the reactionary stand-pat Republican ranks and has become the "yoke mate" of the stand-pat Republican from Pennsylvania. He should be in Democratic company.

Again, he said:

The administration's foreign policy has been imbecile. * * * Wilson and Bryan have stood by encouraging one gang of bandits after another, while people were being butchered all over Mexico. * * * The propertied interests of Mexico and the big exploiters of Mexican resources have got control of the situation absolutely, and these same interests have got the ear of our Government at Washington.

Why, even the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE] does not believe that—that Wilson and Bryan were corrupt and that "the property interests of Mexico" were debauching those great officials. Yet here is such charge, which he reads into the RECORD, to be sent broadcast over the country.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I would not say corrupt, but I think Gov. Colquitt was politically accurate.

Mr. HENRY. Well, if the gentleman is indorsing Colquitt and Colquitt is indorsing him and his party all down the line, we will have to let it go at that. The ex-governor and this Republican Representative from Pennsylvania could easily run on the same platform, as they embrace the same doctrine and principles.

In simple truth, current history shows that President Wilson kept this country out of war with Mexico and has aided in bringing about order and peace there and should be praised for his course. This record warrants congratulations from his countrymen.

AN ATTACK AGAINST THE UNDERWOOD TARIFF LAW.

In his interview the ex-governor attacks the Underwood Tariff Act and contends that it should be repealed. Time will show this tariff law to be the wisest and best revenue legislation since the Walker Act. When the war in Europe is past, this tariff legislation will justify itself, and no good Democrat will urge its repeal. Mr. Colquitt is joining with the special interests, trust masters, and tariff barons, and really belongs in their rank.

ASSAILS THE CLAYTON ANTITRUST ACT.

This same ex-governor in his statement denounced the Clayton Antitrust Act and said it was a "barefaced fake" and played into the hands of the Standard Oil and other trusts. He knew better. It contains many valuable provisions, and, besides, carries in its terms the demands of organized labor and the "new freedom" for the laboring classes. It is truly one of the great Democratic measures and should remain in the statutes inviolate.

And not only would no Democrat vote to repeal it to-day, but not a Republican on that side of the House will agree to repeal the Clayton antitrust law.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENRY. Yes.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Does the gentleman say that within three months the majority on his side of the House will not be asking an opportunity to repeal a very important provision of the Underwood Tariff Act—the sugar clause?

Mr. HENRY. That is not the question. Again, he assails the Federal reserve act. This is one of the valuable and far-reaching laws enacted by the Democracy, a long step in the right direction, and when supplemented by a rural-credits act will be the masterpiece of financial legislation. It should remain intact and be completed by further legislation in behalf of the farming classes. The assault against it by iconoclastic critics should be repelled by good Democrats.

And finally the ex-governor, in a storm of wrath, said:

I am fully convinced the national election of 1916 will end the Democratic régime. The policies of the Democratic administration have wholly failed either to curb monopolies or lower the cost of living for the people, and they have materially contributed to deprive millions of wage earners of employment.

This criticism by anyone claiming to be a Democrat is unwarranted and can not be justified. These great and substantial laws written with Democratic hands have received the approval of the country and should stand as monuments to the wisdom and patriotism of the Democratic Party with Woodrow Wilson at the head. Only the rankest reactionaries and standpat Republicans pretend to share Mr. Colquitt's views.

Standing in my place to-day I defend all these great acts now on the statutes. Wilson should be triumphantly renominated and deserves to win in November. These assaults of men giving aid and comfort to stand-pat Republicans and their aides in the Democratic Party can not injure his fame and notable achievements. Wilson is a great Democrat and deserves the support of all real Democrats. The ex-governor belongs in the stand-pat Republican Party with Penrose, Root, Foraker, and others. In his tirade against Democracy he opposes everything Democratic, reviles the deeds of Democrats in the Senate and House by whose votes and acts these measures became law, and, in company with his comrade and strong ally, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE], in the regular stand-pat faith, qualifies himself as a true Republican reactionary and arch enemy to the Democratic Party and its splendid record of achievement under Woodrow Wilson. The attack of the gentleman from Pennsylvania and his witness just summoned from Texas will utterly fail to injure the Democratic Party.

Let the country understand that the ex-governor in his lamentable interview does not voice the sentiments of Texas Democrats and Texas people. They spurn his inexcusable and unwarranted course against our party in power.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman now yield?

Mr. HENRY. I yield for a question.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Of course, I do not wish to interfere in a fair senatorial fight in the State of Texas, but I ask the gentleman from Texas whether in his testimonial of

Mr. McAdoo, as well as the President of the United States, he feels that they are also responsible for the rise in the price of cotton from 6½ cents a pound, at which it stood when the gentleman from Texas was so valiantly fighting the cotton battle and seeking help from the Government, which the administration did not see fit to give?

Mr. HENRY. During this last year the Secretary of the Treasury deposited $15,000,000 of the public funds in the banks of the South to be loaned at a low rate of interest to the cotton producers, and by that act of his raised the price of cotton and kept the speculators from robbing the farmers of the South. Cotton was selling at 11 and 12 cents a pound last fall, because the Secretary of the Treasury did this very thing, when the gentleman was trying to prevent it.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. It is true that I did try to prevent the Secretary from lending Government money in the manner proposed by the gentleman from Texas. I did not think it wise or necessary. But I ask this, Was not the $15,000,000 deposited only after the Secretary of the Treasury had raked the country West and South with a fine-tooth comb to find bankers willing to take the money in order to loan it to the farmers.

Mr. HENRY. Oh, no; he did not deposit as much as he should have deposited. I suppose he did the best he could. If I could have had my way about that, I would have said that the half billion dollar loan should not be made to the allies, because it is strictly unneutral. The Federal reserve machinery should not be used to perfect that loan. That money should be used at home. A part of it should have been sent to the South last year to finance the cotton crop, in order that the farmer might hold his cotton. It could be loaned to purchase and improve homes here in America. Instead of financing the allies, let us start cotton ships and send our cotton abroad to neutral ports. Let us remain neutral. If England hinders our legitimate commerce, let Congress put an embargo on arms. If she does not vacate and abandon her orders in council making cotton contraband and unfetter our commerce, Congress should pass acts of retaliation and reprisal.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired. The Chair will state that he is informed that the House yesterday by unanimous consent closed general debate on this bill with six hours, three hours on a side, the gentleman from Oklahoma to control three hours and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT] three hours.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Chairman, I yield one hour to the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL]. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, Uncle Sam has been the greatest landowner and proprietor in all history, and in disposing of his domain the Congress has passed many important laws, the most important and far-reaching of all having been the homestead law, which made it possible to establish homes on the public domain, and under which a larger area of land has passed into private ownership than has been disposed of under all the other land laws since it was enacted. We passed other land laws of very great importance, laws that have had a very profound influence upon the country and its development, but I am inclined to the opinion that, taking into consideration what may be its effect in the future, the bill now before us may be considered, next to the homestead bill, the most important piece of land legislation that the House of Representatives has ever considered. It is important, first, in the area and the value of the land which it seeks to legislate for—coal, oil, gas, and phosphate lands. There are to-day of the public lands of the United States 50,000,000 acres which have been reserved as coal lands, and of that 50,000,000 acres 19,000,000, in round figures, have been appraised and certified and classified as coal lands. Nineteen million acres is an area larger than South Carolina; it is an area about two-thirds as large as Ohio. Those areas have been classified at a total value of about $777,000,000. The lands of the public domain which have up to date been withdrawn as oil lands constitute an area of 4,774,000 acres, an area approximately the size of New Hampshire, New Jersey, or Massachusetts.

The lands which have been up to date withdrawn as oil lands constitute but a very small portion of the public land on which oil will eventually be discovered and which will eventually be brought under this legislation. Nobody knows what the value of these lands may be or the value of the oil they may produce, but the probability is that they contain oil enough to continually increase our oil output for an indefinite period. Phosphate lands are treated of in this bill and provision made for their leasing. Up to date, 2,666,000 acres, in round figures, have been withdrawn as phosphate land. That is two-thirds the area of Connecticut and about four-fifths of the area of Maryland. We have withdrawn as phosphate lands some lands that will never be found valuable for phosphate; lands which do not contain phosphate deposits of sufficient richness to warrant their being worked. The area affected is, as the figures I have quoted indicate, very great. The values affected are tremendous.

The State which I have the honor to represent on this floor has and will have, in my opinion, a greater interest in this legislation than any other State in the Union, and it is because of that great interest that I have given this question much study, and am pretty persistent, as some gentlemen think, in presenting my views with regard to this legislation.

Of a total of over 19,000,000 acres of classified coal lands in the country, 7,500,000 acres are in Wyoming; and of the total of $777,000,000 of classified value, $387,000,000, or more than half, is within the State of Wyoming. It is true that of the withdrawn oil lands we have something less than one-fourth, but the probability is—and that is an opinion held by those who I think are best informed—that eventually more land will be prospected and developed in Wyoming as oil land than in any other State in the Union. Of the 2,666,000 acres of phosphate land, 1,182,000 acres are in Wyoming, or nearly half. These vast areas within my State affected by this bill are in the aggregate nearly double the area of any of the New England States except Maine. The value placed upon them run into the hundreds of millions of dollars, so we are tremendously interested in this legislation.

But it is not altogether the area affected by the legislation or the value of the products in that area that makes this legislation important. As a matter of fact, its importance is, to a greater extent, due to the profound change it proposes and the altered conditions which it will establish rather than in the areas and values affected. We have always held that Uncle Sam was the proprietor in trust for the American people, and until we reached the mountain West all our legislation provided for a speedy transfer of title to the individual, and so we sold for about $1.25 an acre all of the tremendously rich agricultural land of Illinois, with its magnificent coal veins. We disposed of the mineral wealth of Missouri under the homestead law free, or under preemption laws, at $2.50, or under the soldiers' rights at approximately $1.25 an acre. Even when we began in 1872 to dispose of our coal lands under the coal-land law, the price placed upon those lands was purely nominal—$20 an acre within 15 miles of a railroad and $10 an acre at a greater distance from a railway. The idea has been, the thought has been, to pass these lands into private ownership, to make them taxable, to build up our Commonwealths by giving individuals the opportunity to develop and by giving the States the opportunity to tax.

I have thought at times the principal reason why the legislation proposed establishing changes in our land system has not been satisfactory to the people who are to be affected by it was due to the fact that some of those who had the most to do with it have paid little attention to the views of those who are to be the most affected by it. However you may view it, you can not get away from the fact that this is a profound and far-reaching change in our system of land legislation, and that it will have the effect of profoundly changing the character of our communities.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes.

Mr. MANN. I do not recall just when the State of Wyoming was admitted into the Union. The gentleman, of course, knows.

Mr. MONDELL. Eighteen hundred and ninety.

Mr. MANN. Twenty-five years ago?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes.

Mr. MANN. The State of Wyoming has not, during that time, in population at least, made a very rapid growth.

Mr. MONDELL. No; it has not in actual numbers, though the increase has been steady and the percentage of increase has been good.

Mr. MANN. Well, the old land laws were in effect in Wyoming?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes; that is true.

Mr. MANN. Does the gentleman think the passage of this bill will make the growth less rapid in Wyoming in the future, if this bill becomes a law, than it has been in the past in the development of these natural resources?

Mr. MONDELL. Does the gentleman ask me whether in my opinion the development will be less rapid in the future than the past,

Mr. MANN. Less rapid than it would be——

Mr. MONDELL. Yes; I think if this legislation was placed on the statute books just as it is now that it would be a calamity, and I think it would retard the development very seriously. But the gentleman from Illinois understands this, that so far as I am concerned I personally reconciled myself to this general class of legislation some time ago. I am not opposing the

purpose but the plan. The point I am trying to make now, if the gentleman will allow me, is this, that the legislation is a very important departure from our past policies; that it will have a profound effect, not only industrially but politically; and that therefore those people who are to be affected by it should have fair consideration in the presentation of their views relative to what the character of the legislation should be. For one, I feel that the people who are to be the most affected have had very little consideration in the presentation of their views as to the character of the legislation, up to this time at least.

Now, let us consider for a moment what the effect of this kind of legislation would be.

Mr. MANN. If the gentleman will yield a moment, I will say that, so far as the presentation of views in this House is concerned, I do not think that any cause was ever more ably presented than the gentleman from Wyoming has consistently and persistently presented his side of the propositions that we have been acting upon in the last two years in relation to these matters.

Mr. MONDELL. I thank the gentleman from Illinois for those kind words.

Now, if the gentleman will do me the honor to follow the arguments that I hope to make, now and when the bill shall be under discussion, in order that I may have the opportunity of appealing to his most sound and excellent judgment as to features of this bill, then I shall be even more gratified than I have been by the very kindly expressions of the gentleman.

Mr. MANN. If the gentleman will pardon me, I never have failed to follow the argument of the gentleman, so far as listening is concerned. I do not always follow the gentleman.

Mr. MONDELL. No; that is true——

Mr. MANN. But I listen carefully.

Mr. MONDELL. From our standpoint, that is unfortunately true, and I have found it hard to understand just how it came about, because those of us who have lived amid mines and mining and oil development and on public lands and in the vicinity of public lands and have witnessed their development think we really ought to know more about the situation and the application of laws than those who have not had that privilege, or misfortune, whichever way you may view it. And, furthermore, and rather more important, I think gentlemen ought at least to give us credit for good intentions and an honest desire to do that which will be for the general public interest.

Now, no man from the West—and if the gentleman from Illinois will give me his attention to this statement—no man from the West, so far as I know, has been especially importuned by anyone or any particular interests to take this view or that view of the details of this legislation. Certainly I have not. Those people who are operating mines in my State take little or no active interest in this legislation. I can recall but one coal-mine operator in the State who ever discussed the matter with me or I with him. They are perfectly content with the present situation, and I do not know that as operators on private lands they especially object to the leasing of public lands, particularly if the provisions of such a law are drastic and trying. Their selfish interest would be to have the bill as harsh in its provisions as possible; and yet I have heard few expressions of opinion from them on the subject, one way or the other.

Now, as to the oil portion of the bill, except where parties have some claims to oil lands which they desire to have in one way or another protected by one section of this bill, the relief section, other than the expressions of opinion of such people, I have had few expressions of opinion from among my people as to the details of the oil legislation. In my early youth I helped develop coal mines. I also prospected for and drilled for oil over a very considerable territory. I never found it in paying quantities—a very common experience. So that in addition to the interest I have on behalf of the people I represent, and those who are to occupy that territory in the future, I have had some practical experience with regard to the character of the operations which will be carried on under this legislation.

Mr. EMERSON. Why do you uphold leasing?

Mr. MONDELL. For various reasons I hope to explain. I do object to many of the provisions of this bill very strongly.

Mr. EMERSON. Now, what ones in particular?

Mr. MONDELL. Well, I expect to cover the details of the bill when we reach it. There are so many features and phases to a thing of this sort that it would be impossible in the space of an hour to even catalogue, much less discuss, the various features of the measure; there are an infinite variety of provisions in the bill. Our people have been opposed to leasing, just as the American people elsewhere have been opposed to it. Our people have taken the position that we should develop along the lines of the development elsewhere over the country. They have been afraid of leasing legislation. They have been fearful of the enormous bureaucracies that would be developed under it. They have been fearful that the small man, the man unable to keep an attorney in Washington, would have a hard time doing business with the agents of the Federal Government 1,800 to 3,000 miles from the seat of government. They have been fearful of the effect on their States and communities of reserving indefinitely from taxation exceedingly valuable property. They have questioned the effect of such legislation from an infinite variety of viewpoints—its effect upon their industrial development, the effect on their political development, the effect on the character of the commonwealth. And, if you think there may not be some reason for the questioning that has arisen in their minds, imagine, if you can, all of the great coal development of Pennsylvania to-day under Federal leases. And Pennsylvania is within half a day's ride of the Capital, and one can reach the seat of government and power quickly from that State. Some of these other States are four or five days away. Imagine all of Pennsylvania's enormous coal deposits under Federal leases. Imagine all of the great oil output of Texas under Federal leases. Imagine the mineral industries in any of your States, all under Federal laws, with an army of Federal officers, with the power to tax as he sees fit in the hands of a single Federal official, and you will have some idea how profoundly far-reaching this measure is.

Well, in spite of all these fears there were some of us who a number of years ago began to give very serious consideration to this question of leasing. For one thing it seemed to be inevitable, and perhaps that had more to do with our conversion than anything else. The General Land Office advanced the price of our coal lands from $10 or $20 an acre to as high as $500 an acre, and thus practically put an end to new coal operations. They began to withdraw vast areas of our oil lands, and thus made it impossible for us to develop them. Under the withdrawal act practically all of the lands known to contain phosphate of value had been withdrawn from public ownership, and it looked as though we were to have a leasing of these nonmetalliferous minerals forced on us whether we wanted it or not, as the only escape from a condition which rendered development impossible, to wit, a condition under which coal lands were appraised so high that practically no one could buy them, and under which oil lands were withdrawn as rapidly as people tried to develop them, and under which all phosphate lands were withdrawn from acquisition under the land laws.

In this state of affairs some of us began to discuss the conditions under which leasing might be made tolerable. I began the discussion of the matter before my constituents some years ago in campaigns, and calling attention to the intolerable situation existing, and expressed the hope that eventually Federal leasing might ripen into State leases, but suggesting that in the meantime it was the part of wisdom for us to begin to work out a system under which leasing legislation could be provided which would not retard development, and not do our States and our communities very great and grave injustice by depriving us of revenue.

One of the very first things to be considered in connection with a departure from the system of private ownership and the adoption of a system of Federal leasing is the effect upon the local revenues, and how we are to meet the losses of revenue by taxation that arise out of a leasing system.

When lands are sold they become taxable as to all their values, and in all of the older States all the affairs of government are carried on and conducted from the receipts of taxation. But when the Federal Government over vast areas enters upon a system of perpetual lease under royalty the community loses all opportunity and power to tax land values.

All the coal land in my State has not been classified as yet, but the classification values up to date are $387,000,000; and by the passage of this legislation property that might eventually be assesssed at that sum is lost to the State as a source of income based on the assessment of the land value.

What are we to do under those circumstances? Great areas are now untaxed. Nearly 50 per cent of the Commonwealth that I represent is still public domain. We must build roads past and over and beyond those great areas. We must educate the children that live on ranches and farms scattered here and there over that great area. We must maintain State, county, and municipal governments.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman permit a question?

Mr. MONDELL. Certainly.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Are not leasehold interests taxable as well?

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman asks whether leasehold interests are not taxable. I will discuss that matter a little later, if the gentleman will allow me.

Mr. SWITZER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman permit me to ask him a question?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes.

Mr. SWITZER. The gentleman has said that there is a good deal of coal land and oil land already developed under the leasing system.

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman has misunderstood. I have not said that.

Mr. SWITZER. Is there any oil?

Mr. MONDELL. Not under the Federal system; none at all.

Mr. SWITZER. Is there none in the United States?

Mr. MONDELL. There is one coal mine in my State which, owing to a peculiar condition which arose with regard to the title, was put under Federal lease. There are a very few oil wells in the United States which, owing to conflicts with withdrawal acts, were by an act which we passed last winter put under temporary royalty, but otherwise there are no Federal leases.

Mr. SWITZER. The gentleman has given special study to this subject, and I would like to ascertain from him whether the Government, through its leasing system, has ever yet derived any rental or revenue from the leases over and above the expenses of caretakers and trench diggers, and so on?

Mr. MONDELL. It has not, because it has not leased. But if the Federal Government does lease these great areas, it will eventually secure a very large revenue from those sources. If the land is workable and leases are taken, the income will eventually be large, particularly in view of the fact that under this legislation the Secretary of the Interior can fix any royalty that he sees fit. He can make it as high as he desires.

Now, to come back to the proposition of taxation, we are always hard up in a new and public-land State. We always have been in all the States while there was a large amount of public land. I can remember as a boy in Iowa when our school district had a very hard and difficult time to afford even three months' school in the winter, because over half of the land in our school district was public land, and only half of it was taxable, and a considerable portion of that was homestead, not taxable; and in Kansas and Nebraska and all along the line it was so until the land came into private ownership and was developed. There the people had a very hard struggle to maintain the institutions of government.

Our condition is more trying in that respect in the mountain States than elsewhere, owing to the larger portion of our area that has remained for a very considerable period since settlement began in public ownership and the comparatively small area that is taxable, and from which we must support all the institutions of government.

I attempted to prepare the people I have the honor to represent for what I believe inevitable, to wit, Federal leasing legislation, and Wyoming is about the only State in the West where any considerable number of people have up to this time come to look upon the leasing of coal and oil land with anything of favor. I made my arguments along these lines, beginning several years ago, that, first, under conditions that had arisen under our land laws we probably could not escape leasing legislation—the conditions could be made so intolerable that we must accept it, whether we liked it or not; second, that there were some benefits to be hoped for and expected from retaining nonmetalliferous mineral lands in public ownership. We had seen very large and extensive and valuable areas of mineral lands worked out, without leaving in the locality anything in permanent improvement to mark the passing of that wealth. The private ownership of great mineral wealth does not always result in its taxation as it was being worked to an extent sufficient to give the people of the locality those benefits they are entitled to have during the period of the exhaustion of their mineral resources. Therefore there are some very excellent arguments in favor of leasing by the public, if that leasing is under the proper public control, which, in my opinion, would be the control of the State. There would not be few voices raised in my State to-day against the leasing of the nonmetalliferous minerals in public ownership, provided the States were to manage and control the leasing. There are many reasons why our people would approve that, because those who would have to do with the management of the leases and the making of the laws under which they were made and administered would be near enough to the people that we could modify our legislation without unreasonable delay if it needed modification, and we could reach quickly and certainly an official who attempted to do an injustice.

But the Congress is not at this time proposing to turn these lands over to the States and allow their leasing by the States. We understand Congress will not do that, and we have hoped that out of Federal leasing we might secure some of the benefits of a larger return to the community which we are sure we could get under a system of leasing by the State. Of course that would mean that the people affected must have the revenues for the support of their schools, for the building of roads, for all the numerous purposes for which the funds raised by taxation under private ownership would be used. Some of our people have come to believe that Federal leasing might not be an unmixed evil if the legislation were of a kind that was workable and fair and just and equitable, and provided we were to be the beneficiaries of the leases. When this proposition of Federal leasing was first discussed, about everybody agreed with that. Even our most extreme conservation friends said, "Of course, there is no thought or intent of taking from the State and the communities large sums of money in the way of royalties and putting them into the Federal Treasury." No one proposed that. That has not been proposed until very recently.

But we have a reclamation fund, and during the last few years the proceeds of the sale of the public lands have been going into the reclamation fund. So it was suggested that as the proceeds of the sales of public lands went into the reclamation fund it would be entirely proper to have the proceeds of the leasing of lands go into the reclamation fund, and that has appealed to some people as being entirely equitable. Well, let us see about that.

Suppose we had retained the public ownership of all the timber land in Michigan and all the iron land and had leased it out, and had then said to the people of Michigan, "Well, you are dependent very largely on transportation, and we have spent a good deal of money in improving your rivers and harbors, and we will take the money and put it into the river and harbor bill. That is giving it to you. We are not taking it away from you. We are putting it into your river and harbor bill. You get a large slice of the benefits of the river and harbor bill. You must every year be provided for in a large way in the river and harbor bill, and just as long as time lasts we will levy on your property and we will give it right back to you in the river and harbor bill." years ago we might have said to our friends in Delaware and Maryland, "We take over these old plantations in the name of the people, and we will rent them out at 10 per cent per annum, and we will take that money and put it into the river and harbor bill, because you folks have rivers and harbors that must be cared for." If we had embarked upon that sort of a policy in Michigan, in Maryland, in Delaware, and elsewhere, it would have been just as fair to the people of those States as it is to the western communities to take the royalties from their nonmetalliferous mineral lands and put them into the reclamation fund.

It is true that the reclamation fund is used in the 17 States and Territories in the far west, and we are all interested in the maintenance of that fund. But a reclamation project in the State of Texas is quite as far away and of as little interest to the people of the State of Washington as a river and harbor project in the State of Maine would be to the people of New Mexico.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. The gentleman speaks of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands under this bill going into the reclamation fund. Will he explain to the House why it is so much more important to the West to have one-half of this fund now go into the State treasuries than to wait until after it has been paid back from the reclamation fund, notwithstanding that is a very beneficial use?

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman refers to a provision in this bill which it is difficult to refer to in a parliamentary way, which provides that all the money shall go into the reclamation fund, but that after it has been paid back into the Treasury one-half of it shall be turned over to the State. You will remember that the reclamation fund is a revolving fund. It is paid out for the building of projects, and then settlers return a certain sum annually, until it is expected that finally it will all come back into the Treasury. The settlers have 20 years in which to pay back the cost of reclamation. There is a provision here under which the whole of the money goes into the reclamation fund in the first instance, and eventually, when it is paid back, half of it is to be turned over to the States for such distribution among the communities and for general improvements as the legislature may provide. Well, of course, everyone who has given that matter any consideration at all knows that it is utterly impossible to tag the dollars that would come from these sources as they pass into the general

hopper of the reclamation fund, or to identify them as they come back. Therefore this provision would be entirely inoperative. Furthermore, if it were possible to get half the funds back in 25 years, the time is so far off that this generation would get no benefit.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. CULLOP). The Chair will count.

Pending the count,

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois withdraws the point of order. The gentleman from Wyoming will proceed.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, how much time have I remaining?

The CHAIRMAN. Eleven minutes.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, so far, other than by a very general discussion of the principles of the bill, I have referred only to one feature of it. That is the feature which takes from these States forever the large royalties which will come out of these leases, taking the proceeds beyond the borders of the State, leaving no part of them for the benefit or the upbuilding of the communities that furnish this wealth. If one had the time, it would be very easy to demonstrate the fact that by passing from a system of sale to a system of leasing the communities in their loss of power and opportunity of taxation will lose almost if not quite as large a sum as will be received from the leasing. And unless these States are given some part at least of the sums raised through royalties we shall be left Federal provinces, robbed of the opportunity to control our own resources and robbed of the opportunity to secure by taxation the sums necessary to educate our children and to maintain our roads.

Now, the question propounded by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SMITH] some time ago raised this query: Can not the State and communities, over and above the heavy burdens that the Federal Government may lay upon them, over and above the great royalties assessed—can not the State, over and above that, assess these properties and secure sufficient sums for the maintenance of the Government? Possibly so, but only by a system which in many cases would amount to confiscation of the value of the property. When proprietors under these leases are operating side by side with privately owned properties which are not called upon to bear this heavy burden of Federal royalties, how inequitable and discriminatory it would be to lay on the properties—on the land leased by the Federal Government, in addition to the burden of royalties they pay—a burden sufficient to compensate the community for its loss of revenues by reason of the leasing policy.

We have in many States of the West a mine-output tax, and in some States our constitutional provision is that all property shall bear the same burden of taxation. Therefore our mine-output tax is in such a case not a tax over and above the ordinary burden of taxation, but simply another method of taxation. Unquestionably we will not be able under this system to lay a tax on the land values. Quite recently a high official of the Government, in the Reclamation Service, expressed the opinion, touching the reclamation projects, that the State and communities have not the power to tax the improvements on lands held under the reclamation law. I do not agree with that opinion, but it raises a grave and serious question.

If it is contended that the improvements on the homestead which eventually must ripen into a patent in fee and private ownership can not be assessed and taxed, how much less can the improvements on a tract held under a permanent leasehold, which will never pass into private ownership, be burdened with taxation? I have discussed the one feature of the bill that is most tremendously important to us. The hope of needed revenue is the one thing that reconciles our people to this profound change in our economic system; the one thing that holds out some hope to them that, out of the difficulties and the annoyances and injustices which they fear may arise out of the Federal leasing system, they may at least obtain some benefits in better schools and better roads.

Mr. EMERSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes.

Mr. EMERSON. I would like to get the gentleman's idea as to the disadvantages to the settlers.

Mr. MONDELL. It is not a matter of disadvantage to settlers, because we have provided for the utilization by settlers of these lands. They can all be acquired; a settler can now acquire a proprietary right and ownership of all except the particular mineral for which the land is reserved, or for which it is considered valuable.

Mr. EMERSON. But the gentleman's principal objection is to the taxation features?

Mr. MONDELL. There are many provisions of the bill which I think are far from perfect. There are features that would be very harmful. The one thing that affects us most immediately—the one thing that renders the bill obnoxious to practically everybody in all the vast area to which it applies—is the feature that proposes to lay for all time a burden of Federal royalty and take it out of the community, make Uncle Sam an absentee landlord in a larger way and under conditions certain to be more onerous and trying to live under than any system of landlordism established since the beginning of time.

This feature of the bill, I can not believe, will ever become a law. It is not thinkable, it is not believable, that the Congress of the United States will say to Wyoming and California, Utah and Montana any more than the Congress would have said to Iowa or Illinois, "We will lease your broad acres so long as time runs at 5, 10, 20, or 50 per cent of their productive capacity per annum, if it so pleases the Secretary of the Interior, and give you no part of it for local or State public purposes." It does not make the matter more tolerable to have it placed in the reclamation fund than it would have been to Iowa or Illinois in the situation I have suggested had the Congress said, "Why, we are going to give it all back to you; behold, is it not going into the river and harbor fund?" [Applause.]

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, for the present I have charge of the time for the gentleman from Wisconsin, and I yield one hour to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORDNEY].

Mr. FORDNEY. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, on December 16, when the question of extending the emergency revenue measure was under discussion on the floor of the House, some statements were made by the gentleman from North Carolina which can not pass unchallenged.

It is not my desire to enter into an unseemly debate, nor am I seeking applause from either side of the House. I have some plain, substantial facts I wish to present, and I want to present them in so fair a manner that they can not successfully be disputed.

The gentleman from North Carolina by manipulation of figures endeavored to show that during President Taft's administration the revenue laws were inefficient and revenues inadequate, but that the Underwood law is efficient in every respect. In attempting to substantiate his contention he made the statement that on August 1st of each year from 1909 to 1913, inclusive, there were deficits which ranged anywhere from $292,000—the minimum—to $15,534,000—the maximum—but that on August 1, 1914, there was a surplus of $1,484,685.

In giving the deficit or surplus for six consecutive years as he did, the gentleman from North Carolina led his hearers to believe he referred to the annual deficit or surplus. He was questioned, and must have known that his hearers believed him to be talking about 12-month periods, ending August 1 of the various years. Those who read his speech in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD also will be misled. It is misleading and so misleading that it appears to be intentional. The fact is that the gentleman from North Carolina was not comparing 12-month periods at all. He was comparing that portion of the fiscal year up to and including August 1. He compared a period of one month and one day in one year, with the corresponding one month and one day in other years. In other words, he bases his argument, in his effort to show some benefits from Democratic revenue legislation, on the month of July, 1914. It would have been interesting, instructive, and altogether fair if he had told us that on July 10 the proceeds of the sale of two battleships to Greece, amounting to $12,535,275, was placed in the Treasury and included in "Miscellaneous receipts." The only reason he made the comparison he did was on account of this twelve and one-half million dollars reaching the Treasury at that particular time. If that money had not reached the Treasury during that month, he would not have made the comparison, for, from his point of view, it would not have been worth reciting. It would have shown a deficit on August 1, 1914, of over $11,000,000 instead of a surplus of $1,400,000. This statement was most misleading and unfair, and his deduction entirely incorrect.

I believe I am correct in stating that when the law authorizing this Government to dispose of these battleships to the Government of Greece was passed, that law then and there also provided for the appropriation of this money for the construction of another battleship, and, therefore, it was held only in trust in the Treasury and did not belong in the general fund in the daily balance.

It should be beneath the dignity of the leader of either side of this House to resort to concealment and trickery of this kind. If unintentional, it displays an unpardonable degree of carelessness or lack of knowledge.

Again, the gentleman in his speech showed the balance in the general fund on August 1 of each year from 1909 to 1913, and his conclusion was that the balance in 1914 was $20,000,000 greater than on August 1 of the other years given. He said that the balance on August 1, 1914, was $158,642,000. The daily statement shows $142,741,808. To arrive at the figure he gives, he added in a fund in the Treasury to redeem national-bank notes, amounting to $15,642,000. On August 1, 1913, he claims the general balance was $131,454,000, and that is what is shown in the daily Treasury statement, but he did not include the national-bank note redemption fund, which on that date amounted to $20,752,983. I do not care to discuss whether or not it is right or wrong to include this redemption fund in the general balance, but I do contend that for the purpose of making a comparison of one year with another, it is misleading and wrong to include this redemption fund one year and exclude it another year. If it was wrong to include the redemption fund on August 1, 1913, it was also wrong to include it on August 1, 1914, and if it was right to include it on August 1, 1914, it was also right to include it August 1, 1913, which he did not do. What I want to say is that the gentleman has juggled figures in such a manner that they were misleading and his deductions absolutely incorrect. If it is not his desire to mislead and misrepresent facts on this question of vital importance to this country, he will not permit the circulation of his remarks as they appear in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

To show the kind of trickery to which the gentleman from North Carolina resorted in order to mislead the Members of this House, I will read a few lines from his remarks. What you think he is referring to is one thing and what he is referring to is something entirely different. He did not explain what he means, but I will endeavor to do so. And he calls me "Brother FORDNEY." God bless you, my friend, if you were my brother I would be like the Irishman who was asked, "If you were not an Irishman what would you be?" And he replied, "By gorry, sir, I would be ashamed of myself." On page 355 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD this is what he said:

Just take a pencil, you gentlemen of the minority, and make a note of the truth about deficits. Let us take August 1. I do not arbitrarily fix that date. The European war fixes that date. Up to August 1, 1914, the Wilson administration and Underwood Act was unhampered by war. Now note: On August 1, 1913, the last year of the Payne Act, there was a deficit of ordinary disbursements over ordinary receipts of $9,563,000. That is one year. On August 1, 1912, there was a deficit of $292,000. That is two years. On August 1, 1911, there was a deficit of $15,524,000. That is three years. Now, here comes the first year of the Payne Act with which we can more properly compare ours: On August 1, 1910, the deficit was $10,055,000. On the 1st of August after Taft was inaugurated as President the deficit amounted to $14,000,000. But on the 1st of August, 1914, after the Underwood Tariff Act had been in force 10 months, under Woodrow Wilson as President, for the first time in five years, the deficit was turned into a surplus, and that surplus was $1,500,000. [Loud applause on the Democratic side.]

If the trickery of this comparison was known, I wonder if there would have been that loud applause on either side of the House. The gentleman from North Carolina attempted to make his hearers believe he was comparing 12-month periods. He said, "That is one year" and "That is two years" and "That is three years." He was not comparing 12-month periods at all. He was comparing that small portion of each fiscal year from July 1 up to and including August 1. The periods he compared were each but one month and one day in length. He said the war arbitrarily fixed the date he should use as August 1. Did the war compel him to select such short periods when he might have compared 12-month periods? I will tell what event made him arbitrarily select the month of July, 1914, on which to stake the reputation of the Underwood Act. It was because $12,535,000 from the sale of two battleships to Greece was placed in the Treasury on July 10, 1914. That event controlled him absolutely.

Mr. SLOAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORDNEY. Yes.

Mr. SLOAN. I have not read the speech of the leader of the majority, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KITCHIN], in full. Does the gentleman from Michigan mean to say that he did not call the attention of the House to the fact that we had sold two large units of our Navy to a foreign country, and that the proceeds of that sale went into our Treasury? Did he not call attention to that when he was talking about the surplus and the deficit?

Mr. FORDNEY. No; he did not. He made no mention of that fact. He referred to the money in the general balance or the general fund.

If that money had not reached the Treasury during that month there would have been a deficit of over $11,000,000 instead of a surplus of $1,500,000 as alleged. Again, some $7,000,000 of income-tax receipts did not reach the Treasury until the first few days of July. If that money had gone into the Treasury before June 30—and it is payable before June 30—and if that $12,535,000 had gone into the Treasury during some other month, and the gentleman from North Carolina had attempted to make this kind of a comparison without departing from the truth, the last sentence which I quoted from him would have been about as follows:

But on the 1st of August, 1914, after the Underwood Tariff Act had been in force 10 months, under Woodrow Wilson as President, the deficit was increased to $18,000,000, the greatest deficit on August 1 for many years.

That is what you would have said if you had told the truth. There would have been no applause on the Democratic side. He can not deny the fact that he was comparing 1-month periods instead of 12-month periods. He can not deny that there would have been a large deficit on August 1, 1914, if it had not been for the receipts from the sale of those two battleships to Greece, which has no relation whatever to the revenue-producing qualities of the Underwood Act. He can not deny, therefore, that his statement was misleading in the extreme, and that his conclusions and deductions were wholly false.

The gentleman from North Carolina makes the statement that on October 3, 1913, the date of the passage of the Underwood Act, the balance in the general fund was but $123,000,000 and that on August 1, 1914, we had the magnificent surplus of $158,384,000. He compares August 1 of one year, just after all the income and corporation tax has been collected, with October of another year, two months later in the year. Let him compare October 3, 1913, with October 3 of 1914. And again, in order to obtain his magnificent surplus of $158,000,000, he takes the sum given in the daily statement and adds thereto the national bank note redemption fund on August 1, 1914. But to show a smaller balance on October 3, 1913, he overlooks $22,373,000 in the redemption fund that day. He employs one method of bookkeeping to get $158,000,000 and another method to arrive at the balance on October 3, 1913. The real balance on October 3, 1913, adding in the redemption fund, would be $143,799,000. The $158,000,000 moreover was bolstered up by the $12,535,000 from the sale of the battleships to Greece on July 10, and by the recently collected income tax.

It was and is my understanding that this so-called war tax was imposed to make up for a loss in customs receipts, due to the falling off of imports on account of the war in Europe. The gentleman from North Carolina evades that particular point—the loss of imports or customs receipts. His manner of argument reminds me of the cuttlefish, which, when you try to find it, will throw off an inky fluid from its body to rile the water and conceal itself from view. To muddy the water, he insists upon including the income tax receipts in all his comparisons. Not only that, he was very partial to the months of June and July, 1914, when the major portion of the year's income and corporation tax was collected. During the fiscal year of 1914 the income tax produced some $71,000,000, and during the months of June and July alone some $68,000,000 of income tax was collected. If he desired to be fair and make an honest comparison he would prorate the income tax receipts over a period of 12 months. It is misleading to credit all of it to a month or a portion of a year. If he had prorated the income tax over the entire year and if he had excluded the money received from the sale of the two battleships to Greece his comparisons would have had quite a different complexion and would not have been at all in harmony with his deductions.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORDNEY. Yes.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. In connection with the sale of these two battleships and the crediting up of the proceeds to the Underwood Tariff Act, is it not a fact that that money, $12,000,000, was already appropriated?

Mr. FORDNEY. Yes; I have so stated.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. For the purpose of constructing another battleship?

Mr. FORDNEY. Yes. The act that authorized the sale of the ships appropriated the proceeds of the sale for another battleship.

The sponsors of the emergency revenue measure have contended that imports are far below normal. That is not true. The increased commercial and industrial activity of this Nation, due to the demands of the warring nations for supplies of all kinds, has increased the demand in this country for many products, some of which must be imported and are imported in spite of the war. The war has shut out some imports, but it has caused a demand for others, and there was never a month of November in our history when imports were as great as in

November, 1915—not by $11,000,000. Again, imports for the nine months ending November 30, 1915, exceeded imports for the corresponding nine months of 1913, when adequate revenue was being produced under an efficient Republican tariff law, by $72,716,000, and at the same time customs receipts showed a loss of $76,000,000. Let me repeat this: Comparing nine months from March to November, 1915, with the corresponding nine months, March to November, 1913, imports in 1915 showed a gain of $72,716,000, while customs receipts showed a loss of $76,000,000. [Applause on the Republican side.] Your ad valorem rate of duty on total imports is much less now than in 1913, and it is the chief cause of the deficit at the present time. Frankly, I do not know how much revenue—that is, customs receipts—the friends of the Underwood law claim that law would produce in normal times. Wool went on the free list December 1, 1913, and between that date and August 1, 1914, eight months, is the only period under that law not affected by the war in Europe. During that period there was never a month when customs receipts reached $26,000,000 and only one month when customs receipts exceeded $24,000,000, and customs receipts averaged $22,200,000. During the 16 months after August 1, 1914—that is, from August, 1914, to December 1, 1915, 16 months affected by the war—customs receipts have averaged $16,680,000. The entire loss of customs receipts since the war is an average of but $5,520,000. I do not think the loss caused by the war is that great; but even if it is, the stamp tax is more than making up for that loss by about $1,300,000.

Let me repeat, the maximum loss of customs receipts that can be attributed legitimately to the war in Europe is $5,520,000 per month, and the war tax, so called, is producing $6,800,000 per month, or about $1,300,000 per month or $15,000,000 per year more than the loss in customs receipts. Notwithstanding the fact that the war tax is more than making up for the loss of customs receipts, the balance in the general fund declined $75,603,336 from July 31, 1914, to July 31, 1915. On July 31, 1914, the balance was $143,776,800, and one year later it was down to $68,173,000. The war in Europe is the excuse and not the cause for the deficit. Without that war the Democratic Party would have been compelled to admit ere this that their tariff law is a complete failure.

All through his remarks the gentleman from North Carolina endeavored to convey the impression that those who differed with him had misused figures and facts to make an argument. The friends of a protective tariff policy are not obliged to depart from truths to substantiate their contentions. We are not forced to imitate the cuttle fish and muddy the water.

The gentleman from North Carolina made the statement that to raise $80,000,000 by a tariff law it would be necessary to impose a tax burden upon the people of $480,000,000

What the gentleman from North Carolina meant by that statement is this: That no matter what the import tax may be upon a competitive product brought into this country from abroad, the price of that product is increased by an amount exactly equal to the import duty, and that such increase of price applies to the total amount of that particular product consumed in this country. I want to call his attention to a few things, and if I only had time I could enumerate many. How about sugar? Did the duty on sugar increase the price of sugar to the consumers of this country? No. Search the records, get Willett & Gray's statistical trade journal, the most valuable trade journal in this country or in the world on sugar, and you always will find that when the time in the year arrives for the placing on the markets of our domestic sugar the price of sugar goes down, and when domestic sugar is not on the market the refining companies advance the price.

Let me explain the value of a protective tariff upon the sugar industry in this country. We produce in the United States about 25 per cent of all the sugar we consume and we import about 25 per cent from our insular possessions, and we import the other 50 per cent chiefly from Cuba and the West Indian Islands and South America. What would happen to this country's sugar supply if we were to have a war and be placed in the position on the ocean that Germany finds herself to-day? We would be compelled to rely upon our own resources entirely. Again, let me say, follow this trade journal I refer to and you will find that in Germany since the declaration of war in August, 1914, the price of sugar to the consumers has not advanced. Germany produces all the sugar her people consume, and prior to the war she produced for export from a million and a quarter to two and a half million tons annually. The major portion of that export of sugar from Germany went to England. What did England do when war was declared in 1914? She declared war one day and the next day purchased a six months' supply of sugar for her people from Cuba; and beginning with August 1, 1914, and ending December 1, 1915, the last date of statistics which I have, the advanced price of sugar to the people in England over and above the price they were paying in July, 1914, has cost the consumers of Great Britain $311,000,000 and not one cent advance in Germany. Oh, my friends, how valuable a high-protective tariff would be to the people of the United States in their sugar supply if we were to have a war with some great nation. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. SLOAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORDNEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SLOAN. That it may be explained more fully. I call the gentleman's attention to the fact that he said something about a Sugar Refining Trust. I call attention to the further fact that the party now in power came into power under a pledge to destroy the trusts of this country, and yet the gentleman from Michigan speaks of the existence of a Sugar Trust. Will the gentleman explain how that is? Is it possible there is a lack of fulfillment of that promise?

Mr. FORDNEY. If there was anything under the sun that the Democratic Party has thought of doing since the adoption of their platform at Baltimore that was not in their platform, they have done it, and they have complied with absolutely nothing in it of which I know. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

This argument, that in raising $1 of revenue by an import duty imposes a tax burden on the people of $6, is based on the erroneous assumption that prices in this country are increased by an amount equal exactly to the tariff rate. It is based on the further erroneous assumption that the encouragement afforded to American industries is of no value to the American laboring man; that we can buy everything abroad and prosper. It is the old-time free-trade argument pleasing only to importers of foreign products, and so objectionable to American labor and American industries. The way to secure reasonable prices and prosperity is to encourage healthy competition at home and not ruinous competition with foreign cheap labor. [Applause on Republican side.] Formerly the sugar tariff was the chief object of attacks by free traders with ideas similar to those of the gentleman from North Carolina. On March 1, 1914, a 25 per cent reduction of the duty on sugar became effective and the consumers did not receive the benefit. In this connection I have a very instructive circular letter issued by Chandler Bros. & Co., of Philadelphia and New York, commenting on the attractive outlook of the Guantanamo Sugar Co., of Cuba. They claim the company is earning approximately 42 per cent on its capital, and comment on the effect of our tariff laws on their profits. This is what they say:

> The question of tariff must not be overlooked. Under the present tariff law of the United States imports of sugar will be admitted free after May 1, 1916. There is at present a duty on Cuban raws of approximately a cent a pound. With that removed the Cuban sugar companies will receive a benefit practically the same as an addition of a cent a pound to the price of their product.

Free trade on sugar in this country would destroy the domestic sugar industry, the same as in England, and in time of war we would be dependent upon foreign countries for this important food commodity. What England has been obliged to spend for sugar since the outbreak of the war is astounding, and it is taking gold from England which she needs so badly at home. On the other hand, sugar prices in Germany have not advanced since the war began, and Germany is not sending gold abroad to purchase the same. When a man in Congress advocates the slogan "Made in America" and talks in favor of "industrial independence" and then talks and votes in favor of free trade or tariff for revenue only, it reminds me of the kind of a man who will go to church on Sunday and pray and steal and commit murder during the week. Industrial independence and free trade are antithetical. One is directly opposed to the other. We can not have both.

In connection with the operation of the Underwood tariff, the war in Europe, and the prosperity of this country, there are a few more facts I can not refrain from mentioning. First, there was a business depression of no small proportions throughout the United States for several months prior to the European war, and the outlook was dubious, indeed. The fact that the depression existed will not be denied. The President said it was psychological; some good Democratic papers said it was due to climatic conditions; and others, not Democratic, claimed it was due to tariff legislation unfavorable to American industries and American labor. Depreciation of values, idle freight cars, and men out of employment were a few of the everyday indications. Another fact I wish to mention is this: When the war started in Europe friends of free trade took pleasure in asserting that the war in Europe was a barrier to foreign products as efficient as a protective tariff, and they chided those who believed in the policy of protection by asking them why prosperity did not return. Another fact is that as soon as busi-

ness became adjusted to the new conditions prosperity did return; and right now, with a novel and uncertain kind of protection against foreign cheap imports, we are enjoying a temporary return to prosperous conditions. But what will happen when the war is over? That is the mighty question. Some say there is danger of a military invasion by some foreign nation, but there is another kind of invasion that will be attempted. It is as certain to follow the war as day is to follow the night. It is an industrial invasion. When the great armies of Europe turn their attention from destroying and killing to farming and manufacturing, a most determined effort will be made by foreign manufacturers to invade this country with cheaply made products and undersell American manufacturers and capture American markets. We must prepare to meet that industrial invasion. We can hope to check such an invasion only by reviving the protective tariff policy.

The gentleman from North Carolina made the statement that "in 1910, the first year of the Payne-Aldrich Act, the surplus was only $91,990,000." He meant the balance in the general fund. He says on August 1, 1911, less canal bonds, there was $135,000,000. He says on August 1, 1912, less canal bonds, there was a surplus of $138,000,000. And again he says on August 1, 1913, there was a surplus of $131,454,000; but in computing this balance he did not include $20,750,000 in national bank-note redemption fund that day, which he does include in every other general balance he gives. So that on August 1, 1913, the balance in reality was $152,000,000. He uses this as an argument against the Payne Tariff Act, and received much applause from the other side of the House. What he really showed was that under the Payne Act the balance in the general fund was increased from $91,000,000 on August 1, 1910, to $152,000,000 on August 1, 1913. That the Underwood Act started out with a good balance in the Treasury is not an argument in favor of that law; credit belongs to the law preceding.

The real question is, What balance will you have at the end of the operation of the Underwood Act? Up to the present time some $85,000,000 has been raised by the so-called war taxes, and notwithstanding this and the fact that importations at present are breaking past records in volume the balance in the general fund is now down to about $50,000,000. When the Underwood Act is finally repealed and the reckoning is made it will show hundreds of millions raised by objectionable methods of direct taxation and an empty Treasury.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Michigan yield for a question?

Mr. FORDNEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. The gentleman from Michigan has been rather severe in his criticism of the speech of the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, the gentleman from North Carolina, so I call his attention to this statement by the President of the United States, made in his address to Congress on December 7. After analyzing the figures of the Treasury, the President said:

> The obvious moral of the figures is that it is a plain counsel of prudence to continue all the present taxes or their equivalents and confine ourselves to the problem of providing $112,000,000 of new revenue rather than $297,000,000.

Which enormous sum was the deficit the President saw staring him in the face. Does not the gentleman from Michigan think the gentleman from North Carolina is to be given credit for making the best possible argument in a very poor case?

Mr. FORDNEY. Yes; but I wish I had a true copy of the speech the gentleman delivered on the floor instead of his speech as printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. [Laughter and applause on the Republican side.] There is such a difference. I heard all of his speech as he delivered it in the House, and that which is in the RECORD has no resemblance, no relation whatever. [Laughter and applause on the Republican side.] It has been so much modified, I am inclined to think Mrs. Kitchin wrote the one printed in the RECORD. [Laughter and applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. SLOAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORDNEY. I yield.

Mr. SLOAN. Speaking of the strictures upon the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, will not the gentleman pardon the difference between his speech delivered and the speech in the RECORD on the ground that we all like variety, and if we can not have money for the Treasury we can have variety?

Mr. FORDNEY. Let me say to the gentleman from Nebraska that when I read the speech in the RECORD, after hearing the gentleman's speech on the floor, I thought of the request of an old German gentleman once who went to a portrait painter and asked him to paint a picture of his father. "All right," said the painter; "bring in your father, and I will make a sketch, and I will paint his picture for so much money." "Vell," said the German, "mein fader iss dead." "Well, bring me a picture of your father, and I will paint it as best I can from that picture." "Aber mein fader nefer had a picture getooken." "Well, how can I paint a picture of your father without seeing him or having his picture?" "Vell, I can tell you how he looked—what he looked like—und then you can paint a picture like dot." The painter said, "I will do my best. I will paint the picture as you tell me, and you can take the picture." "Oh, yes; I vill buy the picture." When the painter had finished the picture, he sent for the German to come in. He placed the picture on an easel so that a good light would shine on it, and he removed a cloth from over it, and the old German gentleman's eyes bulged out and tears stood in his eyes. "Yes," said he, "dot's fader. Dot's fader all right; but oh, mein Gott, mein friend, how he has changed." [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Will my colleague yield there?

Mr. FORDNEY. I will.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. You say the balance was down to $51,000,000. Does not that include the disbursing officer's balances?

Mr. FORDNEY. No, sir. That is less the disbursing officer's balances. That is the real balance in the Treasury, not what the statement shows it to be there, because the statement shows the balance, I think, to be $106,000,000. I desire to be absolutely fair in this argument.

Mr. SLOAN. Will the gentleman yield again?

Mr. FORDNEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SLOAN. Does not the $51,000,000 you speak of as balance include about $27,000,000 of uncoined silver bullion and subsidiary coin?

Mr. FORDNEY. Yes, sir; it does. But to be fair, the Republicans always carried those same items in their make-up of money in the Treasury. It is only fair to state that.

Mr. MAPES. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORDNEY. If I have the time.

Mr. MAPES. While the $51,000,000 which you mention as being the present balance in the general fund does not include the amount to the credit of disbursing officers, it does include, does it not, about $26,000,000 for the redemption of outstanding national-bank notes?

Mr. FORDNEY. Yes. I do not know the exact amount, but if my memory serves me correctly, it is about twenty-nine millions. Taking that redemption fund and those minor coins, and so on, it is all absorbed, and they have to-day no real working balance.

The Underwood Act is not altogether responsible for the revenue produced during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, for the Payne Act was in full force during 3 months and 3 days of that year.

The Payne rates on wool were in effect during 5 months of that fiscal year.

The Payne rates on woolen goods were in effect during 6 months of that year.

The Payne rates on sugar were in effect for 9 months of that year.

The income tax was in effect for 9 months.

The corporation tax was in effect during the entire year.

During the first 4 months of that fiscal year customs receipts averaged $29,000,000, while during the last 8 months of that fiscal year customs receipts averaged $22,200,000. If the last 8 months of the year is an indication of what the Underwood Act would produce for a 12-month period, it appears that the Payne Act bolstered up customs receipts for the fiscal year of 1914 by at least $30,000,000.

The gentleman from North Carolina contends that Republicans issued canal bonds for the purpose of preventing deficits during President Taft's administration. Let me say that from June 30, 1909, to June 30, 1913, four fiscal years under President Taft's administration, the Panama Canal receipts, which included all bonds sold and premiums received, amounted to only $51,291,000, while during that same period expenditures for the construction of the canal amounted to no less than $158,043,816. In other words, during President Taft's administration, when the gentleman from North Carolina would lead people to believe the balance in the general fund was wrongfully being bolstered up by the sale of canal bonds, more than $107,000,000 was taken from the general fund, over and above the total amount of canal receipts, to pay for work being done on the canal. [Applause on the Republican side.] To make it plain, if the canal work had not been going on, the balance in the general fund would have been $107,000,000 larger than it was at the end of the four years in question.

Mr. KELLEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORDNEY. Yes, sir; I will yield.

Mr. KELLEY. Has the gentleman in his speech calculated what imports should have come in under the Underwood tariff law sufficient to pay the expenses of the Government as they have been administered during the time that that law has been in force?

Mr. FORDNEY. Yes, sir; I will reach that point in just a minute.

I want to call attention to some other things just now at this point and correct the gentleman from North Carolina as to his statements about the money spent on the Panama Canal. When making his speech I asked him, when he spoke of the deficit in the Treasury during the Taft administration, if it would not be fair for him to state to the House that those deficits, if there were deficits, were largely caused by the moneys paid out for the construction of the Panama Canal. He waved me aside and said, "You sold bonds to build the Panama Canal." Mr. KITCHIN or somebody fails to print that in the RECORD. [Laughter.]

In 1909 the expenditures out of the Treasury for the Panama Canal were $31,419,442; receipts from bonds, and so forth, $30,731,008. In 1910, expenditures, $33,911,673; no receipts from Panama bonds. He called attention to those receipts, but he did not show the expenditures. In 1911 the expenditures were $37,063,515; the receipts from bonds, and so forth, $18,102,000. In 1912 the expenditures on the Panama Canal were $35,327,370.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman 15 minutes.

Mr. FORDNEY. I thank you, sir.

As I have said, in 1912 $35,327,370 were expended and the receipts were $33,189,104 from the sale of bonds. In 1913 the expenditures were $41,741,258, partly under one administration and partly under another, and there was no sale of bonds.

Now, my Democratic friends, the total expenditures on the Panama Canal to October 3, 1913, the date of the enactment of the Underwood law, were $329,673,000, and receipts from the sale of bonds $138,600,000, or a total expenditure out of the general fund under the Republican tariff law of $191,073,000. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Now I come to the question asked by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. KELLEY]. From December 1, 1914, to December 1, 1915, a 12 months' period—and these are the latest statistics I can obtain—our imports were $1,730,000,000 and the customs receipts $197,104,000. There have been collected by their so-called war tax, or stamp tax, in round numbers, $80,000,000 during this 12 months' period, and at the same time there was a deficit in the Treasury of some $30,000,000, as evidenced by a falling off of the balance in the general fund to that extent.

These two items, namely, the $80,000,000 raised by the stamp tax and $30,000,000, which is the excess of total expenditures by the Government over revenue receipts, will aggregate $110,000,000. Had there been no war and no stamp tax, this $110,000,000 is the amount of additional customs receipts the Underwood Act would have had to produce in order that Government revenues might equal the disbursements during that year. During the 12 months in question the Underwood Act produced customs receipts averaging 11 per cent ad valorem on the total importations. Friends of the Underwood Act contend that without the war imports would have been sufficient to produce required revenue without the war tax. As stated, $110,000,000 is the additional sum the Underwood Act would have had to raise. To raise that amount by a tariff law producing customs receipts of but 11 per cent ad valorem it would have been necessary to have no less than $1,000,000,000 of increased imports. [Applause on the Republican side.]

If you will, by your tariff laws, obtain sufficient money to pay the running expenses of this Government, you will destroy American industry. [Applause on the Republican side.] One thing or the other must come under your system.

The gentleman from North Carolina said that the Underwood tariff law was an absolute and complete success. If so, I ask him why, in 1914, did they adopt a war-tax measure to make up their losses? As your President and my President—I am sorry to say—[laughter on the Republican side] said from the Speaker's platform in this House in December last, it was an urgent necessity. Why were you obliged to adopt that law if your Underwood Act was a success?

Again, sir, you are called upon by your President, through your Secretary of the Treasury, to repeal, before the 1st day of May next, the free-sugar clause in that Underwood Act. Why do this, if that law is a success?

And again, sir, if that law is a success, why are you now called upon to raise by a stamp tax or some other infernal machinery [laughter on the Republican side] from $80,000,000 to $100,000,000 more? If all that you say about the Underwood Tariff Act is true, why resort to all those methods of raising additional revenues?

And again, when the Republican Party went out of power on the 4th day of March, 1913, there was a balance of cash in the United States Treasury of $149,335,000. Fifty-one million dollars there now. Oh, you know better, my friends. You know that your tariff law is a failure, but you will not admit it. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Michigan yield to the gentleman from Ohio?

Mr. FORDNEY. I do.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Speaking further of the alleged success of the Underwood law, the gentleman has spoken of the theory of its proponents, that the tariff adds by the amount of the tariff at least so much to the cost of an article to the consumer. Now, if that be true, necessarily the converse would be true, that the reduction of the tariff would reduce to that extent the cost of articles to the consumer?

Mr. FORDNEY. Yes.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Can the gentleman mention any article under the tariff in which the cost of the article has been reduced by the amount in which the tariff has been reduced?

Mr. FORDNEY. No, sir; and we want to produce everything in this country that we consume and can produce. [Applause on the Republican side.]

The speech made by the gentleman from North Carolina on the floor of this House—the Democratic leader of the great party that he represented—was not a fitting speech to be made here. It was more becoming to a long-haired Populist politician from the tail end of a cart in a remote town down in Texas. [Laughter and applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. DAVIS of Texas. Amen! [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. FORDNEY. I thank you, gentlemen. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan yields back 14 minutes.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Chairman, does the gentleman in charge on the other side desire to use some time now? We will have but one speech more on this side, to occupy an hour.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. TAYLOR].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Colorado [Mr. TAYLOR] is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, I do not intend to occupy the entire 20 minutes accorded me. I only desire to take a very few minutes, and my remarks will be confined to the bill before the House providing for the withdrawal from entry of the coal, oil, gas, phosphates, and other resources in the Western States and the putting of those resources upon a leasing and royalty basis under Federal control.

I have had occasion heretofore to address the House several times and at length upon this subject. When this same bill passed this House before, I discussed this leasing policy at some length and submitted considerable data in support of the minority report which I filed against that bill. My remarks on that occasion appear at pages 15053 to 15064 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of September 12, 1914, Sixty-third Congress, second session. I have also filed quite an elaborate minority report against this bill, which I ask the committee to carefully consider. I will insert as a part of my remarks some extracts from my report before I conclude.

It seems as though this so-called conservation sentiment is in the air. There are throughout the country so many people who have conservation on the brain—and know nothing about it or how it will affect the West—that I have little hope of much longer preventing this kind of legislation. Yet I sincerely hope that this measure will be less injurious than we fear it will be; but I honestly believe it will be an aggravation to the West and a disappointment to the East. The Government of the United States is changing its policy of over a hundred years and is embarking upon a policy that most of us of the West believe is unwise. We know we are as patriotic as any citizens of the Republic, and we earnestly feel that our States should be treated as sovereign States of this Union.

As I say in that minority report we have three main objections to this legislation.

First, we object to it because it withdraws from and prevents private ownership of any and all these resources in the Western States. The policy of our Government has always been to allow the resources in each State to go into private ownership and become subject to local taxation and help support and maintain the State and local government. Under that policy the lands of the older States were settled, cities were built, and private capi-

tal came in and developed the resources of each State. Under that policy those States—East, North, and South—have become rich and prosperous.

Every one of the States that you gentlemen represent here to-day would to-day be in the condition relatively of a Territory if this proposed policy had been inflicted upon you 100 years ago, or even 50 years ago. Therefore we say that you are not doing justice to the Western States or treating them fairly. Even if it be true that some portions of the West are becoming impatient and discouraged at the governmental embargo that has prohibited the development of these resources ever since this conservation propaganda swept over the country and are now advocating the adoption of these leasing measures, in hopes thereby of securing some development, that is not a natural change, but rather a surrender of their real western sentiments. Even if all of the West should be coerced into asking for this kind of legislation, that would not make me believe that it was inherently right or that it was a wise governmental policy upon which to embark.

Secondly, we object to this policy because under it our resources will be administered from Washington. We do not like "long-distance government."

It is absolutely contrary to the spirit that has built up this country heretofore to rule a large part of a State for any length of time by Federal officials. From one-third to one-half of the area of all our Western States is to be perpetually withdrawn as a Federal reservation and reigned over by agents from these bureaus in Washington. That builds up a bureaucracy which I know is not conducive to the proper development or well-being of our Western States. I will not use the forcible language of many public-spirited citizens of the West in discussing this feature of this policy, but no government of that kind can be in accordance with the spirit of our institutions. It is un-American, unfair to the West, and as wholly unnecessary as it is unwise for Congress to inflict it upon us. We people of the West do not like "carpetbag government" any more than you gentlemen from the South liked it after the Civil War; and while there is some difference, of course, yet I want to say to you, with all due respect, that when Congress clothes a lot of petty Government officials with almost supreme authority and sends them out 2,000 or 3,000 miles from Washington they usually swell up and become petty tyrants.

The common people, the ordinary citizens, who are usually poor or of very moderate means, can not reach these Government agents or get them overruled. The people are practically compelled to submit to their imperial domination. The chairman of our committee very earnestly and forcibly says, "If they do wrong, why do you not remove them or have them supplanted?" Now, that is mighty easy to say, but anybody who has ever tried to get a Federal Government civil-service employee removed on any ground knows that that is about as big a job as it is to induce Congress to impeach a Federal judge or a United States district attorney. It is just about as impossible to do it.

Third. The third objection to this leasing scheme is that, aside from preventing the development of our States, aside from holding this land for all time in perpetuity as Federal Crown lands for the enrichment of the Federal Treasury and for the providing of jobs for these bureaucratic employees, aside from all that you add insult to injury by imposing a direct and an additional Federal tax upon all the consumers in our country who use these various products that are taken from our lands.

When you tax us 2 cents or 10 cents or 25 cents a ton, or whatever you see fit to put on us, for our coal, for the coal that is mined out of the ground within the borders of our State, who pays that? Why, it is the local consumer who pays it. Have any of you people in the Eastern or Northern or Southern States ever paid a Federal royalty on any coal mined within your States? You have never paid one dollar in the whole history of this Government. Have you ever paid into the Federal Treasury any tax upon the water power generated in your States? Not a nickel in all the history of this Government. And yet, as I have often said, right here within sight of the dome of this Capitol Building is the Great Falls of the Potomac River, one of the greatest water powers in all of the United States, idly running to waste right here for a hundred and fifty years. Why, if the falls of the Potomac River were in one of the Western States, all the muck-raking papers and magazines in the United States would be shrieking in big scare headlines about the frightful monopolies and frauds that were about to be perpetrated upon the public by the consciousless gobbling of that gigantic water power, and all the self-appointed conservators of the coming generations would be yelling and tearing their hair and passing resolutions, and the Army and the Interior and Agricultural Departments would be compelled to maintain a troop of soldiers out there to guard us from taking that water power. Yet right here under the dome of the Capitol it is wholly unappropriated and has been for over a hundred years, and is still running to waste—enough power to light and heat everything in Washington. Conservation is largely a question of locality. I venture to say there is a hundred times as much water power in the navigable streams of this country as there is in our little nonnavigable streams in the West. Practically speaking, the Government owns the bed of the navigable streams and owns the water that flows in them. Why do not these conservators of the public welfare advocate the propriety of the Federal Government deriving some revenue out of those vast water powers and also preventing their monopoly? On the contrary, the Government spends hundreds of millions of dollars improving those water powers at the instance of and primarily for the benefit of those local communities. The Government could very justly charge for the use of the water power on the navigable streams which it owns and improves with funds out of the Federal Treasury, to which we all contribute. But the Government does not improve or spend a dollar upon and has no interest whatever in the waters of the small nonnavigable streams in the West. Those waters belong absolutely to our States. They are imperatively necessary for irrigation and domestic use in the development in that arid country. We appropriate and own every drop of the water there.

Generally speaking, there is not an ounce of water anywhere within the boundaries of the arid Western States that is not already rightfully appropriated under the direct and specific authority of Congress, under the laws of the United States, and under the laws of those States; yet all this furore about the possible monopoly of water power in the West. I can not resist doubting the good faith of a large part of this agitation. I think you are using a subterfuge in the water-power bill in claiming that you are only charging for the use of the public land; because you would not permit a provision in that bill that would regulate the charges and royalties in proportion to either the quantity or value of the public land used. Of course the public land belongs to the Federal Government—to all the people. But the water in those small western streams belongs to the people in those States, and Congress has no right to pass a law that will permit the Federal Government to either directly or indirectly charge those people for their use of that water; and that is exactly what the water-power bill does, because the value of the water is fully a thousand times as much as the value of the public land used.

Mr. FERRIS. Will the gentleman yield right there?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Certainly; I always yield to the chairman of our Public Lands Committee.

Mr. FERRIS. I will only take a moment of the gentleman's time. I am trying to get at his position. It is a little beside the question which we are now considering; but since the gentleman is discussing the water-power bill, I want to ask him a question.

The gentleman will recall that the other day when the water-power bill was concluded the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] moved a substitute on a motion to recommit. I want to ask the gentleman from Colorado if he has examined the bill proposed by the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL].

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. No; I have not. I never read it or saw it. I only have a general idea of what it was.

Mr. FERRIS. I wanted to ask if that bill meets the gentleman's thought on the question of what should be done with water power?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I was busy and did not listen to the reading of it, but I do not think it does.

Mr. FERRIS. If it develops that section 5 of that bill contains a provision which proposes to put on sale and to sell every water power in the United States in public ownership at a minimum of $1.25 an acre and a maximum of $20 an acre, the gentleman would not be for that bill, would he?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. No; if that is what his bill provides for, I do not think that would be right. I am not in favor of putting up power sites at auction.

Mr. FERRIS. Section 5 of the substitute proposed by the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] contains that provision, and I wondered if that was the program that was favored by gentlemen who object to leasing. I understand that leasing is objected to.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. My thought about that matter is this: I realize that some of the Western States have possibly to some extent been derelict in their duty of properly safeguarding the interests of the citizens of those States against monopoly and extortions, and they are now and by this legislation, to a

certain extent, reaping the penalty of their failure to enact proper laws and provide proper and efficient public-utility commissions to safeguard the public. They ought to have enacted laws of that kind years ago, and regulated the ownership and use of these great resources for the welfare of the public. But the main reason why they did not do so is because those new Western States have always been and are still poor. We have always been appealing to capital to come out there and develop our country.

For 50 years we have been trying to induce men of means and corporations to come out and invest their money and help us develop these resources. For that reason our legislatures have nearly always in former years been very cautious about enacting laws that would put much restriction upon them or drive capital away; and the result has been that there has been and is some monopoly and some extortion. There is considerable extortion right now in coal, which is a Government-made monopoly brought about by the regulations of the Interior Department, because the Government has withdrawn all the coal lands in the West from entry and has classified them for sale at a figure so high that, practically speaking, nobody will or can buy them. I think that has been done deliberately and for that purpose. Nobody is going to pay $100,000 or a quarter of a million dollars for the land itself and then go ahead and spend another quarter of a million trying to open up and develop a coal mine. There is no market that will justify it. They can not do it at all. The result has been that for several years past practically no coal land has been going into private ownership, notwithstanding right in the State of Colorado alone the Geological Survey reports that there is enough coal to supply the entire United States, at the present rate of consumption, for 300 years. Yet that coal is hermetically sealed up, and the big coal companies have been able to raise the price of coal from $2.50 a ton to $6.50 a ton, because the Government will not permit anybody else to own any coal land.

When I talked to a former Secretary of the Interior about it he said, "Well, how long are you people going to stand it before we force you to come to a leasing policy?" That is the dog-in-the-manger policy that has been pursued for several years, and it has forced a great many people in the West to believe that they never can get anything else than a leasing policy, and so some of them write and urge me to get the best amendments I can, and pass some law so that they can, if possible, get out from under the present monopoly. They hope the Government will not be any worse than the big corporations are. So there is some change of sentiment in some localities of the West because they want development so badly. I fear some of my colleagues are refraining from opposing this measure, not because it does not infringe on the rights of their States, but because they are so anxious to secure some development and they hope this may bring it about. As I stated before, it is the principle, the unwise and unjust policy of this legislation that I am opposed to. This bill contains many beneficial features, and I trust I may be pardoned for taking a little personal pride in claiming the individual authorship of two or three provisions that I am confident will prove of very great benefit to the West, both directly and indirectly. I refer to the provision in this bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to lease to towns and cities 160 acres each of coal land without any royalty charges. Ever since I have been in Congress I have been trying to pass a bill granting free a section of coal land to every city or town that wanted to operate a municipal coal mine; not that I expected many municipalities would avail themselves of that opportunity, but I am confident the possibility of their doing so would, and that provision in this bill will, have a salutary tendency toward preventing extortion by some coal companies. After several years' work and numerous appeals I secured the approval of the Interior Department and obtained the approval of the Public Lands Committee, and reported out my municipal-coal bill twice. But I was never able to pass it. So I earnestly hope that provision will stay in this bill. The same provision is also in the water-power bill, allowing municipalities to develop water power without any royalty charges.

Another provision of the water-power bill, which I claim the credit of and which I have all along insisted upon being retained in the bill, and I earnestly hope it will stay in the bill, and that is the provision "that nothing in this act shall be construed as affecting or intended to affect or to in any way interfere with the laws of any State or Alaska, relating to the control, appropriation, use, or distribution of water."

There is another provision which I guess I am primarily responsible for, and that is the clause wherein Congress disclaims any intent to in any way "affect the rights of the States or other local authority from exercising any rights which they may have to levy and collect taxes upon improvements, output of mines, or other rights, property, or assets of any lessee." If the Government is going to perpetually withhold the title to the land, it certainly must not interfere with any of the State's full rights to tax everything else but its land. And I therefore hope there will be no effort to interfere with that provision. Regarding the disposition and use of the rentals and royalties, of course, it is of great benefit to the West to have all those funds go first into the reclamation fund for the completion of all those 32 reclamation projects in the West, and we hope for the construction of many other projects, and after the funds derived from these royalties are once so used they go one half into the Federal Treasury and the other half into the treasuries of the States from which they were collected. I tried long and earnestly to have the bill provide for the deposit at once in the State treasuries of one-half of the royalties when they are collected. If the States are to ultimately get one-half of these royalties, it would do them 10 times as much good to get those funds now as it would to get them 20 or 25 or, more likely, 30 years from now. Those States should have that money now for their roads and schools, and I do hope in some way this amendment will be inserted in this bill and the water-power bill before their final approval.

Mr. Chairman, I have discussed this bill at greater length than I intended to. But I feel that I would not be doing my full duty to my State or to the West if I did not voice this opposition of my State to this Federal leasing policy. Every session of our Colorado Legislature for years has memorialized Congress against these measures. Practically all the chambers of commerce and the business men's associations of my State have always been against this system. Every governor of Colorado for 10 years has come here and spoken against it. So I am expressing the sentiment of my State, and have been overwhelmingly outvoted and overruled. I assume that the only practical and sensible thing for me to do is to make the best of it and try to get the best measure I can. In other words, one that will do as little harm to the West as possible. Therefore I am going down the line trying to retain the several beneficial features in this bill. I will, of course, not vote for the bill, but if we have got to take it, I want to make it as little harmful as possible to my State. The Government may and probably will get some royalties from the oil wells of California and Wyoming, and there may be some royalties from the water powers in several of the Western States.

But, gentlemen, I predict that the United States Government will not for years to come, if ever, get enough royalty to defray the ultimate expenses of the administration of this policy. I believe the final result of this legislation will be the same as it was after Congress adopted the policy of leasing lead mines years ago. At least I fear that result. You may not know that from 1807 to 1847 Congress adopted a leasing policy of the lead and copper mines in this country, and the States of Illinois and Missouri especially were compelled to operate their lead mines under that policy. The result was that the cost to the Government of the United States for collecting the royalties and the administration of the leasing policy was actually four times as much as all the royalties received. I apprehend that some of these days Congress will see the error of its way and repeat itself and again repeal these outrageous laws. That has been the practical experience of this country. I do not mean to criticize any bureaus or any officials or anybody personally. I do not agree with the judgment of those who have for many years been so persistently boasting and clamoring for this legislation.

If you gentlemen from the East and North and South hug to your bosoms the delusive hope that the Federal Treasury is ever going to get any appreciable amount of royalties from this leasing policy in the West, you will, I believe, be mistaken. You will build up an army of Government employees. I think there will ultimately be probably 25,000 Government employees created by this legislation. They will be put under the civil service and will become a permanent charge against the Government, and our people will have to foot the bills. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Colorado asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I will insert a portion of my minority report, as follows:

EXPLORATION FOR AND DISPOSITION OF COAL, OIL, GAS, ETC.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado and others, from the Committee on the Public Lands, submitted the following minority views (to accompany H. R. 406):

We, the undersigned members of the Committee on the Public Lands, find ourselves unable to agree with the majority report, No. 17, and beg leave to express herein our minority views.

We feel that we would be recreant to the general public sentiment of our State if we did not earnestly protest against the governmental policy sought to be enacted in this bill. Our objection to the bill is not as to details; it is fundamental and on principle. The people of our State have always been opposed to having the resources of the West permanently withdrawn from private ownership and put into a general Federal leasing system. We are opposed to what we believe is an un-American policy of government by distant bureaus. We do not like absentee landlordism. We have never approved of bureaucratic rule. We do not like long-distance government. We do not believe that it is for the best interest of the country or the West to have large portions of our State permanently occupied by Federal tenants, renters who pay little or no taxes and are on the "tenant at will" basis, with very little allegiance to our State.

We believe this bill is in violation of the moral, legal, equitable, and constitutional rights of the Western States, in contravention of the enabling act by which they were admitted into the Union, and to that extent unconstitutional. We look upon this bill as absolutely taking from the people of the arid West some of the most sacred property and political rights they have, not only reversing the traditions of this Government for over a hundred years but violating the very constitutional guaranties upon which those States were admitted into this Union.

If the bill is intended to prevent monopoly and extortion, that can be accomplished by granting a revocable title, subject to perpetual control by the Federal and State public-utility authorities as to the amount of land that any company can hold and the rates and service. If we have not sufficient Federal laws for that purpose, let Congress enact them; and if the States have not sufficient laws at this time to safeguard the interests of the public, the Interior Department should continue its present withdrawal and excessive classification policy until such time as the States shall adopt such measures as will effectually protect the people.

If the bill is intended by anyone as a systematic attempt to exploit the West and convert into an enormous and permanent Federal revenue-producing proposition practically all of the remaining natural resources upon the public domain in the Western States (which we know it is not by the present Secretary), then it is an outrageous discrimination against those States and an infamous perversion of the taxing power, and at the same time depriving those States of their legal right of taxation of the property within their borders.

If there is any one thing that the West is and has always been bitterly opposed to it is the prevention of settlements and permanent withdrawal and withholding of our lands and other resources from entry and sale and the capitalization of them into the production of Federal jobs and Federal revenue and bureaucratic rule 2,500 miles away. This system will be no permanent benefit to the National Government and it will very seriously retard the development and be a perpetual injury to our Western States.

Our objections to the principle and policy involved in this bill (H. R. 406) are also equally applicable to the same principle and policy which is sought to be enforced upon the West by bill H. R. 408, known as the water-power leasing bill.

More specifically stated, our objections are: First, to the policy of permanently withdrawing from entry a large per cent of both the area and resources of our States, and thereby preventing them from ever going into private ownership and being placed upon the tax rolls and aiding in the support of our State and county governments, and the maintenance of our roads and schools, and the upbuilding of our Commonwealths generally.

Secondly, because it is un-American to have large portions of each western State reserved in a similar manner to the Crown lands of the old countries and administered by Federal agents with no responsibility to the local people and whose authority comes from across the continent and beyond the control of any particular community affected.

Thirdly, because our States are not only deprived of the benefits of these resources, but are besides taxed, and the local consumers are compelled to pay an additional charge to raise a royalty for the Federal Treasury from the use and output of these resources, and instead of that royalty going directly into the State treasuries, as it should, it is put into the Government reclamation fund to be used possibly in States that produce little or no part of that fund, and to remain in that fund for from 20 to 30 years, and thereafter to go one-half to the Federal Treasury and the other half to the State treasury.

Even assuming that that provision will be faithfully carried out, and not modified by future Congresses (of which there is no assurance), none of that money can possibly reach the State treasuries within less than 20 years, whereas, this generation needs that money very greatly now for the construction of roads, for the maintenance of schools, and the upbuilding of these frontier communities. A thousand dollars now would do each of those States more good than ten thousand would 20 or 30 years from now.

The governors of the Western States have for several years held annual conferences at which they have considered matters affecting the welfare of the West, and at each of their conventions during the past four years they have passed resolutions vigorously denouncing this Federal withdrawal and leasehold policy. Their latest expressions upon this subject are as follows:

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE WESTERN STATES WATER POWER CONFERENCE AT PORTLAND, OREG., SEPTEMBER 23, 1915.

Whereas the new States admitted into the Union are of necessity upon an equal footing in all respects whatever with the original States; and

Whereas each State has full jurisdiction over all lands within its borders, including the beds of streams and other waters; and

Whereas the ownership by the Federal Government of the technical title to vacant public land within a State does not confer upon the Federal Government any greater or other governmental powers than it possesses within the original States; and

Whereas the long-established and sound policy of the United States with respect to the disposition of its unappropriated public lands is opposed to the making of a direct revenue therefrom, beyond the expense incident to the surveying, classification, and disposing of such lands, but, on the contrary, that said policy is intended to encourage and promote the settlement and development thereof; and that any act of Congress, or any administrative interpretation thereof, which is not in harmony with this policy does an injustice to the new States by placing them on an unequal footing with the original States and by discouraging and preventing the settlement of such new States and the development of their resources; and

Whereas the vacant land belonging to the Federal Government constitutes two-thirds of the area of the States represented in this conference and amounts to more than twice the area of the thirteen original States; and

Whereas the vacant lands belonging to the Federal Government are under the law exempt from taxation, while the burden of maintaining local government over their entire area rests upon the States; and

Whereas the maintenance inviolate of the constitutional equality of the States of the Union is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend, and to the harmonious operation of the scheme upon which the Republic was organized: Now, therefore, be it.

Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to any legislation which is in conflict with the fundamental principles above declared.

Resolved, That the States have the constitutional right and power to control and regulate the appropriation and use of the waters within their boundaries for all beneficial purposes except navigation, and also the right and power to control and regulate the rates and service of their public utilities.

Resolved, That we are opposed to any policy that looks toward imposing the system of leasing generally upon the public domain, for the reason that such system is contrary to the spirit of our free institutions and would retard the development of the resources of the States in which there is still any public land.

Resolved, That, in view of what we believe to be administrative misconstruction of existing legislation, we are in favor of a declaratory act by Congress recognizing and acknowledging that the proprietary interest of the United States in the vacant land within the States is subject to the jurisdiction and eminent domain of those States for all uses which are declared by the laws of those States to be public uses and which are so essential to the development, well-being, and prosperity of those States.

Resolved, That the purposes of encouraging the development and utilization of the natural resources of the country by private enterprise which actuated Congress in the enactment of the right-of-way acts of July 26, 1866, and March 3, 1891, and in the enactment of the acts of March 3, 1877, and June 4, 1897, making all nonnavigable waters on public lands, including forest reservations, free for appropriation for beneficial uses, should actuate Congress to-day in the enactment of any further legislation upon these subjects.

Resolved, That any legislation of Congress the purpose or effect of which is to substitute arbitrary or discretionary authority of executive officials for the fixed rules of law governing the administration, sale, or other disposition of public lands and reservations and rights of way over the same will be unwise and inconsistent with the spirit of our Constitution.

Resolved, That we are opposed to ownership or control, either direct or indirect, by the United States Government of intrastate public utilities.

WESTERN STATES WATER POWER CONFERENCE,
WILLIAM SPRY, *Chairman*.
C. C. CHAPMAN, *Secretary*.

A majority of the governors of the Western States met in Denver at their third annual conference in April, 1914, and prepared a statement upon this subject which is brief, plain, and specific. It reflects the sentiment of a majority of the western half of this Republic, and every Member of Congress should read and respect that sentiment in the enactment of legislation which primarily affects those States. The resolutions are as follows:

WHAT THE WEST WANTS.

[Resolutions adopted unanimously by the Third Annual Conference of Western Governors held in Denver, Colo., Apr. 9, 10, and 11, 1914.]

"We, the members of the western governors' conference, in convention assembled at Denver, Colo., April 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, 1914, do hereby adopt the following resolutions:

CONSERVATION.

"We believe in conservation—in sane conservation. We believe that the All-Wise Creator placed the vast resources of this Nation here for the use and benefit of all the people—generations past, present, and future—and while we believe due consideration and protection should be given to the rights of those who come hereafter, we insist that the people of this day and age should be given every reasonable opportunity to develop our wonderful resources and put them to a beneficial use.

STATE CONTROL.

"That it is the duty of each and every State to adopt such laws as will make for true conservation of our resources, prevent monopoly, and render the greatest good to the greatest number; and that as rapidly as the States prepare themselves to carry out such a policy of conservation the Federal Government should withdraw its supervision and turn the work over to the States.

SETTLEMENT OF OUR LANDS.

"Believing that those who control the soil control the Nation, and that the most blessed nations are those where the ownership of lands is in many hands, we insist that in the management and sale of our public lands both the Federal Government and the State should maintain such a policy as will make for the rapid settlement of all vacant agricultural lands.

DESERT-LAND ACT.

"*Resolved*, That this convention recommend to Congress amendments of the following nature to the desert-land act:

"(1) That the entryman's proof of citizenship in the State wherein he makes a desert-land filing be changed from the time of filing to the time of proving up.

"(2) That the requirements of reclamation be enlarged to embrace the alternative proof of cultivation by the actual growing of crops by dry-farm methods on double the acreage required if by irrigation.

HOMESTEAD ENTRY.

"We approve the plan now before Congress to permit homestead entries by persons over 18 years of age.

WATER POWER.

"Whereas Congress has declared 'the water of all lakes, rivers, and other sources of water supply, upon the public lands and not navigable, shall remain and be held free for the appropriation and use of the public for irrigation, mining, and manufacturing purposes,' we insist the Federal Government has no lawful authority to exercise control over the water of a State through ownership of public lands.

"We maintain the waters of a State belong to the people of the State, and that the States should be left free to develop water-power possibilities and should receive fully the revenues and other benefits derived from such development.

PRECIOUS METALS.

"We reiterate our expression, contained in article 10 of the 1913 resolutions, referring to the reopening of mineral land, and in addition would urge that the revenues derived from the sale of such lands should be used for the reclamation of the arid lands of the West.

GRAZING LANDS.

"We believe grazing lands should be disposed of through an "enlarged homestead" act giving the settler sufficient ground to enable him, on a live-stock basis, to support a family.

SUMMER HOMESTEAD LAW.

"We favor the passage of a summer homestead or preemption law, permitting land not valuable for timber, minerals, or agriculture but suitable for summer homes to be acquired in not to exceed 40-acre tracts for summer homes. The entryman should not be required to be a resident of the State in which the land is situated, and suitable improvements of the value of $300 and three years' summer residence should be necessary to secure patent.

GOOD ROADS.

"We reiterate that 5 per cent of the public lands in the several States should be granted to the said States to aid in construction of permanent roads.

DELAYS—RED TAPE.

"We believe one of the greatest blessings the officials at Washington could bestow upon the West would be the elimination of all red tape and the taking of prompt action upon all matters pending before the departments and in which the Western States are interested, and we are pleased to note that efforts are already being made in that direction.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

"We are pleased at the thoughtfulness of the Secretary of the Interior in sending so many of his representatives to the irrigation conference now in session in this city. We express our appreciation of his intention to adopt a more liberal policy toward the settlement and development of the West and assure him of our hearty cooperation in this direction.

DONATION OF LANDS.

"We recommend that 10 per cent of all vacant and unappropriated public lands in each of the arid States be donated to such States and each of them as shall so request, said lands to be sold by such States as other State lands are disposed of, and the proceeds of such sales to form a reservoir fund to be used under the direction of the State for irrigation reclamation purposes.

RECLAMATION PROJECTS.

"We urgently recommend that the United States reclamation projects now under process of construction be completed at the earliest practicable moment and turned over to the settlers thereunder as soon as can be.

CAREY ACT PROJECTS.

"We urgently recommend that the United States Reclamation Service immediately investigate any and all Carey land, irrigation district, or like projects commenced or under construction in the arid States and render such projects all financial and other assistance possible, to the end that they may be immediately completed and the settlers thereunder protected and assisted, and the persons holding bonds issued against such projects be compensated as far as practicable.

"We urge the press of the Western States to investigate and actively support these principles.

RESOLUTIONS REAFFIRMED.

"We reaffirm the action taken by the governors' conference in Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1913, as follows:

"'We, the governors of public-land States, in conference assembled, believing that upon the administration of the laws governing the disposal of the public lands in a very large measure depends the future prosperity of our States, do hereby agree to the following statement of what we believe should be the policy of the National Government in the administration of the public lands:

"'1. That the newer States having been admitted in express terms on an equal footing in all respects whatever with the original States, no realization of that condition can be attained until the State jurisdiction shall extend to all their territory the taxing power of all their lands, and their political power and influence be thereby secured.

"'2. That as rapidly as the States become prepared to take over the work of conservation, the Federal Government withdraw its bureau from the field and turn the work over to the States.

"'3. That permanent withdrawal of any lands within our States from entry and sale we believe to be contrary to the spirit and letter of the ordinance of 1787, the policy of which was followed for over a century, and we urge that such lands be returned to entry and opened to sale as speedily as possible.

"'4. Dilatory action on the part of executive departments of the Government in passing title to purchasers of public lands is unfair to the States, as it permits purchasers to occupy the lands indefinitely without the States having power to tax them.

"'5. We believe that the best development of these States depends upon the disposal of the public lands to citizens as rapidly as the laws can be complied with.

"'6. Bona fide homestead entry within the forest-reserve boundaries should be permitted in the same manner as on unreserved lands, subject only to protest where lands selected are heavily timbered with trees of commercial value or known to contain valuable mineral deposits.

"'7. That the Government grant to the public-land States 5 per cent of the public land remaining in such, to be administered by the States as the school lands are now administered, for the purpose of building national public highways.

"'8. That liberal land grants be made for the purpose of establishing and maintaining forestry schools in the public-land States.

"'9. That rights of way for all lawful purposes be granted without unwarranted hindrance or delay.

"'10. That all mineral lands now withheld from entry or classified at prohibitive prices be reopened to entry at nominal prices, under strict provisions against monopolization.

"'11. That we express our appreciation of the splendid work done by the departments at Washington in cooperation with the several States in experimentation and instruction. This assistance has been more valuable in the education of our children and the development of our States, and we commend the same principle to the administration at Washington as being the most feasible plan for the present advancement of true conservation.

"'12. We believe that the National Government should provide for expert experimental work in the solution of the mining problems of the mineral States in the same manner that the Agricultural Department now assists the farmers in solving the agricultural problems.

"'13. We believe that the speedy settlement of those public lands constitutes the true and best interests of the Republic. The wealth and strength of the country are its land-owning population.

"'14. The best and most economical development of this western territory was accomplished under those methods in vogue when the States of the Middle West were occupied and settled. In our opinion, these methods have never been improved upon, and we advocate a return to those first principles of vested ownership with joint interest and with widely scattered individual responsibility.'"

We are fully aware that States which have little coal, oil, or phosphate, etc., have less personal concern as to what policy is adopted by the Government in relation to the use or disposition thereof. And States that have comparatively little water power are not so directly concerned about the governmental policy in relation thereto. But most of the Western States have large water-power possibilities, and approximately one-seventh of the States of Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana are coal lands.

We are also cognizant of the fact that there has been a growing sentiment among a good many people in the West who have become discouraged and sick and tired of the dog-in-the-manger policy that has been pursued in recent years by the Interior Department in relation to coal and water-power developments; and they are apparently willing to accept almost anything that gives even a delusive hope of opening up development. Possibly they should not be blamed, because they have evidently come to the conclusion that it is better to fly to the evils that they know not of rather than further endure those that we have.

There is a very general and widespread desire throughout the West to in some way raise the present unjust and unnecessary governmental embargo on the development of our resources located upon the public domain. The people want to in some way secure the expeditious development and maintenance and operation of our resources under suitable control and regulations in the interest of the general public. Every right-thinking person is in favor of those objects. The question is how best to secure them. The West heartily welcomes any wise regulation, as well as the thorough prevention of any monopoly or waste. But for the accomplishment of that we emphatically deny that it is at all necessary or right or fair for the Government to permanently withhold our resources from private ownership and in addition tax us for the use of them. We have been reared to believe that perpetual bureaucratic control in our States is a flagrant violation of good governmental procedure under our theory of government.

No matter how loudly and vigorously and repeatedly it may be proclaimed that these lands "belong to all the people," the fact remains that when those States were admitted to the Union the United States Government entered into a solemn compact with each of them that the lands within their borders should be expeditiously and in an orderly manner disposed of to the settlers and be allowed to go into private ownership to help maintain the State government; and Congress has no moral, legal, or constitutional right to repudiate or violate that agreement—much less to wantonly impose excise duties upon our development.

While we are earnestly desirous of having our reclamation projects finished as expeditiously as possible and new ones that are feasible undertaken, at the same time this policy means that it will necessarily be at least 20 years, and probably 25 or 30 years, before any of the Western States will ever get one dollar of this money for the general use of the State. One half of the gross receipts of all of these rentals and royalties should be at once paid into the treasury of the State from which they are derived, and the other half into the reclamation fund; and after the money has been once used in the reclamation fund it should be turned over to the treasury of the State from which the money came. It is this generation, not the next, that needs that money.

The West is new and poor, and it is absolutely wrong for Congress to force the West to help support the East—at the same time depriving the West of many of its greatest sources of revenue by permanently withdrawing them from entry and preventing them ever going into private ownership and becoming subject to taxation for State and local governments. But, harsh as it is, it is not so much the disposition of the funds that we object to as it is the permanent withdrawal from entry of these enormous resources, and the perpetual bureaucratic domination that will be exercised from Washington in their administration and control. It is the violation of what we deem are the inherent and equal rights of our Western States as sovereign States.

Aside from the purely material questions involved there are those which go to the very foundation, the very fundamentals, of our form of government.

In the past we have hailed and quoted with pride the statement of the Supreme Court of the United States that this was "an indestructible Union, composed of indestructible States," and that "this Union was and is a union of States equal in power, dignity, and authority," and that of necessity "all new States were admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States."

Such legislation as is now proposed inevitably leads to an undermining of the sovereignty of the State; to a weakening of its power to sustain itself; to a confiscation of a part of the fruits of its natural resources; to a withholding of those resources from the possibility of taxation, thus increasing the burdens upon all other property within the State.

In order that there may be no misunderstanding as to the individual position of the State of Colorado upon this subject, nor any question as to whether or not the undersigned Representatives correctly reflect the wishes of our Commonwealth, we will insert a copy of the memorials passed by the Colorado Legislature at both of its last sessions in 1913 and 1915, the former being the nineteenth general assembly and the memorial appearing at page 655 of the session laws of Colorado for 1913, and the latter appearing at page 603 of the session laws of Colorado for 1915, the twentieth general assembly, and which, in our judgment, are not only fair statements of the rights of the West, but are among the best and most statesmanlike documents ever presented to Congress, and we earnestly urge our colleagues to carefully consider them:

[House joint memorial No. 5.]

MEMORIAL.

To Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President United States of America, and the Congress of the United States:

Your memorialist, the General Assembly of the State of Colorado, respectfully represents that under the present Federal policy of control of the public domain the following conditions obtain:

1. The people of Colorado are in favor of conservation in the meaning of prevention of waste and monopoly, but are unalterably opposed to it

in the definition of preserving our lands and resources in their present state for future generations.

We agree that these natural resources belong to all the people, but this ownership is not now different from what it always has been—namely, subject to the right of the citizen to acquire the same under liberal laws to the extent necessary to satisfactory settlement and the building of permanent homes.

2. It has been charged that the Western States have failed in the past to do their duty in the conservation of these resources, but those who make these charges utterly fail to consider that any unlawful acquisition or waste was committed under Federal laws and on public lands, and that the States, having no control, were powerless to prevent it. They also fail to recognize the fact that the amount of lands unlawfully acquired was a mere trifle compared with that lawfully acquired by bona fide settlers and others.

3. The older States have had, and still have, the benefits arising from private acquisition of all the public lands within their boundaries, receiving revenue therefrom through taxation and otherwise, and it is therefore a great injustice that they should now seek to impose upon the Western States obstructions and burdens with which they themselves did not have to contend.

4. We deny that it is right or advisable for the Federal Government to retain the title to and lease the public lands for any purpose, as the history of the country shows that in 1807 Congress authorized the War Department to lease the lead mines in the territory afterwards embraced in the States of Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa, reserving to the United States a royalty of one-sixth of the product.

This system was vigorously opposed by the residents of the region involved from the very beginning, and after a few years' trial the Missouri Legislature and the governor of Illinois protested against it. Presidents Polk and Fillmore urged its abandonment. The Secretary of War condemned it, saying that the benefit to the Government bore "no just proportion to the injury done to the country—first, by retarding the settlement of the country; and, second, by the demoralizing influence of the system."

Year after year congressional Committees on Public Lands reported against it. One of these reports concluded as follows:

"When the United States accepted the cession of the Northwestern Territory, the acceptance was on the express condition and under a pledge to form it into distinct Republican States and to admit them as members of the Federal Union, having the same rights of freedom, sovereignty, and independence as the other States. This pledge your into States and giving them names, but it includes a pledge to sell the lands, so that they may be settled and thus form States. No other mode of disposing of them can be regarded as a compliance with that committee believes would not be redeemed by merely dividing the surface pledge."

5. For nearly 40 years this controversy was waged with increasing intensity, until 1846, when an act was passed directing the sale of these lands.

This condemned and discarded policy is now sought to be resurrected, and in pursuance thereof there have been withdrawn forest, coal, oil, phosphate, and power-site lands, aggregating in Colorado over 21,000,000 acres, equal to 33 per cent of the total area of the State, together with similar amounts in other Western States, so that, in all, the area thus withdrawn is greater than the combined area of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, both Virginias, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois, and thus nearly 300,000,000 acres are now, and have been for several years, practically out of reach of individual enterprise or taxation for the support of State government. This obstructive policy is a departure from the policy of the past 50 years, and in violation of the rights of these States, as provided in their enabling acts admitting them into the Union, their constitutions, and the fundamental principles on which the Union of the States is predicated.

The idea that the leasing of the forests and other public lands for grazing purposes to stockmen, reserving to the settler and miner a right to enter them, will give the latter adequate protection is a fallacy, for the reason that it is obvious that such entries will necessarily interfere with the proper handling of stock. Where a stockman has 1,000 acres or more under such a lease, and a homesteader should undertake to enter 160 or 320 acres of the best of it, it is a certainty that the stockman would in every way not positively unlawful discourage the settler, unless we credit the stockman with less than ordinary sense of self-protection. And it is equally certain that he would succeed in preventing the entry, even if he had to buy the settler off.

The inevitable result of such leases will be to substantially end homesteading and mining on the public lands.

6. We assert that the States are vested with the right to control the waters within their respective borders (subject only to the right of the Federal Government to protect navigation on those streams that are navigable), to dispose of them to those who will use them for beneficial purposes, and that all returns therefrom, direct or indirect, justly belong to the States and not to the Federal Government.

7. Reclamation of arid lands when undertaken by the United States Government should in all cases recognize the rights of the States to control the waters within their borders, and should also recognize the equitable rights of its water users and other competitive projects and those of private enterprises.

These projects and enterprises should not be made by officers of the Reclamation Service an excuse for the refusal to approve of rights of way and occupancy of lands under private irrigation projects; such delays seriously obstruct private enterprises and the development and improvement of lands belonging to the States, and we ask that any such refusals be revoked.

We further ask that the Reclamation Service take immediate steps looking toward the early completion of all projects now under way within this State, in order that early settlement under these projects may take place.

8. The rapid descent and general character of mountain streams give such endless opportunities for water plants that any monopoly of the same is physically impossible. Indeed, the idea is growing rapidly that the small power plant is the coming one. When water has served its purpose for one power plant, it continues its descent. It is not consumed, nor does it vanish. Its volume is as great after as before, and therefore but a little lower down in the mountains another power plant may be constructed, and so on, while the stream shall last.

These delays have seriously obstructed not only these private projects, but have also interfered with the irrigation and improvement of several hundred thousand acres of land belonging to the State of Colorado, and granted under the laws of the United States for the purpose of improvement and sale by the State.

We ask that these unlawful refusals be promptly revoked and further delays forbidden.

9. We recognize that some good has been accomplished by the Forest Service, yet at the same time its cost has been many times greater than its benefits; it has materially hindered the settlement and development of the country, chiefly because of the hard and fast rules made at Washington by chiefs untamiliar with actual conditions, and administered by subordinates, many of whom are equally unfamiliar with such conditions.

As to the scientific forestry promised, it is only necessary to refer to the reports of the forester to show that his management in many respects is most unscientific. His reports show that billions of feet of timber in the natural forests are overripe, decaying, and decayed, and are an actual fire menace to the remainder and ought to be cut. Yet the high prices he asks and the rules and regulations enforced are greatly restricting sales and cutting.

We urge that a committee, congressional or otherwise, be immediately appointed to visit Colorado and investigate the conditions referred to above and report on the same. It seems necessary to have the committee pursue its investigation on the ground, as few of those who suffer by the methods in force would be able to advance the expenses of a trip to Washington. Besides, an actual view of many of these things will disclose features which it would be difficult to make clear by testimony.

10. An unjust discrimination is made between grazing and other agricultural lands. The major portion of this State is composed of what is termed "grazing lands," and grass is the greatest agricultural crop known and the most indispensable. All lands at present chiefly valuable for grazing should be as freely open to entry as are farm lands, but in sufficient quantities to support families. More than three-fourths of our present cultivated area was originally located as pasture, and it was largely through this privilege that our present cultivated area was developed.

There is hardly an acre of grazing land on the plains that will not ultimately become agricultural lands with the development of storage of water and the economical use thereof.

11. Nearly all of our metalliferous lands have been included in the forest reserves, since which time not a single important mining camp has been opened. The unwarranted interference by the Forest Service is largely responsible for the falling off of millions of dollars in the annual metal output. The man who is willing to put his labor and money into the development of a mining claim is the person best fitted to classify the land and should be permitted to acquire it.

We venture the assurance that if 40 years ago the forest reserves had been established neither Leadville nor Cripple Creek nor a score of other mining camps would have been discovered or developed.

Although our lands are of great variety, they are open to entry for but few purposes and in unsuitable quantities. For instance, a piece of land can not be taken merely for a home.

12. In Territorial days Congress gave us the water of our natural streams and confirmed that right in the acceptance of our State constitution. Certain Federal bureaus are trying to take away that right by denying rights of way over the public domain.

The contention of Federal authority, as in the case of the Eagle Dam, for the first storage of water at the lower end of the stream, instead of near the source of supply, would prevent the repeated use of water for power and irrigation upstream, would uselessly deprive large areas of development, and would therefore be contrary to the principle of "the best use" as demonstrated by the experience of more than half a century.

The diversion and use of water when streams are high equalize the flow, furnish a better supply of water during the dry season, and, by lessening floods, save lives and property on the rivers below.

Special agents are permitted to protest against the validity of entries without any knowledge of facts relating thereto. They should be required to make their objections at the time of final proof, that the entryman might face his accusers.

13. The courts should be opened to land disputes, that citizens may be afforded an opportunity to enforce their rights instead of the system now in vogue of determination through star-chamber proceedings by administrative officers.

14. Under the express terms of the enabling act Colorado was admitted to the Union on an equal footing in all respects whatsoever with the original States. To be on an equal footing we must have the power to tax the land and other property within the State, for without that power we can not maintain State and local governments and institutions. The present policy of the Federal Government is to place our lands and resources on a revenue basis, paying taxes in the form of royalties into the Federal Treasury, thereby seriously interfering with the means of supporting our needy growing institutions. The effect of the present policy is to permit local taxation only upon farm and city and town lands now privately owned. This might be less objectionable in Iowa or Illinois, where practically all of the land is tillable. More than half of the area of Colorado is not tillable under any known methods, but is composed of mineral, grazing, and timbered areas which take the place of farm lands and which are just as expensive to govern, if not more so, than are the farm lands. The policy, therefore, which withdraws these from taxation is a serious handicap to the State.

While our resources are of great variety they are not naturally ready for use. On the average there has been a dollar in expense for every dollar in precious metals taken from the mountains, and the value of our lands is measured by the labor required for their irrigation and development. Without the value, the presence, and industry our people have added to them there is not a dollar's worth of value in any of our natural resources. Every dollar, therefore, charged in the form of royalty on the products of these resources is a tax on human toil.

We can not hope to secure the best settlement of our lands nor development of our resources upon a tenantry basis. The man who is permitted to lease lands cheaply for grazing will try to keep them for pasture.

15. There is but one-third of our area on the tax rolls, with extraordinary educational requirements to equip our people to meet mining, industrial, irrigation, and other agricultural development. We must, therefore, increase the taxable area to include all the lands if every portion of the State shall bear its just share of this burden.

A large part of our territory is included in the Louisiana Purchase, in the treaty ratifying which it is decreed:

"The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States and admitted, as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States."

If this provision were complied with the present bureaucratic government over large areas of our State would be impossible. Is there

any reason why people who must live in and do business with the said reservations should be deprived of the same rights and privileges enjoyed by the citizens of the older States, and what reason is there to suppose that forests can not be grown and protected or monopolies prevented under the republican form of government?

The incentive of ownership is necessary to secure the best development of our mineral territory, and we can not expect the best citizenship unless people are permitted to own their own homes, no matter in what business they engage.

The private-owned land in the State is scattered promiscuously amongst the Federal-owned land, and there can be no hope of harmonious action or good feeling through the intermingled double jurisdiction over our territory.

The Government proposes as a landlord to go into almost every kind of business within the State on untaxed property in competition with private owned and taxed property. The public business does not need to pay expenses, but the owner of the private property must pay taxes to make up the loss of his Federal competitor. The Federal Government engaging in business as a proprietor must necessarily occupy a contractual relation with the citizen, under which the Government may enforce its contract against the citizen, whereas the citizen may not enforce his contract against the Government.

Under the present administration of the forest reserves the Government acknowledges the moral right of the State to tax the property by returning to the State 25 per cent of the proceeds from sales, rentals, and special privileges.

It assumes the right, however, to dictate the disposition of this rebate by decreeing that it shall go to the support of roads and schools, two popular purposes, but ignoring the necessity of the State to protect in the courts the very lives of those living upon Federal-owned property and the necessity for the maintenance of educational, charitable, and penal institutions by the State.

16. The continued withdrawal of our lands and resources from entry and placing them upon a revenue basis to pay royalties into the Federal Treasury means their control by Congress, and that Texas, which never had any public lands, would, in the House of Representatives, have four times the legislative power over our territory that we ourselves could exert; and that New York, which has no public domain, would have ten times the legislative power over our territory that we ourselves possess, and that, too, without any adequate knowledge of local conditions and necessities.

The double jurisdiction over the territory of the State has led to strong opposition to Federal officials, against whose orders and rules there is no recourse in the courts, and employees of the Federal bureaus defending their position have been constantly doing missionary work in behalf of the general principle of Federal control of our lands and resources.

The Forest Service, for instance, through its numerous employees, has been able to enlist the eastern press in praise of its work and to create a sentiment against the West.

The Federal Constitution declares: "The United States shall guarantee to each State in the Union a republican form of government"; not a republican form of government over part of the State, but over it all. Certainly no one can contend that a republican form of government exists under the bureaucratic control already in force over a large part of our territory and sought to be enforced over two-thirds of our area with, its arbitrary rules and regulations enforceable at the pleasure of the bureau with discretionary power, with its natural antagonism to State laws and State control, with a long list of special privileges to enlist support, and with all the evils, therefore, of a system of favoritism.

"Republicanism and bureaucracy are incompatible existence." (Cent. Encyclopedia.)

Our laws and customs are built upon experience, and our people are better acquainted with local conditions and necessities and are more interested in building the State aright than are the people of the East. If there is fear of monopolization, Congress, in the act of cession, could provide effective means for reversion of title to the State whenever monopoly is attempted. The administration of our public lands and resources should be under the jurisdiction of the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture, familiar from experience with the local situation, in order that it may be for the settlement of our lands, the development of our institutions, and the betterment of social conditions.

17. We therefore earnestly request under existing or more appropriate laws such an administration as will secure the settlement of our public lands and the development of our resources, placing them upon the tax rolls with effective provisions against monopolization and waste. We ask for no advantage or privilege not enjoyed by the older States, but feel we have a right to insist that we be placed on an equal footing in all respects whatsoever with the original States to own and use our lands and resources to build our State and support its government and institutions.

O. C. SKINNER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Attest:

STEPHEN R. FITZGERALD,
President of the Senate.
ELIAS M. AMMONS,
Governor State of Colorado.

Approved March 8, 1913, at 1.49 p. m.

THE TWENTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF COLORADO.

[Senate concurrent resolution No. 6.]

Whereas the Congress of the United States, at the last session, seriously considered bills providing for acts to lease water-power sites, coal oil, and phosphate lands, and did succeed in passing a measure leasing the coal lands of Alaska; and

Whereas a determined effort is being made by certain interests to induce the United States Government to adopt the leasing policy in relation to public lands and natural resources upon such lands; and

Whereas this policy, if applied to Colorado, would place over half the area of this State under a Federal landlord system that would forever prevent this State from levying taxes upon any of these lands or resources; and

Whereas under our State constitution and under the Constitution of the United States Colorado was admitted to the Union with all the rights and privileges of the original States, which included the right to levy taxes upon all of the property within our borders, except where title is held by the Federal Government, and the establishing of the leasing system upon these Federal lands would result in the development of these lands for the benefit of the Federal Government rather than for the benefit of the State, which is a privilege all the original States had and which has enable them to develop their territory for the benefit of the citizens and to levy taxes against all of the territory for the support of the State: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate of the Twentieth General Assembly of the State of Colorado (the House concurring), That we are unalterably opposed to the adoption of the leasing system to apply to any of the lands or resources now held in the name of the United States, and we protest that the adoption of such a system in Colorado would not only interfere with permanent development of this State but would be contrary to the rights of Colorado, guaranteed to us both by the Constitution of the State and of the United States: And be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each of our Members in Congress and to the President of the United States.

Approved April 12, 1915.

If Congress and the Interior and Agriculture Departments would carry out the sentiment of the governors' resolutions and of these memorials and follow the present laws the West would grow by leaps and bounds, and the entire Nation would be benefited beyond all possibility of calculation.

The last national Democratic platform, adopted at Baltimore, contained the following provisions:

"We believe in the conservation and the development for the use of the people of the natural resources of the country. Our forests, our sources of water supply, our arable and our mineral lands, our navigable streams, and all the other material resources with which our country has been so lavishly endowed constitute the foundation of our national wealth. Such additional legislation as may be necessary to prevent their being wasted or absorbed by special or privileged interests should be enacted and the policy of their conservation should be rigidly adhered to.

"The public domain should be administered and disposed of with due regard to the general welfare. Reservations should be limited to the purposes which they purport to serve, and not extended to include land wholly unsuited therefor. The unnecessary withdrawal from sale and settlement of enormous tracts of public land upon which tree growth never existed and can not be promoted tends only to retard development, create discontent, and bring reproach upon the policy of conservation.

"The public-land laws should be administered in a spirit of the broadest liberality toward the settler exhibiting a bona fide purpose to comply therewith to the end that the invitation of this Government to the landless should be as atractive as possible, and the plain provisions of the forest-reserve act permitting homestead entries to be made within the national forest should not be nullified by administration regulations which amount to a withdrawal of great areas of the same from settlement.

"Immediate action should be taken by Congress to make available the vast and valuable coal deposits of Alaska under conditions that will be a perfect guaranty against their falling into the hands of monopolizing corporations, associations, or interests.

"We rejoice in the inheritance of mineral resources unequaled in extent, variety, or value, and in the development of a mining industry unequaled in its magnitude and importance. We honor the men, who, in their hazardous toil underground, daily risk their lives in extracting and preparing for our use the products of the mine, so essential to the industries, the commerce, and the comfort of the people of this country. And we pledge ourselves to the extension of the work of the Bureau of Mines in every way appropriate for national legislation with a view of safeguarding the lives of miners, lessening the waste of essential resources, and promoting the economic development of mining, which, along with agriculture, must in the future, even more than in the past, serve as the very foundation of our national prosperity and welfare and our international commerce."

The last Republican national platform contained the following provisions:

CONSERVATION POLICY.

"We rejoice in the success of the distinctive Republican policy of the conservation of our national resources for their use by the people without waste and without monopoly. We pledge ourselves to a continuance of such a policy.

"We favor such fair and reasonable rules and regulations as will not discourage or interfere with actual bona fide home seekers, prospectors, and miners in the acquisition of public lands under existing laws.

RECLAMATION OF LANDS.

"We favor the continuance of the policy of the Government with regard to the reclamation of arid lands; and for the encouragement of the speedy settlement and improvement of such lands we favor an amendment to the law that will reasonably extend the time within which the cost of any reclamation project may be repaid by the landowners under it."

Neither of the two great political parties has ever in the history of this Government adopted or promulgated this leasing policy. The National Progressive Party during the last campaign adopted a plank in its platform advocating the retention and control of these resources by the Federal Government. They did not advocate or say anything about the "leasing" of them for Federal revenue or otherwise, but merely declared for the "retention" of them by the Government to prevent monopoly and encourage legitimate development. But the State platform of that party in Colorado did not contain the slightest intimation of any desire or intention of the members of that party to advocate any leasing policy of any of these resources. We think we are safe in saying that no political party in any Western State has ever advocated this universal and perpetual Federal bureau leasing policy, and we predict that any party that does will fail to elect its ticket.

The Democratic State platform in Colorado, in the year 1908, upon which the entire Democratic ticket was elected, contained the following plank:

"Seventh. Public lands.—We commend forest reserves upon real forest areas, but condemn the present arbitrary and unjust administration of the same and demand that the administration of the reserves be placed by Federal law under effective State and local control.

"We demand the immediate exclusion of agricultural and unforested areas from the reserves, the dismissal of the army of useless officeholders in our midst, maintained at the public expense of the people of the West for the upbuilding of a gigantic political machine at Washington; the abolition of unjust grazing taxes; the repeal of a system of timber sales which puts the lumber market in the hands of a few and by which the price of lumber has been doubled to the consumers.

"We demand the repeal of all laws endowing the forestry department with authority to decree and establish rules and regulations concerning the administration of the forest reserves and declare all such matters to be legislative in their character, which should be covered by congressional enactment.

"We are unalterably opposed to the pronounced purpose of the Republican administration to lease the balance of the public domain, thereby withdrawing the land from settlement. The people of the West are entitled to the use of the natural resources of their localities with which

to build their States. They are to be put on an equal footing with the people of the East in this regard, and will be satisfied with nothing less."

The Democratic State platform in Colorado, in the year 1910, upon which practically the entire State ticket and all three Congressmen were elected, contained the following plank:

"We reassert our position upon the public-land question as adopted at Pueblo in 1908, and declare the right of the State to control of the resources within its boundaries; we are in sympathy with the policy of considering the natural resources of the Nation and the State in a manner which will protect right of the future generations, but we are unalterably opposed to the bureaucratic, arbitrary regulations which work hardship on the homesteaders and the miners and retard the development of the State."

During the campaign of 1912 the Democratic Party in Colorado, after very careful and exhaustive consideration, adopted one of the most comprehensive platforms that party has ever had in that State. All of the four members of this House and both of the Senators from Colorado were elected upon that platform. Among the declarations of principles for which we stood were the following:

GIVE PUBLIC LANDS FOR HIGHWAYS.

"We favor the ceding by Congress to the State of public lands for highway purposes, the proceeds thereof to be used by the highway commission for the construction and maintenance of public thoroughfares exclusively.

STATE SHOULD CONTROL PUBLIC LAND.

"In conformity with the joint resolution unanimously adopted by the eighteenth general assembly, and in the language thereof, 'We most earnestly request that all public lands within the boundaries of Colorado be turned over to the State under terms just and fair to both State and Nation, and with such restrictions as will effectually prevent monopoly, to the end that all territory shall be under one jurisdiction and uniform law; that we shall have the same rights enjoyed by the older States of our Union; that all land capable of agricultural development shall be freely open to homestead entry; that lands suitable for summer homes shall be sold in small tracts, and under proper restrictions, for that purpose; that prospecting may be encouraged and greater mining development secured; that rights of way shall be under the control of the State, avoiding vexatious and often prohibitive delays in construction; that water power may be had and manufacturing encouraged; that our lands may be made revenue producing, and that such revenue from rentals, royalties, and sales may be used for the construction of public highways and the completion of reclamation projects; that greater settlement and production may make our rural communities more populous, improve social conditions, help the railways to give better service and make needed extensions; and that the blessings of local self-government, including the right to impose taxes upon all property alike and the disposal of such revenues as local needs demand, shall be guaranteed to all our people.

LAND QUESTION DECLARED ONE FOR COURTS.

"The jurisdiction of the courts should be extended to all contests and controversies arising over homestead, desert, and other land filings and entries, including protests and objections by the Government thereto, and heard and determined as now provided in adverse cases arising under the mining laws of the United States.

"We denounce the policy of the Republican administration, which, having retarded our development, now proposes to withdraw all the remaining agricultural, grazing, and mineral public lands from all forms of entry, with the expressed determination of imposing upon the West a permanent bureaucratic rule and Federal leasing system of all the Government resources within our borders, and thereby disastrously retarding the development of our State and depriving our Commonwealth of its just and constitutional rights."

While we have not the platforms available, the fact is that, practically speaking, the Republican Party in Colorado has denounced this proposed leasing policy as bitterly as the Democrats have.

There is nothing personal or political whatever in any of our objections to this bill or this leasing and royalty system.

This is not a question of individuals or of political parties. It is a question of the constitutional right, as well as the justness and advisability of a governmental policy. Ninety-five per cent of the over 800,000 population of Colorado have always been against the policy of the Government going into a general business of the perpetual withdrawal and leasing of the natural resources of our State. This protest is directed not only against this bill but also against its companion bill, providing for the permanent withholding and leasing of all the water power in the Western States, without, as we think, safeguarding or even recognizing the constitutional rights of the people of those States in their exclusive ownership of all of those waters and the fact that they are all now appropriated. This protest is also against the proposed hasty classification of all the remaining 279,544,494 acres yet unreserved public domain with the avowed object and purpose of leasing all thereof; and also against what seems to us a part of an impending program of leasing all of the gold and silver and other precious and valuable metals upon or in the public domain.

In other words, this is a protest against a general policy, not against any of the details or any particular part of this bill, except the disposition of the funds. There are many provisions in the bill under consideration that are beneficial, and if any leasing bill is adopted we hope that the beneficial features of this bill will be preserved, especially the one authorizing the leasing of 160 acres of coal land to municipalities without any royalty charge. That is an amendment carrying into effect the provisions of the bill which Representative TAYLOR has had pending in Congress for years. It is to provide cheaper fuel and is in aid of, and in the direction of, municipal ownership. If this general bill could be passed, giving all municipalities coal land free, under proper restrictions, it would effectually prevent any coal monopoly or extortion and be almost a godsend to the West. That is a true conservation measure, with no jobs or royalties attached to it. We hope and believe if that provision is retained in the bill it will bring about much cheaper coal and better service to the inhabitants of the cities and towns throughout the West.

It is largely true that many of the natural resources of the West are in a state of nonuse, and they have been in that state for millions of years. But it is not necessary for the Federal Government to go into all these different kinds of business and adopt a general leasing policy of all of those resources in order to open and develop the West. If the Government will open them, they will be developed.

It is probably true that existing laws need overhauling; if so, Congress should overhaul them; and in the meantime the West would be wonderfully benefited by a more liberal construction of the existing laws. We have had government by suspicion too long in former years, and that is one of the main reasons why the West has not developed faster.

It is not right or necessary for Congress to put the Western States upon the same basis as the Territory of Alaska in order to assist in their development or to prevent monopoly.

According to the reports of the Geological Survey, there is enough known and accessible coal in this country to last us 7,000 years; and from the day that Columbus first set foot on Watling Island down to this hour we have actually used less than 1 per cent of our available coal supply. So there is no likelihood of any famine in coal.

If there is a general demand for better laws to encourage development and prevent speculation, let us enact them. We of the West want development more than anyone else does, and we will heartily join in the enactment of any reasonable measures that will prevent speculation and monopoly and safeguard the public interests and prevent extortion and waste. But we deny that it is necessary to adopt a permanent leasing policy, thereby putting ourselves into a perpetual Federal tenantry class, to bring about these most desirable results.

At page 16 of his report for the year ending June 30, 1910, Secretary of the Interior Ballinger made a report upon the question of the proper disposition of the public coal lands, and conclusively showed the impracticability and fallacy of the Government going into the coal-leasing business, as follows:

COAL LANDS.

"Respecting the disposition of coal in the public lands, I call attention to what was said on this subject in my last annual report, to the effect that new legislation was desirable and that the most advantageous method of disposal of coal deposits will be found in a measure authorizing the lease or sale thereof subject to forfeiture for failure to exercise the rights granted, with restrictions on mining operations in order to conserve the deposit as a public utility. In my annual report as Commissioner of the General Land Office in 1907 I gave the reasons which impelled me to believe that the best interests of the Government will be subserved by a sale rather than a lease of the deposits. I also set forth in an official statement some of the difficulties which I thought would be encountered by the Government in the operation of a leasing system, as follows:

"'First. Under a sale of a deposit an owner would not need that supervision that a lessee would necessarily be under in the matter of protecting the mine as against wasteful and ruinous operation. In operation it will be found that a lessee will naturally have an incentive to produce as much coal with as little expenditure in honest development as possible, resulting in many cases of robbing the mine—that is, leaving insufficient timbering, pillars, air shafts, etc., to maintain its permanency while the coal of this or overlying seams is being removed; and the high-grade or more valuable coals will often be worked out and the low grades left in the mine, resulting in a total loss thereof to the public. Furthermore, upon the termination of a lease or other abandonment, Government maintenance will be necessary in many cases which would not occur under the sale system. Government maintenance would mean retimbering and a continuance of physical improvements to prevent decay and loss of the deposits from fire, cave-ins, flooding, etc. It is true that in case of forfeiture under the sale of the deposits similar maintenance would be necessary except upon a resale; but the cases in which forfeiture would occur under the sale system would be small compared with the abandonments or forfeitures under the leasing system.

"'Second. The collection of rentals, royalties, or tolls, as the case may be, under a leasing system will necessarily involve the maintenance of a numerous body of Government employees at a great expense to the Government and add further expense for a detailed system of accounting. This increased expense involved in the leasing of coal deposits will, of necessity, increase the price of coal to the consumer and will also be a constant menace in administration as likely to produce in many instances public scandal if not corrupt practices. These objectionable features would appear to me to be practically removed under a sale of the deposits.

"'Third. Regulations, under the leasing system, will be likely to trench upon the police power of the States as to mine inspection, supervision, and regulation, where, under the sale system, there could be little or no conflict.

"'Fourth. In the operation of a coal mine under a lease from the Federal Government the lease would necessarily have to be so worded as to protect the Government against liability for negligence on the part of the operator resulting from loss of life or destruction of property. In case the Government's agents were likewise grossly negligent in enforcing the regulations a grave question is presented, whether or not the Government is not at least morally liable.'"

"I consider it highly important that Congress take action in giving the department an effective method of disposition of coal lands and deposits, especially in Alaska. The question of whether it should be by a sale of the deposit or through a leasing method is one to be determined by Congress. In Alaska it is possible that a leasing system could be adapted to the country with great efficiency and with less complication than in the States. Under the present coal-land laws the appraisement as fixed by the department is at a price estimated on the basis of a reasonable royalty except in Alaska, where the price by law is fixed at a flat acreage rate, and in the States the administrative policy is to secure by sale what would accrue to the Government if the deposits were mined on a royalty basis."

That statement is just as true now as it was then; and everyone who knows anything about practical coal mining will, we think, realize that Secretary Ballinger's statement is not far from just what will happen when that department starts in to run the coal mines of the West. Moreover, the consumers or the Government will be burdened with the enormous expense of maintaining an army of coal-mine inspectors and arrogant and irritating agents, with no commensurate benefit whatever.

It is said that "the leasing system is not new; it is old." That is true. The leasing system is old and tried and has been found wanting, and was emphatically and indignantly thrown off by our own Government as an infamous incubus. It cost the Government more than four times as much as the entire gross receipts from royalties.

* * * * * * *

The States of Illinois and Missouri fought valiantly for 25 years to dislodge from their shoulders this leasing burden, and now some of their Representatives, ignoring that long and severe lesson, are trying to inflict that false and repudiated policy upon us, your brothers, who have gone out into that wilderness and are striving against desperate odds to build great States. Colorado is filled with Illinoisans and Missourians and we feel like saying to each of our colleagues from those States, "Et tu, Brute?"

We have received a great many protests, petitions, and resolutions against these leasing bills from the business organizations, county commissioners, and citizens generally of our State. We will not give them because our statements herein voices the substance of their objections. But we will insert merely as a sample one from the Commercial Club of Rio Blanco County, as a fair illustration of the way this theoretical conservation affects and will affect the development of the 30 counties in which those resources are located.

RESOLUTIONS.

"At a regular meeting of the Rio Blanco County Commercial Club held at Meeker, Rio Blanco County, Colo., on the 6th day of April, 1914, the following resolutions were adopted, to wit:

"Whereas there are now pending in Congress certain bills for the leasing of the public lands; and

"Whereas it appears from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD that many able and fair-minded Representatives and Senators have very limited knowledge of western conditions:

"*Resolved*, That a plain statement of facts and conditions in this county that have a bearing on the leasing question be made, and that we make earnest protest against the leasing of any class of lands whatever and in any form, the statement of facts and conditions in this county being as follows:

"This county has an area of 2,067,000 acres, of which 312,000 acres are withdrawn in the White River National Forest, about 85,000 acres are withdrawn as oil lands, 200,000 acres of coal lands have been practically withdrawn by the action of the Interior Department in placing thereon values several times as great as patented coal lands adjoining can be bought for; about 40,000 acres of carnotite lands are now sought to be withdrawn by Congress, and subdivisions of lands that lie here and there along White River for a length of more than 100 miles intersecting or jutting into the patented lands have been withdrawn for power sites, these sites being useless for power sites or purposes other than to hold narrow parcels of land over which the ditch or pipe-line would have to be carried, presumably so that the Government could control the building of such power plants.

"The cost of maintaining our county government is great because by the shortest public roads it is 80 miles to the farthest western settlement in this county from Meeker, the county seat, and more than 100 miles from Meeker to the most easterly settlement.

"To support this county we have the following patented lands: Irrigated lands, 21,359 acres; grazing lands, 91,792 acres; natural hay lands, 2,018 acres; and coal lands, 4,149 acres. Our nearest railroad is 45 miles distant.

"The people of this county, including many members of this commercial club, were the real initiators of the conservation movement, having in 1889 petitioned the President through the medium of Thomas A. Carter, Commissioner of the General Land Office, who indorsed our petition, to set aside the forests of this county for a park or forest reserve. This was the first national forest created under the act of 1891, if we except a small addition to the Wyoming National Park. Our petition described the bounds of the forest, but the Interior Department, on the advice of men who were practically strangers to this county, saw fit to extend the boundaries to include more than 100,000 acres of good farm lands, about one-half of that increase being in this county, including one tract of 20,000 acres on which there was nothing but sagebrush and which to-day produces more revenue for this county than the 312,000 acres of forest-reserve lands. It took six years of struggle to get this tract eliminated. One agent sent here by the Interior Department in 1893 or 1894 informed us that it should be retained within the forest lands as a winter feeding ground for deer. The same argument was advanced by Forester Pinchot at a later time, when he sent an inspector from Washington, D. C., to report on the advisability of adding to the forest the lands south of White River from the forest to the Utah line, a distance of 70 miles, all of the land being nontimber lands. When the agent reported that it was not forest land Mr. Pinchot asked for a second report by a local officer.

"We would call the attention of our Congressmen and Senators to the fact that a system of espionage has for years been maintained by the Forest Service, acting under instructions from Washington, we are informed; this espionage is kept more especially over the actions of those who have filed on land which has been eliminated from the reserve and which land is no longer under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service. One duty of the rangers in winter has been to count the horses and cattle that are pastured and fed on homesteads, even on patented land. Most homesteaders are poor men, but a poor man has little chance to secure a homestead within the reserve. Applications are usually held up for about one year before an applicant can file. He is given a permit to use the land until such time as the department acts upon his application. Even if he settles at once under the permit he gets no credit for residence that year, the Land Office requiring three years' residence from date of filing on the land before the United States land office at Glenwood Springs, Colo. The best of the forest lands are being rapidly leased to the wealthy cattlemen, and the better class of homeseekers will not try to get land inside an inclosure, even if permitted by law to do so. Ordinary farmers can not afford to fence pastures for their small herds, so in time all the reserve or all the best portion will be controlled by the big cattle outfits.

"Leasing of coal, radium, and grazing lands are more to be avoided than leases on the forest reserves, yet we call attention to wrongs suffered through having these lands controlled from Washington, where the best informed know but little of the actual situation.

"All leases help the rich men and keep the poor man down.

"We well remember when a convention was called to outline a lease law. All the parties invited to attend this convention from the West were members of an association of cattle barons, who formed that association for the purpose of getting the Government to lease the public range. The shibboleth of each member of the convention was, 'Let the poor man have first choice.' It was Hobson's choice, though. They gave him a chance to take 160 acres adjoining his home, the land along the foothills being usually worthless for grazing; but the highlands that produce luxuriant grass were left for the big cattlemen. The withdrawal of oil gives a monopoly to the oil kings of to-day. Withdraw the coal and you add millions to the pockets of many big corporations. Lumber in this town has been increased in price $8 per 1,000 feet. This increase is not measured by the higher charge of the Government per 1,000 feet. For example, a millman here was instructed by the forest ranger in charge to pile all brush in a certain spot. After the brush was piled, then came a higher man from the outside and ordered all the brush to be removed to another place before burning. The people of Rio Blanco County pay for these extras.

"Our greatest values lie in our coal deposits, which are immense. Without these assets we have a sorry future before us.

"All forms of leasing keep out immigration to the West. The course of the Government in taking from the people their coal, their so-called grazing lands, their radium, and their oil, and in taking from the people of Colorado the water that falls on their lands, to be given to Mexicans, is making the United States a land of aristocrats and peasants.

"The amount of income received by this county from 312,000 acres of forest land is not one-half so large as it receives from certain individual taxpayers owning only a small acreage. Leasers never build up a country.

"One serious trouble in getting justice is that conservationists are theorists and not practicable.

"All the oil lands and the radium lands of this country were discovered by prospectors. United States geologists are poor prospectors. We spent thousands of dollars in proving the oil lands of this county, but as soon as proved to be an oil territory they asked the President to withdraw the lands. Our asphaltum lands were discovered and developed by home people, and United States geologists are only familiar with the size of such veins of coal as have been opened and patented by home people. If the radium deposits are left open to prospectors, this county will make that element a 'drug on the market.'

"Our people still remember the fact that multimillionaire lumbermen were charter members of the conservation league, and that they made millions by the timberland withdrawals. Our citizens were in favor of such withdrawal, but never expected this Government to help build up a monopoly. We thought prices of lumber would be kept to the lowest limit.

"Outside the forest every half section of land (the so-called grazing lands) remaining open to settlement contains tillable tracts aggregating 40 to 60 acres, and if not withdrawn will soon all be taken by home seekers who, by cultivation of these tracts, will raise more feed and consequently more cattle on 320 acres than will ever be raised by leasers on 2,000 acres of the same lands. Moreover, owners of such lands will make permanent improvements.

"We are especially opposed to lease moneys being handled by the Reclamation Service, believing them to be more wasteful than any other branch of the Government. We are well aware that department officials do not like criticism of their rulings and that in some cases precedent and pride prevents many of them from righting a wrong. Our former protests have always been mild and formal so as not to offend. The present danger to this community is too great to do less than lay bare the facts no matter whom it hurts. The people of Rio Blanco County are a unit against the withdrawal of coal, oil, and radium lands. We are nearly so as to grazing lands, the only exceptions being a few big cattlemen and a few others who already have pastures fenced.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Hon. EDWARD T. TAYLOR and Hon. JOHN F. SHAFROTH, at Washington, D. C.

"RIO BLANCO COUNTY COMMERCIAL CLUB,
"By W. S. MONTGOMERY, *President*.
"W. D. SIMMS, *Secretary*."

If this general leasing policy is inflicted upon the West, we predict that Colorado and other Western States will be compelled to impose an excise tax upon the output of our coal mines and other Government-leased resources as a partial substitute for the loss of taxes on those properties.

The general counsel of the Reclamation Service, Mr. King, has recently rendered an official opinion, which appears in the December number of the Reclamation Record, holding very positively that neither the State nor counties have any right to tax improvements upon public land before final proof is offered; and he says he believes that no such right exists before United States patent is issued by the Government to the entryman. If that be the law, then the State would never have any authority to tax even improvements put upon these leased lands. While we can not believe that that opinion is sound or reasonable, at the same time, as eminent an attorney as the chief counsel is, having rendered that decision pertaining to all public lands under all the Government reclamation projects, it raises a very serious question indeed, which is of vital concern to the entire West. In fact, this bill will affect the welfare of the entire population of the western half of this Republic now and for generations to come. It is one of a series of so-called conservation measures that are now before this House, and a part of which are, we understand, to be put through with only a few hours' debate.

The question is not only as it affects coal and oil and gas, etc., but the question is whether or not the welfare of this Republic, and the West in particular, will be benefited by this general program of putting all of our natural resources on a Federal leasehold-royalty basis and thereby permanently withdraw for all time and withhold them from private ownership and prevent them from going onto the tax rolls, no matter what the object or pretext may be or how laudable the alleged purpose may be. Will the West be benefited by putting a direct and permanent perpetual tax upon our consumers and burden the development of our States for the purpose of building more reclamation projects or for any other purpose? We must not look at this merely for the present but for the future and the ultimate welfare of the people of those States in particular and our country in general. Is it wise to put a perpetual and increasing Federal tax upon our development and upon every fireside and citizen of our State, upon every horsepower that is hereafter generated and used by the farmers or anyone else, and upon every ton of coal hereafter mined in our State and used by any of our citizens for even the laudable purpose of getting some more money with which to build further reclamation projects? Is it a sensible or fair business policy to tax the general consuming public approximately $100 for the sake of giving back some locality $1? Moreover, is it an equitable or sensible business policy for the Government to withhold all of this enormous wealth forever from private ownership and deprive the States from hundreds of millions of dollars of taxes which they would derive from it and give them back in lieu thereof a few thousand dollars in reclamation projects?

There is no question but what this policy is and for some time will be very popular in the South and North and East. Those sections are not affected by it, and Representatives from those sections honestly think they see an opportunity of ultimately getting some money into the Federal Treasury by this program. They will be most awfully disappointed; but they really believe that now. They have the power and the Members in Congress to force this policy upon us of the West, and they may do so. But because they have the vote to do it does not make it right or fair, and because they have the power to force this imperialistic-crown-land-bureaucratic policy upon us can not make us welcome it or advocate it when we feel it is not right and when we look upon it as a high-handed outrage upon us. Do the Members of this House feel that it is fair to authorize the present Secretary of

the Interior or any other Secretary or bureau chief or clerk to grant 50-year leases on our resources? Who can tell what the conditions of our country will be 20 or even 10 years from now? Why this unseemly haste to reverse the entire public domain's history of our country and inflict this burden upon the next generation and jam it through this Congress with only a few hours' debate, when neither of the great political parties has ever indorsed it? It does seem that as far-reaching and vital a proposition as this ought to be considered by the national parties and the people generally before it is rushed through Congress and put upon us. In our judgment it is contrary to the principle upon which this Republic was founded for the Government to embark in a great many different kinds of business in competition with its citizens. This dual form of government in the West, which the enactment of these bills will necessarily bring about, is a bad policy, and we prophesy that it will prove one of the most gigantic failures that the Government has ever undertaken. It will be a tremendous success in producing Federal jobs, but no net receipts from these royalties will ever get into the Federal or State treasuries. History will repeat itself, and our States will never receive a dollar from these sources; but the people will have to bear an enormous burden for the salaries and expenses.

The people who purchase lumber from the 184,505,602 acres within the forest reserves and the ranchmen who graze their stock on them pay into the Government Treasury some two and a half million dollars a year; and notwithstanding that enormous sum annually taken from the consumers, Congress has to appropriate all of that money out and something like three and a half million dollars more from the United States Treasury every year to maintain the Forest Service. It is true that one-fourth of those cash receipts is paid back to the counties from which it is collected. But it is also true that nearly one-half of that substantially $6,000,000 goes into salaries and the remainder for "overhead administration costs," and both the salaries and expenses are increasing all the time. We say this not by way of criticism, but merely as an illustration of the growth and expansion of all of these bureaus all the time. And yet at the time of the creation of those forest reserves it was loudly proclaimed that the Forest Service would not only be self-supporting, but would soon produce a large revenue to the Government.

This leasing policy, if carried out, will ultimately bring about the creation of 25,000 new Federal positions, and all the receipts and much more will be dissipated in salaries and administration.

It is the most gigantic scheme for the increase of Federal employees and enormously augmenting the power and influence of these bureaus in Washington that this Nation has ever witnessed.

The boldness of it is astounding, and the complacency with which it is received is an evil omen for our country.

CONSERVATION.

Conservation is like economy; everyone is heartily in favor of practicing it on somebody else.

It is not necessary for conservation to have our domestic affairs conducted from Washington.

We are not in favor of conservation for Federal jobs or Federal revenue. It is not the policy of this Government to engage in business to make money or to provide offices. We are in favor of the conservation of a square deal. We do not believe in confiscation under the guise of conservation.

Conservation ought to include something more worthy than constantly enhancing the power of these bureaus in Washington. It should embrace something more worthy than creating more positions, imposing upon the people additional burdens and additional expenses upon the Federal Treasury.

BILL UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Every State in this Union has an inherent right to develop the resources within its borders and receive the benefits of that development. That is not only a natural and necessary but a sovereign and constitutional right; and the Federal Government has no constitutional authority to deny or interfere with that right.

These bills, if passed, ought to be declared unconstitutional, because they are in bold and defiant violation and denial of the sovereignty of the Western States. While the United States has full authority to protect its proprietary interest in the public lands, it has no right to exercise local "municipal sovereignty" over those lands, or interfere with their development, or deprive the States of the proceeds of their own natural resources.

The Western States were admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with, and they were guaranteed authority equal in all respects to, that of the original States. Section 3 of Article IV of our Constitution declares that:

"The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needed rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States."

But the section does not stop there. It declares in the same sentence—

"and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State."

We can not believe that a system of laws like these leasing bills, which deny the Western States their sovereign authority and deprives them of their control of their own development, and places beyond the reach of the authority and jurisdiction of the body politic of those States their principal resources, the vital and necessary agent of their own social and industrial progress, can be construed otherwise than as prejudicial to the claims of those particular States.

The constitutional right of the Federal Government to make rules and regulations concerning the public lands defines its proprietary right to make rules and regulations for the protection of its proprietary interest in such lands, and its right to ultimately dispose thereof, but conveys and implies no sovereign powers or power to interfere with the development of the resources of the State or to impose unequal or unusual excise charges in any such State, or assume therein any police power or regulation, or authority over any of the inhabitants thereof or the industries therein that it might not exercise under its constitutional grant of powers independently of any public lands.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the State of California, filed January 20, 1914, In re Deseret Water, Oil & Irrigation Co. *v.* The State of California, so clearly and forcibly states the legal and constitutional rights of the Western States in relation to the public domain that I will quote from the decision, as follows:

"But on the general argument we think that the true interests of the State are quite the opposite of those declared in the brief of the attorney general. One familiar with the constitutional history of the United States need not be reminded of the jealousy with which, before the adoption of the present Constitution and during the sessions of the Continental Congress and the existence of the Articles of Confederation, the original States, and particularly Virginia, in their cessions of lands to the United States guarded their own rights and limited the powers of the United States over them, until in October, 1780, Congress resolved that the lands which may be ceded to the United States by any particular State shall be disposed of for the common benefit of the United States and be settled and formed into distinct republican States, which shall become members of the Federal Union, and have the same rights to sovereignty, freedom, and independence as the other States. The fundamental proposition assented to by the United States upon which these cessions were based was that the public lands within new States, existing or to be created, should be disposed of, sold, for the benefit of the United States, for the reason that the States believed it would be injurious to their sovereign rights that any large areas of land within their boundaries should be permanently beyond their taxing power and control and within the sovereign jurisdiction of another power. Further, it is to be remembered, that all new States were to be admitted to the Union upon terms of exact equality with all other States, and the act of admission of the State of California declared that 'the State of California shall be one and is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever. The people of said State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the public lands within its limits.' In the case of Pollard's Lessee *v.* Hagan (3 How., 212) the Supreme Court of the United States with great learning discusses these contracts between the several States and the United States and the meaning and force of the constitutional provisions thereafter passed. It is there declared as to the Government lands within such States that the United States never held any municipal sovereignty, jurisdiction, or right of soil in and to their territory, or in and to the territory of any of the new States, excepting the right over them of executing the trust, which trust was to provide for their disposition by cessions or sale. It is further held that every new State comes into the Union upon terms of equality with all other States, and such an equality can not exist if in any one State it exercises sovereign powers over the lands, while in another it has disposed of such lands, or in the execution of its trust must dispose of them. In Coyle *v.* Smith (221 U. S., 559) these doctrines are reasserted and affirmed, and the power of the United States to pass any law which will create inequality between the States has repeatedly by the Supreme Court of the United States itself been declared to be void and of no effect. (New Orleans *v.* De Armas, 9 Pet., 224; Groves *v.* Slaughter, 15 Pet., 449; Illinois Central R. R. *v.* Illinois, 146 U. S., 387; United States *v.* McBratney, 104 U. S., 621; Hardin *v.* Shedd, 190 U. S., 508; United States *v.* Winans, 198 U. S., 371.)

"We are, of course, not unmindful of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, such as Kansas *v.* Colorado (206 U. S., 89) and Light *v.* United States (220 U. S., 523), which declare that within the governmental trust to 'dispose of' its public lands vast areas of them within existing States may be taken from the dominion and control of the State and placed in perpetual reserve. Whether inconsistency and hostility exists between this latter line of decisions and that headed by Pollard's Lessee *v.* Hagan the Supreme Court itself in due time will declare. But here we desire to point out that while the State of California was admitted as a sovereign State of the Union upon equal terms with all the other States, and while it has been judicially declared that an essential part of that equality is the disposition of the public lands within the State, to the end that the revenues by taxation therefrom and the control over them may be vested in the State, we have in California a withdrawal by the United States from sale and placing in reserves of one-third of the area of the whole State—an area greater than the combined territory of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, and Maryland. Not this alone, but we have in these withdrawals a refusal upon the part of the United States to yield to the State of California control over its natural sources of wealth. Its forests, its mines, its oil-bearing lands, its power sites and possibilities have been withheld by the United States, which proposes to exercise over them, and is exercising over them, the 'municipal sovereignty' which the Supreme Court of the United States in Pollard's Lessee *v.* Hagan declared not to exist. If at the time of the proposed cession of its lands by Virginia Congress had declared its intent to be that which it has actually executed in the State of California, little doubt can be entertained as to the answer which Virginia would have made. It is indeed a departure from the accepted construction of these constitutional provisions to have it said that the United States may, as here, withdraw from State use one-third of the area of a sovereign State, forever deny to the State the sovereign power of taxation and control over these lands, and develop and exploit them under its own rules and regulations for the enrichment of its own Treasury. And so coming to the specific section of land here under consideration, if it has possibilities of water storage and power development, certainly it is to the interest of the State that these potentialities should be developed in the interest of its citizens and the revenue derived therefrom by rates, tolls, and taxation go into its own treasury, rather than to witness them lying undeveloped and unimproved, or, if improved at all, improved for the enrichment of the National Treasury. This is meant to convey no criticism of true conservation of natural resources. But it is a simple declaration of a manifest fact, that, in a State such as California, a large part of whose territory and whose natural resources are taken away from State control, the denial of the right of taxation to such lands, the erection of an imperium in imperio, are developments of governmental ideas not dreamed of at the time of the adoption of the Constitution nor at the time of the decision of Pollard's Lessee *v.* Hagan, and in the State of California the cause of conservation would not suffer if intrusted to the State itself.

It it true that the legal title to the public domain rests in the United States, but that title is simply held in trust with the ultimate object that it shall be transferred to the people who will develop it, and thereby make possible the creation of or the maintenance of independent States of the Union. It was said in Shively *v.* Browlby (152 U. S., 1, 49):

"The territory is held by the United States for the benefit of the whole people and in trust for the several States to be ultimately created out of that territory."

It was never intended that these public lands should be indefinitely held and exploited by the Federal Government.

To us these paternalistic and centralizing tendencies appear little short of national bureaucracy run mad. Conservation has become a mania. We hope we may be mistaken, but this policy looks like a bold trampling upon the principle which lies at the foundation of our republican form of government. It appears to us as a brazen denial of the "equal footing" upon which the Western States entered this Union.

American citizens do not take kindly to absentee landlordism. We do not like the idea of perpetual bureaucratic rule. We prefer to be governed by the law and by our own people, instead of by rules and regulations promulgated from the city of Washington, ofttimes by people who have no personal knowledge of our local conditions. We believe these measures forever fasten upon the people of the West and the resources within our States the bureaucratic grasp of the Federal Government. We know that bureaucracy grows on what it feeds upon. We want the laws intelligently framed in the light of the welfare of the governed as well as the governing bodies. Let us western people develop the resources in our States under whatever reasonable restrictions you may deem proper, and we will soon become a storehouse of wealth to this Nation.

While it may be true, as stated, that "the mining of coal may well be termed a rich man's business," that condition has partially been brought about at the present time by the valuation of coal upon the public domain being deliberately placed at such a high price that no one but a rich corporation can afford to buy it. And while it is true that this bill retains a provision for the sale of coal land, yet that provision of the present law amounts to comparatively nothing so long as the price fixed by the classification on the 19,489,771 acres restored is approximately ten times as high as it should be and is clear beyond the reach of ordinary individuals or municipalities. We will not say that that defense of this bill is hypocritical, but will say that it is an utter delusion. Moreover, there are 48,244,274 acres of coal land now withdrawn and not classified and probably never will be either restored to public entry or classified.

If the Government has decided to own and operate our coal mines, we ought to be frank and say so, because that is what this means. This law may, as is stated, "do with Government property what has been done by the foremost countries of the world," and may be entirely suitable to a monarchy; but we confess we can not make ourselves believe that it is beneficial in our form of government. We do not relish the idea of Uncle Sam going into 57 varieties of business on our money.

No one can honestly deny the statement that any general scheme for the leasing of any of the public domain practically withdraws those lands from settlement or entry by those who wish to acquire them and make them productive by individual enterprise. And any system which prevents lands or resources from going into private ownership prevents their becoming subject to State and local taxation, and relieves them from their just proportion of the maintenance of the State government.

We believe all history will bear out the statement that it is not in the interest of the people or the welfare of the Western States to have large bodies of land and valuable resources withheld from taxation and managed and controlled at long range from the city of Washington; and every step taken by Congress in the direction of withholding from actual settlement and ownership by local citizens tends to the centralization of power and the strengthening of the bureaucratic grasp of the Federal Government upon the resources of control of our States.

The people of the West have already suffered so much at the hands of the misstyled conservationists that they are exceedingly apprehensive of the danger of this most bold and far-reaching Federal encroachment upon the public-land traditions of the Nation.

We feel that the West is in honor bound to resist to the utmost of its ability these imperialistic aggressions upon our public-land heritage which threaten to deprive the West of its wealth and rightful opportunities. Many of as patriotic citizens as there are in this Republic look upon this leasing policy as the last act in the effort of the East to overthrow all the traditions of our Government affecting the disposition of the public domain and the permanent establishment of bureaucratic control over the western lands and resources and the forcing of the Western States into subjection to the intense industrialism of the East. The Government has no moral right to hold these lands in perpetuity and lease them. The innumerable natural obstacles in the way of the development of the West are so arduous and almost insurmountable that they require the utmost heroic courage and endurance and persistence to overcome, and we appeal to Congress and to our other governmental officials not to inflict these additional and unjust burdens upon us and our children and our children's children.

The Eastern, Northern, and Southern States do not have to surrender 10 cents a ton for their coal. That coal land had no value until we went there and settled the country and made it valuable. Why should the Government get this unearned increment? This whole leasing system is wrong in every way. It is unwise, impractical, and unprofitable. It is economically and morally unfair, legally unjust, and a grievous and irritating political imposition upon the western people, because, forsooth, they are not sufficiently strong to prevent it. This policy compels us to pay an enormous tribute that will grind into our States a tyranny that will be intolerable. It is utterly unnecessary, and it can not be defended upon any grounds of equity or fair dealing.

To our minds, these leasing bills add insult to injury. They not only deprive us of our constitutional rights and at the same time impose outrageous taxes and royalties upon us, but in addition they deny both our honesty and capacity for self-government. These bills in their present form are nothing more nor less than a formal declaration by Congress that the Western States are incompetent and that their acts and purposes are subject to suspicion; that the Government is distrustful of the good faith of the people of the West; that Congress is of the opinion that those States, their citizens, and their legislatures are not competent to control, regulate, and develop in the public interests the resources within their borders.

We can hardly believe that this House will approve of or tolerate any such unprecedented imposition; and if it does, we hope the United States Senate never will.

The Federal Government might with equal justice, and with no more pointed accusation of incompetency, deprive the Western States of all their other sovereign powers. This leasing system will create, on the one hand, a dangerously powerful and undemocratic bureaucracy, and, on the other hand, a servile and browbeaten tenantry. It will constantly emphasize the assumed superiority of Federal over local government, and progressively during the passage of years wear down and render subordinate the structures and effectiveness of the State governments.

The so-called conservation bills are but another large wedge which, reenforced by later measures of similar character now pending and in contemplation, will finally cleave and ultimately disintegrate practically all local authority. We earnestly appeal to and warn our colleagues that this leasing system is an insidious policy that will in the near future rise to plague you. It will accomplish nothing beneficial, but will inflict untold burdens, hardships, and aggravations upon the people, bring about the subjugation of local authority and the centralization of tremendous and unwarranted powers in the Federal Government. If these bills are killed, as we hope they will be, there will then be some fair and suitable constructive legislation enacted for the opening up and developing of the West.

We regret to be compelled to file this minority report dissenting from the opinions of our colleagues on the committee. But we are unable to bring ourselves into that peculiar quiescence of mind in which we can avoid resenting the imputations that the people of the West are incompetent to wisely administer their internal affairs.

We certainly will never even tacitly admit or believe that any of the Western States can not manage their own development much better than any outsiders can. We will never acquiesce in the surrender of our western sovereignty. We have an abiding conviction that there are enough brains, honesty, and patriotism in the West to wisely regulate and control these public-service corporations; and if there is any question about it in any State at the present time, and until such time as suitable laws shall be enacted, the Federal Government can and should retain control over them; and probably should permanently reserve the right to exercise a supervisory regulation of them whenever the local utility commissions do not perform their duty. But in order to retain such control it is utterly unnecessary to impose a Federal tax upon our development and at the same time prevent the going into private ownership and onto the tax rolls of hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of property. We look upon it as neither right nor necessary but humiliating for Congress to put the Western States upon the same basis as the Territory of Alaska, and thereby force many of our present and a large proportion of our future population into a perpetual Federal tenantry class under the guise of regulating our development. We repeat that this is not a question of individual or of political parties, but one of governmental policy.

We are not intentionally criticizing anybody in this minority report. We are merely giving a few reasons why we personally believe that the adoption of this leasing policy is unnecessary, unwise, and unjust to the West.

We look upon it as presaging the leasing of our gold and silver, lead and zinc, and all metaliferous mines, and all our other resources, including scenery and climate.

Bureaucratic control never has been and never will be good for either the people or the property so controlled. We object to the West being exploited as a province or insular possession of the United States with a permanent system of tenantry fastened upon us. We of the West do not relish carpetbag government any more than you of the South did. Why are you from below the Mason-Dixon line so soon forgetful of those hardships and so ready to inflict them upon us?

What honest or fair-minded man can justify putting a Federal tax upon the water power of our nonnavigable streams, the waters of which belong to the people of those States and which cost the Government nothing, and putting no tax on the use of the water power generated by the navigable streams that cost the taxpayers of the entire country hundreds of millions of dollars?

It has ever been easy to suggest specious reasons for the acquisition or usurpation of increased power by those in official position.

Bureaucracy has ever grown by what it feeds upon. This was pointed out by that eminent statesman, Daniel Webster, as long ago as 1837, and that other eminent statesman, James G. Blaine, said:

"There is nothing of which a public officer can be so easily persuaded as to the enlarged jurisdiction which pertains to his office. If the officer be of bold mind, he arrogates power for purposes of ambition; and even with timid men power is often assumed as a measure of protection and defense."

And that eminent California lawyer and author, Gregory Yale, as long ago as 1867, said, in speaking of the Interior Department:

"There is no other branch of the Government with such inherent tendencies to judicial usurpation."

We have not the slightest fear of Secretary Lane individually being unfair. But he can not personally attend to the tens of thousands of matters that this policy will involve, and no one can prophesy what royalties may be imposed by future Secretaries or bureau chiefs or 10,000 clerks and agents. But whatever they are, and no matter how fast or how slow they are increased, they are an unnecessary tax imposed upon the consumers and an unjust burden upon our development. It is a bad economic policy without a redeeming feature. We firmly believe that when these measures are thoroughly understood the public conscience of the Nation will wake up to discover that this wholesale leasing proposition is a gigantic bureaucratic scheme whereby the West is being compelled to barter away its birthright for a mass of Federal pottage, without any assurance of ever getting the the pottage—at least during this generation.

Aside from the principle of surrendering our State's constitutional rights and looking at it only from a commercial standpoint, it looks to me too much like taking $20 out of one pocket with the hope of ultimately putting 50 cents back into the other.

We can not believe that these bills in their present form will ever be enacted into law. If, however, they are, we confidently predict that history will repeat itself, and that these laws will sooner or later be again indignantly repudiated and repealed. But it will be after hundreds of millions of hard-earned dollars have been wrung from the pockets of the common people and consumed in undeserved salaries, needless expenses, and useless waste of our substance. It will be after our resources have been wantonly exploited and the Federal Treasury ruthlessly looted for many years by an army of utterly unnecessary Government employees. We therefore hope that this Sixty-fourth Congress will avoid that unwarranted burden upon every hamlet and fireside in the West by refusing to pass these most unwise and unjust measures.

Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD T. TAYLOR.
JAS. H. MAYS.
CHAS. B. TIMBERLAKE.
ADDISON T. SMITH.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Chairman, I will ask the gentleman from Oklahoma to yield the gentleman from Colorado five minutes more in order that I may ask him a question.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes more to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Colorado and his colleagues who have signed this minority report are opposed to this bill. I want to ask the gentleman if he or any of such colleagues have introduced any bill into this House look-

ing toward the unlocking of the resources referred to by the gentleman?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I will answer that this way: The Interior Department has deliberately locked up those resources. The law does not do so, and if the Interior Department will put the restrictions that I believe it could and should upon the use of those resources and pass the title subject to the Government's reserved right to regulate the rates and prices and service and everything else necessary pertaining to it to prevent monopoly and extortion and protect the public, at least until such times as the local public-utility commissions perform their duties, that will prevent monopoly and waste and imposition upon the people, and if the advocates of this policy are honest in only wanting to prevent monopoly and waste, either the Interstate Commerce Commission or some other public-service commission to regulate those matters in our States might be authorized to do so whenever the local authorities do not do so satisfactorily. That would prevent all these large combinations and it would prevent monopoly and waste and insure fair rates and proper service; in other words, a proper utilization of these resources for its benefit of the public. That is my idea as to how these valuable resources should be handled by the Government. But to accomplish that it is not at all necessary to retain the title to maintain an army of Federal employees and make us pay for them.

Mr. LENROOT. Does the gentleman think no further legislation is necessary on the subject?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. If any further legislation is necessary to prevent monopoly or waste or combination of any kind, we are here, and why should not Congress pass it?

Mr. LENROOT. Take this coal land, for instance. We leave those lands open to acquirement under the laws which now exist. Is the gentleman satisfied with that law?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. If the Geological Survey would reduce the classification price to such an amount that anybody could buy them and then pass laws against combinations and extortion in price, that would protect the public and the Government and coal mines would open up. We do not like the present Government-made monopoly. You ask if we have ever introduced any bills to unlock the governmental monopoly. I will say yes. I have a bill here to allow every city and town in our Western States to open up a coal mine free of charge, but under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, to take the land over for the purpose of furnishing cheap coal to the inhabitants of all those towns. I have that measure pending here now, and I have had it before Congress for several years, as I stated a few moments ago. That bill, if enacted, would afford a great deal of relief, and I know of no better legislation that this Congress could enact than to furnish cheap fuel to its people.

Mr. LENROOT. I want to ask the gentleman whether or not he does not know that the Interior Department has appraised these coal lands in response to a direction of an act of Congress?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Oh, yes; and they have appraised them so high that nobody can buy them, with 50,000,000 acres of coal land lying idle, and coal $6.50 a ton when it ought to be $2.50 per ton.

Mr. LENROOT. Does not the gentleman think there should be further legislation, if that be true?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I think we ought to throw them open for settlement and purchase under reasonable prices and suitable regulations.

Mr. LENROOT. And disregard the acts of Congress and of appraisement?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Oh, no; Congress ought to amend these acts, if it is necessary, but it should not be necessary. The Interior Department could open our coal lands to bona fide entrymen and relieve the situation if it would do so.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Colorado yield?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Certainly.

Mr. MONDELL. In answer to a question of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT] he said the appraisement of the coal lands was an appraisement undertaken in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress. The gentleman from Colorado knows there was no act of Congress on the subject. The Interior Department, after operating for a good many years under the maximum and minimum law, finally concluded that it had authority to place a figure on these lands above the maximum, and did so without any legislation.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. It was an arbitrary action on the part of the Interior Department. There was no new legislation or any action by Congress that warranted it.

Mr. LENROOT. Is it not a fact that the act of Congress provided that they should not be sold at less than a certain sum?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Certainly.

Mr. LENROOT. I want to ask the gentleman one more question. He said that, in his judgment, there would be no profits from these royalties. I hold in my hand, if I may take just a moment, the report of the receiver of a very small portion of the oil lands that are in controversy here.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Colorado has expired.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Chairman, I will ask that the gentleman be yielded one minute more.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, I yield one minute more to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. LENROOT. And the receiver states that on something over a thousand acres his profits in those oil wells, a very small proportion of that embodied in this bill, for the last eight months are $1,582,000.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Well, if that is true and if they have royalties of that kind, why should not those funds go into the development of those States out there rather than go into the Federal Treasury? I said I thought there will temporarily at least be some considerable royalties from oil lands in California and Wyoming.

Mr. LENROOT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I do.

Mr. LENROOT. The gentleman knows this money does not go into the Federal Treasury. Every dollar of this goes into the reclamation fund in the first instance and 50 per cent then goes to the States.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Oh, yes; it first goes into the reclamation fund to be used once and then one-half goes into the Federal Treasury. But what right has the Government of the United States to ever take any of it or make the consumers in our country pay that money?

Mr. LENROOT. It is ours.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. It belongs to the Federal Government in trust, just the same as the Great Falls of the Potomac River and the navigable streams and harbors of this country do, for the benefit of the people, for the development of this country, not to be held by the Government and used to penalize the local people or put a burden on any one locality for the benefit of the rest of the country.

Mr. LENROOT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I will.

Mr. LENROOT. The Federal Government took every dollar of the proceeds of the public domain in the Eastern States, with the exception of 5 per cent.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. The proceeds from the sale of public lands at $1.25 per acre is scarcely a drop in the bucket to what is intended to be collected from us of the West under this leasing scheme. Moreover, all those funds that have been put into the reclamation projects come back into the Federal Treasury. We have to pay back all that money that is actually expended in our development.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. CULLOP, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill (H. R. 406) to authorize exploration for and disposition of coal, phosphate, oil, gas, potassium, or sodium, and had directed him to report that it had come to no resolution thereon.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, Mr. GALLIVAN was granted leave of absence indefinitely on account of the death of his brother.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock) the House adjourned to meet to-morrow, Thursday, January 13, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, reports on preliminary exam-

ination and survey of St. Marys River, Ga., with a view to obtaining a depth of 22 feet from deep water at its junction with Cumberland Sound, up said river to the western corporate limits of the city of St. Marys (H. Doc. No. 540); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

2. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of communication from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, reporting a claim for damages, which has been considered, adjusted, and determined to be due the claimant by the Commissioner of Lighthouses (H. Doc. No. 541); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

3. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a detailed statement showing the place, the quantity, and price of seeds purchased and the dates of purchase, as required by the act of June 30, 1914 (S. Doc. No. 234); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture and ordered to be printed.

4. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of communication from the Secretary of War, submitting statement of all money arising from proceeds of public property received by the War Department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, which was not covered into the Treasury of the United States, also of payments made from such funds during the year (H. Doc. No. 543); to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

5. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting reports from the accounting officers of this department, showing what officers of the Government were delinquent in rendering their accounts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 542); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department and ordered to be printed.

6. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting report of the Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, giving details of the receipts and expenditures of the bureau from September 2, 1914, to November 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 544); to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries and ordered to be printed.

7. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of a communication of the Secretary of the Navy, submitting supplemental estimates of appropriations required by the Navy Department for the Naval Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917 (H. Doc. No. 545); to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

8. A letter from the vice president of the Georgetown Barge, Dock, Elevator & Railway Co., transmitting annual report of the Georgetown Barge, Dock, Elevator & Railway Co. (H. Doc. No. 546); to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

9. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting draft of amendment to the bill to amend, revise, and codify the laws relating to the public printing and binding and the distribution of Government publications (H. Doc. No. 547); to the Committee on Printing and ordered to be printed.

10. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a statement of conditions of the Steamboat-Inspection Service at the port of Buffalo, N. Y., and making recommendations in relation thereto (H. Doc. No. 548); to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries and ordered to be printed.

11. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting copy of a letter by Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals, United States Army, governor of the Panama Canal, submitting the draft of a bill authorizing the President to regulate matters of sanitation, quarantine, taxation, and police in the Canal Zone (H. Doc. No. 549); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed.

12. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting estimates of deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year 1916 (H. Doc. No. 550); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

13. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, withdrawing the estimate of $5,000 for "Files, Postal Savings System, office of Auditor for the Post Office Department" (H. Doc. No. 551); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

14. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting letter in regard to certain changes proposed in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill (H. Doc. No. 556); to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

15. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Willapa Harbor and the bar entrance thereto, Washington (H. Doc. No. 555); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

16. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, reports on preliminary examination and survey of New York Harbor, N. Y., with a view to the removal of Craven Shoal (H. Doc. No. 557); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

17. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated January 10, 1916, together with copy of report from Col. Frederic V. Abbot, Corps of Engineers, dated July 26, 1915, with map on reexamination of Jamaica Bay, N. Y. (H. Doc. No. 554); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

18. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of War College Division, General Staff, in charge of the distribution of War Department documents, approved by the Chief of Staff, with a report of the documents distributed by the War Department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 553); to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

19. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to bring about the issue of shelter tents and field cooking appliances to educational institutions having officers of the Army on duty as professors of military science and tactics (H. Doc. No. 552); to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. MORRISON, from the Committee on Patents, to which was referred the bill (S. 900) amending sections 476, 477, and 440 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 36), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. DENT, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 403) granting to the State of Oklahoma permission to occupy a certain portion of the Fort Sill Military Reservation, Okla., and to maintain and operate thereon a fish hatchery, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 37), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WATKINS, from the Committee on Revision of the Laws, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 8033) to amend section 162 of the act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary, approved March 3, 1911, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 38), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. MILLER of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 8790) to equalize the effects of Public No. 316 (H. R. 16510) chapter 167, recognizing the services of certain officers of the Army and Navy in connection with the construction of the Panama Canal; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BURKE: A bill (H. R. 8805) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Pardeeville, Columbia County, Wis., two bronze or brass cannon or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TAGUE: A bill (H. R. 8806) to grant postal employees compensatory time for holiday work; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. HAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 8807) reserving a right of way across lands of the United States patented under any of the land laws for ditches, canals, roads, trails, and telephone lines; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. DYER: A bill (H. R. 8808) authorizing the issuance of arms to rifle clubs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 8809) to amend section 162 of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARLIN: A bill (H. R. 8810) to amend an act relating to the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia approved March 4, 1913; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. GOULD: A bill (H. R. 8811) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate condemned cannon and balls; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HERNANDEZ: A bill (H. R. 8812) to provide for an investigation to ascertain the feasibility of the construction of a reservoir in the counties of Rio Arriba and Taos, N. Mex.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8813) to provide for an investigation to ascertain the feasibility of the construction of a reservoir and irrigation project in the county of Sandoval, N. Mex.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8814) to provide for an investigation to ascertain the feasibility of the construction of a reservoir in the county of Rio Arriba, N. Mex.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. HAY: A bill (H. R. 8815) authorizing the President of the United States to exchange land set aside for military purposes in the Territory of Hawaii for private land; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 8816) authorizing the Commissioner of Navigation to cause the sailing vessel *Golden Gate* to be registered as a vessel of the United States; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. WARD: A bill (H. R. 8817) authorizing the construction of a post-office building at Liberty, N. Y.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. COX: A bill (H. R. 8818) to enlarge the quartermaster's depot owned by the Government, at Jeffersonville, Ind., for the purpose of manufacturing arms, ordnances, armor, and other military and naval munitions of war at said place; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HASTINGS: A bill (H. R. 8819) to provide that the United States shall, in certain cases, aid the States and the civil subdivisions thereof in the construction and maintenance of rural post roads; to the Committee on Roads.

By Mr. TAGGART (by request): A bill (H. R. 8820) to establish a bureau for the study of the criminal, pauper, and defective classes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8821) to provide for the erection and the equipment of a factory for the manufacture of munitions of war for the Government of the United States, at or near Kansas City; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McARTHUR: A bill (H. R. 8822) to repeal sections 2588, 2589, and 2590 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. CARY: A bill (H. R. 8823) to fix the requirements governing the receipt, transmission, delivery, and preservation of messages of interstate telegraph and telephone companies; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8824) to fix the price of gas in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. HELM: A bill (H. R. 8825) authorizing the adoption of the project and plan of improving the Cumberland River by the construction of Lock and Dam No. 20 (hereinafter known as Lock 17), as recommended by the Department of Engineers in the report made on February 4, 1914; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BENNET: A bill (H. R. 8826) to reimburse the city of New York for expenses incurred in the maintenance and support of a marine school, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SNYDER: A bill (H. R. 8827) to provide for a public building at Ilion, N. Y.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HOLLAND: A bill (H. R. 8828) to provide for recognizing the value of the services of such citizens of the United States, not officers of the Army, Navy, or Public Health Service, who were employed by the Isthmian Canal Commission or the Panama Railroad Co., and who served as such officials or employees of the Isthmian Canal Commission or the Panama Railroad Co. for a period of three years or more during the construction of said canal, and making an appropriation therefor; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. DYER: Resolution (H. Res. 89) requesting the President to inform the House of Representatives relative to the Mexican situation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois: Resolution (H. Res. 90) directing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire and report whether the action of this House is necessary concerning the alleged official misconduct of H. Snowden Marshall; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BENNET: Resolution (H. Res. 91) requesting the Attorney General to furnish the names and former allegiance of persons involved in alleged criminal plots; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HELVERING: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 97) authorizing and directing the President to interdict the exportation of contraband of war and to prohibit any national banking association to make any loan to, or to act as agent for, any of the signatory powers of the declaration of London when such power shall be ascertained to be interfering with the neutral commerce of the United States in articles designated as noncontraband in such declaration; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PADGETT: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 98) making part of the appropriation "Construction and machinery, increase of the Navy," in the naval act approved March 3, 1915, available for the extension of building ways and equipment at the navy yards at New York, N. Y., and Mare Island, Cal.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. TAGGART (by request): Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 99) requesting the President to communicate with foreign governments on the subject of a universal alphabet; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GOODWIN of Arkansas: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 100) authorizing and requesting the President to appoint a National Marketing Commission to be composed of seven members; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CRISP: Memorial relating to river improvement and memorializing the National Congress to provide for such improvement with a view to important industrial development; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAIR: A bill (H. R. 8829) granting an increase of pension to John Flight; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ALEXANDER: A bill (H. R. 8830) granting a pension to William S. Tyler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 8831) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Shannon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8832) granting an increase of pension to Felix R. Robertson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOUD: A bill (H. R. 8833) granting a pension to Gideon B. Marshall; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ASWELL: A bill (H. R. 8834) for the relief of the Rapides Building & Loan Association, of Alexandria, La.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. O'SHAUNESSY: A bill (H. R. 8835) granting an increase of pension to Emily P. Stevens; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRAY of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 8836) granting an increase of pension to James Hutson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BARKLEY: A bill (H. R. 8837) for the relief of the estate of James W. Perry, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BEALES: A bill (H. R. 8838) to correct the military record of Jeremiah Stover; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BURKE: A bill (H. R. 8839) to remove the charge of desertion against John L. Kelley; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8840) granting an increase of pension to Thomas A. Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8841) granting an increase of pension to Edward H. Rogers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8842) granting an increase of pension to John Steffen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8843) granting an increase of pension to John Benkelman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8844) for the relief of H. B. Rogers; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: A bill (H. R. 8845) granting a pension to Jerusha Ramsey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8846) granting a pension to Daniel B. Voyles; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CASEY: A bill (H. R. 8847) for the relief of Frederick Leser, jr.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 8848) granting a pension to Noah Hunter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DECKER: A bill (H. R. 8849) to reimburse George H. Morrow; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DENT: A bill (H. R. 8850) for the relief of the heirs of William Davis; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DOREMUS: A bill (H. R. 8851) granting a pension to John Zanger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8852) granting a pension to Leo A. Kelly; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8853) granting an increase of pension to Bernard Magoonaugh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EDWARDS: A bill (H. R. 8854) for the relief of Elizabeth Hendrix; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ESTOPINAL: A bill (H. R. 8855) granting a pension to John Marshall; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8856) granting a pension to Henry Boesen; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FARR: A bill (H. R. 8857) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Cavell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8858) granting a pension to Harry A. Caskey; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FIELDS: A bill (H. R. 8859) granting an increase of pension to Oscar Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8860) granting an increase of pension to John W. Fultz; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8861) for the relief of Robert Craig; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8862) granting an increase of pension to James K. Jackson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8863) granting an increase of pension to James T. Kelly; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8864) granting an increase of pension to Tolos Otis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8865) granting an increase of pension to John W. Cross; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8866) granting an increase of pension to Caroline Simons; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8867) granting a pension to Louie McGuire; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8868) granting a pension to Pauline Sanders; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8869) granting an increase of pension to Mary M. Wright; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8870) granting an increase of pension to Brice Vance; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOCHT: A bill (H. R. 8871) for the relief of George D. Jones; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HARDY: A bill (H. R. 8872) for the relief of the heirs of J. G. Thomas; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 8873) granting a pension to George L. Hollis; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HENSLEY: A bill (H. R. 8874) granting an increase of pension to D. J. Doughty; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HERNANDEZ: A bill (H. R. 8875) granting a pension to Anastacia S. de Abeytia; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH: A bill (H. R. 8876) granting a pension to John Meehan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8877) granting an honorable discharge to James H. Davis; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HUDDLESTON: A bill (H. R. 8878) for the relief of the Jefferson County Building & Loan Association, of Birmingham, Ala.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington: A bill (H. R. 8879) granting a pension to Sarah J. Milligan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KEARNS: A bill (H. R. 8880) granting a pension to Sarah J. McMahan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8881) granting an increase of pension to Francis Formorin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensons.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8882) granting a pension to Minnie Nordyke; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8883) granting a pension to Samuel H. Glover; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MONDELL: A bill (H. R. 8884) granting an increase of pension to Frances A. Bright; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8885) granting an increase of pension to Collingwood Boulter; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 8886) granting an increase of pension to Artemas C. Barclay; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PLATT: A bill (H. R. 8887) granting a pension to Kate A. Braley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RANDALL: A bill (H. R. 8888) for the relief of Mrs. N. L. Brown; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RAUCH: A bill (H. R. 8889) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Dorwart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8890) granting an increase of pension to John M. Barkley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8891) granting an increase of pension to Paul L. Bahr; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8892) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Personett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8893) granting an increase of pension to George O. Doll; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8894) granting an increase of pension to Christopher L. Rumpf; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REILLY: A bill (H. R. 8895) granting an increase of pension to Mariah Mentch; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SELLS: A bill (H. R. 8896) granting an increase of pension to Oscar A. Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Idaho: A bill (H. R. 8897) granting a pension to Teresa M. Graham; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 8898) granting an increase of pension to Henry P. Bliss; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8899) granting a pension to Emma Richards; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPARKMAN: A bill (H. R. 8900) granting a pension to Martha J. Walker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SWITZER: A bill (H. R. 8901) granting a pension to Emma E. Webster; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8902) granting a pension to Jeptha E. Massie; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 8903) granting an increase of pension to Freda Dunn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VAN DYKE: A bill (H. R. 8904) for the relief of A. M. and R. A. Darling; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. VINSON: A bill (H. R. 8905) granting an increase of pension to Mary H. Scott; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 8906) for the relief of the Permanent Savings & Loan Co., of Akron, Ohio; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WINGO: A bill (H. R. 8907) granting an increase of pension to Peter Weber; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota: A bill (H. R. 8908) for the relief of William Hensley; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER (by request): Memorial of Anthony Wayne Chapter, Sons of American Revolution, favoring preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also (by request), memorial of American Cooperative Dyes & Chemical Co., of Bangor, Pa., and Bangor Silk Knitting Co., favoring protection for manufacturers of dyestuffs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: Petition of 32 merchants of Mount Vernon, Ohio, in favor of the so-called Stevens bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, evidence to accompany House bill 6941, for relief of Phillip E. Robertson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRUCKNER: Petition of Sharp & Dohme, of New York City, favoring aid in destruction of citrus canker; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of William McKinley Camp, No. 62, Department of New York, United Spanish War Veterans, favoring pensions for widows; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, memorial of National Lodge No. 556, International Association of Machinists, relative to increase in pay of machinists in the New York Navy Yard; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of New York Post Office Laborers' Benevolent Association, Branch No. 1, relative to classification of post-office laborers; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, memorial of Chamber of Commerce of Fulton, N. Y., favoring passage of Stevens standard-price bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BURKE: Resolutions by the 1915 Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, demanding an ascertainment of the unpatented lands still due the State of Wisconsin, under an act of Congress entitled "An act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the swamp lands within their limits," approved September 28, 1850, and under an act of Congress

entitled "An act for relief of purchasers and locators of swamp and overflowed lands," approved March 2, 1855, and under other acts of the United States; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. CANNON: Petitions of business men of the State of Illinois, favoring passage of bill taxing mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: Memorial of sundry citizens of Neosho County, Kans., protesting against tax on gasoline; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of Farmers' Union, Local No. 450, of the Kansas Division, protesting against preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CARY: Petitions of business men of Cudahy, Wauwatosa, and South Milwaukee, Wis., favoring taxing mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COOPER of Ohio: Petitions of merchants of Mahoning, Trumbull, and Ashtabula Counties, Ohio, favoring bill taxing mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DALE of New York: Petitions of Marion Bennett, of Cambridge, Mass., and American Association for Labor Legislation, favoring passage of House bill 476, workmen's compensation bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of Philadelphia Bourse and of the Traffic Club, of New York, favoring repeal of the seamen's bill; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, memorial of National Veterans' Relief Corps, favoring bill for pensions for widows of Spanish War veterans; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DARROW: Petition of Master Dyers' Association of Philadelphia, Pa., favoring protection of the dye manufacturing industry; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DOUGHTON: Petitions of employees of various cotton mills of North Carolina, protesting against the child-labor bill; to the Committee of Labor.

Also, petitions of sundry merchants of eighth congressional district of North Carolina, favoring passage of bill taxing mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DYER: Petition of National Guard of Missouri, favoring passage of Senate bill 1158, called the "pay bill"; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petitions of citizens of St. Louis, Mo., favoring passage of the Stevens standard-price bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ELSTON: Memorial of Los Angeles (Cal.) Chamber of Commerce, relative to railway-mail pay; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petitions of citizens of Niles, Pleasanton, and Livermore, Cal., favoring taxing mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of city council of Richmond, Cal., favoring location of a naval base on San Francisco Bay; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. ESCH: Papers to accompany House bill 5010, granting an increase of pension to Christ Nelson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FULLER: Petition of City Club of Chicago, Ill., for publication and free distribution of the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on Printing.

Also, petition of Electrical Supply Jobbers Association, of Chicago, Ill., favoring passage of the Stevens bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of citizens of Plano, Ill., favoring bill taxing mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GREGG: Petition of sundry citizens of the seventh congressional district of Texas, favoring tax on mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH: Petition of J. C. Stiers, superintendent of schools, Harrison County, Ohio, favoring raising the standard for foreign immigrants; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. IGOE: Petition of J. F. Girardet, St. Louis, Mo., and 475 other business men of St. Louis, favoring the enactment of the Stevens standard-price bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, letters from business men of St. Louis, favoring the enactment of the Stevens standard-price bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, letter from the Associated Retailers of St. Louis, by K. F. Niemoeller, manager, protesting against the passage of the Stevens standard-price bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KAHN: Memorial of Los Angeles (Cal.) Chamber of Commerce, relative to railway-mail pay; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. KINKAID: Petitions of citizens of Boyd County, Nebr.; protesting against preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LAFEAN: Memorial of the Philadelphia Bourse, favoring repeal of the seamen's bill; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. LOUD: Evidence in support of claim for pension for Gideon B. Marshall; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McGILLICUDDY: Petitions of citizens of the second congressional district of State of Maine favoring bill taxing mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MORIN (by request): Memorial of National Woman Suffrage Association relative to Federal protection against State denial of the right of citizens of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also (by request): Petition of American Association for Labor Legislation, favoring passage of House bill 476, workmen's compensation law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania: Memorial of Philadelphia Bourse, favoring repeal of the seamen's bill; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. NOLAN: Petition to the President and the Sixty-fourth Congress, by Dr. John A. Miller, San Francisco, Cal., to prohibit the export to Europe of arms and ammunition of war; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PRATT: Petition of S. G. H. Turner, H. M. Beardsley, E. J. Dunn, E. O. Eldredge, S. F. Iszard, Jervis Langdon, John M. Connelly, H. H. Rockwell, John F. Murtaugh, H. N. Hoffman, J. E. Bally, all of Elmira, N. Y., protesting against the passage of the Moon bill; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. RAINEY: Petition of Rev. G. Luecke and other German Lutherans, of Beardstown, Ill., against exportation of arms; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ROBERTS of Massachusetts: Evidence in support of House bill 5549, for promotion of John Q. A. Brett, of United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ROWE: Memorial of Philadelphia Bourse, favoring repeal of the seamen's bill; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. SLOAN: Petition of R. F. Dusil and 34 other merchants, of Wilber, Crete, Lewiston, Virginia, and Wymore, Nebr., favoring passage of the Stevens standard-price bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SMITH of Idaho: Memorial of State Highway Commission of Idaho, urging the advance of funds to the public-land States for the construction and maintenance of good roads, the same to be a lien upon the revenues of the national forests; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: Petition of W. S. Butterfield, of Battle Creek, Mich., against tax on theaters; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Herbert E. Johnson, of Kalamazoo, and C. E. Stewart, of Schoolcraft, Mich., protesting against stamp tax on checks, etc.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the American Neutrality and Peace Convention, San Francisco, Cal., relating to violation of neutrality by United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 5593, for the relief of Mary A. Tilton; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SNYDER: Petition of Mohawk Valley Cap Factory, Utica, N. Y., for the enactment of House bill 702, for an adequate tariff on dyestuffs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STEPHENS of California: Resolution of Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, relative to railway-mail pay; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, memorial of Society of Friends, Pasadena, Cal., against preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WATSON: Petition of Bristol Carpet Mills (Thomas L. Leedom Co.), of Bristol, Pa., urging the passage of House bill 702, to provide revenue for the Government and to establish and maintain the manufacture of dyestuffs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Globe Knitting Mills (Messrs. Rambo & Regar (Inc.), of Norristown, Pa., urging the passage of House bill 702, to provide revenue for the Government and to establish and maintain the manufacture of dyestuffs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Philadelphia Bourse, requesting the repeal of the seamen's bill and the enactment of legislation to

foster the establishment of a privately owned and operated American merchant marine; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. WALSH: Petition of the Congressional Union for Woman's Suffrage, assembled at the Twentieth Century Club, Boston, Mass., January 6, 1916, favoring passage of woman-suffrage amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WINSLOW: Petition of Stanley Woolen Co., of Uxbridge, Mass., favoring protection for manufacturers of dyestuffs in America; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, *January 13, 1916.*

Rev. Boyd V. Switzer, of the city of Washington, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, our heavenly Father, we bless Thee for the courage, wisdom, and self-sacrifice of our forefathers who gave to us civic, political, and religious liberty. We bless Thee that our people still cherish and value above all earthly possessions that sacred, blood-bought heritage of constitutional liberty. Therefore, in these perilous times, when our inalienable rights to life, liberty, and property are being jeopardized, we pray Thee, O Lord, that Thou wouldst so inspire and guide those in authority in these United States that peace may be preserved, individual security guaranteed, and our national honor preserved inviolate.

Do Thou, we pray Thee, in the midst of these years and these times breathe upon us such strength, wisdom and power from above that we may possess clear discernment, and that self-poise and fine sanity which will make us workmen of whom God need not be ashamed. In Christ's name. Amen.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

COPPER EXPORT TRADE.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, an article was printed in the New York World of yesterday so extraordinary in its character that, although somewhat lengthy, I send it to the desk and ask unanimous consent that it may be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there any objection? The Chair hears none. The Secretary will read.

The Secretary read as follows:

BRITAIN DEMANDS TRADE SECRETS OF UNITED STATES CORPORATIONS—METAL CONCERNS, ESPECIALLY COPPER COMPANIES, NOTIFIED TO GIVE LISTS OF STOCKHOLDERS, ADDRESSES, NATIONALITY, NUMBER OF SHARES EACH OWNS, AND CLIENTS, TOO—NO OPEN THREAT MADE, BUT ENEMY ACT IS CITED—PUTS FIRMS AT MERCY OF BRITISH, OFFICIALS SAY, FOR GERMANS ARE CONNECTED WITH MANY—SUSPECT BUSINESS TRICK—MAY REFUSE TO COMPLY—TO APPEAL TO WASHINGTON.

American metal corporations, particularly those whose principal business is the export of copper, have been "requested," by direction of the British Government, through their agents or other representatives in Great Britain, to furnish that Government with information concerning their companies and the business conducted by them of such intimate a character as the Government of the United States itself never has required corporations to give.

In demanding this information the British Government makes no announcement of what its action will be in regard to a corporation refusing to comply. No hint of punitive measures is conveyed, unless the fact that attention is directed to the newly amended trading-with-the-enemy act be so considered.

ASKS STOCKHOLDERS' LISTS.

American concerns are told that Great Britain desires certified lists of their stockholders, the name, nationality, and address of each and the number of shares of stock owned by each. The corporations are also informed that the British Government desires a list of their clients and to be kept informed of all changes in this list.

Attention is called to the amended act, which authorizes the King, at his discretion, to prohibit by proclamation any British subject from trading with any corporation outside the British dominions which does business with or has associated with it an enemy of Great Britain.

The corporations which have received this request were nearly panic stricken yesterday. Names of those which have already received it are withheld from publication upon their own request. Their officials stated frankly to reporters for the World that they dared not authorize publication of the communications from their own agents containing Great Britain's "request," because they felt assured that such publication would annoy the British Government and result in their being blacklisted.

TO APPEAL TO LANSING.

Meetings of directors of several of these corporations were held yesterday to discuss the situation and to decide upon some course of action. The result of these meetings, as far as it was possible to learn, was indecisive. Officials of the corporations gave it as their belief that no reply would be made until the question was laid before Secretary of State Lansing and the aid of the State Department sought.

The objection to furnish Great Britain the information, according to statements made by directors, lies chiefly in the fact that the knowledge thus gained by a trade competing nation would, in their opinion, be used to benefit British corporations to the serious handicap of American. It would, in substance, be turning over to rivals the business secrets of American firms, they said.

Charges that Great Britain is throttling this country's hundred million dollar a year copper export trade by using contraband regulations as a pretext to practice gross discrimination in favor of the British merchant were laid before the State Department late in 1914, and again in January of the following year, as the World exclusively told on January 25, 1915.

The five concerns which handle the great bulk of the copper-export trade of the United States combined at that time to engage John Bassett Moore to push their case against Great Britain. This latest demand by Great Britain is regarded as but another step in the throttling campaign, with the "great war" as an excuse.

COPY OF BRITISH ENEMY ACT.

A copy of the amended act has come into the possession of the World. It follows:

"An act to provide for the extension of the restrictions relating to trading with the enemy to persons to whom, though not resident or carrying on business in enemy territory, it is, by reason of their enemy nationality or enemy associations, expedient to extend such restrictions.

"Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

"First. His Majesty may by proclamation prohibit all persons or bodies of persons resident, carrying on business or being in the United Kingdom, from trading with any persons or bodies of persons not resident, or carrying on business in enemy territory or in territory in the occupation of the enemy (other than persons or bodies of persons residing or carrying on business solely within His Majesty's dominions), wherever by reason of the enemy nationality or enemy associations of such persons or bodies of persons it appears to His Majesty expedient to do so, and if any person acts in contravention of any such proclamation he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, triable and punishable in like manner as the offense of trading with the enemy.

"Second. Any list of persons or bodies of persons with whom such trading is prohibited by a proclamation under this act may be varied or added to by an order made by the lords of the council on the recommendation of a secretary of state.

"SCOPE OF THE LAW.

"3. The provisions of the trading with the enemy acts, 1914 and 1915, and all other enactments relating to trading with the enemy shall, subject to such exceptions and adaptations as may be prescribed by order in council, apply in respect of such persons or bodies of persons aforesaid, as if for reference therein to trading with the enemy there were substituted references to trading with such persons and bodies of persons as aforesaid, and for references to enemies there were substituted references to such persons and bodies of persons as aforesaid, and for references to offenses under the trading with the enemy acts, 1914 and 1915, or any of those acts, there were substituted references to offenses under this act.

"4. For the purposes of this act a person or body of persons shall be deemed to have traded with a person or body of persons to whom a proclamation issued under this act applies, if he enters into any transaction or does any act with, to, on behalf of, or for the benefit of such a person or body of persons, which, if entered into or done with, to, on behalf of, or for the benefit of an enemy, would be trading with the enemy.

"Second. This act may be cited as the trading with the enemy (extension of powers) act, 1915."

URGE CONCERTED ACTION.

Officials of American corporations who had received requests for information pointed yesterday to what they considered the great skill with which this act was drawn. Under it, they said, the British Government was free to blacklist any American corporation at its pleasure and without any further explanation than that the corporation had a German, Austrian, Turk, or Bulgarian as a stockholder. There are Germans holding stock in practically every important copper or metal corporation of the United States.

Several said that safety lay only in concerted action by American corporations. They argued that if all American copper corporations would agree to make no reply to the request for information Great Britain would be left without pretext for blacklisting any particular one, and, inasmuch as she must have our copper, the British Government could not prohibit dealing with all.

Despite, apparently, general recognition of this principle, no firm could be found to express its willingness to lead in a movement to bring about such concerted action. Officials explained that the truth was they did not dare do anything which might bring down upon them the wrath of the British Government; that Great Britain had them all in a vise at present, and, as a matter of fact, did about as she pleased in regulating and restricting their export business.

DEVELOPMENT OF WATERWAYS—NOTICE ON CALENDAR.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I notice on the calendar of this morning, under the heading "Unfinished business," a notice given by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. SHIELDS] that on the disposal of the unfinished business, the Philippine government bill, he would move to consider Senate bill 3331. That is simply a notice given by an individual Senator; it should not be placed under the heading "Unfinished business," and I ask that in the calendar for to-morrow it shall be changed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any rule of the Senate which provides what shall go on the calendar?

Mr. SMOOT. I have always understood that nothing under the heading of "Unfinished business" should go under that head unless it is unfinished business. This is nothing more nor less than a notice given by a Senator, and, therefore, it should go, the same as other notices, under the heading of "Notices."

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator realize that such notices amount to nothing?

Mr. SMOOT. I am fully aware of that. Therefore I did not want to have a notice go under the heading of "Unfinished business."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair does not understand that there is any rule of the Senate which fixes what the calendar of business shall contain.

Mr. SMOOT. I do not think there is any rule, but it has been the universal practice.

Mr. LODGE. Should not a notice go under the head of "Notices"?

Mr. SMOOT. Yes; of course.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair does not know how the entry got there.

Mr. SMOOT. I move that the notice which was given by the Senator from Tennessee be placed under the heading of "Notices," the same as all other notices in the past have been placed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Utah.

Mr. SHIELDS. Mr. President, it is wholly immaterial to me under what head the notice is placed upon the calendar. The Senator from Utah seems to me to be highly technical. If he desires it in another place, if it affords him any pleasure, I am entirely willing to have it go to another place. I did not ask that it be placed there. However, it seems to me it is in its proper place, as it relates to unfinished business. It does not purport to be unfinished business, but relates to what will be asked to be made the unfinished business. But, as I said, it is immaterial to me whether it goes under that heading or under the heading of an ordinary notice.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, on all further prints of the Calendar of Business of the Senate the notice of the Senator from Tennessee will go under the head of "Notices."

TAX ON MINING PROPERTY IN MEXICO.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President, I have a communication from one of my constituents relating to the decree of Carranza affecting mining property in Mexico owned by Americans, tending to show that the enforcement of the taxes levied by this decree will amount to a confiscation of property. I ask to have the communication printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the communication was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JANUARY 6, 1916.

MY DEAR SENATOR WORKS: I wrote the inclosures last night and this morning am surprised to see in the Los Angeles Times an article regarding the very selfsame outrage—the Carranza mining decree—a copy of the article I shall give below. Also we note with interest another article in same issue—one advising us of the manly attitude taken by yourself in a speech in the Senate, explaining to them most thoroughly that our so-called neutrality of to-day is but one of hypocrisy. I assure you that you are receiving the hearty sanction of almost the entire populace. Would that there were more like you where you are, who would be fearless enough to come out of the dark and talk as they surely really down in their hearts believe.

The notice first spoken of is as follows:

"CARRANZA INSISTS ON MINING TAX—DECLARES STEPS NECESSARY TO PREVENT MONOPOLIES.

"EL PASO, TEX., *January 5.*

"Negotiations of representatives of the International Mining Association with Mexican de facto government officials for annulment of the decree of March 1, 1915, which places income taxes on mines and their output, have been without result, according to advices from Mexico City to-day.

"The mining men contend that the decree taxes are prohibitive and claim that nearly all of the 440,000 mining claims in Mexico will be compelled to discontinue operation under their terms.

"Gen. Carranza, according to reports, contends the decree, by fixing a graduated tax on holdings of more than 10 claims (each claim is but 2½ acres), tends to discourage monopolies and is similar to the income tax in the United States."

The above dispatch only helps to authenticate the necessity of our Government taking this matter up and demanding that our rights be not sacrificed. It also shows that influence of others than the mining men themselves must be solicited and obtained or these 400,000 mining claims will be confiscated for such taxes, as are fully explained in the inclosures as certainly confiscatory.

The inclosures also show plainly the hypocrisy and incompetency of the statement above as quoted as the reason for the decree being insisted upon.

Trusting you can make use of all this, I am,

Respectfully, E. J. KIMBALL.

P. S.—I shall to-day endeavor to get the chamber of commerce or mines to take this matter up also.

—

LOS ANGELES, CAL., *January 5, 1916.*

Hon. Senator JOHN D. WORKS,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: Firstly I wish to again thank you for your favors in the past which have been of invaluable service to me in obtaining action on the part of our Department of State as to Mexican affairs.

I am inclosing data on a serious condition that has arisen in the matter of the decrees of the newly recognized President of Mexico. Another self-made President.

Certainly this confiscatory decree, as explained in the inclosed article, can be eliminated if our President and Senate, or either or both, will force the issue and protect us against a pure confiscatory measure made under the guise of a tax. No doubt it is a concocted scheme on the part of some one or ones to make a wholesale killing in the confiscation of properties in that land of Manana. It should be pinched in the bud. I wish you would find time and opportunity to look into this matter, if possible, along with any other Senators who will be so kind as so to do.

I shall send copies of the inclosure, with comments, to several other Republican Senators within the next few days.

Thanking you in the matter, I am sincerely,

E. J. KIMBALL,
1632½ Winona Boulevard, Hollywood,
Los Angeles, Cal.

AS TO THE DECREE OF VENUSTIANO CARRANZA, PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT OF MEXICO, AFFECTING MINING TAXES ON PROPERTIES IN MEXICO, PAYABLE DURING MARCH, 1916, AND THEREAFTER.

All persons owning mining properties in Mexico or being in any manner interested in the future and welfare of Mexico should take notice of the following and use their good influence to endeavor to show the Mexican authorities that for the welfare of Mexico and for the sake of equity and justice to foreigners owning properties in that country that the decree in mention and explained below should be recinded at once.

It is in name a tax, but in purpose and effect is none other than a diplomatic confiscatory measure. Surely confiscating the greater portion of the mining claims belonging to Americans and other foreigners in Mexico. With the exception perhaps of those properties belonging to a few great corporations, who may be fortunate through governmental pressure or private arrangement to escape this tax.

Mining properties owned by Americans and other foreigners in Mexico were either purchased or located by them during the régimes of Porfirio Diaz, Fco Madero, or Victoriana Huerta, and at a time when the taxes, although high enough, were not confiscatory. The taxes were as follows:

For the first 25 pertenencias in a claim, tax was yearly 6 pesos each.

For all pertenencias in addition to 25, tax was yearly 3 pesos each.

Therefore, if a claim containes 60 pertenencias, the tax was as follows:

First 25 pertenencias, at 6 pesos yearly, or 150 pesos.

The remaining 35 pertenencias, at 3 pesos, or 105 pesos.

Thus for a mine of 60 pertenencias the tax was 255 pesos yearly.

Under the Carranza decree the mining tax is as follows, no matter whether your holdings are in in one claim or in many:

The first 10 pertenencias in a district, tax 12 pesos, gold, yearly each pertenencias.

The second 10 pertenencias in a district, tax 15 pesos, gold, yearly each pertenencia.

From 20 to 50 pertenencias in a district, tax 18 pesos, gold, yearly each pertenencia.

For every pertenencia above 50 in a district, tax 24 pesos, gold. yearly each pertenencia.

Therefore, second to the new decree, the tax on the same claims as cited above as being 255 pesos yearly will be henceforth as follows:

	Pesos gold.
First 10 pertenencias, at 12 pesos gold yearly, or	120
Second 10 pertenencias, at 15 pesos gold yearly, or	150
Next 30 pertenencias, at 18 pesos gold yearly, or	540
Remaining 10 pertenencias, at 24 pesos gold yearly, or	240
	1,050

Thus, the tax on 60 pertenencias has been raised from 255 pesos to 1,050 pesos yearly. If the case were that a company has 500 pertenencias in a district—which is a common occurrence, and many times much more—the difference in the amounts as paid when they obtained such holdings and what they will be compelled to pay henceforth or loose their claims is as follows:

OLD LAW.	Pesos.
First 25 pertenencias, at 6 pesos each yearly, or	150
Remaining 475 pertenencias, at 3 pesos each yearly, or	1,425
Total tax yearly	1,575

Under new decree, the yearly tax on 500 pertenencias is as follows:

	Pesos gold.
First 10 pertenencias, at 12 pesos each yearly, or	120
Second 10 pertenencias, at 15 pesos each yearly, or	150
20 to 50 pertenencias, at 18 pesos each yearly, or	540
Remaining 450 pertenencias, at 24 pesos each yearly, or	10,800
Tax yearly on 500 pertenencias	11,610

One thousand and fifty pesos instead of 255 pesos yearly on 60 pertenencias.

Eleven thousand six hundred and ten pesos gold tax instead of 1,574 pesos on 500 pertenencias.

Besides this so-called tax increase, there is accompanying it an exceedingly great increase in the tax on all production of the metals—

A gross tax of 110 gold on every kilo of gold produced.

A gross tax of 2.60 pesos gold on every kilo of silver produced.

Under certain circumstances this production tax is reduced 20 per cent, making it close to and around 7 per cent of the gold and silver produced.

It is needless to say that there are very few mines anywhere that will, month after month and year in and year out, pay a profit outside of all expenses of as much as 7 per cent gross of the production. Therefore it is plain to anyone that this tax is not a tax at all, but simply a diplomatic method of the confiscation of the greater portion of the mines of Mexico from their rightful owners, who have in good faith either purchased or located their properties, as the individual case may be.

When the revolutions broke out in Mexico these mine owners were rapidly developing the resources of Mexico.

American mine owners were ordered by their respective consular agents of the United States of America to leave Mexico and return to the United States of America and were advised that their properties would be protected.

These Americans closed down their mines as ordered, or their development enterprises, as the case might have been.

Now they are being "protected" by the administration that ordered them to leave Mexico. Protected! Better said they are sanctioning the Americans and other foreigners being diplomatically robbed of their holdings.

Should they not have the privilege of returning to Mexico when peace does reign and without any danger of confiscation at all be allowed to develop their properties, paying an equitable tax and having ample protection?

If proper representations be made, no doubt the Mexican authorities could be persuaded to see the unjust position taken in this matter by them. What an injustice it is and also what a disaster it will mean to Mexico herself to enforce such decrees, for it will surely keep nearly all foreign capital from their country. It will be needless to say, thus also cause very little American machinery and American products to go into that land—a greater injustice to Mexico herself than to anyone else. This is not only of importance to mining men but to everyone, for the throttling of the mining interests in Mexico would be far-reaching, indeed.

If this decree is not rescinded, Mexico's mining interests will have been throttled, the properties of the majority of the Americans will have been confiscated. These Americans and other foreigners' interests will have been sacrificed on the alter of greed and dishonesty, at least acquiesced in and presided over by that man who guarantees the safe delivery of death-dealing munitions of war to his favored friends, placing innocent women and babes astride torpedoes to guarantee or insure them against molestation of destruction even by those whom they are being sent to kill.

ENLISTMENT OF AMERICAN CITIZENS IN CANADA.

Mr. TOWNSEND. Mr. President, it appears that some time ago the Secretary of Labor issued a statement in the form of a rule that a citizen of the United States enlisting in the Canadian Army to fight in Europe could, upon his return to the United States, be admitted to full citizenship. I do not care to discuss that proposition now, but inasmuch as the article which I ask to have read contains a procedure of enlistment and the oath which the soldier takes, I desire a clipping from a Michigan paper, an editorial, about a third of a column, to be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection? The Chair hears none. The Secretary will read.

The Secretary read as follows:

ENLISTMENT AND CITIZENSHIP.

There has been some protest from German sympathizers in this country because Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Labor, has ruled that Americans who enlist in the Canadian Army and subsequently return to this country are not to be treated as aliens by the immigration inspectors, but are to be allowed full rights as citizens of the United States. The pro-Germans insist that such persons lose their citizenship by entering the service of a foreign potentate. Wilson bases his ruling on the circumstance that the United States accepts the enlistment of aliens without depriving them of their citizenship in the land of their birth.

Without in the least undertaking to take sides in this controversy, we venture to suggest that what Canada requires in accepting the services of aliens is more pertinent just now than what the United States does, since it is Canada and not America that is swearing in troops.

The Canadian enlistment blanks for those desiring to join the over-seas expeditionary force contain a declaration and an oath which must be signed by the applicant. In the declaration the recruit says he engages and agrees to serve in the over-seas force and to be attached to any arm of its service for one year, or during the war now going on between Great Britain and Germany should that war continue more than a year, and also for six months after the termination of the war "provided His Majesty should so long require my services."

The oath says:

"I do make oath that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George V, his heirs and successors, and that I will, as duty bound, honestly and faithfully defend His Majesty, his heirs and successors in person, crown, and dignity against all enemies, and will observe and obey all orders of His Majesty, his heirs and successors, and all the generals and officers set over me."

The Canadian recruiting officers hold that the declaration explains and modifies the oath, and shows that the American recruit is entering into only a temporary engagement and allegiance.

When an alien acquires citizenship in this country he is required to forswear and repudiate all foreign allegiance. Can he subsequently reassume that allegiance and then drop it again at pleasure, as one might take on or put off a cloak, and still remain an American citizen? Can a native-born American give temporary fealty to a foreign monarch and retain his rights in this country unimpaired? Can there be such a thing as a partial allegiance to a foreign government on the part of an American which will not affect his standing as a citizen of the United States?

Such things may be possible. But the final determination must be left to an expert. Even Secretary Wilson recognizes this, for he admits that his ruling is only provisional until the courts have opportunity to pass on the subject.

Mr. TOWNSEND. Mr. President, I do not care to discuss the ruling of the Secretary of Labor at this time further than to say that it seems to me most remarkable that a citizen of the United States can take such an oath, which might possibly easily involve him against his own country in defense of a foreign potentate; but inasmuch as the matter is not now here I am going to refrain from submitting any remarks at this time, but shall only submit to the Senate the statement which I have had read.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I have here a communication from the Secretary of Labor on the subject to which the Senator from Michigan has just now referred, which sets out in detail the Secretary's view of the matter. It is important that the Senate should have information concerning the subject, because it is a question of no mean importance. I think that it ought to be printed in the RECORD without reading.

Mr. TOWNSEND. I shall be very glad to have that done.

Mr. WALSH. I will say in this connection that I have been appealed to in a very considerable number of cases by the parents of boys 16, 17, and 18 years of age, who have been induced to enlist in the military service of Great Britain, to secure, if possible, their release. I do not care to comment at this time upon efforts that are being made to thus lead our young men into the service of any of the contending nations. I submit, however, that it would be a somewhat regrettable thing if these boys by their heedless and inconsiderable action should be put in a situation where they could no longer claim the protection of our Government nor claim the advantages of American citizenship when they should be restored to their parents. I do not mean to say that it would not be wise that that conclusion should follow, but the question is a rather delicate one. Therefore I am glad to submit what the Secretary of Labor has to say about it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the communication submitted by the Senator from Montana will be printed in the RECORD.

The communication referred to is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, January 8, 1916.

Hon. T. J. WALSH,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I have your letter addressed to the solicitor for the department, in which you inclose an article from the Fatherland criticizing the action of this department in the case of Frank Caswell, wherein the department laid down a rule of policy, hereinafter referred to, in this class of cases. The article quotes a circular issued by the commissioner of immigration at Montreal, Canada, as follows:

"Several cases have arisen of late wherein the question has been raised as to whether a United States citizen expatriates himself by enlisting in the Canadian Army. The matter has been the subject of considerable correspondence and has now been definitely decided, as attested by the following quotation from bureau letter of October 9, 1915, No. 54003431:

"'Instructions should be issued by you to the end that hereafter the boards will not question the American citizenship of an applicant because of the fact that he took the oath of allegiance and enlisted in the Canadian forces.'

"Officers in this district will be governed accordingly."

The article then states:

"Under this ruling a native-born or naturalized American citizen may take a solemn oath that he will forever forswear allegiance to the Stars and Stripes, become a subject of King George of England, offer his life and limbs in the cause of a foreign potentate, and yet remain a citizen of the United States, welcome to return and be received into full citizenship as anyone else who has throughout remained loyal to his own country."

Of course there is no truth in the statement that "under this ruling a native-born or naturalized American citizen may take a solemn oath that he will forever forswear allegiance to the Stars and Stripes, become a subject of King George of England, * * * and yet remain a citizen of the United States." The Department of Labor and the Bureau of Immigration have invariably administered the immigration laws impartially, irrespective of the nationality of the applicant for admission. It is probable that a number of men of American birth have enlisted in the armies of each of the belligerent countries of Europe and have taken the qualified oath of allegiance which a soldier is required to take upon enlistment, and the same interpretation of the law would naturally be applied to each of them when returning to the United States as was applied in the case which resulted in the issuance of the circular quoted in the clipping, no matter which of the armies they enlisted in. The circular was issued by the commissioner of immigration at Montreal to the immigration inspectors on the Canadian border as per the decision of the department in the Frank Caswell case contained in the following letter of instructions from the Acting Commissioner General:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 9, 1915.*

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Montreal, Canada:

Referring to the Frank Caswell case (your 11035/395), you are advised that the board should reconsider his application for admission without relation to the fact that he enlisted in the expeditionary force from Canada to Great Britain.

Instructions should be issued by you to the end that hereafter the boards will not question the American citizenship of an applicant because of the fact he took the oath of allegiance and enlisted in the Canadian forces.

ALFRED HAMPTON,
Assistant Commissioner General.

You will observe that the circular only quotes a portion of the bureau letter, and consequently does not show the fact that the conclusions arrived at grew out of the consideration of a specific case, nor does the letter make any reference to the moot point of law upon which the department based its action. The letter of the Acting Commissioner General represents, in part, the attitude of this department in dealing with the subject of expatriation in administering the immigration laws, except that the word "qualified," which should have occurred before the word "oath," was inadvertently omitted in the communication.

This department has no authority to determine the question of expatriation except for the purpose of administering the immigration and Chinese exclusion laws. It can not confer citizenship upon anyone. That is a judicial function. An alien coming to the United States is admitted solely as a mater of privilege if he conforms to certain conditions established by law. An American citizen returning to the United States is entitled to admission unconditionally as a matter of right. If we err in denying admission to an alien, his only ground of complaint is that he has been denied the privilege which has been

granted to others similarly situated. If we err in denying admission to a citizen, the department is placed in the position of taking away from one of our own people that which is his inherent right.

In the act of March 2, 1907, section 2 (34 Stat., 1228), Congress, for the first time, undertook to define the conditions which would result in expatriation. It provided:

"That any American citizen shall be deemed to have expatriated himself when he has been naturalized in any foreign State in conformity with its laws or when he has taken an oath of allegiance to any foreign State.

"When any naturalized citizen shall have resided for two years in the foreign State from which he came, or for five years in any other foreign State, it shall be presumed that he has ceased to be an American citizen, and the place of his general abode shall be deemed his place of residence during said years: *Provided, however*, That such presumption may be overcome on the presentation of satisfactory evidence to a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States, under such rules and regulations as the Department of State may prescribe: *And provided also*, That no American citizen shall be allowed to expatriate himself when this country is at war."

In construing this law for the purpose of administering the immigration laws it is the policy of this department that whenever any citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, takes an unqualified oath of allegiance to any foreign State by which he becomes a citizen or subject of that State, or renounces his allegiance to the United States, or when any naturalized citizen shall have resided for two years in the foreign State from whence he came, or for five years in any other foreign State, without having presented satisfactory evidence to a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States, under such rules and regulations as the Department of State shall prescribe, to presume that the expatriation is complete, and such persons presenting themselves for admission to the United States are dealt with in exactly the same manner as any other alien.

When any citizen of the United States takes a limited or qualified oath of allegiance to a foreign State, which expires by its own time limitations and does not make him a subject or citizen of the foreign State to which he has sworn allegiance, and which does not renounce allegiance to the United States, a judicial question is involved which, so far as this department is advised, has never been determined by any of our courts, as to whether or not citizenship in the United States is automatically restored when the time limit of the oath of allegiance to a foreign State has expired and the person who has taken such an oath seeks to return to this country. It is understood that the oaths of allegiance taken by citizens of the United States when they join the army of any of the belligerents in the war now raging in Europe do not make them citizens or subjects of the State whose army they join. They expire by virtue of their own time limitations, and contain no clause renouncing allegiance to the United States. These conditions create an element of doubt concerning the automatic restoration of citizenship to persons who have taken such an oath, and until the question has been determined by judicial interpretation it is the purpose of this department in administering the immigration laws to resolve the doubt in favor of the person returning to the United States under these circumstances.

I would be very glad to arrange with the Department of Justice to have a test case instituted which would determine the point at issue. That can be very readily accomplished in the Frank Caswell case, out of which have grown the rulings of this department on the question. Frank Caswell, a native of Maine, went to Canada in 1912 for the purpose of obtaining employment. During his stay there, on August 13, 1914, he enlisted in the Canadian military service and was sent to England for the purpose of training. He returned to Canada on April 3, 1915, and was discharged from the military service in question on the 7th of April following. It appears that he took the regular oath of allegiance required of all persons enlisting in the Canadian service for the present European war. On August 18 last he secured an offer of employment from a cabinet company in Detroit, Mich., and while on his way to accept the same he was excluded at Port Huron, Mich., as an alien seeking to enter the United States in violation of the contract-labor provisions of the act of February 20, 1907 (34 Stat., 898), his alienage being based on the ground that the oath of allegiance taken when he entered the Canadian military service operated to expatriate him, under the provisions of section 3 of the act of March 2, 1907 (34 Stat., 1228), which made him, as an alien, amenable to the provisions of the immigration law. Upon appeal to the department he was admitted, in accordance with the policy outlined above. He is now in the United States. The essential facts are admitted. If he is an alien, he has violated the alien contract-labor provisions of the immigration laws, is unlawfully in the United States, and can be deported. Deportation proceedings can readily be instituted and an interpretation obtained from the courts which can be used as a guide in the administration of the law.

Respectfully,

W. B. WILSON, *Secretary.*

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STEEL.

Mr. PHELAN. Mr. President, recently in this body a statement was made that two-thirds of the structural steel which was used in the reconstruction of San Francisco, Cal., was imported from Europe. For the information of the Senate I wrote to the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco and to the iron works there. I have a communication in reply, and I request that it may be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the communication presented by the Senator from California will be printed in the RECORD.

The communication referred to is as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, *December 31, 1915.*

Hon. JAMES D. PHELAN,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiry concerning the use of German steel in the reconstruction work in San Francisco, Cal., we beg to submit the following, gleaned from our knowledge of the facts and figures:

Since the disaster of 1906, approximately 1,100,000 tons of structural steel has been used in rebuilding, of which at the utmost 120,000 tons was imported direct to this port from Germany and Belgium.

Of the total tonnage of 1,100,000 tons used, approximately 600,000 tons was fabricated and erected by the local shops, and the balance, 500,000 tons, was furnished and erected by eastern firms.

We have no means of ascertaining whether any of the steel used by the eastern firms was imported from abroad or not, but the amount of foreign steel brought direct to this port by the local shops and used in reconstruction is less than 12 per cent of the total tonnage used.

The comparative prices of foreign and domestic steel at various periods from 1906 to the present are as follows:

10 years.	Domestic price.	Foreign price at San Francisco, Cal.
	Per cwt.	*Per cwt.*
1906	$2.35 to $2.50	$2.30
1907	2.25 to 2.45	2.25
1908	2.35 to 2.40	2.20
1909	2.10 to 2.25	1.85
1910	2.10 to 2.20	1.85
1911	2.05 to 2.25	1.82½
1912	1.90 to 2.20	$1.90 to 2.02½
1913	2.25	1.76½
1914	1.90	1.31½ to 1.76
1915	1.90 to 2.65	(1)

[1] No information at San Francisco for first half of year.

Trusting that the foregoing will serve your purpose, and that if we can be of any further assistance to you that you will not hesitate to command us, we beg to remain,

Respectfully, yours,

CENTRAL IRON WORKS (INC.),
A. A. DEVOTO, *President.*

MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED TO MR. PHELAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, *December 24, 1915.*

Referring to the amount of structural steel which came into this port during the reconstruction period, I beg to advise you that it is extremely difficult to determine, owing to the changing classifications of the customhouse. By carefully checking the records of the customhouse from 1906 to the present time and by comparison with the figures similarly obtained by one of the largest steel users in the West, we can roughly estimate the amount of purely structural steel imported into San Francisco during this period to be 33,000 tons.

There is no doubt that much bar iron came in, which was used for reinforcing purposes, but it is nearly impossible to approximate this amount, as it is included within the figures under the classification ingot, bar, and other steel. We are informed by steel men familiar with the situation that the steel imported into this port for this purpose was approximately 10 per cent of the amount used.

Very truly, yours,

SAN FRANCISCO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
By ROBERT K. LYNCH,
Vice President and Manager.

THE EXPORT TRADE.

Mr. STONE. During the month of November last I addressed a communication to the Secretary of Commerce, requesting him to furnish me with some statistical information. I sought to ascertain, as far as possible, the data showing the amount of our exports to various countries, those engaged in war and neutral countries, and also, as far as possible, to separate such exports, so as to show what part of those exports could be said to be for war purposes as compared with exports that could not be said to be for war uses. I have here an answer to my communication.

The Secretary of Commerce has transmitted to me a communication from the Bureau of Statistics inclosing two tables. The first of these tables shows the values of exports from the United States to the principal foreign countries in October, 1913, and October, 1915, with the increase or decrease to each country. The European countries are grouped in two classes according as they are belligerent or neutral.

The second of these tables shows the exports of domestic merchandise from the United States to belligerent countries of Europe, Canada, Japan, and Asiatic Russia, to the neutral countries of Europe, and to other countries in October, 1913, and October, 1915, classified according to the extent of their use as munitions of war.

I thought that the communication and the tables would be of interest and value to Senators, and I therefore ask that they may be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection, it will be so ordered.

The matter referred to is as follows:

DECEMBER 27, 1915.

The SECRETARY OF COMMERCE:

There are inclosed herewith two tables showing:

1. The value of exports from the United States to the principal foreign countries in October, 1913, and October, 1915, with increase or decrease to each country. The European countries are grouped in two classes according as they are belligerent or neutral.

2. The exports of domestic merchandise from the United States to belligerent countries of Europe, to Canada, Japan, and Asiatic Russia, to neutral countries of Europe, and to other countries in October, 1913, and October, 1915, classified according to extent of use as munitions of war.

A single month has been taken, because of the difficulty in making the necessary compilation from the returns of the various collectors of customs. Similar returns can be compiled, if necessary, for later months and, it is believed, much more promptly. October is doubtless the best single month, because of the heavy shipments. Comparison is made with October, 1913, the latest corresponding month before the outbreak of war.

There have been large shipments to Canada, doubtless intended, in part, for reexportation to Europe, and to Asiatic Russia for shipment across Siberia. Exports to these countries and to Japan are shown so as to avoid any suspicion that the movement of war supplies has been minimized. In view of the very close supervision of the trade with neutral countries it is considered doubtful whether any considerable exports to such countries can reach belligerent destinations.

The impossibility of distinguishing accurately between munitions of war and commercial shipments must be clearly recognized. It is not practicable to ask our exporters to declare whether each individual shipment is destined for the supply of armies or for commercial use. Many shippers are undoubtedly not informed and, in any event, such a requirement would meet vigorous opposition. Yet in no other way can commercial shipments and army shipments be distinguished, even in a general way. With the leading competing nations at war, it is natural that there should be large demands for our manufactures from neutral countries and from belligerents themselves for goods which were formerly obtained from the manufacturing nations of Europe. Failure to give due weight to this consideration is responsible for much of the confusion that has appeared in newspaper interviews. The increased exports to the nations at war are frequently taken as a measure of our trade in army supplies while, to a large extent, these exports are the result of lessened productivity in the warring nations.

EXPORTS TO BELLIGERENT EUROPE.

To the belligerent countries of Europe our total exports in October, 1915, were $31,500,000 more than our exports two years earlier. Explosives and firearms showed a gain of $18,000,000. Articles largely used for army purposes, including horses, woolen wearing apparel, commercial automobiles, etc., increased $21,000,000. Foodstuffs, the proportion of which used for army supplies can not be determined, increased $26,000,000, and other articles partly used for army supplies increased $21,000,000.

Some of these increases can not fairly be chargeable to the war. Our wheat crop this year is 249,000,000 bushels more than in 1913, an increase of 32 per cent, which would undoubtedly, even had peace prevailed, have resulted in largely increased shipments. To credit one-half of the gain in the third group of articles (those partly used for army supplies) would perhaps be fair, and on this basis $60,000,000 to $65,000,000 would represent the amount of munitions of war in our October exports.

Even counting the total gain in the articles used partly for army supplies, the increased exports in all three classes amounted to somewhat less than $86,000,000. This maximum commercial gain from the war must be offset by our loss in cotton and copper.

The cotton crop last year was 2,000,000 bales more than the year before (a percentage gain of 14 per cent). The small crop of the present year, largely due to reduced acreage, reflecting the low prices of last year, is supplemented by heavy stocks. The decrease of $63,000,000 in our cotton exports to belligerent countries is therefore attributable directly to the war. Copper exports fell off a third in value, while the production in 1914 was only 6 per cent less than the year before.

Charging off the large decrease in cotton and copper and the smaller decrease in gasoline and naphtha, the net gain from the war, even on the most liberal basis of calculation, is only $19,500,000 (for October). In articles which can scarcely be affected appreciably by the war, the gain in exports to belligerent countries was $12,000,000. This group includes a $600,000 increase in coal and coke, a $700,000 increase in wire (other than barbed wire) and wire manufactures, a gain of $300,000 in cottonseed oil, and of $160,000 in tinplate. Barley, corn, cars and carriages, tanning bark, dyes and dyestuffs, sugar machinery, leather manufactures (other than men's boots and shoes and harness and saddles), oleo oil, butter, condensed milk, gas oil and fuel oil, toys, beans, peas, and potatoes are some of the other articles showing a gain to all countries of more than $100,000 each.

EXPORTS TO CANADA, JAPAN, AND ASIATIC RUSSIA.

The only largely increased exports to Canada of articles in Table 2 are horses, with a gain of $3,000,000, and brass, with a gain of $1,500,000. To Asiatic Russia the gains are chiefly $2,500,000 in locomotives and $1,000,000 in steel rails. To Japan, although a country at war, the exports show a decrease, chiefly in raw cotton ($2,400,000).

EXPORTS TO NEUTRAL EUROPE.

Our exports to neutral Europe doubled. The gain of $16,600,000 is made up chiefly of wheat, $5,000,000; rye, $3,000,000; bacon, $1,000,000; and sole and upper leather, $800,000. Our abundant wheat crop and the cutting off of the Russian supply of rye explain fully the largest two items. From the nature of the articles involved our gain, if any, from the war, is due to the temporary elimination of our foreign competitors.

GAINS AND LOSSES TO INDIVIDUAL COMPANIES.

Largely increased exports to the United Kingdom, Italy, European Russia, and France are offset in part by the cutting off of our shipments to Germany, Belgium, and Austria-Hungary.

It is to the neutral countries of Europe that increased exports are most general. This is natural, in view of the former dependence of these countries on supplies from the countries at war and the need of finding new sources to meet their requirements. Gains are largest in exports to Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands, and Greece. Only Roumania, to which approach through both central Europe and Turkey has been closed, shows a loss.

Among non-European countries, our gains are largest to Asiatic Russia and Cuba and our loss greatest to Japan. This disastrous effects of the war on the markets of South American are, in spite of recent improvement, visible in exports to Brazil, Chile, and Argentina much below the level of two years ago. For the preceding quarter (July-September) the showing to Argentina, Brazil, and Chile was more favorable, a gain of $5,000,000 over the corresponding three months of 1913 being recorded.

FRANK R. RUTTER,
Assistant Chief of Bureau.

The value of exports from the United States to principal foreign countries in October, 1913, and October, 1915.

Countries.	1915	1913	Increase.	Decrease.
Belligerent Europe:				
Austria-Hungary	$1,024	$2,283,009	.....	$2,281,985
Belgium	1,685,358	6,266,678	.....	4,581,320
Bulgaria	40,731	17,073	$23,658	.....
Finland	45,939	391,116	.....	345,177
France	31,986,091	25,935,813	6,050,278	.....
Germany	2,500	48,139,400	.....	48,136,900
Gibraltar	361,752	109,565	252,187	.....
Italy	38,305,420	7,422,912	30,882,508	.....
Malta, Gozo, etc	210,412	57,396	153,016	.....
Russia in Europe	11,258,429	2,350,091	8,908,338	.....
Servia and Montenegro	162,567	.....	162,567	.....
Turkey in Europe	.....	112,504	.....	112,504
United Kingdom—				
England	101,625,949	67,094,152	34,531,797	.....
Scotland	4,210,224	2,629,005	1,581,219	.....
Ireland	5,356,610	947,913	4,408,697	.....
Total	195,253,006	163,756,627	31,496,379	.....
Neutral Europe:				
Azores and Madeira Islands	150,125	27,191	122,934	.....
Denmark	3,772,141	2,143,825	1,628,316	.....
Greece	2,481,369	50,483	2,430,881	.....
Iceland and Faroe Islands	79,288	512	78,776	.....
Netherlands	9,901,932	6,901,433	3,000,549	.....
Norway	4,570,051	848,314	3,721,737	.....
Portugal	1,406,159	892,047	514,112	.....
Roumania	12,027	72,243	.....	60,216
Spain	5,028,498	3,734,350	1,294,148	.....
Sweden	5,428,776	1,932,108	3,496,668	.....
Switzerland	467,064	54,673	412,391	.....
Total	33,297,480	16,657,184	16,640,296	.....
Canada	33,674,850	31,920,548	1,754,302	.....
Cuba	9,658,001	6,826,173	2,831,828	.....
Argentina	4,791,402	5,160,715	.....	369,313
Brazil	2,597,518	3,860,301	.....	1,262,783
Chile	1,827,315	2,219,936	.....	332,621
British India	1,089,248	1,527,560	.....	438,312
Japan	4,315,689	7,783,168	.....	3,467,479
Russia in Asia	7,005,241	54,182	6,951,059	.....
Australia	4,027,235	4,808,795	.....	781,560
New Zealand	1,046,985	1,165,373	.....	118,388
Philippine Islands	1,777,547	3,001,971	.....	1,224,424
British South Africa	2,271,107	1,186,151	1,084,956	.....
Other countries	19,181,417	19,074,750	106,667	.....
Total	93,263,555	88,589,623	4,673,932	.....
Total exports	321,814,041	269,003,434	52,810,607	.....

Exports of domestic merchandise from the United States to belligerent countries of Europe, to Canada, Japan, and Asiatic Russia, to neutral countries of Europe, and to other countries, October, 1913, and October, 1915, classified according to extent of use as munitions of war.

Articles.	Belligerent Europe.		Canada, Japan, and Asiatic Russia.		Neutral Europe.		Other countries.		Total.	
	1915	1913	1915	1913	1915	1913	1915	1913	1915	1913
Firearms and ammunition:										
Explosives (except dynamite)	$17,951,376	$7,402	$640,351	$28,478	$17,430	$1,521	$469,010	$350,928	$19,078,167	$388,329
Firearms	345,499	44,643	23,795	52,675	55,832	2,468	131,614	256,343	556,740	356,129
Total	18,296,875	52,045	664,146	81,153	73,262	3,989	600,624	607,271	19,634,907	744,458
Articles largely used for army purposes:										
Horses	5,417,850	84,700	3,404,745	220,436	.....	.....	23,357	26,264	8,845,952	331,400
Wool wearing apparel	4,251,522	13,013	137,973	143,030	92	320	52,338	41,712	4,441,925	198,075
Commercial automobiles	4,058,199	5,809	174,391	51,656	49,307	6,091	25,293	65,950	4,307,190	129,506
Wool, manufacturers of (except rags)	1,973,787	27,294	234,116	44,450	14,491	201	129,114	19,565	2,351,508	91,510
Mules	1,779,140	.....	3,200	4,225	.....	.....	41,897	78,673	1,824,237	82,898
Harness and saddles	944,847	3,797	5,038	12,787	1,220	115	33,987	49,153	985,092	65,852
Wire, barbed	870,002	3,502	101,675	95,020	.....	606	228,895	302,436	1,200,572	401,564
Lead, manufactures of	755,870	8,843	281,154	20,613	89,287	498	118,973	63,823	1,245,284	93,807
Boots and shoes (men's)	671,540	340,706	28,672	81,647	11,978	13,016	720,223	588,813	1,432,413	1,024,182

Exports of domestic merchandise from the United States to belligerent countries of Europe, to Canada, Japan, and Asiatic Russia, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Belligerent Europe.		Canada, Japan, and Asiatic Russia.		Neutral Europe.		Other countries.		Total.	
	1915	1913	1915	1913	1915	1913	1915	1913	1915	1913
Articles largely used for army purposes—Con.										
Aeroplanes, and parts of	$382,782	$344	$55,739	$157	.....	$125	$372	$389	$438,893	$1,015
Hay	162,996	440	7,124	36,000	.....	655	36,370	29,722	206,490	66,817
Surgical appliances	132,119	34,920	41,868	31,259	.....	852	118,666	38,259	292,653	105,290
Horseshoes	59,680	.....	1,216	785	.....	.....	4,147	5,278	65,043	6,063
Total	21,460,334	523,368	4,476,911	742,095	$166,375	22,479	1,533,632	1,310,037	27,637,252	2,597,979
Articles partly used for army supplies showing material *increase in exports* to belligerent countries:										
Foodstuffs—										
Wheat	12,567,813	4,731,373	256,773	755,703	6,300,228	1,215,252	1,388,604	66,895	20,513,418	6,769,223
Sugar, refined	8,428,692	17,772	1,285	2,866	124,805	3,881	586,848	231,106	9,141,630	255,625
Bacon	4,892,580	1,810,538	156,757	170,284	1,765,229	199,389	164,188	170,788	6,978,754	2,380,999
Oats	2,630,622	61	115,562	1,151	470,199	.....	68,573	13,903	3,284,956	15,115
Hams and shoulders	2,539,508	1,583,052	19,151	81,410	2,398	11,346	207,743	177,506	2,768,800	1,853,314
Salmon, canned	2,325,444	1,516,308	129,171	40,821	4,736	700	416,965	283,538	2,876,316	1,841,367
Wheat flour	2,118,451	1,815,047	84,891	500,422	957,843	774,942	3,804,109	2,656,214	6,965,294	5,746,625
Beef, fresh	1,310,780	.....	162	1,711	.....	.....	34,378	35,344	1,345,320	37,055
Beef, canned	447,057	7,429	821	3,443	.....	756	15,760	36,867	463,638	48,495
Rye	106,000	.....	113	8,106	3,101,817	.....	11	.....	3,207,941	8,106
Total foodstuffs	37,366,947	11,511,580	764,686	1,565,917	12,727,255	2,206,266	6,687,179	3,672,161	57,546,067	18,955,924
Brass, and manufactures of	4,188,655	253,185	1,851,129	259,539	291,392	9,794	132,356	73,593	6,463,532	596,111
Leather, sole and upper	3,685,756	1,947,920	212,740	93,210	1,111,753	283,354	507,538	389,024	5,517,787	2,713,508
Zinc, manufactures of	2,789,499	1,456	286,011	6,533	2,644	278	303,684	5,277	3,381,838	13,544
Metal-working machinery	2,688,087	913,906	396,380	111,985	107,670	89,754	43,942	302,932	3,236,079	1,418,577
All other chemicals not specified	2,358,731	62,508	767,597	301,546	156,174	11,071	587,361	411,021	3,869,863	786,146
India rubber, manufactures of	2,048,138	391,901	327,416	322,947	36,894	40,494	816,287	409,187	3,228,735	1,164,526
Passenger automobiles	1,410,852	375,222	187,477	384,206	70,312	37,446	1,080,614	866,842	2,749,255	1,663,719
Cotton wearing apparel (except corsets)	1,038,306	84,109	183,698	189,954	22,841	11,095	885,315	356,982	2,131,160	642,140
Steel bars and billets, etc	1,933,159	43,535	845,139	431,496	5,206	1,425	391,790	275,240	3,175,294	751,696
Automobiles, parts of	1,002,485	436,566	624,185	186,406	19,147	2,702	174,133	102,796	1,819,950	728,470
Zinc pigs, bars, etc	712,686	.....	40,058	11,331	.....	.....	.....	431	752,744	11,762
Acids	597,129	3,312	28,889	9,079	2,944	265	273,018	27,896	901,980	40,552
Gasoline engines	482,820	245,891	381,306	170,817	10,027	23,833	110,576	185,706	984,729	626,247
Steel rails	238,899	4,921	1,194,541	416,042	108,636	28,550	643,504	809,262	2,185,580	1,258,775
Iron and steel sheets and plates	226,762	63,099	740,012	950,753	19,318	26,337	487,568	808,603	1,473,660	1,848,792
Nails and spikes	215,969	14,549	114,323	39,936	4,750	369	320,616	184,750	655,658	239,604
Structural iron and steel	197,334	.....	322,243	922,604	6,569	4,029	425,278	581,707	951,424	1,508,340
Motorcycles	176,823	19,258	4,959	6,371	19,798	3,744	28,747	18,804	230,327	48,177
Locomotives	162,000	.....	2,739,100	35,350	.....	.....	436,962	271,745	3,338,062	307,095
Railway track material	58,909	3,251	317,772	81,155	88,378	291	79,167	161,416	544,226	246,113
Total except foodstuffs	26,212,999	4,884,589	11,564,975	4,931,260	2,084,453	574,831	7,729,456	6,243,214	47,591,883	16,613,894
Total	63,579,946	16,376,169	12,329,661	6,497,177	14,811,708	2,781,097	14,416,635	9,915,375	105,137,950	35,569,818
Articles partly used for Army supplies showing material *decrease in* exports to belligerent countries:										
Cotton, raw, including linters	34,679,924	97,350,723	3,610,635	5,907,042	3,903,610	3,627,235	469,226	496,317	42,663,395	107,381,317
Copper in pigs and manufactures of	6,347,893	9,440,387	789,801	575,393	1,670,210	2,103,345	752,022	120,041	9,559,926	12,239,166
Gasoline and naphtha	982,001	1,494,573	242,463	596,533	74,765	123,478	1,054,113	1,038,984	2,353,342	3,253,568
Total	42,009,818	108,285,683	4,642,899	7,078,968	5,648,585	5,854,058	2,275,361	1,655,342	54,576,663	122,874,051
Total of foregoing articles	145,346,973	125,237,265	22,113,617	14,399,393	20,699,930	8,661,623	18,826,252	13,488,025	206,986,772	161,786,306
Other articles	49,906,033	38,519,362	22,882,163	25,358,505	12,597,550	7,995,561	29,441,523	35,343,700	114,827,269	107,217,128
Grand total	195,253,006	163,756,627	44,995,780	39,757,898	33,297,480	16,657,184	48,267,775	48,831,725	321,814,041	269,003,434

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator if the tables presented by him show the exportation for one month in each of the years 1913 and 1915, or for those two entire years?

Mr. STONE. I read what the tables show. They contain a comparative statement for the months of October, 1913, and October, 1915, which are the months immediately preceding my inquiry.

Mr. SMOOT. I have no objection to the matter being printed; but I wish simply to say in this connection that I have a list of exportations of all articles and classes for nine months of the years 1913, 1914, and 1915; that is, the first nine months of each of the three years, and the amount of exportations as classified by the department. For the information of the Senate, without going into details, I will say of those 36 classifications the exportations for the first nine months of 1913 amounted to $1,733,400,000; for the same months of 1914 the exportations were $1,467,400,000, or a decrease over the exports for the year 1913; but in the year 1915 the exportations were $2,532,500,000.

I wish to call attention to some of the items that can be classified as those for which the increased demand has been brought about on account of the war; and call attention to the fact that the difference between the total exportations for 1913 and those for 1915 amounts to $799,000,000. I wish to call attention to some of the items of increases, showing that the increases were on account of the war and for items used in the war that this increase of exportations occurred. For instance, in the item of cattle, hogs, horses, sheep, mules, and so forth, in 1913 the exports were $5,600,000, while in 1915 they were $96,200,000. In the case of chemicals and drugs, in 1913 the exportations were $19,800,000, while in 1915 they were $54,200,000. In the case of explosives, in 1913 the exportations were $3,800,000, while in 1915 they were $84,300,000. The exportations of iron and steel manufactures in 1913 were $226,500,000, in 1915 they were $251,100,000. In 1913 the exports of meat were $120,200,000, while in 1915 they were $194,800,000. The exports of refined sugar in 1913 were $1,300,000, while in 1915 they were $24,800,000. The exportations of zinc manufactures in 1913 were $1,000,000, whereas in 1915 they were $21,500,000.

Mr. President, I might go on and mention every item and show that most of the increased exportations from this country have been undoubtedly brought about by the war and are made up of those articles that are used in war, and for no other purpose.

The same report also shows that the items that have been usually exported, that go into the everyday life of the people and the commerce of the world, have not been exported to so large an extent in 1915 as in the year 1913.

Mr. President, I simply wanted, in connection with the statement that was made here for one particular month, to call attention to the figures for nine months of the three years, so that there could be no mistake as to the actual conditions.

Mr. STONE. I wish to ask the Senator if it is his purpose to have printed in the RECORD the statement from which he has quoted?

Mr. SMOOT. I am perfectly satisfied that it should go into the RECORD.

Mr. STONE. If the Senator has no objection, I should like to have it go into the RECORD.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I ask, then, that the table from which I have quoted be printed in the RECORD, without my reading it.

Mr. STONE. Yes; I think that had better be done. As the Senator has made comments, I should like to see the document and I should also like to know where he got it.

Mr. SMOOT. I will tell the Senator where I got it. The Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, issues a "Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States," and if the Senator will take the time to examine it, he will find the figures I have quoted.

Mr. STONE. This is a computation made by the Senator himself, based on some reports to which he has the kindness to invite my considerate attention, but it is the Senator's own computation.

Mr. SMOOT. No; I do not want to claim credit for the work, Mr. President.

The information is gathered from the "Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States."

Mr. STONE. Well, who made the tables—that is the point—from which the Senator was reading a moment ago? Who collated them? Who compiled them?

Mr. SMOOT. The table that I just asked to have put in the RECORD?

Mr. STONE. The Senator knows what I am talking about—yes; who compiled that?

Mr. SMOOT. It was compiled in my office.

Mr. STONE. Oh, that was what the Senator seemed reluctant to say.

Mr. SMOOT. Not in the least.

Mr. STONE. Now, I will ask that it be printed.

Mr. SMOOT. The Senator need not ask that; I have already asked that it be printed in the RECORD.

Mr. STONE. Then I supplement the Senator's request.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The matter will be printed in the RECORD, in the absence of objection.

The matter referred to is as follows:

[In millions of dollars.]

Articles and classes exported.	9 months ended September—		
	1913	1914	1915
Agricultural implements	27.6	20.6	10.4
Animals, cattle, hogs, horses, sheep, mules, etc	5.6	4.6	96.2
Brass and manufactures	6.0	4.9	31.8
Breadstuffs	166.8	172.8	423.4
Carriages, automobiles	25.7	22.7	85.6
Carriages, all other	19.6	9.5	18.9
Chemicals, drugs, etc	19.8	20.2	54.2
Copper and manufactures	108.6	95.6	83.9
Cotton, raw	282.2	242.2	107.3
Cotton, manufactured	41.6	34.1	71.1
Electrical machinery, etc	21.2	15.2	17.2
Explosives	3.8	4.9	84.3
Fiber manufactures	8.4	8.2	13.2
Fish and fish products	5.2	6.6	10.7
Fruits and nuts	19.0	16.2	23.1
Rubber goods	10.7	8.6	15.5
Iron and steel manufactures	226.5	152.8	251.1
Boots and shoes	14.1	12.4	29.8
Leather manufactures	32.2	26.7	94.6
Meats	120.2	97.7	104.8
Dairy products	20.2	2.5	15.7
Naval stores	17.6	12.2	9.3
Oil cake and oil-cake meal	20.4	11.8	23.0
Oils, mineral	108.5	108.2	106.2
Oils, vegetable	15.6	11.2	23.8
Paints, colors, and varnish	5.6	5.3	6.6
Paper and manufactures of	15.7	15.2	15.9
Photographic goods	6.6	6.5	8.6
Sugar, refined	1.3	5.8	24.8
Tobacco manufactures	4.7	5.4	4.9
Tobacco, raw	39.4	52.5	39.0
Wood, lumber, and other manufactures	91.1	65.3	40.3
Wool manufactures	3.4	3.5	25.2
Zinc manufactures	1.0	3.2	21.5
Articles not enumerated	216.8	202.3	250.6
Total	1,733.4	1,467.4	2,532.5

Mr. TOWNSEND. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Missouri if the table which he has presented is intended to disclose the amount of our foreign exportations due to the war and the amount not due to the war? If that be so, does this table show what proportion of our foreign exports were to take the place of goods which the nations at war had heretofore sent to those countries, but which, on account of the war, they were unable to send?

Mr. STONE. The tables which I have submitted, and which will appear in the RECORD to-morrow morning, will show the losses in the way of imports into the neutral nations of Europe—for example, coming from what are now belligerent nations in Europe—and will very clearly disclose, I think, for the month indicated, the increased exports from the United States to such countries due to a falling off of foreign exports to those countries. I think the tables will show that. It might have been better to have covered a period of 3 months or 9 months or 12 months, but I asked simply for this information for a single month as merely indicative of a general condition.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Mr. FLETCHER. On December 10 the Chair laid before the Senate the annual report of the Attorney General for the year 1915, and it was ordered to lie on the table and be printed. I move that the report be taken from the table and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The motion was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by J. C. South, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 89) to amend an act entitled "An act granting pensions to certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war," approved February 25, 1915, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills, and they were thereupon signed by the Vice President:

S. 1230. An act to authorize the construction of bridges across the Fox River at Aurora, Ill.; and

S. 2409. An act to authorize the Ohio-West Virginia Bridge Co. to construct a bridge across the Ohio River at the city of Steubenville, Jefferson County, Ohio.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. HARDING. I present a joint resolution of the Legislature of Ohio, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Joint resolution memoralizing the Senators and Representatives to Congress from the State of Ohio to support H. R. 12292 as amended, popularly known as the Palmer-Owen bill, designed to prevent interstate commerce in the products of child labor.

Whereas the people of the State of Ohio, in response to enlightened and humane impulses, have, through their representatives, enacted into statute law, provisions for the protection of the State's most valuable asset—its growing children—such laws prohibiting the employment in mills and factories of children less than 14 years of age and embodying, with the exception of the laws of but one State in the Union, the most advanced legislation upon the subject; and

Whereas the blot of unrestricted—or practically unrestricted—child labor still rests upon a number of States, the youth and future career of the Nation's embryo citizens being sacrificed to the assumed needs of commerce; and

Whereas the reckless waste of future potentiality involved in the industrial exploitation of immature children is uneconomic and wrong and constitutes a crime against childhood and against the race itself; and

Whereas the products of various industries of the State of Ohio, manufactured under humane conditions and without robbing childhood of its birthright, are forced to seek to market in competition with the output of child-labor industries in various States in the Union; and

Whereas Federal H. R. 12292, as amended by the House Committee on Labor, known as the Palmer-Owen bill, seeks to prohibit the shipment in interstate commerce of the products of the labor of little children less than 14 years of age; and

Whereas such H. R. 12292 is indorsed by the American Association for Labor Legislation, by organizations of workers and employers alike, by the leaders in contemporaneous thought, and by all true men and women familiar with its provisions; and

Whereas the State of Ohio, being, as stated in the vanguard of States in the matter of child protection, a peculiar responsibility rests upon her representatives: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That our Senators and Representatives to Congress be requested that they use every legitimate effort to secure the speedy enactment into law of H. R. 12292 as amended.

That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to each such Senator and Representative by the secretary of state of Ohio.

CHARLES D. CONOVER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN H. ARNOLD,
President of the Senate.

Adopted March 4, 1915.

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
STATE OF OHIO,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, C. Q. Hildebrant, secretary of state of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing is an exemplified copy, carefully compared by me with the original enrolled resolution now in my official custody

as secretary of state, and found to be true and correct, of house joint resolution No. 18, adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio March 4, 1915, and filed in this office on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1915.

Witness my hand and official seal at Columbus, Ohio, this 6th day of March, A. D. 1915.

[SEAL.] C. Q. HILDEBRANT,
Secretary of State.

Mr. NELSON presented telegrams in the nature of memorials from sundry citizens of the State of Minnesota, remonstrating against the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution granting the right of suffrage to women, which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of Arthur MacArthur Camp, No. 16, Department of Minnesota, of Minneapolis, Minn., praying for the enactment of legislation to prevent the discharge of ex-soldiers from Government positions in the Philippine Islands, which was referred to the Committee on the Philippines.

Mr. SHERMAN presented petitions of the congregations of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Presbyterian Church of Gardner, of the Swedish Free Sunday School of Rootford, and of sundry citizens of Maxon, Bellair, Yale, Crandall, Casey, West York, Pontiac, Martinsville, Bath, Saidora, Odin, Salem, and Xenia, all in the State of Illinois, praying for national prohibition, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. McLEAN presented a petition of 42 citizens of Hartford and East Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, praying for an increase in armaments, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ of Norwalk, Conn., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit interstate commerce in the products of child labor, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. CURTIS presented memorials of sundry citizens of Arkansas City, McPherson, Wichita, Grand River, and Brazilton, all in the State of Kansas, remonstrating against an increase in armaments, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Wamego, Kans., praying for the placing of an embargo on munitions of war, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Lyon County, Kans., remonstrating against the placing of a tax on gasoline, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of Washington Post, No. 12, Department of Kansas, Grand Army of the Republic, of Lawrence, Kans., and a petition of the Women's Relief Corps, No. 9, of Lawrence, Kans., praying for the enactment of more liberal pension laws, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

THE JUDICIAL CODE.

Mr. SHIELDS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (S. 2406) to amend section 162 of the act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary, approved March 3, 1911, reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 42) thereon.

PEND OREILLE RIVER BRIDGE, IDAHO.

Mr. SHEPPARD. From the Committee on Commerce I report back favorably without amendment the bill (H. R. 320) to authorize the county of Bonner, Idaho, to construct a bridge across Pend Oreille River, and I submit a report (No. 40) thereon. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

The Secretary read the bill; and there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER BRIDGE, GEORGIA.

Mr. SHEPPARD. From the Committee on Commerce, I report back favorably without amendment the bill (H. R. 775) granting the consent of Congress to J. P. Jones and others to construct one or more bridges across the Chattahoochee River between the counties of Coweta and Carroll, in the State of Georgia, and I submit a report (No. 41) thereon. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

The Secretary read the bill; and there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED.

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. BANKHEAD:

A bill (S. 3467) granting a pension to Lawrence E. Brunson;

A bill (S. 3468) granting an increase of pension to Lucy M. Hord;

A bill (S. 3469) granting a pension to James R. Phillips; and

A bill (S. 3470) granting an increase of pension to Henry J. Martin; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Maine:

A bill (S. 3471) granting a pension to Sadie E. Devault;

A bill (S. 3472) granting a pension to Benjamin F. Runnels;

A bill (S. 3473) granting an increase of pension to Sylvanus H. Ward (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3474) granting an increase of pension to Granville R. Sibley (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3475) granting an increase of pension to James Rogers (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3476) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo J. Nevers (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

A bill (S. 3477) making appropriation for investigation and promotion of rural education, industrial education, and school hygiene; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SHAFROTH:

A bill (S. 3478) to establish a military academy at Fort Logan, Colo.; and

A bill (S. 3479) for the relief of Sylvester Howe; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 3480) granting a pension to Emerson E. Paden;

A bill (S. 3481) granting an increase of pension to James Inman;

A bill (S. 3482) granting an increase of pension to Albert M. Harrington; and

A bill (S. 3483) granting a pension to Ferdinand Reinhardt; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JONES:

A bill (S. 3484) granting certain lands of the Colville Indian Reservation, Wash., to the Washington Historical Society; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 3485) to establish in the District of Columbia a laboratory for the study of the criminal, pauper, and defective classes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A bill (S. 3486) to establish the Olympic National Park in the Olympic Mountains, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. McCUMBER:

A bill (S. 3487) to credit certain officers of the Medical Department, United States Army, with services rendered as acting assistant surgeons during the Civil War; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 3488) granting an increase of pension to John B. Walden; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PHELAN:

A bill (S. 3489) for the enlargement of the Federal building at San Jose, Cal.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CURTIS:

A bill (S. 3490) to provide for the sale of public lands in western Kansas in certain cases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 3491) for the relief of Lou Jahn; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 3492) granting a pension to Mary White (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3493) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Baker (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3494) granting a pension to Matilda J. Fuller (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3495) granting a pension to George J. Jones (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3496) granting a pension to Mary C. Finlay (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3497) granting an increase of pension to James L. Zeigler (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3498) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Parks (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3499) granting an increase of pension to Alice M. Pike (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3500) granting an increase of pension to John W. Baughman (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3501) granting an increase of pension to Zenas R. Detwiler (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3502) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Snider (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3503) granting an increase of pension to William Henthorn (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3504) granting a pension to Lemuel Abbott (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 3505) for the relief of Henry Wagner (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STERLING:

A bill (S. 3506) to prevent the spread of the foot-and-mouth disease, anthrax, hog cholera, and other contagious or infectious diseases of live stock during or in consequence of the carrying of animals by railroad or other means of transportation from any State or Territory or the District of Columbia into or through any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A bill (S. 3507) for the relief of Elizabeth Marsh Watkins; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota:

A bill (S. 3508) validating and confirming conveyances of lands made by allottees on the Yankton Indian Reservation, the Crow Creek Indian Reservation, and the Rosebud Indian Reservation, all in the State of South Dakota; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. HARDING (for Mr. POMERENE):

A bill (S. 3509) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue a deed to the persons hereinafter named for part of a lot in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SHIVELY:

A bill (S. 3510) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Cain (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3511) granting an increase of pension to Oliver H. Perry;

A bill (S. 3512) granting an increase of pension to John F. Smith; and

A bill (S. 3513) granting an increase of pension to George W. Howe; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SMOOT:

A bill (S. 3514) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Abbott (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PAGE:

A bill (S. 3515) granting an increase of pension to Sidney A. Ladd (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CHILTON:

A bill (S. 3516) granting a pension to Mary M. Duffy; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GORE:

A bill (S. 3517) authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture, on behalf of the United States, to cooperate with the authorities of the States accepting this act in the construction of certain highways, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. HARDING:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 77) directing the Bureau of Education to take such steps as are compatible with Federal authority to encourage the teaching of the Spanish language in the United States of America; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

Mr. LEWIS. I desire to present a concurrent resolution, now hastily drawn, authorizing the President of the United States to exercise the same power with the Army and Navy in Mexico that is now exercised in Nicaragua and Haiti by our Navy under previous laws concerning their conditions and the maintenance of the peace and security of citizens and property of America.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Will the Senator have the resolution read?

Mr. LEWIS. No, Mr. President. It may take the usual course. At another time I purpose addressing myself to the resolution.

Mr. WEEKS. Mr. President, I understood the Senator from Illinois to refer to the use of the Army in Nicaragua and Haiti.

Mr. LEWIS. The resolution seeks to authorize the use of the Army and Navy in Mexico under the authority by which we use the Navy in Haiti and Nicaragua.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is the resolution to lie on the table, or is it to be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations?

Mr. LEWIS. For the present I prefer to have it lie on the table, sir, if that is consistent with the rule, and to have it printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be printed in the RECORD and lie on the table.

Mr. LEWIS. I will amend the resolution later. It is rather crudely and hastily drawn. I shall have it substituted by another in more perfect form.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 9) is as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the President of the United States be authorized and empowered to order the Army of the United States, or any necessary part thereof, to the country of Mexico and to there cooperate with any force there existing which to the President shall seem appropriate for the object of protecting the citizens and property of the United States and to punish those violating the security of its citizens, and to authorize the President to use the military and naval forces of the United States in Mexico to the same extent as now by law permitted the Navy in Nicaragua and Haiti for the protection of American rights.

PROPOSED CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Mr. McCUMBER. I offer a concurrent resolution, and as it is very short and rather pertinent to present conditions, I ask that it may be read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 10) was read, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and requested to call a convention of all of the nations of the world to meet in Washington, at such time as he may designate, for the purpose of drafting a code of international law and rules of international conduct, which shall apply to all of the nations of the earth, such code and rules to be adopted and agreed to by such nations, and to be enforced under a joint agreement by all of the nations against any one or more which shall disobey the code and regulations so adopted; that provision shall be had for a permanent international legislative assembly, which shall from time to time enact such further international code, rules, and regulations as in their wisdom may be necessary to preserve the rights of all such nations, with provision for continuity of such legislative body; the purpose of this act, when carried into effect, being to provide for final disarmament of all the nations of the world, preserving in each one such armies and navies as may be proper and necessary for its own police protection and regulations and enforcing all international rights and duties by the combined efforts of all the nations; such legislative assembly to provide for a general court of arbitration for the settlement of all international disputes and the power of all of the nations to be exercised to compel the submission of such questions to arbitration and the enforcement of the judgment of the arbitrary tribunal, pending the continuance of the present war in Europe, and in the event of the failure of the warring nations at present to join in such international convention, the President is authorized to call together all of the neutral nations of the world and secure, if possible, such a code, guaranteed by the respective nations, and to secure as speedily as possible the consent of the several warring nations to enter into such an agreement.

The VICE PRESIDENT. What disposition will the Senator have made of the resolution?

Mr. McCUMBER. I ask its reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

ARTICLE BY ARTHUR M'DONALD.

Mr. CLAPP. I present a copy of an article by Arthur McDonald, anthropologist, of Washington, D. C., entitled "Peace, War, and Humanity," which I would like to have printed as a public document. I therefore ask that it be referred to the Committee on Printing with a view to its publication.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The article will be referred to the Committee on Printing for action.

ADDRESS BY HON. CYRUS KEHR.

Mr. SHIELDS. I have a copy of an address by Hon. Cyrus Kehr, of Knoxville, Tenn., delivered before the American Civic Association at a recent meeting of that association in Washington, D. C., December 31, 1915, on the subject of a national system of highways and landscape designing. I am desirous of having the address printed as a public document, and I ask that it be referred to the Committee on Printing for action.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The paper will be referred to the Committee on Printing.

JEWISH IMMIGRANTS.

Mr. CLAPP. I ask that 15,000 additional copies of Senate Document No. 611, Sixty-third Congress, second session, be printed for the use of the Senate document room. It is a report of a subcommittee of the National Jewish Immigration Council appointed to examine into the question of illiteracy among Jewish immigrants and its causes. There is a very large demand for the document, and it is not voluminous by any means, and it has already been published.

Mr. CHILTON. Of course nothing can be done with it unless there is an estimate made for the printing.

Mr. CLAPP. That is only necessary where the cost will exceed $500, and this will not exceed, at the outside, $125.

Mr. CHILTON. I have no objection, so far as I am concerned.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There being no objection, it is so ordered.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED.

H. J. Res. 89. Joint resolution to amend an act entitled "An act granting pensions to certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war," approved February 25, 1915, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate bill 381 be taken up for consideration at this time.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 381) to declare the purpose of the people of the United States as to the future political status of the people of the Philippine Islands and to provide a more autonomous government for those islands.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. President, this is the bill that was pending yesterday evening upon adjournment. I could not consider the parts of the President's message relating to the public revenues and keep within the ordinary parliamentary limitations, except for the rule that prevails within this body, which is different from that which confines the preacher to the text.

I am not desirous of making any prolonged address upon the Philippine question. I have observed with deep gratification, in the course of the discussion of the Philippine question, the development of a single economic condition. That condition was briefly referred to by the chairman of the Committee on the Philippine Islands [Mr. HITCHCOCK] and elaborated by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. SHAFROTH]. It showed, very commendably, that economies had been made possible in the civil administration of the affairs of that archipelago.

That is a very gratifying condition. It is tinged with regret, however, that economy begins a third of the way around the world, and, like foreign missions, it goes to the heathen of other lands, to the neglect of the economic heathen here at home.

I have not, in the time that I have been permitted on this floor hitherto, observed in this administration any visible economy in the departments or in the administration of governmental affairs. I have, however, observed the contrary. It is well enough for the economies to begin in the Philippine Islands. It is like the payment of taxes; we always are unanimously in favor of the other fellow's paying them. If anybody's salary is to be reduced, I am heartily in favor of beginning on the Filipino. The cost of living, so I am advised by gentlemen who have sojourned in those parts, is not so high there as it is in the United States where the climate is not so temperate. Wardrobes are more expensive here, and the usual diet of the Filipinos would make them fit subjects on which to practice economy. I shall sincerely advocate, after an appropriate interval, the extension of the economies practiced in that country to our own.

Taxation is an inseparable companion of public revenues. The sources of revenue are enduring subjects of controversy. So long as government exists, they will provoke earnest disputes. It is a permanent condition that makes the tariff the center of constantly recurring struggles. No one experienced in actual legislation believes the tariff can be removed from politics until the sources of revenue and the methods of taxation cease to provoke differences of opinion.

Customs duties under Republican administration supplied approximately one-half of our total Treasury receipts, except during the Civil War and the Spanish-American War, when extraordinary demands were met by direct special taxes. Under Democratic administrations from one-third to 40 per cent are derived from customs, and the remainder are from direct taxes.

For many years the Democratic Party has declared for a tariff solely for revenue. The Baltimore platform of 1912 followed that principle. Those into whose hands fell the power of legislation framed a hybrid species known as a "competitive tariff."

The ostensible purpose claimed is that when the duties "are high enough to allow the American manufacturer to make a profit before his competitor can enter the field" such duties must be lowered to enable his foreign competitor to sell in our markets. Inevitably the American producer's profit is singled out here for attack.

It is said that—

The protection of any profit must of necessity have a tendency to destroy competition and create monopoly, whether the profit protected is reasonable or unreasonable.

I quote from the House committee report in 1913.

It can fairly be inferred that one purpose of the 1913 tariff was to destroy the producers' profit. This is the only success achieved. This absence of profit has not subtracted from the cost of living by a penny. The protection of wage schedules is ignored. The dominant motive is to create competition with the employer who must pay the wages.

Profit to the American employer and manufacturer is condemned and pursued by a competitive tariff to the vanishing point. What profit the foreign manufacturer may gain on his wage scale when selling in our market does not concern this administration in raising revenue. What legitimate industries like iron and steel, sugar, or leather manufactures, agricultural implements, sewing machines, the great grain and live-stock interests, or chemicals may be injured or destroyed by a competitive tariff create no anxiety. What pay rolls are scattered and wages lost do not disturb the gentlemen who follow this destructive practice.

Everybody is asked to forget it when the war orders pour "the cornucopia of plenty" over the country, to borrow a significant phrase used not long ago in this Chamber. Mere phrases can not obliterate the memories of industrial depression temporarily stayed by commerce in war supplies.

The cost of living is not reduced by a competitive tariff. The ability, however, to buy staples by all who support themselves and dependent ones by their earning capacity has been impaired or destroyed by the futile effort to demonstrate a theory. Employees who have felt the hardships of attempting to shift their occupations are not convinced by academic reports of visionary gentlemen who tell them their employers do not know how to run their business. The wage earner will be skeptical about instructing his employer by some one who knows nothing about business. In Republican years his employer managed his business so as to maintain pay rolls and make a reasonable profit. In the absence of war orders we can not now do either.

DEMOCRATIC PROMISES.

The tariff revision act of this administration was signed October 3, 1913. On that occasion the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee said:

I am absolutely confident that this law will reduce the cost of living in the United States and will provide ample revenue for the Government.

Speaker CLARK, of the House, in the autumn of 1913, in an address in Maine said:

We believe our tariff bill will reduce the cost of living and at the same time raise abundant revenue.

The report of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House on the tariff bill in 1913 admitted that, according to expert computations, it would probably fail to produce the amount of customs revenue its predecessor did by $37,896,000. It said further:

The saving thus made in revenue collections is only suggestive of the immensely greater savings secured to the public by the probable change in prices resulting from the removal of the excessive rates of the present law.

This difference was to be supplied by the income tax. It is essential to remember that this report from the House, which alone is given constitutional power to originate money bills, explicitly states that the only deficit apprehended was the difference in the customs collected under the revision and the customs duties collected under the Republican act of 1909. It was proposed to supply this deficiency by the income tax. No other source of revenue was mentioned as necessary fully to supply the Government with adequate revenue.

The House minority report accompanying the majority report reminded the Democratic administration that—

No new administration ever inherited such a full Treasury and such abundant revenue. In view of the official Treasury statement, all must admit the prosperous condition of our governmental finances. The people of the country have been more prosperous than ever before in our history. There is no excuse for the radical change in our revenue system proposed by this bill. The party proposing it is in power not by the grace of the majority of the American people but by a division in the ranks of the majority on other questions than that of protection. The administration has the power to enact this legislation. The accounting for the abuse of that power will come later.

The Senate Finance Committee, reporting on the floor of this Chamber in July, 1913, took occasion to say:

Revenues for the current fiscal year, and especially those from customs receipts, though covering a period of transition from a policy of high protection to a policy of competitive tariff legislation, will be

fully equal to the expenditures appropriated for the corresponding period.

It is stated further in this report that under this bill there will be a surplus of receipts over expenditures. It was urged that a competitive tariff must be substituted for a protective tariff. Greatly increased imports were predicted. Their competitive effect in our markets, it was said, would reduce the cost of living. That prediction has signally failed.

WHAT BECAME OF THE MONEY?

The responsible leader of the House majority declared a few days ago, in substance, that the Democratic administration has appropriated less money than the preceding Republican one. It is asserted by his predecessor, now a Member of the Senate, that the tariff act of 1913 produced more revenue than the Payne-Aldrich law.

If less money is appropriated, as claimed by the House leader, and more revenue is collected under the law of 1913 than under its predecessor, then, with increased revenue and with lower appropriations it is a pertinent inquiry what becomes of the money, Mr. President. I should like to have this interesting psychological financial exhibit explained in some way so that it can be demonstrated where the resulting surplus revenues have gone.

So far the only visible results of this happy state of affairs is the President's annual message asking for increased taxation and a constant decrease in the general fund balance. In the absence of military and naval increases for preparedness still additional taxes would be needed to avert a deficit. Mr. President, the prodigal son was considerably more candid in his explanation. When his balance met the fate of all spendthrifts in private life he owned up and repentant returned to an improved diet and sounder finances.

Statistics of several years have been assembled in this Chamber and invidious comparisons made greatly to the comfort of an embarrassed administration. Figures, of course, will not deceive, but the persons who handle them can produce some astounding conclusions. No greater hallucinations ever seized upon the human mind than when it is permitted to run at large among a lot of statistics. It is fit that some of those conclusions be examined in the light of the entire financial record affecting the receipts and expenditures of the last two fiscal years.

COMPARISONS OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Let me premise the statement by saying that the election of 1910 sent 228 Democrats and 160 Republicans to the House, a party majority of 68. The House possesses the exclusive power to originate money bills. The legislation of the House began in 1911 with the Sixty-second Congress and ended March 4, 1913. With a Republican majority still remaining in the Senate and a Republican President, some restraint was laid upon whatever extravagant propensities appeared in the House.

The Sixty-second Congress appropriated, exclusive of the Post Office, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1912, and ending June 30, 1913	$695,693,760.06
For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1913, and ending June 30, 1914	768,166,710.41
Total appropriations by Sixty-second Congress, exclusive of Post Office	1,463,860,470.47
The Sixty-second Congress appropriated for the Panama Canal	53,172,343.00
Leaving appropriations by Sixty-second Congress, exclusive of Panama Canal and Post Office	1,410,688,127.47
The ordinary receipts for the fiscal years beginning: July 1, 1912, and ending June 30, 1913, exclusive of postal receipts, were	724,111,229.84
July 1, 1913, and ending June 30, 1914, exclusive of postal receipts, were	734,673,166.71
Total ordinary receipts, fiscal years 1913 and 1914	1,458,784,396.55
If the Panama Canal appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1913, and June 30, 1914, are deducted, there was appropriated by the Sixty-second Congress, exclusive of Post Office	1,410,686,127.47
Leaving excess of receipts for fiscal years ending June 30, 1913, and June 30, 1914, over appropriations by Sixty-second Congress, exclusive of Panama Canal and Post Office, of	48,096,269.08
If the Panama Canal appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1913, and June 30, 1914, be paid out of the ordinary receipts for these years, the appropriations of the Sixty-second Congress, exclusive of Post Office and including Panama Canal, were	1,463,860,470.47
And the total ordinary receipts for those years were	1,458,784,396.55
Leaving an excess of appropriations by Sixty-second Congress, exclusive of Post Office, over ordinary receipts, of	5,076,093.92

The Sixty-third Congress was Democratic in House and Senate, with a Democratic Executive. It convened in extra session April 7, 1913, and remained in session practically until March 4, 1915, when it expired by law and not by its voluntary act.

It appropriated, exclusive of the Post Office, for—

The fiscal year beginning July 1, 1914, and ending June 30, 1915	$802,753,471.55
The fiscal year beginning July 1, 1915, and ending June 30, 1916	801,572,345.02
Total appropriations by Sixty-third Congress, exclusive of Post Office	1,604,325,816.57
The Sixty-third Congress appropriated for Panama Canal	41,921,573.30
Leaving appropriations by Sixty-third Congress, exclusive of Panama Canal and Post Office	1,562,404,243.27
The ordinary receipts for the fiscal years— Beginning July 1, 1914, and ending June 30, 1915, exclusive of postal receipts, were	697,910,827.58
Beginning July 1, 1915, and ending June 30, 1916, exclusive of postal revenues unless additional revenue receipts shall be procured by new legislation, estimating the receipts of 1916 as the same as 1915	697,910,827.58
Making total ordinary receipts, fiscal years of 1915 and 1916	1,395,821,655.16
If the Panama Canal appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1915, and June 30, 1916, are deducted, there was appropriated by the Sixty-third Congress, exclusive of Post Office	1,562,404,243.27
Leaving excess of appropriations for fiscal years ending June 30, 1915, and June 30, 1916, exclusive of Panama Canal and Post Office, of	166,582,588.11
If the Panama Canal appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1915, and June 30, 1916, be paid out of ordinary receipts for those years, the appropriations of the Sixty-third Congress, exclusive of Post Office and including Panama Canal, are	1,604,325,816.75
And total ordinary receipts, estimating the receipts of 1916 under present revenue laws, the same as 1915, will for those years be	1,395,821,655.16
Leaving an excess of appropriations by Sixty-third Congress, exclusive of Post Office, over ordinary receipts, of	208,504,161.59

I think it is proper here to notice a statement made not long ago in this Chamber—a most remarkable assumption by the junior Senator from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] to relieve this administration from the financial plight in which it is placed by its own legislation. The first year of the tariff act of October 3, 1913, is credited with producing $734,343,700. This fiscal year began July 1, 1913, and ended June 30, 1914.

Mr. KENYON. Mr. President, it seems to me that in such an important discussion as this, concerning Democratic policies, there should be more than two Democrats present on the other side of the Chamber. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey in the chair). The Senator from Iowa [Mr. KENYON] suggests the absence of a quorum. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Fall	Lodge	Simmons
Bankhead	Fletcher	McCumber	Smith, Ariz.
Beckham	Gallinger	Martin, Va.	Smith, Ga.
Borah	Gore	Martine, N. J.	Smith, Md.
Brandegee	Gronna	Myers	Smoot
Bryan	Harding	Nelson	Sterling
Catron	Hughes	Oliver	Stone
Chamberlain	James	Page	Sutherland
Chilton	Johnson, Me.	Phelan	Swanson
Clapp	Johnson, S. Dak.	Pittman	Thomas
Clark, Wyo.	Jones	Poindexter	Thompson
Colt	Kenyon	Shafroth	Townsend
Cummins	Lane	Sheppard	Underwood
Curtis	Lee, Md.	Sherman	Weeks
Dillingham	Lewis	Shields	Works

Mr. ASHURST. I have been requested to announce that the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. POMERENE] is unavoidably absent from the Chamber.

Mr. STONE. I wish to announce that my colleague [Mr. REED] is absent on important business. He is paired with the Senator from Michigan [Mr. SMITH]. I wish also to announce that the Senator from Delaware [Mr. SAULSBURY] is confined at home by sickness. I will let this announcement stand for the day.

Mr. TOWNSEND. I desire to announce that the senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. SMITH], who is absent from the city, is paired with the junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. REED]. I desire this announcement to stand for the day.

Mr. CHILTON. I wish to announce that my colleague [Mr. GOFF] is detained from the Senate on account of illness. I desire also to announce that the senior Senator from Indiana [Mr. SHIVELY], the junior Senator from Indiana [Mr. KERN], and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] are also unavoidably absent. The senior Senator from Indiana [Mr. SHIVELY] is paired with the Senator from Maine [Mr. BURLEIGH], the junior Senator from Indiana [Mr. KERN] is paired with the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. STERLING], and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] is paired with the Senator from Washington [Mr. POINDEXTER].

Mr. FLETCHER. I desire to announce that the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. HOLLIS] and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH] are detained on official business. I wish also to announce that the senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. RANSDELL] is absent on account of illness.

Mr. GALLINGER. I desire to announce that the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. GOFF] is paired with the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. TILLMAN], the Senator from Maine [Mr. BURLEIGH] with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. SHIVELY], the Senator from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH] with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. HOLLIS], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN] with the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. OVERMAN].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Sixty Senators have responded to their names. A quorum is present. The Senator from Illinois will proceed.

DUTIES COLLECTED.

Mr. SHERMAN. Duties were collected from July 1, 1913, to October 4, 1913, under the Republican rates of the act of 1909 in the sum of $88,617,096. If the rate of duties in the Democratic act of October 3, 1913, had applied from July 1, 1913, to October 4, 1913, customs of only $57,000,000 would have been collected on the same volume of imports for this interval. This is an excess revenue of $31,617,096. Duties on wool were continued from October 3, 1913, to December 1, 1913; on woolen manufactures until January 1, 1914, and on sugar until March 1, 1914. The last three items produced before the dates named an excess of revenue over that which would have been collected from the same volume of imports if the October 3, 1913, rates, or free list, had been applied, of $20,287,864.

The revenue-producing capacity of the act of October 3, 1913, is measured by stripping it of the revenue it did not collect. Fifty-one million nine hundred and four thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars must be deducted from its revenue for the year ending June 30, 1914. The actual revenue produced by it is $682,768,206.71. The last year of the Payne-Aldrich Act, ending June 30, 1913, collected $724,111,229. The new act collected $41,343,023 less than the preceding Republican act.

With this loss of revenues, the appropriations of the Sixty-third Congress showed no reduction. If a normal increase be allowed, still no excuse for the totals of that Congress can be justified. The Sixty-third Congress was wholly Democratic. Its total of appropriations, exclusive of the Post Office, were $1,604,325,816.57. The Sixty-first Congress was wholly Republican. Its total appropriations were $1,453,084,293.99. This is an increase of $151,241,522.58 in four years.

The Sixty-second Congress was Democratic in the House. They held the absolute power to prevent any appropriations. The Senate and the Executive were Republican. Its total appropriations, exclusive of the Post Office, were $1,463,860,470.47. The Democratic Sixty-third Congress exceeded it $140,465,345.90. The total appropriations of the Sixty-second Congress, Republican in the Senate and Executive, were $1,463,860,470.47, as compared with the total appropriations of the wholly Republican Sixty-first Congress of $1,453,084,293.99. This is an increase of only $10,776,176.48 in two years between the Sixty-first and the Sixty-second Congress.

Let this be compared with the increase in appropriations of $151,245,522.58 between the Sixty-first and the Sixty-third Congress and the increase of $140,465,345.90 between the Sixty-second and the Sixty-third Congress.

Here is the fit place to extract a plank from that weather-beaten derelict known as the Baltimore Democratic platform of 1912. It is labeled—

"REPUBLICAN EXTRAVAGANCE."

We denounce the profligate waste of money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation through the lavish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses, which have kept taxes high and reduced the purchasing power of the people's toil. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befits a democratic government and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

This astonishing declaration tested by the cold, impartial light of two years of recorded performance is worth even less than the single-term curiosity that is reposing, forgotten and unused, in that document. It is a very pertinent inquiry, Where has this one hundred and forty or one hundred and fifty million dollar increase gone in these appropriations?

I might parenthetically remark here, Mr. President, while it is pertinent, that in the estimates of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is found some very edifying material. The ordinary internal-revenue receipts for 1916 are estimated at a little short of $300,000,000; the estimated receipts from corporation and individual income taxes are estimated at about $90,000,000.

I have been looking over the pay roll in the department, and I find that it costs the salaries of nearly as many employees in the corporation and individual income-tax department to collect $90,000,000 as it does in the ordinary internal-revenue receipts department to collect nearly $300,000,000. In the ordinary internal-revenue receipts department the employees are 276 in number; in the estimates of the money that will be provided by an indulgent Congress for the employees required to collect $90,000,000 of corporation and individual income-tax receipts it will take 254 employees, within 22 of as many as are required to collect $300,000,000; and here is the first visible fruit of that economy and simplicity so essential to a Democratic government.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey in the chair). Does the Senator from Illinois yield to the Senator from North Carolina?

Mr. SHERMAN. I do for a question, but I do not want to lose the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois yields for a question.

Mr. SIMMONS. I have not examined the record with a view of ascertaining how many men are employed in connection with the collection of the income tax. I think when the present tariff law was passed we did make provision for an additional force to collect the individual income tax which that act imposed. My recollection is that the number of officials provided for was less than a hundred in the office and field force. I am not quite definite about that; but less than a hundred is my recollection. Of course, there were already a number of officials in the department who were employed in the collection of the corporation tax. Their service began under the old administration, because the corporation tax was imposed before the beginning of the present administration and before the passage of the tariff act of 1913. I am not prepared to say further than that about it, but my recollection is that it was 84, less than a hundred, that we added to the income-tax force. I do not think that that is an excessive number.

Mr. SMOOT rose.

Mr. SIMMONS. The Senator from Utah has looked it up. Does the Senator from Utah have the exact number?

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Illinois yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. SHERMAN. Yes.

Mr. SMOOT. I was looking at the law itself. The law itself does not provide any number, but in the appropriation bill——

Mr. SIMMONS. There was an estimate submitted for the general appropriation bill, and I think the appropriation was about $290,000.

Mr. SMOOT. I will state to the Senator that the appropriation bill provided perhaps for the number of which the Senator speaks to take care of the first two months of the work, but I will say to the Senator that since that time there have been a great many employees added to the number provided for originally by the appropriation bill.

Mr. SIMMONS. I would not say a great number, but I think the appropriation bill did make some addition. Those men also had to look after collections under the emergency act after it went into effect.

Mr. GALLINGER. And outside of the civil service.

Mr. SMOOT. Yes.

Mr. SIMMONS. But that was the estimate at that time. Others were added, especially the passage of the emergency act. As to the number employed in connection with the corporation tax, I do not know; I have no information about that, but I presume the Senator has looked that up. What I wanted to ask the Senator is this—because it bears upon the question of whether the cost for the collection of this tax is excessive—what is the percentage cost of collecting the income tax?

I ask the Senator that question because my impression is, as a result of a conversation I had some time ago with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that this tax has been collected at a relatively small percentage of cost to the Government. I do not mean by that to say that it has been collected at the same percentage of cost that our internal-revenue taxes are collected,

and I think if the Senator will consider the difference in character between the two kinds of taxes he will see that it is not reasonable to suppose that it could be collected at as low a cost as these taxes, certainly not when we consider the many difficulties we have had in getting taxpayers to make proper assessments and returns, making it necessary and wise for the department to put a large force of men in the field for the purpose of checking up and correcting improper assessments and seeing that incomes are properly listed. I think I recall reading in a report of the Secretary of the Treasury a statement that so many of the returns showed upon their face circumstances of such suspicion that it was felt necessary to detail the full available force to this work of examination and investigation; and as a result the amount added to the assessments against the individuls investigated, being only a small per cent of those who have been set apart to be investigated, runs away up into the millions of dollars. I think the statement was to the effect that several hundred thousand such cases were yet to be investigated, but that the department did not have sufficient force in order to make the investigation within reasonable time.

I am stating these facts to impress my thought upon the Senator's mind that, of course, he could not properly compare the cost of collecting this tax during the first year of the operation of this new law with the cost of collecting the internal revenue, which is an old system, well established.

One internal-revenue office in my State, in the town of Winston-Salem—where there is but one deputy and two clerks, all of whom together do not receive over $5,000 compensation—collects something about $600,000 a month of internal revenue, largely, almost entirely, in stamp taxes upon tobacco, the cost being small. This is merely a random illustration. We collect our internal revenue at a very small percentage, I think, somewhere about one and a half per cent; not over that. I am not pretending to speak accurately, because I do not carry the figures in my mind. Again I ask the Senator if he has any information he can give the Senate showing the percentage cost of the collection of the personal-income tax?

Mr. SHERMAN. I think so. Mr. President, the inquiry is certainly a proper one. The beginning of the collection of the income and the present corporation tax found preceding it the old corporation tax, imposed under a different act. There were considerable data and some trained force in the Internal-Revenue Department for the collection of the corporation tax. When the change came this force was transferred in the department and in the several internal-revenue districts of the United States to the present line of service.

The first year under the act of 1913, the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, there was collected, as the Senator will remember, a total of some $58,000,000—that was for a fractional year, it ought fairly to be stated, and not for an entire year—of income tax from both corporations and individuals. That was not for a full year, as I stated; but a portion of the employees from the old corporation-income tax were transferred to that service. They were not novices in the business. Neither was the collection of the corporation tax a novel source of revenue, nor was it an unusual method of collecting revenue. We had had some experience in collecting revenues from the different corporations subject to tax throughout the country. Therefore, in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, we had the first of the full years of the internal-revenue receipts from corporation and individual income taxes.

I think the Senator will find, by referring to the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that it cost $1.64 per thousand to collect for the last fiscal year as compared with $1.52 for the preceding year. There has been, according to my recollection, an increase in the cost. That is for the general revenue receipts of the department of which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is the head. In other words, the cost is increasing.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Illinois further yield to the Senator from North Carolina?

Mr. SHERMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIMMONS. I simply desire to ask the Senator please to repeat that figure. Some one interrupted me, and I did not catch it.

Mr. SHERMAN. I will do so. I stated that for this fiscal year the cost of collection was $1.64 per thousand, as compared with a cost for the preceding fiscal year of $1.52. I am quoting now from memory. It is a matter which I had not intended to take the time of the Senate to discuss. What it costs to collect the individual income tax and the corporation income tax when segregated from the entire internal-revenue receipts I can not now tell the Senator. The figures are readily accessible. I am only referring to the corporation tax that was formerly levied, for the purpose of showing that there was a trained force that was transferred at that time to the present force, and numerous additions have been made.

The total receipts by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from fermented spirits, distilled liquors, tobaccos, and the like, and from various other sources, such as oleomargarine, together with the income from corporations and individual income-tax receipts, have made up the total receipts. Then I separate the pay roll necessary to collect these receipts. The pay roll in the ordinary internal-revenue receipts of the department aggregates 276 persons. The pay roll in the corporation and individual income-tax receipts aggregates 254 persons—22 more in the department that collects nearly three hundred millions of revenue, estimated receipts, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916; only 22 more employees to collect this entire sum than are found in the collection of the corporation and individual income-tax receipts estimated at $90,000,000, with a total of 254 employees. These are the figures as I have compiled them from accessible reports and estimates up to this time.

It seems to me, Mr. President, that instead of costing more to collect income tax and corporation tax, it ought to cost less.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Illinois further yield to the Senator from North Carolina?

Mr. SHERMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIMMONS. The Senator does not understand me as asserting that the force that is now employed for the collection of the corporation tax is inadequate. I think that force is entirely adequate. I do not think that force has been increased, however, under this administration. I think the only increase has been with reference to the personal tax. Although we have increased somewhat the corporation tax, I do not think we have increased at all the expense of collecting that tax.

Does the Senator insist that after his segregation of the force assigned to collect the personal income tax from that engaged in collecting the corporation tax, the rate paid and the force employed in collecting the income tax is excessive as compared with that employed and the amount paid out by the Government in the collection of the corporation tax?

Mr. SHERMAN. No, sir.

Mr. SIMMONS. Then does the Senator insist that the cost of collecting the additional income taxes—that is to say, the personal income taxes—provided for in the present tariff law is greater per dollar collected than the cost of collecting the corporation tax under the old law which originally imposed that tax? Has the Senator investigated that matter?

Mr. SHERMAN. I do not know, when you segregate the individual income tax from the corporation tax and compare the corporation tax for the last fiscal year with the preceding year before the act of 1913, whether there is an excess of charges or not. I have not the figures before me.

Mr. SIMMONS. The point I am trying to get the Senator to consider is this: I think the Senator is going far afield when he undertakes to institute a comparison between the cost of collecting the income tax and the cost of collecting the general internal-revenue taxes on tobacco and on whisky in the main. Using again the illustration that I made from my own State, there is a tax of about $600,000—I do not remember the exact amount—collected per month in a little office, where they have three poorly paid men, the total cost being less than $5,000. That is a mere illustration of the manner of collecting and the small cost attached to the collection of a large part of our internal-revenue taxation throughout the country.

In some districts there are immense whisky distilleries. The tax is paid from one office. The stamps are sold, and they are put on. It takes only a very few officers in order to perform that duty. In the case of tobacco, the production of which is rather concentrated at a few points, immense sums of money are collected in one small office.

The Senator can not in fairness compare the cost of collecting money under that service with the cost of collecting money under the income-tax provision. It is wholly different. Take my illustration again. In one office in my State that much money is collected by three men in one month; and yet we do not collect from the whole State of North Carolina a quarter of a million dollars of income tax. Still, unless we had a considerable force in that State traveling about looking after the Government's interests, we probably would not collect anything like that amount. The very process, the very nature of the thing, requires more expense.

I say you can not compare the cost of collecting the income tax, either corporate or personal, with the cost of collecting the internal-revenue tax. The only proper comparison is the cost of collecting the additional income tax provided in the new tariff law with the cost of collecting the old corporation tax under

the old law. If the Senator had those figures, they would throw some light upon the matter.

So far as I am concerned, there are no partisan considerations governing my position in this matter. I have interrupted the Senator, and I am saying this because I think, first, his comparison is unjust, and because the Secretary of the Treasury, in his report that I now have before me, tries to impress upon the Congress the necessity of an increase in the force in order more perfectly and efficiently to collect the income tax. If the Senator will pardon me, I should like to read in this connection, in justice to the department, what the Secretary says in recommending that this force should be increased rather than diminished.

Mr. SHERMAN. I have no objection. I should like to have it in the RECORD.

Mr. SIMMONS. After recommending the increase he says:

It is absolutely certain that the Government is losing, through inaccurate returns and evasions of the law, a sum many times greater than the cost of the necessary field force to investigate and check the returns and to bring to account those who are failing to make returns as required by law.

Let us consider the matter of checking the returns: The total number of personal returns for income tax for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, was 357,515. The total number of corporation returns for the same year was 338,860. Of these returns the preliminary examination in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has shown that 5 per cent of the individual returns and 15 per cent of the corporation returns reveal on their face that they require an investigation. Even this small percentage of the returns is largely in excess of the number the available field force now authorized will be able to examine.

For the fiscal year 1915 there was a total of 295,723 personal and corporation income-tax returns to be examined, and with the present force of 274 field officers, making examinations at the same average rate as experience has shown that they are able to go, it will require three and a half years for this force to complete the examination of the transcripts that will be sent to the agents for examination in the present fiscal year. With the accumulations of succeeding years this force, unless greatly enlarged, will be unable to keep up with the essential work that must be done if we are to effectively administer the income-tax law.

Now, let me show the result of these examinations.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has informed me that taking the total number of agents' reports of examinations of personal returns for the months of June, July, August, and September, 1915, as a basis for calculation, 63 per cent of the returns examined showed that an additional average tax of $150.07 was due the Government on each return. On this basis the 31,101 returns yet to be examined would produce $4,667,327 additional tax.

Taking the total number of agents' reports of examinations of corporation returns for the months of June, July, August, and September, 1915, as a basis for calculation, 63 per cent of the returns examined showed that an additional average tax of $78.95 was due the Government on each return. On this basis the 264,622 returns yet to be examined should produce $20,891,906.90.

So these men are confronted with a situation with reference to the returns growing out of the disposition of people to escape this tax which makes it necessary, if the Government is to be protected in its revenues, that there should be a big force always in the field.

Mr. SHERMAN. That illustrates the peculiar method of raising revenue which is favored by this administration. Ordinarily from 50 to 52 per cent would be raised by customs.

Mr. SIMMONS. Most of that, if the Senator will pardon me, was with reference to a method employed by the other party before we came in and which we simply adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN. That was for the corporation tax?

Mr. SIMMONS. Yes.

Mr. SHERMAN. The method of collecting the income tax under the act prior to 1913 is admitted by the course of argument and the figures cited by the Senator to be more expensive than the ordinary internal-revenue collection. I can read from the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue a great many details showing the difficulties of collecting the tax on oleomargarine. It is as difficult to prevent moonshining as it is to keep track of the different corporations and the different individuals subject to tax.

The oleomargarine man thinks he has about as much right to make a substitute for butter and color it without paying the Federal tax as the man who raises corn down some convenient ravine near a brook thinks he has a right to distill whisky out of the grain that he raises. So that makes trouble, and it requires expenditures to run down the offender. In all the large centers of population where oleomargarine is manufactured you will find inspector on inspector and deputy piled upon deputy attempting to collect this tax so that none shall escape. With fermented and distilled liquor there is the same difficulty; it is difficult to compel everybody to pay the tax. The liquor-dealers tax is not collected without a large force of traveling deputies. I see no particular reason why the corporation-income tax or the individual-income tax is more difficult of collection than the ordinary liquor dealer's tax. Constant vigilance is required. Every term of every Federal district court has constantly upon its docket men charged with selling liquor without a license. In the common parlance the boot-legger cases occupy a considerable space of every docket at every term of court in the various districts of the United States. It is a difficult tax to collect. It is equally as difficult as the individual income or the corporation income tax. Upon the merits of the question there is no more reason why more employees are required to collect an income tax than there is a liquor dealer's tax. The figures read from the report and the argument made by the Senator prove nothing except the inherent difficulty of collecting a tax which is a favorite source of revenue in the bill which he successfully managed on the floor of the Senate in 1913. I am reminded of a quotation:

> In law, what plea so tainted and corrupt
> But being season'd with a gracious voice
> Obscures the show of evil?

I always like to hear the Senator from North Carolina talk. He is comprehensive in his generalizations but somewhat mistaken in detail; and mathematics, unlike politics, is an exact science, Mr. President. I do not myself think there is any justification to be found in the pay rolls of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of 254 men in one department and 276 in another. Even if it be admitted that it is only by inquisitorial processes, only by the rack and thumbscrew that you can get money out of anybody who has an income in this country under a Democratic tariff act and administration; if that be admitted, why this very great discrepancy in the amount of revenue collected by ordinary receipts in the department of nearly $300,000,000, with only 276 employees, compared with less than $90,000,000, with 254 employees? The matter is not satisfactorily accounted for among the killed, wounded, and missing, to adopt a phrase used by the commander after the casualties.

I now refer to the plank in the platform, Mr. President, from which I was temporarily diverted, but to which I return with considerable pleasure. This astonishing declaration tested by the cold, impartial light of two years of recorded performance is worth even less than the single-term curiosity that is reposing, forgotten and unusued, in that document. It is a very pertinent inquiry, Where has this one hundred and forty or one hundred and fifty million dollar increase gone in these appropriations?

It is pertinent to remark here that the letter of the Chief Executive, dated the 5th day of February, 1913, on the single-term question seems to dispose of another plank in that platform.

Now, with this increase in appropriations of between one hundred and forty and one hundred and fifty million dollars, what have we to show for it? Increased pay rolls, new offices, additional expenditures, more items added to every bill that has come in for more than two years. No unusual strength to the Army and the Navy has found any place in these additional appropriations.

In December, 1913, and since at regular intervals we have had several Executive messages. In one of them we were admonished by the Chief Magistrate not to be nervous or excited, although war was in progress across the sea, although we had been talking about preparedness for some time, although, if there were any yellow peril in the Orient, it existed long before that time. The land laws of California had been a mooted question. The effect of the treaty on a statute of the State in the holding of land had been raised long before. The article written by the prime minister of Japan and inserted in the RECORD, it is true, had not appeared; but many of the Japanese statesmen had repeated their views of the land question in the different States and especially in the Pacific Coast States. They had said, and had said in many places, that they regarded the denial to their citizens or subjects in this country of the right to hold land as an infraction of the treaty, and if it were not that it was something that concerned the Japanese in a world-wide problem. All of that had happened long before this message came in. Still we were admonished not to be nervous or excited.

Our neighbors may be killed in Mexico, they may be destroyed by submarines in foreign waters, our peace merchandise by the millions of dollars may be taken when sailing under a neutral flag clearing from a neutral port with a neutral destination, with not an article in the cargo contraband of war, conditional or absolute, peace merchandise in every sense—all that might have happened, and still we are not to be nervous or excited. We are to have that calm equipoise which belongs only to the superior beings who walk unruffled under all emergencies.

Now comes preparedness, and in the wake of preparedness always walks the taxgatherer taking his toll. I shall differ

from my Democratic brethren on the sources of revenue or the methods of collecting it. I shall not, perhaps, very materially differ from many of them on the question of adequate preparation. But in all these appropriations, Mr. President, which have been added there has been no great increase for that object. I remember only a few years ago when the House, controlled by the majority party, opposed the building of battleships, opposed the increase of the Navy, opposed coast fortifications, opposed even the lighthouses on the coast to safeguard the hardy mariner from the perils of the sea. I can remember all that. Now, suddenly the chief becomes nervous and excited, and preparation on every hand is the note to be struck.

Mr. WORKS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Illinois yield to the Senator from California?

Mr. SHERMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. WORKS. The Senator makes the statement that he will probably not differ very materially from a good many other Senators on the question of preparedness, adequate preparedness. I should like to ask the Senator what he regards as adequate preparedness, confining his answer to the Army.

Mr. SHERMAN. An Army of 200,000 regular soldiers.

Mr. WORKS. Does the Senator think that 200,000 soldiers would be adequate to defend the Pacific coast alone if we are going to prepare for actual war?

Mr. SHERMAN. Not on a war basis. Two hundred thousand, however, in time of peace, together with an adequate number of officers, would meet the requirements of a regular army.

Mr. WORKS. I am very glad to have the Senator's idea about what constitutes adequate preparedness.

Mr. SHERMAN. I may add, in order that I may not appear to be presumptuous, that my opinion is second handed. It is based upon gentlemen whom I regard as military experts. I realize that I am not a military or a naval expert either, and I shall take very largely the judgment of those who are. The men who in the event of defensive warfare would be required to use this instrument at the risk of their lives, and who would be required to prepare and execute a successful defense, and whose life training is in that line, I would be disposed to trust with preparation for such a crisis.

EFFORTS OF THE MINORITY.

Implied criticism, at least, was made not long ago of the minority in the Senate and in the House because we have not raised our voice in protest against these appropriations. When we have done so it is only to be defeated by a party vote, if a roll call were ever reached. The river and harbor bill was not long ago under discussion in this body. I was temporarily absent in 1914, engaged myself in a course of preparedness for defensive warfare. I was not here at that time to engage in that public duty. I thought it was more important to the people of my State that I should continue to represent them than even to respond to the duties of legislation.

I can remember that the river and harbor bill was defeated by an alleged reprehensible practice, something that has been under criticism since then. Many distinguished gentlemen who can write essays of magnificence and power to be published in various periodicals have told us what a reactionary body the Senate is. Some of the Members have gone so far as to say that the only thing that can rejuvenate this body and make it a fit representative of a free people is cloture. King Caucus will still stalk through the corridors of the Capitol, executive influence will dispense patronage with its insidious wiles and will continue to persuade gentlemen on the other side of the Chamber as of old, but cloture must be applied in order that the people may rule. What would have happened to the river and harbor bill, that is by courtesy and sometimes affectionately called a "pork-barrel" bill, if cloture had been the parliamentary rule of the Senate at that time?

The river and harbor bill, Mr. President, was defeated. It was inexcusable in its extravagant sums. It was defeated in this Chamber by the determined opposition of the junior Senator from Iowa [Mr. KENYON] with the then senior Senator from Ohio, Mr. Burton. It was called in vulgar parlance a filibuster, but it successfully filibustered more than $30,000,000 out of the bill. You ought to rise on that side of the Chamber and call us blessed, instead of indulging in criticism, because we saved the deficit from being greater than it is. The gentlemen who are of my political affiliation on this side were doing picket duty, and saved the Treasury to the degree of $30,000,000.

Only last winter there came from the Chief Executive advice and from the majority party, acting in caucus, a bill. I know it is disclaimed that there is any such thing as a caucus, Mr. President. It has been criticized like the open forum in the Senate. Many gentlemen wrote against it. Few of them ever ran for office. It is a characteristic of some of the most prominent critics in the country that their chief function is to criticize people who do run for office and are sometimes successful in being elected. They then become a shining mark for the critics. The critic had, or thought he had, his way. He destroyed the caucus, and instead of the caucus we have now what is called more euphoniously a conference. Down beneath the sturdy vest of a conference beats the still sturdier heart of King Caucus, as of old. There is not any change in it except by name, and a rose by any other name would still possess the same flavor. It is the result, not the name, after all.

So out of that caucus came a Government shipping bill. Forty million dollars for the initial expenditures was contemplated. It is a good deal when the Treasury is depleted. It was presented and urged for passage in this body after passing the House. It was supported by the administration and by the caucus action of the majority. It was defeated in this body by the minority Senators, joined by a few of the majority, who declined to commit themselves or be committed by the administration to the unwise policy embodied in the measure. Over $100,000,000 additional appropriation would have been taken from the Treasury if the minority side of the Chamber had not protested.

The President told us not very many months ago, when he was out in Indianapolis, just a year ago the 8th day of this month, on Jackson Day, that he was perfectly willing for us to talk as long as we did not hurt anybody. When the minority talked against the appropriations he criticized it and wishes a gag law in the Senate. We talked last winter and talked successfully.

When the Senator from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] implies that we assisted by our votes in such attempted appropriations he is in error. We accept the responsibility of defeating the legislation referred to or helping defeat it. Let it be remembered that when our voices were raised upon a roll call it was ineffective. The only way in which the shipping bill and the river and harbor bill could be beaten was by the much-condemned employment of a filibuster. I am always frank enough to say that it was a filibuster, intended as such, and for no reason under the sun except to defeat the legislation by mere lapse of time.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Illinois yield to the Senator from North Carolina?

Mr. SHERMAN. Certainly.

Mr. SIMMONS. I have just come into the Chamber. I do not think the Senator from Illinois means to say that the Senator from Alabama said that no Republican voice was raised against the appropriation in connection with the shipping bill. The Senator does not mean, I say, that the Senator from Alabama singled out that bill and said you did not protest against it.

Mr. SHERMAN. Oh, no; only you will find, by consulting the RECORD, that it was suggested if we by our votes assisted in enacting laws for the expenditure of money we were responsible. The intimation seemed to be we had helped the administration into its present troubles.

Mr. SIMMONS. I did not hear all the Senator from Alabama said in his forceful and illuminating speech.

Mr. SHERMAN. I both heard it and read it. It invited perusal and examination.

Mr. SIMMONS. I am sure he did not say that, because the Senator will recall the fact that the shipping bill provided for issuing Panama Canal bonds for the purpose of building or purchasing ships under it.

Mr. SHERMAN. The substance of the impression was that the minority was responsible and that we were estopped from complaining about extravagant appropriations.

Mr. SIMMONS. I called attention only to one specific thing. I do not remember the declaration of the Senator from Alabama. Certainly the shipping bill could not have been included in the meaning of anything he said on that subject, because the bill did not appropriate money. It proposed to issue bonds.

The Senator, in claiming that the Republican Party is entitled to the credit, as he put it a little while ago, of the defeat of the river and harbor bill, is, I think, far afield from the facts. It is true, as the Senator says, that that measure was filibustered to death by the activities, largely, of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. KENYON] and the then Senator from Ohio, Mr. Burton, and a few others. But outside of a few Republican Senators and probably a few Democratic Senators, if we had come to a vote upon that bill, my understanding is that it would have received a majority of the votes of the Senators on the other side of the Chamber. I recall the fact that during the consideration of that measure, after the filibuster had continued for some time, the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE],

recognized as one of the leaders on the other side of the Chamber, rose in his seat and expressed the earnest and sincere hope that the effort to defeat the bill would not succeed, and he pledged assistance from the other side of the Chamber in the passage of the bill.

Of course, I can not tell, and no one ever can tell how many Republicans would have supported that bill if we had taken the vote, but from my knowledge of the Senators on the other side—and I had something to do with that bill, I was on the Committee on Commerce which reported the bill, and anxious for its passage, and was in constant conference with Senators on both sides of the Chamber—it was my belief that a large majority of the Senators on the other side, probably as large a majority of the Senators on the other side as on this side of the Chamber—no, I will not say that, but a large majority of Senators on the other side, in my judgment, were in favor of that bill. The Republican Party, therefore, are not entitled to the credit, if there is any credit due to anybody, for its defeat. I do not think there is any credit due to anybody for its defeat, but if there is, certainly it is not due to the Republican Party, but to a few members of that party who prevented it from coming to a vote by filibustering.

Mr. SHERMAN. At any rate, Mr. President, the bill in question came out with a favorable committee report and it reached in the Senate the parliamentary stage of legislation where nothing but a roll call intervened between it and the Treasury. At that point it hit the obstacles that finally led to its undoing, and as I understand, if I am correct in my reading of the RECORD, finally, at the end of a prolonged discussion, it was agreed between the friends of the bill and those opposed to it that something like thirty or thirty-three million dollars should be cut off, and it went through finally for $20,000,000 instead of the original amount of $53,000,000.

Mr. SIMMONS. The Senator is right in saying that a compromise bill was passed; but the Senator has just referred to the fact that there was a report upon the bill. Of course there was, as there is a report on every appropriation bill that comes to the Senate.

Mr. SHERMAN. Was it a favorable report?

Mr. SIMMONS. That is exactly what I was going to say. There was a report from the Committee on Commerce upon that bill, and I think, if the Senator will get the report and read it, he will find that it was a unanimously favorable report. That committee was composed of Democrats and Republicans; I think there was a Democratic majority of only two; among the Republican Members were some of the leading Senators on that side of the Chamber. That bill came out of the committee without a dissenting vote, so far as I now recall.

Mr. SHERMAN. At any rate, it came out, and whatever may have been the conditions when it was in the committee, it emerged from the committee and got into trouble, which ultimately lost the greater part of the appropriation. It is a matter of record that Senators on the minority side of the Chamber successfully raised their voices, even if they were joined by those on the majority side of the Chamber. It is a part of the credit to which minority Senators are entitled for blocking that much of the appropriation.

It is worthy of note here, Mr. President, that if a Senate cloture rule had been in force at that time there would have been something over $30,000,000 additional in the river and harbor bill, burdening the Treasury at this time, requiring either a bond issue of $40,000,000 under the authority to issue Panama Canal bonds, or there would have been that appropriation out of the current receipts of the Treasury. I do not go on the idea that because we issue bonds we thereby never have anything to pay. The misfortune is when I have signed anything or issued any obligation of mine, that pay day always arrives. I never in my life had a check lost; I never signed a promissory note that it did not turn up in some quarter of the globe demanding payment. If we issue bonds we only defer the day of payment, and at some time the taxpayers, at some time the Treasury, is called on to meet the bond when it matures. So it does not make any difference whether it be a bond issue or whether it be paid out of current receipts, it still calls upon the taxing resources of the country to meet it.

I think, in view of these authenticated records, that instead of the censorious shifting of responsibility it ought to be acknowledged that a minority saved the country from further financial ills you sought to inflict on it.

NATIONAL RECEIPTS.

No war disturbed the world in our fiscal year 1914. It was for import and revenue purposes a peace year for us. When war came in August it was unexpected in every market and exchange in this country. The German Army crossed the Belgian frontier on the 3d day of August, 1914. Before that time imports and exports had pursued the usual channels of peaceful merchandise. Imports increased nearly $81,000,000 over the preceding year of 1913. Democratic tariff rates, however, produced but $237,320,015. The universal excuse for the present condition of Government finances is the decrease of imports and consequent loss of customs for the fiscal year of 1915. If the entire receipts of the Government for the year 1915 be assembled for purposes of comparison with 1914 it will shed light on Democratic finances.

Customs receipts	$209,786,672.21
Internal revenue, ordinary	283,398,760.85
Corporation income tax	39,155,596.77
Individual income tax	41,046,162.09
Land sales	2,167,136.47
Miscellaneous	70,287,372.90
Total	697,910,827.58

The foregoing includes the total receipts of the Government except that from postal savings bonds, bank-note redemption fund, and postal revenues—being $933,540, $21,553,415, and $287,248,165.27, respectively—and are not material in the analysis of the revenue-producing quality of the 1913 tariff act.

The customs receipts of 1915 are the lowest since 1899. Our total imports in 1899 were $697,148,489, as against imports in 1915 of $1,674,169,740. In 1889, 56.93 per cent of our imports were dutiable, as against 38.30 per cent in 1915. Customs receipts in 1899 were $206,128,482. With less than 42 per cent of the imports of 1915 there was collected within $3,658,190 of customs in 1899 as in 1915 with nearly two and one-half times the imports in 1915 as in 1899.

It is instructive to marshal the customs receipts alone of the peace year of 1914 with the internal revenue, corporation and income tax, and other receipts of 1915, excluding the customs receipts of the latter year. The customs receipts from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, excluding $55,000,000 derived from Republican rates in excess of that produced by Democratic rates and $3,800,000 surplus postal revenues, are $237,320,015: ordinary internal revenue, 1915, $283,398,760.85; corporation income tax, 1915, $39,155,596.77; individual income tax, 1915, $41,046,162.09; emergency revenue act, October 22, 1914, $52,069,126.29. Total, $652,989,661. If the emergency revenue receipts be deducted from the total of the last table, it would leave $600,920,534.71. This omits miscellaneous receipts, land sales, and items of receipts not directly affected by tariff legislation. It is apparent from the foregoing that if the revenue from customs receipts in the peace year of 1914 were added to the ordinary internal-revenue receipts, corporation-income tax, and individual-income tax of 1915, it would still fall far short of enough to meet the expenses of the Government. This deficit was sought to be filled by the emergency tax of October 22, 1914. It, too, proved inadequate to stay the dwindling revenues. This demonstrates conclusively that if the world were at peace Democratic finances would inevitably empty the Treasury. Coupled with the foregoing decrease in revenues is the tremendous increase in appropriations of the Sixty-third Congress over the last Congress controlled by Republicans already alluded to.

The decrease in tariff rates is directly responsible for inadequate revenues. It is capable of proof. There was collected from customs in 1915, $209,786,672.21. This, compared with the customs receipts of 1914 of $292,320,015, shows a loss of customs of $82,533,342. This is habitually charged to the reduced imports resulting from the European war. The revenue-producing power of the Democratic tariff act of 1913 is capable of proof to demonstrate this fallacy.

The total dutiable imports of the war year of 1915 are $640,643,065. It must be borne in mind that the remainder of the $1,674,000,000 for this year passed through our customhouses duty free. The dutiable imports, therefore, raised the whole of the $209,268,109 customs receipts. This is an average ad valorem of 32.66 per cent. The dutiable imports of the peace year of 1914 were $766,422,958. If the average ad valorem 32.66 per cent rate of duty were applied to the total dutiable imports of the peace year of 1914, it would produce in customs duties $250,313,738.08. This would be the most favorable condition under which these normal revenues would be produced, making total ordinary receipts of 1915, excluding emergency tax:

Customs receipts	$250,313,738.08
Ordinary internal revenue, 1915	283,398,760.85
Corporation income tax, 1915	39,155,596.77
Individual income tax	41,046,162.09
Sales, public land	2,167,136.47
Miscellaneous	70,287,372.90
Total ordinary income, including what would have been derived from the dutiable imports of 1914 on the 1915 rates of customs	686,368,767.16

Government expenses in 1915 are:

Civil establishment	$207,169,824.05
War Department	172,973,091.73
Naval Establishment	141,835,653.98
Indian Service	21,130,350.70
Pensions	164,387,941.61
Interest, public debt	22,902,897.04
Panama Canal disbursement	29,187,042.22
Bank-note redemptions	17,205,958.00
Miscellaneous redemptions	47,533.00
Making a total disbursement, exclusive of Post Office Department	777,840,292.33
Leaving an excess of disbursements over receipts of	91,471,525.17

The estimates of the revenues of 1915 omit the emergency tax of October 22, 1914. Receipts under this act were, in 1915, $52,069,126.29; which, deducted, still leaves a deficit of $39,420,398.88.

The foregoing tables show that the tariff act of 1913 would not under peaceable conditions, even supported by the emergency revenue act, have supplied enough funds to meet the appropriations of the Democratic Congress. The responsible authors of the Democratic tariff revision avowed that its rates were deliberately framed to decrease customs receipts. The increased imports of 1914 were a natural result of this act. It is now sought to evade its natural consequences. A comparison of the free imports for periods covering Republican rates and Democratic rates is instructive.

	Per cent.
Year ending June 30, 1911, imports free of duty	50.87
Year ending June 30, 1914, imports free of duty	59.54
Year ending June 30, 1915, imports free of duty	61.70
Month of July, 1915, imports free of duty	62.53
Month of August, 1915, imports free of duty	63.14
Month of September, 1915, imports free of duty	64.12
Month of October, 1915, imports free of duty	70.91
Average ad valorem duties, 1911	41.22
Average ad valorem duties, 1914	37.60
Average ad valorem duties, 1915	32.66
The average ad valorem rate on free and dutiable imports for the year ending June 30, 1915, was	12.50

This average rate applied to the $270,000,000 estimated customs receipts in 1914 by the House and Senate committees reporting this measure would have required imports of $2,160,000,000 in 1915. To produce the revenues derived from the customs receipts of 1914 it would have required an increase of imports to $2,338,560,000. To have produced these revenues would have created such a flood of imports under normal conditions as would have invaded this market in time of peace, and would have produced the normal results we began to feel before the outbreak of the war.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Illinois yield to the Senator from North Carolina?

Mr. SHERMAN. I do.

Mr. SIMMONS. What did the Senator say was the increase in the imports during the fiscal year 1915?

Mr. SHERMAN. The increase in imports that year, which I have used here, was reached by taking the estimated revenues from the customs of $270,000,000, and, with that as the basis, taking the average ad valorem rate on duitable goods.

Mr. SIMMONS. The Senator has misunderstood me. I asked him what he had stated was the increase in the imports from June, 1913, to June, 1914?

Mr. SHERMAN. It was $81,000,000.

Mr. SIMMONS. The Senator says that in order for us to get anything like an adequate revenue from the customs taxes it would require an importation of goods to the amount of $2,100,000,000. I want to ask the Senator how he reconciles that statement with the fact that in the fiscal year from June 30, 1913, to June 30, 1914, there was only an increase of about $81,000,000 in imports into this country in the face of the fact that customs duties collected from those imports in that year were $292,000,000, compared with $318,000,000 collected in the previous year.

Mr. SHERMAN. The figures just quoted are for the year ending June 30, 1914.

Mr. SIMMONS. Yes; I understand they are for the year 1914. With an increase in importations in that year of only $81,000,000 we collected in customs duties $292,000,000, as compared with $318,000,000 collected in the preceding year, when the Payne-Aldrich tariff law was in force.

Mr. SHERMAN. Yes, sir; I can explain that.

Mr. SIMMONS. A difference of just about $28,000,000; that is, with an importation of only $81,000,000 in excess of the previous year we collected within $28,000,000 of the amount of customs revenue collected in that year.

Mr. SHERMAN. First, Mr. President, the $292,000,000 of customs duties in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, were not collected under the act of 1913. The duties collected under that act fall $55,000,000 short of that amount. The Senator is assuming the credit for revenue not collected under the law; he is borrowing the fruits of previous Republican legislation. It is an assumption on the floor here that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, the tariff act of 1913 produced $292,000,000 of revenue.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, if the Senator makes that point, then we will start at October, 1913, when the present law became effective. From October, 1913, to August 1, 1914, when the war began, we collected under the present tariff law $306,000,000, whereas the revenues from October 1, 1912, to August 1, 1913, were $295,000,000. So that during that period of about 10 months before the war began there was collected under the present law, when it was in full operation, except as to the taxes on wool, over $10,000,000 more than was collected during the preceding year. That statement includes the amount collected under all the provisions of the law, not only from customs duties but under the corporation and individual income-tax provisions.

Mr. SHERMAN. Does the Senator quote the customs duties alone in the figures he gives?

Mr. SIMMONS. I do not in the last statement, but I did in the first statement.

Mr. SHERMAN. In the latter statement the Senator does not include customs duties alone?

Mr. SIMMONS. Not the customs duties alone, but the customs duties with the amount from the income-tax provisions.

Mr. SHERMAN. The figures for the corporation tax and the individual income tax were included, then, in the last statement?

Mr. SIMMONS. Yes. That does not apply so strongly in answer to the argument of the Senator as the results from the operation of the tariff provisions alone of the bill.

Mr. SHERMAN. I understand.

Mr. SIMMONS. The customs receipts under the present law during the first year of its operation amounted to within $28,000,000 of the receipts from customs duties during the preceding year, when the Payne-Aldrich bill was in force, while the imports increased only $81,000,000 over the previous year.

If the conditions shall ever be as they were before the war, does not the Senator believe, from that showing, that with a reasonable increase in imports—and we contemplated and intended that there should be an increase in imports—the present law will yield enough revenue to respond to the needs of the Government in normal times without any resort to other means of revenue?

Mr. SHERMAN. On the figures the Senator has cited he would have to have at least twice the amount of imports in order to collect the required amount of customs duties, because the average rate is so very greatly reduced that it could only be compensated for by a very large increase in the volume of imports.

Mr. SIMMONS. But the Senator said that we had an increase of $81,000,000 in imports, and yet there was only a falling off of $28,000,000 in the receipts from customs duties.

Mr. SHERMAN. I had not completed the reply. First, Mr. President, the Senator himself voted for the act in 1913, and was entirely consistent in doing so, with the reasons he presented both as chairman of the committee and otherwise. The revenues, according to the figures quoted by the Senator from the report of the Department of Commerce, can be readily accounted for. The duty on sugar for the last four or five years has yielded about $52,000,000 a year, except last year, when it yielded $49,282,113; that is, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915.

During the months the receipts for which were read by the Senator there was an average of $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 every month derived from the duty on sugar. The Senator does not believe in making sugar dutiable. He thinks the ultimate consumer's interests demands that sugar be free listed. The high cost of living was to be thereby reduced.

Since it goes into every home, everybody is interested in having removed the tariff, which is a tax, according to the economic school in which the Senator believes. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, therefore, Mr. President, more than $49,000,000, even under the reduced duties on sugar provided in the act of 1913, were collected from sugar alone. That, too, is another spurious virtue assumed as being incident to the act of 1913. It is borrowed strength; it is a source of revenue that is deliberately filched from Republican legislation. If the Senator would deduct the sugar duties from the receipts he has cited, he would find no such pleasing assurance as he derives from the figures which he has quoted.

The actual imports in 1914 were $1,894,000,000. If imports had increased so as to produce the estimated receipts or the actual receipts in the peace year applied to 1915, our imports would have increased between $400,000,000 and $500,000,000. This immense flood of merchandise which would have entered our mar-

kets is what was averted by the war conditions that prevailed in the principal producing and distributing centers of Europe. The industrial depression that existed when the belligerent nations entered our markets for munitions of war was a forerunner of the natural results of the Democratic tariff revision of 1913. The estimates I have given indicate the menace of a 70 per cent free-trade act when peace is concluded.

At some time a treaty of peace will be signed; victor and vanquished will appear; all human events end. There never has been a war waged on earth that at some time did not conclude; and when the present war shall cease, Mr. President, there will be a necessity for economic preparedness here to defend from peril the great manufacturing centers, the great grain-producing areas of the Northwest, and the great live-stock interests of this country, a preparedness second only to that for military and naval defense.

A GROWING DEFICIT.

The competitive tariff for which such a glowing future was predicted in 1913 will resume its operations when the war is over. A Treasury deficit is the least of the sins charged to this measure. I do not believe in times of peace, with from 60 to 70 per cent imports free listed, as they are, it would produce enough customs revenues under existing laws to equal the expenditures of this administration unless supplemented by additional direct taxation.

On July 1, 1914, the world was at peace. Our imports had not been affected by war. It is indisputable, however, that Government revenues had already diminished. Our expenditures had increased steadily under the appropriations of a Democratic Congress. The natural tendency of decreased receipts and increased appropriations was becoming manifest. The general balance in the Treasury June 30, 1913, according to the same reports from which the Senator from North Carolina quotes, was $166,000,000. By June 30, 1915—last summer only—it had fallen to $104,000,000. That, too, in the face of a statement in the House that appropriations have been less than for preceding years, and the statement in this Senate that our receipts have been greater during that time.

In the face of that, the general balance in the Treasury shows a shrinkage of more than $62,000,000. This decrease in the Treasury resources was in spite of the emergency tax of October 22, 1914, intended to supply the additional revenue required. That act produced up to the 30th day of last June $52,000,000, and in the four months since that time about $27,000,000. In the aggregate the actual annual receipts from the emergency tax are about $80,000,000.

Those two sources of revenue—the emergency tax of October, 1914, and the corporation and individual income tax of the act of 1913—make about $132,000,000 of increased revenue; and still, with this increased revenue, the shrinkage in customs duties has been such as to create a shrinkage in the general balance of the Treasury, such as to show each month, as the summary comes out from the Department of Commerce, an excess of expenditures over receipts, except a few months—some two or three, I think—since the 4th day of March, 1913.

Miscellaneous receipts in 1915 were $70,000,000. It runs generally from $40,000,000 to $50,000,000, $58,000,000, and $60,000,000—rarely over $60,000,000. We can not flatter ourselves that miscellaneous receipts will be $70,000,000 unless we sell two more battleships, as we did, the proceeds going into the Treasury in 1915.

NEED OF MORE REVENUE.

Supplemental revenue is still indispensable to the continued solvency of the Treasury. The Republicans believe in increasing receipts from customs by increasing the duties. If that were done, with a readjustment of the income tax, as suggested, by increasing the supertax instead of lowering the exemption to reach the living line, enough revenue would be produced to meet necessary expenses and appropriations for proper military and naval forces sufficient for defensive purposes.

The President in his message estimates that $93,800,000 additional revenue will be required to carry out our military and naval preparations, and he and the department recommend that such additional revenues be produced by new legislation. Bonds are condemned. He sums up the situation in the conclusion that all told about $112,000,000 of new revenue will be required annually, provided all existing sources of revenue now in force shall be retained. That would retain the present duty on sugar of $1. It would retain the emergency revenue tax of something like $79,000,000 or $80,000,000 a year. It would retain every source of revenue that exists at this time.

I favor the duty on sugar. I would vote readily to increase it to $1.35, or even higher, for two reasons: First, I believe the cane-sugar growers are entitled to it. They have had it from time immemorial. I believe the beet-sugar producers are entitled to it. Because of that, if it be made a source of additional revenue, no objection will be heard from those on this side of the Chamber, very likely. I can speak only for myself, however, on that point.

It is to procure this additional revenue that taxes on gasoline, automobiles, bank checks, iron, and steel, and the like, are proposed.

Iron and steel and bank checks and automobiles by the horsepower—to be paid by the manufacturer, it is true—are all to be included in the list. The manufacturer will pass it along until the purchaser finally will pay it. That is the usual course of business. In the emergency act of October, 1914, a tax of 1 cent was imposed on telegraph messages, on telephone messages above 15 cents, on bills of lading, and the like. Who pays it? The carrier does not. The telegraph and telephone company does not. It is paid by the user of the facility for the communication of intelligence or for the transportation of merchandise. It is passed on to the general public.

If necessities are to be taxed, if iron and steel are to be taxed, if everything from a coal hod to a locomotive is to be taxed, I wish the President would get his horizon high enough to suggest a tax of about 50 cents a bale on cotton. That would produce seven or eight million dollars. The annual crop is about 14,000,000 bales. Of course, that would be passed on to the ultimate consumer, too, like everything else, but it is no worse in the one case than it is in the other.

The evident purpose, though, in all this taxation, is to levy a greater part of the burden upon a certain part of the country. I should like to have the populous States understand—populous in point of people and great in resources of banking, manufacturing, and transportation lines, agriculture and live stock—that those States are now paying three-fourths of the burden of supporting the Government; and the method proposed in the President's message increases this injustice.

If the tariff be regarded as a tax, as some gentlemen argue, it ought to have diminished the cost of living when a 70 per cent free-trade list became operative. No greater delusion ever seized upon the human mind. It is refuted by the figures of a hundred years. It is refuted by the figures of the last four years, especially since 1913. When sugar was reduced there was no material change in the price. There was a temporary reduction for two months of the summer of 1914, and after that a rise that has continued up to the present time. Nobody, outside of the solidly Democratic States and the authors of books gone mad with excessive and undigested learning, ever believed in the soundness of such a theory applied in the actual affairs of government.

NEW PROPOSITIONS.

In addition to this $112,000,000 of new revenue, other appropriations are threatened. We learn from the head of the administration here that another shipping bill is to be urged upon the Sixty-fourth Congress at this and subsequent sessions. The Government, it is insisted, must undertake this task, with the consequent financial risk; and after it is well on its feet as a going concern the Government is to retire and turn it over to private enterprise.

For my part, while I come from a western country where there is not much sentiment for subsidies, you may call it what you will, but I would rather at any time vote for liberal contracts for carrying the mails overseas in American registered, sailed, and operated ships, in order to recreate merchant shipping, than embark upon the scheme of Government ownership and operation. The continually recurring reports that our expenditures exceed our receipts are ominous.

There is a treaty pending before this body that sometime we may be asked to ratify. It proposes to pay Colombia $25,000,000 to repair her lost chance to loot the United States and delay the construction of the canal. Another treaty contemplates spending $3,000,000 on a Nicaragua canal route that will have more navigation and fewer slides than the one we have. I have noted the somewhat aggressive and determined spirit among the friends of river and harbor appropriations in this Congress. The sum to be appropriated is uncertain, but I am sure considerable vigilance will be required to keep it within proper bounds. The Government will be called upon to provide for the development of good roads throughout the country. Bills have made their appearance appropriating different sums for that purpose. We have undertaken to build a railroad in Alaska. The initial appropriation is a constantly recurring charge on the Treasury until the road shall have been completed or the appropriation exhausted.

The Navy Department is asking for additional sums mentioned in the President's annual message, as well as the War Department. These estimates are the basis of appropriations. It is especially significant now, when our revenues are con-

stantly decreasing, that such large sums are under consideration. It indicates that the utmost economy is required; that the economy plank of the platform of 1912, adopted at Baltimore, must not be an idle declaration, but it must be made effective if we are to have money enough to meet the charges necessary for military and naval preparation.

Direct taxes are resorted to. That is necessary where customs duties are abandoned as the principal source of revenue.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

It ought not to be forgotten in this financial discussion that the Panama Canal was built under the revenues and financial legislation of preceding years and not that of 1913. A comparatively small bond issue was made under legislation that authorized a total of $375,000,000. The greater part of the canal expense was defrayed from current revenues produced under a protective tariff. Customs duties constituted, under that legislation, one-half of our total receipts. At the close of the year ending June 30, 1916, after all the appropriations for the canal shall have been paid, this Government will have expended more than $402,000,000 in its construction. Of this total cost $66,000,000 has been expended under appropriations since this administration came into power, paid out of the current receipts of the Treasury. If $66,000,000 be deducted for the years 1914, 1915, and 1916, there remains a total of $336,000,000 paid during during previous years.

The total proceeds of bonds sold was $138,000,000. Nearly $200,000,000 remains as the sum paid out of the Treasury, supplied by the fiscal legislation of the party in power before March 4, 1913. Nearly $200,000,000 paid out of current receipts for the construction of the canal is the record of the revenue-producing qualities of the laws that preceded the tariff revision of 1913. If the proportional part of this nearly $200,000,000 burden during this administration had fallen upon its dwindling resources, it would have made a much more striking exhibit of its financial failure.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Illinois yield to the Senator from North Carolina?

Mr. SHERMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SIMMONS. It just occurred to me to ask the Senator, if the facts are as he states them, why it was necessary for his party to issue any of these bonds for the purpose of paying for the construction of the Panama Canal. I believe that the only bonds that have ever been issued under that act have been issued by the Republican Party during the administrations of President Roosevelt and President Taft; and I believe the total amount of those bonds issued during these Republican administrations was $138,000,000.

If the ordinary revenues under those administrations and during the years when these bonds were issued were sufficient and more than sufficient to meet the current expenses of the Government, and left the big surpluses in the Treasury which the Senator is talking about, why did they issue those bonds, a part of them during Taft's administration and a part of them during Roosevelt's administration?

Mr. SHERMAN. I have just stated, as the Senator will recall, if he has been following the course of the figures, that nearly $200,000,000 have already been paid out of current receipts in previous years—that is, prior to 1914, 1915, and 1916—nearly $200,000,000 during the revenue-producing period of the fiscal legislation of Republican administrations. One hundred and thirty-eight million dollars have been derived from bond issues. If the nearly $200,000,000 of current receipts paid out on this account had been added to the $138,000,000, it would have been burdening—to use the language of some of our Democratic friends—the present generation to pay the entire cost of this great improvement. The present generation paid $200,000,000. If $200,000,000, or the proportional part of it, had been paid out of the receipts of this administration, there would have been a gathering of the clans that has not been equaled since the 4th of March, 1913, because there would be not only a deficit but a public indebtedness, or the construction work on the canal would have stopped. The $138,000,000 of bonds was issued that future generations of taxpayers might pay their just share.

Mr. SIMMONS. But I will ask the Senator if that was the reason why they issued only $138,000,000 of bonds? Why did they not, by the same token, issue bonds for the Panama expenditures during these administrations?

Mr. SHERMAN. Why, if you had done that, does not the Senator know——

Mr. SIMMONS. Then I want to ask the Senator if he does not know the fact that when these bonds were issued there was a shortage in the current funds to pay current expenditures?

Does the Senator mean to tell the Senate and the country seriously that the $138,000,000 of bonds which his party issued for the construction of the Panama Canal was deliberately issued for the sole and exclusive purpose of passing that burden on to future generations and not because of the condition of the Treasury?

Mr. SHERMAN. No; that was not the sole purpose.

Mr. SIMMONS. And that after his party had followed that course for some little time it suddenly changed its mind and concluded that it would no longer put this burden upon future generations, but would pay it out of the current revenues of the Government?

Mr. SHERMAN. That was not the sole reason, Mr. President.

Mr. SIMMONS. The Senator says that his party, in addition to the amount derived from these bonds, paid $223,000,000 toward the construction of the canal. That was not a very large sum per annum, if we consider the number of years that that great work was under construction during the administrations of his party. The Democrats have been in power about three years, and we have paid every dollar of that expense—I do not remember the exact figures now, but something like $30,000,000 per annum—out of the current revenues. Up to this time we have not issued a single bond for that purpose.

The question which I want to get the Senator to answer is this: Does he mean to tell the country that these $138,000,000 of bonds were issued by his party, not because of a deficit in the Treasury, not because of the condition of the finances of the Government, but for the purpose of passing this burden on to future generations? That is what I understood him to say.

Mr. SHERMAN. That was not the sole motive.

Mr. SIMMONS. I thought it was an inadvertent statement when I heard the Senator make it.

Mr. SHERMAN. The statement was not inadvertent but was unfinished when the Senator asked his question. The Republican Party is a party of long experience and great foresight, Mr. President. It was not born yesterday; and, notwithstanding the mutations of fortune, it will survive, in my judgment, for many years. Pursuant to that foresight it not only had the motive of passing on a portion of this indebtedness to future generations that would receive the benefits of the canal when in operation, but it had another motive.

By the way, not $138,000,000 of bonds were issued, but $134,000,000, in round figures. The balance was the premium collected on the bond issue, paid by the investor. It is noticeable that it is very seldom that a premium is paid on public securities at so low a rate of interest, and it is an additional evidence of the soundness of the finances of preceding administrations that that premium could be collected on the sale of these securities.

But there is an additional reason, based upon the foresight of the party then in power. It does not lie in the attitude taken by the chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance to complain of a $134,000,000 bond issue for the purpose named. He is the last person in the world authorized to complain of it. There were $166,000,000 left in the general balance of the Treasury on the 30th day of June, 1913. That was a surplus brought over from preceding Republican administrations. I ask my distinguished friend from North Carolina, if it had not been for that surplus afforded by a Republican administration where would the Senator and his party be except in the deep morasses of financial imbecility and failure? You ought to thank your good fortune that a party preceded you that had some financial economy and sense instead of posing here in a spirit of censorious criticism because we left you a surplus to squander.

UNJUST TAX BURDENS.

The responsibility for the unjust distribution of the revenues now collected so as to place their burdens disproportionately upon certain sections of the country, if continued or increased, ought to be fixed and known. I have prepared certain tables, Mr. President, that I will insert here without reading. I ask to have them printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, that course may be taken.

The matter referred to is as follows:

Corporation and individual income tax collected for fiscal year ending June 30, 1915.

California	$2,860,751	Alabama	$261,760
Connecticut	1,283,695	Arizona	126,559
Illinois	5,654,151	Arkansas	127,326
Iowa	733,488	Florida	229,509
Massachusetts	4,536,141	Georgia	440,600
Michigan	2,913,307	Louisiana	526,177
Minnesota	2,033,523	Mississippi	108,180
New Jersey	2,673,267	North Carolina	381,078
New York	27,638,743	South Carolina	161,401
Ohio	4,027,459	Texas	1,048,277
Pennsylvania	9,367,696	Tennessee	410,209
Rhode Island	711,111	Oklahoma	406,888
Wisconsin	875,352	Virginia	627,938
Total	65,308,684	Total	4,855,902

Mr. SHERMAN. These tables show that the attempt by a graduated income tax to cast the burden on the general wealth of the country has failed. It was stated here upon several occasions in 1913, and has been repeated at this session of the Sixty-fourth Congress, that the purpose in reducing customs revenues was to throw the burden of taxation upon the wealth of the country that was escaping a just proportion of taxation under former revenue measures. In this particular form it has classified property and levies the tax upon certain classes of property and exempts others.

It may be said of the newer States that wealth is more evenly distributed among many hands, resulting in fewer large holdings. A large proportion of the property of some of the States showing a large total wealth is farms, their equipment, and live stock. Incomes from such property in a large number of holdings fall below the $3,000 and $4,000 exemptions. In the older-settled States, such as Louisiana, the Middle West, and some of the North Atlantic States property has assumed different forms. Much of it is in corporations engaged in various undertakings, industrial and otherwise. It makes no difference how widely scattered their shares are, the corporation itself is subject to tax. To that degree it diminishes the earnings finally distributed to the shareholders, without regard to the size of the holdings.

The whole theory on which an income tax is framed is that the large incomes are able to pay, while those that run near the living line are not. The exemptions have excluded from the operations of the tax a great body of farmers of the country, wage earners, skilled labor of all kinds, and the employees in offices, mills, transportation companies, and elsewhere whose salaries fall within the exemption. They constitute the great body of active men and women throughout the country who are engaged in the necessary service incident to gainful occupations.

The exemption of this large multitude is not made on the principle of equality of taxation. It is based entirely upon the ability of the persons with incomes above $3,000 and $4,000 to pay. This is further emphasized by the supertax on incomes, exceeding $20,000. This creates yet a third classification, on the idea that after this larger income has been reached that more can be exacted by the Government without impairing the support of the taxpayer or those dependent on him.

The proposal to increase the rates of taxation on individual and corporation incomes is made by the Secretary of the Treasury. The exemptions of $3,000 for single and $4,000 for married persons, it is suggested, could be reduced to $2,000 and $3,000, respectively, without hardship. The supertax, it is further intimated, could begin at $10,000 or $15,000 instead of $20,000 as provided by the present law.

I am opposed to lowering the exemption below the $3,000 and $4,000 limit. I believe it would impose burdens on a large multitude engaged in various forms of active service. If the question of equality of taxation were the controlling motive of this form of tax the exemption could be removed entirely. But the ability to pay and not the possession of the income is the motive of the law. Many employees engaged in many lines of service would be taxed on a $2,000 or $3,000 limit. This proposition reaches the bread line or the income required for living necessities. It threatens a tax on earning capacity.

There were 357,515 returns made for the fiscal year of 1915. The normal tax is assessed between the $3,000 and $4,000 exemption line up to $20,000 income. Beyond the $20,000 income the supertax is imposed. Three hundred and twenty-six thousand six hundred and fifty-eight persons out of 357,515 making returns paid the normal tax. The supertax was paid by only 30,857 persons in the United States. The total individual income tax collected for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, was $41,046,162.09. Of this, $16,559,492.93 was a normal tax by the 326,658 persons. The remaining $24,486,669.16 was paid by the 30,857 persons subject to the supertax, or additional tax, as it is known in section 2 of the tariff act of 1913.

Reduced to percentages, 43 per cent of the individual income tax is normal and 57 per cent is the supertax, or "additional tax," levied upon incomes in excess of $20,000.

The proposition to lower the exemption below the $3,000 and $4,000 income would necessarily reach out and grasp in its operation a great multitude of persons who are living upon their earning capacity and not upon fixed investments or very large compensations for extraordinary services. It would reach a large multitude—the locomotive engineer, the farmer, the man in the railroad shop, those engaged in many of the transportation undertakings of the country. A vast number who are the living agents by which the great industrial mechanism of the country is kept in operation will be taxed when this exemption is lowered.

INHERITANCE TAX SUGGESTED.

Revenue must be had. I anticipate it will be a difference only in the source of revenue and the methods of collection. Great Britain derives more than $125,000,000 a year from inheritance taxes. Her total wealth is estimated to be about $85,000,000,000. She is an Empire with a central authority, governed by Parliament. No States or Provinces, with their exclusive local laws, apply many sources of revenue. Our States are different. They have certain rights not granted away. Among them are the laws of descent and the statute of wills. The property is taxed under the local laws of the State. They stand, therefore, at the gateway, and in the first instance are entitled to levy the inheritance tax or death rate.

Ordinarily I am opposed to the Government taking the inheritance tax as a source of revenue away from the States. The wealth of this country is over $187,000,000,000. It is constantly passing by inheritance or will. It is a proper subject for excise taxation. The smaller estates can be exempted, so that we can follow the spirit in which the income-tax law was framed.

It ought generally to be reserved to the several States as a source of revenue. Many States collect considerable sums from this source already. The largest States and some of the smaller ones collect it and have for some years. In some places the income from that source runs up considerably in excess of $1,000,000 annually, and in the larger three or four States it is likely to be much in excess of that sum.

On ordinary occasions the States ought to have reserved death rates as a source of State revenue. It may be admitted, though, that this is not an ordinary occasion. The only ordinary thing about the condition we are in now is that usually an administration of the party now in power always produces a deficit instead of a surplus. It is ordinary in that sense, but extraordinary in its necessity.

A strenuous effort is made to discover new sources of revenue. I am in favor of dividing the revenue from inheritance taxes equally between the Government and the State in which it is collected. This plan would raise a sum that is difficult correctly to estimate at this time, but from fifty to seventy-five million dollars could be paid without imposing serious burdens upon heirs or devisees or legatees taking the property. Our total wealth is more than double Great Britain's. It is fair to say we could collect more death rates than she does.

The proposal to tax gasoline and bank checks and a great variety of products of iron and steel is a tax at last to be paid by the user of the article. The opinion seems to prevail in some quarters that gasoline is a luxury; that comes from habitual residence in cities. If a gentleman was out in the Northwest country, the great grain-producing area, in the great industrial centers, the dairy regions, he would find that gasoline is as much a necessity as a horse or a mule in other sections. It is a different form of power, and a proposal to tax gasoline so much per gallon is a tax upon the source of mechanical power in nearly every farming community in the country.

These are direct taxes, and it is an unfair distribution. Why should one occupation pay $10,000 a year and somebody carrying on another kind of business handling a different article of merchandise pay $5 or $20 a year?

The idea that tooth powder and tooth paste is now to be taxed as a luxury approaches, as a sober business matter, the realms of the sublimely ridiculous. It might have done in the time of the cave men, but I go on the presumption that even Members of Congress are entitled to brush their teeth without paying tribute to a war tax.

SECTIONAL LAWS.

The grossly unfair distribution of such tax burdens throughout the country is shown by the following tables of collections under Schedules A and B of the emergency-tax act of October 22, 1914, and described as No. 1 and No. 2:

Schedule A (No. 1).

California	$826,760.18
Illinois	2,292,855.98
Indiana	374,006.19
Iowa	576,179.22
Massachusetts	915,431.60
Michigan	485,712.68
Minnesota	665,773.63
Missouri	858,628.73
New York	5,131,040.10
Ohio	849,996.36
Pennsylvania	1,523,038.68
Wisconsin	385,961.93
Total	14,885,345.27

Out of a total of $20,494,474.75.

Schedule B (No. 2).

California	$90,858.88
Illinois	573,121.87
Indiana	29,409.38
Iowa	38,122.36

Massachusetts	$128,903.90
Michigan	81,535.98
Minnesota	38,995.61
Missouri	119,164.84
New York	900,688.03
Ohio	160,236.28
Pennsylvania	119,510.83
Wisconsin	36,463.94
Total	2,317,011.90

Out of a total of $2,961,490.59.

Nearly $15,000,000 out of a total of a little over $20,000,000 in A are paid by 12 States, while the same 12 States pay $2,317,011.90 out of a total of $2,961,490.59 collected under Schedule B. The burden falls unjustly upon a few occupations, upon a few States, and upon a few people.

Direct taxation falls on the property and the earning capacity of the country finally, whatever may be said to the contrary. Republican government obtains its power from the people of the country.

I wish to use the following tables, described as No. 3 and No. 4:

TABLE NO. 3.

States.	Population 1910.	Votes 1912.
California	2,377,549	673,527
Connecticut	1,114,756	190,398
Illinois	5,638,591	1,146,173
Indiana	2,700,876	654,474
Massachusetts	3,366,416	488,056
Michigan	2,810,173	550,976
Minnesota	2,075,708	334,219
Missouri	3,293,335	698,562
New York	9,113,614	1,587,983
New Jersey	2,537,167	424,622
Ohio	4,767,121	1,037,094
Pennsylvania	7,665,111	1,217,502
Wisconsin	2,333,860	399,972
Tota	49,794,277	9,403,558

TABLE NO. 4.

States.	Population 1910.	Votes 1912
Alabama	2,138,093	317,879
Arizona	204,354	23,722
Arkansas	1,574,449	124,029
Florida	752,619	51,891
Georgia	2,609,121	121,420
Louisiana	1,656,388	79,377
Mississippi	1,797,114	64,523
North Carolina	2,206,287	344,455
Oklahoma	1,657,155	253,801
South Carolina	1,515,400	50,350
Tennessee	2,184,789	247,821
Texas	3,896,542	301,788
Virginia	2,061,612	136,976
Total	24,253,923	1,818,037

It will be noted that the 13 States in Table No. 3 have a population of 49,794,277 and cast 9,403,558 votes. Of the population 18.88 per cent voted in 1912. The 13 States in Table No. 4, containing a population of 24,253,923, cast a total vote of 1,818,037. Less than 7.5 per cent of the population of Table No. 4 of States voted in 1912.

It will be noted here that the distinguished senior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] was evidently hedging against this the other day when he said that the argument that we were solicitous about the Philippine Islands and cared so little about certain people living in his State was enfantillage. I am not versed in French. If he wishes to barricade himself behind a foreign tongue, all right. But I called up the Library in order to piece out my abysmal ignorance of French and asked them what it meant, and they said "child's play."

So 3.6 per cent in Mississippi vote of the entire population, and 10 per cent vote in the Philippine Islands. You think more of the Philippine Islands and the Malays than you do of Booker Washington and his race. This is not child's play. The Senator from Mississippi said if he had been a Filipino when we took possession of the islands he would have fought to the last drop of his blood. This will be advice heeded by the next revolutionary leader there who rises to accelerate our exit from that country. This is more "enfantillage."

I do not know what the rights of negro citizens will be under some decisions of the Federal Supreme Court on the grandfather clauses and under the decisions of the Federal court in Terre Haute, Ind., in the Roberts case. Lately decisions were rendered the full scope, the pith, and moment of which are not fully appreciated yet by gentlemen who are responsible in the affairs of government, that the grandfather clauses and certain clauses in the statutes or constitutional provisions for the literacy test were invalid as being contrary to the fifteenth war amendment. That can be worked out in due season. I only refer to it in view of the tables I have just put into the RECORD.

What is government? The definition of self-government was given here yesterday. Self-government in the Philippine Islands appears to be a government of 8,000,000 people by, say, 800,000, or a government of many by a few.

I submit Tables Nos. 5 and 6, showing the total wealth of certain States and the total income tax paid by the same States.

TABLE NO. 5.

	Total wealth.	Corporation and individual income tax.
North Carolina	$1,807,573,780	$381,379.34
South Carolina	1,351,400,753	161,401.95
Mississippi	1,344,860,020	108,180.63
Florida	1,049,138,228	229,509.82
Total	5,552,972,781	880,471.77

TABLE NO. 6.

	Total wealth.	Corporation and individual income tax
New York	$25,011,105,223	$27,638,741.25
Illinois	15,484,450,233	5,654,157.93
Pennsylvania	15,457,533,277	9,367,696.34
Massachusetts	6,302,988,392	4,535,144.91
Total	62,256,074,124	42,365,185.73

It will be observed that the first four States named in Table No. 5 have 2.95 per cent of the total wealth of the United States, which is estimated at $187,739,071,090.

These tables show the wealth, vote, and population of the country, and there is nothing left in government but its institutions, as far as public affairs are involved. So, if the Government of the people is to be preserved in this matter at the present time, it is a misgovernment, a government of many by a few, taxation of many by a few, collection of three-fourths of the income from certain localities, persons, and things, and its expenditure by one-fourth of those, or a number represented by one-fourth of the payments.

The total wealth of the first four States is $5,552,972,781, compared with $62,256,074,124 in the last four. The corporation and individual income tax paid by the first four is $880,471.77, and the like tax paid by the last four $42,365,185.78. The first four States have 2.95 per cent of the wealth of the United States, and pay one ninety-first of the total corporation and individual income tax. The last four States have 33⅓ per cent of the total wealth of the United States, and pay 52.83 per cent of the total corporation and individual income tax.

I submit Table No. 7 of certain other States, with the several amounts of corporation and individual income tax paid by each and the total wealth of each. It illustrates how the tariff act of October 3, 1913, has distributed unequally the burden of direct taxation. It does not fall upon the wealth of the country, but upon a certain class of wealth. It ought not therefore be the principal source of revenue, neither ought it be intensified by lowering the exemption or by such taxes as the emergency act of October 22, 1914.

TABLE NO. 7.

States.	Total wealth.	Corporation and individual income tax.
Rhode Island	$970,802,690	$711,111.63
Nebraska	3,794,986,781	361,373.32
Maryland	2,177,958,864	1,021,879.61
Connecticut	2,285,454,659	1,283,695.97
Iowa	7,868,454,211	733,488.69
Michigan	5,427,022,651	2,913,308.13
Delaware	307,948,613	282,791.01
North Dakota	2,141,626,961	97,496.68
Louisiana	2,164,437,746	526,177.94
Alabama	2,127,054,930	261,760.79

But little comment is necessary. It is proper to emphasize, however, certain features of this inequality. Rhode Island has barely more than one-fourth of the wealth of Nebraska and pays nearly twice the income tax. Maryland possesses about the same wealth of Louisiana and pays nearly double the income

tax. The wealth of Louisiana and Alabama are nearly equal, yet Louisiana pays over twice the income tax of Alabama. Delaware has one-seventh of Alabama and yet pays more income tax than the latter.

By comparing the wealth of Iowa in the last table with that of Massachusetts in the former table it is found that Iowa's wealth exceeds that of Massachusetts by $1,500,000,000, yet Iowa pays $733,488 income tax, while Massachusetts pays $4,536,141, or more than six times the burden, although possessed of vastly less wealth.

North Dakota's wealth nearly equals that of Louisiana. Louisiana, however, pays nearly five and a half times as much income tax. Connecticut, with wealth comparatively little more than North Dakota, pays over 13 times as much income tax. Nebraska, with nearly four times the wealth of Rhode Island, pays but a little over one-half as much income tax.

I submit certain other tables, No. 8 and No. 9, showing manufacturing data:

TABLE No. 8.—*Summary.*

States.	Capital.	Salaries.	Wages.	Value of products.
Alabama	$173,180,000	$6,565,000	$27,284,000	$145,962,000
Arizona	32,873,000	798,000	5,505,000	50,257,000
Arkansas	70,174,000	3,461,000	19,113,000	74,916,000
Florida	65,291,000	4,955,000	22,982,000	72,890,000
Georgia	202,778,000	9,062,000	34,805,000	202,863,000
Louisiana	221,816,000	9,008,000	33,386,000	223,949,000
Mississippi	72,393,000	3,654,000	18,768,000	80,555,000
North Carolina	217,185,000	6,903,000	34,355,000	216,656,000
Oklahoma	38,873,000	2,045,000	7,240,000	53,682,000
South Carolina	173,221,000	3,756,000	20,361,000	113,235,000
Tennessee	167,923,000	9,186,000	28,251,000	180,216,000
Texas	216,876,000	10,868,000	37,907,000	272,896,000
Virginia	216,392,000	9,101,000	38,154,000	219,794,000
Total	1,868,975,000	79,362,000	328,111,000	1,907,872,000

TABLE No. 9.—*Summary.*

States.	Capital.	Salaries.	Wages.	Value of products.
California	$537,134,000	$22,955,000	$84,142,000	$529,761,000
Connecticut	517,546,000	25,637,000	110,119,000	490,272,000
Illinois	1,548,171,000	91,449,000	273,319,000	1,919,277,000
Indiana	508,717,000	26,304,000	95,510,000	579,975,000
Massachusetts	1,279,687,000	63,279,000	301,174,000	1,490,529,000
Michigan	583,947,000	34,870,000	118,968,000	685,101,000
Minnesota	275,416,000	15,451,000	47,470,000	403,419,000
Missouri	444,343,000	28,994,000	80,843,000	574,111,000
New York	2,779,497,000	186,032,000	557,231,000	3,363,490,000
New Jersey	997,172,000	48,337,000	169,710,000	1,145,529,000
Ohio	1,300,733,000	72,147,000	245,450,000	1,437,936,000
Pennsylvania	2,749,006,000	110,897,000	455,627,000	2,626,742,000
Wisconsin	605,657,000	25,737,000	93,905,000	590,365,000
Total	14,127,026,000	752,089,000	2,633,468,000	15,847,555,000

The foregoing tables indicate in what part of the United States the volume of manufacturing is. The capital stock employed, as shown in Table No. 9, is nearly eight times as great as in the part of the country embraced in Table No. 8. The wages are more than eight times in Table No. 9 those in Table No. 8. The value of products in Table No. 9 exceed those in Table No. 8 more than eight times. In the great group of States in Table No. 9 is transacted the business on which falls the present burden of the emergency tax of October 22, 1914.

The transactions in assembling the raw material, the creation and distribution of the finished product, the commercial transactions between the buyer and the seller, the immense transportation required to reach the consumer and in the export trade of our surplus are all burdened with the direct taxes in the emergency act of 1914.

The proposal in the President's message for further taxes would place upon this great volume of business at least three-fourths of such tax, leaving the other portions of the Union to escape their just share.

CONCLUSIONS.

In conclusion, I summarize from the foregoing conditions:

Revision of the tariff along lines of protection so as to produce additional customs duties.

A discontinuance of excise taxes, such as the emergency act of October 22, 1914, continued for one year by this Congress.

An inheritance tax divided proportionately, say 50 per cent each to the Government and the several States.

A readjustment of corporation and individual income tax.

Economy in appropriations and expenditures.

A defeat of such measures as the Government shipping bill and a reduction of appropriations of the rivers and harbors bill to indispensable improvements such as connect themselves with a general plan of inland and ocean navigation.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I wish to address myself for a very few minutes only to the bill under consideration.

Most of the argument on this question has been directed to the ability or inability of the Filipino people to maintain a stable self-government. From my standpoint this is not the vital question. It is probable that they can not assure to themselves a government entirely free from turmoil or uprising. There is at least danger of such conditions. It is quite certain to my mind that they can not claim such qualification for self-government as is possessed by the American people. But that may also be said as to some of the great European powers. Their monarchial forms of government and their willingness to submit to it indicate characteristics that would hardly, from our view, fit them for our republican system. But I should not for that reason regard it as the duty of this Government to reform their system. I can not but believe that the creation of any class of privileged persons, the creation and maintenance of degrees of nobility, which engenders a spirit of egotism and arrogance in one individual and a spirit of subserviency in another, is destructive of the highest standard of individual character, and this whether the aristocracy be a military or civil one. Its baneful effects upon the character of a people are the same. But does that fact impose upon us the duty to seize or hold aristocracy-ridden England or military-ridden Germany for the purpose of reform, for the purpose of fitting them for a republican form of government, or any of these great powers of Europe who see fit to live under a different form of government?

I shall vote to strike out the preamble, not because it declares a purpose to ultimately give independence to the Filipino people, but because by its words it leaves the discretion entirely with the United States, without reference to the judgment or desire of the Filipino people themselves.

The Philippine Archipelago came to us as the result of conquest, without the consent of its inhabitants and against their protest, backed by all their power of resistance. As these islands were acquired by force, they are now held by force. We justify their retention on the grounds that it is for the best interest of their people. We justify it on wholly altruistic motives; and that leads us directly to the question of both the right and duty of this Government to hold a foreign people and their territory, whose possession is in no way essential to the life or defense of our own Government. Were these islands so close to our own shores that their possession by any other power would endanger our national safety, we might justify their retention on the grounds of self-defense. But no such exigency now exists or can exist, and we are face to face with the moral question, Ought we to hold a foreign race in a foreign land for the sole purpose of fitting them for a higher degree of self-government or a higher citizenship?

If we have a right to hold a people against their will for that purpose, then we must also have the right to take possession of other like people for the same purpose; for the right to hold must be buttressed on the right to seize. If that is our moral privilege, as well as our moral duty, toward those who have not achieved our standard of enlightenment, then is it not just as much our duty and our right to seize the Chinese Empire and by force teach these people our higher civilization and fit them for self-government? They seem to have entirely failed in maintaining such a government. The fire of revolution has but recently destroyed their old monarchical government, but before the ashes have cooled another dynasty has been erected on its ruins. Here is a mighty field for the exercise of our desire to civilize a people up to our standard. We do not avail ourselves of this opportunity for educational work because we recognize that national rights are superior to our desire to reform.

Mr. President, in my opinion, while we may be excused for taking possession of the Philippine Islands under the circumstances, and while we may have been justified in paying $20,000,000 to secure the release of these people from oppression of another Government, we have no right to hold that foreign people by force and against their will and compel them to remain under our control for such length of time as we, not they, may consider it for their best interest. I contend these people have national rights which we are morally bound to respect.

Looking at it from the standpoint of our own interest, I confess the only object our possession has so far subserved has been an excuse for the construction and maintenance of an enormous Navy. We all know that these islands constitute our only vulnerable point of attack, and they therefore offer a needed and cherished excuse to those whose patriotism always runs toward war and military prowess to demand an ever-increasing Army and Navy fully adequate for their protection against assault.

So long as we hold these islands we, of course, must be able to protect them in case we are at war.

It is well known to-day that we could not defend them against the nearest great Asiatic power. To do so we must double the size of our Navy. We must add immensely to our Army. We must burden our people with a mighty armament to defend a little group of islands which are of no value whatever to us and which wish to free themselves from us—islands whose possession invites attack by any Government with which we might possibly have a quarrel. Not only this, but the fact that they can so easily be attacked and their defense by us would be attended with such difficulties encourages and invites hostilities against us. A nation might well be content, if at war with us, to simply take immediate possession of those islands and allow us to waste our strength in attempting to regain them, where such nation would never dream of crossing the ocean to strike a blow at us within our own waters.

Mr. President, I favor most heartily the extension of the right of self-government provided in the resolution. The capabilities of this people for full and complete independence may possibly be foreshadowed in their use or abuse of the additional governmental powers here conferred. But only a violent and gross abuse of the power would justify our interference.

I do not wish to be understood, without further consideration of the matter, as favoring the release of these people from our tutelage without any further act of ours. While I do not admit there is a moral duty of this Government to force our civilization upon them, the fact that they have been under our care and adoption creates ties of deeper friendship and more earnest wishes for their welfare than would otherwise obtain. Though forced into submission, they are still to some extent our foster child, and we may well deal with them with greater concern for their welfare.

What they want above all things is independence, not only from us but from all other powers, and we ought to secure an understanding from every great power of the world that their independence shall be respected. The Senator from Colorado used the word "protectorate." That is not what we want and not what they want. Protectorate carries with it a sort of right of interference—a sort of subindependence only. The agreement that we should secure should be of a negative character, not that the powers should protect the independence of the islands from each other but that they should each and all refrain from interfering with their independence.

There is no use, Mr. President, in our dodging or veering from the real object which we had in view when we forced Spain to cede those islands to us. Our motives were not at that time wholly altruistic, but rather wholly commercial. We were not looking for opportunities to extend our civilization, but to extend our trade. We had awakened at that time to the trade possibilities of the Orient. Hawaii and the Philippines were to be the stepping stones ocross the ocean and ultimately lead us to the goal of our hopes—trade with China and the Orient generally. The reformation of the Philippine people, for their own salvation, was a secondary sentiment. Since that time, another great aggressive tradelike, as well as warlike, nation has arisen out of the sea and now obscures to considerable extent our roseate commercial view.

We have learned in the last 16 years that the people who can most cheaply produce and deliver their goods to the Orient will monopolize the selling trade of that section of the world; and that schooled in the most rigid frugality and with a wage scale almost infinitesimal as compared with labor wages here, the Nippon will undoubtedly command the selling trade to the Orient. We do not need any Philippine Islands to insure us a buying trade. We can buy all we want if we have the price to pay.

As a commercial asset these islands have proved worse than useless. Every dollar of benefit has cost us a hundred dollars of loss.

But the worst aspect of the Philippine proposition, so far as it affects us, is that it forces us into the un-American policy of entering into an armament competition which has taxed the very life out of the Old World. So long as we hold the Philippine Islands we must be prepared to defend them against invasion in case of war, and that means that we must have a more powerful Navy than any European or Asiatic power with which we would be liable to have war. I say "liable to have war" because I do not think there would be any possibility of war between this country and Great Britain. There are conditions which would keep her from ever engaging in war with us.

The responsibility of holding these islands is enormous, both in its expensiveness and in its effect upon our national character. With a fair navy and proper submarine and coast defenses we need have no fear of any nation declaring an aggressive war against us on this side of the ocean. But with our territorial body projected some 6,000 miles from our real shore—projected into another hemisphere, surrounded by a yellow race whose friendship we have not by our historical conduct sought very earnestly to cultivate, a race which believes it has been slighted by us, and which has taken offense at our exclusion policies, we shall need to maintain a far greater Navy. And just to the extent that we create a war organ, Navy or Army, whose only function is war, just to that extent do we create a desire that these organs perform their functions, and just to that extent we create the military spirit in this country.

But, as I have suggested, I believe we can secure from the great governments of the world an agreement to respect the independence of the islands. When such agreement has been secured, when we can give to these people an independence which we can assure, and which other nations would respect, then we should show to them and to the world that this country, rising above every semblance of greed and pride of possession, is capable of doing an act of justice and philanthropy to another people never before voluntarily performed by any other country in the whole history of war and conquest.

I do not entirely agree with the amendment offered by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CLARKE], because it provides for independence first and the securing of an agreement to respect that independence afterwards. I should prefer, Mr. President, and I think the Filipinos themselves would prefer, that we first secure an assurance from the great powers of the world that their independence would not be interfered with; that we then prepare to call a convention in those islands to adopt a constitution and a republican form of government; that we then proceed to organize that government; and when it is fully organized, when the officers have been elected and this agreement has been secured, we then declare them independent of the United States.

Mr. CLAPP. Mr. President, will the Senator from North Dakota pardon an inquiry?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. McCUMBER. I yield, Mr. President.

Mr. CLAPP. Does not the Senator also feel that the nations that we might consult would very much more appreciate our consulting them before than after the granting of independence? It strikes me that it would appeal to them much more strongly than to consult them after we had already decided it.

Mr. McCUMBER. I think, Mr. President, they would not only more appreciate being consulted before independence was declared, but I think they would be far more likely to accede to a request that they keep their hands off the Filipinos while the islands are still in our hands than after we had released them from our control.

Mr. CLAPP. It strikes me so.

Mr. McCUMBER. I have epitomized the sentiments which I have expressed into an amendment, which I offered yesterday and asked to have printed. I will ask the Secretary to read the amendment at this time as the closing part of my address upon this matter.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read the amendment, as follows:

At the end of the bill add the following:

"The President of the United States is hereby authorized and requested to indicate to the great powers of the world the desire of this Government to extend to the Philippine Islands and the Philippine people full and complete independence whenever it shall be warranted in the belief that such independence will be permanent and be respected by the other powers of the world. The President is further authorized and requested to secure from such other powers such agreements as will insure the independence of said islands in perpetuity, and when such agreements have been made he shall forthwith direct a convention to be held in such islands for the purpose of adopting a constitution providing for a republican form of government; and as soon as such constitution has been adopted and officers have been elected and a government inaugurated thereunder, he shall, by proclamation, declare such islands and the people thereof to be a free and independent state, with all the powers of complete sovereignty."

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. President, it is not my intention to make any extended remarks at this time, but as we approach a vote on this question I can not refrain from saying a few words in favor of the bill and in behalf of the Filipino people.

I have been interested in the Philippine Islands ever since May 4, 1898, when Admiral Dewey won the Battle of Manila Bay, one of the most brilliant naval victories in all history. I had a friend, Mr. William Weaver, of Seneca, Kans., who participated in that battle as a gunner on the *Olympia*, the admiral's flagship, which gave me a personal interest in that

great event. Kansas is especially interested in the government of the islands and the welfare of the Filipino people by reason of the fact that the present vice governor, Hon. Henderson S. Martin, was appointed by the President to that position from Marion, Kans., and he has had much to do with the writing of the present bill. By virtue of his office he is also at the head of the bureau of education in the islands and has done much to assist the young people of the islands to receive an education sufficient for self-government. Over 500,000 Filipino children are now attending school and studying the English language and American institutions in these islands. More than 9,000 Filipino teachers are now teaching the common branches in English in these schools. Gov. Martin was so greatly interested in this bill, so thoroughly convinced of its great benefit to the Filipino people and to this country, that he came all the way from the Philippines to give evidence before the Senate committee at the last session of Congress, and was exceedingly anxious that the bill should pass that session. Gov. Martin gave valuable evidence before the committee, taking the position, after thoroughly studying the question on the ground, that the Filipino people are ready now for self-government and that the United States should grant them independence at the earliest possible moment.

I am heartily in favor of this bill, because it gives to the Filipino people a greater measure of self-government than they have before enjoyed, and is a decided step forward toward the ultimate fulfillment of the promises of the United States Government to grant to them absolute independence. So far as I am concerned, I am willing they should have their independence just as quickly as it is possible to be arranged. From all the testimony before the committee at the hearings, it is clearly demonstrated that they are capable of governing themselves; not in a way, perhaps, that we would like to govern them, but in a way that they want to govern themselves. I do not suppose that any American would admit that the Filipino people, or any other people in the world for that matter, are as capable as ourselves to govern. Most American citizens believe that the United States is the best-governed country in the world; but this does not necessarily mean that we are more capable of governing another country and a different race of people than the people of that country themselves.

These people have already shown remarkable advancement in education, civilization, and ability to govern. Nearly all of the offices in the Philippines are now successfully filled by Filipinos—a majortiy of the commission who constitute the upper house of the legislature, all the members of the lower house, all the governors of the various Provinces, and nearly all of the officers and employees of the municipal governments are Filipinos and are faithfully discharging their respective duties with honesty and fidelity. Every member of the lower house, composed of 81 members, is a college graduate, a distinction not possessed by any other legislative body in the world. A very valuable comparative statement furnished by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. SHAFROTH] in his eloquent and very exhaustive address on this subject recently delivered in the Senate, shows the percentage of illiteracy to be less in the Philippines than in most of the South American Republics and in many of the nations of Europe.

The Philippine Islands are 7,000 miles away, and are inhabited by about 8,000,000 people who wish to govern themselves, and who ask us, the great American people, to free them from the yoke which binds them to us, and which was placed on their necks through no fault of theirs, and without their consent. The Declaration of Independence provides—

> That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

No man or set of men has a right to take from us any of these inalienable rights prescribed in the Declaration of Independence and guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. Demanding these rights for ourselves, we ought to be willing to treat others in exactly the same way and recognize their rights to those things which we declare to be sacred to us. The Filipino people did not consent that we govern them; and now, wanting independence for themselves, this great principle of liberty which is so dear to the people of this country ought to be extended to them without further controversy, even if there were no other reasons demanding that it be done. I believe that it is not only to the best interests of the Filipino people, but also to the best interests of the people of the United States, that the Philippines should be free and independent. It is estimated that the islands have cost us about $600,000,000, and there has been no monetary return to this country. It has been well worth the price, however, if through our aid and influence we have helped a poor struggling nation of people to a position of self-government. As stated by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HITCHCOCK] in his splendid speech on this bill the other day:

> The American occupation of the Philippine Islands is the finest example of an altruistic effort by a great country to bring the blessings of civilized government to a weak people. In all the history of the world there is nothing that approaches it.

More than this, it was never the intention of our Government to keep the Philippines as absolutely our own and to have the same become a part of our country any more than it was our intention to keep Cuba and permit it to become a part of our country. There would have been more sound sense and reason for retaining Cuba than the Philippines, but it was contrary to the policy of our Government to do so. In the circumstances, as the result of the war with Spain, it became our duty to establish a stable government in both countries, which we have done. We turned the government of Cuba over to her own people long ago, and it is now time to turn the government of the Philippines over to her own people, aside from the necessary time required to put the new governmental machinery into complete operation. The Filipino people, or at least those in authority to represent them and who are qualified to speak, are satisfied with this bill, and it ought therefore to be satisfactory to us.

We only have to consider the feelings of our own people in the Revolutionary period to understand the feelings of these people now. The American people were demanding the same right to be free from England. All the arguments which have been made here against this bill were made in the English Parliament against us. Only a few brave men like Edmund Burke and William Pitt, in the House of Commons, and Lord Camden, in the House of Lords, championed the cause of the colonists. Are we Americans, who believe we were right then, to so far forget ourselves now as to say that the principle of liberty contended for is wrong when applied to another people?

Liberty to man has been of very slow growth since first the flight of time began. It has been hindered and obstructed upon every turn. Those who have attained it have been obliged to fight for it from the earliest time down to the present day. Hence it was that John Philpot Curran remarked that, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Thomas Jefferson once said that, "The God who gave us life gave us liberty at the same time." Liberty is as precious as life itself. It was the realization of this truth that prompted Patrick Henry to use that fiery but most patriotic expression in his immortal speech, "Give me liberty or give me death!"

Some of the opposition contend that the Filipino people are not prepared for independence because of the way they live, claiming they have not sufficiently pretentious habitations and are not properly cultivated in the modern way of living. While most of the people have modest homes, yet they are generally suitable to their race and climate, and many of the citizens in the cities live in magnificent modern residences. But the poet Pope has forcefully answered that argument in the following suggestive lines:

> Give me again my hollow tree,
> A crust of bread, and liberty!

There ought not to be a single voice of the American people, who know of the awful struggle we passed through to secure this same sacred right, raised against this bill. I certainly hope it will pass. It will be the means of adding another republic to the galaxy of nations, and will be a lesson to the Old World which they may well emulate, since their greatest troubles through the terrible war in which they are now engaged came from monarchies and distant possessions. Pass this bill and joy will go up over this country and through the Philippine Islands equal to that when the stamp act was repealed by the English Parliament, and Edmund Burke exclaimed, "It caused more universal joy throughout the English dominions than perhaps any other act that can be remembered."

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. CHILTON. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 4 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, January 14, 1916, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 13, 1916.

CALIFORNIA DÉBRIS COMMISSIONER.

Capt. Richard Park, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, for appointment as a member of the California Débris Commis-

sion provided for by the act of Congress approved March 1, 1893, entitled "An act to create the California Débris Commission and regulate hydraulic mining in the State of California," vice Maj. Robert R. Raymond, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

To be probational second lieutenants, with rank from January 12, 1916.

Gilbert Dudley Fish, of New York.
George Mayo, of the District of Columbia.
Paul Theodore Bock, of New York.
Charles Otis Boynton, of California.
Arthur Peter von Deesten, of New York.
Edward Nelson Whitney, of Wisconsin.

POSTMASTERS.

ALABAMA.

William W. Perry to be postmaster at West Blocton, Ala., in place of W. D. McCrary, deceased.

Robert M. Rawls to be postmaster at Athens, Ala., in place of W. W. Simmons. Incumbent's commission expires January 15, 1916.

CALIFORNIA.

John E. Nolan to be postmaster at Jamestown, Cal., in place of Howard A. Preston. Incumbent's commission expires January 15, 1916.

COLORADO.

Elsie E. Da Lee Elliott to be postmaster at Redcliff, Colo. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

Jerry F. Halloran to be postmaster at Victor, Colo., in place of Frank Simonton. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1916.

Stephen Ilgenfritz to be postmaster at Ordway, Colo., in place of Alexander Gray, resigned.

Joseph Ray, to be postmaster at Aguilar, Colo., in place of Fannie Pearl. Incumbent's commission expires January 24, 1916.

Fanny Hamilton Simpson to be postmaster at La Veta, Colo., in place of R. V. Cuttler. Incumbent's commission expires January 16, 1916.

CONNECTICUT.

Robert D. Burns to be postmaster at Saybrook, Conn., in place of John A. Ayer. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1916.

DELAWARE.

John T. Ratledge to be postmaster at Elsmere, Del. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

FLORIDA.

Richard J. Mays to be postmaster at Monticello, Fla., in place of Richard J. Mays. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

James A. Haisten to be postmaster at Cocoa, Fla., in place of C. J. Schoonmaker. Incumbent's commission expires February 8, 1916.

IDAHO.

Jessie Beasley to be postmaster at Wardner, Idaho, in place of Jesse Beasley, to correct name of appointee.

Josephine Ervin to be postmaster at Mullen, Idaho, in place of Josephine Erwin, to correct name of appointee.

ILLINOIS.

J. H. Bumsted to be postmaster at Carpentersville, Ill., in place of Minnie E. Henry. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1915.

Charles E. Carlson to be postmaster at Woodhull, Ill., in place of George E. Swanson. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

H. B. Conover to be postmaster at Orion, Ill., in place of George P. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1915.

W. T. Clopper to be postmaster at Polo, Ill., in place of Harry E. Spear. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1915.

Jacob F. Davis to be postmaster at Minier, Ill., in place of Charles E. Tanner, resigned.

William F. De Frenne to be postmaster at Prairie du Rocher, Ill. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

J. H. Farquharson to be postmaster at Western Springs, Ill., in place of William A. Collins. Incumbent's commission expires February 1, 1916.

Max Geisenhoner to be postmaster at East Dubuque, Ill., in place of M. J. Platt. Incumbent's commission expired July 14, 1915.

A. W. Hilbolt to be postmaster at Dongola, Ill., in place of G. W. Coughanowr. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1915.

Pearl A. Hollingsworth to be postmaster at Fisher, Ill. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

J. F. Knight to be postmaster at Sandoval, Ill., in place of Hiram Wilson. Incumbent's commission expires January 25, 1916.

Grover C. Lindley to be postmaster at Hutsonville, Ill. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

Elmer Lummis to be postmaster at Quincy, Ill., in place of David F. Wilcox, removed.

Robert A. McFarland to be postmaster at Livingston, Ill. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

Thomas J. McMahon to be postmaster at Chebanse, Ill. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

C. D. Miller to be postmaster at Milledgeville, Ill., in place of S. M. Kaisinger. Incumbent's commission expired August 21, 1915.

Edward J. Mulligan to be postmaster at Bradley, Ill., in place of Joseph Suprenant. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1915.

Joseph H. Mulligan to be postmaster at Kewanee, Ill., in place of Albert W. Errett. Incumbent's commission expired February 1, 1915.

Frank L. O'Brien to be postmaster at Maple Park, Ill. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

E. S. Perkins to be postmaster at Newark, Ill. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

Robert W. Perkins to be postmaster at Erie, Ill., in place of Edmund J. Howell. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1914.

B. J. Ritson to be postmaster at Farmington, Ill., in place of Sewell P. Wood. Incumbent's commission expired June 2, 1914.

Emma R. Ritzman to be postmaster at Orangeville, Ill. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

Albert Schrieber to be postmaster at Red Bud, Ill., in place of August Kalbitz. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1915.

Richard J. Simmons to be postmaster at Macomb, Ill., in place of William H. Hainline, removed.

W. W. Sloan to be postmaster at Rockton, Ill. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

Edward Streng to be postmaster at Stewardson, Ill., in place of Caleb T. Reeder. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

W. J. Sullivan to be postmaster at Hanover, Ill., in place of Thomas D. Shipton. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1915.

Henry Uphaus to be postmaster at Macon, Ill., in place of Anthus Willard. Incumbent's commission expired July 6, 1915.

Louis Wolter to be postmaster at Marissa, Ill., in place of John W. Church. Incumbent's commission expired February 16, 1915.

INDIANA.

Maurice L. Cory to be postmaster at Kingman, Ind. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

Louis H. Kocher to be postmaster at Churubusco, Ind., in place of Willard Z. Smith. Incumbent's commission expires January 16, 1916.

William W. Ludtke to be postmaster at Rolling Prairie, Ind. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

IOWA.

W. D. Jamieson to be postmaster at Shenandoah, Iowa, in place of H. E. Deater. Incumbent's commission expired June 7, 1915.

Martin P. Klindt to be postmaster at St. Ansgar, Iowa, in place of Isaac Patterson. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1914.

J. B. Lower to be postmaster at Scranton, Iowa, in place of E. W. McCracken. Incumbent's commission expired January 18, 1915.

George P. Martin to be postmaster at Peterson, Iowa, in place of Grace Kennedy. Incumbent's commission expired February 1, 1915.

William H. Moore to be postmaster at Shelby, Iowa, in place of W. H. Moore. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1914.

KANSAS.

B. M. Palmer to be postmaster at Jewell, Kans., in place of C. F. Schafer. Incumbent's commission expires January 29, 1916.

J. H. Rathbun to be postmaster at Downs, Kans., in place of John Wolfert, resigned.

Charles C. Seewir to be postmaster at Lawrence, Kans., in place of Charles S. Finch. Incumbent's commission expired July 31, 1915.

Leonard Willems to be postmaster at Lansing, Kans., in place of W. A. Morgan. Incumbent's commission expires February 1, 1916.

KENTUCKY.

Tarleton C. Hobbs to be postmaster at Anchorage, Ky., in place of H. O. Hausgen. Incumbent's commission expires January 29, 1916.

Hubert Hutton to be postmaster at Berry, Ky. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

Judith W. Montgomery to be postmaster at Greensburg, Ky. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

MAINE.

Oscar H. Dilworth to be postmaster at Madison, Me., in place of G. A. Herrick. Incumbent's commission expires February 21, 1916.

James L. Foster to be postmaster at Livermore Falls, Me., in place of J. F. Jefferds, resigned.

Theodore C. Haley to be postmaster at Rangeley, Me., in place of G. A. Proctor. Incumbent's commission expires February 1, 1916.

Frederick W. Hartnett to be postmaster at Bath, Me., in place of Edward W. Hyde. Incumbent's commission expired May 15, 1915.

Franklin K. Jack to be postmaster at Bowdoinham, Me., in place of W. W. Brown. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Edward Lynch to be postmaster at South Berwick, Me., in place of W. H. Downs. Incumbent's commission expires February 20, 1916.

MARYLAND.

J. B. Sweeney to be postmaster at Hagerstown, Md., in place of H. K. Startzman. Incumbent's commission expires February 8, 1916.

MASSACHUSETTS.

William M. Allen to be postmaster at Fairhaven, Mass., in place of E. G. Spooner. Incumbent's commission expires January 25, 1916.

John A. Bell to be postmaster at Leicester, Mass., in place of George O. Currier. Incumbent's commission expired August 18, 1915.

Perry F. Brown to be postmaster at Northampton, Mass., in place of L. L. Campbell. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1915.

Edmund Daly to be postmaster at Hingham, Mass., in place of George S. Marsh. Incumbent's commission expired August 21, 1915.

William W. McLehose to be postmaster at Norton, Mass., in place of J. C. Pratt. Incumbent's commission expired January 20, 1915.

Joseph F. Murrman to be postmaster at Clinton, Mass., in place of E. L. Stevens. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1915.

Stephen C. Luce to be postmaster at Vineyard Haven, Mass., in place of Stephen C. Luce. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Levi Wing to be postmaster at Marion, Mass., in place of F. M. Tripp. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1916.

MICHIGAN.

John W. Barley to be postmaster at Dexter, Mich., in place of C. H. Stannard. Incumbent's commission expires January 18, 1916.

John Blair to be postmaster at Plainwell, Mich., in place of E. J. Chart. Incumbent's commission expires February 20, 1916.

James H. Bush to be postmaster at Norway, Mich., in place of W. R. Bolitho. Incumbent's commission expires January 16, 1916.

Elmer Bremer to be postmaster at Montgomery, Mich. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

Charles E. Dean to be postmaster at Mesick, Mich. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

George M. Hubbard to be postmaster at Hudsonville, Mich. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

Henry McCarty to be postmaster at Fremont, Mich., in place of A. T. Miller. Incumbent's commission expired August 5, 1915.

James McKenna to be postmaster at Sault St. Marie, Mich., in place of C. H. Scott. Incumbent's commission expires January 16, 1916.

Edward J. Marrinane to be postmaster at Grass Lake, Mich., in place of George Preston. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1915.

Robert O. Mimmack to be postmaster at Plymouth, Mich., in place of Mark H. Ladd. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1916.

Charles Powers to be postmaster at Saugatuck, Mich., in place of Fred Wade. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1915.

William G. White to be postmaster at Ovid, Mich., in place of J. L. Gumaer. Incumbent's commission expires February 21, 1916.

MINNESOTA.

Jessie J. W. Hogue to be postmaster at Tyler, Minn., in place of T. T. Gronlund. Incumbent's commission expired May 24, 1915.

P. J. Johnson to be postmaster at Boyd, Minn., in place of O. J. Flaa. Incumbent's commission expires February 7, 1916.

Francis T. O'Gorman to be postmaster at Goodhue, Minn., in place of D. C. Pierce. Incumbent's commission expired February 1, 1915.

Otto N. Raths to be postmaster at St. Paul, Minn., in place of Edward Yannish. Incumbent's commission expired February 17, 1915.

James J. Remes to be postmaster at New Prague, Minn., in place of J. Maertz. Incumbent's commission expired July 24, 1915.

Joseph A. Schoenhoff to be postmaster at Sauk Center, Minn., in place of Oliver B. Boobar. Incumbent's commission expires January 15, 1916.

MISSISSIPPI.

Sheppard Lamar Martin to be postmaster at Wiggins, Miss., in place of U. B. Parker. Incumbent's commission expires January 15, 1916.

Emma L. Whyte to be postmaster at Bond, Miss. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

MISSOURI.

James J. Davis, jr., to be postmaster at St. Marys, Mo. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

MONTANA.

Lawrence C. Porter to be postmaster at Winifred, Mont. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

George E. Shawler to be postmaster at Geraldine, Mont. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

Meta W. Shaw to be postmaster at Terry, Mont., in place of E. H. McDowell, resigned.

NEBRASKA.

O. C. Lamb to be postmaster at Guide Rock, Nebr., in place of E. M. Parker. Incumbent's commission expires January 18, 1916.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Edward S. Perkins to be postmaster at Sunapee, N. H., in place of N. P. Baker. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1916.

Samuel Runlett to be postmaster at Durham, N. H., in place of G. D. Stevens. Incumbent's commission expired January 8, 1916.

Joseph Warren to be postmaster at Rochester, N. H., in place of J. S. Kimball. Incumbent's commission expires January 18, 1916.

NEW JERSEY.

Joseph Edward Charles to be postmaster at Wenonah, N. J., in place of J. W. English. Incumbent's commission expires January 18, 1916.

Charles G. Hatcher to be postmaster at Smithville, N. J., in place of W. H. Willitts. Incumbent's commission expires January 24, 1916.

NEW MEXICO.

Arthur F. Jones to be postmaster at Portales, N. Mex., in place of C. O. Leach. Incumbent's commission expired January 8, 1916.

Edgar Savage to be postmaster at Elida, N. Mex., in place of Henry Rankin. Incumbent's commission expires February 1, 1916.

NEW YORK.

August P. Bolender to be postmaster at Collins, N. Y. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

Patrick H. Cantillon to be postmaster at Perrysburg, N. Y. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

Claude S. Cooper to be postmaster at Odessa, N. Y. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

Roy E. Dietrich to be postmaster at La Fargeville, N. Y. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

Hans C. Hansen to be postmaster at Fishers Island in place of Hans C. Hansen. Incumbent's commission expires January 29, 1916.

George F. Ketchum to be postmaster at Warwick, N. Y., in place of Hiram Tate. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1915.

John P. Purcell to be postmaster at New Dorp, N. Y., in place of W. L. Conner. Incumbent's commission expired April 24, 1915.

NEVADA.

E. T. George to be postmaster at Battle Mountain, Nev., in place of H. S. Starrett. Incumbent's commission expires January 29, 1916.

Laura Hoegh to be postmaster at Eureka, Nev., in place of C. L. Broy. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1915.

George W. Likes to be postmaster at Fallon, Nev., in place of Albert J. Johnson, resigned.

James J. McQuillan to be postmaster at Tonopah, Nev., in place of J. W. Stewart. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1915.

Thomas D. Rogers to be postmaster at Manhattan, Nev., in place of W. B. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1915.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Abraham F. Anderson to be postmaster at Turtle Lake, N. Dak. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

George L. Barrett to be postmaster at Lakota, N. Dak., in place of J. McC. McMaster. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1915.

John E. Dick to be postmaster at McVille, N. Dak. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

Gilbert M. Eng to be postmaster at Douglas, N. Dak. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

Harriet M. Frank to be postmaster at Powers Lake, N. Dak. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

H. M. Haakenson to be postmaster at Hatton, N. Dak., in place of H. M. Haakenson. Incumbent's commission expires January 25, 1916.

William F. L. Makee to be postmaster at Noonan, N. Dak. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

C. D. Rittenhouse to be postmaster at Wahpeton, N. Dak., in place of E. H. Myhra. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1916.

O. L. Toftner to be postmaster at Kenmare, N. Dak., in place of G. E. Child. Incumbent's commission expired July 25, 1915.

OHIO.

Morris Albaugh to be postmaster at Murray, Ohio, in place of Harry H. Frazee, resigned.

Joel C. Clore to be postmaster at Cincinnati, Ohio, in place of John L. Shuff, resigned.

Patrick J. Dunn to be postmaster at Strasburg, Ohio, in place of Philip Zeigler. Incumbent's commission expires February 1, 1916.

Albert E. Kroske to be postmaster at Arlington, Ohio. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

C. D. Royer to be postmaster at Bowerston, Ohio, in place of O. O. Price. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

OKLAHOMA.

J. L. Buckley to be postmaster at Texoma, Okla., in place of G. H. Langston. Incumbent's commission expires January 24, 1916.

Thomas B. Dunlap to be postmaster at Ringling, Okla. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

Charley M. Foil to be postmaster at Jennings, Okla. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

J. A. Miller to be postmaster at Beaver, Okla., in place of J. R. Thomas. Incumbent's commission expires January 24, 1916.

John R. Reynolds to be postmaster at Hastings, Okla., in place of J. P. Brawley, resigned.

OREGON.

T. J. Anderson to be postmaster at Harrisburg, Oreg., in place of C. L. Morris. Incumbent's commission expires January 15, 1916.

James W. Dunn to be postmaster at St. Benedict, Oreg. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

PENNSYLVANIA.

William H. Cooper to be postmaster at Oakmont, Pa., in place of G. S. Stoup. Incumbent's commission expires January 24, 1916.

William F. Elgin to be postmaster at Glen Olden, Pa. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

Percy E. Faust to be postmaster at Weatherly, Pa., in place of J. M. Dreher. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1916.

P. H. Gherrity to be postmaster at Bellefonte, Pa., in place of H. C. Valentine. Incumbent's commission expires February 12, 1916.

Howard Kemrer to be postmaster at Paradise, Pa. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

Frank W. McFadden to be postmaster at McKeesport, Pa., in place of John N. Dersam, resigned.

William K. Reed to be postmaster at Eddystone, Pa., in place of Robert Campbell. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1915.

RHODE ISLAND.

Sumner Mowry to be postmaster at Peace Dale, R. I., in place of John A. Allen. Incumbent's commission expires February 20, 1916.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Richard T. King, jr., to be postmaster at Georgetown, S. C., in place of S. M. Ward, resigned.

Albert C. Ligon to be postmaster at Orangeburg, S. C., in place of A. D. Webster. Incumbent's commission expires February 21, 1916.

M. J. Spears to be postmaster at Lamar, S. C., in place of M. J. Spears. Incumbent's commission expired April 20, 1915.

TEXAS.

W. F. Lancaster to be postmaster at Bowie, Tex., in place of J. S. Wells. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1915.

Osceola G. Wilson to be postmaster at Nixon, Tex. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

UTAH.

William A. Jones to be postmaster at Spanish Fork, Utah., in place of L. O. Lawrence. Incumbent's commission expires January 15, 1916.

VIRGINIA.

William A. Coates to be postmaster at South Washington, Va. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

John L. Henley to be postmaster at Tappahannock, Va. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

WASHINGTON.

Eugene J. Edson to be postmaster at Coulee City, Wash. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

J. T. Harris to be postmaster at Ridgefield, Wash., in place of J. W. Blackburn. Incumbent's commission expires February 13, 1916.

U. Kirby Lail to be postmaster at Sunnyside, Wash., in place of George Vetter. Incumbent's commission expires February 21, 1916.

Thomas McIntyre to be postmaster at Burlington, Wash., in place of W. O. Gregory. Incumbent's commission expires February 21, 1916.

Cleora Steele to be postmaster at Hartline, Wash. Office became presidential October 1, 1915.

WEST VIRGINIA.

John L. Evans to be postmaster at Summersville, W. Va. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

Thomas W. Gocke to be postmaster at Piedmont, W. Va., in place of G. T. Goshorn. Incumbent's commission expires February 21, 1916.

Walter E. Reeves to be postmaster at Bethany, W. Va. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

WYOMING.

William H. Cazier to be postmaster at Afton, Wyo. Office became presidential January 1, 1916.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 13, 1916.

APPRAISER OF MERCHANDISE.

William H. Clare to be appraiser of merchandise in customs collection district No. 39.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

Rupert Blue to be Surgeon General.

JUDGE MUNICIPAL COURT.

George C. Aukam to be a judge of the municipal court of the District of Columbia.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Lieut. Julius C. Townsend to be a lieutenant commander.
Midshipman Robert M. Fortson to be an ensign.
First Lieut. Samuel W. Bogan to be a captain in the Marine Corps.
The following-named carpenters to be chief carpenters:
Francis J. Wilson.
Herbert Duthie.
Herbert Van C. Wetmore.
James G. McPherson.
Stephen L. Lovett.
Albert G. Merrill.
William R. Thomas.

POSTMASTERS.

LOUISIANA.

Stacy Elizabeth Ober, Ferriday.
J. E. Ray, Boyce.

PENNSYLVANIA.

George H. Powelson, Midway.

VERMONT.

John H. Donnelly, Vergennes.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Mrs. Maurice R. Walker, Bramwell.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, *January 13, 1916.*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, our heavenly Father, we turn to Thee in fervent prayer for guidance in this hour of distress. Move Thou, we beseech Thee, upon the hearts of the strong, pure, noble, brave men of our Republic that they may devise ways and means by which the rights of every American citizen may be protected on land and on sea against the greed, rapine, and murder of lawless men, whether under the pretext of war or imaginary wrongs.

We pray for a patriotism which shall lift us above parties, creeds, and selfish desires, that life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness may be maintained and upheld under the Stars and Stripes for the sake of humanity, justice, and purity. In His name. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

BRIDGE ACROSS BACK RIVER, GA.

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Georgia rise?

Mr. EDWARDS. For the purpose, Mr. Speaker, of submitting a unanimous-consent request. There is a bill introduced by myself, H. R. 7611, which has been favorably reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, for the purpose of permitting the Seaboard Air Line Railway to build a bridge across the Back River at Savannah, Ga. I ask for its present consideration and passage.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 7611) authorizing the Seaboard Air Line Railway Co., a corporation, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge or bridges and approaches thereto across what is known as "Back River," a part of the Savannah River, at a point between Jasper County, S. C., and Chatham County, Ga.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Seaboard Air Line Railway Co., a consolidated corporation organized under the laws of the State of Virginia and other States of the United States of America, its successors and assigns, be, and they are hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge or bridges and approaches thereto across what is known as Back River, a part of the Savannah River, near the city of Savannah, Ga., at or near the plantation of J. Heyward Lynah, in Jasper County, S. C., to the shore opposite thereto in Chatham County, Ga., at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, and in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, and all amendments thereof.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Also, the following committee amendments were read:

Amend, on page 1, line 5, by striking out, after the word "Virginia," the following:

"And other States of the United States of America."

Amend, on page 1, line 7, after the word "bridge," by striking out the words "or bridges."

Amend, on page 2, in line 5, by striking out, after the word "six," "and all amendments thereof."

Amend, on page 1, in line 3, by striking out, after the word "a," the word "consolidated."

Amend, on line 6, by striking out the words "they are" and substitute in lieu thereof the word "is."

Mr. MANN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I have not objected to unanimous consent for the consideration of these bridge bills, which have been accumulating for months, so far as the necessity for them was concerned, and I shall not object to the consideration of this bill at this time. But hereafter, unless matters come up for unanimous consent which are actually an emergency, I shall object unless they come up on unanimous-consent day.

Mr. LANGLEY. I hope the gentleman from Illinois will not object to the next one.

Mr. MANN. I will. It can go over until the next unanimous-consent day.

The SPEAKER. The Chair wishes to state to all Members that there is a Unanimous Consent Calendar, and it comes up next Monday. These recognitions for unanimous consent are in contravention of the rule that made that calendar, and gentlemen who have these bridge bills had best get busy this morning and put them on the Unanimous Consent Calendar.

Is there objection to the present consideration of this bill?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask my colleague from Georgia, merely in the interests of navigation, whether this bridge is above or below the city of Savannah?

Mr. EDWARDS. You might say that it is opposite. It is across Back River. It does not cross the navigable channel, I will say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. There is a large development going on there now. This will not affect the navigation?

Mr. EDWARDS. Not at all. This is not across the main river. This is across a branch, or slough, that can not be used for navigation.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. And it is satisfactory to the department?

Mr. EDWARDS. Certainly.

Mr. STAFFORD. And there is no objection there?

Mr. EDWARDS. Not at all. The local people there want it.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. ADAMSON, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Waldorf, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed House bills of the following titles without amendment:

H. R. 320. An act to authorize the county of Bonner, Idaho, to construct a bridge across Pend Oreille River; and

H. R. 775. An act granting the consent of Congress to J. P. Jones and others to construct one or more bridges across the

Chattahoochee River between the counties of Coweta and Carroll, in the State of Georgia.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

S. 2521. An act legalizing certain conveyances heretofore made by the Central Pacific Railroad Co. and others within the State of Nevada.

REFERENCE OF SENATE BILL.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV the following Senate bill was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on the Public Lands:

S. 2521. An act legalizing certain conveyances heretofore made by the Central Pacific Railroad Co. and others within the State of Nevada.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A message, in writing, from the President of the United States was communicated to the House of Representatives, by Mr. Sharkey, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House of Representatives that the President had, on the following dates, approved and signed bill and joint resolutions of the following titles:

December 17, 1915:

S. J. Res. 38. Joint resolution to transfer the Government exhibit from the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to the Panama-California Exposition, and for other purposes.

December 18, 1915:

S. J. Res. 56. Joint resolution extending the time for filing the report of the Joint Committee of Congress on the Fiscal Relations between the District of Columbia and the United States; and

S. 696. An act authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Allegheny River at Oil City, Venango County, Pa.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.

Mr. QUEZON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes in order to answer what I consider to be an attack against me that was printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on the 7th of January.

Mr. FERRIS. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, would not the gentleman from the Philippines just as soon have the time yielded to him after we get into committee?

Mr. QUEZON. Yes. I would not have any objection to that, Mr. Speaker, but I suppose the gentleman who is credited with having written this article will want to answer me immediately, and I do not know whether he would be able to get the time as soon as I am through speaking.

Mr. AUSTIN. I will get time if you get time.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state for the benefit of all concerned that the matter that the gentleman from the Philippines has is in the nature of a question of personal privilege. Of course, not being a Member of the House, he can not get it. He has asked unanimous consent. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, the other day when we were fixing time for general debate on the water-power bill we took into consideration time for the gentleman from the Philippines. I think that ought to be sufficient.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to say, in answer to the statement made by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN], that they took into consideration the time that the gentleman from the Philippines [Mr. QUEZON] desires to use in addressing the House; they took into consideration also the fact that I perhaps would want an opportunity to answer the gentleman, did they not?

Mr. MANN. We did.

Mr. AUSTIN. Very well.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Speaker, I could not hear the remark made by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois——

Mr. SLAYDEN. I could not hear the gentleman from Illinois, and I do not know how it might affect a request that I am going to make to be allowed 10 or 12 minutes.

Mr. MANN. I do not think the gentleman will have any trouble in getting the time from the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. FERRIS].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Oklahoma offers to give to the gentleman from the Philippines any time he wants.

Mr. MANN. We have reached that stage in the proceedings where we have business on hand, and gentlemen will have to take the opportunity of addressing the House, in the main, in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection, or does the gentleman withdraw his request?

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Minnesota rise?

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. I rise to reserve the right to object.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman object?

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. I do not object.

Mr. FITZGERALD. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] objected.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman from Minnesota objecting?

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. He is not. He is reserving the right to object.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Did the gentleman from Illinois object?

The SPEAKER. Yes; the gentleman from Illinois has already objected. He exercised his right.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 406.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. LOFT, by unanimous consent, at the request of Mr. CONRY, was granted leave of absence indefinitely, on account of illness in his family.

COAL AND OIL LEASES.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. FERRIS] moves that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 406. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. CULLOP] will take the chair.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 406, known as the coal and oil leasing bill, with Mr. CULLOP in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 406, which the Clerk will report by title.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 406) to authorize exploration for and disposition of coal, phosphate, oil, gas, potassium, or sodium.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 40 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON] is recognized for 40 minutes.

RIGHTS OF NEUTRAL NATIONS TO EXPORT ARMS AND MUNITIONS OF WAR TO BELLIGERENTS.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Chairman, during the last few days there has been much discussion on the floor of the House touching the policy of this country in allowing arms and munitions of war to be exported to belligerent nations. In the discussion of that question, as well as other questions concerning our foreign policy, some gentlemen in the heat of debate have said some things which to some of us it seems would have been better if left unsaid. My good friend, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GARDNER], able, courteous, and courageous, an adept at all times in "starting something," by his remarks of last week so aroused many Representatives to a defense of their constituents that this Chamber has resounded with oratory and eloquence has poured forth as streams run down the mountain side, extolling the character and patriotism of their respective constituencies.

You will pardon me if at this particular time, when our international situation is strained and delicate, I venture the suggestion that it is the part of wisdom not to transform private opinions into public utterances. I have no doubt that each Representative here is equally as zealous as every other Representative of the rights of their constituents and as sincere in their admiration of the good qualities and good intentions of them.

I am quite sure that gentlemen on this floor representing in part German constituences are as much in love with the patriotic Germans in their districts as is the gentleman from Massachusetts with those sturdy New Englanders who live in his district and have seen fit to return him to this House term after term. Mr. Chairman, I think cases are quite rare when one American citizen, be he of German or French or English extraction, has any feeling or prejudice against American citizens of different extraction; and while possibly some constituents of foreign birth or parentage have their own preference among the nations at war in Europe, I believe, like the President of the United States, that they are few indeed who, in case of war between this country and a foreign country, would fail to put America first.

But, sirs, views expressed by Representatives on this floor, as well as in the other end of the Capitol, are ofttimes exaggerated by the press, and very likely interpreted wrongly by people of other countries. Speeches made upon this floor, criticizing the foreign policy of this Government, are very likely to create in the public mind of foreign nations a very erroneous idea as to the true sentiment and attitude of the American people. And, sirs, may I be permitted to say to those who are prone to attack the foreign policy of this Government, while you may tickle the fancy and win the applause of your respective constituents by taking issue with the men who are directing the foreign affairs of this country, and criticizing their action, you at the same time are clogging the diplomatic wheels of this administration and embarrassing those officials in carrying out and making successful our foreign policy.

No fact connected with the war across the waters is more manifest than that the dissension and discord among the people of England and the criticism directed at the officials in charge of that Government has materially affected the success of English arms. It has been food for the central powers and a tonic to solidify and encourage and enthuse their soldiers in the trenches.

No nation in times of war can obtain success without harmonious, united action upon the part of all the people. Harmonious and united action is likewise conducive to diplomatic success.

This Government has laid down in a most admirable document its policy respecting the exportation of arms and munitions of war to belligerent nations, and speeches on this floor criticizing that policy and accepting the views of foreign nations opposed to it are but giving encouragement to those foreign nations and crippling the sincere and impartial efforts of this Government in maintaining a most just and fair and correct neutral policy.

Because the policy of this Government in refusing to prohibit the exportation of arms and munitions of war to belligerents has been assailed by gentlemen on this floor, I desire to address myself particularly to that subject.

I lay it down as an incontrovertible proposition that with hardly an exception neutral countries which have prohibited free trade in arms and munitions of war with belligerents have done so for one or the other of four reasons: First, in order to discourage insurrections and rebellions, and assist in the maintenance of law and order and stable government. Secondly, in order to prevent a future enemy from acquiring munitions of war or resources to carry on a war against the nation invoking the order. Thirdly, to conserve the military strength of the country. Fourthly, to comply with treaty stipulations.

In the first class I might cite the case of Prussia in prohibiting arms and munitions of war being exported into Poland that revolutions and insurrections might be put down in that country, or I might cite the action of this Government during the administration of Mr. Taft and Mr. Wilson respecting the insurrection in Mexico. Under the second class I refer to the fact that the Christians in olden times enjoined the enemies of all christendom from obtaining arms and implements of war. The Romans in the early ages prevented in times of peace the sale of war materials to barbarians as eventual and future enemies of Rome.

Under the third class I might cite the case of Austria and Belgium, as well as other nations, which during the Franco-Prussian War prohibited the exportation of horses to the belligerent nations, this object being to conserve the horses of their own country. Why, sirs, in 1862 in our own United States President Lincoln issued this order: "Ordered that no arms, ammunition, or munitions of war be allowed to be exported from the United States until further ordered," and so forth. This action was to conserve the strength of the Union armies and the resources of the North.

Under the fourth class I might cite the fact that as far back as the beginning of the fourteenth century, when commercial relations between individuals began to be developed and the princes, seeing that they had greatly benefited from the commercial enterprises of their subjects, began to negotiate with foreign princes and enter into treaty agreements that in the event of war a contracting nation would not aid nor succor the enemy of the other contracting nation. It was an unfair custom, because it operated to strengthen larger nations at the expense of smaller nations.

England in 1353 bound up by a treaty the Iberian seacoast cities that in the event of war between England and one of the nations of the world these Iberian seacoast cities were prevented from selling anything to the enemies of England that might aid them in the war.

Such unfair propositions were found, too, in the Spanish-England treaty of 1604, the English-Dutch treaty of 1654, the Franco-Danish treaty of 1663, the English-Danish treaty of 1670, the Franco-Hamburg treaty of 1769, and the Franco-Mecklenburg treaty of 1779.

These positions were so palpably unfair and partial and unjust that the practice has long since been abandoned and discarded by the nations of the world.

It has been the policy of nations and the recognized rule of international law that the subjects of neutral countries have the right to export arms and munitions of war to belligerent nations. In the war for American independence France refused to comply with the request of England to prohibit the exportation of arms to America. In 1793 the United States refused to comply with the wish of England that the former prohibit her citizens from selling arms to French agents; and in that controversy it is interesting to note the note of the then Secretary of State, Thomas Jefferson, who declared:

> Our citizens have always been free to make, vend, and export arms; it is the constant occupation and livelihood of some of them. To suppress their callings—the only means perhaps of their subsistence—because a war exists in foreign and distant country in which we have no concern would scarcely be expected. It would be hard in principle and impossible in practice.

Mr. Charles Lee, as Attorney General of the United States, in January, 1796, in giving an opinion on this question, said:

> If the individual citizens of the United States carry on a contraband commerce with either of the belligerent powers, neither can charge it upon the government of the neutral nation as a departure from neutrality, and it is not considered as a duty imposed upon a nation by a state of neutrality to prevent its seamen from employing themselves in contraband trade, nor are there to be shown any instances where a neutral nation has exercised or attempted to exercise its authority in restraining practices or employments of this kind.

The same position was taken shortly afterwards by the English Government, when, owing to the Greco-Turkish War of 1826, the Duke of Wellington demanded the prohibition of the exportation of contraband, and Mr. Canning officially said that the shipment of arms to belligerents was not against the law and that it could not be prohibited at all by the English Government.

In 1842 Daniel Webster, as Secretary of State, in a diplomatic controversy between this Government and Mexico, said:

> Trade in articles contraband of war is carried on at the risk of those engaged in it, under the liabilities and penalties prescribed by the law of nations or particular treaties. If it be true, therefore, that citizens of the United States have been engaged in commerce by which Texas, an enemy of Mexico, has been supplied with arms and munitions of war, the Government of the United States nevertheless was not bound to prevent it, could not have prevented it without a manifest departure from the principles of neutrality, and is in nowise answerable for the consequences.

In December, 1855, President Pierce, in his message to Congress, said:

> The laws of the United States do not forbid their citizens to sell to either of the belligerent powers articles contraband of war; and although in so doing the individual citizen exposes his property or person to some of the hazards of war, his acts do not involve any breach of national neutrality nor of themselves implicate the Government.

And again, at the beginning of the Franco-Prussian War, U. S. Grant, as President of the United States, declared in his proclamation of August 22, 1870, that the laws of the United States did not interfere with trade in arms and munitions with belligerent nations.

Let me cite you, sirs, to the further fact that Prussia during the Civil War refused to prohibit her citizens from exporting arms and munitions of war to the North or the South, because at that time the representative of the Prussian Government said it would interfere with their trade and commerce. It was during this war that a most flourishing trade in arms with Germany was carried on, because Germany at that time was well supplied with breech-loading guns, which had become superfluous in Germany owing to the introduction of a new make of gun, and they found their way into parts of the North in exchange for the gold of this country.

In 1868 the English Admiralty judge, Lushington, in his official capacity said:

> A belligerent has no right to say to a neutral, "You shall help me to strengthen my rights as a belligerent by restricting your own freedom and by making unlawful your own law which was not unlawful before."

And in this connection, Mr. Chairman, it is quite interesting to note the controversy over this question between England and Germany. Germany requested England, through her ambassador, to cease the sale and shipment of munitions of war into France and stated in support of her contention, as shown in the memorandum of September 1, 1870, "that France had maliciously violated the peace between the two countries without any good reason, while Germany was fighting for a good cause," and further stated, "although the shipment of arms to belligerents was in strict form of neutrality, yet the German nation had a right to expect of England under the circum-

stances at least a favoring attitude," insisting, as revealed by the note, "that it was beyond human comprehension that she would not take sides with one party or the other in a struggle like the present one." "What is the use of fighting, right or wrong, in the eyes of the world," says the German memorandum, "if the world remains indifferent to the justice of the cause?" To this note the English ambassador replied that Germany was asking her to do something that she (Germany) had failed to do in the Crimean War, namely, failed to prohibit the exportation of arms and munitions of war from Germany to Russia.

The German ambassador replied that a different political situation was then involved, saying that—

> Then there was not a struggle of life and death between two powers of equal importance, but a war in a distant territory and for remote interests, a war of four against one, in which the material existence of England was not jeopardized.

England refused at that time to place an embargo on shipments of arms and munitions of war into France; but it is indeed interesting to note the arguments then advanced by the ambassador of Germany in support of Germany's right to export arms and munitions of war into Russia and the contention now advanced by some in this country as well as some foreign Governments that this country should change its policy at this time in the exportation of arms and munitions of war to the belligerents.

Mr. STERLING. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes.

Mr. STERLING. What did Germany do in the Spanish-American War? Did Germany sell munitions of war to Spain?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes; Germany in the Spanish-American War did traffic in arms and munitions of war, even though at that time she was a neutral power.

Mr. STERLING. Did this country request them not to do so?

Mr. HARRISON. It did not.

And in following the practices of neutral nations in the exportation of arms and munitions of war to belligerents down to the present day we find that Germany and Austria and England, as well as many other of the European nations, during the Russo-Turkish War exported to a more or less extent arms and munitions of war to one or the other of the belligerents.

In the Russo-Japanese War, as well as in the war between Italy and Turkey, again Germany and Austria and England sold to either one or the other of the warring nations. In the Balkan War no industries flourished quite as much nor greater wealth from any other source came to Germany as through the manufacture and sale of arms and munitions of war to one or the other of the Balkan States. And again, sirs, in the Boer War, while England, the proud and strong, patrolled the coasts of southern Africa, preventing the heroic Boers from obtaining munitions of war from any nation, Germany as well as other neutral powers exported arms and munitions of war to this mighty mistress of the seas.

And so it has been, Mr. Chairman, that throughout the history of nations, by precedent on precedent, the very correct policy now being pursued by this Government respecting the exportation of arms and munitions of war to belligerents has been upheld, and it seems to me, in view of this array of precedents showing the unbroken custom of neutral nations, that it is going very far indeed for citizens of America to criticize and find fault with this, the established policy of the Government.

I shall not devote any time in this presentation to a discussion of a change of our established policy being construed by any nation now at war as an unneutral act, but I am very clearly of the opinion that where nations have relied on the custom of neutral nations to practice freedom of trade in arms and munitions of war with belligerents, if that custom should be changed in time of war—during a war—it could be construed, and with more justification, as an unneutral act than for a belligerent to construe our present policy as one of unneutrality.

Neither shall I devote in this presentation any time to a discussion of the question whether a change from our present policy would necessitate a constant preparedness for war on our part. Suffice it to say that I am quite sure if we as a Nation knew that in case of war we would be prevented from buying arms and munitions of war from the neutral nations of the world, that the people of America would demand from us an adequate supply of war material, to be continually manufactured and constantly kept on hand. The question of preparedness would then, in my opinion, be a livelier and greater question before the American people than is now dreamed of by the most radical militarists.

But, Mr. Chairman, there are other reasons than those I have already stated why a change in our policy on this important question would be embarrassing and confusing. In the first place, the question would be asked, What would you include in the term "contraband of war"? The nations of the world have never been able to agree on what is contraband of war. The nearest approach to it was embodied in the declaration of London; but that declaration was never ratified by all of the great nations of the world, and could not be applied in this immediate case.

What a gentleman from Missouri might desire to include in the list as contraband articles might not meet the approval of other Representatives here. He would doubtless feel that horses and mules from Missouri, for instance, which are necessary in the conduct of a war, should not be included in the list of things contraband of war. He would certainly feel the same interest relative to protecting, in so far as his constituents sell at a profit, that which they are most interested in, as I would be desirous—or any other Member on the floor of this House would be desirous—of preventing an embargo on some things raised or articles made in my district which are used in modern warfare.

There is hardly anything now raised or made that does not enter more or less into modern warfare. Things which to-day are innocent may become to-morrow indispensable for war purposes. The marvelous development of chemistry and mechanics make necessary the greatest revolutions in the technique of war in the shortest time.

One of the important questions with which we have had to contend since the war has been the British order in council placing cotton on the contraband list. Due to that action alone, the section from which I hail has lost on its cotton crop alone hundreds of millions of dollars. I am quite sure, therefore, that the people of my section are more interested in having the embargo lifted from cotton, so that it can move into all the ports of the world, than they are in seeing legislation enacted that would further hamper its sale and cripple the industry.

And what applies to cotton in my section applies with equal force to those sections which produce copper and coal and iron ore and foodstuffs, or from those sections that raise horses and mules and cattle, or those that manufacture aeroplanes, automobiles, cannon and other arms and munitions of war.

But, Mr. Chairman, greater confusion than this would arise if, because of the strength of the allies' navy, this embargo should be ordered to insure equality among the warring nations; then, as very aptly stated by the Secretary of State in his note to Austria-Hungary on August 22, 1915, it could be contended with equal fairness that—

> A belligerent who lacks the necessary munitions to contend successfully on land ought to be permitted to purchase them from neutrals, while a belligerent with an abundance of war stores or with the power to produce them should be debarred from such traffic.

It would, sirs, compel this country to sit in judgment and study and watch every movement of every army of the belligerents to keep accurately the number of men enlisted, furloughed, killed, captured, or wounded; the amount of arms and ammunition manufactured, imported, used, captured, or destroyed; to ascertain the condition of crops, the amount of land tilled, products raised, and goods manufactured or imported; in short, to keep informed about everything and every incident that might weaken or strengthen one or the other of the contending forces, so that this country, then, in order to show perfect fairness and equality of action might make or rescind orders that would either strengthen or weaken the resources of the belligerent nations.

It would—

As very pertinently stated by Secretary Lansing—

> involve this Nation in a mass of perplexities which would obscure the whole field of international obligation, produce economic confusion, and deprive all commerce and industry of legitimate fields of enterprise.

Sirs, the best course for this Nation as a neutral power to pursue is the course which it has pursued, namely, respecting all the rights of belligerents, but demanding under established international law the observance of every neutral right. [Applause.]

Sirs, speaking not as a partisan but as an American, I have faith and confidence in the judgment and wisdom and patriotism of President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing, and as one member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of this House I shall never vote for, but shall persistently oppose, the enactment of any law that would prohibit the freedom of this a neutral Nation in the exportation of arms and munitions of war to the belligerent nations of the world. [Applause.]

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SLAYDEN] not more than 15 minutes.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Chairman, because I do not like the society of powder magazines, nor association with dynamite bombs, it has been with great reluctance that I have got my own consent to say a few words about conditions in Mexico, conditions which I am convinced are loaded to overflowing with danger and trouble.

I hope, Mr. Chairman, that the depressing influence which I feel to-day, and which reminds me of those days just preceding the Spanish War, when there was the same nervous, tense anxiety in this House that there is to-day, is not well founded. It is because I do not like to handle such dangerous subjects, Mr. Chairman, and, further, because I always try to compress to an irreducible minimum whatever I have to say in this House that I have reduced my few remarks, which will take but a few minutes, to writing.

I think the conference between the Secretary of State and the diplomatic representatives of six Spanish-American Governments did well to advise the recognition of Venustiano Carranza as the head of whatever government exists in Mexico and that the President did the proper—and at the time the only possible thing—in adopting the suggestion.

Since the enforced retirement of Huerta Mexico has been the bloody theater of contending factions, doing all sorts of crimes, from assaults on women and murder to the looting of banks, all in the name of liberty. It was an intolerable condition, and some one had to be recognized. Somewhere and on some one the responsibilities of government had to lodge. The choice lay between Carranza and Villa, the unspeakable.

Since these troubles began, Mr. Chairman, I have tried to do my duty as a citizen and a Representative in Congress by keeping quiet and leaving the whole matter in the hands of the President and the Secretary of State. I have been silent even when I thought serious mistakes were being made, and have not hesitated to express my approval after the fact when I thought the right thing had been done. I am not on my feet to-day for the purpose of criticizing anyone. I am venturing to speak a few words to-day because I feel that it is a duty I owe my State, my section of the State, the people of the border, and my conscience. In a broader way, sir, it is a duty I owe the whole country, for I shall venture a warning, which, if heeded, may avoid trouble for the people of Maine as well as the people of Texas, Arizona, and California.

Horrors in Mexico are cumulative. Who has forgotten the outrages at Durango, when a city was destroyed; the murders in the Cumbre Tunnel, when innocent men, women, and children were shot, burned, and suffocated by a bandit who, on the border, was known to be a confederate in crime of Doroteo Arango, otherwise and worse known as Pancho Villa? Some of you may have forgotten that the particular thief and murderer who executed this horror fled to the United States, where he was arrested and confined in a stockade at Fort Bliss, which is near El Paso. In this so-called imprisonment he was better fed and cared for than ever in his whole worthless and criminal life, and after a few months was released.

Americans have been murdered singly and in squads. They have been shot when going peacefully about their business in Mexico and even on their own territory. They have mysteriously disappeared and never been heard of again. Those of us who live on or near the border have a distinct idea of their fate.

They have even invaded our territory under military command, and with a semblance of organization, killing Americans and stealing their property.

Mr. Chairman, the people of the border have been patient under an unparalleled series of outrages. They do not want war with Mexico, but they do want security for their lives and property. Their patience is nearly exhausted, and if some relief, absolute, reliable, and continued, is not quickly given them they may not always remain patient. Their anger is great and growing. I deplore any rash action on their part, and I sincerely, fervently hope there will be none, but he must be blind who can not see the danger.

I believe in Pan Americanism. I have pleaded for it for years. I believe that it will, when properly developed and faithfully lived up to, bring a better understanding and more cordial relations. I believe that a corollary of it will be an effective means of preventing the recurrence of such conditions as those that have disgraced and ruined Mexico. When the internal affairs of any Republic in either of the Americas become a scandal and a nuisance, when the offensive odors of them cross international lines, and the cries of the victims fall on the ears of neighbors, threatening the peace of other countries, a Pan-American union could and should end them.

The Pan-American spirit is new. As yet it is a sentiment. But it can be quickly translated into international law, which so often has been born of circumstances and the necessities of humanity. It has come much earlier than expected, but has not the time actually arrived when, if peace is to be maintained, it should be invoked and vigorously applied?

Again I say that horror piled on horror, crime treading on the heels of crime, have exhausted the patience of the people of the border States, and they will be satisfied with nothing short of the capture and execution of the murderers of the 16 Americans who are the latest victims of anarchy which has gone on for five years. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, there is an ugly story, in connection with this crime, to the effect that these Americans, who were going back to Mexico to their regular work and who relied on the de facto government for protection, asked for and were refused a military escort. I hope it is not true. If it is, it will show that the Government of Mexico is indifferent to its obligations, unfaithful to the trust we gave them with recognition.

There is also a story, and this I believe, that Villa gave an order a few weeks ago to his bandit followers "to kill all Americans, burn and loot." Whether he gave the order or not it has been done.

Again I venture to say that the rising anger of Americans on the border is dangerous and can not be trifled with. [Applause.]

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from the Philippine Islands [Mr. QUEZON].

Mr. QUEZON. Mr. Chairman, on January 7 there was inserted in the Senate proceedings in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article alleged to have been written by a Member of this House, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. AUSTIN]. On the following day the distinguished Senator who had had this article inserted requested—and the request was granted by the Senate—that the paragraph of this article which refers to me be stricken from the permanent RECORD. To this paragraph I wish to call the attention of the House. The paragraph says:

> The Governor General, the other part of the lawmaking and appointing machine, has publicly proclaimed his indebtedness to MANUEL QUEZON for his appointment, and QUEZON is the leader of the movement to throw off so-called American "oppression and tryanny," and is the accredited custodian of the Philippine campaign fund, said to reach many thousands of dollars, collected in the islands for some time from the servants, clerks, officeholders, merchants, and others to "influence Congress" to pass the Jones or any other old bill providing for "independence." Money can not put legislation through Congress, and any statement that it is used to control Senators or Members is a slander to our national lawmakers and an imposition upon the innocent and confiding ones who give up their hard-earned money for said purpose. The Congress would render a public service, vindicate its Members, and protect hundreds of poor, needy, and innocent people by putting an end to the collection of this fund to "influence Congress." An investigation should be made to ascertain all the facts, who originated the scheme, the names and occupations of all subscribers, whether voluntary or forced contributions, the amounts, method of collection, how the funds are distributed, and names of persons to whom paid, etc.

Mr. Chairman, I confess that what I have read sounds rather ugly to me; but, being conscious of my limited knowledge of the intricacies of the English language, I am withholding judgment until I am positive that I know the impression that was intended to be conveyed to the reader by the author of these statements. Is it alleged or suggested that I or any other person authorized by me or any other person, with my knowledge, was engaged in collecting money in the Philippine Islands avowedly for the purpose of using this money to control Senators and Representatives? Is it alleged or suggested that any person in the Philippine Islands, under my authority or with my knowledge, has been collecting funds, informing the people from whom this money was collected that such funds were to be used in the United States for the purpose of controlling Senators and Representatives, and that I, knowing that this money has been so collected, have taken that money, kept it in my possession, used it for that purpose, or for my own personal ends, or have not used it at all?

Mr. Chairman, I have been holding the position of Resident Commissioner for the last five years, and I can say before God and man that my hand and my conscience are not only clean of any stain of improper conduct in the performance of my duties, but that I have done everything that I could to promote the interest that I was called upon to defend as I saw the path indicated by my duty. [Applause.] I want to know if now or ever I have done anything with Members of either House of this Congress that would indicate that I was attempting unduly to influence their minds in favor of the cause that I am representing here? If it is an improper action to argue with Members of Congress my views on the Philippine question, if it is illegitimate for me to act toward Members of Congress as one gentleman should act toward another, then I confess

most willingly that I am guilty of improper action. If it is a crime to come here and advocate independence or any other policy that in my opinion should be advocated in the interest of my people, if it is a crime to propagate my views, if it is a crime to appeal to the hearts and minds of Members, then I am guilty. But, Mr. Chairman, if there is any suggestion that I have endeavored to promote the cause that I represent by attempting improperly to influence Members of Congress by the use of money or in any other way, if there be such suggestions, I want to say that it is a slander upon me without the slightest foundation in fact. [Applause.]

There is a committee in the Philippine Islands composed of men prominent in their professions, in business, and in the government service which for some time has been collecting money, and the treasurer of this committee is Mr. Thomas Earnshaw, a brother of my colleague, the other Resident Commissioner from the Philippine Islands, who is a wealthy and an honest man. Actually the amount of money collected monthly amounts to about the large sum of $500. This money was collected for the purpose of sending out literature to propagate the views of those who believed in Philippine independence. Is it improper to use money for the purpose of informing the American people as to conditions really existing in the Philippine Islands? The only thing wrong about it, I think, Mr. Chairman, is that the sum is so ridiculously small in amount that very little can be done with it. I wish that instead of $500 a month we had thousands of dollars a month. We then could and would be sending books to every household in this country, written by eminent and distinguished Filipinos, especially the books of Dr. Rizal, so that the American people might know that there are intelligent and able men in the Philippine Islands. We could and would have been sending photographs to every corner of this country, not of naked Igorots, which have been freely distributed in the past, leading the American people to believe that we are all naked, uncivilized men in the Philippine Islands, but photographs of our wonderful and old churches, that speak of our Christian civilization lasting 300 years; of our schools and colleges, both during the Spanish and the American régime, that would speak of our education; of our houses, that would speak of our social life. We should be using that money not to control Members of Congress but to inform the American people as to our state of civilization and as to our desires, so that the American public, which in the last resort has the final voice on the Philippine question, may intelligently pass upon that subject. Is there anything wrong about that?

Mr. Chairman, I wish it could be ascertained how much money has been expended to propagate views contrary to Philippine independence, how much money has been expended to issue literature describing conditions in the Philippine Islands that contain statements reflecting upon the Filipino people. And yet I do not criticize that campaign. Any man has a right to present his views before the American people.

A book written two years ago by Dean C. Worcester, who was secretary of the interior in the Philippine Islands, quite an expensive book, which has been distributed freely throughout this country, and Members of this House have received it, not knowing where it came from. This book is opposed to independence and some one paid the price for its free distribution. Is there anything wrong about that?

Mr. Chairman, not a cent of that so-called Philippine campaign fund is spent without the knowledge of my colleague [Mr. EARNSHAW], who is sitting here, and myself, and Mr. EARNSHAW knows as well as I do that not a cent of that money has been ever used or attempted to be used to control Members of Congress of either House. [Applause.] Surely it has not been used to enrich myself.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. FERRIS. How much more time does the gentleman wish?

Mr. QUEZON. Can I have 10 minutes more? There are more things I would like to call to the attention of the House.

Mr. FERRIS. See if you can not conclude in five minutes. I yield to the gentleman five minutes more, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for five minutes more.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman permit an interruption?

Mr. QUEZON. I will.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. I rise to ask the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. FERRIS], in view of the vast importance of this subject to the gentleman whose integrity has been impeached, or at least attacked, in the public prints repeatedly during this last summer, and in view of the importance of the subject to his countrymen, 8,000 miles away, if he can not yield 10 minutes additional at this time?

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, I will take five minutes away from the committee, and I will yield to the gentleman 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from the Philippines is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. QUEZON. Now, Mr. Chairman, I have been in public life almost ever since I left college. I come from a very modest family in a very small town in the Philippines. There is not a human being in the town where I was born who does not know me and my people. I was elected as governor of my Province in 1905. It has been repeatedly stated, and it is suggested in another part of the article that I am commenting upon, that I am a politician; meaning, I suppose, that I am very much interested in a political machine which has been promoting my political career and whose interest I have been promoting. I can say right here and now, in answer to all those attacks, that I have never been elected to any public office by any political machine. I was elected governor of the Province of Tayabas as an independent candidate, and I was opposed by the two political parties in that Province, each of which had a candidate of its own.

After I was elected governor I entered the Nationalist Party. Why? It was my duty to promote the interests of my Province and I wanted to be associated with those people who thought as I did, whose counsels I desired, and in whose integrity and honesty I had confidence. After having served some time as governor I resigned this position to become a candidate for the assembly. Upon presenting my candidacy to the assembly I withdrew from the party once more, not wishing to be elected through the use of any political machinery. I presented my candidacy as an independent. And, Mr. Chairman, I want to say that while I had a hard fight to become governor, because I was not well known in my Province, I did not have to fight at all to be elected to the assembly. Having been governor of Tayabas for a year and a half and the people having had an opportunity to learn all about me and my public work, I was unanimously elected, by every voter in my district. [Applause.] I say unanimously because my opponent received only the votes of his immediate relatives, 20 or 30 persons.

Once in the assembly, I again joined the Nationalist Party—the party whose principles I believed in. I did it not because I wanted to advance my political career, but because I could not play a solo by myself. [Laughter.] If I was to write or help write legislation, I had to cooperate with and have the cooperation of those who thought as I did. After serving some time in the assembly I was elected floor leader, and two years later to the position I now hold. I have been twice unanimously reelected by both houses of our legislature. It is true that I am now and have been for some time one of the leaders of the Nationalist Party, but I have had very little to do with the purely local political campaigns of the party. Here is what the article I refer to says of me on this subject:

> QUEZON is one of the Commissioners from the islands to the American Congress, is very much in politics, and naturally anxious to place as many of his partisans on the Government pay roll as possible.

It is suggested that I have been asking Gov. Gen. Harrison to appoint my political followers in the Philippine Islands. Had I done this, there would have been nothing wrong about it, but the truth is that I do not owe the governor a single appointment. It has been stated that Gov. Gen. Harrison publicly acknowledged his indebtedness to me for his appointment as Governor General. Nothing, Mr. Chairman, could please me more than to be able to tell my people that I am of such importance in this country that I can secure the appointment of a Governor General on my mere dictum. [Applause.] Unfortunately, I can not say that, because it is not true. To my knowledge Gov. Gen. Harrison has never made such a statement. I know he has not said it in my presence. True, he has stated that he was gratified to learn that I was in favor of his appointment. But, Mr. Chairman, if it is true that the opinion of the Resident Commissioner from the Philippine Islands is consulted by the President of the United States or by any other officer of this Government on any question of importance affecting the islands, nothing could be more proper than that they should do so. What are we supposed to be here for? Why do we represent the Philippines in the United States? [Applause.]

Are we supposed to come here and draw $7,500 a year, plus $2,000 for mileage, simply to sit around and look pretty? [Laughter.] The position of Resident Commissioner was created by an act of the Congress of the United States for the purpose of giving the Filipino people an opportunity to be represented

before the departments of this Government, executive as well as legislative. If you read the language of the law you will see this is a fact. Is it a crime that our advice is sought? Is it a crime for use to volunteer our opinion on matters affecting the islands? Mr. Chairman, I will say right now that if I am supposed to be in the United States only to draw salary, and can not express what I believe to be the rights of my people; if I can not object to or indorse an appointment for the government of the Philippine Islands, then I want to resign my post, for I should be ashamed to receive my salary; I should want to go home, because I do not see what good I could do here. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from the Philippines has again expired.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman two minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for two minutes more.

Mr. QUEZON. Mr. Chairman, before I proceed any further I want to say this: If it is suggested that I have done something wrong, or authorized anyone to do something wrong, in connection wth my work in this country, I shall welcome an investigation. But I do not want to see it used to delay Philippine legislation, or to divert the minds of the American people from the real issue that is before them.

There is another statement in this article about which I want to say a few words, and I am going to read it as fast as I can. The gentleman from Tennessee says of me:

> Having served in the revolutionary army against the United States, we can imagine he is not shedding tears when the political guillotine decapitates former American soldiers in the interest of his political supporters—

And so on.

Mr. Chairman, there is a suggestion here that I want to refute. It is hinted at, that because I have served in the Philippine Army I am holding rancor in my heart toward American veterans. My best American friends in the Philippine Islands are men against whom I fought during the war. [Applause.] I have the greatest admiration for Americans who, in answer to the call of their country, have gone to the Philippine Islands and fought us, just as I believe—at least, I hope—that those Americans admire the Filipinos who had the courage to fight them. [Applause.] There is no rancor in my heart. These men were doing their duty as I knew I was doing my duty. They tried to kill me during the war, and I tried to kill them. [Laughter.] But men who have enough red blood in their veins to come out and fight for their country have big enough hearts to respect those against whom they are fighting. [Applause.]

I want to say this again: My best American friends in the islands are Judge Ross, who was a captain of Volunteers and a Democrat, and Maj. Hartigan, a Republican. I could recite a long list of others, but that would take up too much of the time of the House.

Mr. Chairman, my advocacy of independence is not inspired by rancor or ill will toward Americans, but by love of freedom. The day will yet come when it will be seen that I have been a good friend of the Americans in the Philippine Islands, that I have looked after their interests there as I am looking after the interests of my country here. The day will yet come when it will be demonstrated that in advocating the independence of my country I have been moved by high motives, just as I give credit for good motives to those who are taking an attitude opposed to mine.

> Good name in man and woman, dear my lord,
> Is the immediate jewel of their souls:
> Who steals my purse steals trash; 'tis something, nothing;
> 'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands;
> But he that filches from me my good name
> Robs me of that which not enriches him
> And makes me poor indeed.

[Prolonged applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma has consumed all of his time.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. AUSTIN].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. AUSTIN] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. Chairman, I take full responsibility for the article or letter published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on the 7th day of the present month. I am responsible for every page of it, every line of it, and every word of it. When I penned it I knew I had back of it information which could not be challenged.

I have been exceedingly careful since I have been a Member of this House in being accurate and truthful in what I have said to my colleagues and to the country. I have no apologies to make for any statement in the letter or article, and when the opportunity comes for a discussion of the Philippine bill, then I will go more into detail.

I ask the Commissioner now who has just addressed the House if he knows Newton W. Gilbert, of Manila?

Mr. QUEZON. I do.

Mr. AUSTIN. Is he a truthful and honorable gentleman? Will the gentleman stand up and answer?

Mr. QUEZON. That is a question, Mr. Chairman, that I can not answer until a concrete question as to what Newton W. Gilbert has done or said is put to me.

Mr. AUSTIN. That is your answer, then?

Mr. QUEZON. Yes; that is my answer.

Mr. AUSTIN. He served in this House from the great State of Indiana, and he had a clean and an honorable record. He was afterwards appointed on account of his fitness and his character to a high judicial office in the Philippines by Theodore Roosevelt. Later he was made a commissioner and the vice governor of the Philippine Islands; and if the gentleman here representing the Philippine Islands [Mr. QUEZON] can not testify to his high standing and credibility, every honorable American in the Philippine Islands who knows him will testify to it, and his colleagues with whom he lately served in this House will certify to his truthfulness and his high character.

I based this statement, to which the gentleman takes exception, on a conversation with Newton W. Gilbert, in which conversation he said when he asked the Resident Commissioner [Mr. QUEZON] for what purpose he was using this money, collected according to the statements of Army officers, some of whom I have known for many years, from their servants, from merchants, officeholders, and employees of cigar factories, his reply was that he was using it to influence Congress in the passage of legislation looking to the independence of the Philippine Islands.

Mr. QUEZON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUSTIN. Not now.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman declines to yield.

Mr. AUSTIN. According to ex-Gov. Gilbert's statement, he asked the gentleman from the Philippine Islands [Mr. QUEZON] how he was influencing Congress, and the gentleman named one instance, namely, that he gave a banquet at the Metropolitan Club and issued 57 invitations to the Members of Congress, and every invitation was accepted, and according to this statement that was one of the methods by which the gentleman [Mr. QUEZON] was using this campaign fund to influence the Members of Congress.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman permit an interruption?

Mr. AUSTIN. Not in 10 minutes. If the gentleman from Wisconsin will get me more time——

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman declines to yield.

Mr. LENROOT. I will yield the gentleman three minutes more.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Will the gentleman now permit a question?

Mr. AUSTIN. I will be very glad to if the gentleman will be as anxious to have me given time as he was to have time given to the gentleman who represents the Philippine Islands.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I move that in some way we give the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee 10 minutes additional.

Mr. FERRIS. I make the point of order against that.

The CHAIRMAN. The time is already allotted and a motion of that kind will not be in order.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. I want to ask the gentleman from Tennessee if he was at the banquet at the Metropolitan Club?

Mr. AUSTIN. I was not.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. I was there; and Gov. Gilbert, of whom the gentleman speaks, was there. Not only that, but a gentleman whose name I have forgotten, but I think his name was Martin, and who was at that time an official in the Philippine Islands, was the man in whose honor the banquet was given, and he occupied the seat of honor.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. Martin is the present Vice Governor General, who comes from the State of Kansas?

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. It was in his honor that it was given.

Mr. AUSTIN. Well, then, according to the statement which Gov. Gilbert says Mr. QUEZON made, the gentleman from Wis-

consin [Mr. COOPER] is one of the Members of Congress influenced by a dinner at the Metropolitan Club. [Laughter.]

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. The gentleman——

Mr. AUSTIN. Now, Mr. Chairman, no more.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman declines to yield.

Mr. AUSTIN. I know since that banquet the gentleman from Wisconsin has been very enthusiastic for Philippine independence [laughter], and he has been exceedingly desirous to have the gentleman from the Philippine Islands [Mr. QUEZON] talk all the morning. I think it was a good investment, as far as the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. COOPER] was concerned. [Laughter.]

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman permit an interruption?

Mr. AUSTIN. You must get me some more time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman declines to yield.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Will the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT] yield the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. AUSTIN] some more time?

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. Chairman, in this article there is not an intimation, there is nothing upon which the talented gentleman from the Philippines could construe even indirectly a suggestion that he retained any of this money. There is no question but what the gentleman had a right to use this money in a campaign of publicity.

When this remark was repeated to me as coming from the gentleman [Mr. QUEZON], stated to a man whose credibility stands as high in the city of Manila as the gentleman who has just addressed the House, and the gentleman knows it, I thought it my duty, in writing my experiences and observations in the Philippine Islands—I thought it my duty to my colleagues in the House—to repeat that statement, and I did it in the letter or article published in the RECORD on January 7.

I am glad the gentleman has an opportunity to go before the American people with his campaign of publicity. I want him given every opportunity in this House, for freedom of speech is an American blessing; but the gentleman knows that when I attempted to exercise my right in the Philippine Islands to voice my judgment and my opinion he criticized me in an interview in the Manila papers for daring to discuss political questions in the Philippine Islands, questions affecting not only the Filipino people, but vitally affecting more than 5,000 Americans in the islands, Americans who have invested $100,000,000 to develop the gentleman's country, to bring it prosperity and blessings, and to give employment to the natives at increased wages.

Why, the gentleman objected to an interview I gave out and sent me a message requesting, in my future utterances, to tone them down to suit him. He carried our congressional party to a native banquet, and we listened in the public streets and in a banquet hall to seven or eight speeches, all delivered in Spanish, without an interpreter, and the gentleman delivered one of these speeches 25 minutes in Spanish and 5 minutes in the English language. A political discussion in a language unknown to three or four Members of this House, without an interpreter. The speeches were on the Jones bill and the independence of the Philippine Islands. The gentleman reserved to himself the exclusive right of discussing in our presence, in a foreign language, political questions in the Philippine Islands, and yet criticized and sought to prevent me, as an American citizen, from expressing my honest sentiments in the public press on this great question, involving the future welfare and happiness of 8,000,000 native people and more than 5,000 splendid Americans in the Philippine Islands, whose property would be destroyed as in Mexico, whose lives would be endangered as in Mexico, whenever the American Army and Navy leave the islands, and the fate of Americans there placed in the hands of the Filipino people, untrained and unfitted for civil government. Their leader proved to me he was opposed to freedom of speech unless the utterances were in accord with his views and his opinions.

He speaks of his election as governor of a Province. A governor in that Province afterwards appealed to the Philippine people that there was more American blood upon his sword, or bolo, than upon that of any of his rival candidates, and for that reason he was entitled to win, and he was elected.

Mr. QUEZON. Is the gentleman referring to me?

Mr. AUSTIN. No; not to you.

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. EVANS. In the discussion of this question it appears to me that the rules of the House ought to be strictly observed and that a Member ought not to be spoken to in the second person.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is right; it is improper to address any Member in the second person, and the Member should rise and first address the Chair.

Mr. SLOAN. Mr. Chairman, is it not a breach of the rules to talk back to the Chairman without obtaining permission from the Chair?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair has said that it was against the rules to address any Member without first addressing the Chair.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. Chairman, my colleagues, Messrs. MILLER, BRITTEN, EDWARDS, and BRUMBAUGH, were all in the Philippine Islands during the past summer. In the interest of fair play, in the interest of patriotism and just legislation, would that every Member of this House could visit the Philippine Islands. If they were to visit those islands, not under an escort of native politicians, but given an opportunity to go with the local American business men of standing and character, and study the conditions in the Philippine Islands—if they would do that, no American Member of Congress would ever return here and say that the Philippine people were prepared for self-government. If Members of Congress would do that, they would come back knowing that it would be a crime on the part of the American Government to turn them loose to be captured and controlled by Japan.

Mr. RUCKER. Why do not those Americans come home?

Mr. AUSTIN. We invited them to go there and spend a hundred million dollars, and now my colleague from Missouri sends them the same unpatriotic message that Mr. Wilson sent to Americans in Mexico. [Applause.]

Mr. RUCKER. Mr. Chairman, I deny that. The gentleman ought to be careful in his remarks.

Mr. AUSTIN. I understood the gentleman to say that they ought to come back.

Mr. RUCKER. I do if the conditions are as the gentleman describes them; why do they not come home? Why do they not get out?

Mr. AUSTIN. That is the same message which Mr. Wilson sent to Americans in Mexico.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from the Philippine Islands [Mr. QUEZON] one minute.

Mr. QUEZON. Mr. Chairman, I want to make the statement that I have never said or intimated to Mr. Newton W. Gilbert that I try to influence Members of Congress by inviting them to dinner. The statement is so ridiculous that I do not think it needs an answer. I have invited Members of Congress to dinner and I have been invited to dinner by them. I was a guest of a Member of Congress yesterday who is against Philippine independence. Perhaps he was trying to influence me and make me change my attitude. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MILLER].

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. Mr. Chairman, my personal friend the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. AUSTIN], who has just addressed the House, has been a Member of the House during the entire period that I have. I believe he is as well known to the membership of the House as any man in it, and every man here knows that he is fearless, strong, vigorous, and honest; that what he says he believes to be right and that what he does he believes to be the proper thing to do. I also know that among the predominant traits of his nature is the splendid characteristic of treating justly and fairly all questions and all persons, no matter what the situation, no matter where the place. He would not by implication or by the strained twist of any language he chanced to use ever be put in the position of doing an injustice or departing a hair's breadth from the exact truth. He has expressed his position this morning, and his earnestness testifies to his deep sincerity.

I now wish to join with him in that part of his remarks wherein he stated that his quoted words do not imply misappropriation of campaign funds on the part of the Philippine Resident Commissioner. I exceedingly regret that there has been given to the discussion at this time any suggestions of a somewhat personal nature. Responding to the same impulses that characterize my friend from Tennessee, I honestly feel that I ought to say a word in reference to the Resident Commissioner [Mr. QUEZON].

I have had an opportunity of knowing him well and intimately from the first day he set foot on Washington soil. His office was directly across the hall from my own for a period of three years. During that time and since I have been intimately associated and connected with investigations of Philippine affairs and with practically all the people who are interested in that subject. I have watched and studied with the utmost care the activities and movements calculated to further the cause of Philippine independence. I have carefully noted both in this country and in the Philippines the work of Commissioner QUEZON, and have specifically inquired into the things he stands

for at home as well as here in America. I believe it is but fair to him to say, with full knowledge of the facts, that he has given the cause to which he has devoted himself the fullness of his heart's devotion, the utmost of his unusual talent, and every cent he could personally contribute or has ever received to be employed for that purpose. [Applause.]

In fact, from my standpoint, I think he has labored too hard and too successfully, in that he has created in this country a more favorable view of Philippine independence among many sincere people than circumstances really warrant. In this work he has been greatly aided by his courteous and gentlemanly manner, by his pleasing address, and by the power of the facile orator possessed by him in so eminent a degree.

At home in the Philippines he has great power among his people, partly because of these qualities I have mentioned, partly because he is their national representative in the propaganda for independence, and partly because they know that he is not only an able but also an honest man.

I thus speak of him, Mr. Chairman, because it is his due, and in order that there may be effectively removed any possible suspicion relative to the exact meaning of the words employed by my friend from Tennessee.

I know about this fund and have known about it for two or three years. I agree with my friend from Tennessee [Mr. AUSTIN] that all political propaganda requires publicity, in the Philippine Islands as well as in the United States or elsewhere in the world, and legitimate collections and expenditures therefor no one can severely criticize. I am not in sympathy with some of the objects sought to be attained by this particular propaganda. The gentleman knows that full well; so does the membership of this House. I believe all agitations for immediate independence in the Philippine Islands, or at any time in the near future, is most injurious to the welfare and well-being of the Filipino people. Yet I feel it but fair to those Filipinos who do believe in early independence that they have the opportunity of expressing to the people of the United States the convictions and opinions that they entertain. But having in mind the activities of the gentleman from the Philippine Islands [Mr. QUEZON] during the last five years, both in America and in the Philippines, I am quite amazed that he has accomplished as much as he has even by combining with the funds contributed his own salary and mileage. To the cause of Philippine independence Señor QUEZON has devoted not only his heart but also every resource at his command. His service has been that of complete and honest devotion.

So I believe my friend from Tennessee was right when he said that neither the Resident Commissioner's hands nor his conscience are in the least tainted by any misapplication or misuse of any of the funds contributed by his countrymen. I believe firmly from the bottom of my heart they have all been utilized for the purpose for which they were dedicated, and in ways entirely legitimate. I attended the dinner at the Metropolitan Club that has been discussed. It was in honor of high officials of the insular government of the Philippines, and to it, as I understood, all members of the Insular Affairs Committees of both House and Senate were invited as a mark of courtesy and without any political consideration or purpose. I believe I know every Filipino of prominence now active in public or business life. I have visited every corner of the Philippine Islands, some places several times. I think I know and understand the Filipino people pretty well. I believe it is but fair to say that Mr. QUEZON——

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. Can I not have another minute?

Mr. LENROOT. I regret that I have no more time to yield.

Mr. FERRIS. I yield the gentleman two minutes.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. I thank the gentleman. I believe it is but just to the gentleman to say that, in my honest judgment, he has accomplished more for the cause to which he is devoted by reason of his peculiar talents and capacity than could be accomplished by any other Filipino or group of Filipinos that could be named. He is par excellence the man for the work. The Filipino people are rapidly developing, and already comprise many splendid men and women. Señor QUEZON is one of the very best of them all. If all of his people to-day possessed his talents and capabilities, or those of his splendid colleague, Señor EARNSHAW, no man could look into their faces and deny their capacity to maintain a government of their own.

Señor QUEZON rose, a poor boy from a poor family, in a poor town, to become a leader of his race. For this splendid achievement he should be thankful to the God that gave him talents and grateful to the Stars and Stripes, the flag that shelters and protects free institutions, under whose folds alone can be found opportunity for such a career.

With one possible exception I believe Señor QUEZON is the most influential Filipino among the people of his race. He has attained to this degree of eminence by his ability and conduct, and especially by his courage. No other Filipino of my acquaintance has his courage to entertain and express opinions that may not be popular with his people. He has come to be a conservative, steadying factor among his people, and to my personal knowledge the American Government in the Philippines has been indebted to him for true loyalty and efficient support. While he was, of course, a soldier of the revolution, being a Tagalog, and living where the revolution was rampant, nevertheless, since the oath of allegiance was taken there has never been any faltering or wavering on his part in utmost devotion and allegiance to the sovereignty of the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has again expired.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin rose.

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman from Wisconsin rise?

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I rise to ask the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. FERRIS] or my friend from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT] to give me a few minutes in which to reply to the statement made by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. AUSTIN].

Mr. FERRIS. Will not two minutes be enough?

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. I trust that the gentleman can let me have five minutes.

Mr. FERRIS. Debate was closed by unanimous consent, and I have promised the time to other speakers. I can let the gentleman have three minutes.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. The gentleman at my right [Mr. LENROOT] says that he will give me two minutes if the gentleman from Oklahoma will give me three.

Mr. FERRIS. Very well.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, because of the statement by the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. AUSTIN] that ever since that dinner [laughter] I have been very strongly in favor of granting the Filipinos immediate independence, I desire to call his attention to the fact—although it is a fair inference from his remarks that he does not deem the facts to be material—that what I said when the Philippine bill was under consideration on October 2, 1914, shows that on the question of independence for the islands, my position is very different from what one would be led to think from his statement. I hold in my hand the RECORD of that date:

> Mr. Chairman, I would not to-day vote to give to the Philippines immediate, absolute independence. I do not know that 20 years from now I would be prepared to vote to grant them absolute independence. But, Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Illinois and the gentleman from Oklahoma declare in effect that we are never to give freedom to the Filipino people, and that we are forever to retain the Philippine Islands. This has raised an issue never before injected into the politics of this country, an issue of transcendent importance for us thoroughly to understand. In this connection I invite attention to the words of an acknowledged master of constitutional law, Judge Thomas M. Cooley:
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> "The Constitution was made for the States, not for the Territories. It confers power to govern Territories, but in exercising this the United States is a sovereign dealing with dependent territory according as in its wisdom shall seem politic, wise, and just, having regard to its own interests as well as to those of the people of the Territories. * * *
>
> "In this dependence of the Territories upon the Central Government there is some outward resemblance to the condition of the American Colonies under the British Crown; but there are some differences which are important, and indeed vital. The first of these is that the Territorial condition is understood under the Constitution to be merely temporary and preparatory, and the people of the Territories while it continues are assured of the right to create and establish State institutions for themselves so soon as the population shall be sufficient and the local conditions suitable, while the British colonial system contained no promise or assurance of any but a dependent government indefinitely."

In this quotation from Judge Cooley we see that great master of constitutional law declaring that under the Constitution of the United States the territorial condition is merely "temporary and preparatory," and that the Constitution holds out to the people in the dependent Territories the promise that when population is sufficient and local conditions suitable they shall be granted statehood. Are we prepared to say that 8,000,000 of Filipinos, 8,000 miles across the ocean, shall be granted statehood, shall be permitted to send two representatives to the Senate of the United States, and 35 or more Representatives to vote on this floor? That was and is the question. And I voted for the preamble then before the House because I did not believe then, as I do not believe now, that the people of this

Republic ever will make the Philippines a State in the great American Commonwealth. [Applause.] Therefore, I was in favor of saying that at some time in the future, a time not fixed, but when local conditions were such as to justify it, we would grant the Filipinos independence and allow them to go their way. I followed that expression of opinion with this:

Thus, according to this great jurist, our permanent retention of the Philippine Islands would mean our adoption of the British colonial system. And yet we are a Republic, and one of the cardinal tenets of our political faith is that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, I entertained these views before I went to that dinner, and they were in nowise affected by it. Fortunately I am so constituted that the mere gratification of appetite does not change my convictions nor in the slightest degree influence my thought. In this respect I differ from some people of my acquaintance whose intellects and consciences are located in their stomachs. [Laughter and applause.] Mr. Chairman, among the other persons present on that occasion was the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MILLER], who has just spoken.

Mr. MILLER of Minnesota. Oh, that is true. I was there.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. He was there, and I observed particularly the ardor with which he partook of the edibles. [Laughter.]

Politics was not discussed that night at all, nor was the subject of Philippine independence even so much as mentioned. The time was passed in listening to speeches by Gov. Gilbert and Mr. Martin, the guest of honor, and by other gentlemen at the table, but not by myself nor by the gentleman from Minnesota. I did not think that anything like bribery was being attempted, nor when it was all over did I consider that I myself had been corrupted. [Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Utah [Mr. MAYS], a member of the committee.

Mr. MAYS. Mr. Chairman, if it would not be out of order, I should like to hear a few words about the subject of this debate. This, I understand, is supposed to be a debate upon the leasing bill, but I think we have heard about every other subject discussed that has ever been discussed before this House except the leasing bill under consideration. I remember reading where Artemus Ward made a speech before an English audience, and he said that he had once seen a joke in Punch, and he did not think it was at all out of place that there should be found a joke in a comic paper. So in a debate upon a certain subject some reference should be made to the subject. Now, in this regard, we ought to have a little time to devote to this important measure. I had not intended making any remarks upon this proposition. The Members of the committee and the House understand it so much better than a new Member could possibly expect to understand it; but this series of bills that have been presented here and have been pressed before this House are of such far-reaching importance to the sparsely settled portions of the country from which some of us come that I risk a few comments upon the same.

Mr. Chairman, in this debate, referring back to the debate upon the bill, a great deal has been said to the effect that no rights are expected to be taken away from the States by this legislation, but I wish the gentleman to understand this one proposition, that throughout this debate, having listened intently to what has been said both in the committee and in the House, this point has been made, by those opposing these measures, that the rights of the States involved are taken away from them. That point has not been replied to so far in this debate.

It is admitted by the gentlemen making these speeches, it is admitted in the bill itself, that the waters of the State in the bill that we passed on last Saturday belong to the State. Nobody has replied to that, and when you undertake to grant a right by the Federal Government to use the waters of a State in order that the use of land belonging to the Government may be occupied, you are taking something away from the State in that particular. I wish the gentlemen would reply to that point. They do not dare to argue that question as to whether or not the waters of a State belong to the State, and it must be admitted that it is the flow of the water against the turbine wheels that generates the electricity or develops the power which the gentlemen here intend to sell for so much a horsepower year.

The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. FERRIS] in his speech said that if he owned a farm adjoining the farm of his neighbor, and the neighbor desired to use his farm, he could dictate the terms on which that neighbor used that farm. But suppose he owned a farm, entirely surrounding his neighbor's property, of value, could he charge so much for the right of way across that farm that it would confiscate his neighbor's property? Justice has demanded relief from such attempted acts of piracy as that, and the Government can not afford to do that which it would be quick to condemn in an individual.

Now, I do not state here that the Government should sell those power sites, for instance, for $20 an acre or for any other particular sum. But for the water belonging to the State the State should get its fair proportion of the money that is derived from these leases and from these sales. Any two people owning properties of that sort would get together and make an agreement to that effect; and I think there should be an understanding before this bill finally becomes a law that the States involved,. in which these power sites are located, the States owning this water, should receive their proper compensation directly and not after a period of some 20 or 30 years.

Now, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY], the other day, commented quite at length upon State rights, but it is clear to any innocent bystander who observes the trend of his oratory that the particular kind of State rights he subscribed to were those that involved his own State. If the rights of his State would be usurped, he would not be adverse to the doctrine of State rights; but if it was a State that was weak in this body, and its rights were usurped, he would not be so particular to assert his doctrine of State rights.

If the Federal Government were reaching out its all-powerful arm to seize the waters of his State under such subterfuge and to withhold for all time the natural resources of his State, thus preventing them from contributing their proper share toward the expenses of government, the establishment of schools, the construction and maintenance of public roads, he would be quick to invoke the time-honored doctrine of States rights in all its ancient and honorable vigor.

I observe in looking at the RECORD that the gentleman's State has some things that the State of Utah does not have. And the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT] has also joined in the veiled threat that unless the State of Utah, for instance, appointed a utilities commission it would not get its proper share at any time of these proceeds, and would not have anything to do with the control of these receipts and the control of these properties. I remember being in Chicago not long ago and observing a great exodus from the hotels there to some town in Wisconsin. I asked what was the cause of this exodus, and they said that a great prize fight was to be pulled off in the State of Wisconsin and the people were going up there to see it. We would not allow a prize fight to take place in the State of Utah. When they wanted the Jeffries-Johnson prize fight, and offered quite a number of thousands of dollars to that State, we would not allow it to take place. What would the gentleman from Wisconsin say to our getting up and recommending that the Federal Government appoint a commission to control such things as that in the State of Wisconsin?

Mr. Chairman, I favor utility commissions, but I object to the State of Wisconsin or the State of Oklahoma or any other State dictating to the people of Utah on the subject of utility commissions.

Now, Mr. Chairman, this particular bill that is before us today is worthy of some attention on the part of this House. The chairman of this committee has told us that 450,000,000,000 tons of coal have already been exploited upon the public domain—450,000,000,000 tons—and there are a great many other acres to be measured. Perhaps there will be some several hundred other billions of tons of coal. And, yet, in the committee hearings upon this question I have not seen the record that a single operator, that a single man interested in the production of coal, has ever been called before the committee. And the time of this House is occupied in the discussion of every other question when you are disposing of 450,000,000,000 tons of coal as if it were mere pocket change.

Did any prospective investor appear before the committee? Was any governor of any State, so vitally affected, invited to appear? Did any banker say he would invest money upon such a leashold interest, encumbered and jeopardized by such restrictions, and controlled by a bureau 2,000 miles away?

There were books upon the hearings and the water-power bill, like these books upon the grazing bill of similar size, but what operator has ever appeared before the committee here or before the House to discuss the question of these 450,000,000,000 tons of coal? We are using to-day about 450,000,000 tons of coal per year, not quite 500,000,000. A little less in 1915 than in 1914. Other resources are being rapidly developed to take the place of coal.

At the present rate of consumption, according to the gentleman's statement, there are enough tons of coal already measured

on the public lands, to say nothing of those owned in private, to last this country 900 years if that coal were mined and used as nature most emphatically intended it to be used. Scientists tell us that at the end of 900 years coal will probably be more or less of a natural curiosity outside of the ground. It will be seen, perhaps, in the museums as a natural curiosity, and other things will take its place, such as electricity, and the like, and we should use this coal in this generation and in future generations as it is needed.

Now, I am opposed to this bill, because I believe it is an injustice to the States that we represent; that it does not do the fair thing in the distribution of whatever proceeds there will be arising from it.

The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT] said that no right of taxation was taken away from the States, because the improvements could be taxed. The gentleman must admit the States involved very sorely need the taxes. He enjoys better schools to which to send his children, better roads over which to travel for half the burden. In the State of Wisconsin the improvements on land can be taxed, and the land also, but there is a question even as to whether or not the improvements in this case can be taxed. The chief counsel of the Reclamation Service has recently rendered an opinion to the effect that the improvements in such cases can not be taxed. Whether we agree with the chief counsel or not is not the question at this time, but the land of course can never be taxed withheld as this bill will withhold it. But whether or not we agree with the Reclamation Service, it is the most important question whether or not there will ever be any improvements under this bill to be taxed.

I do not believe that any Member of this House would invest his money on an indeterminate lease, subject to the whim of any Federal official, and put in the money necessary to equip a coal mine. Having had some experience in the last 10 years in trying to induce capital to come out into our country and invest money in coal properties of that State, I believe this bill will not be workable, because the lease is for an indeterminate period and under bureaucratic control. The bill has other provisions in it that would discourage capital from investing money. For instance, it allows all municipalities and domestic users to have the coal without charge.

Now, I am in favor of allowing all municipalities to have coal without charge. That is all right. I believe it is more important that municipalities and communities get coal without charge, if possible, than that this bill should work. But who would invest his money if everybody can have coal without charge? And who would try to build up those great industries out there? If we want to make this bill workable, we should give some kind of a term here, such as we have put in the water-power bill, and make it something more definite.

Mr. BORLAND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Utah yield to the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. MAYS. Yes.

Mr. BORLAND. The gentleman objects, as I understand, to the Federal Government deriving revenue from these leases?

Mr. MAYS. Oh, no. In speaking of the water-power bill I made the point that while the Federal Government owned the land—and we in the West never disputed that—we make the point, and it is admitted in the bill, that the State owns the water.

Mr. BORLAND. Yes.

Mr. MAYS. My point is that it is all right for the two owners to get together and divide the proceeds on an equitable basis, the same as this gentleman and another gentleman would do who owns such property.

Mr. BORLAND. That, of course, would reduce the amount of revenue that the Federal Government would get out of the water-power bill and give part of it to the State.

Mr. MAYS. It would not necessarily reduce it. I want to say this—and the gentleman ought to know it—that when you are legislating for 17 great States of this Union you want the sympathy of the people of those States, and if you did the fair and proper thing by those people you would perhaps have their cooperation to such an extent that 50 per cent of the proceeds, under proper terms, would amount to more than 100 per cent under the present terms.

Mr. BORLAND. I want the gentleman to understand me. I am thoroughly in sympathy with the development of the West; in fact, I am a western man. But the gentleman's State has asked, or is going to ask, as I understand, for additional reclamation projects in Utah, and I would like to inquire where the gentleman expects the Federal Government is going to get the money to conduct reclamation projects if no revenue is to be derived from the public lands or from the incidental use of the public lands?

Mr. MAYS. I have not made any statement to the effect that no revenue should be derived. I have stated that there are 450,000,000,000 tons of coal that you undertake to sell at a minimum of 2 cents a ton. If you sell those 450,000,000,000 tons of coal at 2 cents a ton, you will receive the colossal figure of $9,000,000,000. Where will you spend it, I will ask the gentleman?

Mr. BORLAND. Of course from the gentleman's own statement it will not all be received at once.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Utah has expired.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman one more minute.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for one minute more.

Mr. LENROOT. The gentleman from Utah [Mr. MAYS] objects to the indeterminate term provided for in the bill. Is not the gentleman aware that an indeterminate lease is a perpetual lease, and runs and is valid so long as the conditions are preserved, and that every operator and utility prefers an indeterminate lease rather than a fixed term?

Mr. MAYS. Where do you find any operator who appeared and said that?

Mr. LENROOT. I did not say that any did appear, but I supposed the gentleman knew it.

Mr. MAYS. Is the gentleman an operator?

Mr. LENROOT. An indeterminate lease runs on forever.

Mr. MAYS. I ask the gentleman if he is an operator?

Mr. LENROOT. No; I am not an operator, but I know the legal definition of the term "indeterminate."

Mr. MAYS. Let me read:

Leases shall be made for indeterminate periods, on condition of diligent development and continuous operation of the mines—

And a great many more conditions, including one relative to eight hours a day for labor, particular conditions to which I would subscribe. But the bill provides that the execution of all these conditions shall be under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Utah has again expired.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Chairman, I have an understanding with the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. FERRIS] to yield me 30 minutes.

Mr. FERRIS. Yes; I yield to the gentleman now 30 minutes, so that he will not be interrupted.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Chairman, I yield one hour to the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. HELGESEN].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. HELGESEN] is recognized for one hour.

Mr. HELGESEN. Mr. Chairman, the speech I have prepared is of such length that I may not be able to finish it in one hour. Therefore I ask unanimous consent that I may extend it in the RECORD if necessary.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. MCGILLICUDDY). The gentleman from North Dakota asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MAYS. I make the same request.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Utah makes the same request. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

GOVERNMENT MAPS OF ARCTIC REGIONS CORRECTED.

Mr. HELGESEN. Mr. Chairman, my subject is one in which all civilized nations of the world are interested, namely, exploration, discovery, the study of the physical features of the globe upon which we live, and the accurate presentation of the results of such explorations, discoveries, and study on our Government maps and charts.

Scientists, historians, geographers, and educators assure me that they are deeply interested in a movement which will result in official national action on this subject of accurate Government maps, charts, and historical and geographic statistics. This is a matter of vital interest, especially to our educators, who represent the millions of children in our schools, as our Government maps and charts are quoted as the highest authority by map makers; it is of interest to historians, for the reason that their records should present truths and not fables. It is a matter of concern to the navigators of the world, not only those who hold the precious lives of travelers in their charge, but those who sail the seas in the interests of commerce, as one

and all are dependent on the accuracy of the maps and charts supplied them.

Our Government should therefore use every resource at its command and every means in its power to make our own official maps and charts as accurate as is humanly possible.

With this end in view, I shall discuss briefly a few of the discoveries and reported discoveries north of the Arctic Circle.

Mr. Chairman, in the last session of Congress I introduced a resolution in this House asking for the correction of our Government maps and charts of the Arctic regions. That resolution read as follows:

Whereas the maps of the Arctic regions issued by the United States Navy Department erroneously show waterways that do not exist and lands that are really deep sea, while lands that do exist are omitted altogether; and

Whereas such false chartings on the United States maps, especially those numbered 2142 and 2560 issued by the Hydrographic Office, are a menace to navigation and exploration, and should not be distributed; and

Whereas the taxpayers of this country should not be compelled to pay for maps with erroneous chartings; and

Whereas these maps issued by the Navy Department are the authority on which the geography of the Arctic regions is taught in our schools, as they bear the official stamp of the Government: Therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy report to Congress the reason why the distribution of these erroneous maps is not discontinued and why corrected maps of the Arctic regions are not issued by the Navy Department.

This resolution was introduced by me on February 25, 1915. As the Congress adjourned on March 4, 1915, the remainder of the last session was too short to permit of action on a matter of such far-reaching import as that embodied in the resolution. I therefore took the subject in hand with the interested departments of our Government, namely, the Navy Department and the Coast and Geodetic Survey, with the result that I am informed by the Secretary of the Navy, the Hon. Josephus Daniels, in correspondence which I shall quote later, that Hydrographic Office (Navy Department) chart No. 2142 has been officially canceled and withdrawn from issue, and that Hydrographic Office (Navy Department) chart No. 2560 is in the hands of the engravers for necessary corrections.

To illustrate the importance of this action by the Navy Department and to demonstrate the fact that this cancellation and these corrections are not matters of small moment, but practically revolutionize the history of modern exploration and discovery, as depicted on our maps and charts, I shall explain more fully the two charts mentioned in my resolution of February 25, 1915:

Chart No. 2142 bears the title, "North America Polar Regions, Baffin Bay to Lincoln Sea, showing the recent discoveries by Civil Engineer R. E. Peary, United States Navy," and so forth.

A prominent feature of this chart is a broad channel extending from Nordenskiold Inlet on the northwest coast of Greenland to a point called Independence Bay, depicted on this chart as opening into a body of water called East Greenland Sea, at about 32° west longitude. This channel is represented on the chart as separating the northern portion of Greenland from the mainland, and is shown on the chart as Peary Channel.

This Peary Channel and East Greenland Sea are among the earliest of Mr. Peary's claimed discoveries; and are rated among the most important of modern explorations, as by the discovery of the "channel" Peary claimed to have established the insularity of Greenland.

The alleged discovery of this channel was made by Peary on his Arctic expedition of 1891–92. With one companion, Eivind Astrup (since deceased), Peary traveled eastward across the Greenland ice cap to the point he called "Navy Cliff." In his book, "Northward Over the Great Ice," pages 334, 335, 336, Peary says:

Our observation point was a giant cliff, almost vertical, overlooking the bay, and a great glacier that entered the bay on our right. Some 15 miles northeast of where we stood the cliffs ended in a bold cape, which I named Glacier Cape. Dark clouds seen over and beyond the ice cap seemed to indicate that the shore line trended rapidly away to the east or southeast. Looking to the west we saw the opening of the fiord that had barred our northern advance. It was this fiord whose western entrance we had descried afar off days before. Now we knew that we had paralleled its course across the northern end of the mainland from Robeson Channel clear to the Arctic Ocean off the shores of northeast Greenland. * * * It was evident that this channel (Peary Channel) marked the northern boundary of the mainland of Greenland.

As Peary stated that this channel "marked the northern boundary of the mainland of Greenland," it was supposed to prove the insularity of Greenland, although this question had been practically decided 10 years earlier by Lockwood and Brainard of the Lady Franklin Bay expedition under Gen. Greely in their explorations of the true northern coast of Greenland.

For 20 years Mr. Peary posed as the discoverer of the Peary Channel, the discoverer of the East Greenland Sea, and the discoverer of the insularity of Greenland.

But in 1906–1908 an expedition was organized and equipped by the Danish Government to explore the unknown portion of the east coast of Greenland. This expedition was led by L. Mylius-Erichsen, a successful and daring explorer, who in 1902–1904 led the Danish Literary Greenland Expedition. Erichsen planned to explore the east coast of Greenland as far north as Independence Bay and then follow Peary Channel through to the west coast. While the main scientific objects of the expedition were attained, Mylius-Erichsen, First Lieutenant Niels Peter Hoeg-Hagen, and Jorgen Brönlund lost their lives on the northern sledge trip. The body of Brönlund was found by other members of the expedition before their return to Denmark, and Brönlund's diary told of the death of his companions several days earlier, but although careful search was made no trace of the bodies of Mylius-Erichsen and Hoeg-Hagen was found at that time. In 1909, however, an expedition was sent out by the Danish Government to search for the bodies of Mylius-Erichsen and Hoeg-Hagen, as well as their diaries, observation books, and other records. This expedition was led by Capt. Ejnar Mikkelsen, who returned to Denmark in 1912 with the records of the ill-fated party. A summary of Mikkelsen's report is embodied in volume 41 of Meddelelser Om Gronland, 1913, which also contains the Report on the Denmark Expedition to the Northeast Coast of Greenland, 1906–1908, under Mylius-Erichsen. I quote from pages 472–474:

The second report (of Mylius-Erichsen) was found on the summer camp and read as follows:

"We drove westward with 23 dogs until the 1st of June, and reached Peary's Cape Glacier; discovered that the Peary Channel *does not exist;* Navy Cliff is connected by fast land with Heilprin Land. We renamed Independence Bay Independence Fjord and built a cairn (with report) on a low point near Cape Glacier.

"(Signed) MYLIUS-ERICHSEN.

"AUGUST 8, 1907."

It will be seen from the foregoing that the honor of discovering that the Peary Channel does not exist belongs to Mylius-Erichsen, and that the honor of making the discovery known to the world falls to Ejnar Mikkelsen.

The nonexistence of Peary Channel was not all that was learned of Peary's explorations by the Denmark expedition. On page 214 of the above-mentioned volume we read:

To understand why Mylius-Erichsen first took Danmarks Fjord and then Hagens Fjord to be Independence Bay, it must be remembered that on all his charts from these regions around here Peary states that from Academy Glacier the coast bends almost in the direction southeast, whereas according to what has been found out by the Danish expedition, it turns on the contrary almost in the direction northeast. This mistake on Peary's part thus became of extremely fateful importance to Mylius-Erichsen and his companions. For it was owing to this long journey into Danmarks Fjord and Hagens Fjord that their retreat was begun too late and had to be given up on account of the comparatively sudden melting of the snow. And we know that their inforced summer in the north led to their death.

As stated in the above-quoted paragraph, chart No. 2142, based on Peary's reports, shows the coast of Greenland bending away sharply to the southeast. To my mind, the fact that three explorers had lost their lives owing to the incorrectness of this chart, was more than sufficient reason for its cancellation.

But, some one may object, we have only the uncorroborated word of these men against Mr. Peary's, that the Peary Channel does not exist, and that the charting of the east coast of Greenland was not correctly given by him. Let me quote from the International Yearbook for 1913, published by Dodd, Mead & Co., of New York:

An important advance in the exploration of the vast interior of Greenland had been made by three traverses of the inland ice sheet. Knud Rasmussen, with the Dane, Freuchen, and two Eskimos of Smith Sound, started on April 6, 1912, across the inland ice from Inglefield Gulf, West Greenland, to Danmark Fjord and Independence Bay on the east coast. * * * Just to the north of Peary's Navy Cliff, the party looked in vain for the Peary Channel, which was supposed to form the northern boundary of Greenland. Instead of the channel they found an ice-free upland, abounding in game.

The nonexistence of Peary Channel from sea to sea has been proven, for the ill-fated Mylius-Erichsen discovered this fact, which was later verified by Rasmussen.

The indisputable proof of the nonexistence of the Peary Channel automatically deprives Mr. Peary of the honor of two other of his claimed discoveries, namely, the insularity of Greenland and the East Greenland Sea. As Greenland is not bounded on the north by Peary Channel, the claimed discovery of a channel which does not exist could not prove the insularity of Greenland, which had already been satisfactorily determined by the explorations of the members of the Greely expedition in 1882.

The discovery of the East Greenland Sea by Mr. Peary was another claimed result of his 1891–92 expedition. The area extending from about 82° 10′ north latitude and 31° west longitude to about 12° west longitude was mapped by Mr. Peary as

the East Greenland Sea. This area was discovered by Lieut. J. P. Koch, of the Mylius-Erichsen expedition, to be dry land. Koch's discovery was confirmed by the later expeditions of Mikkelsen and Rasmussen, and the territory named by Mr. Peary "East Greenland Sea" is shown on the latest map published by the National Geographic Society as "Amdrup Land," "Erichsen Land," and so forth.

Another of the Peary "discoveries" shown on Hydrographic Office chart No. 2142 is "Jesup Land." This is the large island southwest of Grant Land and separated from it by Nansen Sound, and from Raanes Peninsula and Fosheim Peninsula by Eureka Sound. This land was discovered by Capt. Otto Sverdrup in 1900 and was mapped and explored by members of his expedition. The island was named by Sverdrup "Axel Heiberg Land" and the extreme northern portion of the island was christened "Svartevaeg" by him.

Capt. Sverdrup returned to Norway in September, 1902, and his official report of that year places "Axel Heiberg Land" on the maps of the world to Norway's credit, while its coast lines, sounds, fjords, mountains, and other topographical and geographical features were mapped by him with thoroughness and accuracy. Hydrographic Office chart No. 2142, published by our Navy Department in 1903, the year after Sverdrup's report was made, shows a vague mass, without distinct outline or detail of any kind, across which is printed "Jesup Land." This vague outline on chart No. 2142 is the only hint Peary gives of his alleged discovery of this land until 1907, when his book, Nearest the Pole, was published. On page 202 of that book he says:

> From the summit 2,000 feet above the sea level (on Grant Land) and of a more truly Alpine character than any that I have seen in northern Greenland, or Grant Land, the view was more than interesting. * * * East lay the wide white zone of the ice foot; west the unbroken surface of Nansen's Strait, and beyond it the northern part of that western land which I saw from the heights of the Ellesmere Land ice cap, in July, 1898, and named "Jesup Land," although Sverdrup has later given it the name of "Heiberg Land."

Note carefully the date on which Mr. Peary claims to have first seen "Jesup Land"—July, 1898—"from the heights of Ellesmere Land." Note carefully, also, the following quotation from Peary's report to President Jesup and members of the Peary Arctic Club on his work done in the Arctic in 1898–1902. I quote from his report, as printed in his book, Nearest the Pole, pages 296 and 297:

> In the spring of 1898 the Peary Arctic Club was organized, Morris K. Jesup, Henry W. Cannon, H. L. Bridgman, all personal friends of mine, forming the nucleus about which the rest of you assembled, and in May the *Windward* (loaned by Alfred Harmsworth, of London) arrived; but to my regret and disappointment, the machinists' strike in England having prevented the installation of new engines, she was practically nothing but a sailing craft.
>
> The lateness of the season was such that I had to make the most of the *Windward* as she was. But her extreme slowness (3½ knots under favorable circumstances) and the introduction of a disturbing factor in the appropriation by another of my plan and field of work necessitated the charter of an auxiliary ship if I did not wish to be distanced. The *Windward* sailed from New York on the 4th of July, 1898, and on the 7th I went on board the *Hope* at Sydney, Cape Briton.
>
> Pushing rapidly northward and omitting the usual calls at the Danish Greenland ports, Cape York was reached after a voyage uneventful except for a nip in the ice of Melville Bay.
>
> The work of hunting walrus and assembling my party of natives commenced at once; the *Windward* soon joined us, after which the hunting was prosecuted by both ships until the final rendezvous at Etah, whence both ships steamed out on Saturday, August 13, the *Windward* to continue northward, the *Hope* bound for home.

From Peary's own statements, therefore, we must conclude that he has solved the hitherto unsolvable problem of how to occupy two widely separated points at one and the same time, since, according to his own report, he was occupied from the time of his departure from New York on July 4, 1898, until August 13, 1898, with his journey to Cape York and his arduous work of hunting walrus and assembling his party of natives, while through some highly developed psychological and physiological ability he was, according to his own report, in July, 1898, viewing from the heights of the Ellesmere Land ice cap—nearly 300 miles distant—that western land which he claims to have seen and named "Jesup Land."

It is also a geographic fact that this same western land is so situated that even were Mr. Peary gifted with supernatural vision he could not possibly have seen it at the place where he located it, since it is not there, but much farther south and a great deal farther west. On Hydrographic Office chart No. 2142 "Jesup Land" is shown directly north of Arthur Land, while in reality this land which Capt. Sverdrup named "Axel Heiberg Land" is not north of Arthur Land but far to the west of it. The National Geographic Society on its latest maps has removed Mr. Peary's "Jesup Land," and gives Capt. Sverdrup credit for the discovery and naming of the land which Mr. Peary called "Jesup Land." Therefore, by reason of Capt. Sverdrup's priority of discovery and correct charting of Axel Heiberg Land, Peary can not claim the honor of the discovery of the land shown as "Jesup Land" on Hydrographic Office chart No. 2142.

Let us now examine Hydrographic Office chart No. 2560, mentioned in my resolution of February 25, 1915, as one of the charts requiring cancellation or correction. On this chart, corrected to January 22, 1915, we find "Jesup Land" changed to "Axel Heiberg Land" and moved to its proper position. We also find the "East Greenland Sea" occupied by "Amdrup Land" and "Erichsen Land," while the northeastern boundary of Greenland has been moved eastward some 20 degrees of longitude, but the fictitious "Peary Channel" is still shown on chart No. 2560 as the northern boundary of the mainland of Greenland.

On this same chart, northwest of Grant Land, in latitude about 82° N. and longitude about 102° W., is an undefined body of land marked "Crocker Land," which Robert E. Peary claimed that he discovered in 1906.

Peary's first mention of "Crocker Land" is found on page 202 of his book Nearest the Pole, when, quoting from his diary of June 24, 1906, he says:

> From the summit, 2,000 feet above the sea level, the view was more than interesting. * * * North stretched the well-known ragged surface of the polar pack, and northwest it was with a thrill that my glasses revealed the faint white summits of a distant land, which my Eskimos claimed to have seen as we came along from the last camp.

Four days later, after four days of travel westward, Peary writes in his diary, while at his camp at the northernmost point of Axel Heiberg Land (p. 207 of Nearest the Pole):

> The clear day greatly favored my work in taking a round of angles, and with the glasses I could make out apparently a little more distinctly the snow-clad summits of the distant land in the northwest above the ice horizon.
>
> My heart leaped the intervening miles of ice as I looked longingly at this land, and in fancy I trod its shores and climbed its summits, even though I knew that that pleasure could only be for another in another season.

But that pleasure was neither for Peary nor for "another in another season"! In 1913 the "Crocker land expedition" was sent out by the American Museum of Natural History, in New York, and the American Geographical Society, under the leadership of Donald B. McMillan (a member of the last Peary expedition), to explore and chart Crocker Land. In November, 1914, advices were received from McMillan by the museum stating that Crocker Land does not exist. McMillan's own story is published in Harper's Monthly Magazine for October and November, 1915. I quote from the November number, pages 925–26:

> On the morning of the 22d (of April, 1914) Green got a latitude of 81° 52′ and a longitude of 103° 32′. To increase our latitude we set a more northerly course on the 23d and 24th, with a variation of 175 degrees westerly. Observations on these two days put us in latitude 82° 30′, longitude 108° 22′. We had not only reached the brown spot on the map (Crocker Land), but were 30 miles inland! You can imagine how earnestly we scanned every foot of that horizon—not a thing in sight. We were convinced that we were in pursuit of a will-o'-the-wisp. * * * Our dreams of the last four years were merely dreams; our hopes had ended in bitter disappointment.

In June, 1906, Peary stood on the summit of a peak 2,000 feet high on the northern coast of Grant Land and made his claimed discovery of this land, which he named Crocker Land. But the location of this land had already been conveniently fixed for Mr. Peary. It had long been a favorite theory of some scientists that land might exist in that portion of the polar sea. The report of the Coast and Geodetic Survey for 1904 contains a chart on which this hypothetical land is located at about 82° north latitude and about 100° west longitude. This chart appeared in 1904, while Mr. Peary did not start on the trip on which he "discovered" this land until one year later, in 1905. Thus this land, which was shown by the Coast and Geodetic Survey as a possibility, was accepted by Peary as an actuality and discovered as such, while Prof. McMillan now proves it to have been only an imaginary dream.

Another feature of Hydrographic Office chart No. 2560 deserving careful consideration is the presentation of a line of deep-sea soundings extending along the line of the seventieth meridian west of Greenwich from 83° 7′ north latitude to 89° 55′ north latitude. These soundings Peary claims to have made on his last Arctic expedition.

As this is the only line of soundings ever claimed to have been made in an approximately straight line to a latitude as far north as 89° 55′, the results are of peculiar interest. Let us consider the conditions under which the soundings were made.

It is a well-known fact, proven by Arctic explorers from the time of John Davis in 1588 up to the present time, that three sets of observations are necessary in the Arctic regions to establish a navigator's or traveler's position, namely, observations for latitude, observations for longitude, and observations for compass or magnetic variation, for there, as elsewhere, the compass needle points neither to the geographic North Pole

nor to the magnetic North Pole, but varies its direction to a greater or less degree with every change of the traveler's position. Therefore frequent and careful observations are absolutely necessary in order to determine one's position.

Another well-known fact, proven by many Arctic explorers and disputed by none, is that the ice of the polar sea is not stationary, but is continually in motion, the average drift being not less than 3 miles per day, and often more, according to the force of the wind and the influence of various other conditions. This is another reason why frequent and accurate observations for latitude, for longitude, and for compass variations are absolutely necessary to determine an explorer's position as soon as he leaves the land.

At a hearing before the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives in 1911 Mr. Peary testified that at no time on the Arctic expedition on which these soundings were made did he or any member of his party attempt to make any observations for longitude; at no time during the expedition on which this line of soundings was made did Mr. Peary or any member of his party make any observations for compass variation; nor did Peary have with him on that expedition any chart showing variations already determined by other explorers in the Arctic regions. Mr. Peary also stated to the congressional committee that throughout a journey of 410 miles over the trackless expanse of the Arctic Ocean he made only three observations for latitude, and these were made while the sun was at no time higher than 7° above the horizon, while an altitude of 10° above the horizon is the lowest altitude at which our Navy Department declares approximately accurate observations for latitude can be made. The three observations made by Mr. Peary for latitude were, of course, valueless without the correlative observations for longitude and for compass variation. The fact is indisputable, therefore, that at no time after he left the sight of land could Mr. Peary have known his position, since he claims to have traveled by compass, yet did not know the direction in which his compass needle pointed, neither did he know whether he was traveling on the 70th or any other meridian, or at right angles to both.

In marked contrast with Peary's lack of observations on his so-called polar trip is Dr. Nansen's report of his Arctic expedition across the Polar Sea in the *Fram*, and Nansen's sledge expedition toward the pole. Dr. Nansen's scientific observations on this polar expedition fill six large volumes and comprise data of the greatest scientific interest and value. On his sledge trip toward the pole he averaged five daily observations for latitude, longitude, and compass variation, while in 37 days Peary made three observations for latitude only.

The observations of the astronomer on board the *Fram*, in relation to the variation of the magnetic needle, show the utter impossibility of traveling in a straight line by compass only. I quote from volume 2, pages 33, 34, and 35, "Scientific Results of the Norwegian North Polar Expedition, 1893–1896, by Fridtjof Nansen":

June 12, 1894. The needle in motion eastward. The needle more disturbed in the afternoon than in the morning. The needle much disturbed—danced up and down.

June 13, 1894 (4 miles farther north). The needle oscillated rapidly backward and forward. The needle returning from a westerly movement. Eastward motion—

And so forth.

Pursuant to my resolution of February 25, 1915, I wrote the Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Josephus Daniels, a letter under date of October 5, 1915, as follows:

OCTOBER 5, 1915.

MY DEAR MR. DANIELS: Will you kindly inform me upon just what data the sounding of 1,500 fathoms, 5 miles from the North Pole, was placed on Hydrographic Office chart No. 2560, covering the Arctic regions? Also please state who furnished the data.

Under date of October 19, 1915, Secretary Daniels replied to my letter in the following communication:

OCTOBER 19, 1915.

MY DEAR MR. HELGESEN: In reply to your letter of the 5th instant, No. 216, requesting to be informed "upon just what data the sounding of 1,500 fathoms 5 miles from the North Pole was placed on Hydrographic Office chart No. 2560, covering the Arctic regions," and also "who furnished the data," I have to state that the soundings shown on chart No. 2560 along the general line of the meridian between Cape Columbia and the North Pole, one of which is the 1,500-fathom sounding referred to by you, were obtained from data supplied the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey by Civil Engineer R. E. Peary, United States Navy, and that said soundings were afterwards furnished the Hydrographic Office by the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

Mr. SLOAN. Mr. Chairman, I note that the gentleman attacks the claimed discovery of the North Pole by Commander Peary. Does he give countenance to the alleged discovery of the same place by a rival explorer?

Mr. HELGESEN. In these remarks I am dealing wholly with the correction of our maps in so far as the Government has put anything upon them that an American discoverer claims to have discovered, and there is no other discoverer that I know of who has got anything on our maps that does not deserve to be there. I will come to that a little later.

Mr. SLOAN. I notice the gentleman speaks of this in relation to his resolution of February 25, 1915.

Mr. HELGESEN. Yes.

Mr. SLOAN. Has the gentleman reintroduced that resolution in this Congress?

Mr. HELGESEN. I have not, because——

Mr. SLOAN. Does the gentleman intend to press this to a hearing, so that the whole matter of the North Pole discovery may be opened up by congressional investigation?

Mr. HELGESEN. I do not, because this has already been settled officially by the Government. So far as Peary is concerned, he is officially off our Government maps to-day. For that reason I do not intend to press for any hearing on something that is already settled.

As this letter from the Secretary of the Navy showed that the data for the soundings on chart No. 2560 was furnished by the Coast and Geodetic Survey, I then communicated with Dr. E. Lester Jones, Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, in a letter dated November 26, 1915, in which I said:

NOVEMBER 26, 1915.

MY DEAR DR. JONES: On Hydrographic Office chart No. 2560, a sounding of 1,500 fathoms is indicated at a distance of 5 miles from the North Pole (89° 55').

The Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, has informed me, under date of October 19, 1915, that the Coast and Geodetic Survey furnished the Hydrographic Office with the data which placed this sounding of 1,500 fathoms at 5 miles from the North Pole upon Hydrographic Office Chart No. 2560.

Will you please inform me who furnished the Coast and Geodetic Survey with the data, and the exact nature of that data which resulted in placing a 1,500-fathom sounding as above stated, and which is shown on page 56 of the report of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1910?

Kindly furnish me with copy of report giving said data and the method or system employed to check the data; also state by what department of the Coast and Geodetic Survey said checking was done.

Sincerely, yours,

H. T. HELGESEN.

On December 1, 1915, I received a letter from the Coast and Geodetic Survey, which reads:

DECEMBER 1, 1915.

MY DEAR SIR: Referring to your letter of the 26th instant, I inclose herewith photo copies of two letters referring to the profile of soundings taken by the Peary expedition, and a photo copy of the profile which was furnished the Hydrographic Office October 30, 1909.

It is assumed that this profile is the data mentioned by the Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, as having been furnished by this bureau to the Hydrographic Office for indicating depths in the vicinity of the North Pole on Hydrographic Office chart No. 2560. The letters recite the circumstances under which these data were furnished.

Yours, respectfully,

R. L. FARIS,
Acting Superintendent.

As this letter did not mention the manner in which the data furnished the Coast and Geodetic Survey by the Peary expedition were checked, I again wrote Dr. Jones, under date of December 2, 1915, as follows:

DECEMBER 2, 1915.

MY DEAR DR. JONES: A letter from your office signed by R. L. Faris, Acting Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, with inclosures, just received, in reply to my letter of November 26.

Mr. Faris's letter does not contain quite all of the information which I desire. Permit me to call your attention to the last paragraph of my letter, which remains unanswered. I will therefore ask you to reply specifically to the following:

Just what method or system was employed to check the data of which you have sent me photostat copies. Also, please state what department of the Coast and Geodetic Survey checked these data.

As I am particularly interested in the sounding of 1,500 fathoms, located on the "Profile of Soundings" at 89° 55' north latitude, I wish you would inform me if any attempt was made to verify the point at which that sounding was made, and if so, what verification of said position is in the possession of your department?

Sincerely, yours,

H. T. HELGESEN.

Acting Superintendent R. L. Faris promptly and courteously replied to the above letter on December 4, 1915:

DECEMBER 4, 1915.

MY DEAR SIR: Referring to your letter of the 2d instant, I have to state that in so far as can be learned from the files of this office, the letters, photograph copies of which were forwarded you, and a photograph copy of the profile of soundings taken by the Peary Expedition included all the data furnished the Hydrographic Office October 30, 1909, for indicating depths in the vicinity of the North Pole on Hydrographic Office chart No. 2560.

Under the circumstances the depths of the soundings are not susceptible to a check like those obtained in a detailed hydrographic survey. At the time the profile of soundings was furnished the Hydrographic Office there is no record of this bureau having data available for checking the geographical position of the soundings.

I trust the above will meet your requirements and shall be glad if you will call upon us whenever we can be of any assistance to you.

Yours, respectfully,

R. L. FARIS,
Acting Superintendent.

This letter of Mr. Faris's left me somewhat in doubt as to whether or not any data had been furnished the Coast and Geodetic Survey at any time since October 30, 1909, which would throw further light on these soundings. I therefore wrote Dr. Jones again on December 7, 1915, a letter, which I quote:

DECEMBER 7, 1915.

DEAR DR. JONES: A reply to my letter of December 2 is just received, signed by Acting Superintendent R. L. Faris.

This letter states that you have already sent me "all the data furnished the Hydrographic Office October 30, 1909, for indicating depths in the vicinity of the North Pole on Hydrographic Office chart No. 2560."

The letter also states that:

"At the time the profile of soundings was furnished the Hydrographic Office there is no record of this bureau having data available for checking the geographical position of the soundings."

I regret the necessity of troubling you further in the matter, but I desire a little further information; and therefore ask you to kindly inform me if at any time since October 30, 1909, up to the present time, the Coast and Geodetic Survey has been furnished with data or information by any member of the Peary expedition which would enable a checking or verification of the geographical positions of these soundings to be made.

Thanking you for your courtesy and prompt replies to my various inquiries, I am,

Very sincerely, yours, H. T. HELGESEN.

Superintendent Jones's ultimate reply to my inquiry read as follows:

UNITED STATES COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY,
Washington, December 18, 1915.

Hon. HENRY T. HELGESEN.

MY DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of December 10, and subsequent verbal conversation and requests up to the present date, in which you ask if the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey has been furnished with data or information by any member of the Peary expedition which will enable a checking or verification of the geographical positions of the soundings to be made:

This bureau has never at any time received any data from any member of the Peary expedition of 1908–9 which would enable a determination or verification of the geographical position of the soundings referred to in the profile of soundings furnished by Mr. Peary as a result of his 1908–9 expedition, to be made.

The geographical positions of these soundings therefore can not be verified by the survey, and each and every one of them can be accepted only as submitted.

I am, respectfully, yours,

E. LESTER JONES,
Superintendent Coast and Geodetic Survey.

I have therefore, as the result of my investigation into this line of soundings shown on Hydrographic Office chart 2560, the official word of the Secretary of the Navy, in whose department of the Government Mr. Peary was employed at the time of and during his last Arctic expedition, and the official statement of the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, under whose department of the Government these soundings were undertaken, that they are not susceptible of checking, and therefore are not susceptible of proof.

But if not susceptible of proof, this profile of soundings furnished the Coast and Geodetic Survey by Mr. Peary as the most valuable scientific result of his last Arctic expedition is certainly susceptible of disproof, and should therefore be removed from our charts and maps. I shall illustrate by a few examples of the soundings as given by Peary; and in this connection I would say that in quoting from Peary's narrative or book of his last Arctic expedition I am making use only of material offered by Peary himself as official evidence of his journey to the North Pole, for at the congressional hearing in 1911 he presented his book as testimony, and at that same hearing Peary stated:

If that is in my book, I will stand by it. (See p. 122 of the hearing.)

We note on Hydrographic Office chart No. 2560 and on the "profile of soundings" furnished the Coast and Geodetic Survey by Peary—a photographic copy of which is in my possession—a sounding of 310 fathoms claimed to have been made by Prof. Marvin at 85° 23′ north latitude, and another sounding of 700 fathoms, with no bottom reached, claimed to have been made by Marvin at 85° 33′.

On page 243 of Peary's book relating the story of his last Arctic expedition he says:

The end of this march put us between 85° 7′ and 85° 30′. The actual position, as figured later, was 85° 23′.

On page 246 of the same book Peary says:

At the next camp Marvin made a sounding and, to our surprise, reached bottom at only 310 fathoms—

Thus locating his sounding of 310 fathoms one camp beyond 85° 23′, although it is shown at 85° 23′ on chart No. 2560 and on the profile of soundings. Peary states in the book that the "next camp" beyond 85° 23′ was at 85° 33′, so that, in order to be consistent, he should have located the sounding of 310 fathoms at 85° 33′ instead of at 85° 23′. But at his claimed latitude of 85° 33′ he shows a sounding of 700 fathoms, with no bottom reached, instead of the sounding of 310 fathoms which he says he took at this point. It is plainly evident, therefore, that neither of these soundings was taken at the points indicated on chart No. 2560 and on the "profile of soundings"; and as there is no possible method of determining where they were taken, or if they were taken at all, they should be removed from Hydrographic Office chart No. 2560 and any other of our Government maps and charts whereon they may appear.

The next sounding shown on the chart and on the profile is claimed by Peary to have been made by Robert Bartlett at 87° 15′ north latitude, and is so indicated on chart No. 2560 and on the profile of soundings. But neither does this position correspond with other statements made by Peary. On page 262 of Peary's book he says:

Bartlett made a sounding of 1,260 fathoms, but found no bottom.

On the profile of soundings this sounding of 1,260 fathoms is shown at 87° 15′. On page 264 of the book, Peary tells us that the day after Bartlett made the sounding of 1,260 fathoms they traveled "a good 20 miles." The following day he says they again traveled 20 miles (p. 266). This brought them to the point where Bartlett left the expedition and returned to the ship, which point Peary assures us was 87° 46′ 49″, or a scant 87° 47′. As Bartlett traveled 40 miles after making the 1,260-fathom sounding, and we are told by Peary that he reached 87° 47′ north latitude, the place where he took the sounding must have been 40 miles south of 87° 47′, or 87° 7′, instead of 87° 15′ as shown by Peary on the profile of soundings. Therefore, while this discrepancy proves absolutely that Bartlett's sounding of 1,260 fathoms was not made at 87° 15′, as indicated by Peary, we have no method to determine where it really was taken, if at all; and I insist that this sounding also should be removed from all of our charts and maps where it may appear.

The profile of soundings and chart No. 2560 also show a sounding which Mr. Peary claims to have personally made at 89° 55′ north latitude.

At the hearing before the Naval Committee in 1911 Peary described his most northern camp as located at 89° 57′ north latitude. Again, at the same hearing, he located it at 89° 55′, and yet again at 89° 52′, thus giving three different locations for this camp. (See pp. 31, 40, and 128 of hearing.) In the published hearing a quotation is made from Peary's diary, reading as follows:

Impossible to find place to sound; 5 miles south from camp, 1,500 fathoms, no bottom (p. 40).

On page 304 of Peary's book we find this paragraph:

We crowded on all speed for the first 5 miles of our return journey. Then we came to a narrow crack, which was filled with recent ice, which furnished a chance to try for a sounding. Our sounding apparatus gave us 1,500 fathoms of water, with no bottom.

We have therefore Peary's own statement in his book and his official statement made to the Committee on Naval Affairs in 1911 that this sounding of 1,500 fathoms and no bottom was made at a point some 5 miles distant from his northernmost camp. As he locates his northernmost camp variously at 89° 57′, 89° 55′, and 89° 52′, it is evident that this sounding of 1,500 fathoms was not made at 89° 55′. Where it was really made no one, not even Mr. Peary, is in a position to say.

The soundings claimed to have been made by Peary near the coast of Grant Land are not new to science, since in 1876 Commander Markham made soundings as far north as 83° 20′, thus antedating Mr. Peary in this region by 30 years.

This alleged "profile of soundings" is of interest in its bearing on another matter, of which I shall speak briefly. At a hearing before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, on March 4, 1910, Prof. O. H. Tittmann, then Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, made the following official statement:

When Mr. Peary returned from the Arctic he sent us (the Coast and Geodetic Survey) the volumes of the tidal observations that he had made. Mr. Peary also forwarded to us a line of soundings which he had made extending from Cape Columbia to within about 5 miles of the pole. So he forwarded those to me officially, and that is the official record we have of his having been at the North Pole.

Supt. Tittmann was then asked by Congressman Dawson, a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs:

What official evidence is there of the fact you have just stated—that this party, consisting of Peary and the others, reached that point—that is, within striking distance of the pole? Is there any official record?

To which question Supt. Tittmann replied:

I have no official evidence of that except, as I said, the line of soundings under Peary's signature.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, since these fictitious soundings reported by Peary, which do not correspond in any way with other

stories related by him, are the only official evidence presented by Peary that he reached the North Pole, I make the unqualified assertion that Robert E. Peary never did reach the North Pole nor any place approximately near to that geographic point. Mr. Peary thus far has furnished no reasonable evidence that he has reached the North Pole, and as he testified before the Navy Committee that he had produced all the evidence he possessed it is quite evident that he never can establish his claim to its discovery.

At the time of the congressional hearings on Peary's alleged discovery of the North Pole an effort was made to becloud the issue by the introduction as evidence of 21 volumes of so-called scientific data procured by the expedition. These 21 volumes contained the tidal observations referred to by Supt. Tittmann in his testimony, every one of which tidal observations was made at a coastwise point, and the greater number of them before the so-called polar expedition left the ship. Not one of these tidal observations was made, or is claimed to have been made, en route to or returning from or at the place which Peary named the North Pole.

A second attempt was made to becloud the issue by statements made to the congressional committee that the Coast and Geodetic Survey had received two additional volumes of meteorological observations made and signed by Prof. Ross G. Marvin, who accompanied Peary a short distance on his alleged polar journey; but a letter dated July 26, 1915, signed by Dr. E. Lester Jones, Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, shows that these observations were all made in 1908, while Peary's sledge expedition did not leave land until February, 1909. In other words, these meteorological observations were all made prior to Peary's departure from land. I quote Dr. Jones's letter:

JULY 26, 1915.

Hon. HENRY T. HELGESEN.

MY DEAR SIR: Complying with your request in reference to a letter to Mr. Tittmann, former Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, dated June 14, 1910, written by Commander R. E. Peary, advising that he was sending to this bureau two books of additional meteorological observations and chronometer comparisons made by Prof. Marvin, I wish to say that these volumes only refer to observations made during the year 1908 and make no reference whatsoever to the year 1909.

I am, respectfully, yours, E. LESTER JONES,
Superintendent.

A third attempt was made to becloud the issue when the congressional committee was informed that Prof. Donald B. McMillan had made certain scientific observations which established Mr. Peary's claim to the attainment of the North Pole. I have in my possession the photographic reproduction of a letter written by Prof. McMillan to Mr. Peary, from which I shall quote. Note particularly the date of the letter:

ROOSEVELT, *January 9, 1909.*

R. E. PEARY, *United States Navy.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit supplementary report on my tidal observations at Cape Columbia.

Respectfully, yours, D. B. MCMILLAN.

The report accompanying this letter is dated January 4, 1909, showing that the observations contained therein must have been made before Mr. Peary's sledge expedition left the ship in February, 1909.

The assertion is sometimes made that any denial of the authenticity of Mr. Peary's claims is an attempt to pervert history. Mr. Chairman, it is this very perversion of history that I desire to prevent. Is it a perversion of history to deny Peary's claims when they are repudiated and canceled not only by the laymen but by the expert scientists of those two departments, namely, the Navy Department and the Coast and Geodetic Survey? The Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Navy Department (Hydrographic Office) have repudiated and canceled Mr. Peary's "Peary Channel," thereby denying his claim also to the discovery of the insularity of Greenland. The Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Navy Department (Hydrographic Office) have repudiated and canceled Mr. Peary's "East Greenland Sea," where high land has been found to exist. The Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Navy Department (Hydrographic Office) have repudiated and canceled Mr. Peary's claimed discovery of "Crocker Land," which has been found to be only a broad expanse of the Polar Sea. The Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Navy Department (Hydrographic Office) have repudiated Mr. Peary's claimed discovery of "Jesup Land," and on our charts have placed "Axel Heiberg Land" in its stead, which land is shown where it actually exists, and not where the fictitious "Jesup Land" was placed by Mr. Peary.

My resolution requesting the correction of our Government charts and maps of the Arctic region led to careful investigations by the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Navy Department, which investigations have resulted in the cancellation of Hydrographic Office chart No. 2142 and the correction of Hydrographic Office chart No. 2560, as witness correspondence between Secretary of the Navy Daniels and myself, from which I shall quote.

The first letter from the Hydrographic Office read in part, as follows:

MARCH 29, 1915.

MY DEAR MR. HELGESEN: I have received a copy of House joint resolution 431, introduced in the House by you on the 25th ultimo, relative to certain charts issued by this office, with particular reference to Hydrographic Office charts Nos. 2142 and 2560, and I note that you find objections to the same in that they are supposed not to be correct.

If you will kindly inform me what faults you find or objections you have to the two charts above mentioned, and any other charts, I assure you the information will be carefully considered and every weight given it.

Very sincerely, THOS. WASHINGTON,
Captain, United States Navy, Hydrographer.

I replied to this letter, giving my objections to charts Nos. 2560 and 2142, as I have stated them in this speech, together with other information too voluminous to quote now, and on April 28, 1915, I received a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, which reads:

APRIL 28, 1915.

MY DEAR MR. HELGESEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 216 of the 14th instant, addressed to the hydrographer, and certain information relative to Hydrographic Office charts Nos. 2142 and 2560 covering portions of the Arctic regions.

Relative to Hydrographic Office chart No. 2142, I have to state that * * * the chart has been withdrawn from issue and canceled.

The department will be pleased to receive any information you may be able to give it in connection with the contemplated revision of the polar charts.

Sincerely, yours, JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

After further correspondence relative to Hydrographic Office chart No. 2560, Secretary Daniels wrote me under date of September 17, 1915, a letter from which I quote:

SEPTEMBER 17, 1915.

MY DEAR MR. HELGESEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 1st instant.

In further reference to the removal of Crocker Land from Hydrographic Office chart No. 2560, I have to state that the plate of that chart has been taken in hand, with the purpose of removing Crocker Land and also for the removal of Peary Channel, which the expedition of Mylius Erichsen found not to exist, together with any other features which further search of records may show should need to be amended.

Sincerely, yours,

JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

The above correspondence shows that the Navy Department has repudiated the Peary "discoveries," as already mentioned by me.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1911 published a volume entitled "Arctic Tides," which mentions the Peary Channel and Crocker Land. My resolution led to correspondence with the Coast and Geodetic Survey, which department, after due and careful investigation, has issued a "corrective slip," which is inserted in every copy of the publication, which "corrective slip" reads as follows:

CORRECTIVE NOTE TO ARCTIC TIDES.

Recent explorations have shown that Peary Channel, mentioned upon page 95 and shown upon the chart of cotidal lines as separating the extreme northern portion of Greenland from Greenland proper, does not exist; also that Crocker Land, mentioned upon pages 92 and 95, if existent, does not lie in the position indicated upon this chart.

And now the Coast and Geodetic Survey has officially repudiated all possibility of determination or verification of the fictitious line of soundings claimed to have been made by Peary on his expedition whereby he asserts that he reached the North Pole, and by such official repudiation the Coast and Geodetic Survey has officially destroyed Peary's last and only basis for his claim to the attainment of the North Pole.

I again quote from the letter of December 18, 1915, written by the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey to me:

This bureau has never at any time received any data from any member of the Peary expedition of 1908–1909 which would enable a determination or verification of the geographical position of the soundings referred to in the profile of soundings furnished by Mr. Peary as a result of his 1908–1909 expedition to be made.

The geographical positions of these soundings therefore can not be verified by the survey, and each and every one of them can be accepted only as submitted.

E. LESTER JONES,
Superintendent Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Can such a repudiative decision made by the scientists of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, that department of our Government under whose orders Mr. Peary served on his last expedition—a repudiative decision reached only after careful study and thorough consideration of all the available data—be termed a perversion of history? Rather would it be a perversion of history, a perversion of geography, a perversion of science, were these fictitious results of false claims of discovery and achievement allowed to remain unchallenged on our Government maps and charts.

That this action of the Navy Department and of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, resultant of my resolution of February 25, 1915, has been accepted as conclusive by the largest firm

of map and atlas publishers in this country is evidenced by the following letter received by me from Rand, McNally & Co., of New York, Chicago, and London, England:

CHICAGO, *December 13, 1915.*

Mr. H. T. HELGESEN.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 5th is received, and we are pleased to inform you that our new series of maps—the Goode map—will, we believe, meet your requirements in the line of accuracy in every detail.

The map of the world in this series, which recently came from the press, does not show the fictitious "Crocker Land," nor the fictitious "Peary Channel." We believe that as far as authenticity is concerned these maps far surpass any series of maps on the market to-day.

Appreciating the kindly spirit of your information, and assuring you that we are glad at all times to receive data for the purposes of maintaining accuracy in our maps, we are,

Very truly, yours,

RAND, MCNALLY & CO.

We have therefore the word of this leading firm of atlas and map publishers that the maps which omit "Crocker Land" and the "Peary Channel" are the most authentic of any maps on the market at this time.

And now, Mr. Chairman, I shall refer to another matter relative to the correction and reissuance of our Government maps and charts of the Arctic regions—a matter of justice. I refer to the names placed on various geographic features of the regions within the Arctic Circle, names placed thereon by the original discoverers, which names have been largely and unjustly removed and superseded by more recent explorers. I refer especially, Mr. Chairman, to those portions of northern Greenland and Grant Land which were explored and charted by an expedition under the leadership of an honorable and honored officer of the United States Army, Maj. Gen. (then Lieut.) A. W. Greely, in command of the Lady Franklin Bay expedition. The members of this expedition, working under difficulties and hardships unknown and inconceivable to explorers of this generation, explored and mapped these regions with such accuracy and fidelity to detail that, although frequently confirmed, their data as presented has never been questioned or denied by those who have followed them. Neither Gen. Greely nor the members of his expedition have ever asked or received Government favors. Gen. Greely earned his title by faithful service; it is not an empty honor bestowed on him for claimed achievements, never performed. Throughout this and other countries he is recognized and honored for what he has done, yet the names this faithful officer of the United States Army placed on our Government maps by right of priority of discovery have been omitted from our latest Government maps.

In 1876 the English explorer, Aldrich, of the expedition under command of Sir George Nares, unfurled the English flag at the northern point of Grant Land, while Sir George Nares, believing that the American explorer, Hall, had first seen that point—although Hall had not reached it—named the point Cape Columbia as a compliment to America and American explorers. In return courtesy, seven years later, Gen. Greely placed the name of "Nares Land" on the land south of Nordenskiold Inlet, in North Greenland.

Other portions of the northern part of Greenland have been known for many years as Hall Land, Hazen Land, and Washington Land; but while these names still appear in very small type on Hydrographic Office chart No. 2560, the name of Peary Land, in glaringly large letters, is spread blatantly across these other names of honored statesmen and explorers. This, I contend, Mr. Chairman, is an injustice which should not be tolerated.

Many other names placed on the map by Gen. Greely are omitted from Hydrographic Office chart No. 2560. These names, Mr. Chairman, should not be lost from our Government maps and charts nor should they be replaced by the names given by later explorers.

The Lady Franklin Bay expedition was a Government expedition, and the Government officially accepted and printed Gen. Greely's report of the expedition, as is shown by a resolution which passed the House of Representatives—the Senate concurring—on June 17, 1886, that caused to be printed two volumes, being a report of the proceedings of the international polar expedition to Lady Franklin Bay, by First Lieut. (now Maj. Gen.) A. W. Greely. These two volumes contain maps and charts showing the various discoveries made by the Lady Franklin Bay expedition.

I have recently received a letter from Gen. Greely, which I shall quote:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 11, 1915.*

To the Hon. H. T. HELGESEN,
House of Representatives.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter of December 6, referring to your resolution of February 25, 1915, it is needless to say that every right-thinking explorer scrupulously recognizes the work of his predecessors, so that your wish to replace on future maps issued by the United States the original names given to new discoveries is right and proper. In addition, the displacing of an original set of names by others is most strongly condemned by all geographers, both as unfair and also as leading to confusion and misunderstanding.

The following original discoveries were named by me in honor of the enlisted men of the Lady Franklin Bay expedition, who participated therein. The greater number of the men paid for their accomplished duty by lingering deaths. The following names were approved by the Secretaries of War and of Navy, and were entered on the official Government map published in the official report (H. R. 49C: 1S. Mis. Doc., 393):

Capes Brainard, Frederick; Mounts Biederbick, Connell, and Whistler; and Brainard Island. For Lieut Lockwood, who made the world's record for the farthest north, were named Cape Lockwood and Lockwood Island. For President Garfield were named Garfield Coast and Garfield Mountains. For Vice President Arthur, Mount Arthur and Arthur Land. For George Washington, Cape Washington. For E. K. Kane, Cape Kane. For the distinguished Austrian-Hungarian explorer, Weyprecht Inlet. For Admiral Sir George Nares, R. N., Nares Land—as an acknowledgement of the farthest point that could possibly be seen by his men. Schley Land for Capt. Schley, whose energy and courage rescued the survivors of my expedition. Hazen Land for Gen. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer, under whom the expedition served. Hunt Fiord, for the Secretary of the Navy. Fort Conger, Conger Inlet, and Conger Mountains for Senator Conger, whose influence largely brought about the dispatch of the expedition.

Mount Grant (named for Gen. Grant), and Black Horn Cliffs were, I think, named by my predecessors, but I scrupulously retained every name given by any of my predecessors.

Trusting that the information given covers the ground to your satisfaction,

I am, yours,

A. W. GREELY,
Major General, Retired.
Commander of the Lady Franklin Bay International Polar Station.

As just stated, it was in grateful remembrance of the timely rescue of the Greely survivors, effected by the Government relief expedition under the late Admiral Winfield Scott Schley (then Capt. Schley) that Gen. Greely named one of the lands which he had discovered Schley Land. This name, with others, was jointly approved by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, and was placed on United States Navy chart H. O. 963, edition of 1885, by the Hydrographer of the Navy; but it is now omitted from H. O. chart 2560 by a later Hydrographer.

In a letter dated December 29, 1915, Gen. Greely said:

Hon. H. T. HELGESEN.

DEAR SIR: Surely the men of the Lady Franklin Bay expedition have a right to express their regret that the Hydrographer of the Navy should erase from the charts of the Navy a discovery paid for by lives of the men of the Army, and should indirectly relegate, in a measure, to obscurity the services of a distinguished officer of the Navy, whose expedition in its inception and in its results engaged the attention of the civilized world.

A. W. GREELY,
Major General, United States Army, Retired.

Under date of June 4, 1915, I wrote Secretary of the Navy Daniels, asking him the following question:

Who had the audacity to remove the name of a renowned admiral of the United States Navy (Admiral Schley) from the charts of the Hydrographic Office, when that name was placed on a newly discovered land by its discoverer, Gen. Greely, an honored officer of the United States Army?

To this question I received no reply. I therefore wrote Secretary Daniels on November 29, 1915, requesting a reply to the above specific question. Apparently the Secretary of the Navy and the Hydrographer of the Navy Department did not wish to place themselves on record in writing on this matter, but under date of December 15, 1915, I received a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, which read, in part, as follows:

DECEMBER 15, 1915.

MY DEAR MR. HELGESEN: In connection with prior correspondence on the subject of Hydrographic charts Nos. 2142 and 2560, the department would state that, should you care to visit the Hydrographic Office at any time for the purpose of examination of its charts or for affording any assistance in furthering the work thereon, you will receive every consideration.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

On December 23, 1915, I called at the Hydrographic Office and verbally repeated my question to the Hydrographer, Capt. Thomas Washington: "Why was the name of 'Schley Land' omitted from Hydrographic Office chart No. 2560?" Capt. Washington informed me verbally that the authority and precedent for such action was the fact that the geographic board of Canada had officially removed the name of "Schley Land" as a subdivision of Ellesmere Island, and as the Canadian board was generally accepted as authority for geographic place names in Canadian territory the Hydrographic Office of the United States Navy Department had taken like action. Capt. Thomas Washington also informed me verbally that the geographic board of Canada had officially decided to remove all the names of subdivisions from Ellesmere Island, leaving only the comprehensive name of "Ellesmere Island" to apply to the territory thus designated. This information Capt. Thomas Wash-

ington gave me verbally, acting in his official position as Hydrographer of the United States Navy Department, in answer to a question asked by me in my official position as a Congressman of the United States.

Thereupon I wrote a letter, dated December 27, 1915, to the minister of the interior, Hon. W. J. Roche, Ottawa, Canada, in which I said:

I shall appreciate your courtesy if you will inform me if the geographic board of Canada has decided to remove the name of "Schley Land" from that subdivision of Ellesmere Island or if its omission from your map of "Franklin, 1911," was merely an inadvertence.

H. T. HELGESEN.

I am now in receipt of the following letter from Hon. W. J. Roche, minister of the interior, Canada:

OTTAWA, ONTARIO, *January 4, 1916.*

Hon. H. T. HELGESEN,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In reference to yours of the 29th ultimo, regarding the omission of the name of "Schley Land" on our map of Franklin and in regard to which you ask if the geographic board of Canada had decided to remove this name from that subdivision of Ellesmere Island or if its omission was merely an inadvertence, I am informed by the chairman of the geographic board that no order has been issued by that board for the removal of the name of "Schley Land" or of any other subdivision of Ellesmere Island; these names have not been passed upon by the board. Mr. White states that the map of Franklin accompanying his Place Names in Northern Canada was transferred from the plate of a geological survey map and that the name of "Schley Land" was inadvertently omitted therefrom by the geological survey draftsmen.

Yours, faithfully,

W. J. ROCHE,
Minister of the Interior, Canada.

The minister of the interior, Canada, therefore makes the unqualified statement, in direct contradiction to Capt. Thomas Washington, that the name of Schley Land never has been removed by the geographic board of Canada.

Therefore after a period of seven months I have received a reply to my question to the Secretary of Navy; not from Secretary of the Navy Daniels, not from Capt. Thomas Washington, Hydrographer, but officially from the minister of the interior, Canada, who assures me officially that no such action as stated to me by Capt. Thomas Washington, Hydrographer, was ever taken by the geographic board of Canada.

It is an unpleasant surprise to me that a public official, Capt. Thomas Washington, Hydrographer, of the United States Navy Department, should deliberately misinform a Congressman on a matter of public interest connected with his department, as Capt. Washington has done, and thus expose himself to ridicule and censure.

If a true American official, in charge of the Hydrographic Office, had learned that the name of an honored American admiral had been removed from a land discovered by an American Army officer, he would never have quoted Canadian authority on the subject; certain it is he would not have done so when no Canadian authority exists for such action; on the contrary, he would make every possible effort to replace that American name not only on our own maps but on the maps of Canada as well.

Mr. Chairman, I have reviewed this subject somewhat at length, in order that it may be a matter of record and history that the action requested in my resolution of February 25, 1915, has been taken by the scientists and heads of the interested departments of our Government, with the exception only of the replacing of "Schley Land" on our maps and charts; and now that I have proved conclusively that there is not even Canadian authority for the omission of that name, we hope that this name also will be replaced on the maps of this Government in the near future.

Hydrographic Office chart No. 2142, which I asserted should be canceled, has been canceled and withdrawn from circulation. Hydrographic Office chart No. 2560, which I insisted should be corrected, is now being corrected in line with the suggestions made by me. And, Mr. Chairman, these cancellations and corrections have not been made as the result of snap judgment or hasty or ill-considered action, but only after careful study of the facts and data which I presented.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I shall state that the Government, through the Hydrographic Office (Navy Department), should at once publish a new and accurate chart of the Arctic regions, in order that the authenticated discoveries of an American Government expedition, under the leadership of an honored officer and veteran of our Army, Maj. Gen. A .W. Greely, may be perpetuated; and that the map makers and scientists of the world may know that the fictitious "discoveries" of Robert E. Peary, heretofore shown on our maps, have been repudiated and canceled by the sworn officers and scientists of our Navy Department and of our Coast and Geodetic Survey, with the end in view that scientific truth shall prevail and that history shall not be perverted. [Applause.]

If I have any time left I yield it back.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman yields back five minutes.

Mr. FERRIS. I yield seven minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. BENNET].

Mr. BENNET. Mr. Chairman, as a representative in part of the city of New York I want to extend my thanks to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. FREAR], who the other day showed sympathetic interest in the harbor of New York and an intelligent comprehension of the fact that our harbor is not a local but a national proposition. Nevertheless I do not think his statement that our harbor has been discriminated against can be permitted to stand. There would be a certain advantage to the Representatives from New York in being able to pose on the floor of the House as martyrs representing a martyred community; but the facts would not bear us out.

In 1868, when this country was just emerging from the great expense of the Civil War, it nevertheless authorized the expenditure of over $8,000,000 to improve the East River and the harbor of New York and to deepen the East River to the depth of 26 feet, a project of statesmanlike farsightedness, and, in fact, far ahead of the exact needs of that moment. Our harbor was so good that outside of that authorization we needed nothing else until the time came for the 40-foot Ambrose Channel. Then this Congress gave us that. Then we needed the development along the Bay Ridge side to the extent of 40 feet, and Congress gave us that.

Ten years ago, in the Fifty-ninth Congress, my then colleague, whose successor I now am, Col. Joseph A. Goulden, introduced in this House a proposition for a survey of the East River, and the House passed it. In the first session of the next Congress he introduced a proposition for another survey, this later one covering the entire East River, and the House passed that. Under that the War Department proceeded to make a most exhaustive survey of the needs of East River. That was reported about 1911. It went to the board of review.

As recommended by the district engineer it called for the expenditure of $34,000,000. Our city, through our dock commissioner, did what I imagine is rather unusual. They said that while they recognized the generosity of the district engineer, we could get along with less than he had recommended, and they recommended that in one place where he had proposed a 35-foot channel the depth be reduced to 20 feet. Of course, that was done by the board of review. Another matter, which was entirely a tidal matter, was cut out by the board of review, and in the Sixty-third Congress there was recommended to this House the authorization of $13,500,000 for a new project for the East River. At the very first session after that recommendation came into Congress the Committee on Rivers and Harbors reported it favorably and this House passed it, so that in the last 48 years the city of New York has had no legitimate complaint against the Congress of the United States in connection with the improvement of its harbor. But it will have a legitimate complaint if the project is not now adopted, because we have reached a stage in New York City where we have absolutely no frontage on channels that we can utilize for the necessary development of our harbor. Everybody knows that there is an embargo against export freight, and one of the reasons for that is that ships coming into the harbor of New York to-day can not find wharves at which to berth. It is not the fault of the city of New York. In the last year we have constructed on the North River, where there is access to them, piers and wharves which have an area of over 45 acres, and a length, counting the going in and coming out on the two sides of each wharf, of over 7 miles. We are now docking ocean liners on Fifty-sixth Street on the North River, something like 6 miles north of the Battery, where the docking commences, and we are utilizing the space. Therefore, if this Congress does not give the relief that the Sixty-third Congress recommended, for the first time in the history of Congress justice will be denied to the chief port of this country, for that is what we are. We are not a local proposition. The port of New York to-day is the largest port not only in the United States, not only in this hemisphere, but the largest port in the world. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time assigned for general debate has expired, and the Clerk will read the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That deposits of coal, phosphate, oil, gas, potassium, or sodium owned by the United States, including those in national forests, the Grand Canyon national monument, and the Mount Olympus national monument, but excluding those in national parks, military or other reservations, shall be subject to disposition in the form and manner provided by this act to citizens of the United States, or to any as-

sociation of such persons, or to any corporation organized under the laws of the United States, or of any State or Territory thereof, and in the case of coal, oil, or gas, to municipalities.

The following committee amendment was read:

Page 1, line 7, strike out the word "other" and insert the word "naval."

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that that amendment be withdrawn and the one I propose be agreed to in its stead.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent to withdraw the committee amendment and substitute another, which the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 1, line 7, strike out the words "military or other reservations" and insert the following: "And any lands withdrawn and reserved for military or naval uses or purposes."

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Chairman, the only purpose of this amendment is to make clear that lands withdrawn for oil lease in naval reserves shall not be included in the general operation of the bill. The committee reporting the bill inserted the word "naval," but the question arose as to whether the word "naval" will include naval oil reservations.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin to withdraw the committee amendment?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to amend line 3, page 1, by striking out the words "deposits of" and inserting the words "lands containing"; and, on line 4, after the word "sodium," insert the words "and deposits of said mineral."

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Line 3, strike out the words "deposit of" and insert the words "lands containing," and, after the word "sodium," in line 4, insert "and deposits of said mineral."

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, the bill as it stands provides for the leasing of deposits of coal, oil, phosphates, potassium, sodium, and so forth. The word "deposit" is used, and probably because on the lands for which limited patents have been granted the United States is the owner of deposits reserved, but this bill not only leases deposits, but it leases lands and makes an acreage charge for the same. So it seems to me that we should provide for leasing the land containing these minerals as well as the deposits.

I assume that the Secretary of the Interior would construe the language of the section as giving him authority to lease the land, but it would be a somewhat strained construction, and it seems to me there would be a possibility that a lessee might decline to pay the per acreage charge for his land and insist that the bill did not authorize the Secretary to lease the land. That is the real important provision of the bill—the leasing of land containing these mineral deposits. If it were not for the reservation contained in the limited patents that have been issued, it would not be necessary to use the word "deposits" at all. I think the amendment should be adopted, because without it there would be considerable question whether the bill authorizes the Secretary to actually lease the land.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, the section under consideration has been submitted to the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey and to the Secretary of the Interior. They have all made a report on it. The thought of the committee was that, inasmuch as it became necessary later to dispose of the surface, so it might be used for agriculture and deposits used for mineral development, we were pursuing the right course, as we did in the Alaska coal fields. We provide later on for the use of the surface for coal machinery, and so forth.

Mr. MONDELL. What the gentleman says is true, but it is a fact that we do actually lease the land. The bill contemplates the leasing of land, and there will be many leases where all the surface goes with the lease. Let me call attention to another matter which has occurred to me since the discussion began. The second section provides for the sale of coal lands under the present coal-land laws. These coal-land laws provide for the disposition of lands and all they contain; not only the coal, but any other mineral; and if the first section of your bill does not contain a provision under which the lands may be disposed of, your next section is not operative to the full extent that it is intended it should be.

Mr. FERRIS. May I call the gentleman's attention to the fact that on page 24 the bill makes provision for such deposits and for any part of the land which is necessary to carry on the work? On page 21, section 20, we reserve acres for camp sites or any other work necessary. While I do not say that the gentleman is not right, the fact that the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines and the Secretary of the Interior have passed upon it would seem to be sufficient.

Mr. MONDELL. Yes; but those gentlemen, who have not had much to do with drafting land legislation, might be mistaken. So far as the general rule of leasing is concerned, it is also true that we will lease the land and all it contains, make an acreage charge, and in certain cases only does the bill provide that a part of the surface may be retained.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, I hope the amendment may not be agreed to at this time. I shall talk with the gentleman about it and consult some members of the committee, and if the gentleman is right we can return to it later. I am of opinion that the amendment would meet with some opposition even in the West, where I know they want to utilize the surface for agriculture, and our thought was to lease the minerals and leave the surface undisturbed.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, my amendment would not in any wise interfere with the taking of a limited right, but it would make it clear that we are authorizing the Secretary to lease the lands as well as merely the deposits. The bill contemplates that once a lease is made thereafter no limited right may be acquired; if there is to be any reservation of the surface you provide that reservation shall be in advance of the lease. Let me make this suggestion to the gentleman. I do not know that that is so important that it would nullify a part of the intent of the bill if it were left out, and yet I think it is important. If the committee has no objection, I should be very glad to have the matter go over.

Mr. FERRIS. We can return to it if we find we are in error about it.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Chairman, I would like to suggest to the gentleman from Wyoming that the only legislative thing done in the first section is to define who shall be qualified to take a lease. All the rest of the matter in that section is descriptive. The question the gentleman raises with reference to lands and deposits on lands is specifically covered when we come to treat of different deposits; and I will say to the gentleman that the language of the bill as originally introduced last year did contain the word "lands" as he now seeks to have it amended, and it was because of objection from Western States that it was feared that that might be construed as general authority to lease lands, and therefore might in some way modify our surface land laws.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wyoming has expired.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. If the gentleman will allow me, I think he is scarcely correct when he says that this first section is descriptive. The first section is the all-important section of the bill; without this first section there would be no authority in the Secretary of the Interior or anyone else to lease any of these lands. It is the section which provides that certain of these lands and deposits may be disposed of as thereafter provided. There is no authority to do that now.

Mr. LENROOT. I call the gentleman's attention to section 3, relating to coal, where the Secretary is authorized upon competition, and so forth (dropping to line 25), to grant leases of the lands or the deposits therein through advertisement or competitive bids, and that is complete in itself.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, that is all the more reason why the first section should be made harmonious with the third section and with the second section. It is true that the third section when it comes to treat the matter of coal does refer to land. The second section does refer to lands, not in the language of the section but by reference to the statute. The first section, which is the one which lays down the new rule, which provides the new procedure, should be in harmony with what follows in the bill and what is contemplated by it.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes.

Mr. LENROOT. The second paragraph does nothing more than to preserve the present law with reference to coal.

Mr. MONDELL. Yes; and that law provides for the sale of lands, not the surface, not the deposits, but all that the land contains, and fee title is conveyed. The land is sold with the coal and any other mineral which it may contain. The title is a complete fee and there is no proposition of deposits, so that when you in the first section treat of deposits, and then in the second section attempt to or do, as a matter of fact, revive and retain the present coal-land law, which treats of lands and not deposits, your first section does not harmonize with the balance of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wyoming withdraws the pro forma amendment, and the question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wyoming.

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

COAL.

SEC. 2. That classified coal lands or deposits of coal belonging to the United States, exclusive of those in Alaska, may, unless an offering, an application for offering, or an application for lease is pending hereunder, be acquired in accordance with the provisions of sections 2347 to 2352, inclusive, of the United States Revised Statutes, and acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, or such lands or deposits may be leased, as hereinafter provided.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I do not want to unnecessarily detain the committee, but this section so clearly indicates the necessity for the amendment that I offered to the first section that I want to emphasize the matter. As matters now stand, coal lands may be acquired at classified prices under what we call the coal-land law. The purchaser secures a fee title. This section says that classified coal lands may be disposed of, but the first section is the section which authorizes this retention of the coal-land law and the enactment of the detailed provisions which follow relative to the leasing of land. It may be there are those somewhere in the West who are so much opposed to the thought or idea of leasing that they dislike to have the word "lands" and the word "leasing" brought into conjunction, but we are proposing to lease lands.

That is what we are proposing to do here. We are proposing to sell land, and the only deposits we lease are the deposits contained in the lands which have been entered under a limited title, reserving the mineral to the United States. Therefore, if this bill is to be made harmonious, there should be an amendment to the first section such as I have suggested.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] withdraws his pro forma amendment, and the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to, and upon the petition of any applicant qualified under this act shall, divide any of the coal lands or the deposits of coal, classified and unclassified, owned by the United States outside of the Territory of Alaska, into leasing blocks or tracts of 40 acres each, or multiples thereof, and in such form as, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior, will permit the most economical mining of the coal in such blocks, but in no case exceeding 2,560 acres in any one leasing block or tract; and thereafter the Secretary of the Interior shall, in his discretion, from time to time, upon the request of any applicant qualified under this act or on his own motion, offer such lands or deposits of coal for leasing, and, upon a royalty fixed by him in advance, shall award leases thereof through advertisement, by competitive bidding, or, in case of lignite or low-grade coals, such other methods as he may by general regulations adopt, to any person above the age of 21 years who is a citizen of the United States, or to any association of such persons, or to any corporation or municipality organized under the laws of the United States or of any State or Territory thereof: *Provided*, That no railroad or other common carrier shall be permitted to take or acquire through lease or permit under this act any coal lands or deposits of coal in excess of such area or quantity as may be required and used solely for its own use, and such limitation of use shall be expressed in all leases or permits issued to railroads or common carriers hereunder. That such a railroad or comomn carrier may be permitted to take under the foregoing provisions not to exceed one lease hereunder upon and for each 200 miles of its line in actual operation. The term "railroad" or "common carrier" as used in this act shall include any company or corporation owning or operating a railroad, whether under a contract, agreement, or lease, and any company or corporation subsidiary or auxiliary thereto, whether directly or indirectly connected with such railroad or common carrier.

Also the following committee amendment was read:

Page 2, in line 12, insert, after the word "any," the word "qualified," and after the word "applicant" strike out of lines 12 and 13 the words "qualified under this act."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Line 22, after the word "any," insert the word "qualified," and strike out, in lines 22 and 23, the words "qualified under this act."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 3, after the word "any," in line 3, strike out the following: "person above the age of twenty-one years who is a citizen of the United States, or to any association of such persons, or to any corporation or municipality organized under the laws of the United States or of any State or Territory thereof," and insert in lieu thereof the words, "qualified applicant."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 3, after the word "carrier," in line 23, insert:
"But shall not include spurs, switches, or branch lines operated by any lessee and necessary to connect the mine with the line or lines of any railroad or other common carrier.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

This section contains, it seems to me, three very objectionable features, and yet I shall offer no amendment to it. In order to amend the section and have the amendment harmonious with the balance of the bill the amendment would have to be of considerable length and contain a number of propositions. I did offer such an amendment last year, and, of course, the chairman was able to place me at a disadvantage by saying the amendment was so long and contained so many propositions that no member of the committee could understand them all, and therefore no one would vote for them. That was sound logic. It is impossible to amend features of this bill that I think ought to be amended without full consent of the gentleman in charge, because any considerable change would require an amendment of very considerable length and involve a number of propositions, and while some members of the committee might agree to one proposition they would not agree to the others. So, what I am saying about this section I am saying for the benefit of the gentlemen when they shall appear in conference, assuming that elsewhere there may be some changes made, which is likely to happen.

The first of the objections to this section is fundamental. It is an objection to all legislation of this kind because of the fact that it grants no rights to any American citizen. It gives no one any assurance that under any circumstances may he be certain of being able to secure a lease. We simply give the Secretary of the Interior authority to do certain things, and we leave it entirely in his discretion whether he shall do them or not. That is a very radical departure from our past legislation, all of which has been in the nature of the grant of certain rights or privileges or opportunities. No right, privilege, or opportunity is granted in this bill from cover to cover, except one that I shall refer to later on that should not be granted, except as it may please the Secretary of the Interior to grant them. That is the first objection.

The second objection is one that I called attention to last year in connection with the discussion of the Alaskan bill. Now, we are starting out to lease public coal lands. There are 19,000,000 classified acres of them, and will eventually be twice as great an area if all are classified. In one place in my State there is a single coal field that is about 30 miles wide and nearly 100 miles long. It will be a great many years, it will be generations, it will be hundreds of years, before all of this land is used. Some of it probably never will be mined. In providing for the leasing of these areas we should provide merely that the Secretary of the Interior may lease to applicants, or that applicants may secure leases, within the prescribed limits as to compactness and acreage. That would be a very simple proposition. It is the sort of provision that would naturally occur to anyone drafting a leasing bill, but it is not the sort of a provision that would occur to a bureau chief, because that sort of provision would not give the bureau chief and his bureau much to do.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent for five minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wyoming asks unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes more. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. MONDELL. That kind of a provision would not give the bureau chief or bureau much of anything to do in connection with the granting of the lease. The individual would go out on the public domain, find a tract of land he desired to lease, apply for it, and the Secretary would determine whether or not it were in properly compact form; and all the conditions being complied with, the lease would be granted and the bureau would not come in at all. What has been done in this bill is not to provide that the Secretary may lease or that applicants may acquire leases, but that the Secretary of the Interior shall divide up into leasing blocks all of the public lands of the United

States containing coal. If we really expect to do that, we can not hope to lease an acre of this land within the next 10 years.

Let us take the situation in Alaska. There are only a couple of fields there which people desire to lease. They are small. This provision contained in the Alaskan bill is not a particularly onerous or trying one, because the acreage and the area is small; and yet in response to a recent inquiry made of the Secretary of the Interior I was informed that they could not receive applications because the land had not been divided into leasing blocks. We passed the bill on the assumption that the people wanted to lease immediately, and that we must open the coal fields of Alaska immediately. But I have been informed that no applications for lease could be considered, because the department had not even started on the work of dividing these coal lands up into leasing blocks.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me at that point?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Wyoming yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin?

Mr. MONDELL. Certainly.

Mr. LENROOT. The gentleman is aware of the fact that until the railroad gets to these coal fields there is no possibility of offering any of them?

Mr. MONDELL. Oh, the gentleman who is now speaking developed a coal mine many years ago, 160 miles from the nearest railway, and had the mine opened, the entries driven, the chambers developed, and the mine ready for production when the railroad reached us, and that work required something like two years before the railroad came. I object to this because it is so unnecessary. No man would ever have thought of it or dreamed of it, except a bureau chief who wants work for his bureau.

If you had a lot of land to lease and were willing to lease it, providing the lessee would conform to certain requirements as to compactness and certain limitations as to area, would you not say to him, "Go out and let us know what you would like to lease"? Or would you say, "We are going to survey this and lay it out and determine just how much you should want and how much you should have. While it is true you may want four sections, yet we will divide some of it into 40-acre tracts"?

The fact is that no one can pick out a coal-mine location for some one else. There are so many questions to be considered, questions of the thickness and depth and situation of the veins, questions as to the best point of attack, questions as to the location of tracts, where the entries must be driven for economical mining, and so on. That costs money, lots of money. In some cases a hundred thousand dollars has been spent before the parties knew just where they could advantageously attack a coal vein.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Wyoming yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes; I yield.

Mr. STAFFORD. As I understand the gentleman's shaft of criticism, it is leveled purely against the leasing system, as suggested by this bill, and not that the provisions here as to leasing will conflict in any way with the old system, which is carried on and continued by this bill.

Mr. MONDELL. All of which proves to what little purpose, apparently, I have discussed this question.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wyoming has expired.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that I may have five minutes more, because I do not want my position to be misunderstood.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the gentleman's request?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for five minutes more.

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD], if he had listened at all to the discussion here in times past, should know that I have accepted the leasing idea as to coal and oil long since; that I have introduced coal-leasing bills for a number of years. I believe that whether we like it or not we shall come to leasing of coal and oil lands. I do believe there are real benefits to be had from leasing. If the gentleman had done me the honor to listen yesterday to my remarks, he would know that real benefits are to be secured by public control and leasing. If I had my way, I would have the leasing in the hands of the States; but I realize that that can not be accomplished. I believe that you can obtain benefits in the way of safety, and in the elimination of waste, and in the larger returns which the community receives as its mineral wealth is exhausted, providing you have the right kind of law. The only trouble with this bill is that it is not the right kind of leasing law.

Mr. STAFFORD. It is not the Mondell law.

Mr. MONDELL. I have no interest in this matter except to make the bill workable. I do not know any reason why we should invite the departments to spend millions of dollars in developing these areas into square or oblong or rectangular blocks, blocks that will not in one case out of a thousand be the blocks that any lessee will eventually take, because when the lessee comes to take his leasehold he must take it in such a way that he can use it to advantage. The gentleman understands that. The lessee must reach the vein economically and so that he can handle it in an economical way; he must have trackage facilities; he must attack the vein from the right direction. As to all these things no one can pick and determine for him. Do you want to incur the expense of doing the prospecting work? Why should the public stand all that expense, which the miner or the lessee prefers to pay, because he realizes no one can do it for him? I can not see any reason for it. It is simply inviting a vast public expenditure and inviting long delays before leases can be made, and will result in unsatisfactory conditions after it is all done.

Now, so much for that. There is another provision in the bill in this section relative to leases that I do not like. There is a great deal of a difference of opinion as to the basis upon which you should fix the royalties. The royalties are fixed in the bill on a competitive basis. I think that is a very great mistake. If I were going to draw the bill I would have Congress fix the royalties or provide at least a minimum and a maximum; I would have Congress say something about it. But I would, however, very much prefer to leave the question of royalty to the Secretary of the Interior rather than have a provision like this, under which, after a man has gone to all the expense of prospecting and deciding and determining the location, dip, trend, and character of the vein, his lease is put up to the highest bidder and some fellow who has not spent a dollar, who has had no interest in the matter up to that time, may, by bidding a bonus over and above the royalty fixed by the Secretary, take away from him that which he has spent his time and money on.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wyoming has expired.

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. EMERSON] offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 3, line 12, after the word "use," insert the words "which quantity shall be determined by the Secretary of the Interior."

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, all legislation necessarily should be as specific as possible. This section provides—

That no railroad or other common carrier shall be permitted to take or acquire through lease or permit under this act any coal lands or deposits of coal in excess of such area or quantity as may be required and used solely for its own use.

Now, what does that term "use" apply to? It says:

And such limitation of use shall be expressed in all leases or permits issued to railroads or common carriers hereunder.

Then follows the provision—

That such a railroad or common carrier may be permitted to take under the foregoing provisions not to exceed one lease hereunder upon and for each 200 miles of its line in actual operation. The term "railroad" or "common carrier" as used in this act shall include any company or corporation owning or operating a railroad, whether under a contract, agreement, or lease, and any company or corporation subsidiary or auxiliary thereto, whether directly or indirectly connected with such railroad or common carrier.

Now, at some time somebody has got to determine what that term "area or quantity" means. I suppose the genial and clever gentleman from Oklahoma will say this is taken care of in some other part of this bill, but I can not find it taken care of.

A railroad comes in and asks for a certain quantity of land for its use. Now, for what purpose and use? To build a track upon or to mine coal for the purpose of running its locomotives and trains? If you do not place some limitation in this law, some court or somebody at some time has got to place a limitation as to what is necessary for its use. Is it not far better to place that limitation in the hands of some one in this bill than to leave it open to doubt for some one to conjure over or, finally, for some court in some far distant part of this country to determine?

The great trouble with legislation, as a rule, is that it is not definite enough, and it leaves grave opportunities for questions to be raised, especially by large corporations who have large sums of money to spend in litigation, and they can finally fight

these matters through to a position where they can get a decision in their favor. Now, I believe in placing this arbitrary power of determining the area or quantity of land that any railroad may have in the hands of the Secretary of the Interior. If it is taken care of in some other part of the bill, I would like to know it. I can not find it. Perhaps the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. FERRIS] can point to some section. I have been unable to find it and therefore have proposed this amendment.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, I know the gentleman from Ohio has offered his amendment for the best purposes, and I know that the thing he speaks of should be done; but it is also my opinion that it is done, and if the gentleman will turn to page 27 of the bill——

Mr. EMERSON. I did not see it there.

Mr. FERRIS. It says—

That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to prescribe necessary and proper rules and regulations and to do any and all things necessary to carry out and accomplish the purposes of this act.

Now let me read the paragraph where the gentleman offered his amendment on page 3:

And such limitation of use shall be expressed in all leases or permits issued to railroads or common carriers hereunder.

Now, here is a general section which gives the Secretary full power to work out all details of all sorts, and then here is the specific language in the paragraph which the gentleman seeks to amend, which says that the thing he desires shall be put in the lease, and the Secretary is given the authority to write the lease and does execute the lease. I think that gives him the power.

Mr. EMERSON. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. FERRIS. I will.

Mr. EMERSON. But the Secretary of the Interior is acting in an official capacity, and the courts have ruled that if he is unfair, litigants may appeal, and people who have been wronged may appeal to the courts for mandamus against him.

Mr. STAFFORD. The courts have decided just the opposite, so far as the decisions that have gone up from the Post Office Department are concerned.

Mr. EMERSON. That may be true as to the Post Office Department, but it is not true as to this.

Mr. FERRIS. All through this bill we give the Secretary of the Interior specific authority. I am quite sure we give him special and general authority to cover this.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I should like to be heard on this.

Mr. FERRIS. I ask unanimous consent that at the expiration of five minutes, three minutes of which shall go to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT] and two minutes to the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL], debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto be closed.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent that debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto be closed in five minutes, three minutes to be assigned to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT] and two minutes to the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL]. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Chairman, if the provision referred to by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. EMERSON] was a grant to the railroads by the terms of the act to take such amount of coal from the public lands as was necessary for their own use, then the point made by him would be well taken, that in that case the quantity ought to be determined by the Secretary of the Interior; but I want to call attention to the fact that whatever they get, they get under a lease issued by the Secretary of the Interior, and therefore the Secretary, in issuing the lease itself, determines the quantity which, in his judgment, is necessary for the use of the company. Then, moreover, the limitation of use must be expressed in the lease itself.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, personally I do not like the provision in the bill which authorizes a railroad company to secure a coal lease. I am one of those who believe that railroad companies should attend to the business of transportation, and that business alone, and that if they need coal they should buy it; but the provision is in the bill. I want to call the attention of the Chairman and members of the committee to this fact, or rather, I want to propound a query. A railroad company secures a lease under this act. There is a provision in section 22 of the bill under which—

No corporation shall hold any interest as a stockholder of another corporation in more than one such lease; and no person shall take or hold any interest or interests as a member of an association or associations or as a stockholder of a corporation or corporations holding a lease under the provisions hereof which, together with the area embraced in any direct holding of a lease under this act, or which, together with any other interest or interests as a member of an association or associations or as a stockholder of a corporation or corporations holding a lease under the provisions hereof, exceeds in the aggregate an amount equivalent to the maximum number of acres allowed to any one lessee under this act.

Query: Railroad companies have a great many stockholders. If a railroad company has a lease under this act, can any stockholder in the company acquire a lease, and if so, how and under what conditions, and how much? May I hope for an answer?

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. EMERSON].

The question being taken, the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 4. That any person, association, or corporation holding a lease of coal lands or coal deposits under this act may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, upon a finding by him that it will be for the advantage of the lessee and the United States, secure a modification of his or its original lease by including additional coal lands or coal deposits contiguous to those embraced in such lease, but in no event shall the total area embraced in such modified lease exceed in the aggregate 2,560 acres.

That upon satisfactory showing by any lessee to the Secretary of the Interior that all of the workable deposits of coal within a tract covered by his or its lease will be exhausted, worked out, or removed within three years thereafter, the Secretary of the Interior may, within his discretion, lease to such lessee an additional tract of land or coal deposits, which, including the coal area remaining in the original lease, shall not exceed 2,560 acres, through the same procedure and under the same conditions as in case of an original lease.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 4, line 20, strike out the word "original" and insert the word "existing."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, there is an unimportant amendment in line 7, on page 4, which I think has not been acted upon. It is to strike out the words "a modification" and insert the word "modifications."

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 4, line 7, after the word "secure," strike out "a modification" and insert "modifications."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk, proceeding with the reading of the bill, read as follows:

SEC. 7. That for the privilege of mining or extracting the coal in the lands covered by his lease the lessee shall pay to the United States such royalties as may be specified in the lease, which shall be fixed in advance of offering the same, and which shall be not less than 2 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds, due and payable at the end of each month succeeding that of the extraction of the coal from the mine, and an annual rental, payable at the date of such lease and annually thereafter, on the lands or coal deposits covered by such lease, at such rate as may be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior prior to offering the same, which shall be not less than 25 cents per acre for the first year thereafter, not less than 50 cents per acre for the second, third, fourth, and fifth years, respectively, and not less than $1 per acre for each and every year thereafter during the continuance of the lease, except that such rental for any year shall be credited against the royalties as they accrue for that year. Leases shall be for indeterminate periods upon condition of continued operation of the mine or mines, except when such operation shall be interrupted by strikes, the elements, or casualties not attributable to the lessee, and upon the further condition that at the end of each 20-year period succeeding the date of the lease such readjustment of terms and conditions may be made as the Secretary of the Interior may determine, unless otherwise provided by law at the time of the expiration of such periods: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior may, if in his judgment the public interest will be subserved thereby, in lieu of the provision herein contained requiring continuous operation of the mine or mines, provide in the lease for the payment of an annual advance royalty upon a minimum number of tons of coal, which in no case shall aggregate less than the amount of rentals herein provided for.

The Clerk read the following committee amendment:

Page 6, line 6, after the word "of," at the beginning of the line, insert the words "diligent development and."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. Mr. Chairman, I want to call the attention of the committee to what strikes me as an omission in this section. These leases, or many of them, are to be under competitive bidding; the Secretary fixes the royalty which must be paid, and then there is to be competitive bidding. I suppose that competition might be in the offering of additional royalty or the offering of a bonus. One objection to that sort of thing is that it gives the fellow with the longest pole the chance to get all the persimmons. The man who has the ready cash for a bonus can get a lease away from a poor man who has not the bonus price. One of the arguments to persuade people that Federal leases will not be as bad as they have feared was that the poor man could open a coal mine under a lease when he could not afford to buy the land; but if he has to compete with a man who is ready to pay a bonus, then he would be no better off than he would if he had to buy the land.

But that is not what I started in to discuss. The bill provides for the bonus or additions to the royalty. But this section very clearly states what the lessee shall pay, and having set out specifically what he shall pay, nothing more can be required of him. Section 7 says:

That for the privilege of mining or extracting the coal in the lands covered by his lease—

And I want the chairman to give me his attention, because he does not want this to get away from him; he does not want to make provision for bonuses and then let the fellow with the bank roll defeat the poor man and afterwards find that he can not collect the bonus from the lessee.

The section says:

The lessee shall pay to the United States such royalties as may be specified in the lease, which shall be fixed in advance of offering the same.

And then, a little farther down, it says:

And an annual rental, payable at the date of such lease.

And so forth.

There is thus set forth clearly in this section what the lessee is to pay, and having set forth what he is to pay he can be required to pay no more, under a proper construction of the statute.

It is true that when the lease is advertised the Secretary will expect a bonus, a bonus in cash or in additional royalty over and above the royalty which the Secretary has fixed. But in this section which determines what the lessee shall pay it is made very clear that he can not be called upon to pay anything but the royalty that the Secretary fixes in advance and his annual rental on the land. In the proper place there should be a provision that the successful bidder should also pay "such bonus or additional royalty as may have been offered by the bidder at the time of the competition." Something of that sort, it seems to me, ought to be in the bill or you will find that you can not collect these bonuses. I do not believe in the competitive bidding on leases, but if we are to have them let us provide for the payment of the bonus bid.

I want to call attention to another provision in the bill to compliment the committee. I want to emphasize the compliment, because I can not repeat it frequently in the discussion of the bill. [Laughter.] One of the difficulties in getting anyone to approve public leasing is due to the fact that at the beginning those who favored it were inclined to be so unreasonable in their requirements that it frightened everybody out.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wyoming has expired.

Mr. FERRIS. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman have five minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from Wyoming have five minutes more. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MONDELL. One of the trying questions was the length of the lease. A good many people were of the opinion that leases should be very brief. They got the idea that the public should in a brief period be able to recapture, or, if not recapture, make new and different terms. That was all a mistake. There are perhaps only a few people that have my view of it, that the whole recapture idea is a mistake and will be a burden to the consumer. But in this case the committee has entirely got away from the short lease and recapture business and concluded that the proper term of a coal lease is forever and amen, for they fix an indeterminate period, which means a period that will run on forever if the lessee does the right thing.

They provide, however, that at the expiration of certain periods there may be, and shall be, a readjustment. That, in my opinion, is the form of lease that should be made, and as to that feature of the bill I am heartily in accord with the committee. I am wondering why, having been so wise with regard to the period of a coal lease, the committee turns right about face, and when they came to an oil lease made it for 20 years when, as a matter of fact, the oil operator would in many cases be subjected to greater loss at the expiration of his brief lease than would the coal operator; and if it is proper to do this, which is in the interest of the consumer of coal, in my opinion, then why should we chop off a power lease at the end of 50 years and recapture the property? It does not seem to me that the committee has been entirely consistent. While I approve this feature of the bill, I can not approve the provisions which follow, and a little later I want to discuss the provisions with regard to oil. It seems to me this very proper provision of an indeterminate lease is the same sort of provision which we should make with regard to oil leases.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Chairman, I really think the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] is more intelligent than he seems to be in his discussion of this question. He asks why we have an indeterminate lease in the case of coal. He asks why we have not an indeterminate lease in the case of water power. He wants to know why we have a determinate lease in the case of oil. I am sure the gentleman when he reflects must realize the purpose of those distinctions. In the first place, in the case of coal, a very large body of coal may take a very long time to exhaust. The gentleman says that he has had some experience in oil. If he has he knows that at the end of a certain period the production of an oil well decreases—is very much less than it was at the time it was first drilled and discovery made; and, therefore, in the interest of the operator, in the interest of fairness, at the end of a long period there should be opportunity to readjust the rentals and royalties, because an oil well producing 10 barrels of oil a day ought not to pay as large a royalty proportionately as an oil well producing a thousand barrels of oil a day. Then, as to water power, the gentleman ought to realize that in dealing with these resources they are entirely of a different class than dealing with water power. We are exhausting these resources in the leasing of them. A lease of oil or coal is really not properly a lease. It is an actual disposition of the very thing itself, a disposition of the coal, a disposition of the oil; but in the case of water power the same amount is there at the end of 20 years that there was in the beginning, but conditions may then have so changed that there ought to be a readjustment of the terms and conditions of the lease. In the one case we are exhausting the thing we are disposing of, or leasing, and in the other case it is not exhausted at all.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I am sure that the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT] is more intelligent than one might judge from his discussion. I am sure he is. He says that we should have an indeterminate lease on coal and not on oil, because a coal mine lasts longer than an oil well. It may last 20 or 30 or 40 or 50 years, whereas an oil well may not last so long, therefore the coal lease should be for a long period, he says, forgetting, evidently, that he does not approve a long or indeterminate lease on it, but we should not have an indeterminate water power, which lasts forever. There may be some logic in that sort of argument, but I do not gather it. The only interest we have as legislators, or should have—and I am sure the only interest we have—is to give the people the very best benefits from the use and development of these resources. We want the largest developments, and we want the people to secure the products at the lowest price, and we will do that most effectively as we least disturb the tenure, because the moment you disturb the tenure you give an excuse for piling up charges to pay for the losses incident to the disturbance of the tenure. Therefore this is a very excellent provision. An oil well, it is true, does not ordinarily last as long as a coal mine, but that is no reason why the lease should not also be indeterminate. It may last longer, but in any case there is no reason why the royalty should not be readjusted at frequent intervals.

If it be deemed wise to readjust the royalty at more frequent intervals in the case of oil than in the case of coal, I should not quarrel with that kind of a proposition. I think it might be wise, but there is not, in my opinion, any reason why there should be a limitation in the lease in the case of oil and no limitation in the period of lease in the case of coal. The basic facts are these: We want large development, we want cheap service, and in my opinion we shall secure them most effectively as we allow these enterprises, always under public control, to run along in the even tenor of their way, without sudden changes in the conditions that surround them that may cause great losses which will be borne not by the operators but by the consumer, for finally it all comes back to the man who buys the current, the man who buys the oil, the man who buys the coal. He is eventually the burden bearer, and therefore we make a very great mistake if we imagine we can lay burdens or put obstacles in the way of development that will not eventually be placed on his shoulder.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 8. That in order to provide for the supply of strictly local and domestic needs for fuel, the Secretary of the Interior may, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe in advance, issue to any applicant qualified to obtain a lease under section 3 of this act a limited license or permit granting the right to prospect for, mine, and dispose of coal belonging to the United States on specified tracts, not to exceed 10 acres in any one coal field, for a period of not exceeding 10 years, on such conditions, not inconsistent with this act, as in his opinion will safeguard the public interest, without payment of royalty for the coal mined or for the land occupied: *Provided*, That not more than one such limited license or permit shall be issued to any single applicant hereunder: *And provided further*, That in the case of municipal corporations the Secretary of the Interior may issue such limited

license or permit, for not to exceed 160 acres, upon condition that such municipal corporations will mine the coal therein under proper conditions and dispose of the same without profit: *And provided further*, That the acquisition or holding of a lease under the preceding sections of this act shall be no bar to the acquisition of such tract or operation of such mine under said limited license.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. FERRIS. Does the gentleman from Wyoming wish to be heard on this section? I was going to ask unanimous consent not to read the part that was stricken out.

Mr. MONDELL. I want to be heard on this section.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] is recognized.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. As a matter of fact, I do not want to be heard on this section. I think the section is all right, but I do want to refer to a matter that has temporarily escaped me.

This legislation with regard to coal contains no provision for preliminary prospecting. The oil sections of the bill provide for a prospecting permit. The coal sections of the bill do not. I think it is a very great mistake not to make such provision. The gentlemen want to have their legislation harmonious. They will remember they had a provision for an exclusive prospecting period on water-power sites, a provision which, in my opinion, was altogether unnecessary and might in some cases lead to great injury and hardship, because all there is to do on a water site is to survey, and half a dozen surveying parties, if they are friendly and decent, can survey at the same time the same territory. I have frequently seen it done. But no two men can amicably or profitably prospect the same ground for minerals with a view of opening a mine.

It will not charge the committee, or any member of the committee with having drafted this bill, but whoever drafted it evidently had in mind a developed coal field. Let us imagine such a coal field as there is down in the district represented by our honored friend, the chairman, where the vein lies under comparatively level ground at a uniform depth below the surface and is practically the same in character wherever found. A shaft can be sent down almost anywhere, and the place to open the mines is the point along the line of the railroad, already built, where you can get a sidetrack. That is all there is to it. And if that were the situation everywhere it would not be necessary to have a prospecting permit.

If I may be allowed to refer to a little personal experience, I will say that years ago I spent over two years of very hard work and a great deal of other people's money and a little of my own trying to find a certain place in a coal vein where the coal was thick enough and good enough and the conditions were such as to make it possible to successfully open a mine. That period of prospecting was a long, arduous, and expensive one, and my experience was a common one in the development of coal fields. If we are to lease these lands, we certainly ought to give the prospective lessee an opportunity to go on the land, to prospect the ground, to determine the proper point in which to attack the vein, and to determine the areas which he needs for his development. And I think two years would be brief enough. We provide for that under a water-power bill, where it is not necessary. We provide for it under the oil section of this bill, but we make no provisions here, and nobody has told us why.

Mr. FERRIS. The committee has transposed phosphates and oil in the bill. We just took up the phosphate provision bodily and transposed it. I ask unanimous consent to omit the reading of the phosphate provision entirely.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment commencing on line 20, page 7, and extending to and ending on line 7, page 10, be omitted and the amendment be adopted. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

OIL AND GAS.

SEC. 14. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to grant to any applicant qualified under this act a prospecting permit, which shall give the exclusive right, for a period not exceeding two years, to prospect for oil or gas upon not to exceed 640 acres of lands wherein such deposits belong to the United States and are located within 10 miles from any producing oil or gas well, and upon not to exceed 2,560 acres of land wherein such deposits belong to the United States and are situated over 10 miles from any producing oil or gas well, upon condition that the permittee shall begin drilling operations within six months from the date of the permit, and shall, within one year from and after the date of permit, drill for oil or gas to an aggregate depth of not less than 500 feet, and shall, within two years from date of the permit, drill for oil or gas to an aggregate depth of not less than 2,000 feet. Whether the lands sought in any such application and permit are surveyed or unsurveyed the applicant shall, prior to filing his application for permit, locate such lands in a reasonably compact form and according to the legal subdivisions of the public land surveys, if the land be surveyed; and in an approximately square or rectangular tract if the land be an unsurveyed tract, the length of which shall not exceed two and one-half times its width, and if he shall cause to be erected upon the land for which a permit is sought, a monument not less than 4 feet high, at some conspicuous place thereon, and shall post a notice in writing on or near said monument, stating that an application for permit will be made within 30 days after date of said notice, the name of the applicant, the date of the notice, and such a general description of the land to be covered by such permit by reference to courses and distances from such monument and such other natural objects and permanent monuments as will identify the land, stating the amount thereof in acres, he shall during the period of 30 days following such marking and posting, be entitled to a preference right over others to a permit for the land so identified. The applicant shall, within 90 days after receiving a permit, mark each of the corners of the tract described in the permit upon the ground with permanent monuments, so that the boundaries can be readily traced, and shall post in a conspicuous place upon the lands a notice that such permit has been granted and a description of the lands covered thereby: *Provided*, That in the Territory of Alaska prospecting permits may be granted for periods not exceeding four years, actual drilling operations shall begin within two years from date of permit, and oil and gas wells shall be drilled to a depth of not less than 500 feet within three years from date of the permit and to an aggregate depth of not less than 2,000 feet within four years from date of permit: *And provided further*, That in said Territory the applicant shall have a preference right over others to a permit for land identified by temporary monuments and notice posted on or near the same, for six months following such marking and posting, and upon receiving a permit he shall mark the corners of the tract described in the permit upon the ground with permanent monuments within one year after receiving such permit.

Also the following committee amendment was read:

Page 10, line 9, strike out the figures "14" and insert "9."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Also the following committee amendment was read:

Page 10, line 10, after the word "such," insert the words "necessary and proper."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Also the following committee amendment was read:

Page 12, line 1, after the word "traced," insert the words "on the ground."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

We have reached the section of the bill relating to oil and gas and the provision relative to a prospecting permit, to which I referred a moment ago. The provision for a prospecting permit is a most excellent one. The committee, however, has laid down an arbitrary rule as to the size of the prospecting permit which it seems to me is not wise or reasonable.

The committee evidently proceeds on the assumption that land within 10 miles of a producing well is in the nature of developed oil territory, and that the land beyond is new, virgin, wild-cat territory. Well, that is rather a violent assumption. No hard-and-fast rule can be laid down. Land within half a mile of a producing well may be the most unlikely of all the land for miles around, from a productive standpoint. It may be in an entirely different geological horizon. Faults may occur that radically change conditions. A well located near the base of an anticlinal may be the outside limit of successful or profitable production. The provision fixing a certain acreage here and a certain acreage there in these prospecting leases, depending on distance from a producing well, is purely arbitrary and not based on any rule of reason.

But what I want to call attention to is something that follows this. I want to discuss it briefly now, and I shall want to discuss it more fully on the next section. This is a leasing bill, so taken and accepted, and so "denominated in the bond"; and yet, so far as oil is concerned, it is a law under which we propose to give away, without money and without price, 25 per cent of all the oil lands of the country.

The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. FERRIS] held me up to scorn—as I assume he supposed—when the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. TAYLOR] was addressing the House, when he said that I proposed to give to those developing power public lands at the rate of $1.25 to $20 an acre. Of course, my theory is that a piece of public land that is not worth over $1.25 an acre ought not to be sold for more than $1.25 an acre. If some one will take such land and develop water power on it, he will do a good thing for the community.

Mr. FERRIS. He will turn around and put a water power on that he gets for $1.25 and give it a valuation of $15,000,000 and base his price to be charged to the consumer upon that; and that

is what they are doing out there. That is what we wanted to prevent here.

Mr. MONDELL. The Secretary, under the power bill, will in certain cases fix the rates. In most cases it is controlled by the States. He is not supposed to fix rates that will be confiscatory. Of course, if a power company can take land that is worth $1.25 and assume that it is worth $15,000,000 and fix a rate based on $15,000,000 and get the Secretary or a State public-service commission to fix or approve rates based on such a valuation, injustice is done; but we can not assume anything of the kind will be allowed. The gentleman would have us believe that after all we were going to be gobbled up by these corporations; that the communities and public-service commissions will neither protect themselves nor the public. What will you do?

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield there?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Wyoming yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes.

Mr. LENROOT. The gentleman is aware of the fact that whatever the value of the water power is, the right-of-way value can not be considered as the value of the property itself, as it would be if it were in private ownership.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wyoming has expired.

Mr. MONDELL. I would like to have a little more time.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Wyoming may have five minutes more, and that at the expiration of that time debate on this paragraph close.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the gentleman's request?

Mr. EMERSON. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the chairman of the committee to explain in a minute or two why he gives so much time to Alaska? He gives four years. On page 12, line 4, the bill reads:

Provided, That in the Territory of Alaska prospecting permits may be granted for a period not exceeding four years.

Mr. FERRIS. If the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] will yield to me just a moment, I think I can explain it.

Mr. MONDELL. Very well.

Mr. FERRIS. In the conditions of Alaska, some parts of Alaska, they can work all the year round, particularly along the coast, but elsewhere they can work only in the summer, so that in hauling machinery in there, with their poor facilities and lack of railroads, much more time is required. Representatives of the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines came before us and explained that there should be a little more latitude given up there so that they could get material in.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wyoming will proceed.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT] reminds us that the fear expressed by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. FERRIS], his colleague on the committee, is unfounded; that we are not going to allow rates to be fixed on a fictitious valuation of water-power sites any more. Would a public-service commission in a State approve a rate based on such fictitious value?

Mr. LENROOT. Will the gentleman permit me to answer?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes.

Mr. LENROOT. In the gentleman's bill he proposed a grant of these sites, and that grant being made, no public-service commission of any State could do otherwise than give to that corporation, in fixing the rate, the value in the market of that grant, while under our proposition it is expressly provided that they shall take nothing for the value of it.

Mr. MONDELL. All of which is the gentleman's opinion, but none of which is true. [Laughter.]

Mr. LENROOT. Will the gentleman yield once more?

Mr. MONDELL. If I can have another minute. I want to talk about this next section. Yes; I will yield.

Mr. LENROOT. Perhaps the gentleman does not know that in the West public-service commissions to-day are doing the very thing that he says is not true.

Mr. MONDELL. They must have some very weak sisters of public-service commissions. That is not the situation in my State. The value of such a site, in addition to what it costs, is the value of the improvements and betterments. That would be a fair basis of rates anywhere.

Mr. FERRIS. Some States not only have weak public-service corporations, but some States do not have any at all.

Mr. MONDELL. There is only one State in that situation.

Mr. FERRIS. Oh, no; there are several.

Mr. MONDELL. I repeat what I have said here before, that I do not agree with the gentleman that if there is a State in the Union that will not protect itself you can protect it successfully from Washington. I am paying more for my electric light right here in Washington than I pay in the little berg in Wyoming in which I live; and if Federal control is such a good thing why on earth do we not get to work and reduce the rates here in this city where coal is so cheap and where there is enormous water power undeveloped right at our doors?

In the minute I have remaining I want to call the attention to the next section of this bill, under which, speaking of giving things away, the gentlemen of the committee propose to grant in fee simple oil lands that may be worth anywhere from $1,000,000 to $20,000,000; 640-acre tracts of land are given away. You remember the old jingle:

This is the day they give babies away
With a half a pound of tea.

This is the day when we give away 640 acres, right on the dome of the best oil fields in the West, to any fellow who wants to come along and take it. That is the provision of your bill. When it comes to giving things away, subsidizing corporations, handing out the public domain, here is a lovely provision, the like of which no one ever dreamed of until this bill was submitted. I will venture this assertion: That if any gentleman from the West had brought in a bill containing such a provision as is the next section he would have lost every shred of standing that he ever had or hoped to have in the House and would have been pilloried here and elsewhere the country over as the most unprincipled and conscienceless looter of the public domain that ever came down the trail. [Laughter.]

Mr. FERRIS. The gentleman from Wyoming——

The CHAIRMAN. Debate on this section has been closed.

Mr. MONDELL. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Oklahoma may have five minutes.

Mr. FERRIS. No; go ahead. I object.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma objects. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk, proceeding with the reading of the bill, read as follows:

SEC. 15. That upon establishing to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior that valuable deposits of oil or gas have been discovered within the limits of the land embraced in any permit, the permittee shall be entitled to a patent for one-fourth of the land embraced in the prospecting permit, such area to be selected by the permittee in compact form and according to the legal subdivisions of the public-land surveys, if the land be surveyed, or to be surveyed at his expense in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations governing the survey of placer mining claims if located upon unsurveyed lands: *Provided*, That all merchantable timber upon land patented hereunder shall be reserved to the United States to be cared for, used, or disposed of in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and such reservation shall be expressed in each patent issued hereunder: *Provided further*, That each permittee who desires to secure a patent under the terms of this section shall, within 90 days from and after discovery of valuable deposits of oil or gas in the land embraced in his permit, file in the land office of the district in which the land is located, his application for patent for the tract selected, in default of which he shall be required to thereafter pay royalty for the oil or gas produced therefrom during the remainder of the term covered by his permit, as may be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, and the tract and deposits of oil or gas therein shall thereafter be subject to lease as prescribed in section 16 hereof.

The following committee amendment was read:

Page 12, line 19, strike out the figures "15" and insert the figures "10."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I understand that there is to be considerable debate on this section, and I suggest to the chairman of the committee that it go over until to-morrow morning.

Mr. FERRIS. That is what I intended to do. I move, Mr. Chairman, that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. CULLOP, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill (H. R. 406) to authorize the exploration for and disposition of coal, phosphate, oil, gas, potassium, or sodium, and had come to no resolution thereon.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. HOWELL, by unanimous consent, was given leave of absence for three days on account of illness.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

The SPEAKER. The letter of the Secretary of the Navy, with reference to estimates was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and it should have been referred to the Com-

mittee on Appropriations. Without objection, the change of reference will be made.

There was no objection.

RURAL CREDITS.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Kansas, Mr. HELVERING, be allowed to address the House for five minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from Kansas be allowed to address the House for five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HELVERING. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, it is not my intention to take any length of time in discussing the proposition, but I want to call the attention of the House to the fact that the rural-credit bill which will be introduced in the House will not, in my opinion, fill the needs of the people in the district where I live, and therefore I introduced a bill a few days ago. To-day my purpose in rising is to have printed in the RECORD an explanation of that bill. It is somewhat lengthy, and I will not take the time to read it, but will ask unanimous consent to print it in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kansas asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the subject of rural credits. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

RURAL CREDITS—THE NEED OF A SYSTEM WHICH WILL BRING RELIEF WITHOUT UNDUE DELAY.

Mr. HELVERING. Mr. Speaker, it was not my intention to introduce a bill dealing with rural credits. All political parties were on record as favoring legislation which would bring relief to those who are engaged in agriculture, and it was my hope and belief that the responsible committee would report a measure which would be practical and which would bring relief needed at the lowest possible cost.

Disillusionment came with the introduction of the bill favored by the commission in the Sixty-third Congress. That bill was not scientific, and it held out no certain promise of relief. It was founded on the theory that each community could and would capitalize a land bank. It provided no machinery by which the bonds of these community banks could find a market, and, therefore, in all probability they could and would sell only to the people of the community in which the bank was located. People in other communities could not well judge of the security behind such bonds; and to invest in them, with such lack of knowledge, would be a gamble pure and simple.

I pointed out that error in public addresses as to the bill introduced in the last Congress, and it is gratifying to learn that its author has come around to the same point of view. At least, he now favors the linking of the community units with regional banks, and by so doing gives greater assurance of the marketing of the bonds. However, I do wish to call attention to the statement of the gentleman from Indiana incorporated in Document No. 679 of the Sixty-third Congress. In that statement he opposed the centralization of a land-bank system and defended the plan of individual banks. He said:

> As a result it (the commission) became convinced that the system outlined in the bill which it had formulated possessed advantages which a central bank would not possess and encouraged competitive banking to an extent that would not be possible under a bill providing for a central institution.

In answer to the above I felt compelled to say:

Not one argument advanced removes the objection to small units or disproves the advantage of a system linked closely together and at all times under Federal control.

The arguments in favor of the Federal Reserve Banking System and its assured success furnish the evidence as to the need of the regional reserve system as applied to land banks.

Furthermore, the attempt to install township units, privately managed and conducted for private gain, would militate against the sale of the bonds. Land bonds would have only a local value, for there would be so many of them and at such varying prices that there would be no stability in value to attract either the investor who is looking for a safe investment for himself or for the placing of trust funds. The ability to market a bond at a low rate of interest is linked with the known safety of the security. Under the bill favored by the commission there would not and could not be such stability. Under the measure which I advocate the security would be equal to that of any Government bond, and would in time of stress have a greater value, for the reason that it would not only have the guaranty of the Government, but would have behind it assured assets which could not be destroyed.

And while the guaranty of the Government is an essential in removing suspicion and in breaking down the prejudice of the unenlightened, it does not necessarily follow that such guaranty will entail any expense upon the Government. The security behind the bond is more than ample to protect the Government, and when the time comes that we can secure the adoption by the States of better methods of registration of titles, transfers, and, if possible, the elimination of exemption clauses, these bonds will be the best known form of investment in the country at the rate of interest permitted.

And the bill now presented by the gentleman from Indiana is an admission that he has seen his error and now favors the centralization of the land-bank system. He was wrong in 1914, and I believe that he is wrong in 1916; and it is in the hope that I can centralize attention on the errors and secure certain relief for those engaged in agriculture that I have introduced a rural-credits bill, and now issue this statement.

My opposition to the measure recommended by the commission is based on the belief that any benefits to accrue from it are problematic. Somewhere, at some time, and in some way it holds out hope, but the success of the measure would depend wholly upon the readiness of local capital to invest in unit banks and upon the readiness of capital in general to invest in regional banks. In each case its success would depend upon the assurance that capital invested would earn a profit. If it did, it would be at the expense of the borrower; and if it did not, the system would surely fail.

A very clever writer once described the inhabitants of the earth, animal and human, as being infested with fleas. The larger fleas provided sustenance to smaller fleas, and so on ad infinitum. This thought is forcibly impressed upon me when I read the measure brought forward by the commission. The efforts of humanity have been largely directed to the elimination of some of the fleas which trouble us, but he would reverse that policy and provide for the establishment of an entirely new class of interest-earning fleas to prey upon the landowners. He would have local bank units taking toll in each community, and he would have another set of interest absorbers higher up whose duty it would be to see that the regional banks were profitable—all at the expense of the landowners.

While the American people are partial to independent banks, yet we all know that the incentive to establish such banks lies in the opportunty to earn unusual profits. Remove that incentive and the number of banks would not be sufficient for the ordinary needs of business. The desire to make these enormous profits was well shown by Comptroller Williams in his recently published statement as to the usurious rates charged, not in isolated sections but all over the country. If the land banks were in position to earn large profits they would fall short of giving the maximum amount of relief to the landowners—and that should be the primary object of any legislation enacted. If they did not earn such profit they would not attract capital; if they did earn large profits, then the farmers would have to carry that extra load.

True, it might be that the spirit of cooperation would induce communities to found such banks, such as has often been done as to community stores and elevators, without regard to profit. The commission which is responsible for the Moss bill is on record as pointing out the difference between conditions in the United States and those in Germany. These conditions can not be changed in generations and they afford the best argument why a purely cooperative system is foredoomed to failure. Not one of the men who favor cooperative banks have been able to explain away these condition. The European farmers, living on the same land for generations, from forebears down to the present holders; men of the same common blood and living in close proximity to each other know each others limitations and possibilities and furnish the soil upon which cooperation thrives. In America, where few men have more than a slight knowledge of their neighbors, where the spirit of individuality is fostered, and where suspicion is more often found than confidence, each man wants to work out his own destiny and does not favor the cooperation which would lift up his neighbor while it may benefit himself.

We have to deal with conditions and not theories, and the commission has pointed out the very reason why cooperation would be but an experiment and one in which we could not pin faith of success.

Here I wish to insert the exact language used by the commission in its report. It is pertinent and applies to the bill introduced by the committee, as well as to any bill which is based on cooperation. The commission said:

> In considering the conditions in Germany as applying to the conditions in the United States, the essential points of difference between the two countries should always be borne in mind. In size the German Empire is about equal to the area of Texas, after cutting off from

Texas an area as large as the State of Alabama. In population the German Empire contains about 68,000,000 people, or more than two-thirds of the population of the whole United States. In intensive farming the Germans are ahead of our own farming population, and the average production in Germany has increased greatly, while our average yield per acre has increased but slowly. In Germany the population in a given district is largely homogeneous and the individual is, so to speak, attached to the soil, the same farms continuing in the same families for generations. In this country such a condition is seldom found. In Germany, on account of the limited supply of land and the large population, and on account of the known productivity of each piece of land, the value of that land is easily ascertained and varies within very slight limits. In this country the variations in value are very great. In Germany the average farm is about 20 acres; in this country the average farm is about 138 acres. In Germany the credit and resources of the individual in a community are known to practically every other individual in that community. In this country no such actual information is obtainable. In Germany the small farmer, his wife, and children all do manual work on the farm; in this country such a condition is rare. In Germany the people have been trained to a supervision and control of their operation by strict Government regulations, which would not be favored in this country.

I trust that the preceding statement will be weighed. It was true when written and it is true to-day, and it points out clearly why we can not expect to make a cooperative system work in this country.

If the system proposed by the committee protects the borrower and still attracts capital, it follows that a system in which there is no private incentive to gain, and which has a Government guaranty, would afford far greater protection. Compare the two systems and the answer is self-evident.

If Government aid is unwise, why establish a Government bureau under the bill advocated by the commission? We need Government aid and direct Government control to make any system provide the benefits needed at the earliest possible moment. The needs of business—that is, commercial business—have been cared for in part since the passage of the national-bank act, and are wholly provided for by the Federal reserve act. That being the case, why should the business of farming, the greatest of all, be asked to wait for many years before relief can be granted? The need is now, and in the interest of the farmers now living, and not wholly for those who will come in the years far ahead. The increase in the number of tenant farmers must be stopped if there is to be any real advantage to the farmers of America. The bill favored by the commission may or may not stop this increase. The bill which I have introduced would stop it with certainty. Why, then, should we hesitate in making choice between the problematic and the certainty, the more especially when the certainty would not, in all probability, entail any financial loss upon the Government or be a drain upon all of the people of the country? There is no class legislation in the system proposed by me any more than there was in the national banking act or in the Federal reserve act; and as we have legislated for the banker, merchant, and manufacturer, they should be the first to favor legislating for the farmer, on whose prosperity their own must inevitably rest.

Laying aside the doubt as to the probability of the banks provided for in the bill recommended by the commission being financed, I wish to pay attention to the slight possibilty of any real relief coming to the farmers in case they are financed.

At a meeting of the Southern Conference for Education at Chattanooga, Tenn., the last week in April, it was shown that while the average farm profits in the United States are 5 per cent, the farmer pays from 8 to 16 per cent for the money he borrows, and that in the aggregate the farmers pay $200,000,000 more per year in interest on their debts than the entire commercial world.

I trust that you will weigh that statement and fully appreciate its significance. To those who pay 8 to 16 per cent in interest the passage of the bill proposed by the commission would apparently bring relief. But that relief has no basis in truth. As long as the farms of the country earn only 5 per cent, the payment of 6 per cent for mortgage loans means ultimate disaster. A higher interest rate would only accelerate the coming of ruin, and any rate in excess of 5 per cent would mean industrial death, either from lingering illness at a rate of 6 per cent or a quick demise brought about by an interest rate of 8 to 16 per cent.

That time has passed when a mortgage debt on land is looked upon as evidence of disaster. The up-to-date farmer borrows so that he may increase the earning power of his investment, and that is fully shown in the statement of mortgage debt given. The farming States whose prosperity is acknowledged, such as Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Indiana, are shown in the table given as carrying the heaviest burden of debt.

On the other hand, look at conditions in the South, where interest rates are high. Alabama, with nearly 54,000 more tenants than owners operating their lands, has a mortgage debt of only $10,350,577. Does that spell prosperity or adversity? Look at the figures in the following table for Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Florida, and Georgia and you are forced to the conclusion which I have long since reached. The interest rate is keeping the landowners of the South in a state of economic slavery, and the landowner, North and South, will never reach his full growth until you remove the interest eaters from off of his back.

I desire here to insert a table showing the mortgage debt of each State according to the census of 1910, also the number of farms operated by owners and by tenants, and I particularly desire to call the attention of the Representatives from the South to the significance of that table.

Mortgage debt by States—Number of tenants and of farms operated by owners.

State.	Farms operated by owners.	Tenants.	Mortgage debt.
Alabama	$104,575	158,326	$10,350,577
Arizona	8,366	861	2,253,252
Arkansas	107,412	107,266	8,941,332
California	70,049	18,148	60,036,660
Colorado	37,780	8,390	18,986,026
Connecticut	24,183	2,612	11,859,468
Delaware	4,301	4,535	3,068,721
District of Columbia	133	84	56,100
Florida	36,674	13,342	2,709,970
Georgia	100,047	190,950	10,988,409
Idaho	27,619	3,188	14,557,103
Illinois	147,493	104,379	115,790,646
Indiana	150,798	64,687	57,486,582
Iowa	134,929	82,115	204,242,722
Kansas	112,443	65,398	70,819,736
Kentucky	171,325	87,860	23,411,430
Louisiana	53,939	66,607	8,950,301
Maine	57,453	2,563	11,738,529
Maryland	34,507	14,416	15,673,773
Massachusetts	33,938	2,979	16,371,484
Michigan	174,271	32,689	75,907,030
Minnesota	123,326	32,811	77,806,283
Mississippi	92,891	181,491	13,381,306
Missouri	194,286	82,958	112,565,406
Montana	23,870	2,344	10,741,280
Nebraska	80,237	49,441	62,373,472
Nevada	2,356	333	1,464,084
New Hampshire	25,174	1,879	4,773,610
New Jersey	25,193	8,294	19,476,938
New Mexico	33,719	1,957	2,590,282
New York	170,725	44,872	97,309,848
North Carolina	146,438	107,287	9,958,389
North Dakota	63,696	10,664	47,841,587
Ohio	194,857	77,188	63,788,397
Oklahoma	86,055	104,137	27,384,765
Oregon	38,643	6,859	21,165,627
Pennsylvania	168,190	51,105	61,539,433
Rhode Island	4,338	954	1,356,325
South Carolina	65,213	111,221	10,109,072
South Dakota	58,413	19,231	32,771,359
Tennessee	144,951	101,061	12,626,330
Texas	198,195	219,575	76,089,272
Utah	19,956	1,720	4,564,175
Vermont	28,701	4,008	12,436,091
Virginia	135,289	48,729	15,449,291
Washington	48,466	7,726	25,644,551
West Virginia	76,850	19,835	5,502,533
Wisconsin	152,473	24,654	140,815,513
Wyoming	10,080	897	4,207,983

Having reached the conclusion that an interest rate of 6 per cent will not afford permanent relief, we are confronted with these problems:

Can we secure a lower rate?

Can we do so and safeguard the loaner?

Can we do so without loss to the Government?

Can we do so without inflating the currency?

In answer I would ask that the questioner study carefully the measure introduced by me and find out wherein it fails to meet objections or is economically weak.

It does not contemplate the imposition of any new or untried theory. We can only be guided by the lamp of experience, and I wish to call your attention to a few facts which are pertinent in this connection.

The official report of New Zealand, issued November 30, 1912, shows that from the time the Government began to make loans to settlers in 1895 up to March 31, 1912, loans had been made to 32,783 settlers to the amount of over $60,000,000 and only 33 of the mortgages had been foreclosed. Of the loans made, 17,897 were still outstanding and 14,886, 45 per cent of all loans made, had been repaid to the Government.

Turning to American experience we find that Idaho had $1,500,000 outstanding in farm loans in 1912 and had been making such loans for 20 years. In all of that time there have not been over a half dozen foreclosures and the State has not sustained the loss of one cent.

From 1907 to June 1, 1912, North Dakota has made 983 loans at 5 per cent to the amount of $1,646,462.85, and the officer reporting says:

> There has been one mortgage foreclosure and the land was sold afterwards on contract at a profit to the State. The State has never lost a cent by such investments.

Oklahoma has been loaning to the farmers since 1907 and in 1912 had about $4,000,000 so loaned. Up to that time no foreclosures had been made, and the only change contemplated was one to lengthen the term of loans from 5 to 10 years.

In summing up from the experience of the world, Hon. B. B. Hare, of the United States Department of Agriculture, says:

> I will only say that the theory of issuing State bonds or the establishment of a State land-mortgage bank by which the bonds are to be issued to supply the needs of the farmers or tenants is amply justified by the experience and practice of the New Zealand, Australia, Canadian, Norwegian, and Philippine Governments, and the feasibility of granting such loans under either plan is thoroughly justified by the experience of eight of the American States.

Here we have fact and not theory. If the experiences related have been so successful, and they are not questioned, how much more certain of success would be the plan outlined in the measure introduced by me, where the bonds have an added value by reason of the privileges granted, by the soundness of the guaranty and the strength of the assets behind them, and where the expense of operation would be held down to a minimum and the debtor have the lightest possible load to carry.

In 1880 the percentage of tenant farmers in the United States was 25.6.

In 1890 the percentage increased to 28.4.

In 1900 it was 35.3.

And in 1910 it was 37.

Showing a steady gain and holding out no hope of encouragement.

In 1890 the number of farms mortgaged was 875,052. In 1900 it was 1,093,164, and in 1910 it reached the number of 1,312,034.

The amount of the mortgage debt reported in 1910 was $1,721,172,851, but this report covers only the farms operated by owners and does not include those operated by tenants.

I will not tire you with unnecessary statistics. I have quoted only enough to show you the present conditions as nearly as possible. I will now analyze the measure I have introduced and you can judge if it will bring the relief needed.

The first 13 sections of this act deal with the necessary machinery for the conduct of the business. In short, they provide for a national land-bank comptroller, at a salary of $5,000 per year; a deputy comptroller, at a salary of $3,500 per year; not more than 12 national land-bank managers, each to receive $3,500 per year; a deputy land-bank manager in each district, to receive, $2,500 per annum. Also the necessary clerical force.

Section 16 provides that loans can be made only for the following purposes:

First. To pay off existing indebtedness.

Second. To improve farm property owned by the applicant.

Third. To pay part of the purchase money for land, and the mortgage may in such case cover the land so purchased.

Fourth. To purchase live stock and grain or farm implements.

Section 17 limits all loans to first mortgages, provides that no loan shall be made in excess of 50 per cent of the appraised value of the land and that no loan shall be made in excess of $10,000, preference being given to those wishing to borrow $5,000 or less.

Section 18 provides for the calling in of a loan when the terms of same have not been complied with.

Section 19 covers the appraisement of the lands and the conveying of mortgages under the terms of the act.

Section 20 provides for the establishment of rules and regulations for the registration of land titles, conveyance of lands, and the waiving of exemptions in executing mortgages. In case any group of States comprising a national land-bank district shall incorporate these rules and regulations into law the interest rate in such district shall be 4 per cent, and the comptroller is given power to form such districts whenever a sufficient number of States, contiguous in territory, have so legislated.

Section 21 provides that all postmasters shall, when called upon, make report as to the manner in which the borrower is living up to the terms of his loan and conserving the security of the same. Such reports to be made without charge, except that said postmasters shall be given the amount of actual expenses incurred.

Section 23 provides that the comptroller shall from time to time, as needed, issue bonds to each of the national land banks. These bonds to be secured by mortgages or deeds of trust made to the comptroller as trustee for the United States.

Section 24 provides that said bonds shall carry an interest rate of 3½ per cent per annum. They are to be secured by all of the mortgage security of the bank which issues them and are to be free from taxation, National, State, county, or municipal.

Section 25 provides that all loans are to be made in bonds, or the national land-bank manager may dispose of same in open market, giving to the borrower the full amount received for such bonds.

Section 26 gives to the borrowers the option of paying off the loan after one year has elapsed, and gives the option of paying same in cash or in bonds issued in the same year in which the loan was made.

Section 27 gives to the comptroller the power to call in bonds at par at such time as he deems advisable.

Section 28 makes provision for the retirement of bonds from time to time as interest and amortization payments accumulate.

Section 29 limits the interest rate on mortgages to 4½ per cent, except as provided for in section 20.

Section 31 provides that loans can be made for any period between 5 and 40 years. All loans made for a period in excess of 10 years to be based on the amortization plan.

Section 32 gives to the land-bank manager and comptroller the power to extend the period for the payment of principal and interest for a period of not more than one year in case of crop failure or other causes beyond the control of the mortgagor.

Section 33 provides for the collection of loans and for foreclosure when such action is necessary.

Section 34 makes it incumbent upon land-bank managers to issue monthly statements as to the condition of the banks and to give full publicity to same.

Section 36 makes the land-bank bonds eligible:

First. As security for the deposit of postal savings funds.

Second. As a legal investment for time deposits of national banking associations.

Third. As a legal investment for trust funds and estates under the charge of the courts of the United States.

Fourth. As a security for loans from national banks under the provisions of section 24 of the Federal reserve act.

Section 37 makes provision for loans upon farm buildings and improvements up to 20 per cent of their valuation, provided that same are insured and such insurance assigned to the comptroller as trustee for the United States.

Section 39 provides for the use of the joint earnings of all banks for the purpose of paying the expenses of all. All sums in excess of the amount needed for expense to be returned to the borrowers in land-bank districts which have earned a profit.

Section 41 stipulates that the United States shall guarantee the payment of all principal and interest of loans procured under this act.

The preceding covers all salient points of the measure proposed. It does not inflate the currency, and while the security behind the loans is equal to the best provided for in the bill recommended by the commission this measure gives far greater security to the investor in the bonds.

But the greatest advantage offered by the proposed measure is that it would at once bring relief to the farmers and not hold out to them possible advantages in the years to come. We are dealing with conditions, and if we are not to have a tremendous increase in tenant farmers in the United States we must at once make provision to finance the needs of agriculture.

The question will naturally arise: Can such a measure be put in operation without loss to the Government? I am convinced that it can, and I would like to call your attention to one possible district land bank, covering four States:

State.	Farmed by owners.	By tenants.	Mortgage debt.
Iowa	134,929	82,115	$204,242,722.00
Kansas	112,443	65,398	70,819,706.00
Missouri	194,286	82,958	112,565,406.00
Nebraska	80,237	49,441	62,373,472.00
Total amount mortgage debt in 4 States.			450,001,306.00
1 per cent on above			4,500,013.06

At one-fourth of 1 per cent the amount of mortgage debt would more than pay the expense of 12 regional land banks and the necessary Washington machinery.

And as interest rates range from 6 per cent upward, a rate of 4½ per cent would mean an approximate saving to landowners of $11,250,000 annually in these four States alone.

It can not be pointed out how any possible land bank can be operated at a loss, and far from the Government being called upon to make its guaranty good at a financial loss there is every reason to believe that the system would from the out-

set show a healthy financial gain and a return of excess profits to the borrowers.

If the security provided for in the bill suggested by the commission is good, then the security provided for in the measure I offer is better. If it is not good, then it invites disaster, and we should not offer to the farmers of the country a half-way measure. We have promised them relief and it is for us to give it to them in generous measure and not ask them to be content with the drippings which may fall from the table of the interest-seeking Dives.

Mr. LONDON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to address the House for 45 minutes next Tuesday morning after the reading of the Journal and the transaction of routine business on the subject of preparedness and international peace.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent that next Tuesday after the reading of the Journal and the clearing up of the business on the Speaker's table he may be allowed to address the House for 45 minutes on preparedness and kindred subjects. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. Reserving the right to object, it is probable that next week there will be an appropriation bill, an urgent deficiency bill, that will demand the urgent attention of the House; and perhaps even then, under the consideration of that bill, there will be time for general debate, when the gentleman can get in, but at this time I do not think it is advisable to give that permission so far in advance.

The SPEAKER. Of course, all of these speeches that are made under unanimous consent are subject to the limitations not to interfere with appropriation bills or privileged matters.

Mr. STAFFORD. If it is not to interfere with privileged bills, I will not insist upon the objection.

Mr. LONDON. I so understand my request.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

SENATE BILL REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following Senate bill was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining:

S. 52. An act to provide for a commission to codify and suggest amendments to the general mining laws.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 2 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, January 14, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, reports on preliminary examination, plan, and estimate of cost of improvement of South Fork of Edisto River, S. C., to a point opposite the city of Springfield (H. Doc. No. 559); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

2. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Shallotte River, N. C., with a view to the extension of the improvement to the town of Shallotte (H. Doc. No. 560); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

3. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a suggestion of an amendment to be incorporated in the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, referring to estimate for "Contingent and miscellaneous expense, Naval Observatory, 1917" (H. Doc. No. 561); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

4. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of communication from the superintendent of the State, War, and Navy Department Building submitting an estimate of deficiency in the appropriation for fuel, lights, repairs, etc., State, War, and Navy Department Building, Navy Department Annex, fiscal year ending June 30, 1916 (H. Doc. No. 562); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

5. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a list of judgments rendered against the Government by the district courts of the United States (H. Doc. No. 563); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

6. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting communications from the Assistant Attorney General submitting lists of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims in favor of claimants in Indian depredation cases (H. Doc. No. 564); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

7. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of communication from the Postmaster General submitting urgent estimate of deficiencies in appropriations for the Postal Service, payable from postal revenues, for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916 (H. Doc. No. 565); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

8. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a list of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims from various departments of the Government (H. Doc. No. 566); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

9. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting schedule of claims allowed by the several accounting officers of the Treasury Department under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund (H. Doc. No. 567); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

10. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Navy submitting supplemental estimates of appropriations required by the Navy Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917 (H. Doc. No. 568); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

11. A letter from the commissioner of the Freedman's Savings & Trust Co., transmitting the annual report for the commissioner (ex officio) of the Freedman's Savings & Trust Co. for the year ending December 1, 1915 (H. Doc. No. 569); to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

12. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting report as to the rents received from properties located on sites of proposed public buildings purchased by the United States Government in this city (H. Doc. No. 570); to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and ordered to be printed.

13. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting report of Gen. William L. Marshall, consulting engineer of the Secretary of the Interior, on proposed plan for the protection of lands and property in the Imperial Valley, Cal. (H. Doc. No. 586); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

14. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of a communication from the Secretary of State submitting urgent estimates of deficiencies in appropriations for foreign intercourse, Department of State, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916 (H. Doc. No. 572); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

15. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of a communication from the Secretary of Commerce submitting an urgent estimate of appropriation for necessary repairs to the United States Coast and Geodetic steamer *Explorer* (H. Doc. No. 573); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. SLAYDEN, from the Committee on the Library, to which was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 88) authorizing the American Society of Civil Engineers to erect a memorial to Alfred Noble in the city of Washington, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 39), which said joint resolution and report were referred to the House Calendar.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bills, which were referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 3323) granting a pension to John P. Moore; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4368) granting a pension to A. E. Simmons; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4370) granting a pension to Sylvis Garver; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 6309) granting a pension to Everett L. Thomas; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 7189) granting an increase of pension to Eugene S. Staub; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3790) granting an increase of pension to Laura N. Thomson; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4347) granting an increase of pension to John R. Perrine; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4560) granting an increase of pension to Francis T. Powell; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 7095) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Foley; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. SNELL: A bill (H. R. 8909) for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Ticonderoga, N. Y.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 8910) to amend the acts to regulate commerce, so as to provide that publishers of newspapers and periodicals may enter into advertising contracts with common carriers and receive payment for such advertisements in transportation; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8911) to authorize the Postmaster General of the United States to establish employment exchanges at all presidential post offices; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8912) to reduce the rate of postage on first-class mail matter mailed for local delivery; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8913) prohibiting Senators, Representatives, or Delegates from receiving compensation or acting as counsel in certain matters where the United States is interested, or for parties or corporations engaged in interstate commerce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8914) providing for the destruction of predatory wild animals upon the national forests and the lands adjacent thereto; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8915) to appropriate money for the erection of an ordnance and munition plant in the fourth congressional district of Colorado; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8916) to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors in any ship, naval station, or building used, controlled, or owned by the United States Government; to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8917) to regulate the collection of special taxes now provided for by law against retail dealers in liquors and wholesale dealers in liquors, and the issuance of receipts and licenses to such dealers in such manner as to restrict the issuance of such receipts and licenses to persons proposing to engage in such business in localities in which, under the laws obtaining in said locality, such business is not prohibited; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HAMILTON of New York: A bill (H. R. 8918) to provide for the purchase of a site for a public building in the village of Wellsville, N. Y.; to the Committe on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8919) providing for the erection of a public building at the city of Dunkirk, N. Y.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BUCHANAN of Texas: A bill (H. R. 8920) to provide for the purchase of a site for a public building in the city of Lockhart, Tex.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. DEWALT: A bill (H. R. 8921) to create in the War Department and the Navy Department, respectively, a roll designated as the "Civil War volunteer officers' retired list," to authorize placing thereon with retired pay certain surviving officers who served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States in the Civil War, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RAMSEYER: A bill (H. R. 8922) for the erection of a Federal building at Newton, Iowa; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8923) for the erection of a public building at Albia, Iowa; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CRISP: A bill (H. R. 8924) appropriating $100,000 for the improvement of the Flint River, Ga., between a point at or near Albany, Ga., to a point at or near Montezuma, Ga., or to such a point on said river above Montezuma, Ga., as may be useful for the purposes of navigation; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8925) providing a survey of and for Flint River, Ga., from Albany, Ga., to the city of Montezuma, Ga., or to such a point above Montezuma, Ga., as may be deemed practicable for navigation on said river, and for its improvement for navigation; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8926) to prohibit banks holding membership in the Federal Reserve System from receiving deposits when insolvent, and prescribing penalties therefor; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SEARS: A bill (H. R. 8927) providing for a site and public building for a post office at West Palm Beach, Palm Beach County, Fla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. RANDALL: A bill (H. R. 8928) to amend section 7 of the act approved August 24, 1912, making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. SABATH: A bill (H. R. 8929) authorizing a tax on gifts, legacies, and inheritances; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CONRY: A bill (H. R. 8930) providing for a survey of Shinnecock Bay, in the State of New York; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. DOOLITTLE: A bill (H. R. 8931) for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Council Grove, Kans.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LINTHICUM: A bill (H. R. 8932) to provide for the erection of a pedestal and base for a monument to William Proctor, jr., in the Smithsonian Grounds, at Washington, D. C.; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. RUCKER: A bill (H. R. 8933) to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to publicity of contributions and expenditures made for the purpose of influencing the nomination and election of candidates for the offices of Representative and Senator in the Congress of the United States, limiting the amount of campaign expenses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. CANDLER of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 8934) to raise revenue; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 8935) making provision for the further improvement of Pollock Rip Channel, Nantucket Sound, Mass.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. SMITH of New York: Resolution (H. Res. 92) making it the duty of standing and subcommittees of the House to prepare and preserve records of all meetings of such committees or subcommittees, and said records or minutes shall be open to public inspection; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 101) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 102) excepting the Reclamation Service from the operations of section 5 of the act of Congress approved July 16, 1914; to the Committee on Appropriations.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAIR: A bill (H. R. 8936) granting an increase of pension to William K. Sanders; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8937) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Cartwright; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8938) granting an increase of pension to James J. Warfel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8939) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin L. Frye; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ALLEN: A bill (H. R. 8940) granting a pension to Homer M. Fisher; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ALMON: A bill (H. R. 8941) for the relief of William Moseley, administrator; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8942) to provide for the payment of the claim of J. W. Johnson against the United States; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ANTHONY: A bill (H. R. 8943) granting a pension to Minnia A. Withers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BORLAND: A bill (H. R. 8944) granting an increase of pension to Frank A. James; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BROWNE of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 8945) for the relief of John P. Chesley; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BRUMBAUGH: A bill (H. R. 8946) granting an increase of pension to John O. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BUCHANAN of Texas: A bill (H. R. 8947) for the relief of Webster Flanagan; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BURKE: A bill (H. R. 8948) granting a pension to Lena Hilker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8949) to remove the charge of desertion against Samuel Schenck; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: A bill (H. R. 8950) for the relief of Robert Hildebrand; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CARY: A bill (H. R. 8951) granting an increase of pension to Alford H. Fuller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CLINE: A bill (H. R. 8952) to correct the military record of Bony Bengert; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8953) granting an increase of pension to James Price; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8954) granting an increase of pension to Miles W. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COLEMAN: A bill (H. R. 8955) granting an extension of patent to Thomas A. Dicks; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. CONNELLY: A bill (H. R. 8956) granting an increase of pension to Ellen Hamilton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CONRY: A bill (H. R. 8957) to remove the charge of desertion against James Green; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. COOPER of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 8958) granting a pension to Nettie M. Fobes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COPLEY: A bill (H. R. 8959) granting an increase of pension to Emma Evarts; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DENISON: A bill (H. R. 8960) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Grogan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DEWALT: A bill (H. R. 8961) for the relief of Joseph H. Lawrence; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DICKINSON: A bill (H. R. 8962) for the relief of W. J. Laffoon; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DOWELL: A bill (H. R. 8963) granting a pension to Minnie A. Curtis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8964) granting an increase of pension to Henry Neely; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EAGLE: A bill (H. R. 8965) granting an increase of pension to Darling L. Peeples; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. EVANS: A bill (H. R. 8966) for the relief of the Jefferson Lime Co.; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. FIELDS: A bill (H. R. 8967) granting an increase of pension to James O'Connell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8968) granting an increase of pension to George W. Hatton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8969) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Nethercutt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8970) for the relief of James H. C. Mann; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8971) granting an increase of pension to John Day; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOCHT: A bill (H. R. 8972) granting an increase of pension to David W. Corson; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8973) granting an increase of pension to Thomas D. Hummel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FORDNEY: A bill (H. R. 8974) granting an honorable discharge to Henry S. Hunter; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FREEMAN: A bill (H. R. 8975) granting a pension to Anton E. Sauter; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GANDY: A bill (H. R. 8976) for the relief of Elizabeth Marsh Watkins; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GRAHAM: A bill (H. R. 8977) granting an increase of pension to Lucy L. Wessels; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAMILTON of New York: A bill (H. R. 8978) granting a pension to William Butts; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8979) to remove the charge of desertion against Orrin F. Strickland; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HASKELL: A bill (H. R. 8980) granting a pension to John Bleiweiss; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8981) for the relief of Charles Lauber; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8982) granting an increase of pension to Zachariah Champ; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH: A bill (H. R. 8983) granting a pension to Josephine Harris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KENT: A bill (H. R. 8984) granting a pension to William B. Stroope; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8985) to correct the military record of Robert M. Adams, deceased; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8986) authorizing the payment of salary due to J. A. McCreary, of Forestville, Cal.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LANGLEY: A bill (H. R. 8987) granting a pension to George W. Blanton; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8988) granting a pension to G. W. H. Kimbler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8989) to correct the military record of John F. Rudd; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8990) granting a pension to John P. Hazlett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8991) granting an increase of pension to Mary H. Atkinson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LLOYD: A bill (H. R. 8992) granting an increase of pension to John W. Whitaker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOUD: A bill (H. R. 8993) granting a pension to Frank Haight, dependent son of Frederick G. Haight; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McGILLICUDDY: A bill (H. R. 8994) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Black; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8995) granting an increase of pension to Clara J. Emerson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McKINLEY: A bill (H. R. 8996) to correct the military record of Robert Zink; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MAGEE: A bill (H. R. 8997) granting an increase of pension to Frank E. Welch; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MAPES: A bill (H. R. 8998) granting an increase of pension to George W. Noble; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8999) granting a pension to Mary J. Shoemaker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MATTHEWS: A bill (H. R. 9000) granting an increase of pension to David W. Bogard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9001) granting an increase of pension to William H. Palmer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9002) granting an increase of pension to Orrin P. Gay; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9003) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Fronefield; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MILLER of Delaware: A bill (H. R. 9004) granting an increase of pension to Julia W. Simpson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MORIN: A bill (H. R. 9005) granting an increase of pension to W. G. Mahaffey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOSS of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 9006) granting an increase of pension to Martha R. Page; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9007) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Ebert; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OVERMYER: A bill (H. R. 9008) granting a pension to Helen Hartman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9009) granting a pension to Daniel Burkey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9010) granting an increase of pension to John Cotner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9011) granting an increase of pension to James W. Tuckerman; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9012) granting an increase of pension to Robert Kerr; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9013) granting an increase of pension to Absolem Shell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PAIGE of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 9014) for the relief of John O. Kinney; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9015) granting a pension to John E. Stone; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PRATT: A bill (H. R. 9016) granting a pension to Sarah E. Benjamin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RANDALL: A bill (H. R. 9017) granting a pension to Sarah M. Skinner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REAVIS: A bill (H. R. 9018) granting a pension to Leando N. Muck; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9019) granting a pension to Mary D. Holbrook; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9020) granting an increase of pension to Jerome Shamp; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9021) granting an increase of pension to Harriet Merritt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 9022) granting a pension to John M. Riddick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9023) granting an increase of pension to Tillie Bucklin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SLOAN: A bill (H. R. 9024) granting a pension to Anna C. Shaffer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Idaho: A bill (H. R. 9025) granting an increase of pension to Richard Harris; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9026) granting an increase of pension to Norman W. Jones; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9027) granting an increase of pension to Jonathan Casteel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9028) granting a pension to John Shanks; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 9029) restoring the name of Sarah E. Wilson to the pension roll; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of New York: A bill (H. R. 9030) for the relief of Alexander W. Hoffman; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9031) for the relief of the Mutual Transit Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9032) for the relief of George Deitz; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9033) for the relief of Augustus C. Smith; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9034) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Quinn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9035) for the relief of the Lackawanna Steel Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9036) for the relief of Sidney G. Sherwood; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 9037) granting an increase of pension to Peter Carpenter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TIMBERLAKE: A bill (H. R. 9038) granting a pension to Leroy E. Cuckow; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9039) granting an increase of pension to James H. Allen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WASON: A bill (H. R. 9040) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Parks; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WICKERSHAM: A bill (H. R. 9041) for the relief of Charlie George and Albert Mills; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. THOMAS S. WILLIAMS: A bill (H. R. 9042) granting an increase of pension to Caroline Brasher; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER (by request): Memorial of association to abolish war, urging that the military and naval organizations be not increased; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also (by request), petitions of Stenographers' and Bookkeepers' Association, urging legislation to prevent citrus canker; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ALLEN: Memorial of Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, protesting against United States Government selling defense supplies to the Cuban Government; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: Evidence to accompany House bill 8832, for relief of Felix R. Robertson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BENNET: Petition of 50,000 citizens of the United States, praying for an embargo on arms and ammunition; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BEALES: Petition of Col. Edwin B. Watts Camp, No. 68, Department of Pennsylvania, favoring passage of the Key bill; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, protest of the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen, against the passage of a Nation-wide prohibition law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURKE: Petition of Brickner Woolen Mills Co., Sheboygan Falls, Wis., asking for legislation which will make this country independent of any other nation for dyestuffs in times of peace and high explosives in times of war; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BRUCKNER: Memorial of Electrical Supply Jobbers' Association, indorsing the Stevens bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of James Carey, of New York City, in favor of House bill 4771, seeking classification of post-office laborers; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, memorial of Manhattan Camp, No. 1, Department of New York, United Spanish War Veterans, favoring House bill 54, a bill to pension widows and minor children of officers and enlisted men of the Spanish-American War; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee: Papers accompanying House joint resolution 87, for the relief of Edward B. Craig; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BYRNES of South Carolina: Petition of sundry citizens of Edgefield, S. C., protesting against passage of the child-labor bill; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. CARY: Memorial of Citizens' Northwest Suburban Association, protesting against an increase in salaries of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of Shepard Norwell Co., of Boston, Mass., favoring passage of the Stevens standard-price bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CHARLES: Petition of Mohawk Silk Fabric Co., of New York, favoring enactment of House bill 702, relative to the protection of the American dyestuff industry; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Atlas Knitting Co., of Amsterdam, N. Y., for legislation protecting the dyestuff industry in the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COX: Petition of citizens of the United States, asking for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the Sisal Trust of Yucatan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COPLEY: Papers to accompany House bill 7757, for the relief of Frederick J. Fadner; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CURRY: Petition of firms of Tracy, Cal., favoring the enactment of a bill to provide a tax upon persons, firms, and corporations doing an interstate mail-order business; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DALE: Petition of the American Neutrality and Peace Convention at San Francisco, Cal., relative to violation of neutrality by the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Shepard Noowell Co., of Boston, Mass., favoring passage of the Stevens standard-price bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. EAGAN: Memorial of Philadelphia Bourse, favoring repeal of the seamen's bill; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of Wilson & Toomer Fertilizer Co., of Jacksonville, Fla., favoring fund for fighting citrus canker; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, memorial of knitting manufacturers of central West, favoring protection for manufacturers of dyestuffs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. EDMONDS: Petition of Morocco Manufacturers' Association, of Philadelphia, favoring legislation to encourage the manufacture of dyes in the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Petition of Kent Manufacturing Co., of New York, favoring House bill 702; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Traffic Club of New York, favoring and urging the immediate repeal of the seamen's act; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of National Lodge, No. 556, International Association of Machinists, Government employees, protesting against the small increase of 8 cents per day for machinists employed at New York Navy Yard; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, memorial of National Lodge, No. 556, International Association of Machinists, Government employees, protesting against small increase of 8 cents a day for machinists employed at New York Navy Yard; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, memorial of Citizens' Northwest Suburban Association, of Tenleytown, D. C., protesting against an increase of salaries of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, memorial of Philadelphia Bourse, requesting the unconditional repeal of the seaman's bill; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, memorial of Citizens' Northwest Suburban Association, of Tenleytown, D. C., protesting against the transfer of the board of education; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. FLYNN: Memorial of Philadelphia Bourse, favoring repeal of the seamen's law; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of the American Neutrality and Peace Convention, at San Francisco, Cal., relative to violation of neutrality by United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FOCHT: Petition of citizens of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. FULLER: Petition of Illinois Butter Manufacturers' Improvement Association for 1-cent letter postage; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of citizens of Oglesby, Ill., against large appropriation for preparedness; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GARNER: Petition of business men of Marion, Tex., favoring taxing mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GORDON: Petitions signed by Edward Montgomery and 96 other citizens of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, protesting against any additional taxes upon the beer and liquor industries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of J. B. Lewis, of Cleveland, Ohio, favoring change of policy in Post Office Department; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of Great Western Oil Co., protesting against any additional tax on gasoline; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HAMILTON of New York: Papers to accompany House bill 8721, granting a pension to William E. Warren; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 8722, granting a pension to Louise (Jones) Nesmith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 8724, granting an increase of pension to Joseph McNeight; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 8725, granting an increase of pension to Levi E. Morey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 8726, granting an increase of pension to Lewis A. Clemons; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 8723, granting an increase of pension to John A. Peterson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HEATON: Petition of Edward J. Maginnis, of Girardville, Pa., protesting against the Keating child-labor bill; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH: Papers to accompany bill for relief of Josephine Harris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, memorial of German-American Alliance of Bridgeport, Ohio, in favor of embargo on arms and ammunition; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LAFEAN: Memorial of the Traffic Club, of New York, favoring repeal of the seamen's law; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. LEE: Papers to accompany House bill 8566, granting an increase of pension to Nancy Humphreys; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LINDBERGH: Petition of citizens of Royalton, Minn., urging legislation requiring mail-order houses to pay taxes in sections where they dispose of goods; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LOUD: Papers to accompany bill for relief of Frederick G. Haight; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MATTHEWS: Evidence in support of House bill 8747, granting a pension to Clarence E. Gleason; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, evidence to support House bill 8749, granting an increase of pension to Daniel Houts; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence in support of House bill 4378, to correct the military record of George Andrews; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, evidence in support of House bill 4373, to grant an increase of pension to Oliver P. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence in support of House bill 8748, granting a pension to Albert L. Funk; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, evidence in support of House bill 8750, granting an increase of pension to Esther A. Karschner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence in support of House bill 8751, granting an increase of pension to John Love; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence in support of House bill 8752, granting an increase of pension to Daniel McManawa; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence in support of House bill 8753, granting an increase of pension to Fred Porter; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McDERMOTT: Petition of Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Sitka, praying for prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of Chicago, favoring creation of a tariff commission; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MEEKER: Petition of 119 citizens of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the passage of the Stevens bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolution adopted at a mass meeting held at St. Louis, Mo., on December 6, protesting against the cruel treatment of Jews in Russia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MORIN (by request): Petition of the National Association of Piano Merchants of America, favoring passage of the Stevens standard-price bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also (by request), petitions of sundry citizens of Pittsburgh, Pa., favoring embargo on shipment of war material; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany bill for relief of W. G. Mahaffey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOTT: Petition of Shaugnessy Knitting Co., of Watertown, N. Y., in favor of House bill 702; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NOLAN: Petition of the American Association for Labor Legislation, urging the passage of House bill 476, to provide an adequate system of workmen's compensation for injured employees of the United States Government; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OGLESBY: Petition of Bronx Chapter, Daughters of American Revolution, indorsing National Security League of Mount Vernon, N. Y., favoring national defense; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. O'SHAUNESSY: Petition of International Wood Carvers' Association, of Boston, Mass., favoring passage of House bill 4770, a bill to provide for labeling, etc.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Commissioners of Inland Fisheries, favoring appropriation for extending work of United States Bureau of Fisheries; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, petition of Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas Camp No. 3, Department of Rhode Island United Spanish War Veterans, favoring pensions for widows; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petition of Troop C, First Squadron Cavalry, Rhode Island National Guards, Providence Armory, favoring bill to convert National Guard into a Federal force; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Rhode Island Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, favoring passage of House bill 743, for building for Department of Justice; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. OVERMYER: Petition of the Congregational Sunday School and Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Norwalk, Ohio, favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Norwalk, Ohio, asking that the exportation of rum, etc., to Africa and sale of liquors to the Philippines and Hawaii be prohibited; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Congregational Sunday School and Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Norwalk, Ohio, asking for Federal censorship of motion pictures; to the Committee on Education.

Also, petitions of Congregational Sunday School and Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Norwalk, Ohio, asking for the amendment of certain sections of the pure food and drugs act; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Great Western Oil Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, protesting against tax on gasoline; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PAIGE of Massachusetts: Petitions of Thayer Woolen Co., Sayles-Jenk Manufacturing Co., and Folley Woolen Mills, all of Massachusetts, favoring protection for American dyestuffs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PORTER: Petitions of sundry business men of the State of Illinois, favoring taxing mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PRATT: Petition of L. H. Drake, of Elmira, N. Y., favoring the Townsend volunteer officers' bill; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Idaho: Papers to accompany House bill 7411, to increase pension of John Arnold; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 8199, for relief of Dora Nickerson; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: Petition of Kalamazoo Advertising Co. and Merchants Publishing Co., of Kalamazoo, Mich., protesting against extension of lottery laws affecting merchandise and premiums going through mails; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. TIMBERLAKE: Petition of the El Paso County Retail Grocers' and Butchers' Association, of Colorado Springs, Colo., favoring 1-cent letter postage; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, memorial of Corporal William White Camp, No. 4, United Spanish War Veterans, favoring pensions for widows; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TREADWAY: Petitions of S. N. & C. Russell Manufacturing Co.; A. H. Rice & Co., of Pittsfield; and W. C. Plunkett & Sons, of Adams, Mass., favoring protection for manufacturers of dyestuffs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TOWNER: Petition of citizens of the towns of Mount Ayr, Kellerton, Centerville, Humeston, Garden Grove, Corydon, Seymour, Moulton, Sewal, Harvard, Allerton, Leon, Lamoni, Davis City, Decatur, Van Wert, Lineville, Pleasanton, Numa, Moravia, Cincinnati, Exline, Osceola, Chariton, Mystic, Jerome, Tingley, Ellston, Arispe, Blockton, Maloy, Benton, Diagonal, Grand River, Talmage, Murray, Lorimor, Afton, Shannon City, Promise City, Derby, Le Roy, Weldon, Redding, Russell, and Lucas, all of the eighth district of Iowa, favoring legislation to provide a tax upon persons, firms, or corporations doing an interstate mail-order business; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WEBB: Petition of employees of the Chadwick-Haskins Co., mills No. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, against the Keating-Owen child-labor bill; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. WINSLOW: Petition of citizens of Meridian, Mass., favoring resolution for woman suffrage; to the Committee on the Judiciary.